AN

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF

THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE:

ILLUSTRATING

THE WORDS IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS, BY EXAMPLES FROM ANCIENT AND MODERN WRITERS; SHewing THEIR AFFINITY TO THOSE OF OTHER LANGUAGES, AND ESPECIALLY THE NORTHERN; EXPLAINING MANY TERMS, WHICH, THOUGH NOW OBSOLETE IN ENGLAND, WERE FORMERLY COMMON TO BOTH COUNTRIES; AND ELUCIDATING NATIONAL RITES, CUSTOMS, AND INSTITUTIONS, IN THEIR ANALOGY TO THOSE OF OTHER NATIONS:

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A DISSERTATION ON THE ORIGIN OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE:

BY JOHN JAMIESON, D. D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, AND OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

--- Quae vos a stirpe parentum
Prima tulli tellus ---
--- Antiquam exquirite matrem. — Virg.

THE SECOND EDITION,

CAREFULLY REVISED AND COLLATED, WITH ALL THE ADDITIONAL WORDS IN THE SUPPLEMENT INCORPORATED, AND THEIR MOST POPULAR SIGNIFICATIONS BRIEFLY GIVEN:

BY JOHN JOHNSTONE.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

WILLIAM TAIT, 78 PRINCE'S STREET, EDINBURGH.

MDCCCXL.
BOT QUHAT DANGERE IS OCHT TO COMPILE, ALLACE! —
SUM BENE SA FRAWART IN MALICE AND WANGRACE,
QUHAT IS WELE SAYD THAY LOIF NOT WORTH AN ACE,
BOT CASTIS THAME EUIR TO SPY OUT FALT AND CRUKE,
AL THAT THAY FYND IN HIDDILLIS, HIRNE, OR NUKE,
THAY BLAW OUT, SAYAND IN EVERY MANNIS FACE,
LO HERE HE FAILYEIS, LO HERE HE LEIS, LUKE.

GAWINE DOUGLAS, Bishop of Dunkeld.
DEDICATION OF THE ORIGINAL EDITION,
PUBLISHED IN 1808.


TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES,
PRINCE AND STEWARD OF SCOTLAND,
DUKE OF ROTHSAY, EARL OF CARRICK, BARON OF RENFREW,

THIS WORK,
INTENDED TO PRESERVE AND ILLUSTRATE
THE LANGUAGE AND EARLY LITERATURE OF A BRAVE PEOPLE,

WHOSE PATRIOTIC AND SUCCESSFUL EXERTIONS, IN DEFENCE OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE,
WERE,

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD OF AUTHENTIC HISTORY,

INVARIABLY CONNECTED WITH THE MAINTENANCE OF THE HEREDITARY CROWN
OF HIS ROYAL ANCESTORS;

IS, BY PERMISSION,

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.
ADVERTISEMENT.

In this improved Edition of Jamieson's Dictionary, all the additional words in the Supplement are incorporated in alphabetical order, and the most popular meaning of each word is briefly given. The text has also been carefully revised and corrected, according to Dr. Jamieson's own directions, where the limited space would allow this to be done. Where it could not be done, the reader is referred to the Supplement, for the correction, or for additional information. There are distinctive marks indicating the words incorporated from the Supplement, and also those in the original Dictionary of which additional explanation or illustrations are to be found in that work. These will be found in the page immediately before the commencement of the Dictionary, entitled, Explanation of the Contractions used in this work.

The plan thus adopted will often save the reader much unnecessary labour; as, by turning up the Dictionary, he will at once see whether or not Dr. Jamieson has given the word of which he is in quest. If it be a Supplemental word, the popular explanation in the Dictionary may suit his immediate purpose; unless he wish to consult Jamieson's learned Etymologies and Philological Speculations at length, or to peruse those Dissertations on particular words and phrases, which throw so much light upon the Literature, Antiquities, and Customs of Scotland.

The subjoined Memoir of Dr. Jamieson has, in substance, been furnished by his surviving relatives from memoranda left by himself. It may, therefore, be considered authentic and accurate.

J. J.
MEMOIR OF DR. JAMIESON.

It has been suggested that some account, however slight and imperfect, of an author who has added so important a contribution to Scottish national literature as the Dictionary of the Language, and who long occupied a prominent and honourable station in the literary society of Scotland, may be acceptable to those who possess his great work. Towards the close of his long, and ever-active career, the Doctor so far yielded to the entreaties of his friends as to throw together some memorandum of the principal occurrences of his public and literary life, written with perfect simplicity, in a reflective spirit, and with considerable graphic force. From these materials, the following short notice has been compiled.

John Jamieson was born in the city of Glasgow on the 3d March, 1759. His father, Mr. John Jameson, was the pastor of one of the two Seceder congregations which were then established in that town. His mother's name was Cleland. She was the daughter of Mr. Cleland of Edinburgh, a man who seems to have enjoyed the friendship of the more distinguished of the clergymen of the city, and who had married Rachel, the daughter of the Rev. Robert Bruce of Garlet, son of the second brother of Bruce of Kinnoull. This reverend person, 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, the 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. A singular enough circumstance is, that the father of one, and the grandfather of another Seceder minister should himself have been 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, 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 Macnoir, 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. William Bald, 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 Candle-
mas Offering. This partiality having been very unfairly manifested to the prejudice of the just claims of the not rich Seceder minister's son to the highest prize in the class, as afterwards admitted by Mr. Bald himself, 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 with whom, in two years, and by 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.

When the Professor 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, his habits having been such as to deprive him of that authority over his class so 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, oftentimes 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 books, and even to the formation of language in general,
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 season 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 depth of understanding, Moncrieff was possessed of 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. 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. Priestley. 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 misconception 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 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, though founded on the same principle of Non-Intrusion, now so warmly embraced by one party in the Church of Scotland, 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 but a young man himself. 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. Dr. Erskine commanded his veneration and love, but he also felt great respect for the Evangelical Doctor's Moderate colleague, the celebrated Principal Robertson, the Historian. Robertson was long the leader of the Moderate party in the Kirk 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, the moment that a young man obtains license, he is kept on hard duty, receiving regular appointments to preach, within the bounds of the presbytery, for every Sunday in the year. This would seem a most important part of his training for the regular ministry; though by it much time may not be allowed for the preparation of sermons, between the period when the licentiates close their public theological studies, and commence their 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, now more than sixty years past, and their contrast
with 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 in which 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 ancient lady to take up his abode in the mansion of Achavuillin, then, with the estate, 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 of Mr. Kirkman Finlay. 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: it 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 Argyle-shire 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 only been opposed, in his call to Glasgow, by two persons, these 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 acknowledges 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 Longforgan 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 farther 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 Glasgow.

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 continued upwards of forty years a constant and even voluminous writer, on diversified subjects. 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. He mentions the pious and benevolent Mr. John Thornton, the eccentric Ryland the Baptist minister, John Newton, Venn, and Cecil, as of the number of his new friends. He also found antiquarian and literary associates, while his poem on the "Sorrows of Slavery," written with some care, to aid the cause of abolition, then of absorbing interest, 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. He speaks amusingly enough of his meeting with a distant female cousin, Lady Strange, the widow of the celebrated engraver, a very lively and clever woman, 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 had never passed through the channel of the Anglo-Saxon, nor been 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, when 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 he appears, at one time, to have 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 provincial 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 pricing 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 then appeared in their own country as 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, the learned author, from the palace and the castle to the farm-house and the cottage, 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'Iraeli, 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. His surviving family consists of Mr. Farquhar Jameson, now a banker in Paris; Mrs. Mackenzie, the wife of Captain Mackenzie of the 21st regiment; and several grandchildren.
In the latter years of his life, Dr. Jamieson had been liable to 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 Innerleithen, 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 Ashiestiel, 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 complaints, 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 July, 1838; universally regretted, esteemed, and beloved, not more for his learning, piety, and social qualities, than as one of the few remaining endeared links which connect 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 Scotiae, with a memoir of the author, and other works,—among the more important of his multifarious original writings are the following:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socinianism Unmasked.</td>
<td>1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sorrows of Slavery. A poem.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply to Dr. Priestley, 2 vols.</td>
<td>1795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eternity. A poem.</td>
<td>1798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks on Rowland Hill’s Journal.</td>
<td>1799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Use of Sacred History, 2 vols. 8vo.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Important Trial in the Court of Conscience, 12mo.</td>
<td>1802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abridgment of Dictionary, 8vo.</td>
<td>1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Historical Account of the Ancient Culdees of Iona.</td>
<td>Edinburgh, 1811.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermes Scythicus, or the Radical Affinities of the Greek and Latin Languages to the Gothic, 8vo.</td>
<td>Edinburgh, 1814.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Account of the Royal Palaces of Scotland.</td>
<td>Edinburgh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 he was a Royal Associate, of the first class, of the Literary Society instituted by George IV., while it existed. 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.
AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

Some affect to despise all etymological researches, because of their uncertainty. But many other branches of science are equally liable to this objection. Was it a clear proof of the wisdom conferred on our common parent, that he gave names to all the inferior creatures, according to their peculiar natures? And may we not discern a considerable vestige of his primeval state, in the propriety of many of the names imposed on things, even in modern languages? An inquiry into the reasons of these is not, therefore, a matter of mere unprofitable curiosity. It is no contemptible mean of investigating the operations of our intellectual powers.

The structure of language is, indeed, one important branch of that philosophy which so nearly interests man,—the philosophy of his own mind;—a branch which, although less attended to than many others, and often more obscured, than elucidated, by system, extends its influence through all nations; is, practically at least, as well known to the peasant as to the prince, to the savage as to the man of letters; in the most lively manner, in many instances, delineates the objects with which we are conversant, exhibiting to others a faithful copy of the impressions which these make on our own minds; forcibly illustrates, as far as the oblique signification of words is concerned, the singular associations of our ideas; appears, by its striking analogies, as a grand link among the various individuals of the same species, how remote soever from each other as to situation; frequently affords a proof of the near affinity of particular nations; and, by the general diffusion of certain primitive terms, or by certain rules of formation universally adopted, assigns a common origin to mankind, although scattered "on the face of the whole earth."

Since the union of the kingdoms, how beneficial soever this event has been in other respects, the language of Scotland has been subjected to peculiar disadvantages. No longer written in public deeds, or spoken in those assemblies which fix the standard of national taste, its influence has gradually declined, notwithstanding the occasional efforts of the Muse to rescue it from total oblivion.

This decline may be traced still farther back. The union of the crowns, although an event highly honourable to Scotland, soon had an unfavourable influence on the ancient language of the country. She still indeed retained her national independence; but the removal of the court seems to have been viewed as an argument for closer approximation, in language, to those who lived within its verge. From this time forward, as living authors in general avoided the peculiarities of their native tongue, typographers seem to have reckoned it necessary to alter the diction even of the venerable dead. In thus accommodating our ancient national works to the growing servility of their times, they have in many instances totally lost the sense of the original writers.
In this manner, even the classical writings of our ancestors have been gradually neglected. The alterations, occasionally made by editors, although sufficient to disfigure them, were not carried so far as to keep pace with the ideal refinement of their contemporaries.

It is surprising that no one has ever attempted to rescue the language of the country from oblivion, by compiling a Dictionary of it. Had this been done a century ago, it would most probably have been the means of preserving many of our literary productions, which it is to be feared are now lost, as well as the meaning of many terms now left to conjecture.—Till of late, even those who pretended to write Glossaries to the Scottish books which they published, generally explained the terms which almost every reader understood, and quite overlooked those that were more ancient and obscure. The Glossary to Douglas's Virgil formed the only exception to this observation.

Within these few years, a taste for Scottish literature has revived both in Scotland and England. Hence the want of an Etymological Dictionary has been felt more than ever, and it may well be supposed, that all who possess a genuine taste for the literary productions of their country, must feel disposed to encourage a work which is necessary, not merely for illustrating their beauties, but in many instances even for rendering them intelligible. The use of such a work is not confined to our edited books, but may in a great measure prove a key to our ancient MSS. It must facilitate the progress of those, whose studies or employments lay them under the necessity of investigating the records of antiquity; and who, especially in their earlier years, are apt to be disgusted at their professions, from the frequent occurrence of terms, at the meaning of which they can only guess.

It is undeniable, indeed, that from the strange neglect of our vernacular language, the signification of some of our law terms is already lost; and that the meaning of others, on the interpretation of which not only private property, but public justice depends, is so doubtful, as to leave room for almost endless litigation.

Even these invaluable remains of antiquity, which record the valiant deeds of our ancestors, delineate their manners, or exhibit their zeal for religion, excite little interest in our time, because they are in a great measure unintelligible.

Those who possess old libraries, that have been handed down, perhaps through many generations, must be convinced of the necessity of a work of this kind; because the books which were perfectly familiar to their fathers, and which communicated instruction to their minds, or kindled up the flame of patriotism in their breasts, are now nearly as completely locked up to them, as if they were written in a foreign tongue.

Such a work is necessary for preserving, from being totally lost, many ancient and emphatic terms, which now occur only in the conversation of the sage of the hamlet, or are occasionally mentioned by him as those which he has heard his fathers use. It may also serve to mark the difference between words which may be called classical, and others merely colloquial; and between both of these, as far as they are proper, and such as belong to a still lower class, being mere corruptions, cant terms, or puerilities.

Many ancient customs, otherwise unknown or involved in obscurity, come also to be explained or illustrated, from the use of those words which necessarily refer to them. The importance of any thing pertaining to the manners of a nation, as constituting one of the principal branches of its history, needs not to be mentioned; and, as the knowledge of
ancient manners removes the obscurity of language; by a reciprocal operation, ancient language often affords the best elucidation of manners.

Such a Dictionary, if properly conducted, should not only throw light on the ancient customs of Scotland, but point out their analogy to those of other Northern nations. So striking indeed is the coincidence of manners, even in a variety of more minute instances, between our ancestors and the inhabitants of Scandinavia, as marked by the great similarity or absolute sameness of terms, that it must necessarily suggest to every impartial inquirer, that the connexion between them has been much closer than is generally supposed.

Language, it is universally admitted, forms one of the best criterions of the origin of a nation; especially where there is a deficiency of historical evidence. Our country must ever regret the want, or the destruction, of written records. But an accurate and comparative examination of our vernacular language may undoubtedly in part repair the loss; as well as throw considerable light on the faint traces which history affords, with respect to the origin of those, who for many centuries have been distinguished from the Celtic race, as speaking the Scottish language.

I do not hesitate to call that the Scottish Language, which has generally been considered in no other light than as merely on a level with the different provincial dialects of the English. Without entering at present into the origin of the former, I am bold to affirm, that it has as just a claim to the designation of a peculiar language as most of the other languages in Europe. From the view here given of it to the public, in the form of an Etymological Dictionary, it will appear that it is not more nearly allied to the English, than the Belgic is to the German, the Danish to the Swedish, or the Portuguese to the Spanish. Call it a dialect, if you will; a dialect of the Anglo-Saxon it cannot be: for, from the Dissertation prefixed to the Dictionary, it must appear to the unprejudiced reader, that there is no good reason for supposing, that it was ever imported from the southern part of our island.

How far the work proposed possesses the requisites mentioned above, the public must judge. I shall only say, that I have still kept these things in view, as necessary recommendations of a work of this kind. Particularly, as far as my opportunities led me, I have paid attention to the more ancient terms used in our laws; without unnecessarily encumbering the work with many words of Latin origin, as to the meaning and derivation of which there can be no difficulty.

Many of our nation, not only in the higher, but even in the middle, ranks of life, now affect to despise all the terms or phrases peculiar to their country, as gross vulgarisms. This childish fastidiousness is unknown not only to intelligent foreigners, but to the learned in South Britain. Well assured that the peasantry are the living depositaries of the ancient language of every country, they regard their phraseology nearly in the same light in which they would view that of a foreign people.

A learned and elegant writer of our own country seems to regret that the language of Scotland has been so much neglected. "If the two nations," he says, "had continued distinct, each might have retained idioms and forms of speech peculiar to itself; and these, rendered fashionable by the example of a court, and supported by the authority of writers of reputation, might have been considered in the same light with the varieties occasioned
by the different dialects in the Greek tongue; might have been considered as beauties; and, in many cases, might have been used promiscuously by the authors of both nations. But, by the accession, the English naturally became the sole judges and lawgivers in language, and rejected, as solecisms, every form of speech to which their ear was not accustomed.” Robertson’s Hist. of Scotland, B. viii. ad fin.

Our best writers have felt the disagreeable consequences of the national servility. No man, educated in Scotland, can entirely divest himself of its peculiar idioms. Even the learned writer quoted above, Hume, and many others, who have justly acquired celebrity in other respects, have not escaped censure, because they have been found guilty of using national barbarisms.

In consequence of the late publication of a variety of curious works of Scottish antiquity, and of some modern works of genius in this language, the English literati are now convinced, that a more extensive acquaintance with it is necessary for understanding many terms in their own ancient writings, which have formerly been common to both countries, but have become obsolete in South-Britain.

Even before the revival of a taste for Scottish antiquities, the great Lexicographer of England, although not partial to our country, expressed his wish for the preservation of its language. Boswell gives the following account of what Dr. Johnson said to him on this subject. “October 19, (1769) — he advised me to complete a dictionary of words peculiar to Scotland, of which I shewed him a specimen. ‘Sir, (said he), Ray has made a collection of north-country words. By collecting those of your country, you will do a useful thing towards the history of the language.’” Life of Dr. Johnson, II. 86–87. Lond. edit. 1804.

It must be evident to every person of ordinary reflection, that a native of any country, or one at least who has long resided in it, can alone be qualified to compose a Dictionary of its language. There is a copiousness in the Scottish, of which the native of another kingdom can scarcely form an idea. Although I have spent my time in this quarter of the island, and devoted no inconsiderable attention to this subject; I find it necessary to acknowledge, that I have met with a variety of words and phrases, which, although in common use, I find it extremely difficult to explain.

On every word, or particular sense of a word, I endeavour to give the oldest printed or MS. authorities. I have had the best opportunities of doing so, not only from the kindness of my literary friends, but from the access I have had, in consequence of the liberality of the Faculty of Advocates, to their valuable Library, which contains a variety of Scottish books and MSS. not to be found elsewhere. I am not so fastidious, however, as to reject every word that cannot be supported by written authority. In this case, many of our most ancient and expressive terms would be for ever buried. Having resided for many years in the county of Angus, where the Old Scottish is spoken with as great purity as any where in North Britain, I collected a vast number of words unknown in the Southern and Western dialects of Scotland. Many of these I found to be classical terms in the languages of Iceland, Sweden, and Denmark. I have also endeavoured, as far as I could, to collect the terms belonging to the different provinces of Scotland. It could not be expected that literary men would use such diligence, in preparing the way for a Scottish Dictionary,
as was used with a view to the publication of the *Vocabulario della Crusca*; when books were composed, containing such words as had formerly occurred only in conversation, for the express purpose of supplying the compilers of that celebrated work with written authorities. I have therefore been obliged to give these words, as I found them, on the authority of the nation at large, or of particular provinces. This, I humbly apprehend, is fully as good authority as that of a variety of later writers, whose works have scarcely had any other claim to the attention of their countrymen, than as they tended to preserve the vernacular tongue. If the first compilers of Dictionaries had rejected all the terms which they did not find written, many that now pass for classical would never have appeared in print to this day.

This work is not professedly a Dictionary of old English words. But such as occur in Scottish works, or seem to have been common to both nations, are explained, as well as those that are peculiar to the North; while their sense is illustrated by references to the most ancient English writers, or to Vocabularies of Provincial terms. Notwithstanding the length of time that I have been habituated to researches of this kind, I do not, by reason of my local situation, think myself qualified to give a complete Dictionary of all the old words used by English writers, or of those that belong to different Provinces of England. I have endeavoured to compress the work as much as I could, without injuring it: yet, from the great variety of terms, either peculiar to the Scottish, or common to it with the English, had I pretended to give a complete view of all the ancient and provincial words of both languages, it must have far exceeded any reasonable bounds. The words explained, where it could be done with any degree of certainty, are exhibited in their relation to those which are allied to them, whether in the ancient or in the modern dialects of the Gothic, in the Latin, or in the languages derived from it. The correspondence of others with similar words occurring in the Welsh, Armorican, Gaelic or Irish, is also pointed out. I have occasionally, although sparingly, made etymological references to the Greek, and even to some of the oriental languages.

I have been engaged in this work, often as a relaxation from professional labours, or studies of greater importance, for nearly twenty years. During this period, it has almost imperceptibly swelled far beyond any idea I had originally formed with respect to its size.

When I first engaged in this investigation, it was not with the remotest idea of publication. Even after proposals had been made to me on this head, I designed to keep the work on a small scale, and had therefore, in my notes in general, merely mentioned the name of the author who uses any word in a particular sense, without referring to the place. It was afterwards suggested, that the work would be less useful, if it did not contain authorities for the different significations; and less acceptable to the public, as they would have no criterion for judging, whether the sense of the writers referred to had been rightly understood or not. Fully convinced of the justness of this remark, I subjected myself to the drudgery of going over the same ground a second, and in various instances, a third time. After all my labour, I have not been able to recover some passages to which I had formerly referred; and have therefore been obliged merely to mention the name of the writer.
I have often quoted books which have neither acquired, nor have any claim to celebrity, and given extracts which, in themselves, scarcely merit quotation. But from the plan adopted, I was under a necessity of doing so, or of leaving many words without any authority whatsoever.

I may have frequently erred with respect to provincial terms; in giving those as such, which are perhaps pretty generally used, or in assigning to one county, or district, what more properly belongs to another. The following rule has been generally observed. The county or district is referred to, in which, according to personal knowledge, or the best of my information, any term is used; while, in many instances, the reference is not meant to be understood exclusively.

There is reason to fear, that I may also have often erred even as to the sense. This can hardly occasion surprise, when it is stated, that words, to which I was a stranger, have been often explained to me in a variety of ways, and some of these directly opposed to each other; and that many, which are commonly used, are interpreted very differently, according to the peculiar ideas which are attached to them, from the humour or fancy of individuals, and in consequence of that indefinite character which marks terms only or principally oral.

I present this work, therefore, to the public, fully convinced that it has many of the imperfections which must necessarily attend a first attempt of this kind. At the same time, I flatter myself, that these will be viewed with a candid eye; and am assured, that I shall meet with the greatest share of indulgence from those, who from literary habits of a similar description, have learned the difficulty and labour inseparable from such multifarious investigation, in which the mind derives neither support nor animation from unity, but every distinct word appears as a new subject.

In case another edition of this work should ever be called for, I will reckon myself peculiarly indebted to any of my readers who will take the trouble of pointing out any material errors into which I have fallen, or of transmitting to me such ancient national terms as may have been omitted, with the proper explanations.

To all who have encouraged this work, some of them indeed in the most liberal manner, I owe a tribute of gratitude. My friends, who, in the progress of it, have favoured me with their advice, or assisted me by their communications, will be pleased to accept of my sincere acknowledgments. Some of the latter stand so high in the lists of literary fame, that their names, if mentioned, would do honour to the work. But lest I should subject myself to the charge of ostentation, or seem to seek a veil for covering my own defects, or wound the delicacy of any to whom I have thus been indebted; I shall rest on this general testimony of my sense of obligation.

[Edinburgh, 1808.]
LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE ORIGINAL EDITION, 1808.

(Those whose Names are marked with an Asterisk, have died since the Subscription commenced.)

The Duke of Argyll
The Duke of Atholl
The Marquis of Abercorn
Viscount Arbuthnott
Lord Ashburton
Lord Armadale
Right Hon. Lord Advocate for Scotland
William Adam, Esq., Attorney-General to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales
Lieutenant J. G. Alder, 8th Regiment Infantry Bengal
Rev. A. Alison, Prebendary of Sarum
Mr. John Allan, Paradikes
John Allen, Esq. 19 Northumberland Street, Strand, London
John Anderson, Esq. of Inchyra
Matthew Baillie, M.D., London
William Baillie, Esq., Cornet, 4th Cavalry, Bengal
Rev. George Baird, D.D., Principal, University, Edinburgh
Mr. E. Balfour, Bookseller, Edinburgh
Mr. Ballantyne, St. John's Street, Edinburgh
Dr. Barclay, Edinburgh
Mr. W. Bayne, Bookseller, London, 2 Copies
John Barker, Esq., Middle Temple, London
George Bell, Esq., Surgeon, Edinburgh
Messrs. Bell and Bradfute, Booksellers, Edinburgh, 6 Copies
Mr. Joseph Bell, Bookseller, London, 2 ditto
Mr. Adam Black, ditto, Edinburgh, 2 ditto
Reverend David Black, Dunfermline
Mr. Thomas Blackwood, Merchant, Edinburgh
Mr. William Blackwood, Bookseller, Edinburgh, 3 Copies
Alexander Blair junior, Esq. London
*John Bonar, Esq., Solicitor of Excise
Andrew Bonar, Esq., Banker, Edinburgh
Alexander Bonar, Esq., ditto
Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, Esq.
*Reverend Jonathan Boucher, Vicar of Epsom
Messrs. Brash and Reid, Booksellers, Glasgow, 6 Copies
James Brown, Esq. St. Albans, Herts
*George Brown, Esq., Board of Excise
Mr. Walter Brown, Merchant, Edinburgh
Mr. Alexander Brown, Bookseller, Aberdeen, 2 Copies
James Bruce, Esq., Excise, Edinburgh
Mr. George Brunton, Merchant, Edinburgh
Patrick Brydone, Esq., Lennel House, Cornhill
James Buchan, Esq., W. S.
*Mr. John Buchanan, Merchant, Glasgow
Mr. P. G. Buchanan, Bookseller, Edinburgh
Robert Burns, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow
John Burnsdie, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow
The Archbishop of Canterbury
The Earl of Carlisle
Lord Viscount Cathcart
Lord Frederick Campbell
Lord Cawdor

Lord Craig
Lord Cullen
Sir George Clerk of Pennyquick, Bart.
*Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, Bart.
Sir William Augustus Cuminghame, of Livingstone, Bart.
Honourable Mr. C. Clifford
Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., Lissou Green, London
Messrs. Caddell and Davies, Booksellers, London, 4 Copies
Mr. G. Caldwell, Bookseller, Paisley, 2 Copies
Alexander Campbell, Esq.
John Campbell, tertius, Esq., W.S.
Alexander Campbell, Esq., Lieut. Bengal Infantry, 2 Copies
Adam Lawson de Cardonnel, of Charlton, Esq.
Mr. James Carpenter, Bookseller, London, 6 Copies
David Cathcart, Esq., Advocate
Mr. Cawthorn, Bookseller, London, 3 Copies
R. Hodshon Cay, Esq., Judge-Admiral, Scotland
George Chalmers, Esq., Board of Trade
Messrs Chapman and Lang, Booksellers, Glasgow
Miss Charles, York Place, Edinburgh
George Cheape, of Wallfield, Esq.
Mr. Cheyne, Bookseller, Edinburgh
Reverend Hugh Cholmondeley, Dean of Chester
Mr. Christie, Bookseller, London
Captain R. Clarke, Bengal Cavalry
J. Clarke, Esq., Lieutenant, Bengal Infantry
Reverend T. Clarke, Prebendary of Hereford
James Clarke, Esq., Dublin
Mrs. Cleghorn, Kenleith
John Clerk, of Eldin, Esq.
John Clerk, Esq., Advocate
Messrs. Clarke & Sons, Booksellers, London, 2 Copies
John Cockburn, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow
David Cochrane, Esq., Civil Service, Madras, 6 Copies
Mr. W. Coke, Bookseller, Leith, 3 Copies
Messrs. A. Constable & Co., Booksellers, Edin., 12 Copies
Rev. Edward Copleston, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford
John Coventry, of Devonshaw, Esq.
Alexander Cowan, Esq., Valleyfield
John Craig, Esq., Glasgow
John Crawford, Esq.
W. Creech, Esq., Bookseller, Edinburgh, 12 Copies
Rev. Dr. Cririe, Dalton
Alex. Cunningham, Esq., Edinburgh
*Dr. Currie, Liverpool
Messrs. Cuthell & Martin, Booksellers, London, 6 Copies
Lady Douglas, Bothwell Castle
The Earl of Dartmouth
Lord Dundas
The Bishop of Dromore
Lord Dunsmuir
Right Hon. William Drummond, K. C.
Right Hon. Robert Dundas Saunders, of Melville
Right Hon. William Dundas
Hon. R. P. Burrel Drummond, Drummond Castle
*David Dale, Esq., Glasgow
Henry Davidson, Esq., Fenchurch Buildings, London
John Dent, Esq., M.P., Mayfair, London
Mr. Thomas Dickie, Bookseller, London, 2 Copies
John Dillon, Esq., Writer, Edinburgh
James Dobie, Esq., Crane Court, London
*Humphrey Donaldson, Esq.
John Donaldson, Esq., W. S.
Francis Douce, Esq., London
Robert Douglas, Esq.
John Douglas, Esq., Glasgow
**LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.**

- Rev. Mr. Dow, Methven
- Berkeley Drummond, Esq., London
- Mr. Archibald Duncan, Writer, Edinburgh
- Messrs. J. & A. Duncan, Booksellers, Glasgow, 3 Copies
- Robert Dundas, of Blair, Esq.
- James Dundas, Esq., W. S.
- John Dundas, Esq., W. S.
- George Dunlop, Esq., W. S.
- Robert Dunlop, Esq., Carlislebar, Nielston
- Mr. James Dunlop, Merchant, Glasgow
- Mr. William Dunn, Engineer, ditto.
- Rev. Mr. Dumfries

The Earl of Eglinton
Lord Elphinstone
Sir Archibald Edmonstone, of Duntrune, Bart.

- James Gibson, Esq., W. S.
- Archibald Fletcher, Esq., Advocate
- Rev. John Fleming, Collington
- Fred. Fotheringham, Esq., one of the Comrs. of Excise, Edin'.
- Mr. Floyer, Bookseller, London
- Earl Gower
- David Forbes, Esq., Cumberland Street, London
- John Gibson, Esq., Merchant, Hamburgh
- Charles Ferguson, Esq., Civil Service, Bengal
- Robert Ferguson, younger of Raith, Esq.
- Mr. John Finny, Swanston
- Rev. Hugh Fraser, M. A., Woolwich
- A. Dingwall Fordyce, Engineers, Bengal, 2 Copies
- David Forbes, Esq., Cumberland Street, London
- George Foulis, Major, Bengal Infantry, 2 Copies
- George Foy, Esq., Hamburgh
- Major-General Fraser, Bengal
- Major-General Mackenzie Fraser
- Captain Fraser, A. D. C., Bengal
- Alex. Fraser, Secretary to the Highland Society of London
- Rev. Hugh Fraser, M. A., Woolwich

The Duke of Gordon
Earl Gower
Lord Glenbervie, 2 Copies
General Lord Gage
Right Honourable Thomas Grenville
Lord Glenlee
John B. Galt, Esq., London
Dr. M. Garthshore, London, F. R. S. and S. A.
Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard, Adjoint-General, C. T. Bengal
Reverend C. Gerard, Brompton
Mr. Henry Gib, Merchant, Dunfermline
James Gibb, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal
James Gibson, Esq., W. S.
Archibald Gibson, Esq., Edinburgh
John Gilson, Esq., Merchant, Hamburgh
Dr. John B. Gilchrist, late Professor of Hindostanee, Calcutta
Octavius Gilchrist, Esq., Stamford
Richard Gillespie, Esq., Glasgow, 2 Copies
John Gillies, L.L.D., London
Adam Gillies, Esq., Advocate
Joseph Gillon, Esq., Edinburgh
Lieut. W. Gither, Bengal Infantry
Joseph Gordon, Esq., of Kintradwell
James F. Gordon, Esq., W. S.
Robert Graham, of Fintry, Esq. one of the Commissioners of the Board of Excise, Edinburgh
Colonel Graham, of Balgowan

John Graham, Esq., of Gartur
Robert Graham, Esq., of Whitehill
Charles Grant, Esq., M. P.
Mr. Grant, Esq., Coventry
Capt. J. Grant, of his Excellency’s Guard, Madras, 12 Copies
*James Gray, Esq., Writer, Edinburgh
Charles Gray, of Carse, Esq.
Mr. William Gray, Rector of the Academy, Haddington
Rev. Samuel Greathead, Newportpagnol
Messrs. Greenland & Norris, Booksellers, London, 2 Copies
George Greenlaw, Esq., W. S.
Mr. William Griffith, Merchant, Edinburgh
Alexander Guild, Esq., Writer, Edinburgh
G. D. Guthrie, Esq., Civil Service, Bengal, 2 Copies
Messrs. Guthrie & Tait, Booksellers, Edinburgh, 3 Copies
Mr. Alexander Guthrie, Bookseller, Edinburgh

The Earl of Haddington
Lord Holland
Lord Archibald Hamilton
Hon. William Herbert, Temple, London
Mr. Charles Halkett, of Pitffrane, Bart.
Mr. James Hall, of Dundglass, Bart.
Baron Hepburn
Henry Hallam, Esq., Inner Temple, London
Robert Hamilton, Esq., Advocate, Professor of Law of Nature and Nations, University, Edinburgh
Mr. D. Handside, Edinburgh
*Mr. Adam Harper, Merchant, Edinburgh
Mr. T. Hart, Merchant, Leith
James Hawthor, M. D., Lincolns-Inn-Fields, London
Richard Heber, Esq., of Hodnet Hall, Salop
Rev. H. Heugh, Stirling
Mr. P. Hill, Bookseller, Edinburgh, 6 Copies
Mr. Thomas Hill, Bookseller, Perth, 2 Copies
Thomas Hill, Esq., Queenhithe
Henry Hobhouse, Esq., Temple, London
Mr. Hookham, Bookseller, London, 2 Copies
Francis Horner, Esq., M. P., London
Richard Hotchkis, Esq., W. S.
Rev. William Howley
George Hume, of Paxton, Esq.
James Hunt, Esq., Dunfermline
*Charles Hunter, of Burnside, Esq.
Alexander G. Hunter, younger, of Blackness, Esq.
Robert Hunter, Esq., of Luna, Shetland
Lieutenant Hunter, 16th Regiment Bengal Infantry
Lieutenant-General Hussey
Gilbert Hutcheson, Esq., Advocate
Lieutenant-Colonel Hutton, Woolwich

Rev. Cyril Jackson, D. D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford
Dean and Chapter of Christ Church
Rev. William Jackson, D. D., Regius Professor of Greek, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford
John Jameson, Esq., Alloa
Robert Jameson, Esq., senior, W. S.
Thomas Jameson, Esq., Leith
Henry Jardine, Esq., of the Exchequer
Christophe Idle, Esq., London, 5 Copies
Mr. Edward Jeffery, Bookseller, London, 3 Do.
Robert H. Inglis, Esq., London
Gilbert Innes, of Stow, Esq.
Captain Johnston, A. D. C., Bengal
Mr. Alexander Johnston, Gilmerston
Messrs. Jordan & Maxwell, Booksellers, London, 2 Copies
Alex. Irvine, Esq., Advocate, Prof. of Civil Law, Univ. Edin'.
William Irvine, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow

Lord Kinnaird
Alexander Keith, of Ravelston, Esq.
Mr. Robert Kemp, Edinburgh
William Kenrick, Esq., Temple, London
J. Ker, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment N. I. Bengal
William Kerr, Esq., Sec. General Post Office, Edinburgh
LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

ix

Charles Kerr, Esq., Abbotrule Robert Kerr, Esq., Berwickshire
George Kinneir, Esq., Banker, Edinburgh
David Kinneir, Esq., Banker, Edinburgh
John Kinneir, Esq., Glasgow
James Knox, Esq., Glasgow
Mr. John Knox, Merchant, Glasgow
Lady Loudon and Moira
Earl of Leven and Melville
General Viscount Lake
The Bishop of London
Messrs. Lackington, Allen, & Co., Booksellers, Lond. 6 Copies
Malcolm Laing, Esq., M.P.
Gilbert Laing, Esq., Mr. William Laing, Bookseller, Edinburgh, 6 Copies
Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, &c. &c., Bengal
General Viscount Lake
Gilbert Laing, Esq., M. Lewis, Esq.
M. G. Lewis, Esq., R. Leney, Esq., Surgeon, Bengal
M. G. Lewis, Esq.
R. Lindsay, Esq., Glasgow
Mr. Lindell, Bookseller, Wimpole Street, London, 2 Copies
Daniel Lister, Esq., Hackney, London
Adam Longmore, Esq., Exchequer, Edinburgh
Richard Lowndes, Esq., Red Lion Square, London
*Andrew Lumsden, Esq.
J. R. Lumley, Captain, 5th N. I. Bengal
James Lumsden, Esq., Cornet, N. Cavalry, Bengal, 2 Copies
Mr. G. Lumsden, Bookseller, Glasgow
George Lyell, Esq., of Kinneil
Rev. David Lyell, Carrstone
Library, University of Edinburgh
—— Do. of Glasgow
—— Do. of St. Andrews
—— Marischal College, Aberdeen
—— King's College, ditto
—— Magdalen College, Oxford
—— Oriel College, ditto
—— Brazen Nose College, ditto
—— Faculty of Advocates
—— Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh
—— Court of Exchequer, Scotland
—— Honourable Board of Trustees
—— Society of the Writers to the Signet
—— Highland Society of Scotland
—— Speculative Society, Edinburgh
—— London Institution
—— High School of Edinburgh
—— Alloa Subscription Society
—— Cupar Fife, ditto
—— Edinburgh, ditto
—— Forfar, ditto
—— Glasgow, ditto
—— Halkirk, Nova Scotia, ditto
—— Kirkaldy, ditto
—— Liverpool, ditto
—— New York, ditto
—— Paisley, ditto
—— Perth, ditto
—— Stirling's, ditto, Glasgow
Earl Moira
Lord Minto, Governor-General of Bengal
Lord James Murray
*Lord Methven
Hon. William Ramsay Maule, of Panmure
Sir George Mackenzie, of Coupil, Bart.
Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, of Delvin, Bart.
Sir Patrick Murray, of Auchtertyre, Bart., M.P.
Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth M'Kenzie
R. Macan, Colonel Commandant, Bengal Cavalry
Lieutenant-Colonel Macaulay, Madras Infantry, 2 Copies
K. Macaulay, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal Inf., 3 Copies
K. Macaulay, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, Madras Infantry
Vol. I.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Subscribers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Patullo, of Bouffie, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. T. Payne, Bookseller, London, 6 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messrs. Payne &amp; Macklinlay, Booksellers, London, 3 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Pepper, Esq., Lieutenant, 1st Native Cavalry, Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Perry, of Merton, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis Hayes Petit, Esq., 9 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, Lond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Delfafield Phelps, Esq., 11 New Square, do. ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Pinkerton, Esq., London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. George Priestley, Bookseller, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Pringle of Whythbank, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Pringle, Esq., one of the Principal Clerks of Session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant John L. Purves, Bengal Infantry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*The Duke of Roxburgh, 2 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Rollo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bishop of Rochester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir James M. Riddell, Bart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir John Buchanan Riddell, Bart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. James Ras, Writer, Edinb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*William Ramsay, of Barnton, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Ramsay, of Craigleigh, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Reid, Esq., 4th Cavalry, Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. William Reid, Bookseller, Leith, 3 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Remie, Esq., 27 Stamford Street, Blackfriars, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Reynolds, Bookseller, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Richardson, Esq., Back Court, Temple, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Riddell, Esq., London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*J. Ritson, Esq., London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messrs. Rivington, Booksellers, London, 3 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. C. Roberts, Esq., Lieutenant, Bengal Cavalry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Robertson, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal, 2 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Dr. John Robison, Prof. Nat. Phil. Univ. Edinburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Rolland, Esq., Advocate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hercules Ross, of Rossie, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. R. Ross, Bookseller, Edinburgh, 2 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Dr. Routh, President, Magdalene College, Oxford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claudio Russel, Esq., Civil Service, Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Russel, Esq., W. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Rutherford, of Edgerstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Duke of Somerset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Marchioness of Stafford, 2 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Marquis of Stafford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Selkirk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl Spencer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Stair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Seaforth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Wortley Stuart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Lady Strange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbster, Bart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Alexander Seton, Knight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Salkield, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Bishop Sandford, Edinburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*David de S. Dinneford, Esq., M.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Corse Scott, of Sinton, Esq., 3 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Scott, Esq., one of the Principal Clerks of Session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Scott, of Harden, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Scott, Esq., Civil Service, Bengal, 2 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Scott, Esq., ditto, ditto, ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archibald Seton, Esq., Civil Service, Bengal, 2 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messrs. J. &amp; J. Scrymeour, Booksellers, Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. K. Sharpe, younger, of Hoddam, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut. E. H. Simpson, Bengal Infantry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. James Simson, Bookseller, Edinburgh, 3 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Skene, of Skene, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archibald Smith, of Jordanhill, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. William Smith, Bower, Caithness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. John Smith, Bookseller, Glasgow, 2 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Smyd, Esq., 1st Cavalry, Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Maria Solly, Walthamstow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Somerville, Esq., London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Sprott, Esq., London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. J. Steill, Bookseller, Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Stein, of Kilbagie, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Stenhouse, younger, of Fodd, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Robert Stewart, of Binny, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Stewart, Esq., Perth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. D. Stewart, Cornet, 1st Cavalry, Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Moray Stirling, of Abercairney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. John Stonard, Kent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Stormont, of Lednathieu, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Clark Stoughton, Esq., Wymondham, Norfolk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Strange, Esq., Madras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dugald Stewart, Esq., Prof. Moral Phil. Univ. Edinburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Charles Stuart, Edinburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Stuart, of Allanton, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Swinton, Esq., Lieutenant, 21st Bengal Infantry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Sword, Esq., Annfield, Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Sym, Esq., W. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. W. D. Symonds, Bookseller, London, 6 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Tawse, Esq., Writer, Edinburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Taylor, Esq., Exchequer, Edinburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Charles Taylor, London Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Robert Taylor, younger, Dunfermline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Telford, Esq., Shrewsbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Tennant, Esq., Belfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Thomson, Esq., Advocate, 2 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Thomas Thomson, Edinburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. James Thomson, Girvan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Thomson, Bookseller, Edinburgh, 2 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Thorburn, Esq., Leith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Thornton, Esq., M.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Tilloch, Esq., Carey Street, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Henry J. Todd, M.A., James's Street, Westminster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-Colonel William Torre, 1st Cavalry, Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Dr. Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Turnbull, Esq., Lieutenant, 8th Native Regt. Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Tyler, Esq., Lieutenant, Madras Infantry, 2 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-Colonel Vandeleur, Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messrs. Vernon, Hood, &amp; Sharpe, Booksellers, Lond. 6 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Wemyss, 10 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Woodhouselee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Wallace, Esq., Banker, Edinburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Watson, Esq., Writer, Edinburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Watson, Esq., Madras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain Archibald Watson, 1st Regt. Cavalry, Bengal, 4 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Lieutenant Alexander Watson, Bengal Infantry, 2 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Warrender, Esq., W. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain George Walsh, 1st Cavalry, Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Joseph White, D.D., Reg. Prof. of Hebrew, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. J. White, Bookseller, Fleet Street, London, 6 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John White, Esq., Culcreuch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messrs. J. White &amp; Co., Booksellers, Boston, N. E., 2 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Walter Whiter, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. W. Whyte, Bookseller, Edinburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Wilbraham, Esq., Stratton Street, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messrs. Williams &amp; Smith, Booksellers, London, 6 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. James Williamson, Merchant, Edinburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wilson, Esq., Oxford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Wilson, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. John Wilson, Student, University, Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Alexander Wilson, Bookseller, Glasgow, 3 Copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Wood, Esq., Leghorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. John Wood, Merchant, Dalkeith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Wouldsworth, Esq., Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Wright, M.D., F.R.S.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Yates, Esq., 4th Cavalry, Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Young, Esq., Professor of Greek, University, Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Dr. Young, Hackney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Young, of Hayfield, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain R. Young, 8th Regt. Native Inf. Bengal, 2 Copies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A DISSERTATION
ON THE ORIGIN OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

It is an opinion, which has been pretty generally received, and perhaps almost taken for granted, that the language spoken in the Lowlands of Scotland is merely a corrupt dialect of the English, or at least of the Anglo-Saxon. Those who have adopted this idea, have assigned, some one era, some another, for the introduction of this language from the South; each preferring that which seemed to have the most plausible claim, without entertaining a single doubt as to the solidity of the hypothesis which rendered it necessary to fix such an era. Having long adhered to this hypothesis, without any particular investigation, it is probable that I might never have thought of calling it in question, had I not heard it positively asserted, by a learned foreigner, that we had not received our language from the English; that there were many words in the mouths of the vulgar in Scotland, which had never passed through the channel of the Anglo-Saxon, or been spoken in England, although still used in the languages of the North of Europe; that the Scottish was not to be viewed as a daughter of the Anglo-Saxon, but as, in common with the latter, derived from the ancient Gothic; and that, while we had to regret the want of authentic records, an accurate and extensive investigation of the language of our country might throw considerable light on her ancient history, particularly as to the origin of her first inhabitants.

This assertion seemed to merit a fair investigation. On this I entered, prepossessed with an opinion directly the reverse of that which I now embrace as by far most tenable. I am far from saying, that it is attended with no difficulties. These I mean to submit to the public, in all the force which they appear to have; while at the same time I shall exhibit a variety of considerations, which, if they amount not to full proof, seem to afford as much as can well be expected on a subject necessarily involved in such obscurity, from the distance of time, and from the deficiency of historical testimony.

The learned Camden, Father Innes, and some other respectable writers, have viewed the Picts as Welsh; and have argued, of consequence, that their language must have been a dialect of the Celtic. I will not contend about the name of this people; although there is sufficient evidence that it was written corruptly by the Romans. What particularly demands our attention, is the origin of the people themselves; and also their language, whether it was Gothic, or Celtic.

It would serve no good purpose to enter into any disquisition as to the supposed time of their arrival in this country. As this dissertation is intended merely in subserviency to the following work, it will be enough, if it appear that there is good reason to view them as a Gothic race.

I. HISTORICAL EVIDENCE.—The testimony of venerable Bede has been universally respected, except in as far as his credulity might be viewed as influenced by ecleesiastical attachment. It has been supposed, indeed, that many of the legendary stories, now found in his history, were not written by him;
as, in a variety of instances, although they appear in the A. S. translation, they are wanting in the original. Being the earliest historian of this island, he must have been best qualified to give a just account of the Picts; and although we should suppose him to have been under ecclesiastical influence in matters of religion, he could have no end to serve in giving a false account of the origin of this people. Yet, on this subject, even the testimony of Bede has been treated as unworthy of regard; because it is directly eversive of system.

He says — "Cum plurimam insulae partem, incipientes ab austro, possedissent [Brittones], contigit gentem Pictorum de Scythia, ut perhibent, longis navibus non multis oceanum ingressam," &c. Lib. i. 1. "When they [the Britons,] beginning at the South, had made themselves masters of the greatest part of the island, it happened that the nation of the Picts, coming into the ocean from Scythia, as it is reported, in a few long ships," &c. After giving an account of their landing in Ireland, and of their being advised by the Scots of that country to steer towards Britain, he adds — "Itaque petentes Britanniam Picti, habitare per septentrionales insulae partes coeperunt: nam austrina Brittones occupaverunt." Ibid. "The Picts accordingly sailing over into Britain, began to inhabit the northern parts of it, for the Britons were possessed of the southern."

There is not the slightest reason to doubt, that, by the Britons, he means the Welsh; as this is the name by which he designs this people. It is well known, that Scandinavia had been called Scythia by Jornandes, two centuries before Bede's time. De Orig. Get. pp. 595-597. Is it said that Bede lived too long after the settlement of the Picts, to know any thing certain as to their origin? It is sufficient to reply, that he undoubtedly gives the received belief of his time, which had been transmitted from preceding ages, and which no writer, for nearly nine hundred years after him, ever ventured to controvert. If Bede could not know whence the Picts came, it can hardly be supposed that we should have superior means of information.

Bede was certainly well acquainted with the Britons, or Welsh. Now, although it should be supposed that he had been misinformed as to the origin of the Picts, his assertion amounts to a full proof that they were quite a different people from the former. For had they been Welsh, or indeed Celts of any description, the similarity of language could not have entirely escaped his observation. If an intelligent Highlander can at this day, after a national separation of nearly fourteen hundred years, make himself understood by an Irishman, it is totally inconceivable that the language of the Picts, if British, should have so far lost its original character in a far shorter period.

An attempt has lately been made, by a learned writer, to set aside this testimony of Bede, who, it is admitted, "was contemporary with the Pictish government." "He speaks," it is said, "doubtfully of the Picts, as the second people who came into this island from Scythia; first to Ireland; and thence to North-Britain. But though Bede states all this, rather as what he had heard, than as what he knew, his authority has deluded many writers, who did not inquire whether what he had said modestly could possibly be true." Caledonia, p. 199, N.

But why is it said that Bede speaks doubtfully, or, as it is afterwards somewhat softened, modestly, of the Picts? There can be no other reason for this assertion, than that he uses the phrase, ut perhibent. He therefore states all this, rather as what he had heard, than as what he knew. Doubtless, he could not know it, but by some kind of relation. For although "contemporary with the Pictish government," it has never been supposed that he could have ocular demonstration as to the landing of this people. Is it meant to be objected, that Bede does not quote his authorities, or that he refers only to traditionary testimony? In a matter of this kind, would it be surprising that he could have referred to nothing else? Viewing it in this light, there is not the least evidence that it was not the general belief. Had it been merely the report of some, opposed by a different account of the origin of this people, he would in all probability have said,—ut nonnulli perhibent. Had he known any argument against this account, one, for example, from the diversity of language, would he not naturally have stated this?

But must perhibent necessarily be restricted to mere report? Has it never been used to denote histo-
rical narration? Or, as it occurs in the language of Bede, may it not rather be viewed as respecting the more circumstantial account which follows, concerning the size and number of the ships,—(ut perhibent, longis navibus non multis,) than as respecting what precedes, in regard to the migration of the Picts from Scythia? It is a singular circumstance, that Bede uses the very same verb with respect to the chiefs of the Anglo-Saxons. “Duces fuisset perhibentur eorum primi duo fratres Hengist et Horsa.” Lib. i. c. 15. Could Bede be in any doubt, whether these were the leaders of his ancestors, little more than two hundred years before his own time?

If, however, Bede wrote doubtfully, how could his authority “delude many writers”? If he indeed mentions this only as a modest opinion, as a matter of mere hearsay, as a thing about which he was himself in hesitation; whence is it, that none of these “many writers,” during nearly ten centuries, ever adverted to this till now? Were they all, without exception, so very prone to delusion? This is undoubtedly the conclusion we are left to deduce. They were so blind as to mistake mere doubt for authority; and therefore “they did not inquire whether what he had said modestly could possibly be true.” Here the secret breaks out. Bede must necessarily be viewed as writing doubtfully, because he could not possibly be writing the truth. For although neither Bede, nor his followers, did inquire, “we now know, from more accurate examination, that the Picts were certainly Caledonians; that the Caledonians were Britons; and that the Britons were Gauls: it is the topography of North-Britain, during the second and first centuries, as it contains a thousand facts, which solves all these doubts, and settles all controversy about the lineage of the Picts.” Caled. ut sup.

Although Bede knew somewhat about the names of places in North-Britain, we, in the nineteenth century, can form a far more certain judgment: and so powerful is this single argument from topography, as to invalidate all other evidence arising from direct historical testimony.

Nennius, who wrote about the year 858, informs us, that “the Picts came and occupied the islands called Orkneys, and afterwards, from the adjacent islands desolated many large regions, and took possession of those on the left, i.e. the north, coast (sinaratri plaga) of Britain, where they remain even to this day.” “There,” he adds, “they held the third part of Britain, and hold it even until now.” Cap. 5. ap. Gale, I. 99.

Mr. Pinkerton has made a remark, the force of which cannot easily be set aside, that both Nennius and his coadjutor Samuel “were Welch,” and that “therefore their testimony is conclusive that the Piks were not Welch, for they speak of the Piks, while the Pikish name was in full power.” Enquiry, II. 161.

That the Picts were not Welsh, appears also from the testimony of Gildas, an earlier British writer, who calls them a transmarine nation, who came, ab aquilone, from the north. Ap. Gale, I. 1.

The Saxon Chronicle, which seems to have been begun about the year 1000, perfectly concurs with these testimonies. The account given of the Picts is so similar to that of Bede, that it would almost seem to have been copied from his history. It is more minute in one point; as it is said that they came, ex Australi parte Scythiae, “from the south of Scythia.”

The northern origin of the Picts seems to have been admitted by Roman writers. I shall not urge the well-known testimony of Tacitus, with respect to the striking resemblance of the Caledonians to the Germans; for, notwithstanding the partiality of former ages for this ancient writer, as an accurate investigator and faithful historian, we are now told, that “Tacitus talked about the origin of the Caledonians and Germans, like a man who was not very skilful in such investigations; and who preferred declamation to inquiry.” Caled. p. 202, N.

The testimony of Claudian, who was coeval with the Emperor Valentinian I., deserves our attention.

—Maduerunt, Saxone fuso,
Orcades. Incaluit Pictorum sanguine Thule.

Goodall, in his Introduction to Fordun, observes on this passage, that although the Romans slew the Saxons in the Orkneys, it does not follow that they were either the inhabitants of the Orkneys, or of
Dissertation on the Origin

Britain. But one consequence is unavoidable,—that even in this early period the Saxons were acquainted with the Orkneys. Hence, also, it seems highly probable, that they were in a state of confederacy with the Picts, as being a kindred race.

Stillingfleet's reasoning concerning the testimony of Eumenius, is very strong. "In his Panegyrick," says the Bishop, "he takes notice of the different state of the Britons, when Caesar subdued them, from what they were in Constantius his time. 'Then,' saith he, 'they were a rude, half-naked people,' and so easily vanquished; but now the Britons were exercised by the arms of the Picts and the Irish." Nothing can be plainer, than that Eumenius here distinguishes the Picts from the Britons, and supposes them to be enemies to each other. Neither can we reasonably think this a name then taken up to distinguish the barbarous Britons from the Provincial. For that distinction had now been of a very long standing; and if it had been applied to that purpose, we should have met with it in Tacitus, or Dio, or Herodian, or Zozimus, who speak of the Extra-provincial Britains, under no other name but of Britains." Orig.Britann. p. 241.

It has indeed been said, that "the Picts of the third Century — appeared to Roman eyes, under new aspects, and to the Roman understanding, under more formidable shapes." Caled. p. 215. By the reference to B. i. c. 6, the author seems to respect "their peculiar seclusion from the Roman provincials on the south of the walls;" p. 191. But this gives no sort of satisfaction to the mind, as a reason for a new designation. Were they not formerly extra-provincial, as much as in the time of Eumenius? Did they assume a warlike aspect formerly unobserved? Was not their character, in this respect, abundantly well known to Agricola? The idea of Stillingfleet, that the ancient Caledonians, although of Gothic origin, were about this time joined by a new colony from the continent, is at least worthy of mature consideration. V. Orig. p. 246.

Ammianus Marcellinus having said, Pictos Saxonasque, et Scottos et Attacottos, Britannos aerumnis vexasse continuis; Goodall observes, that "it cannot be inferred that the Saxons were Scots or Picts, because these are spoken of as different nations." But from the classification observed by Marcellinus, Pictos Saxonasque, he seems to have viewed these as only different names given to contiguous and kindred nations.


But I shall not urge this as an argument; as it may be said that these writers were all too late to know with certainty the origin of the Picts. While, however, we are assured, that the Scandinavians were early acquainted with the northern parts of our island, and made frequent descents on them; it must appear singular indeed, had we reason to believe that they were universally mistaken with respect to the origin of the inhabitants. Had they spoken a dialect of the Celtic, it would have afforded sufficient evidence that there was no national affinity with their invaders.

Nor would it be less remarkable, if almost all our own ancient writers had been grossly mistaken as to the origin of a people, who make so distinguished a figure in our history, and who so long occupied by far the greatest part of Scotland. The general persuasion of the old English writers was the same with theirs.

But the learned gentleman, formerly referred to, views every species of evidence as of no weight whatever, when opposed to that of a topographical kind, arising from the names of places in the first and second centuries; especially as these are found in the work of Ptolemy the Geographer. It was my original intention, in this preliminary dissertation, to throw together, as briefly as possible, the various circumstances which indicate the Gothic origin of our ancestors, without entering into the wide field of controversy. But however unpleasant this task, with a gentleman, especially, whose abilities and indefatigable industry I am bound to acknowledge, and who, whatever may be his mistakes, deserves well of...
his country for the pains he has taken to elucidate her ancient history; yet I find it indispensably necessary to investigate the grounds on which he proceeds, as otherwise any thing here exhibited, under the notion of argument, might be viewed as already invalidated.

In order to erect or support his system, that the Picts were Britons, or the same people with the Welsh, and that no language was spoken in Scotland, before the introduction of what is called the Scoto-Saxon, save the Celtic; the learned writer finds it necessary to assume certain data of a singular description. He either takes for granted, or flatters himself that he has proved, that, till a late period, there were none but Celts in Germany; that the Roman historians are not worthy of credit, in as far as they insinuate anything opposed to this hypothesis; that the Goths were different from the Scythians; that the Belgic was merely a dialect of the Celtic; and that the stone monuments to be found in Britain were all constructed by Celts.

He assumes, that there were none but Celts in Germany, till a late period. He does not, indeed, fix the time of the first migration of the Goths into that country; but seems to think that it was scarcely prior to the Christian era. For, as far as I can perceive, the only proof which he appeals to, is that of there being "only two tongues (except the Greek) heard on the western side of the Euxine, the Getic, and the Sarmatic," when Ovid was banished to Tomi by Augustus. But, because there was a body of Goths at this time residing on the Euxine, it cannot amount to a proof that none of this race had previously settled in Germany, or in the northern countries. The Suevi, who certainly were not Celts, were inhabitants of Germany in the time of Julius Caesar, possessing the country now called Mecklenburg, and some neighbouring districts. The Cimbr extended to the Baltic. By many, indeed, they have been viewed as Celts. But the writers of the Universal History, whom Mr. Chalmers often quotes with respect, observe on this head—"The learned Grotius, and after him Sheringham, and most of the northern writers, maintain, with arguments which have not yet been confuted, that the Cimbrians, Getes, and Goths were one and the same nation; that Scandinavia was first peopled by them, and that from thence they sent colonies into the islands of the Baltic, the Chersonesus, and the adjacent places, yet destitute of inhabitants." Vol. xix. 254.

A very able and learned writer, who has paid particular attention to the subject, contends that "the Cimbri, who, in junction with the Teutones, invaded Italy, and were defeated by Marius," were Goths. "The country," he says, "whence they proceeded, their close alliance with a Gothic tribe, and the description given of them by the Greek and Latin historians, who appear to have considered them of the same race with the Teutones, clearly prove them to have been of German origin. (Plut. in Mario; Livy, Epit. L. 68; Percy's Preface to Mallet's North. Antiq. p. 38; Mallet, vol. i. 32.) To these considerations it may be added, that the name of their leader, Boiorix, is evidently of Gothic structure; and that Tacitus, who, in his description of Germany, particularly and expressly marks the few tribes who appeared not to be Germans, is entirely silent respecting the Celtic origin of the Cimbr; and in his account points out no difference between them and the other inhabitants. Tacit. Germ. 37." Edin. Rev. for July 1803, pp. 367, 368.

The Suiones have never been viewed as Celts, but generally acknowledged as the more immediate ancestors of the Swedes, although some say, of the Danes. The Sitones, also a Scandinavian nation, were settled in these northern regions before the time of Tacitus. Caesar testifies, that the Teutones and Cimbri, before his time, patrum nostrorum memoria, after harassing all Gaul, had attempted to enter into the territories of the Belgae. Gall. lib. ii. c. 4.

But when ancient writers insinuate any thing unfavourable to our author's hypothesis, he refuses to give them credit. We have seen with what freedom Tacitus is treated on another point. Here he meets with the same treatment, although in good company. "When J. Caesar and Tacitus speak of Celtic colonies proceeding from Gaul into Germany, they only confound those recent colonies with the ancient people, who appear to have been unknown to those celebrated writers. Strabo, who was not well informed, with regard to Western Europe, acquaints us, indeed, that the Daci ab antiquo, of old, lived to-
wards Germany, around the fountains of the Danube. Vol. I. 446. If his notion of antiquity extended
the age of Herodotus, we might learn, from the father of history, that the Danube had its springs
among the Celte." Caled. p. 15. N.

Respectable as the testimony of Herodotus is, it cannot, in this instance, be preferred to that of Strabo;
for it is evident that he knew very little of the Celts, and this only by report. The accurate and intel­
ligent Rennell does not lay much stress on the passage referred to. "Our author," he says, "had heard
of the Celte, who lived beyond the columns of Hercules, and bordered on the Cynesiae or Cynetae, the
most remote of all the nations who inhabited the western parts of Europe.—Who the latter were intended
for, we know not." Geog. Syst. of Herod. pp. 41, 42.

If the ancient inhabitants of Germany were unknown to Caesar and Tacitus, with what consistency
is it said, only in the page immediately preceding, where the writer speaks of Mascou’s work on the an­
cient Germans, that “the Gothic people,” whom he “considers as the first settlers of his country,—
obviously came in on the Celtic aborigines; as we learn from J. Caesar and Tacitus” Caled. p. 14; N.
Could these celebrated writers acknowledge the Celts as aborigines, although “the ancient people” who
inhabited Germany, “appear to have been unknown to” them?

He also takes it for granted, that the Goths were a different people from the Scythians.

"Every inquiry," he observes, "tends to demonstrate, that the tribes who originally came into Europe
by the Hellespont, were remarkably different, in their persons, their manners, and their language, from
those people who in after ages migrated from Asia, by the more devious course, around the northern
extremities of the Euxine, and its kindred lake. This striking variety must for ever evince the difference
between the Gothic and the Scythian hords, however they may have been confounded by the inaccuracy of
some writers, or by the design of others." Ibid. p. 12.

This assertion seems to have at least the merit of novelty. It is probably hazarded by our author,
because he wishes it to appear, — that the Goths did not enter Europe so early as he finds the Scythians
did; and also, that the former were never so powerful a race as to be able to people a great part of Eu­
rope. But we need not spend time on it; as this passage contains all the proof that is exhibited. I
shall only add, that, according to Rennell, the Scythia of Herodotus answers generally to the Ukraine,
— "its first river on the west being the Danube." Geog. Syst. p. 50. Our author admits, that, during
the fifth century before our common era, the Goths "inhabited the western shores of the Euxine, on
the south of the Danube." Caled. pp. 12, 13. He places them so nearly on the same spot with Hero­
dotus, that he cannot easily prove that those, whom he calls Goths, were not the same people whom "the
father of history" calls Scythians.

The accurate Reviewer, formerly quoted, has shewn that, according to Diodorus Siculus, the Scythians
settled beyond the Tanais, on the Borders of Thrace, before the time of Sesostris, who, it is supposed,
flourished about 1400 A. C. Hence he considers the opinion, independently of its direct evidence, that
"500 A. C., they had advanced to the western extremity of Gaul, as by no means absurd or improbable." Edin. Rev. ut sup. p. 358.

He afterwards shews that Strabo (lib. vii. p. 295, Causab.) "evidently considers the Getae as a Scy­
thian tribe ;" adding, "Pliny says, 'From the Borysthenes, over the whole adjoining country, all are
Scythian nations, different tribes of whom dwell near its banks: in one part the Getae, whom the Romans
call the Doci.' Hist. Nat. lib. iv. c. 12. Zamolzis is mentioned by Herodotus, Melp. p. 289; and by
Strabo [ut sup.] as worshipped by the Getae; and the authors of the Etymol. Mag., and Suidas, (in voc.
Zamolzis) understand the Getae of Herodotus, whom they quote, to be Scythians." Ibid. p. 359.

Perhaps the strangest foundation of Mr. C.’s theory, is his opinion with respect to the language of the
Belgae. He is well aware, that if it appear from ancient history that their speech was Gothic, his whole
fabric must fall to the ground; because it is undeniable, that Belgic colonies were settled in Britain be­
fore the invasion by Julius Caesar. To me, the existence of the Belgae in Britain, when it was first visited
by the Romans, had always appeared an irrefragable proof that the Gothic language was very early
spoken, if not in the northern, at least in the southern, parts of our island; and of itself a strong presumption that it was pretty generally extended along the eastern coast. But our author boldly cuts the Gordian knot; finding it easier, doubtless, to do so than to loose it.

"The British Belgae," he says, "were of a Celtic lineage."—"This inquiry with regard, both to the lineage and colonization of the Belgae, in Britain, has arisen, by inference, rather than by direct information, from J. Caesar, when he speaks of the Belgae as occupying one third of Gaul, and as using a different tongue from the other Gauls. De Bell. Gall. i. c. i. Yet from the intimations of Livy, and Strabo, Pliny, and Lucan, we may infer, that J. Caesar meant dialect, when he spoke of language. He ought to be allowed to explain his own meaning, by his context. He afterwards says, 'that the Belgae were chiefly descended from the Germans; and, passing the Rhine, in ancient times, seized the nearest country of the Gauls.' Ibid. Lib. ii. c. 4. But Germany, as we have seen, was possessed by the Celtae, in ancient times," &c. Cal. p. 16, N.

It is evident that the learned writer, notwithstanding the force of historical evidence to the contrary, is extremely unwilling to admit any distinct migration of the Belgae to Britain. For he adds—"It is even probable, that the Belgae of Kent (Cantae) may have obtained from their neighbours, the Belgae of Gaul, their Gaelic name; and even derived such a tincture from their intercourse, both in their speech and in their habits, as to appear to the undistinguishing eyes of strangers, to be of a doubtful descent:'

It is asserted that Caesar gives no direct information as to the Belgae using a different tongue from the other Gauls. He does not, indeed, give any information of this kind. For, although he uses the common name for the country into which the Belgae had forced their way, calling it Gallia, he expressly distinguishes them from the Gauls. With respect to the difference of the language of this different people, he gives the most direct information. So little ground is there for the most remote idea that he meant only a peculiar dialect, that he uses all those distinguishing modes of expression which could be deemed necessary for characterizing a different race. He marks this difference, not merely in language, but in customs and laws. "Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se different." Lib. i. c. 1. After the lapse of many centuries, every traveller observes the strong attachment of the Celts, not only to their language, but to their customs; and can it be supposed that they were so thoroughly changed by residing a few centuries in Belgium, although surrounded by kindred tribes? Caesar does not speak like a man who was only throwing out a vague opinion. For he elsewhere informs us, that in consequence of particular inquiry, which he personally made at the deputies of the Rhemi, who of the Belgae were most contiguous to Gaul, "he found that the greatest part of the Belgae were sprung from the Germans, and that they had anciently crossed the Rhine, and taken up their abode there, because of the fertility of the country and expelled the Gauls who inhabited these places." Lib. ii. c. 4.

Is it not evident from this language, that not only Caesar considered the Gauls as a different race from the Germans, but that these deputies were fully persuaded of the same thing? Had they known, or even suspected, that the inhabitants of Germany were originally the same people with the Gauls, would they not naturally have said, that they had sprung from the Gauls of Germany, and not from those of Gallia? Does not the term ortos properly refer to the people or kindred, and not to any former place of residence?

If a single doubt can remain, with respect to the certainty of the migration of the Belgae to Britain, after it had been possessed by the Celts, it must be removed by attending to what the same historian says in another place. "The interior part of Britain is inhabited by those who, according to tradition, were the aborigines; the maritime parts, by those who, for the sake of war and spoil, passed over from Belgia, who are almost all denominated from these states from which they had their origin; and who began to cultivate the lands which they had conquered. The number of men is infinite," &c. Lib. v. c. 12.

An attempt is made to avoid the force of Caesar's testimony concerning the origin of the Belgae from the Germans, when it is said, "But Germany, as we have seen, was possessed by the Celtae in ancient times." This, however, is fairly to beg the question. Mr. Chalmers may persuade himself that he has seen this; but, to others, the proof must appear extremely deficient. Although Caesar asserts that the
Belgae differed from the Celts in language, customs, and laws; yet we must believe that he meant nothing more than that there was some slight difference in dialect. Although he asserts that they were mostly sprung from the Germans, we must believe that by them he either meant Gauls, or was not acquainted with his subject. The reader may take his choice; for, in the course of two pages, both these assertions are made.

The learned gentleman seems, indeed, to have overlooked an historical fact of the greatest importance in this inquiry, which has been stated in the clearest light by a well-informed writer, to whom I have had occasion to refer more than once. This respects the application of the name Celts, as used by ancient historians.

"The Greek authors appear to use Κάλτες ή Γαλατίας, and the corresponding names of the inhabitants, as strictly synonymous: they apply them sometimes to Gaul in general; at other times the context proves that they are used in their original sense. But Belgic Gaul and its inhabitants are most frequently denoted by the words, Κάλτες and Καλταί. The Belgae appear to have attracted most of the attention of these historians; and their description of them is so uniform and accurate, that no doubt can be entertained that they mean the Belgic Gauls, although they call them Καλταί. Strabo, speaking of the inhabitants of Britain, says — "The men are taller than the Gauls (έρευν Καλταίων), and their hair less yellow.' Lib. iv. p. 194, 200. In his description of Germany, 'Immediately beyond the Rhine, to the east of the Celts, the Germans live, differing little from the Celtic race (έρευν Καλταίων), in their savageness, tallness, and yellowness of hair; and with respect to features, customs, and modes of life, very like the Gauls (έρευν Κελτός) whom we have already described: wherefore it is our opinion that the Romans have given them very properly the name Germani, implying the common origin of the Gauls (Γαλατώς) and them.' Lib. vii. p. 290.

The faithfulness and exact information of this author are well known: we may, therefore, consider his description of the Gauls as accurate: but it will apply only to the German or Belgic Gauls. Yellow or red hair distinguished a German tribe. There was no resemblance between the Celts and Germans. Diodorus Siculus gives a very particular description of Gaul (Γαλατίας, Καλταί); and it is evident, that these terms are frequently employed, when he is speaking of that part which Caesar, from whom he has taken his description, says was inhabited by the Belgae. He also expressly says,— "The Gauls (Γαλαται) are tall, fair skinned, and naturally yellow haired.' Lib. v. p. 212. Polybius, our author asserts, describes the Gauls who pillaged Rome under Brennus, as Celts: he certainly calls them Celts (Γαλατώς, Καλταί); but his enumeration and description of their different tribes puts it beyond a doubt that they were German Gauls. He particularly names and describes the Veneti, Semnones, and Boii. Lib. ii. p. 42, Edit. Bas. 1549. We have the express testimony of Strabo, that the first were German Gauls, Lib. iv. p. 194; and the others are enumerated by Tacitus among the tribes of Germany; Tacit. Germ. c. 38, 39. It may be objected, that Polybius mentions the Gauls as coming from a country very remote from any assigned to them by Tacitus and Strabo. But, in the time of the first historian, the Romans were entirely ignorant of Germany, and knew very little of Transalpine Gaul, and therefore could not mention the names or situation of the country whence the invaders originally came. Polybius says, they proceeded into Italy from the adjoining territory on the north: this would be directly on their route from Germany; and as they had most probably occupied it for some time, Polybius, both from this circumstance and his want of information, would consider it as their original or permanent residence. Longolius, in his edition of Taciti Germania, shews that the appellations, Semnones and Boii, are evidently derived from the Gothic, and particularly applicable to the situation and manners of those tribes. Tacit. Germ. edit. Longol. c. 38, 39. Pausanias calls both the Celtic and Belgic inhabitants of Gaul, Γαλατώς and Καλταί; but as his authority is less important, and his descriptions not so full and definite, we shall only refer to him. Pausanias, Lib. i. pp. 16, 62, 66; Lib. x. p. 644, &c. Edit. Sylbur. Hanov. 1618.

"It is still more evident that the terms Gallia and Galli are frequently employed by the Latin authors, when their observations and descriptions are applicable only to Belgic Gaul and its inhabitants. We need not illustrate this point by the examination of any particular passages, as it is generally admitted, and easily proved." Edin. Rev. ut sup. pp. 366, 367.
But the assumptions of the learned writer, which we have considered, are merely preparatory to the etymological evidence from Topography, which he views as an irrefragable proof of his hypothesis. We shall first advert to what is said in order to shew that the Belgae were Celts.

"The topography of the five Belgic tribes of Southern Britain," he observes, "has been accurately viewed by a competent surveyor [Whitaker, Genuine Hist. of Britons, pp. 83–145], and the names of their waters, of their head-lands, and of their towns, have been found, by his inquisitive inspection, to be only significant in the Celtic tongue." Caled. p. 16.

Candour requires that it should be admitted, that the Celtic dialects seem to excel the Gothic in expressive names of a topographical kind. The Celts have undoubtedly discovered greater warmth of fancy, and a more natural vein for poetical description, than the Gothic or Teutonic tribes. Their nomenclatures are, as it were, pictures of the countries which they inhabit. But at the same time, their explanations must be viewed with reserve, not only because of the vivid character of their imagination, but on account of the extreme ductility of their language, which, from the great changes which it admits in a state of construction, has a far more ample range than any of the Gothic dialects. Hence, an ingenious Celt, without the appearance of much violence, could derive almost any word from his mother-tongue. Our author has very properly referred to Bullet's Dictionnaire, in proof of "the great variety of the Celtic tongue;" Caled. p. 221. For any one, who consults that work, must see what uncertain ground he treads on in the pursuit of Celtic etymons.

The learned gentleman asserts, that the names in the five Belgic provinces of South Britain are "only significant in the Celtic tongue." I dare not pretend to say that I can give the true meaning of any of them, in another language; because there is little more than conjecture on either side. But if it can be proved, that they may have a signification, in the Gothic or Teutonic, as well as in the Celtic—and one at least fully as probable—this argument must appear inconclusive.

"The Belgic Cantae, in Kent," he says, "derived their significant name from the districts which they inhabited; being the British Caint, signifying the open country." This observation he applies, and it must apply equally well, to "the Cantae in North Britain;" p. 17. By the way, it may be observed, that this is a description of which our author seems peculiarly fond; although it is of a very general nature. For, as he says, p. 201, that the Picts received from the British provincials the descriptive appellation of Peithw, which "denoted the people of the open country;" in the very same page, explaining Venta, the name of a town, he derives it from "British gwent, which, in composition, is went, signifying the open country." This also shews the flexibility of the language; as the same word may be either caint, gwent, or went. But might not the Cantae receive their name from Alem. and Germ. hint, an extremity, a corner; margo, extremitas, angulus? Does not this more particularly describe the situation? Schilter, I find, vo. Kant, has made the same observation which had occurred to me. He refers to Caesar, who indeed describes Kent as if he had viewed the name as descriptive of its situation; Cujus unum latus est contra Galliam: hujus lateris alter angulus—est ad Cantium. Bell. Gall. Lib. v. 13. It is also far more descriptive, than Brit. gwent, of the situation of the Cantae in North Britain, who inhabited the East of Ross-shire; and whose country, as our author observes, p. 66, "ran out eastward into the narrow point" now called Tarbet-ness. There is at least one river in Kent, the name of which is not British. This is the Medway, A. S. Medwaeg, i.e. the river which runs through the middle of the country, or holds the mid way. It is probable that this was the Belg. name, which the A.-Saxons retained, because the Welsh call Maidstone, Caer Medwag, i.e. the city on Medway. V. Camden. The term Waeg or way appears indeed in the name given to it in the Itinerary of Antonine, Vagniacas.

Mr. Chalmers derives the name of the Thames from Brit. Taw, Tam, &c. "signifying what expands or spreads, or what is calm." This river, which is one of the boundaries of Kent, has also been explained as significant in a Goth. dialect, by a writer who had no interest in the present question. "There are two rivers in England," he says, "of which the one is very rapid, and is called Tif-ur, whence at tif-a, praeceps ire: the other Temsa, which is almost stagnant, whence at temsa." He explains eg tems-a, paululum movero. G. Andr. p. 237.
In Kent, according to Antonine's Itinerary, three towns have Dur as the initial syllable; Durovernum, Durolenum, and Durobrivici, or, as Camden says, more correctly, Durobrovae. Dur, it has been said, in British and Irish, signifies water; Caled. p. 17, N. But the idea is too general and indefinite, to have given rise to so many names as, in different counties, exhibit this as a component term; as Batavodurum, a Belgic town, now Durostede, &c. Schilter has observed, that, in composition, it signifies a door or mouth, ostium. Now, although the word occurs in Celtic compositions, it seems originally Teutonic. The primary idea is janua, a door, which sense it still retains in almost all the dialects of this language. Brit. dor has the same meaning. But the Teut. term is far more general.

The Regni of Sussex were another Belgic tribe. Baxter says, that Ptolemy wrote Regni for Renici; and derives the name from C. B. rheng, quavis longus ordo, as lying along the coast. He admits that Belg. renic has the same meaning, ordo, series; also flexus, flexus viarum, &c.; Kilian. It has therefore at least an equal claim with the British. The only city mentioned by Ptolemy in this district is Noviomagus. Magnus according to Wachter, is a Celt. word signifying a field, also a colony or town in a field. It frequently occurs in the composition of continental names, en being used for the Lat. termination us. But although magnus should be originally Celt., the name seems to have been formed by a Teutonic people, novo being evidently Teut. nuovo, new. C. B. nouveaux is synon., but more remote. This name is the very same with the ancient one of Nineqwen, Teut. Nieuwegen. This is Noviomagus, i.e. the new colony or town.

The proper Belgae possessed at least part of Somersetshire, besides Hampshire and Wiltshire. Bath was the Baduza, or, as Baxter reads, the Badiza of Stephanus. This the British called Caer badon. But it is evident, that the name is not Brit. but Belg. Germ. Franc. Belg. bad, A. S. baeth, Alem. pad, balneum; Alem. Franc. bad-on, Germ. bad-en, A. S. baeth-en, lavare. Ptolemy mentions Uzella aestuarium, which, Camden says, is now called Euel-mouth. Now Goth. os signifies the mouth of a river. Thus Uzella would seem exactly to correspond to the modern name; q. os-euel, the mouth of the Euel. To this day, Oyse in Shetland, where the Celtic never entered, signifies an inlet of the sea;" Brand's Descr. p. 70.

As the names of many of the Belgic towns end in Dun or Dinum, Mr. Chalmers attempts to shew that the Belgae must have been Celts, because "Dunum and Dinum are the latinized form of Dun, and Din, which, in the British and Irish, as well as in the ancient Gothic, signify a fortified place;" Caled. p. 17, N. But if dun has this significance in the ancient Gothic, the argument proves nothing. From what he has stated, the presumption is that it was originally a Goth. and not a Celt. term. For, as he says, that "Dunum is the name of the chief town of the Cauci in Ireland, which is asserted to be a Belgic tribe;" it is questionable if any of the other towns, having this termination, were Celtic. Londinium and Camelodunum were Belgic towns, being situated in the territories of the Trinovantes. Maridunum, according to Baxter, who reads Margidunum, is from Teut. maerg marl, which is copiously found in the neighbourhood, and dun, town. He says that, in the modern British, mer signifies medulla. But in the old Brit. the term for marl is the same with that now used in English. It may be added that Germ. dun, as signifying, civitas, urbs, is only the term, properly signifying an inclosure, locus septus, used in a secondary sense. It is derived from tyn-en, sepire. V. Wachter, vo. Dun.

It has been asserted, that "there is a radical difference, in the formation of the Celtic, and Gothic names, which furnishes the most decisive test for discriminating the one language from the other, in topographic disquisitions; and even in the construction of the two tongues: such vocables as are prefixed, in the formation of the British, and Gaelic names, are constantly affixed, in the composition of the Gothic, the Saxon, and English names. — Those tests are so decisive, as to give the means of discriminating the Celtic from the Saxon, or Gothic names, when the form of the vocables compounded are nearly the same." Caled. p. 491. Without disputing the propriety of this position, it is sufficient to observe, that, if this be so decisive a test, although the names of places terminating in Dun, Dunum, &c. are elsewhere (p. 17) claimed as Celtic, it must be evident that the claim is unjust. Londinium, Vindonum, Milisedunum, Camelodunum, Rigadunum, Maridunum, &c. must all be Gothic names.
It is a strong assertion, which the learned writer has made, that "the topography of Scotland, during the two first centuries of our common era —— contains not a particle of Gothicism;" p. 231. "The Carnabii, Damnii, and Cantae, of Scotland are granted to have been Belgic tribes;" Ibid. pp. 16, 17, N. The Carnabii, or with greater approximation to the orthography of Ptolemy, Cornabii, have been supposed to receive their name from the three great promontories which they possessed in Caithness, Noss-Head, Duncansby-Head, and the Dunnet-Head. For corn in Brit. is said to signify a promontory. But the name might be derived, in the same sense, from Belg. keor, specula, a watch-tower, and nebbe a promontory; q. the people who looked attentively from the promontories. Or, if it should be Carnabii, it may most probably gives us the origin of a number of names, beginning with Duncansby-Head, and the Dunnet-Head. For vedr-um, name might be derived, in the same sense, from O. Goth, kar, a man, whence Su.G. karl, A. S. ceorl, id. V. Karl, Ihre, and Verel. Ind. This most probably gives us the origin of a number of names, beginning with Car, which Mr. Pinkerton has mentioned, without advertising to the use of the term in Gothic (Enquiry, I. 226;) as the Careni and Caronae of Scotland, the Carini of ancient Germany, the Carbilesi and Carbiletae of Thrace, the Carni, &c. &c. The latter part of the word may be from Nabaei or Navaia, the river Naven. Virvedrum, Duncansby-head, may be composed of Isl. ver, ora, and vedr, tempestas, q. the stormy coast.

Concerning Berubium, Noss-head, it has been said, that "the word Bery would seem to have been a common appellation to such places, as Dungisbay Head, at those times [when Ptolemy wrote]. At this day, a similar promontory in the island of Walls in Orkney, is termed the Bery. The word is clearly of Norwegian derivation. It signifies a place of observation; or a principal station for discovering the approach of an enemy by sea, when at a great distance." P. Canisbay, Statist. Acc. viii. 163. By mistake, however, the writer applies the name Berubium to Dungisbay Head. He says, that "there is not a place throughout the parish, whose name indicates the least affinity to" the Gaelic. Tarvedrum may be from taer-a, atterere, and vedr, tempestas; q. the promontory where the storm rends or tears ships.

We have already adverted to the meaning of the name Cantae. In the territory of this tribe was the Vara Aestuarium, or Murray Frith, into which runs the river Beaulie, anciently called Farar. Isl. vara, voer in Genit. varar, signifies ora, portus, a harbour, ubi appellant naves; G. Andr. p. 247. Loxa, the name given by Ptolemy to the Murray Frith, may be allied to Isl. loha, a small harbour, porta parva; Verel. These etymons have at least as much probability as those of Baxter; who deduces Varar from C. B. gwar ar isc, maris collum, the neck of the sea, and Loxa from ael osc, supercilium aquae, the brow of the water. Mr. Chalmers says, that the latter "obviously derived its name —— from the British Lhooch, with a foreign termination, signifying an inlet of the sea, or collection of water;" p. 66, N. But the Goth. dialects exhibit this word with far greater variety of use; Su.G. A. S. Alem. log, laug, a lake; Isl. log, laug, lug, a sea, a collection of waters; Su.G. loeg-a, profluente unda vel mare se proluere; Isl. log-ast, fluvium vel aquam tranare; Alem. lauche, collectio aquarum, &c. &c.

He thinks that the Catini, whose name is retained in Caithness, "probably derived their appellation from the British name of the weapon, the Cat, or Catai, wherewith they fought," q. clubmen; p. 67. But the Cateia was a weapon of the ancient Germans. If the testimony of Virgil merits regard, it belonged not to a Celtic but to a Teutonic people.

Teutonice ritu soliti torquere cateias.

Aen. Lib. vii.

For this reason, the Cateia was also called Teutona. Hence Aeelfric in his A. S. Gl. says, Clava vel Cateia, vel Teutona, annes cynnes gesceot, i. e. "a javeline of the same kind." Servius informs us, that spears were called Cateiae in the Teutonic language. Wachter says, "It is properly a javelin, denominated from katt-en, i. e. because of its being thrown."

This etymon pretty clearly indicates that they were Belgae. They might perhaps be the same people with the Catti, a German nation mentioned by Tacitus. Their name, according to Wachter, signifies warlike, from the Celt. word cat, war.

In the specimen which our author has given of the names of Promontories, Rivers, &c. in North Britain, it is granted that many are undoubtedly Celtic. It is not, however, a satisfactory proof of the British origin of the Picts, that many British names are yet retained in the country which they possessed.
For, while it is said that the Scoto-Saxon afterwards prevailed over the Gaelic, it is admitted that the Celtic names of places, whether British or Gaelic, still kept their ground. It is also well known, that in various parts of England, where the descendants of the Anglo-Saxons have resided for upwards of thirteen centuries, the names of some rivers and mountains are still British. Lhuyd even goes so far as to assert, that the names of different rivers are not Welsh or Armorican, but of Irish or Gaelic origin: whence he infers, that those, who now speak the Irish language, possessed the southern parts of Britain before the Welsh, and that the latter were only a secondary colony from Gaul. Now, if this be the case as to the Welsh, who have possessed that country for nearly two thousand years, might not the same thing happen in the northern part of the island? V. Lhuyd’s Lett. to the Welsh, Transl. pp. 12, 17.

The very same process passes before our own eyes. Do not the British settlers in America very generally retain the Indian names of rivers, bays, mountains, villages, &c. May it therefore be justly inferred, a thousand yearshence, that the British were an Indian people?

The author of Caledonia observes, p. 221 — “In the subsequent progress of the Gothic tribes over Europe, wherever they occupied countries which had been previously occupied by the Celts, the Gothic intruders not only adopted the names of the rivers, mountains, and other places, that the more lively genius of the Celts had imposed, from a more energetic and descriptive speech; but, the Gothic colonists borrowed many terms from the more opulent language of their Celtic predecessors. — The Saxons, who settled in Britain, were prompted, by the poverty of their speech, to follow the example of their Gothic fathers.”

Is not this sufficient to invalidate the argument in favour of the British origin of the Picts? If Goths, it is natural to suppose that, like the rest of their brethren, they would retain the Celtic names.

This assertion, however, must not be carried too far. For, notwithstanding the concession frequently made by Schiliter and Wachter, that words, retained in Germany, to which they could not assign a Gothic origin, are Celtic; other learned writers have viewed the matter in a different light. Leibnitz concludes, from Boxhorn’s Brit. Dict., that the Welsh have borrowed a great deal from the German. Oper. Vol. IV. P. I. Hist. p. 193. The truth seems to be, as Ihre candidly acknowledges, that some of the most ancient and primitive terms, common to the Gothic and Celtic dialects, are so nearly allied, that it is impossible to determine with certainty to which of them they have originally belonged.

Many of the words, indeed, which the learned writer has selected as exclusively British, appear in the Goth. dialects. Cove, it is said, signifies a creek, from C. B. cof, a hollow trunk, a cavity, a belly. But A. S. cofe, Isl. and Germ. kofe, seem to give the proper sense; spelunea, a cave. Cove-harbour (St. Vigean’s, P. Forfar.), is mentioned as containing the other sense. But its proper name is East-haven. The coves in its vicinity, are not creeks, but caves. Kyle, p. 34, a strait, is not confined to Celt. V. Dict, in vo. Hough, p. 35, a height on the sea-coast, is traced to C. B. uch, high, &c. But the term is strictly Goth. V. Dict. The words having port, a harbour, in their composition, are very oddly claimed as C. B. Forth, it is said, p. 36, N., is merely C. B. porth, a haven, being “the great haven of Edinburgh.” Far more accurately might it be deduced from Isl. fiord, Su.G. fiaerd, a firth. But more probably, the frith took the name of the river, a name which it bears far above Stirling. There is no necessity that Ram, as signifying a point, in a variety of names (p. 36) should be traced to ram, high, or in C. B. what projects. Su.G. and Germ. ram will answer fully as well; ora, margo; terminus. Rin, Rynd, Rhind, denoting a point, may be all traced to Isl. rind-a, protrudo, whence rind-ung, protrusio; or may be the same with Alem. rin, terminus, limes, finis, from rin-en, separare. Ross, a promontory, p. 37, may be allied to Teut. roetse, rootse, rupe, petra, sive mons praeruptus; Franc. ros, id. Although C. B. trwyn signifies a nose, a snout, and Corn. tron, a nose, a promontory; they seem originally the same with Isl. triona, rostrum porrectum.

Among the Rivers, &c., p. 37, the first mentioned are White Adder, and Black Adder, the term being traced to C. B. aweddur, running water. But although written, in some of the Statist. Accounts, Whittader and Whittater, the vulgar pronunciation is merely given. In four instances, where the first of these
denominations is explained, it is resolved, as all the South of Scotland knows it ought to be, into White water. Allān, Alwēn, Elwīn, and Ain, p. 38, are claimed as of Brit. origin. Alem. ellen denotes impetus, from ellen, festinare. Sw. elf, however, signifies a river; in its inflected form, elfwen or elwen. Hence, as has been supposed, the Elb in Germany, Lat. Alb-is. Air is traced to C. B. air, brightness, or aer, violence. Isl. aer corresponds to the latter, furious; aer-ast, to rage, aer-a, to raise to fury. Axon, a river, may be allied to Su.G. aa, water, in general, a river, which assumes the inflected form of aen. V. Rudbeck. Atlant. ii. 52. Bannocburn does not appear to be a dimin. from Gael. ban, as in p. 39, but a Goth. name: V. Bankock in Dict. Bello (C. B. bellau, a tumultuous raging stream): Isl. bell-æ, to be driven with noise, and aæ, water. The name Bran (O. Gael. a stream, C. B. what rises over, p. 39), may originate from its lucidity; Germ. brand, clear, bright.

The rivers which have the name Calder, are derived from Brit. caleddur, the hard water, or cell-dur, Ir. coill-dur, the woody water, p. 40. The latter is most natural; because, when this name was given, it must be supposed that the country was almost one wood. Isl. kaelda signifies, an impure spring of water, or living water in putrid and marshy ground; V. G. Andr. The Dean (p. 41), might properly enough be traced to Germ. diem-en humiliare, as it is a very flat stream, that creeps along through Strathmore; as den, a small dale, seems to acknowledge the same origin, q. locus depressus. Don and Doon derived from C. B. down, Ir. don, dark, dusky; or doniuin, deep, may be from Goth. don-a strepere, to make a noise. Eden (deduced from C. B. eddaïn, a gliding stream, p. 43), might be traced to A. S. ea, water, a river; and den, a vale. The very prevalent name of Esk, notwithstanding its evident affinity to O. Gaul. esc, wysc, C. B. wysg; Is. ese, uisg, water, a stream, a river, cannot reasonably disclaim all Goth. affinity. For Isl. wass is the genitive of waltan, water, G. Andr. pp. 248-249, the form of which is retained in Germ. wasser, aqua, fluvis. Wachter observes, that Belg. esch or asch denotes a stream. This he indeed views as formed from Celt. isca. But this is at least very doubtful; for this good reason, that the Goth. dialects retain the obvious origin of the name for water, as well as the primary idea, in vos, perfusio aquae, &c.; V. Dict. vo. Weeze, v. For, as the learned Hyde says, the reason why water has received this name is plainly because it oseth out. Hence he expl. Oxford, q. ouse-fort, either the ford, or the castle, on the water. Even the designation, Car-leon-ur-use, i. e. the city of the Legion on the river, is not exclusively Celt. For Wormius, in like manner, thus explains Dan. os or ois; Ostium fluminis; vel sinum maris notat.; Monum. Dan. pp. 195-196. The Runic letter O, or Oys, is thus defined; Sinus maris promontorius acutioribus excurrentibus, nautis infestis: vel etiam ostium maris portum navibus praebens. Literat. Run. c. xvi. p. 87; V. also Jun. Gl. Goth. p. 22. To this day, Isl. aros signifies the mouth of the river; Verel.

Nothing can be inferred from Ey, in Eymouth, &c. p. 44; for it is unquestionably Goth. If it appears in Celt. in the forms of aw, ew, ea, ey, a river, we find Su.G. a, Su.G. Isl. aa. A. S. ea, pl. aea, Alem. aha, id. Germ. ache, elementum aquae, Moes. G. aquha, id.; V. Ihre, vo. Aa, amnis. Garry (derived from C. B. garwo, Ir. garbh, what is rough, a torrent), may be resolved into A. S. gare, gearw, expeditus, and ea, aqua, q. the rapid stream, S. the yare stream. Lyne (C. B. what is in motion, what flows, p. 46), may be allied to Isl. lin-ur, Germ. lind, mild, gentle. Lunan is traced to Celt. lun, lon, lyn, what flows, water, a lake, a pool. Isl. lon, stagnum, lacuna. Now, it is admitted, that the Lunan in Angus, from its tranquil flow, settles into a number of small pools.” There is no necessity for deriving Lid, which indeed seems the proper name of the river vulgarly called Liddal or Liddell, from C. B. lid, “a violent effusion, a gush;” or “O. Gaulish lid, hasty, rapid,” p. 47. It may be traced to Teut. hijd, transitus, hyd-len, to glide; to Alem. lid, liquor; to Isl. lid, a bending; tid-a, to hasten, to pass with flight; or to A. S. hid, hid, tumult, noise, like Lid in Devonshire, whence Lid-ford, A. S. hydya-ford, which Somner thinks denominated from its noisy motion. Nid is derived from C. B. nidd, neth, “a stream that forms whirls or turns,” p. 47. A. S. nithe is used in a similar sense; nithe cne, genibus flexis, with bent knees, from nith-an, deorsum. Nethy and Nathan are said to be diminutives of the C. B. word. But Nathan is probably from A. S. neothan, downwards, q. what descends; and Nethy may be q. neoth-ea, the
Dissertation on the Origin

Water which descends, or the stream that is lower, in respect of some other. On Orr in Fife, and Orr, Urr, in Galloway, Mr. C. refers to C. B. or cold, utyr, signifying a brisk flow, Basque ura, water, a river, p. 48. Su.G. ur denotes stormy weather; Alem. ur a river, because by inundation it lays waste like a wild beast; Isl. orra, Martis impetus. Pool, in several compound words, is referred to C. B. pool, Arm. poll, Gael. poll, a ditch, a pool; and it is said that A. S. pol is from the C. B., this word being "in all the dialects of the Celtic, but not in any of the pure Gothic dialects;" p. 49. But Teut. pool is palus, lacuna, stagnum; Su.G. pool, Isl. poel-a, and Germ. pfal, id. Tay and Tewiot are both derived from C. B. ta, tow, "what spreads or expands; also, tranquil." Isl. ticg-a also signifies to extend. G. Andr. deduces Tif-r, the name of a very rapid river, from tyf-a, praeces pedare; Germ. tav-en, difluere, to flow abroad. Tweed—"C. B. twedd, signifies what is on a side, or border; the border or limit of a country;" p. 49. This etymon is pretty consonant to modern ideas. But when the name was imposed, Tweed did not suggest the idea of a border any more than Tay, &c. Allied perhaps to Isl. twaette, twaette, to wash, from twa, id., as a river is said to wash a country. A. S. twaede signifies double, and may denote something in reference to the river. This name being given to it in Annandale, we cannot well suppose it to originate from the junction of the Tewiot, and what is called Tweed; although these rivers are so nearly of a size, that one might be at a loss to say which of the names should predominate. Tyne,—"C. B. tain, a river, or running water." Isl. tyn-a, to collect, q. the gathering of waters. Hence perhaps Teut. tyna, lacus.

Yarrow, p. 50, to which the same origin with Garry is ascribed, may have been formed from gearwe, as above; or from ge, the A. S. prefix, and arewa, an arrow, as denoting its rapidity. According to Wachter, Germ. aref, id. is used in this figurative sense. For he says that Arabo, a river which joins the Danube, has its name from aref, an arrow, because of its rapid motion. Ythan, the Irama of Richard, is deduced, "from Brit. eddain, or ethain, which signifies gliding," as being "a slow running stream." Might it not be traced to A. S. yth, unda, yth-ian, to flow?

Among the names of Miscellaneous Districts, appears Dal, as signifying a flat field, or meadow, from Brit. dol, Ir. dal, id. p. 53. But this term appears in all the Goth. dialects, for a valley; Moeo.G. dael, A. S. dael, Su.G. Belg. dal, Isl. dal-ur, Alem. tal, twol, &c. Besides, this is the precise sense of C. B. dol, as given by Lhuyd, vallis; and Ir. dal has no affinity, as explained by Obrien. For it signifies a share, a portion, evidently the same with Teut. deel, Su.G. del, &c. Nothing can be inferred from the names including Eagles, or Eccles, which our author derives from Brit. eglwys, Ir. eaglais, &c. a church. For they are merely the corruptions of the Lat. name imposed by the monks. Thus the proper writing,—of one of the names mentioned, is not Eccles-Magirdle, but Ecclesia-Magirdle. Nothing is done, unless it can be proved that the Gr. word ἐκκλησία was borrowed from the Celtic. If Fordun, Kincardines, and Forden, Perths, be properly derived from Brit. ford, a passage, a road, the Goth. would have an equal claim; A. S. ford, a ford, fore, iter, Su.G. fore, viae facilitas.

Rayne, Aberd. is traced to C. B. rann, Ir. rann, rain, "a portion, a division, a division of lands among brothers;" p. 56. Isl. ren signifies the margin or border of a field; whence rend, ager limitatus; Verel.

Here I only shall add, that the learned writer goes so far as to assert that the very "name of the Belgae was derived from the Celtic, and not a Teutonic origin." "The root," he adds, "is the Celtic Bel, signifying tumult, havoc, war; Bela, to wrangle, to war; Belac, trouble, molestation; Belawge, apt to be ravaging; Belg, an overwhelming, or bursting out; Belgiad, one that outruns, a ravager, a Belgian; Belgus, the ravagers, the Belgae;" p. 17.

This, although it were true, would prove nothing as to the origin of the Belgae. For we might reasonably enough suppose that the name had been given them by the neighbouring Celts, who had suffered so much from them, as they invaded and took possession of part of their territories. But as our author commends the Glossaries of Schilter and Wachter as elaborate, p. 16, N. (b), as he justly acknowledges the writers to be "vastly learned," p. 12, their sentiments merit some regard. Schilter says—
That the name of the Belgae is German, certainly hence appears, that this people were of a German origin, and having crossed the Rhine, vanquished the Gauls in these lands which they occupied. He then cites the passage from Caesar, formerly considered, adding—"This migration took place before the irruption of the Cimbri and Teutones, which was A.D. 111 before Christ; because Caesar says that this was *Patrae memoria nostrum,* but the other must have been long before, because he uses the term *antiquitus.*" He derives the name from Alem. *belg-en,* to be enraged, a term used by Notker, and still in Alsace and Belgium. Thus *Belgae* is explained as equivalent to, indignabundi et irritabiles.

Wachter seems to give the same etymon, vo. Balgen. He observes, that ancient writers everywhere mark the wrathful disposition of the Belgae; and particularly Josephus, Antiq. L. xix. c. 1. Bell. Jud. c. 16., when he calls the Germans "men naturally irascible," and ascribes to them "fury more vehement than that of wild beasts."

II. — But besides the evidence arising from history, it certainly is no inconsiderable proof that the northern parts of Scotland were immediately peopled from the North of Europe by a Gothic race, that otherwise no satisfactory account can be given of the introduction of the Vulgar Language.

It has been generally supposed, that the Saxon language was introduced into Scotland in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, by his good queen and her retinue; or partly by means of the intercourse which prevailed between the inhabitants of Scotland, and those of Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, which were held by the kings of Scotland as fiefs of the crown of England. An English writer, not less distinguished for his amiable dispositions and candour, than for the cultivation of his mind, has objected to this hypothesis with great force of argument.

"This conjecture," he says, "does not seem to be perfectly satisfactory; nor are the causes in themselves sufficient to have wholly changed the language of the country. If, at the present moment, the Celtic language prevailed over the whole of Scotland, instead of being confined to the Highlands, such a testimony would compel us to admit, either that the Saxons and Danes had been prevented by some unaccountable cause, from attempting to form a settlement on the northern shores of this island; or that their attempts had been rendered abortive by the superior bravery and skill of the inhabitants. But, as the same Teutonic dialects are found to form the basis of the language, both in England and in the Lowlands of Scotland, Mr. Hume has been induced, and apparently with great reason, to infer, from this similarity of speech, a similar series of successive invasions; although this success is not recorded by the historians of Scotland.

"If this conclusion be admitted, it is evidently unnecessary to refer us to the much later period of Malcolm's reign; or to seek in his marriage with an English princess, in his distributions of lands among his followers, or in the policy which induced him to change his place of residence, for the establishment of a language, which the Saxons and Danes could not fail of bringing with them; and which, if it had not been thus introduced, the inhabitants of the plains would probably have rejected as obstinately as those of the mountains." Ellis's Spec. Anc. Engl. Poet. I. 226, &c.

It is undeniable, indeed, that the Norman-French, although it had every advantage, and retained its ascendancy at court for several ages, was at length even there borne down by the Saxon, which had still been spoken by the vulgar. The Romans, although they conquered the South-Britains, civilized them...
in a considerable degree, and introduced the knowledge of arts among them; seem scarcely to have made any impression on their language. The Goths, who subdued the Romans, and seated themselves in Italy, were in their turn subdued by the very people to whom they gave laws, as receiving their language from them. For it is well known, that, although a variety of Gothic words are retained in the Italian, by far the greatest proportion is Roman.

Can it be supposed, then, without directly contradicting universal experience, that a few Saxons, who were not conquerors, but refugees, could give language to the nation that afforded them protection? Has any change similar to this taken place among the Welsh, who are viewed as the same people with the Picts; notwithstanding their intercourse with the English, during several centuries, since the cessation of national hostilities? Have the Celts of Ireland renounced their language, in compliment to the English of the Pale, as they have been called, who, in proportion, were certainly far more numerous than the Saxons belonging to the court of Canmore? Few nations have been more tenacious of the customs and language of their ancestors than the Celtic inhabitants of Scotland. We know how little progress has been made, for more than half a century past, in diffusing the English tongue through the Highlands; although not only the arm of power has been employed to dissolve the feudal attachments, but the aid of learning and religion has been called in. The young are indeed taught to read English, but often they read without understanding, and still prefer speaking Gaelic.

Had the Saxon found its way into Scotland in the manner supposed, it would necessarily have been superinduced on the Gaelic. This has always been the case, where one language prevailed over another; unless the people, who spoke the original language, were either completely or nearly exterminated. Thus was the Norman gradually incorporated with the Saxon, as the Frankish had been with the Latinized Celtic of France. But the number of Gaelic words, to be found in what is called the Broad Scots, bears a very small proportion to the body of the language.

It is well known, that in many places on the borders of the Highlands, where, according to the hypothesis controverted, the one language should appear as it were melting into the other, they are kept totally distinct. This is particularly remarked in the account of the parish of Dowally in Perthshire. “It is a curious fact, that the hills of King’s Seat and Craigy Barns, which form the lower boundary of Dowally, have been for centuries the separating barrier of these languages. In the first house below them, the English is, and has been spoken; and the Gaelic in the first house (not above a mile distant) above them.”

Statist. Acc. xx. 490. In some instances a rivulet forms as effectual a boundary, in this respect, as if an ocean intervened.

Malcolm Canmore, according to the testimony of Simeon of Durham and Brompton, in his incursions into England, carried so many captives with him, that they were afterwards seen, not only in every village, but in every house. Had this been literally the case, his army must have borne some resemblance to that of Xerxes. But although this had been literally the case, would captives, or slaves overpower the language of their masters? Is it not admitted, at any rate, that after the death of Malcolm they “were driven away by the usual enmity of the Gaelic people;” that “the Celtic inhabitants would not submit to” the authority of Duncan, till he had agreed never again to introduce Normans or English into their country; that “this jealousy of strangers continued under Donal Bane;” and that it “occasioned insurrections under William the Lyon?” Caled. p. 498.

It is evident that some Saxon Barons, with their followers, received lands in Scotland, during some of the succeeding reigns. But a few individuals could not produce greater effects in Scotland, than all the power of the Norman barons in England. It seems also undeniable, that the foreigners of distinction who settled in Scotland, particularly in the reign of David I., were mostly Normans, and therefore could not introduce the Saxon. According to Lesley, Hist. Scot. Lib. vi. p. 201, this was the case even in the time of Canmore.

It is very questionable, if, even during the reign of Edward the Confessor, French was not the language principally spoken at court. It has been asserted, indeed, that during this reign, “the Anglo-Saxon had
OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

ceased to be cultivated.” V. Ellis’s Spec. i. 39. Camden has said, that Edward the Confessor “resided long in France, and is charged by historians of his time to have returned from thence wholly Frenchified.” Remains, p. 210.

It has been supposed, that this unparalleled change was partly owing to occasional intercourse with the northern counties of England, which were subjected to the Scottish crown. But this intercourse was by far too limited to have any influence in completely changing a language. It would be more natural to invert the idea; and to suppose that the inhabitants of these countries had received the peculiar terms, which they retain in common with the vulgar of Scotland, from the residence of the Scots among them, while the heir-apparent of our crown was Prince of Cumberland.

It is certain that Domesday-book, a work compiled by order of William the Conqueror, from an actual survey of the whole of England, does not include any of the counties lying to the north of the Humber; which is a proof that, in that age, these counties were considered as belonging to Scotland.

Hardyng acknowledges, that all the country to the North of the Humber once pertained to Scotland. “He made the bye ways throughout Britain, and he founded the archflamynes, at London, one for Logres, another at Yorke for Albanye, that nowe is Scotlande; for that time from Humber north that was that tyme Scotland; and the thyrd at Carleon in Wales, for al Wales.” Chron. Rubr. of c. 33. Fol. 29. a.

This indeed refers to a period long prior to the Christian era; and the account is evidently fabulous. But I mention it, because here it is admitted by the Chronicler, hostile as he was to the independence of Scotland, as a circumstance which could not be denied, that, in former times, the country to the North of the Humber was viewed as a part of Scotland.

But there is still a more natural account of the great similarity of language between Scotland and the North of England. To me it appears, that Mr. Pinkerton has proved from undoubted testimony, that the Picts had possession of the North of England, for more than a century before that Ida founded the kingdom of Bernicia; and that, although for a time they were subjected to the power of the Angles, they afterwards regained their authority in this quarter. V. Enquiry, I. 321-335.

It may be viewed as a confirmation of this account, that, in the North of England, th is often changed into d. “In the N.” says Lambe, “th is frequently changed into d; as, for father, we say fader; for girth, gird; for Rothbury, a town in Northumberland, Rodbury; for Lothian, Loudon.” Notes to the Battle of Flodden, p. 80.

This is a distinguishing characteristic of the dialect of Angus, which was undoubtedly a part of the Pictish territory. For baith, both, they still say baid, for skaith, injury, skaid, for maith, a maggot, maid, &c. Now, it is well known that this is a peculiarity of the ancient Scandinavian. The Highlanders, at this day, pronounce the th as if it were d; they often, indeed, write d, where th occurs in A. S. and in the German dialects.

It has also been supposed that the Flemings, a considerable number of whom occasionally settled in Scotland, contributed to the change of language. But, from all the evidence that we have of a Flemish colonization, the effect is evidently by far too great for the cause. Whatever influence, as tradesmen, they might be supposed to have in towns, it must have been very inconsiderable in the interior parts of the country. As it is said that—“Aberdeenshire was particularly distinguished, in early times, for considerable colonies of Flemings;” it has been inferred, that “we may thus perceive the true source, to which may be traced up the Teutonic dialect of Aberdeenshire, that is even now called the Broad Buchan.” Caled. pp. 603, 604. But it will appear, from the following Dictionary, that many of these words are not Teutonic, but Scandinavian. At any rate, the fact is undeniable, that many of the terms common in S., and especially in the North, are not to be found in any Anglo-Saxon, Flemish, or Teutonic Lexicon, but occur in those of Iceland, Sweden, or Denmark. Were there only a few of this description, it might be supposed that they had found their way into our language by commercial intercourse, or by some straggling settlers. But their number is such, that they cannot be ascribed to any adventitious cause.
Here I might refer the reader to the following words, under one letter only; Bar, Bargane, v. and s. Barrat, Bathe, Bauchle, Beik, Beild, v. and s. Beirth, Bene, a. Beugh, BIke, BILbie, Billic, Bismar, Blait, Blout, Bludder, Boden, Boldin, Boo, Boun, Brachen, Brade, v. and s. Brag, Braith, Brash, Break, v. Bree, s. 2. Brent, a. Breth, Brim, Broche, Brod, v. and s. Brogue, Broukit, Buller, v. and s. Burde. I might also refer to Dorder-meat, Emmis, Gleg, Ithand, (eident), Stanners, and to a thousand of the same description.

Here I might also mention the remarkable analogies of idea, displayed in very singular figures, or modes of expression, common to our language with those of the North of Europe; even where the words themselves are radically different. Many of these occur in this work, which cannot reasonably be considered as merely casual, or as proceeding from any intercourse in later ages; but, in connexion with other evidence, may well be viewed as indications of national affinity. I may refer to the articles, Loen's Piece, and Pockshakings, as examples of this coincidence.

One thing very remarkable is, that, among the vulgar, the names of herbs, in the North of S., are either the same with those still used in Sweden and other northern countries, or nearly allied. The same observation applies, pretty generally through S., to the names of quadrupeds, of birds, of insects, and of fishes.

The circumstance of the Scottish language bearing so striking a resemblance to the English, in its form, which has been undoubtedly borrowed from the French, and particularly in its becoming indeclinable, has been urged as a powerful proof that we borrowed our language from our Southern neighbours. But Mr. Ellis has manifested his judgment, not less than his candour, in the solution of this apparent difficulty. He shews, that "at the era assigned for the introduction of A.-Saxon into Scotland, as indeed it had not been previously mingled with Norman, although it had, the Saxon refugees would never have wished to introduce into that country, which afforded them an asylum, a language which they must have considered as the badge of their slavery." He also shews, that as the "influx of French words did not begin to produce a sensible change in the language of England, till the beginning, or perhaps the middle, of the thirteenth century, its importation into Scotland ought to be capable of being distinctly traced; and that, as the improvements of the common language would pass, by slow gradations, from the original into the provincial idiom, the compositions of the English bards would be clearly distinguished by superiority of elegance." He denies, however, that this is the case, quoting the elegiac sonnet, on the death of Alexander III., as superior to any English composition of that early period.

Upon the whole, he is disposed to conclude, that "our language was separately formed in the two countries, and that it has owed its identity to its being constructed of similar materials, by similar gradations, and by nations in the same state of society." He thinks that the Scots borrowed the French idioms and phrases, like the English, from the Norman Romance, "the most widely diffused and most cultivated language, excepting the Italian, of civilized Europe." He also ascribes a considerable influence to the early and close union between the French and Scots, justly observing, that any improvements, borrowed from the former, would not be retarded in Scotland, as they were in England, by a different language being spoken in the country from that which was spoken at court; because "the dialect of the Scottish kings was the same with that of their subjects." Spec. I. 226-233.

As it is evident that the language could not have been imported into Scotland by the Saxon refugees, with its French idioms; it is equally clear that these were not borrowed from the English. For, in this case, the language in Scotland must, in its improvements, still have been at least a century behind that of England. Although this had been verified by fact, it would scarcely have been credible that our fathers had been indebted to the English for these improvements. The two nations were generally in a state of hostility; and it is never during war that nations borrow from each other refinements in language, unless a few military terms can be viewed in this light. Too few of our early writers resided long enough in England, to have made any material change on the language of their country, when they returned. Besides, we have a great variety of French terms and idioms, that have been early introduced into our language, which do not seem to have been ever known in England.
Here, also, a circumstance ought to be called into account, which seems to have been hitherto overlooked on this subject. Many families are mentioned by our historians as having come out of France and settled in Scotland, at different periods. It appears, indeed, that many families, of French or Norman extraction, had come into Scotland during the reign of Malcolm Canmore. Sub haec etiam tempora (says Lesley) Freser, Sanchir, Monteth, Montgomery, Campbell, Brise, Betoun, Tailyefer, Bothuell, ingens denique nobilium numerus, ex Gallia venit. De Reb. Scot. Lib. vi. p. 201. It is natural to suppose that these would introduce many French terms and idioms; and, as Mr. Ellis observes, the same language having been spoken at the court and in the country, there would be no resistance to them.

Here, perhaps, it may be proper to take notice of another objection to the derivation of our language from Scandinavia. This is its great affinity to the A.-Saxon. But this is of no weight. For, although it appears that a variety of terms were used in the Scandinavian dialects, which had not passed into the A.-Saxon and other Germ. dialects, the structure of both were so much the same, that ancient writers speak of them as one language, in the time of Ethelred the son of Edgar. Ila actae eadem fuit lingua Anglica, Norwegica et Danica; mutatio autem facta est, occupata per Wilhelmun Nothum Anglia. Gunnlaug. Sag. p. 87. V. Peringskiold, Moniment. Upsal. p. 182. Seren. De Vet. Sueo-Goth. cum Anglis Usu, pp. 14, 15.

Some have affected to view the celebrated Odin as a fabulous character. The more intelligent northern writers indeed acknowledge that he, to whom great antiquity is ascribed, and who was worshipped as a god, must be viewed in this light. Yet, they admit the existence of a later Odin, who led the Scandinavians towards the shores of the Baltic. While it is a presumption in favour of the existence of such a person, it is a further proof that, in an early age, the Saxons and Scandinavians were viewed as the same people; that both Bede and the northern writers trace the lineage of Hengist and Horsa, the chiefs who conquered England, to Odin. Peringskiold has given the genealogy of Hengist, as the twelfth from Odin, which he collected from the most ancient documents, partly printed, and partly in MS. Bede acknowledges the same descent, Hist. Lib. xv., although he shortens the line by several generations.

III.—The Scandinavian origin of the Picts is illustrated by the history of the ORKNEY ISLANDS. We have seen, that, according to some ancient accounts, they first took possession of these. That they were, in succeeding ages, inhabited by Picts, is acknowledged on all hands.

Wallace published an authentic Diploma, concerning the succession of the Earls of Orkney, digested A. 1403, not only from the relation of their “faithfull antecessors and progenitors,” but from books, writings, and chronicles, both in the Latin and in the Norwegian language; and attested by the Bishop, clergy, and all the principal people of these islands. In this they inform Eric, king of Norway, that, when the Scandinavians took possession of these islands (which was in the ninth century), they were inhabited by two nations, the Peti and Pape; and that the country was not then called Orkney, but the land of the Pets; as yet appears from the name given to the sea that divides Orkney from Scotland, which is called the Petland Sea.” V. Wallace’s Account, p. 129. This indeed is still called, in the Icelandic histories, Petland Fiord.

There is not the least ground to doubt that the Picts are here designed Peti. This is the name given, by Scandinavian writers, to the Picts. Saxo Grammaticus, who flourished in the twelfth century, calls Scotland Petia: Lib. ix. p. 154. It has been conjectured, with great probability, that the Papé, or Papae, were Irish priests; who, speaking a different language from the Pets, were viewed by the Norwegian settlers as constituting a different nation, although acting only in a religious character. For it appears from Arius Frode, that some of these Papae had found their way to Iceland, before it was discovered by the Norwegians.

It has been said, indeed, that “there is reason to believe that the Orkney islands were planted, during early ages, by the posterity of the same people who settled Western Europe,” i. e. by Celts; Caled. p. 261. The only proof offered for this idea is, “that Druid remains, and stone monuments exist; and that celts
Dissertation on the Origin

And flint arrow-heads have been found in the Orkney islands; while none of these have ever been discovered in the Shetland islands. "This," it is added, "evinces that the Celtic people, who colonized South and North Britain, also penetrated into the Orkney, but not into the Shetland, islands and this fact also shews, that those several antiquities owe their origin to the Celts, who early colonized the Orkney islands alone, and not to the Scandinavians, who equally colonized both the Orkney and the Shetland islands;" Ibid.

Whether what is here asserted, as to "Druid remains," &c. be true, I do not presently inquire. Let it suffice to observe, that such is the mode of reasoning adopted by the learned gentleman, as plainly to shew how much he is here at a loss for argument. This is indeed a complete specimen of what is called reasoning in a circle. The existence of some monuments in Orkney, contrasted with the want of them in Shetland, evinces that "the first settlers in Orkney were Celts; and also shews that these stone monuments were Celtic."

It is admitted, that "scarcely any of the names of places in Orkney or Shetland, are Celtic." "They are all," it is said, "Teutonic, in the Scandinavian form;" Ibid. Now, this is a very strong fact. We may, indeed, lay aside the limitation. For the most competent judges have not found any. If the Picts who inhabited the Orkney islands, were Celts, whence is it that not a single vestige of their language remains? To this query, which so naturally arises on the subject, it is by no means a satisfactory answer, that, "owing probably to some physical cause, the original people seem to have disappeared, in some period of a prior date to our era." What could possibly give birth to so strange a conjecture? It is the solitary testimony of one writer, who lived in an age in which nothing could have been written that was not true, because it would not have been received had it been false. "During the intelligent age of Solinus, those islands were supposed to be uninhabited; and to be 'only the haunt of seals, and orcs, and sea-mew's clang;';" Ibid.

Are we then to view this as the physical cause of the disappearance of the original people? Were these Celts so harassed by "seals, and orcs, and sea-mews," that they forsook their abodes, and sought a place of repose on the continent? Or did these troublesome animals in fact swallow up the wretched inhabitants of Orkney?

But can this dream of Solinus be seriously mentioned? or can it be received in an "intelligent age?" Ere this be the case, some cause, whether physical or moral, which has at least some degree of plausibility, must be assigned for the supposed disappearance of a people, who had been so regularly settled as to have stone monuments and buildings, and so well versed in the art of war as to be acquainted with the use of celts. But it is evident that Solinus was very ill informed concerning the Orkney islands; as he says, they were only three in number. And in what he asserts as to their being uninhabited (vacant homines), he gives not the remotest hint that the contrary had ever been the case, but seems indeed to consider them as uninhabitable; Lib. 25.

Since, then, the account given by Solinus is so directly contrary to all probability, to what purpose grasp at it? The reason is obvious. The great topographical test of the genealogy of nations, is here pointed directly against the learned writer. He must either part with this, or devote all the Celts of Orkney to destruction. It is only by some such supposition as that which he makes, that any reason can be given why the names of places in Orkney are all Teutonic. As the stone buildings must necessarily be ascribed to Celts, whence comes it that there is not one topographical vestige of this race in Orkney, although the names imposed by the British, in Scotland, remained long after the people were lost? It is supposed, that the "original people" totally disappeared in some unaccountable manner; and, of course, that their possessions were, for centuries perhaps, uninhabited.

But that no argument may be founded on the Teutonic names in Orkney, we are informed, that "the topography of Orkney, Shetland, and Cathness, is completely different from the Saxon topography of Scotland, which does not exhibit one Scandinavian name that is distinct from the Northumbrian Dano-Saxon;" that "of the Scandinavian names in Orkney, and in Cathness, the great body terminates, accord-
OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

ing to the Gothic construction, in *Buster*, signifying a dwelling-place, in *Ster*, denoting a station or settlement, and in *Seter*, a seat, or settling-place. But there is not a single instance of the *Buster*, the *Ster*, or *Seter*, in the topography of proper Scotland." Caled. p. 489.

Three terms are here mentioned, which do not occur, as far as I know, to the South of Caithness. They are most probably Norwegian; although, perhaps, it may be doubted if they are to be accounted among the most ancient Scandinavian terms. G. Andreae is referred to; but I can find none of these terms in his Lexicon. Nor does it appear that they are common in Orkney. Brand mentions *Kebister* in Shetland, p. 110. But a variety of other terminations, common to Orkney and Shetland, and to Scotland, are quite overlooked by the author of Caledonia; as *Dale*, *Ness*, *Wick*, *Head*, *Ton*, *Bye*, so common in the South of S., and *Burgh*. V. Brand, and Statist. Acc. *Bou*, which is undeniably Scandinavian, is the name given, in Orkney, to the principal house on a farm, or on an estate. That this was not unknown in Scotland, appears from what is said in Diet. vo. Boo.

IV.—A pretty certain test of the affinities of nations, is their ARCHITECTURE. A variety of circular buildings in Scotland, and in the Orkney islands, are traditionally ascribed to the Picts. They are found in different parts of the country, and are of two kinds. One of these is above ground, the other almost entirely under it. The first includes their circular spires and castles; as the spires of Abernethy and Brechin, and the castles of Glenbeg in Inverness-shire. V. Gordon's Itin. p. 166. Their subterranean buildings, or those which are nearly so, externally exhibiting the appearance of a tumulus or mound, are still more numerous. Many of these are described by Pennant in his Tour, and by the writers of the Statistical Accounts.

These are almost universally ascribed to the Picts, whether appearing in the Lowlands, in the Highlands, or in the Islands of Orkney. In some instances, however, they are called Danish or Norwegian. Even this variation, in the voice of tradition, may perhaps be viewed as a proof of the general conviction which, from time immemorial, has prevailed in this country, that the Picts were originally a Scandinavian people.

They are by far most numerous in those places where we are certain that the Scandinavians had a permanent abode; as in Sutherland and Caithness, on the coast of Ross-shire, on the mainland, and in the Orkney and Shetland islands. In Sutherland, there are three in the P. of Kildonan, Statist. Acc. iii. p. 410; six in the P. of Far, Ibid. p. 543; almost everywhere in the P. of Rogart, Ibid. p. 567. There is a chain of Pictish buildings on each side of Loch Brura, P. of Clyne; Ibid. x. 304. In Caithness, P. of Olrick, there are six or seven, Ibid. xii. 163; a number in Wick, and "throughout the country in general," Ibid. x. 32; in Dunnet, &c.

The names of these buildings claim peculiar attention. It would appear that they are all Gothic. In the Orkneys they are called *Burghs* or *Brughs*. This word cannot reasonably be claimed as Celtic. Nor is it confined to the islands. It is given to one of these structures in Caithness, called the *Bourg* of Dunbeth. Pennant's Tour, 1769, p. 195. There is an evident affinity between this name, and that imposed on a fortification, in Angus, which tradition calls a Pictish camp. V. Dict. vo. *Brugh*. As the *Burians* in the South of S. are generally viewed as Pictish, although the term may be rendered *burying-places*, it is not improbable that some of them were erections of the same kind with the *Burghs*. V. Dict. vo. *Burian*.

They are denominated *Picts' houses*. Now, as the Picts certainly had names for their fortresses in their own language; had this been Celtic, it is most natural to think that, in some instances, these names would have been preserved, as well as the Celtic designations of rivers, mountains, &c. ascribed to this people.

They are also called *Duns*. This term is mentioned as equivalent to the other two. "There is a range of watch-houses,—and many remains of burghs, *duns*, or Picts' houses." P. Northmaven, Orkney, Statist. Acc. xii. 365. Another name is also given to them by the vulgar. V. Dict. vo. *Howie*, *Castle-howie*. 
DISSERTATION ON THE ORIGIN

Even in those places where Gaelic is now spoken, they seem to have a Gothic designation. The valley in which Castle Troddan, Chalamine, &c. have been erected, is called Glen-beg. The final syllable does not seem Gaelic. It is probably corrupted from Goth. bygg-a to build, bygd, pagus; q. the glen of the buildings or houses. The Pictish castle, in the P. of Loth, Sutherland, is in like manner called Loth-beg, q. the building, situated on the river Loth. The signification little, cannot well apply here. For what sense could be made of the little Loth? They are indeed in one place called Uags. "In Glenloch," says Mr. Pope, "are three [Pictish buildings] —— called by the country people Uags." Pennant's Tour, 1769, Append. p. 338. This may be from Gael, uaign, "a den, grave, cave;" Shaw. In the P. of Liff, they have the synonymous designation of Weems or caves. But these are obviously names imposed by the ignorant people; because they knew neither the use, nor the origin, of these buildings.

I am informed, that in Inverness-shire, the foundations of various houses have been discovered, of a round form, with spots of cultivated ground surrounding them; and that when the Highlanders are asked to whom they belonged, they say that they were the houses of the Drinnich or Trinnich, i.e. of the labourers, a name which they give to the Picts. By the way, it may be observed, that this implies, that, according to the tradition of the country, the Picts were cultivators of the soil, while the Celts led a wandering life. This seems to confirm the sense given of the name Cruithneach, imposed by the Irish on the Picts, q. eaters of wheat.

It has always appeared to me a powerful proof of the Gothic origin of the Picts, that they had left their names to structures apparently unknown to the Celtic inhabitants of Britain. But, of late, this argument has been pointed the other way. Mr. King, a writer of considerable celebrity, contends that all these are Celtic monuments. The proof he gives, is the existence of some buildings of a similar kind in Cornwall and South Wales.

It appears, however, that the remains of what are accounted similar buildings, in South Britain, are very scanty. "There are still some vestiges," he says, "to ascertain the fact. For in the parish of Morvah in Cornwall, are the remains of a most remarkable structure, called Castle Chun, that, as it appears to me, cannot well be considered in any other light, than as one of the first sort of very rude imitations of the mode of building round castles, according to hints given by the Phenicians, and before the Britons learned the use of cement. It bears a no small resemblance to the Duns, near Grianan Hill in Scotland, and in the Isle of Ilay." "It consisted of a strong wall of stones without cement, surrounding a large oval area, and having the interior space evidently divided into several separate divisions, ranging round the inside, leaving an open oval space in the centre. It was even much larger than the two great Duns just referred to in Scotland; the area being 125 feet, by 110; and it was moreover surrounded on the outside, by a large deep ditch, over which was a zigzag narrow passage, on a bank of earth, with a strong rude uncemented wall on each side.

"From the largeness of the area within, it seems exceedingly probable, that (whilst the surrounding walled divisions served for stores) the more interior oval space was for habitation, like that in a Dun, supplied with floors of timber, supported by posts near the middle, but yet leaving still a smaller open area in the centre of all.

"Dr. Borlase conceived that this, with some other hill-fortresses, which are continued in a chain in sight of each other, must have been Danish." Munim. Antiq. iii. 204, 205.

But this fort, from the description given of it, appears to differ considerably from those called Pictish. It more nearly resembles the hill-forts, such as Finhaven, and that called The Laws, in the P. of Monifieth, both in Forfarshire. Almost the only difference is, that, from whatever cause, they retain indubitable marks of vitrification. In the latter, the vestiges of a variety of small buildings, between the inner and outer wall, are perfectly distinct.

It is no inconsiderable argument against Mr. King's hypothesis, that Dr. Borlase, who was thoroughly acquainted with the Welsh Antiquities, saw no reason to think that these buildings were British.

Besides, it would be natural to conclude that, if the Picts were originally what are now called Welsh,
and had learned this mode of building from their ancestors in South Britain, such remains would be far more generally diffused in that part of the island. It is evident, indeed, that these structures were unknown to the Britons in the time of Julius Caesar. In the description of their civitates, there is not a hint of any thing that has the least resemblance. Nor are they mentioned by succeeding Roman writers.

The learned writer, probably aware of this important objection, brings forward a very strange hypothesis, apparently with a design of setting it aside. He thinks that the Picts, who penetrated as far as London, while Theodosius was in Britain, saw the British fortresses, and on their return imitated them. Munim. Antiq. iii. 187. But this theory is loaded with difficulties. Although it were certain that the Picts had penetrated as far as London, there is no evidence that they ever were in Cornwall or South Wales. Besides, although they had seen such buildings, the South Britons long before this time having been completely brought into a provincial state by the Romans, they must necessarily have become acquainted with a style of architecture far superior to that of the subterranean description. We certainly know, that it was because they were enervated by luxury, that they became so easy a prey to the Picts and Scots. Now, if the Picts were so prone to imitate their enemies, a rare thing, especially among savage nations, would they not have preferred that superior mode of architecture, which they must have observed wherever they went? Did they need to go to London, to learn the art of building dry stone walls, when, for more than two centuries before this, so many Roman castella had been erected on their own frontiers?

If it should be supposed, as this theory is evidently untenable, that the ancient Celts brought this mode of building into Scotland with them; whence is it, that the Irish Celts of this country universally ascribe these forts to a race of people different from themselves? As they were undoubtedly of the same stock with the Welsh, and seem, in common with them, to have had their first settlement in South Britain, how did the Irish Celts completely lose this simple kind of architecture? Did they retain the Abers and the Duns, &c., the names of rivers and mountains, which had been imposed by the Picts, because their language was radically the same, and yet perceive no vestiges of national affinity whatsoever, in the very mode of defending themselves from their enemies, from wild beasts, or from the rage of the elements? He who can suppose that the Celts of Scotland would thus renounce all claim to the architecture of their ancestors, ascribes to them a degree of modesty, in this instance, unexampled in any other.

Mr. King admits, that one example of this mode of building has been described as existing near Drontheim in Norway. It may be observed, that the name is the same as in Orkney. It is called Sualsburgh. He reasons as if this were the only one known in the North of Europe; and makes a very odd supposition, although consistent with the former, that the Danes imitated this mode of building, in consequence of their incursions into Scotland. V. Munim. iii. 107, 108. But another has been described by Dalberg, in his Suecia, called the castle of Ymsburg, which is situated in Westrogothia. V. Barry's Orkn. p. 97.

It is probable, that there are many others in these northern regions, unknown to us, either because they have not been particularly described, or because we are not sufficiently versant in Northern topography. What are called Danish forts, in the Western Islands, bear a strong resemblance of these Pictish buildings.

It is well known that there are round towers in Ireland, resembling those at Brechin and Abernethy, and that some intelligent writers ascribe them to the Danes, although Sir James Ware claims the honour of them to his own countrymen; Antiq. I. 129. The Danes-Raths, as another kind of building is denominated in Ireland, are evidently the same with the Picts' houses. Their description exactly corresponds; Ibid. I. 187, 188. These Ware acknowledges to be Danish; although his editor Harris differs from him, because Rath is an Irish word. Dr. Ledwich, who contends for the Danish origin of these forts, expresses his "wonder at Mr. Harris, who inconsiderately argues for the Celtic origin of these forts, and that solely from their Irish appellation, Rath, though, though it figuratively imports a fortress, primarily signified security." He adds—"In my opinion it is doubtful whether Rath is not a Teutonic word; for we find, in Germany, Junkerrault, Immerrault, Rath-vorwald, &c., applied to artificial mounts and places of defence, as in Ireland." Antiq. of Ireland, p. 185. Perhaps his idea is confirmed by the use of A. S.
Although it primarily signifies a wreath, or any thing plaited, it has been transferred to a fortification; sustentaculum, munimen. Burh wraethum werian; Urbem munimine defendere; Caed. p. 48, 21. Lye. Most probably, it was first applied to those simple enclosures, made for defence, by means of wattles, or wicker-work.

It may be added, that to this day the houses of the Icelanders, the most unmingled colony of the Goths, retain a striking resemblance of the Pictish buildings. They are in a great measure under ground, so as externally to assume somewhat of the appearance of hillocks or tumuli.

The author of Caledonia frequently refers to "the erudite Edward King," praising him as "a profound antiquary." "After investigating," he says, "the stone monuments, the ancient castles, and the barbarous manners of North Britain, he gives it as his judgment, that the Picts were descended from the aboriginal Britons;" Caled. p. 233.

But the learned gentleman has not mentioned, that one of the grounds on which Mr. King rests his judgment is, that "the Pictish buildings, or those so called, resemble the British remains in Cornwall and South Wales." It is singular, that while both lay down the same general principle, as a powerful argument in proof of the Celtic origin of the Picts, the one should attempt to prove that these structures are Celtic, and the other strenuously contend that they are Scandinavian, and that the Picts had no hand in their erection.

The chief reason assigned for the latter hypothesis is, that "those Burgs, or strengths, only exist in the countries where the Scandinavian people erected settlements," being "only seen in the Orkney and Shetland islands, in Cathness, on the coast of Sutherland, and in the Hebrides, with a few on the west coasts of Ross, and Inverness;" Caled. p. 342.

But in a work of such extent, and comprising so many different objects, it is not surprising that the various parts should not be always consonant to each other. The author has, in one place, referred to the subterraneous buildings in the parish of Liff, as of the same kind with those existing in Orkney; to a work of the same kind in Alyth parish; to several subterraneous works in the parish of Bendothy, expressly called Pictish buildings, Statist. Acc. xix. 359; to a considerable number of these in the parish of Kildrummy, Aberd. "Similar buildings," he adds, "have been discovered in several parts of Kirkcudbright Stewartry;" Caled. p. 97, N. None of these places are within the limits assigned for the Scandinavian settlements.

Several others might have been mentioned. Some, in the neighbourhood of Perth, have been described. V. Pennant's Tour, III. Apend. p. 453. In the parish of Stonykirk, Wigton, are some remains of Druid temples and Pictish castles; Statist. Acc. ii. 56. Edwin's hall, parish of Dunse, Berwicks., corresponds to the account given of the Castles in Glenbeg. "It is supposed to have been a Pictish building;" Ibid. iv. 389, 390. "The Roundabouts in the parish of Castletown, Roxburghs., are commonly called Picts Works;" Ibid. xvi. 64. It appears, then, with what propriety it is said, that "the recent appellation of Pictish castles, or Picts houses, has only been given to those in Orkney and Shetland in Cathness, and in Sutherland." Caled. p. 343.

Mr. Chalmers has given such an account of the remains of one of these forts in the parish of Castle-town, as plainly to shew that it corresponds to those which he elsewhere calls Scandinavian. "There are two of those forts near Herdshouse, two on the farm of Shaws, one on Tofftholm, one on Foulshiels, one on Coeklaw, one on Blackburn, and one on Shortbuttrees. When the ruins of this fort were lately removed, there was found, on the south side of it, a place which was ten feet wide, and twenty feet long, and was paved with flat stones, and enclosed by the same sort of stones, that were set on edge; and there was discovered, within this enclosure, what seems to intimate its culinary use, ashes and burnt sticks." Caled. p. 94.

It is also urged that "not one of these strengths bears any appellation from the Pictish, or British language," and that they "have no similarity to any of the strengths—of the genuine Picts, or British tribes in North-Britain;" Ibid. pp. 343, 344. But as all the force of these arguments lies in what logicians call a petitio principii, no particular reply is requisite.
It is said that many of these edifices, "in the Orkney and Shetland islands, and in Cathness, have been erroneously called Pictish castles, Pictish towers, and Picts houses, from a fabulous story that attributes to Kenneth Macalpin the impolicy of driving many of the Picts into the northern extremity of our island; whence they fled to the Orkney and Shetland isles." But it has been seen that these designations are not confined to the districts mentioned. Besides, to suppose such a mode of denomination, is entirely opposite to the analogy of tradition; for it is almost universally found that the works of an early age, instead of being given to the more ancient people, to whom they really belong, are ascribed to those of a later age who have made some considerable figure in the country. Thus, in many places in Scotland, camps, undoubtedly Roman, are vulgarly attributed to Danes. Nor is it at all a natural supposition, that, in those very places said to have been occupied by Scandinavian settlers, their descendants should be so extremely modest as to give away the merit of these structures, which they continue to view with wonder and veneration, from their own ancestors to an earlier race, with whom they are supposed to have been in a state of constant hostility, and whom they either expelled or subdued.

The idea that these designations originated from "the fabulous story" of the Picts being driven to the northern extremity of our island, has no better foundation than what has been already considered. The general opinion was entirely different from this. For it was "asserted by ignorance, and believed by credulity, that Kenneth made so bad an use of the power which he had so adroitly acquired, as to destroy the whole Pictish people in the wantonness of his cruelty;" Caled. p. 333.

I shall only add, that it is not easy to avert the force of Mr. King's argument against these being viewed as Danish works. They are to be seen in parts of the country into which the Danes never penetrated. He refers to that, called Black Castle, in the parish of Moulin, in that division of Perthshire called Athole; Munim. III. 199. In the Statist. Acc. it is said—"The vestiges of small circular buildings, supposed to have been Pictish forts, are to be seen in different parts of the parish;" P. Moulin, v. 70. Mr. King, after Pennant, also mentions one on the hill of Drummin, opposite to Taymouth; another, within view of that, above the church of Fortingall; a third, opposite to Alt-mhuic, in the neighbourhood of Killin; a fourth, under the house of Cashly; a fifth, about half a mile west, &c. &c.; V. Pennant's Tour, 1772, pp. 50-53. "Most of these," says Mr. King, "lie in Glen Lion: and they shew how numerous these kind of structures were, in what was once the Picts country."

It has also been asserted, that "the same Celti people, who colonized South and North Britain, penetrated into Orkney, but not into the Shetland islands." The reason for this assertion is, "that no stone monuments nor 'flint arrow-heads' have "ever been discovered in the Shetland islands;" Caled. p. 261, N.

But obelisks, or standing stones, are found even in the Shetland islands, into which the Celts never penetrated. Contiguous to one of the Burghs in Walls, "there is a range of large stones that runs across the neck of land, and may have been intended to enclose the spot, as a place of burial, which the building does not occupy;" Statist. Acc. xx. 113. In Bressay, &c. are "several perpendicular stones, about 9 feet high, erected, no doubt, for the purpose of commemorating some great event, but of which we have no account;" Ibid. x. 202. In Unst, "two ancient obelisks remain, one near Lund, a thick and shapeless rock; the other, near Uy a Sound, seems to have been a mark for directing into that harbour, and is ten and a half feet high;" Ibid. v. 201. Whether flint arrow-heads have ever been discovered in Shetland, I cannot well say; but I have seen knives, made of a kind of agate, which were found in one of the Burghs; and am certainly informed that stone hatchets are frequently met with, of the same kind with those found in Cairns in Scotland.

V.—The absurd idea of the extermination of the Picts by the Scots, as well as that of their expulsion, is so generally exploded that it is unnecessary to say anything on the subject. It is incredible, that a people, who seem to have been far less powerful than the Picts, should have been able either to exterminate or to expel them. Could we suppose either of these events to have taken place, what must have been the unavoidable consequence? Either that the extensive country called Pictland must have remained in a great
measure desolate, or that the country of the Scots must have been deserted. For it cannot reasonably be
supposed that the Scots, all at once, especially after a succession of bloody wars with the Picts, should so
increase in numbers as to be able to people, and still less to defend, the whole of Scotland and its adjacent
islands.

The only reasonable position therefore is, that the Picts in general remained in their former seats. Now,
if it appear that the people presently inhabiting these districts retain the names which belonged to the
Picts, it is a strong proof that they are the lineal descendants of this people. If it further appear, not
only that these names are not Celtic, but that they are the same, or nearly so, with those of the Scandinavians,
as they are transmitted to us in their most ancient monuments, it must amount to a proof that the
Picts had a Gothic origin.

Residing in the county of Angus, which all allow to have been a part of the Pictish dominions, I had
many years ago employed this as a test of the origin of the people. I was induced to make this trial,
from the circumstance of finding many words commonly used there, which I had not found any where
else, and which, upon examination, appeared to be the same with those that are still used in Iceland and
other Gothic regions.

The multitude of monosyllabic names must strike every one who passes through that part of our
country. Now, it is well known that this forms a distinguishing character in the nomenclature of Scan­
dinavia; that the names, universally admitted to be most ancient, generally consist of one syllable.

Upon comparing many of the names in Angus, whether of one or more syllables, with those in the
Monumenta Danica of Wormius, in Frode's Scheda, and especially in that singular work, the Landnama­
bok, which gives an account of the different families that settled in Iceland, about the middle of the ninth
century, it appeared that many of them must have been originally the same.

They are such as do not occur, as far as I have observed, in any memorials of the Anglo-Saxons. Al­
though a greater analogy were observable here, it could only be set down to the account of the common
origin of the various Gothic tribes. For the names, in Angus, could not reasonably be ascribed to Saxon
settlers, unless it were supposed that the country had in great part received its population from England.
They cannot be accounted for, on the idea of any Scandinavian settlement in the middle ages; for it is
universally admitted that no such settlement extended farther southward than Ross-shire.

A writer of great research, to whom we have had occasion frequently to refer, has indeed lately at­
ttempted to shew that all the names of the Pictish kings are British. "The names of the Pictish kings,"
he says, "have not any meaning in the Teutonic; and they are, therefore, Celtic." They are not "Irish;
and consequently they are British;" Caled. p. 207. Here I must make the same observation as before,
with respect to the topography. I cannot pretend to give the true meaning of these names; as there is
no branch of etymology so uncertain as this. But if I can give a meaning, and one which is at least as
probable as the other, it must appear that the Teutonic, as far as names can go, has as good a claim to
the royal line of the Picts as the British. These names vary considerably, in the different chronicles.
Where any name is given according to a different reading from that adopted in Caled. p. 206, it is printed
in Italics. Where there is a blank in the middle column, no British etymon has been given in that work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PICTISH NAMES</th>
<th>BRITISH ETYMONS, CALED.</th>
<th>TEUTONIC ETYMONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Son of Erp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Isl. erp-r, species gulosis ; arf, an arrow ; arfe, an heir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Talorec,</td>
<td>talære, harsh-fronted ;</td>
<td>Isl. tala, number or tale, and org, jurgium, or okun, vires, strength.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son of Aniel</td>
<td>talorgan, splendid-fronted.</td>
<td>Su.G. aemne, front, il, Isl. el, iel, a storm, q. stormy-fronted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Necton Morbet ;</td>
<td>analis, openness.</td>
<td>Isl. neck-a, incurvarae, tanne, dens, q. crooked tooth ; or neck-ia, humiliare, ton, vox, q. low-sounding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nyythyn, a person full of energy.</td>
<td>Su.G. moer, famous, bet-a, vibrare, q. famous in brandishing the sword.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pictish Names.

4. Drest, Gurthinmoch;  
   British Etymons, Caled.  
   V. Drust.  
   Teutonic Etymons.  
   Germ. gurt-en, to gird, moge, powerful, q.with the strong  
   girdle; Pink. Enq. ii. 298.

5. Galanau Etelich;  
   Isl. galena, rabidus, furious; Su.G. galen, vitiosus.

6. Dadrest;  
   Su.G. antlugg, prosapia, or its cognate adel, noble, and  
   lik, like. Germ. adelich, noble, q. attalich, from  
   cettæ, father, and lik, like, similis.

7. Drest,  
   Son of Giron;  
   bradw, treacherous.

8. Gartnach, or  
   Su.G. gard, Alem. garte, a guard, and Su.G. natt, night,  
   or nog, enough, or naegd, neighbourhood; q. a night-  
   guard, a sufficient guard, or one at hand.

9. Sealtrain;  
   gurknaid, an opposing leap.

10. Talorg, son of  
    Muirchollaiach, or Mordeleg;  
    Ciniod,  
    Cineoch, or  
    Domnack;  
    Mailcwm, Maelgwn,  
    a common name,

11. Drest,  
    Son of Munait, or  
    Moneth;  
    Mailcom, Mailcom;

12. Galam, or  
    Galon, with  
    Aleph;  
    Mailcom, Mailcom;

13. Bridei,  
    perhaps rather Brude or  
    Brude-us, A-  
    domman, Vit. Columb.  
    Bed. i. iii.  
    c. 4.  
    Son of Mailcon,

14. Gartnaich, son of  
    Dumech,— or  
    Domannach;  
    Mailcon,  
    Meilochon,

15. Nectu,  
    the nephew of Verb,  
    Meilcom;  
    more commonly Verp;  
    Mailcom, Mailcom;

16. Cineoch, or  
    Ciniod,—  
    son of  
    Luthrin;  
    Cineoch, cynog, a forward person.

17. Garnard, son of  
    Wid, Void,  
    or Fode;  
    gurnarth, masculine strength;

18. Bridei, the son of Wid.  
19. Talore;  
20. Talorgan,  
    son of En fret;  
    al-a,

OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE. xxxvii
Dissertation on the Origin

Pictish Names.

22. Drest.
23. Bridei, Bredei, son of Bili; or Bile, Bily, Innes, pp. 111, 112.
27. Elpin.
28. Ungus, Unnust, son of Urguis, or Vergust.
29. Bridei, son of Urguis.
31. Elpin, son of Bridei.
32. Drest, son of Talorgan.
33. Talorgan, son of Ungus.
34. Conaul, son of Tarla.
35. Costantin, Cuastain.
36. Ungus, son of Urguis.
37. Drest, and Talorgan, son of Wthoil.
38. Uuen, Uven.
39. Wred, Feredech, son of Bargoit.
40. Bred;

British Etymons, Caled.

dyuanual, of the weaned couch.

Beli, a common name, bellicosus, warlike.
taran, thunder.

elfin, the same as Eng. elf.

gorchest, great achievement; or geevr, in composition gevr, a man.

Guriad, a common name.

cynwyl, conspicuous;

torlu, oath-breaking; or turlla, a heap.

Wthoil, same as the common name Ithel, signifying, knithrow.

the well-known name of Owain, signifying, apt to serve.

like Wredech, No. 30;

Bargoit, or Bargad, a name mentioned in the Welsh Triads.

brid, braid, treachery; brodog, treacherous.

The preceding list includes those names only of Pictish kings which are reckoned well warranted by history. There is a previous list, also contained in the Chronicon Pictorum, which has not the same authority. But although there may not be sufficient evidence that such kings existed, the list is so far valuable, as it transmits to us what were accounted genuine Pictish names. Here I shall therefore give the whole list of kings, with similar names from the Landnamabok, that Icelandic record which refers to the middle of the ninth century; adding such names as still remain in Angus, or in other counties, which resemble them, or seem to have been originally the same. A, added to the word, denotes Angus.
Where the name given in the middle column is from any other authority than the Landnamabok, it is marked.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pictish Names</th>
<th>Isl. Landnamar</th>
<th>Scottish Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Cruidne</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cruden, A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Circui, pron. Kirkui</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kirk, A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Fidaich</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pettie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Fortreim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Floclaid</td>
<td></td>
<td>Flockart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ke</td>
<td>Kay, A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Fivaid</td>
<td>Cadell, A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Gedeol,—Gudach</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Denbecan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Olfinecta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Guid;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Gestgurtich</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Wurgest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Gedé, or Gilgidi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gedé, S. B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Tharan</td>
<td>Thorarinn, Thoranna; Thoron, a Sw. name; Ihre, vo. Tor.</td>
<td>Torn, A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Morleo</td>
<td>Dallakoll.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Deoord</td>
<td>Blig, Blaka;</td>
<td>Blaikie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Bliki Blirth</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dogherty, S. B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Dectoterie, or Deotheth, brother of Du;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Duguid; also Dalgity, De- Dow, A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Usconbust, or Combust;</td>
<td></td>
<td>(gitie, A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Deoar Tavois;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dewar; Daer, also Deer, A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Uist.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Roe</td>
<td>Roe, 7th King of Denmark;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Garnait, or Garnaird</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Vere</td>
<td>Breid-r, Bratt-r.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Breth;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Vipoigynamet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Canut, (Ulac-hama);</td>
<td></td>
<td>a common Dan. name, V. Pink, ut sup. p. 293.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Wradech Vecula, or Vecula; expl. the white, as in one Chron. it is rendered Albus.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Garnat di uber, Garnat-dives, in another Chron.</td>
<td>Expl. the rich, from Goth. Germ. di the, and uber nota abundantiae; Pink. Ibid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Talorc, Talore.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Talorc, son of Amyle;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Naughton, A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Necton, son of Morbet;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Callum, A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Garnait, Galan, with Aleph;</td>
<td>Geallande; Alof, same as Olof, Olaf, Olave.</td>
<td>Dimmock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Gartnaich, son of Doonmech;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Waith, Wade; Fod, A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Garnait, son of Vaid, Vaid, or Fode;</td>
<td>Vadi;</td>
<td>Braide; Baillie, A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Bredei, son of Bili;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Derili;</td>
<td>Doral, Worm, Mon. p. 194, signifying, devoted to Thor.</td>
<td>Angus, A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Oengus, son of Tarla;</td>
<td>Thorlaug;</td>
<td>Connal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Canaul;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Constantine, corr. Coustain, was the proper name of P. Adamson, Abp. of St. Andrews in Ja. VI.’s reign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Costantin, Cuastain;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Braid, A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among other Pictish names, the following occur in our history: —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pictish Names</th>
<th>Names in Angus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bolge, Pink. I. 310.;</td>
<td>Bong, Boog; Buik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Einleich, Ibid. 305.;</td>
<td>Finlay.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Pictish Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rikeat</td>
<td>Ibid. 305 ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenten</td>
<td>Ibid. 448 ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baitan</td>
<td>Ibid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muretach</td>
<td>Ibid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thana</td>
<td>(residing at Meigle, A. 841.) Pink. I. 461.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cait</td>
<td>A Pictish name;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fennach</td>
<td>Ibid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maierce</td>
<td>Ibid. 444.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muirethach</td>
<td>Ibid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thana</td>
<td>(residing at Meigle, A. 841.) Pink. I. 461.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cait</td>
<td>A Pictish name;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fennach</td>
<td>Ibid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maierce</td>
<td>Ibid. 444.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Names in Angus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ricart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenton</td>
<td>pron. Fenten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaton</td>
<td>Beattie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murdoch</td>
<td>Murdie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finnie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faichney</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muckarsie</td>
<td>Fife.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following names, which are most probably Pictish, have great affinity to those of Iceland and Denmark. They almost all belong to the vicinity of Forfar, or to the parish of Brechin.

### Names in Angus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jarron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kettle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saamond</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irvine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durward</td>
<td>pron. Dorat;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorburn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herfill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osburn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thom</td>
<td>pron. Tom;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riddell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suttie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teuk</td>
<td>but, perhaps erroneously, written Cook;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>pron. Erland;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grubbe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackney</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rennes</td>
<td>elsewhere Renwick;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyrie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rait</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobbe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car, Ker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sword</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douthie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duffus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binnie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udney</td>
<td>(Aberd.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laidenhed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elrick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepburn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birnie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mann, vulgarly Manny;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stein</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tait</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hislop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guthrie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Isl. and Dan. Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thorbiorn, i.e. the bear of the god Thor.</td>
<td>Thorvard, Ibid. A. 981.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suti, Ibid. 240.</td>
<td>Tume, Ibid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalla, Ibid. 266.</td>
<td>Dalla, Ibid. 266.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnus, a common Isl. and Dan. name, pron. Mauns, Orkney.</td>
<td>Magnus, a common Isl. and Dan. name, pron. Mauns, Orkney.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hacon, Ibid. 498.</td>
<td>Hacon, Ibid. 498.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derived perhaps from the name of the god Tyr, as Torn from Thor, and Wood from Woden.</td>
<td>Derived perhaps from the name of the god Tyr, as Torn from Thor, and Wood from Woden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siwurd, Sigurd, Norwegian name in Sutherland, A. 1096. Ibid. 251.</td>
<td>Siwurd, Sigurd, Norwegian name in Sutherland, A. 1096. Ibid. 251.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dufus, Ibid. 140.</td>
<td>Dufus, Ibid. 140.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oddy, Ibid. 263.</td>
<td>Oddy, Ibid. 263.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skag, Skaggi, Ibid. 253, 254, from skagge, hair.</td>
<td>Skag, Skaggi, Ibid. 253, 254, from skagge, hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beri, Ibid. 60, 170.</td>
<td>Beri, Ibid. 60, 170.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodinhofd, (shaggy head) Ibid. 284.</td>
<td>Lodinhofd, (shaggy head) Ibid. 284.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bianna, Biarn, 277, 346.</td>
<td>Bianna, Biarn, 277, 346.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalkr, Ibid.</td>
<td>Dalkr, Ibid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnal, Frode, 70.</td>
<td>Arnal, Frode, 70.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maur, Ibid. 64, 66.</td>
<td>Maur, Ibid. 64, 66.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mani, Ibid. 30, 31.</td>
<td>Mani, Ibid. 30, 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stein, Ibid. 53.</td>
<td>Stein, Ibid. 53.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teit-r, Ibid.</td>
<td>Teit-r, Ibid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isleif, Ibid.</td>
<td>Isleif, Ibid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godrod-r, Ibid.</td>
<td>Godrod-r, Ibid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

NAMES IN ANGUS.  

Haldane;  -  -  -  Haldane, ibid.  Haldan-r, Hervarar, S.
Rolloch;  -  -  -  Hrollaug-r, Ar. Frode, 76.
Halley;  -  -  -  Heig, ibid.
Hedderwick, Hiddick;  -  -  -  Heidrek-r, Hervarar, S.
Hairstanes;  -  -  -  Herstein, Ar. Frode, 27.
Ome;  -  -  -  Orm-r, Hervarar, S.
Swine;  -  -  -  Sweyn, ibid.
Alston;  -  -  -  Hallstein, ibid.
Graeme;  -  -  -  Grim-r, (severus) ibid.
Sheeris;  -  -  -  Skiria, a man's name, Johnst. Antiq. C. Scand. p. 3.
Craig;  -  -  -  Kragge, Worm. Mon. 164.
Skeir;  -  -  -  Skardi, Landnam, 64.
Grabb;  -  -  -  Krabbe, a Danish name.
Silvie;  -  -  -  Sylfa, Worm. Mon. 123.

It is most probable that the following names should be viewed as belonging to the same class: —
Craik (Su.G. kraka, a crow); Lounie, Dundarg, Mikie, Gorthis, Fitbhit, Don, Gall, Daes, Linn or Lind, Low (Su.G. loga, flamma); Deuchar, Bunch, Bawd, Boath, Darg, Dargie, Bean, Strang, Cudbert, Couttie, Coutts, Shand, Cobb, Neave, Tarbat, Storrier, Candie, Duguid, Brookie, Proffit, Eaton, Fands, Croll, Kettins, Porriss, Pressok, Myers, Byers, Nesh, Towns, Hillocks, Hearsel (Su.G. haer, exercitus, and saul, socris, a companion in warfare); Glenday, Mearns, Kernach, Leys, Dormont, Crockat, Leech, Emslie, Mug, Livy, Geeke, Legge, Craw, Stool, Machir, Goold, Herd, Lumgair, Laird, Rind, Annat, Elshet, Piot, Pet, Stark, Sturrock, Marnie, Grig, Rough, Doeg, pron. Doug, Cossar, Prosser, Torbet, Logie, &c. &c.

VI.  — The analogy of ancient customs also affords a powerful test of the affinity of nations.  I need scarcely mention the almost inviolable attachment manifested to these, when transmitted from time immemorial, especially if connected with religion, or upheld by superstition.

The Celtic inhabitants of this country observed one of their principal feasts on Hallow-eve, which is still called Samhain.  V. Shannach.  But there is no memorial of any festival at the time of the winter solstice. The names which they have given to Christmas, Corn. Nadelek, Arm. Nadelek, Gael. Nollig, Fr. Noel, Nowel, are all evidently formed from Lat. Natal-is, i.e. dies natalis Christi. In Corn. it is sometimes more fully expressed, Deu Nadelig, literally, God's birth-day. In Ir. it is called Breath-la, Breith-la; but this means nothing more than birth-day.

Thus it appears that the Celts have not, like the Goths, transferred the name of any heathen feast to Christmas; which nearly amounts to a proof that they previously celebrated none at this season. The matter is, indeed, more directly inverted between the Goths and the Celts. The former, observing their principal feast in honour of the Sun at the winter solstice, transferred the name of it to the day on which it is supposed our Saviour was born; and adopted the Christian designation, such as Christianity then appeared, of Korss-maessa, or Rood-day, for the day celebrated in commemoration of the pretended Invention of the Cross.  On the other hand, the Celts, continuing to observe their great annual festival, also originally in honour of the Sun, in the beginning of May, retained the pagan designation of Beltane, with most of its rites, while they adopted the Christian name of the day observed in commemoration of the birth of our Saviour.  This difference is observable in our own country to this very day.  In those counties of which the Picts were the permanent inhabitants, especially beyond Tay, Yule and Rood-day are the designations still used; while Beltane is unknown, and Christmas scarcely mentioned. But in those belonging to the Celtic territories, or bordering on it, particularly in the West of Scotland, Yule and Rood-day are seldom or never mentioned.

This of itself affords no contemptible proof that the Picts were a Gothic nation, and that they still exist in those districts which were possessed by their ancestors; especially when viewed in connexion with the great similarity between the rites still retained in the North of Scotland, and those formerly common throughout the Scandinavian regions, in the celebration of Yule.  The analogy must forcibly strike any
impartial reader, who will take the trouble to consult this article in the Dictionary. Had the Picts been exterminated, or even the greatest part of them destroyed, and their country occupied by Celts, it is improbable that the latter would have adopted the Gothic designation of *Yule*, and quite inconceivable that they would have totally dropped the term *Beltane*, used to denote the most celebrated feast of their forefathers. Why should this be the only term used in those places formerly under the Celtic dominion, and totally unknown in Angus, Mearns, and other counties, which their language, after the subjugation of the Picts, is supposed to have overrun? Did they borrow the term, *Yule*, from a few straggling Saxons? This is contrary to all analogy. Did the Saxons themselves adopt the name given by their Norman conquerors to Christmas? *Gehol* was indeed used in Anglo-Saxon, as a designation for this day; but rarely, as it was properly the name of a month, or rather of part of two months. The proper and ecclesiastical designation was *Mid-winter-daeg*, Midwinter-day. Had any name been borrowed, it would have been that most appropriated to religious use. This name, at any rate, must have been introduced with the other. But we have not a vestige of it in Scotland. The name *Yule* is, indeed, still used in England. But it is in the northern counties, which were possessed by a people originally the same with those who inhabited the Lowlands of Scotland.

Here I might refer to another singular custom, formerly existing among our ancestors, that of punishing female culprits by drowning. We observe some vestiges of this among the Anglo-Saxons. Although it prevailed in Scotland, I can find no evidence that it was practised by the Celts. It is undoubtedly of German or Gothic origin. *V. Pit and Gallows*, Dict.

VII.—A variety of other considerations might be mentioned, which, although they do not singly amount to proof, yet merit attention, as viewed in connexion with what has been already stated.

As so great a part of the eastern coast of what is now called England was so early peopled by the *Belgae*, it is hardly conceivable that neither so enterprising a people, nor any of their kindred tribes, should ever think of extending their descents a little farther eastward. For that the *Belgae*, and the inhabitants of the countries bordering on the Baltic, had a common origin, there seems to be little reason to doubt. The Dutch assert that their progenitors were Scandinavians, who, about a century before the common era, left Jutland and the neighbouring territories, in quest of new habitations. *V. Beknopte Historie van't Vaderland*, i. 3, 4. The Saxons must be viewed as a branch from the same stock. For they also proceeded from modern Jutland and its vicinity. Now, there is nothing repugnant to reason, in supposing that some of these tribes should pass over directly to the coast of Scotland opposite to them, even before the Christian era. For Mr. Whitaker admits that the Saxons, whom he strangely makes a Gaulic people, in the second century applied themselves to navigation, and soon became formidable to the Romans. *Hist. Manch. B. i. c. 12*. Before they could become formidable to so powerful a people, they must have been at least so well acquainted with navigation, as to account it no great enterprise to cross from the shores of the Baltic over to Scotland, especially if they took the islands of Shetland and Orkney in their way.

As we have seen that, according to Ptolemy, there were, in his time, different tribes of Belgae settled on the northern extremity of our country, the most natural idea undoubtedly is, that they came directly from the continent. For had these Belgae crossed the English Channel, according to the common progress of barbarous nations, it is scarcely supposable that this island would have been settled to its utmost extremity so early as the age of Agricola.

There is every reason to believe that the Belgic tribes in Caledonia, described by Ptolemy, were Picts. For as the Belgae, Picts, and Saxons, seem to have had a common origin, it is not worth while to differ about names. These frequently arise from causes so trivial, that their origin becomes totally inscrutable to succeeding ages. The Angles, although only one tribe, have accidentally given their name to the country which they invaded, and to all the descendants of the Saxons and Belgae, who were by far more numerous.
OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

It is universally admitted, that there is a certain National Character, of an external kind, which distinguishes one people from another. This is often so strong, that those who have travelled through various countries, or have accurately marked the diversities of this character, will scarcely be deceived even as to a straggling individual. Tacitus long ago remarked the striking resemblance between the Germans and Caledonians. Every stranger, at this day, observes the great difference of features and complexion between the Highlanders and Lowlanders. No intelligent person in England is in danger of confounding the Welsh with the posterity of the Saxons. Now, if the Lowland Scots be not a Gothic race, but in fact the descendants of the ancient British, they must be supposed to retain some national resemblance of the Welsh. But will any impartial observer venture to assert, that in feature, complexion, or form, there is any such similarity as to induce the slightest apprehension that they have been originally the same people?

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EDITIONS OF MOST OF THE BOOKS QUOTED IN THIS WORK.

Actis and Constitutionis of the Realme of Scotland, fol. Edin. 1566, (commonly called the Black Acts.)
Acts of the Generall Assemblies of the Church of Scotland, from A. 1638 to 1649, 12mo, 1682.
Adam's Roman Antiquities, 8vo, Edin. 1792.
Aelfrici (Abbatis) Glossarium, ad calcem Dictionarii Somneri, fol. Oxon. 1659.
Agrippa's (Cornelius) Vanitie of Sciences, 4to, Lond. 1569.
Alexandr' ab Alexandro Genialium Dierum Libri Sex, 8vo, Hanoviae, 1610.
Altieri Dizionario Italiano, 2 vols. 4to, Lond. 1727.
Anderson's Poets of Great Britain, 4 vols. 8vo, V. Y.
Antiquaries of Scotland (Transactions of the Society of), 4to, Edin. 1792.
Apologetical Relation of the Sufferings of the faithfull Ministers, &c. of the Church of Scotland (by Brown of Warnphray), 12mo, 1665.
Arii Frode (vel Polyhystor.) Schedae, 4to, Skalholt, 1688.
Arnold's German Dictionary, 2 vols. 8vo, Leipsic, 1788.
Arnott's History of Edinburgh, 4to, Edin. 1779.
Baddam's Memoirs of the Royal Society, 10 vols. 8vo, Lond. V. Y.
Bailey's English Dictionary, 8vo, Edin. 1800.
Bailie's (Principal) Letters and Journals, 2 vols. 8vo, Edin. 1775.
Bale's Image of both Churches, 8vo. Imprinted at London, by Richardo Jugg.
Balmaeaus's (Henry) Confession of Faith, 8vo, Edin. 1584.
Banier's Mythology and Fables of the Ancients, 4 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1739.
Barbour's Bruce (written A. 1375), edited by Pinkerton, 3 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1790; corrected from fol. MS. by John Ramsay, 1489, Advocates' Library, Edin.
Barry's History of the Orkney Islands, 4to, Edin. 1805.
Bartholinus de Causis Contemptae a Danis adhuc gentilibus Moris, 4to, Hafniae, 1689.
Bassnage's History of the Jews, fol. Lond. 1708.
Baxter's Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, 8vo, Lond. 1733.
Bedae Opera, cura Smith, fol. Cantab. 1722.
Beknopte Historie van't Vaderland, 4 Deel. Harlingen, 1777.
Bellenden's Historie and Croniklis of Scotland, fol. Edin. 1556.
Benson, Vocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum, 8vo, Oxon. 1701.
Bingham's Origines Ecclesiasticæ, 10 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1708.
Blount's Glossographia, or Dictionary of Hard Words, 8vo, Lond. 1674.
Bobbin's (Tim) Works, including a Glossary of Lancashire words, 12mo, 1793.
Bocharti Geographia Sacra, 4to, Francof. 1681.
Boyd's (Zacharie) Last Battell of the Soule, 2 vols. 8vo, Edin. 1629.
Bowell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides, 8vo, Lond. 1785.
Bourne's Antiquitates Vulgares, with Brand's Popular Antiquities, 8vo, Newcastle, 1777.
Brand's Description of Orkney, Zetland, &c. 8vo, Edin. 1701.
Brydson's Summary View of Heraldry, 8vo, Lond. 1795.
Bruce's (Robert) Sermons uppon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, 8vo, Edin. 1590.
Buchan's Domestic Medicine, 8vo, Lond. 1786.
Buchanani (G.) Historia Rerum Scoticarum, 8vo, Edin. 1727.
Brunne's (Robert) Translation of Peter Langtoft's Chronicle (made in the reign of Edw. III.), 2 vols. 8vo, Oxof. 1725.
Buchanan's History, 2 vols. 8vo, Edin. 1762.
--- Eleven Sermons, 8vo, Edin. 1591.
--- Detection of the Doingis of Marie Quene of Scottis, 8vo, Sanctandrois, 1572; also Lond. Edit, about the same time.
--- (J. Lane) Travels in the Western Hebrides, 8vo, Lond. 1793.
ACCOUNT OF THE EDITIONS OF BOOKS

Bullet, Memoires sur la Langue Celtique, 3 tom. fol. Besançon, 1754.

Burnet's History of his own Times, 6 vols. 12mo, Edin. 1733.

Burn's Works, 4 vols. 8vo, Liverpool, 1800.

Bussequei Legatio Turcica, 18mo, Lugd. Bat. 1633.

Cæsarius Commentaria, cum Notis Davisiis, 4to, Cantab. 1727.

Calderwood's True History of the Church of Scotland, fol. 1678.

Callander's Ancient Scottish Poems, 8vo, Edin. 1782.


Camdeni Britannia, 8vo, Amstel. 1617.

Camen's Remains concerning Britain, 8vo, Lond. 1674.

Cange (Du) Glossarium ad SCRIPTORES MEDIAE et INFIMAE LATINITATIS, 6 tom. fol. Paris, 1733.

Can't History of Perth, 2 vols. 8vo, Perth, 1774.

Cardonne's Numismata Scotoicae, 4to, Edin. 1786.


Casius (Joan. Baptista) De Profanis et Sacratis Veteribus Ritus, 4to, Wolm. 1661.

Casauboni (Isaac.) Commentarii ad Persii Satiras, 8vo, Edin. 1678.


Chalmers's Caledonia, 4to, Lond. 1807.


Charing (Buiks of). in Dunlop's Collection.

Chatterton's Poems (published as Rowley's), 8vo, Lond. 1777.

Chaucer's Works, by Speght, fol. Lond. 1602.

Chaucer's Works, by Speght, fol. Lond. 1602.


Churchyard's Worthies of Wales, 8vo, Lond. 1776.

Cleland's Collection of Poems, 8vo, 1697.

Cluverian Germania Antiqua, contracta Opera Bunonis, 4to, Guelferbyti, 1664.

Colvill's Mock Poem, 2 Parts, 8vo, Lond. 1681.

Complaynt of Scotland, written in 1548, 8vo, Edin. 1801; finished by the author A. 1513. It is compiled, in several places, with two MSS. in the Library of the University of Edin.

——— Sir Gawan and Sir Galaron of Galloway; supposed to be written about 1450, reprinted Edin. 1785.


——— Flacii Illyrici Catalogus Testium Veritatis, 2 tom. 4to, Lugdun. 1597.

——— Defender of the Lawfull Ministers of Reformed Churches, 4to, Middelburg, 1614.

——— Commentarie upon the Revelation, 4to, Middelburg, 1614.


——— Gale's Court of the Gentiles, 2 vols. 4to, Oxon. 1672.

——— Galloway's (Couper, Bp. of) Dikaiologie, in reply to Hume of Godscroft, 4to, Lond. 1614.

——— Galloway's (Robert) Poems, 12mo, Glasg. 1788.

——— Garden's (Alex.) Theatre of the Scottish Kings, 4to, carr. titulo.

——— Garnett's Observations on a Tour through the Highlands, &c. 2 vols. 4to, Lond. 1800.

——— Gawen and Gologras; written about 1450, printed Edin. 1598: Sir Gawen and Sir Galaron of Galloway; supposed to be written about 1440. Both are in Pinkerton's Scottish Poems. Reprinted.

——— Gellis (Auli) Noctes Atticae, 8vo, Colon. 1593.

——— Gibson, Chronicon Saxonico, 4to, Oxon. 1692.

——— Glanville's Suddiuscimus Triumphatus, 8vo, Lond. 1726.

——— Gloucester's (Robert of) Chronicle, 2 vols. 8vo, Oxif. 1724, quoted as R. Gloun. It is supposed that this work was completed, A. 1290. V. Ellis's Spec. i. 97.

——— Godwin's Life of Chaucer, 4 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1804.

——— Gordon's Itinerarium Septentrionale, fol. Lond. 1726.

——— Gowier's Confessio Amantis, fol. Lond. 1532.

——— Grove's Military Antiquities, 2 vols. 4to, Lond. 1801.

——— Provincial Glossary, 8vo, Lond. 1790.

——— Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, 8vo, Lond. 1796.

——— Gudmundi Andreae Lexicon Islandicum, 4to, Havniae, 1683.

——— Gunnlaugi (Sagan af) Ornstungu oe Skalid-Rafti, 4to, Hafniae, 1775.

——— Guthrie's Trial, 8vo, Glasgow, 1755.

——— Hamilton's (Abp. of St. Andrews) Catechismus, and Treatise, on "the Seven Sacraments," 4to. Prentit at Sanct Anadrous, A. 1552, sometimes improperly quoted as 1551, which is the year mentioned in the Tyle.
Hamiton's (John) Facile Tractiae, 12mo, Lovan, 1600.
— (William) Life of Sir William Wallace, 8vo, Glasgow, 1792.
Hardyng's (John) Chronicl, Grafton's Edit. 4to, Lond. 1543.
Harris's Voyages and Travels, 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1764.
Heims Kringle, sive Historia Regum Norvegorum, a Snorri Sturlae Filio, 3 tom. fol. Havniae, 1777. When the page is quoted, Peringskold's Edit., 2 vols. 1697, is referred to.
Herd's Collection of Ancient and Modern Scottish Songs, Heroic Ballads, &c. 2 vols. 12mo, Edin. 1764.
— Institutiones Grammaticae Anglo-Saxonieae, 4to, Oxon. 1689.
Hieronymi Opera, 9 torn. fol. Basil. 1537.
Higden's (Ranulph) Polychronicon, fol. Westminstre, 1485.
Highland Society (Transactings of), 3 vols. 8vo, Edin. Y. V. 1720.
James's (King) Daemonologie and other Works, fol. Lond. 1616.
Hoccleve's Poems, 4to, Lond. 1796.
Journal from London to Portsmouth, printed with Poems in Jonae (Runolph.) Dictionariolum Islandicum, 4to, Oxon. 1688.
— Gothicum Glossarium, 4to, Amstel. 1684.
— Lodbrokar-Quida, or, The Death-Song of Lodbroc, 8vo, 1792.
Jonae (Runolph.) Dictionariolum Islandicum, 4to, Oxon. 1688.
Jornandes de Origine Actuque Getarum, fol. Basil. 1531.
Journal from London to Portsmouth, printed with Poems in the Buchan Dialect.
Isidori (Hispalensis Episcopi) Originum Libri xx. fol. S. Ger- vias, 1602.
Islands Landnamabok, Liber Originum Islandiae, 4to, Haf- niæ, 1774.
Junii Etymologicum Anglicanum, fol. Oxon. 1743.
— Gothicum Glossarium, 4to, Amstel. 1684.
Keysler, Antiquitates Selectae Septentrionales, 8vo, Hanov. 1720.
Kelly's Collection of Scottish Proverbs, 8vo, Lond. 1791.
Kennedy's (Abbot of Crosraguel) Compendius Tractiue con-
— The Scots Presbyterian Eloquence, 4to, Lond. 1598.
— Lamberti Archanaomia, sive De priscis Anglorum Legibus, 4to, Lond. 1680.
— Whitelc, fol. Cantab. 1644.
ACCOUNT OF THE EDITIONS OF BOOKS

Musee Threnodie, by H. Adamson, in Cant's History of Perth.
Neill's (P.) Tour through some of the Islands of Orkney and Shetland, 8vo, Edin. 1806.
Nicol's (Alex.) Poems, Nature without Art, 12mo, Edin. 1739.

Nimmo's History of Stirlingshire, 8vo, Edin. 1777.


Orosii (Pauli) Specimen Lexici Runici, fol. Havniae, 1650.
Orkneyinga Saga, sive Historia Orcadensium, 4to, Ibid. 1780.

Ovidii Opera, Cnippingii, 3 torn. Amstel.. 1683.

Ovidii Opera, Cnippingii, 3 torn. Amstel.. 1683.
Ovidii Opera, Cnippingii, 3 torn. Amstel.. 1683.


Patten's Account of the Late Expedition in Scotland, ap.
Pennecuik's Description of Tweeddale, and Scotish Poems,
Pennell's History of Fife and Kinross, 8vo, Cupar-
Pennell's History of Fife and Kinross, 8vo, Cupar-

QUOTED IN THIS WORK.

Sinclair’s (Sir John) Statistical Account of Scotland, 21 vols. 8vo, Edin. 1791–1799.
 —— Observations on the Scottish Dialect, 8vo, Lond. 1782.
Sinclair’s (George) Satan’s Invisible World Discovered, 12mo, Glasgow, 1769.
Diggles Verborum Significatione, fol. Edin. 1599.
Skinner, Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae, fol. Lond. 1671.
Smith’s Gaelic Antiquities, 4to, Edin. 1780.
 —— Life of St. Columba, 8vo, Edin. 1798.
Solini Historia, 8vo, Lugd. 1560.
Spalding’s History of the Troubles in Scotland, from 1624 to 1645, 12mo, 2 vols. Aberd. 1792.
Spahemi Historia Sacra atque Ecclesiastica, fol. Lugd. Bat. 1791.
Speculum Regale (sive Kongs-Skugg-Sio) Isl. Dan. et Lat. 4to, Soroe, 1768.
Spelmanni Glossarium Archaiologicum, fol. Lond. 1687.
Spenser’s (Edmund) Works, by Rev. H. I. Todd, 8 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1800.
Spotswood’s History of the Church of Scotland, fol. Lond. 1655.
Stair’s (Lord) Institutions of the Law of Scotland, fol. Edin. 1579.
Stephani (Rob.) Dictionarium Latino-gallicum, fol. Paris, 1538.
Stewart’s (of Pardovan) Collections concerning the Worship, &c. of the Church of Scotland, 4to, Edin. 1679.
Stillingfleet’s Origines Britannicae, fol. Lond. 1685.
Stockii Clavis Linguae Sanctae, 8vo, Lipsiae, 1753.
Strutt’s Ordh-Gamena Angel-Leod, or Sports and Pastimes of the People of England, 4to, Lond. 1801.
Stuart (Mary), a Historical Drama, 8vo, Lond. 1706.
Stukeley’s Medallic History of Carausius, 2 vols. 4to, Lond. 1757.
Suetonius Tranquillus, cura Graevii, Amstel. 1697.
Sorlem’s Obedyence of a chrysten man, 4to, Lond. 1510.
Solmi Historia, 8vo, York, 1697.
Spenser’s Translation of the New Testament, (made about 1370; printed A. 1714 or 1715, by R. Freebairn, his Majesty’s Printer; but, as he engaged in the rebellion, they were not published. Having been suffered to lie, from that time, in a bookseller’s warehouse, both were published, A. 1798, with false dates.
Wallace’s Account of the Islands of Orkney, 8vo, Lond. 1700.
Ware’s Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, 2 vols. fol. Dublin, 1762.
Waterson’s History of English Poetry, 3 vols. 4to, Lond. 1774.
Watson’s Collections of Ecclesiastical Affairs in Scotland, 8vo, Lond. 1657.
 —— (James) Choice Collection of comic and serious Poems, 8vo, Edin. 1706.
Westmoreland Dialect, in four Familiar Dialogues, with Glossary, Lond. 1802.
Whitaker’s History of Manchester, 2 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1773.
 —— Genuine History of the Britons asserted, 8vo, Lond. 1773.
Wich’s Translation of the New Testament, (made about 1370; V. Lewis’s Hist. p. 6) fol. Lond. 1731.
Widgren, Svenskt och Engelskt Lexicon, 4to, Stockholm, 1768.
Wolf, Dansk og Engelisk Ord-Bog, 4to, Lond. 1779.
Wallace’s History of the People of England, 4to, Lond. 1801.
Wycherley’s Dictionaire Italien et Francois, &c. 2 tom. 4to, Lyons, 1707.
Verelii Index Linguae Veteris Scytho-Scandicae sive Gothicae, fol. Upsal, 1691.
 —— Notae in Hervarar Saga, fol. Upsal. 1671.
Verstegen’s Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, 8vo. Lond. 1675.
Vidalini, De Linguae Septentronialis Appellatione, Dansk Tunga, Commentatio, 4to, Hafniae, 1775.
Uphilaue Quatuor Evangeliorum Versio Gothica, cum Vers. Anglo-Saxonica, 4to, Amstel. 1684.
Universal (Ancient) History, 21 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1747.
Usserii Britannicarum Ecclesiarii Antiquitatis, 4to, Dublin, 1639.
Wallace’s Life, by Blind Harry, 3 vols. 12mo, Perth, 1790, corrected from the MS. of 1489, Advocates’ Library. Bl. Harry wrote, according to some, A. 1446, according to others, in 1470.
 —— 8vo, Edin. 1648.
 —— 12mo, Edin. 1673.
 —— 4to, Edin. 1758. This Edition, I am assured, as well as that of Bruce, was printed A. 1714 or 1715, by R. Freebairn, his Majesty’s Printer; but, as he engaged in the rebellion, they were not published. Having been suffered to lie, from that time, in a bookseller’s warehouse, both were published, A. 1798, with false dates.
Wallace’s Account of the Islands of Orkney, 8vo, Lond. 1700.
Ware’s Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, 2 vols. fol. Dublin, 1762.
Watson’s History of English Poetry, 3 vols. 4to, Lond. 1774.
Watson’s (R.) Historical Collections of Ecclesiastical Affairs in Scotland, 8vo, Lond. 1657.
 —— (James) Choice Collection of comic and serious Poems, 8vo, Edin. 1706.
Westmoreland Dialect, in four Familiar Dialogues, with Glossary, Lond. 1802.
Whitaker’s History of Manchester, 2 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1773.
 —— Genuine History of the Britons asserted, 8vo, Lond. 1773.
Wich’s Translation of the New Testament, (made about 1370; V. Lewis’s Hist. p. 6) fol. Lond. 1731.
Widgren, Svenskt och Engelskt Lexicon, 4to, Stockholm, 1768.
Wolf, Dansk og Engelisk Ord-Bog, 4to, Lond. 1779.
Wolff, Dansk og Engelisk Ord-Bog, 4to, Lond. 1779.
Wolff Curae Philologicae et Criticae in Nov. Test., 5 torn.
Wallace’s Life, by Blind Harry, 3 vols. 12mo, Perth, 1790, corrected from the MS. of 1489, Advocates’ Library. Bl. Harry wrote, according to some, A. 1446, according to others, in 1470.
Wallace’s Account of the Islands of Orkney, 8vo, Lond. 1700.
Ware’s Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, 2 vols. fol. Dublin, 1762.
Watson’s History of English Poetry, 3 vols. 4to, Lond. 1774.
Watson’s (R.) Historical Collections of Ecclesiastical Affairs in Scotland, 8vo, Lond. 1657.
 —— (James) Choice Collection of comic and serious Poems, 8vo, Edin. 1706.
Westmoreland Dialect, in four Familiar Dialogues, with Glossary, Lond. 1802.
Whitaker’s History of Manchester, 2 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1773.
 —— Genuine History of the Britons asserted, 8vo, Lond. 1773.
AN EXPLANATION OF THE CONTRACTIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbr.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Bor., Anglia Borealis, North of England.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>Adjective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>Adverb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alem.</td>
<td>Alemannic language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anc.</td>
<td>Ancient, or Anciently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ang.</td>
<td>County or Dialect of Angus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm.</td>
<td>Armoric, or language of Bretagne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.S.</td>
<td>Anglo-Saxon language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belg.</td>
<td>Belgian language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. B.</td>
<td>Cambro-Britannic, or Welsh language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celt.</td>
<td>Celtic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chauc.</td>
<td>Used occasionally for Chaucer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clydes.</td>
<td>Clydesdale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comp.</td>
<td>Compound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compl. S.</td>
<td>Complaint of Scotland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conj.</td>
<td>Conjunction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contr.</td>
<td>Contracted, or Contraction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn.</td>
<td>Cornish, or language of Cornwall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corr.</td>
<td>Corrupted, or Corruption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumb.</td>
<td>Cumberland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan.</td>
<td>Danish language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deriv.</td>
<td>Derivative, or Derivation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dim., Dimin.</td>
<td>Diminutive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>English language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Errat.</td>
<td>Erratum, or Errata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expl.</td>
<td>Explain, Explained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig.</td>
<td>Figurative, Figuratively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finn.</td>
<td>Finnish, language of Finland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fr.</td>
<td>French language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franc.</td>
<td>Frankish, Theotis, or Tudesque language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fris.</td>
<td>Frisian dialect of the Belgic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gael.</td>
<td>Gaelic of the Highlands of Scotland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germ.</td>
<td>German language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goth.</td>
<td>Gothic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gr.</td>
<td>Greek language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heb.</td>
<td>Hebrew language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hisp.</td>
<td>Spanish language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibid.</td>
<td>In the same place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Id.</td>
<td>Having the same signification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imper.</td>
<td>Imperative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ir.</td>
<td>Irish language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isl.</td>
<td>Icelandic (or Icelandic) language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ital.</td>
<td>Italian language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L., Lat.</td>
<td>Latin language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loth.</td>
<td>Lothian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. B.</td>
<td>Barbarous Latin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metaph.</td>
<td>Metaphor, Metaphorical, Metaphorically.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbr.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mod.</td>
<td>Modern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS.</td>
<td>Manuscript, or corrected from Manuscript.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>Note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orkn.</td>
<td>Orkney.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.</td>
<td>Old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part. pr.</td>
<td>Participle present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part. pa.</td>
<td>Participle past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>Plural.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precop.</td>
<td>Precoposian dialect of the Gothic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prep.</td>
<td>Preposition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pret.</td>
<td>Preterite, or past tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pron.</td>
<td>Pronoun; also, Pronounce, Pronunciation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prov.</td>
<td>Proverb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q., q.</td>
<td>Quasi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qu.</td>
<td>Query.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q. v.</td>
<td>Quod vide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudd.</td>
<td>Ruddiman's Glossary to Douglas's Virgil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>After Islandic quotations, denotes Saga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>Scottish, Scotland. It also denotes that a word is still used in Scotland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>Italic S. at the end of the line denotes that the word is taken from the Supplement in this Edition of the Dictionary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Sup. | Denotes that additional information regarding the word will be found in the Supplement. |
See S. | The asterisk signifies that the word to which it is prefixed, besides the common signification in English, is used in a different sense in Scotland. |
S. A. | Scotia Australis, South of Scotland. |
S. B. | Scotia Borealis, North of Scotland; also, Northern Scots. |
S. O. | Scotia Occidentalis, West of Scotland. |
S. | Substantive. |
Su.G. | Sueo-Gothic, or ancient language of Sweden. |
Sw. | Swedish language, (modern.) |
T. | Tomus; sometimes Title. |
Term. | Termination. |
Tweedd. | Tweeddale. |
V. | Vide, See also, or Volume. |
v. a. | Verb active. |
v. n. | Verb neuter. |
v. impers. | Verb impersonal. |
vo. | Voce. |
Wacht. | Sometimes for Wachter. |

* * The contractions of some other names will be learned from the Account of the Editions of Books quoted.
AN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.

A

This letter, in our language, has four different sounds:

1. A broad, as in E. all, wall. U is often added, as in caul, written also cauld. In the termination of a word, when an inverted comma is subjoined, as a', it is meant to intimate that the double l is cut off, according to the pronunciation of Scotland. But this is merely of modern use. W is sometimes used for ll by old writers, as aw for all.

2. A, in lak, mak, tak, Scottish, as in last, past, English.

3. A, in lane, alane, mane, S. like bane, fane, E. The monosyllables have generally, although not always, a final e quiescent.

4. A, in dad, daddie, and some other words, S. as in read, pret. ready, E.

A is used in many words instead of o in E.; as one, bone, long, song, stone. These we write ane, bane, lang, sang, stane. For the Scots preserve nearly the same orthography with the Anglo-Saxons, which the English have left; as the words last mentioned correspond to the A. S. an, ban, lang, sang, stan. In some of the northern counties, as in Angus and Mearns, the sound of ee or ei prevails, instead of ai, in various words of this formation. They pronounce ein, bein, stein, after the manner of the Germans, who use these terms in the same sense.

Mr. Macpherson has attempted to fix a standard for the pronunciation of words in which this letter is found, marking the a with an oblique stroke above it, when it should be sounded ae or ai. But any attempt of this kind must fail. For it is probable that, in the course of centuries, there has been a considerable change in the pronunciation of this letter. In some instances, the rule does not apply in our own time. Although the prep. signifying from, is generally pronounced frae, yet fra is also used in some parts of Scotland. Na is most generally pronounced as written. It is probable that go, to go, was formerly pronounced in the same manner, although now gae; because the part. retains this sound. Na, more, although now pronounced like may, in the reign of Mary must have had the broad sound. For Skene writes maa. The phrase ane or maa frequently occurs; De Verb. Sign. vo. Enya.

Where o occurs in modern E. we frequently use au; as cauld, bauld, fauld, instead of old, bold, fold.

A is sometimes prefixed to words, both in S. and O. E., where it makes no alteration of the sense; as abade, delay, which has precisely the same meaning with bade. But in the ancient Gothic dialects, it was used as an intensive particle. Thus it is still used in Isl., as asfall, impetus, from fatha, cadere. Naud, without the prefix, signifies Evil; anaud, great evil. G. Andr. Lex. p. 4. See Sup.

Ihre has made the same observation with respect to this letter in Su. G., giving alik as an example, which he renders, valde similis. It occurs in many A. S. words, in which there seems to be no augmentation. Wachter, however, mentions abaer-ian, denudare, as a proof of its intensive power; Proleg. sect. v. I am inclined to think, that some traces of this may yet be found in the English language. One would almost suppose that adown were more forcible than the simple term down; and that it had been originally meant to express a continuation in falling, descending, or in being carried downwards, or a prolongation of the act.

A occurs occasionally as a terminative particle; as in allya, alliance. By the Anglo-Saxons it was used as a termination both to adjectives and substantives. A sometimes signifies on; as, aside, on side, agrufe, on the grufe. In this sense are Isl. a and Su.G. aa used. The very instance given by G. Andr. is a grufu, cernue, pron. Ad biggia a grufu, id est, in faciem et pectus ac ventrem prostratus cubare. Johnson thinks that a, in the composition of such English words as aside, afoot, asleep, is sometimes contracted from at. But there is no reason for the supposition. These terms are plainly equivalent to on foot, on side, on sleep. Thus on field is used in the same sense with modern ofield:

Ane fair sweit May of mony one
Scho went on feild to gather hauris.

Maitland Poems, p. 190.
A is used, by our oldest writers, in the sense of owe. The
signification is more forcible than that of a in E. when
placed before nouns in the singular number. For it
denotes, not merely one, where there may be many,
or one, in particular; but one, exclusively of others,
in the same sense in which ae is vulgarly used.

A fischer quilibum lay
Besid a ryver, for to get
His nettis that he had that set:—
A mycht, his nettis for to se,
He rase; and that well lang duelt he.
i.e. “one night.”

Barbour, xix. 657. MS.

He him beheld, and said syne to himself,
Her is merwaill, quha likis it to tell,
That a person, be worthines of hand,
Trowys to stop the power of Ingland.

Wallace, v. 363. MS.

Thus also, where it is printed in Perth Edit.
Both lys com strength mycht noch again yai be.
In MS. it is,
Bot his a strength mycht noch again thatm be.

Ibid. x. 335.

The Brows Robert
A Byschape favoryd and Erlys twa,
Of Glaesw, Athole, and Mare war tha.

Wytoun, viii. 11. 173.

It is sometimes improperly written ea.
“For suppose Christ be ea thing in himselfe: yit
the better grip thou have of him, thou art the suer of his
promise.”

“Sometimes they gave it ea name and sometimes
anither.”
Ibid. E. 5. b.

This, as we learn from Irie, is a Su.G. idiom. A, he says,
in pluribus Suio-Gothiae partibus, Dalekarlia, Westrobothnia.
Gothlandiaque unitatis nota est: ut a man, vir unus.

Ae is now used in this signification, &c. See Sup.
A is often vulgarly used for haue, i.e. have; as: A done, have done.

A, in the Teutonick, signifies Water. See Sup.

AABRVOUS, s. The place of meeting appointed by
the Foud-General, or Chief-Governer. S.

AAR, s. The Alder, a tree. V. Arn.

AARON’S-BEARD, s. The dwarf-shrub St. John’s
Wort.

AABACK, adv. Aloof, away; behind; back.

AABAD, AABADE, ABAID, s. Delay; abiding; tarrying;
the same with Bad, bode.

Bishop Syncarl, with out langar abaid,
Met thaim at Glaeswys, synye furth with thaim he raide.

Wallace, vii. 1032. MS.

The fader of hauinns Portunus at the gate,
With his byg hand schot the schip furth hir went,
That swyfter than the south wynd on scho sprent;
Or as ane fleand arrow to land glade,
And in the depe porte enterit but abade.
i.e. without delay.

Doug. Virgil, 133, 42.

ABAD, part. pa. Waited; expected.

This sall be ouer triumpe now lang abaid,
To se thy awin son on this bere tre laid.


A. S. abad, expectatus. The latter is the very word used
by Virgil.

To ABAY, ABAW, v. a. To astonish.
Aboyd, part. pa. Astonished.

Yeild yow, madame,’ on hielst can Schir Lust say:
A wondere scho culd not speik sciol was so aboyd.

K. Hart, i. 48.
ABANDONLY, ABANDOUNLY, adv. At random; without regard to danger.

He tuk the strengthe matre that fayis wilt; ABANDONLY in bargain baid that still—Wallace, iv. 670. MS.

Abandounely, Cambell agayne thaim baid.

Fast uppon Avis that was bathe depe and braid.

Ibid. vii. 653. MS.

ABARRAND, part. pr. Departing from. E. aberring. S.

ABASIT, part. pa. Confounded; abashed.

Aboue all vtheres Daires in that stede

Thame to behald abasit waxe gretumly.

Doug. Virgil, 141, 13. V. ABAY.

ABATE, s. Accident; something that surprises one, as being unexpected; event; adventure. See Sup.

And therewith kest I doun myn eye ageyne,

Qahare as I saw walkeyng under the toure,

Full secretely, new cumyn hir to pleyne,

The fairest or the freschest young flourc.

That ever I saw, methought, before that houre,

For which sodayne abate, anon astert

The blude of all my body to my hert.

W. Kings's Quair, ii. 21.

Perhaps from Fr. abattir, a fall, or wind-fall; or abbatter, to daunt, to overthrow: or rather from abetir, hebetem, stupidum reddere; abeti, hebes: stupefaction being often the consequence of an unexpected event. It may deserve notice, however, that Isl. obya-a, Su.G. biud-a, signify, accide­re; and bad, casus fortuitus. See Sup.

To ABAW. V. ABAY.


ABBEIT, s. Dress; apparel.

This nycht, befor the dawing cleir,

Metthocht Sanct Francis did to me appier,

With ane religious abeit, in his hand,

And said, In this go cleith the my servand.

Refuse the warld, for thou mon be a freir.

With ane religious abatir, in his hand,

And said, In this go cleith the my servand.

For which sodayne abate, anon astert

The blude of all my body to my hert.


ABBEE, s. Dress; apparel.

This nycht, befor the dawing cleir,

Metthocht Sanct Francis did to me appier,

With ane religious abeit, in his hand,

And said, In this go cleith the my servand.

Refuse the warld, for thou mon be a freir.

With ane religious abatir, in his hand,

And said, In this go cleith the my servand.

For which sodayne abate, anon astert

The blude of all my body to my hert.
The particular reason of this prohibition is not mentioned. It does not appear to have been the effect of the Protestant doctrine. For as yet the Reformation was strenuously opposed by the court. It was most probably owing to the disorder carried on, both in town and country, under the pretence of innocent recreation. The following sentence of orders carried on, both in town and country, under the Act of Parliament implies something of this nature. It does not appear to have been the effect of the Protestant stules of every Burgh, or town. V. SAFFIE and CUCK-townis, the women perturbatorius for skafrie of money, or ' otherwise, salbe takin, handellit, and put vpone the Curl-stulis of euerie Burgh, or towe.' V. Saffie and Cock-stule.

One utter day the same Freir maid aneuther sermon of the Abbote Unreasone, unto whom, and quhais lawis he compairit Prelatis of that age; for thai was subdued to na lawis, na mair than was the Abbote Unreasone." Knox's Hist. p. 15.

There is an allusion to the same sport in Scott's Poem on May-abbotis by rewll, and lords but ressonce, Sic senyornis tymis owreill this sessone, Vpoun their yve war lang to waik; Quhais falsatt, fibilnes and tressone, Has rung thryis oore this zodiak. Scott, Euer-Green, ii. 187. MS.

Here, while the poet insinuates that such games had formerly been customary in the beginning of May, he beautifully alludes to the disordered state of society in his own time; declaring that the season allotted for the games did not suffice for those who really acted the part of Abbots ey, i.e. against Rule, and Lords without Reason; as they greatly overwelmed, or exceeded the proper time. There would be a great walking or vacation, did others wait till they had finished their yves, or part in the play. Perhaps, indeed, he uses yve in the same manner in which he has used ky, as capable of a double sense, and signifying that theirs was truly a vicious part. V. Ourwell.

A similar character was well known in England. In an old memoir of shews and ceremonies exhibited at Christmas, in the reign of Henry VII. in the palace of Westminster, A. 1489, it is said: "This Christmas I saw no disguysings, but right few plays. But there was an Abbots Miscrole, that made more sport, and did right well his offfce." War-ton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 259. At Cambridge, this character was called Imperator, or Emperor. One of the Masters of Arts was placed over the juniors every Christmas, for the regulation of their games and diversions during this season of festivity. The Latin comedies and tragedies, as well as shews and dialogues, were to be under his authority and direction. His power continued for twelve days; and it was renewed on Candlemas day. In the colleges of Oxford they had a temporary officer of the same kind, who was called Princeps, Natalicius, Christmas Prince, or Lord of Miscrole.

It seems uncertain whether our ancestors borrowed their Abbots of Unreason immediately from the English, or from the French. For the latter also had their Abbé de Lustre, or Abbé de Joy, Abbae Lusitiae — Du Cange. V. War-ton's Hist. E. Poet. ii. 375, 381.

Polydore Virgili says, that so early as the year 1170, it was the custom of the English nation to celebrate their Christmas with plays, masques, and the most magnificent spectacles; together with games at dice and dancing. This practice, he adds, was not conformable to the usage of most other nations, who permitted these diversions, not at Christmas, but a few days before Lent, at the time of Shrove-tide, Hist. Angl. lib. xiii. fol. 211, ap. War-ton, iii. 307. The same writer observes, that the Christmas Prince, or Lord of Miscrole, is almost peculiar to the English. "The Christen-masse lords," he adds, "that be commonly made at the nativity of the Lorde, to whom all the household and familie, with the master himself, must be obedient, began of the equalitie, that the servauntes had with their masters in Saturnus feastes, that were called Saturnalia; wherein the servauntes have like authoritie with their masters, during the time of the said feastes." V. Pol. Virg. de Rer. Inventor. Translat. B. 5. ch. 2. 4

But notwithstanding the testimony of this respectable writer, these revels seem to have prevailed as early in France. For we learn from Beletus, who flourished in the church of Amiens, A. 1182, that the Feast of Fools was observed in his time; and that, during this season, there were some churches, in which it was customary for even the Bishops and Archbishops to engage in sports, in the monasteries, with their underlings, and demean themselves so far as to play at the ball. De Divin. Offic. cap. 120. The letters of Peter of Capua, Cardinal Legate in France, A. 1198, are still extant; in which he commands Odo, Bishop of Paris, and all the clergy of his church, utterly to abolish the Feast of Fools, which prevailed in the church of Paris as in other churches.

The Abbots of Unreason or Misrule, and the Boy Bishop, so well known both in England and in France, although different characters, were elected in the same manner, and for the same ludicrous purposes. We have seen that, in a later period, an election of this kind took place at an university. But the custom had been immediately borrowed from the Cathedrals and Monasteries; for in these the younger clergy (clericuli) amused themselves in this manner. So strong was the attachment to this kind of diversion, that notwithstanding the prohibition of the Cardinal Legate, already referred to, it still continued in France. For we find it interdicted by the Council of Paris, A. 1212, and afterwards by other councils. Nor need we wonder that Popes and councils interposed their authority, as the mimic prelate and his attendants introduced the very service of the church into their sports, in such a manner as must have directly tended to turn the whole into ridicule.—See S.

This festivity was called the Liberty of December, as being observed towards the close of that month. Beletus, formerly mentioned, as well as Polydore Virgili, traces it back to the time of heathenism. "This liberty," he says, "is called that of December, because it was in former times customary among the heathen, that in this month both male and female bond-servants, as well as other servants, had a kind of liberty, that notwithstanding the prohibition of the Cardinal Legate, already referred to, it still continued in France. For we find it interdicted by the Council of Paris, A. 1212, and afterwards by other councils. Nor need we wonder that Popes and councils interposed their authority, as the mimic prelate and his attendants introduced the very service of the church into their sports, in such a manner as must have directly tended to turn the whole into ridicule.—See S.

It has been seen that the Act of Parliament makes mention of "women or others singanda," so as to "make perturbation to the Quenis liegis." This seems more immediately connected with the character of Quenis of May. It is probable, however, that a custom of this kind had been attached to the festivities of the mock abbot. For the Theological Faculty of Paris, in a circular letter sent to the Bishops of France, A. 1444, complained that the priests and clergy themselves, having created a Bishop, Archbishop, or Pope of Fools, during the continuance of his office, "went about masked, with monstrous aspects, or disguised in the appearance of women, of lions, or of players, danced, and in their dancing sung the recent songs," in choro cantilenas in honestas cantabat. This was not only for revellers near the horns of the altar, hard by the person who was celebrating Mass; they played at dice (taxislorum), in
the same place; they incensed with stinking smoke from the leather of old soles; they run and danced through the whole church." 5c. Du Cange, vo. Kalendarus, p. 1666.

Thus, although the grounds on which our Parliament proceeded in passing this act are not particularly pointed out, we may conclude from analogy, that the abuses which had prevailed in our own country, in the celebration of these sports, had been such as to merit the attention of the legislature.

The following account is given of the election of a Lord of Misrule among the vulgar in England, and of the abuses committed on this occasion:

"First of all, the wild heads of the parish, flocking together, chuse them a grand captain of mischief, whom they immolate with the title of Lord of Misrule; and him they crown with great solemnity, and adopt for their king. This king anointed chooseth forth twenty, forty, threescore, or an hundred, like to himself, to waite upon his lordly majesty, and to guarde his noble person. Then every one of these men he investeth with his liveries of greene, yellow, or some other light wanton colour, and, as though they were not gawy enough, they bedecke themselves with scarffes, ribbons and laces, and hang all over with gold rings, precious stones and other jewels. This done, they tie aboute either legge twenty or fourtie belles, with rich handkerchiefes fluttering aboute their heades like madde. Thus all thinges set in order, then these terrestrial furies spend the sabbath day. Then they have certaine papers, wherein they will not show himself buxome to them and give them money, they shall be mocked and flouted shamefully; yea, and many men, their hobby horses and other monsters skirmishing in the street, have they their hobby horses, their dragons, and other an-tickes, together with their baudie pipers, and thundring drummers, to strike the devil's daunce with all. Then march these heathen company towards the church, their piper and drummers together with their baudie pipers, and thundring drummers, to strike the devil's dance with all. Then march this heathen company towards the church, their pypers piping, their drummers thundring, their belles jangling, their handkerchiefes fluttering aboute their heades like madde men, their hobby horses and other monsters skirmishing amongst the throng: and in this sorte they go to the church though the minister be at prayer or preaching, dauncing and singing with such a confused noise that no man can hear his own voyage: and thus these terrestrial furies spend the sabbath day. Then they have certaine papers, wherein is painted some babelerie or other of imagerie worke, and these they call my Lord of Misrule's badges or cognizances. These they give to every one that will give them money to maintain them in this their heathenish devilrie; and who will not show himself buxome to them and give them money, they shall be mocked and flouted shamefully; yea, and many times carried upon a cowlstaffe, and dived over head and ears in water, or otherwise most horribly abused." 5b. Stubs, Anatomie of Abuses, 1595. 5v. Godwin's Life of Chaucer, i. 161-163.

ABC. An alphabetical arrangement of duties payable to Government on goods imported or exported. S.

ABE. s. Diminutive of Ebenezer; pronounced Ebé. S.

ABEE. To let abee, to let alone; to bear with; not to meddle with; —V. To Lat Be.

Had your tongue, mither, and let that a bee,
For his eild and my eild can never agree:
They'll never agree, and that will be seen;
For he is fourscore, and I'm but fifteen.

Rylson's S. Songs, i. 176, 177.

"O. E. abee, Chaucer Speght." Gl. Lyndsay. This word, however, is not in Speght's Gl.; nor have I observed that it is used by Chaucer in any similar sense. Let a bee is merely a cor. of E, let be, used precisely in the same manner. See S.

LET-ABEE. s. Forbearance, or connivance. Let-abee for let abee; mutual forbearance.

LET-ABEE. Far less—"He couldna sit, let abee stand." S.

ABEECH, ABIEGH, adv. Aloof, "at a shy distance;" chiefly used in the West of S. Stand abeigh; keep aloof. See Sup.

When thou an' I were young and skeigh
An' stable-meals at fairs were dreigh,
How thou wad prance, an' snore, an' skriehg,
An' tak the road!

Town's bodies ran, an' stood abeigh,
An' ca't thee mad. —Burns, iii. 142. V. SEECH.

This may be viewed as a corr. of abax; unless we should suppose, from the form of the word, that it is more immediately allied to Alem. abax, Ger. abax, the back. Isl. a beax, however, is used in a sense pretty much allied, as corresponding to abroad, afield. Heima skal best fleita, enn hund a beax; The horse must be fattened at home, the dog afield; foris, vel rue, Havamaal. G. Andr. p. 40.

ABEFOIR, adv. Formerly; before.

ABEIS, ABEGIS, prep. In comparison with.

ABERAND, part. pr. Going astray; E. aberring.

"Als sone as the Saxonis had conquiste Britane on this manner thay visit the cursit ritis of paganis, aberand fra the Cristin faith, & makand oodoratoun to ydolis, thay wer institute in thair first errors." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c.19.

To ABHOR, v. a. To fill with horror.

It wald abhor thee till heir red,
The saikles blude that he did sched.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 79.

To ABY, v. a. To suffer for. See Sup.

O wrechit man! Off all of ignorance!
All thy pleasance thow saill right deir aby.
Harryson, Banntayne Poems, p. 135.

Lord Hailes renders it buy. But, although I see no other origin than A. S. byg-an, emere, the E. verb does not explain it, unless it be used in a highly metaphorical sense. It is certainly the same word which occurs in Chaucer, and under the different forms of abeghe, abyhe, abhe, rendered by Tyrwhitt as above.

For if thou do, thou shalt it deir aby.
Chauc. Yeeman's Proil. v. 16612.

Gower uses abeye.

But I was slowe, and for no thynge
My lestye to lote obye.
And that I wove full sore abeye.—Conf. Am. F. 70. b.
It occurs in an older work.
So it may betide, thei saile dere abie
My that thei hide, my men in prison lie.
R. Brunne, p. 159.

i. e. mine, my property.
It seems to be used nearly in the sense of Lat. iu. In one place where Virgil uses peno, Douglas translates it aby. O ye wrechit pepyl! gan he cry,
With cruelle pane full ye sail aby.
This wilful rage, and with your blude expres
The wrangis of sic sacrilege redes.—Virgil, 228, 41.

ABIDDIN, part. pa. Waited for.

ABIL, adj. Able.

He was in his yhowthede
A fayre, sweete, plesand chyld;—
All thy plesance thow sail right deir aby.
His yowre hath quicke and heathen.

For his eild and my eild can never agree:
Perhaps. V. ABLE. ABILYEMENTIS, ABEILYEMENTIS,
dress; accoutrement; apparatus of whatever kind.
ABYLL, adj. Liable; apt.

"This woman knowing how many days afore abyll to be segit, send to kyng Edward, and desir resours." Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 9. Perhaps from Fr. Aible, fit, apt.

ABITIS, s. pl. Obits; service for the dead.

Thay yrut God with tryflys tumen transtalis,
And daizit him with [their] daylile dargis,
With oablok Abitis, to augent their rentalis,
Mantand mort-murningis, mixt with monye les.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 197.

Lat. obit-us, death; used in the dark ages for the office of the church performed for the dead. Annuariatum, dies obit(us) quotannis recurrens, officium Ecclesiasticum. Du Cange.


2. A particle, a fragment; used in a general sense.

ABLE, ABOLIACH, ABOLIANCE, adv. Proper; liable; in danger of.

"The man may ablins tyne a stot,
That cannot count his kinsch."—Cherry and Star, st. 79.

Ablins is still used, S.

To lat you gue, gin she speared, what'll ye give me, I've ablins said, that I sall tak you with me.

Ross's Helenore, p. 101.

But spare to speek, and spare to speed;
She'll ablins listen to my vow:
Should she refuse, I'll lay my dead
To the twa een sae bonny blue.—Burns, iv. 299.

A. Bor. Yeable-sea, according to Ray, from A. S. Geable dots, (a word I cannot find in any lexicon.) Proinde Yeable-sea, sonat ad verbum Potest ita se habere.

ABLE, adj. Proper; liable; in danger of.

ABLEEZE, adv. In a blaze.

ABLEINS, adv. V. ABLE.

ABOIL, adv. Begun to boil.

ABOOT, adv. To boot; the odds paid in a bargain.

ABORDAGE, s. The act of boarding a ship.

ABOUT-SEECH, s. Circumlocution.

ABOWYE, ABOE, ABO, prep. 1. Above, as signifying higher in place; over; aboon, S.—Gl. Yorks.

Westmore. See Sup.

Abowe the towae, apon the southpart sid,
Thar Wallace wallid and gud Lundy abid.

Wallace, viii. 746. MS.

Obowen is used in this sense in O. E.

Bot in the yere efter, obowen Grimsby
Eit thei gan arhe thoug hordside prieuely.
Thorgh fals Edrice, that tham thider hastid.

R. Brunne, p. 42.

He also writes abowen and abowen, p. 82.

2. Superior to, S.

Se quhat he dois, that swa fowlly
Pleys thus for his cowardy;
Bath him and his wencusyt he,
And gerris his fayis abowe byne.—Barbour, ix. 94. MS.

Se knychtyk apon athir sid,
Giffand and takand rotsis roid,
That prynne wes passyt, or men mycht se,
Quha mast at thar abow mycht byne.—Ib. xv. 56. MS.

i. c. who they were that had most the superiority there.

ABU

What part soonest alone should be. Edith. 1620, p. 277.

A. S. Abufan, id. Junius thinks that A. S. bufan is from be ufan, which he derives from ufer, super, as binnan is from be innan. Alem. uf, id. would have been a more natural etymology for ufan.

Su. G. an is a particle added to words, which often denotes motion towards a place. V. Owe.

ABRAIDIT, part. adj. Worn away; scraped or smoothed.

S.

To ABREDIE, v. a. To publish; to spread abroad, Gl. Sibb. A. S. abreald-an, propalare.

To ABREDIE, v. n. To start; to fly to a side.

And thare I found after that Diomed receivit had that lady byrecht of hewe,
Trollis nere out of his witte abrede.

Henryson's Test. Ceaside, Chron. S. P. i. 158.

Chaucer abraide, id. V. Brade, v. 1.

ABREED, adv. In breadth.

ABREID, ABRADIE, adv. Abroad; at large; asunder. See Sup.

The story of Achilles stout
With gold was browdered there abreid.


This may be derived from A. S. abre-edan, extendere. The sl. however affords a far more natural derivation. In this language, braut signifies road, way; which G. Andr. derives from brit, frango, because in making a road, it was necessary to break down woods, and remove other obstacles. A braut, or braute, corresponds to E. abroad. Thus At ganga a braut, fara a braut, ride braut, abire, discered. Exiles were anciently designed brautur-gaungumenn, q. m. men who went abroad. Dan. borte, bort. The vulgar S. phrase is similar. Of one who flies for debt, or to escape justice, it is said, "He has taken the road," or "gate." See Sup.

ABSOVITOR, ABSOVITOUR, ABSOVITUR, s. Absolving. Decreot of Absolverit; a law term.

S.

ABSTACLE, s. Obstacle.

ABSTINENCE, s. A truce; cessation of arms.

"It was the 27 of September, some days before the expiring of the Abstinence, that the Noblemen did meet (as was appointed) to consult upon the means of a perfect peace." Spottwood's Hist. p. 283.


ABSTRAKLOUS, adj. Cross-tempered.

AB-THANE, ABTHANE. V. THANE.

ABUFIN, prep. Above.

ABULYÉIT, ABULYED, ABILYEIT. 1. Drest; apparelled.

With the besand torche of day,
Abuliet in his lemand fresche array,
Furth of his palice riall ischit Phethus.

Doug. Virgil, 399, 39.

2. Equipped for the field.

"And thay that ar neir hand the Bordowis ar ordant to haue gude houshaldis and weill abyleit men, as effeiris." Acts Ja. ii. 1455, c. 61. Edit. 1566. abylised, Skene, c. 56. Fr. Habiller, to clothe.

ABULIEMENT, s. Dress; habit; S.

"He despit ed his company, and took purpose to humble himself, and come in a vile abulien to the King, and ask pardon for the high offence that he had committed." Ps.-scottie, p. 45.

It is most commonly used in the plural number, and signifies dress in general.

"Thay auld faderis war geyyn to imitation of Crist in pouerté;—nochit arraying thanyn with gold, syluer, nor pre-
AC

ACHAB

preciosa. Booth. V. also Quen.-Attach. c. 21.

Although this is plainly from Fr. habitus. Skinner in-
clines to view it as corrupted from abolishment, and con-

To ABUSE, v. a. To disuse; not to practise. S.

TO ABUSION, s. Abuse; deecit. S.

AC, Ec, conj. But; and.

Tristrem, for sothe to say,

Thine erand Y schal say.—Sir Tristrem, p. 119, 120.

Barbour uses ec for and, or also.
The gud King upon this maner,

And maid thae gmyn ec solace.

R. Glouc. uses ec in the same manner.

At Londoone he was ibore, ac an eldore brother ther was.

A. S. acc, ec, Moes. G. ak, Alem. aw, Su. G. och, ock,

Belg. oka, id. This seems the imper. of the v. signifying to

add, A. S. acc-an, Moes. G. ak-an, &c. Lat. ac corresponds.

ACCOUNT, s. Money or rent received.

To lay claim to.

ACT, ACK, adj. Noble. V. ACHIL.

To ACK, v. a. To enact. V. ACT, v.

ACKADENT, s. A spirited liquor resembling rum.

ACKER-DALE, adj. Divided into single acres, or

small portions.

ACCLITE, ACKLYTE, adv. Away; to one side. S.

ACKMIE, S.

To acquit.

ACQUITE, adj. Acquitted.

To ACQUIT, v. a. To acquit.

No swaging his raging

Micht mitigate or mea

Scic badness and madness,

Tuor kind, he did acquit.

Burell’s Pilg. Watson’s Coll. ii. 19.

Formed from Fr. acquis, acquire, part. Lat. acquisitus, acquired.

To ACQUIRE, v. a. To quarter; to secure. S.

To ACQUITE, v. a. Perhaps, To revenge. S.

ACRE, s. An old sort of duel with sword and lance. S.

ACRE-BRAID, s. The breadth of an acre. S.

ACRER, s. A very small proprietor. S.

To ACRES, ACCRECE, v. n. To increase; to gather

strength. See Sup. S.

Ay the tempest did acres,

And na was lykin to grow les,

But rather to be mair.

Burell’s Pilg. Watson’s Coll. ii. 31.

Fr. acceut-tre, id. acquirest, increase. Lat. accrescere.

To ACT, ACK, v. a. Nearly the same with E. enact. S.

ACTENTICKLY, adv. Authentically. S.

ACTION SERMON, s. The sermon that precedes the
ceremony of the celebration of the Lord’s Supper. S.

ACTIOUN, s. Affairs; business; interest. S.

ACTON, s. A leathern jacket, strongly stuffed, an-
ciently worn under a coat of mail.

Our historian Lesly describes it as made of leather.

Our historian Lesly describes it as made of leather.

Loical harmis ferreis conserta munieabantur, hanc tunicae coria-

ceae non minus firmae, quam eleganti (nossi Acton dicunt) superinduerunt. De Orig. Mor. et Gest. Scot. Lib. i. p. 53.

According to Caseneuve, the auqueton was anciently a doublut

clothed with cotton, well pressed and quilted, which military

men wore under their coats of mail; and in latter times under

their cuirasses, for more effectually resisting the stroke of a

sword or lance. Grose says that it was “composed of many

folds of linen, stuffed with cotton, wool, or hair quilted, and

commonly covered with leather made of buck or doe skin.”

Milit. Antiq. ii. 248.
“It is statute, that induring the time of weir, that ilk laiek landed man haueand ten punds in gudes and gear, sail haue for his bodie, and for defence of the Realme, ane sufficient Acton, ane basnet, and ane gloue of plate, with ane speare and sword. Quha hes not ane Acton and basnet; he sail haue ane gude habirgeon, and ane gude irn Jak for his bodie, and ane irn knapskay, and gloues of plate.” 1 Stat. Rob. 1. ch. 26.

Fr. Hoqueton; or Fr. auqueton, haucton; Germ. hockete; L. B. Aketon, acton. Matthew Paris calls it Alcito. Case-neuve contends that its proper name is alceo, which he whimsically supposes to be formed of Arab. al, and coto, cotton; adding, that auqueton is anciently signified cotton, for which he quotes various authorities. Du Cange inclines to derive the term from C. B. actuum, given by Boxhorn, as signifying, lorica dupla, duplodul. But the most probable derivation is that of M. Huet, mentioned Dict. de Trev.

He views Fr. hoqueton as a diminutive from hogue and hougue, which occur in Monstrelet. Ces grands clerés a ses rouges houges. Hogue, he supposes, was used for hukhe, which denoted a piece of female dress. The word, he adds, is Flemish. Belg. huycke is an old kind of cloak, which in former times was worn by women. Most probably, however, the word was not restricted to female dress. For Kilian renders huycke, or huyk, sicut huycke toga, pallium; q. d. hoedre, ab hoend, i. e. a tuendo, sicut toga a tendens. What favours this etymology from huycke, is that Fr. hoqueton is defined by Cotgr. “a short coat, cascock, or jacket without sleeves, and most in fashion among the country people.”—Colobion, sagum, Diet. de Trev. In the 15th century, according to Lobineau, hocquet signified cotte d’armes. Thus, huyck denoting a cloak or mantle; its diminutives houquet and hoqueton may have been primarily used to signify the jacket or short coat worn by peasants, and, in a secondary sense, a stuffed jacket for the purpose of defence. The phraseology used by French writers shows that the hoqueton was properly a piece of common dress. For Cotgr. calls “a soilder’s cassock, or horseman’s coatt- armour,” hoqueton de guerre.

ACTUAL, adj. An actual minister, sometimes an actual man; a phrase still used by the vulgar, to denote one who is ordained to the office of the ministry, as distinguished from one who is merely licensed to preach; S. See Sup.

“This the Bishop hath presented an actual minister, Mr. George Henry, fit and qualified for the charge, now being, according to the Act of Parliament, fallen into his hand, jure devoluto.”—Wodrow’s Hist. i. 181.

Q. in actu; L. B. actus, officium, ministerium; Du Cange.

ADAM’S WINE, s. A cant phrase for Water.

ADDER-BEAD, ADDER-STANE, s. The stone supposed to be formed by adders.

ADDETITT, part. pa. Indebted.

I that was by enuy and haitrent endebte, to water the roots of plants with the urine of cattle, ibid.

E. adde occurs only as an adj., “originally applied to eggs,” says Dr. Johnson, “and signifying such as produce nothing.” He derives it from A. S. adde, a disease. But A. S. adde has also the sense of tabum, filthy gore; Teut. adel, filth, mire.

The same word, among the Ostrogoths, and in other parts of Sweden, denotes the urine of cattle. Ihere observes, that C. B. addall signifies faeces; and, according to Davies, C. B. addall is marcidus, putris. See Sup.

2. The urine of black cattle, Renfrews. Hence, To Addle, v. a. to water the roots of plants with the urine of cattle, ibid.

E. adde occurs only as an adj., “originally applied to eggs,” says Dr. Johnson, “and signifying such as produce nothing.”

He derives it from A. S. adde, a disease. But A. S. adde has also the sense of tabum, filthy gore; Teut. adel, filth, mire.

The same word, among the Ostrogoths, and in other parts of Sweden, denotes the urine of cattle. Ihere observes, that C. B. addall signifies faeces; and, according to Davies, C. B. addall is marcidus, putris. See Sup.

ADIORNALE, ADJOURNAL, ACTE OF. The record of a sentence passed in a criminal cause.

To ADIORNIS, v. a. To cite, to summon.

ADIST, prep. On this side. See Sup.

“I wish you was neither adist her, nor ayont her,” S. Prov. “Spoken to them who jeer you with some woman that you have an aversion to.”—Kelly, p. 399.

It might seem allied to Germ. dis, hoc, with a prefixed, as equivalent to on; thus signifying, on (this) supply side.

ADMINACLE, s. Perhaps pendicle of land.

ADMINICLE, s. Collateral proof.

ADMINICULATE, part. pa. Supported; set forth. See Sup.

To ADNOLL, v. a. To abrogate, to annul.

ADOIS, ADOES, ADDOIS, s. pl. Business affairs; difficulties.

To ADORNE, t. a. To worship; to adorn.”

“Bot vitrly this command forbidden to mak ymagis to that effeck, that thail suld be adornit & wirschippet as goddis, or with ony godly honour, the quhilk sentence is expremit
AER

be this words; *Non adorabimus neque coles; Thow sall nocht adorne thame, nor wirship thame as goddis.*—Arbp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 23, b.

ADOW. Noething adow; worth little or nothing. S.

ADRAD, part, adj. A fraid, Gl. Sibb.

Chaucer, adrad, adrodde, A. S. atraed-an, timere.

ADREICH, adv. Downright; at a distance. To follow adreich, to follow at a considerable distance, S. B.

"The more he standis a dreich fra it, he hers ay the better." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 6. Remotissime, Boeth.

Skinner mentions adrough, quoting these words, although without any reference:

"The King's Daughter, which this sight

For pure abashedrew her adrough;"

They occur in Gower's Conf. Fol. 70. It is evidently the same word, explained by Skinner, Prae mero metu se e conspectu subduxit. He erroneously derives it from A. S. dreich, and this from Lat. droit,

ADREID, conj. With good address.

With good address.

ADWANG, adj. Tiresome. V. DWANG.

ADVERTENCE, ADUERTANCE, AE-FDR, a.

ADVOUTRIE, ADVOUTRY, S. Adultery.

AE-FUR-LAND, AE-FUR-BRAE, S. Ground which can be ploughed only in one direction.


AE-IN-PITT-GAIRSS, s. Sedge-grass; single-pointed grass.

AER, s. Oar.

AFF

"Na man sail buy herring, or any fish, quhilk is brocht in the shippe to the towne, before the ship ly on dry land, and put forth an aer."

Stat. Gild. ch. 22. s. 1. V. A. A.

To AFAYN, v. a. To attempt; to endeavour; to try. Warly thai raid, and held thar hors in aynd, For thare woddy wawe! Sothern wald afaundry With haill power at anys on thaim to sett:

Bot Wallace kept their power for to lett.

Wallace, v. 874. MS. Perli Edit. id. But in Edit. 1648, it is changed to offend, who A. S. ofend-an, tentare, to prove or make trial; Somn. R. of Brunne uses feende in the same sense; immediately from A. S. fend-an, id.

AFAULD, AFAULD, AFAULD, adj. 1. Honest; upright; without duplicity. See Sup.

Therefore, my derest fader, I the pray,

Do al sic douts of suspition away;

For I persaue the halflings in ane farie.

And tho for feir I swet

Of hey state and of reawte

Wytown,

Wyntown,

Of gret pepil the multitude

Of hir language: bot than anone said scho,

For I'll hae satisfaction ere I gae.

But thinkna, man, that I'll be set

Aff sae,

"It is auisit and sene speidfull, that the said counsall now chosin in this present Parliament be swore in the Kings presence 

& his thre Estatis, to gis his hienes a trew and afauld counsall in all matters concerning his Majestie and his Realme."


"We faithfully and solemnlie swear and promise, to tak a treu afauld and plain pairt with His Majestie and amangis oure selis, for diverting of the apposear danger threatened to the said religion, and His Majesties estate and standing depending thairupon." Band of Maintenance, Coll. of Conf. ii. 109, 110.

It is used to denote the unity of the divine essence in a Trinity of persons.

The afauld God in Trenyte

Brings we hy by his mekill blys;

"The said counsall in all matters concerning his Maiestie and his Realme."

The term is still commonly used in the first sense, and pronounced as if written afauld, S. From a, one, and fold, S. V. the letter A.

This composition, in the same sense, is common in the Northern languages; Moes.G. einfallth, simplex, Matt. 6, 22. Isl. einfaldh; Sw. enfaldigh, A. S. einfauld, Alem. and Franc. einfalta, einfaltigho, Germ. einfalt, Belg. eenvoudig (wone, a fold); q. having only one fold. The formation of Lat. simplex differs, as denoting the existence of any fold, sine plica. V. AFAELD.

AFALDILY, adv. Honestly; uprightly.

AFF, adj. Perhaps, fixed or riveted with awe.

AFF, adv. 1. Off. See Sup.

But thinkna, man, that I'll be set ofaue,

For I'll hae satisfaction ere I gae.

Ross's Heliorene, p. 81.

As to this particle, the S. corresponds with most of the Northern dialects; Moes.G., Su.G., and Isl. af, Alem. ab, Dan. af, Belg. af, id. G. Andr. and Jun. derive it from Gr. α, which, before a word beginning with an aspirate, is αff. Thre observs from Priscianus, that in old Lat. of was used for ab, as in the Laws of the Twelve Tables. Sei Pater filion ter venum dut, o' patre liber estod.

At the knot, Lunatic, S. B. Gl. Shirr.; perhaps from the idea of a joint being dislocated.

2. Aff or on. It is desired that one should be either off or on, that he should determine one way or another; as in merchandise, that he should either strike the bargain, or entirely break it off. Aff and on. Those who lodge on the same floor are said to be off and on. A sick person is also said to be off and on as he was, when there is no discernible difference in his situation.
3. Unsteady; vacillating, as regarding conduct, S.—Su.G. of ooch an is used in a different sense, as denoting an unsettled state, ulro citrique, thre.

AFF, prep. From; off; as denoting lineage. S.

AFFANE’S FIT. Weakly; unfit for any work. S.

AFFCAST, AFF. A castaway.

“In the minde, in the hart and conscience of him that hes sa smored and oppressed his faith, it will oft times come to pas in his awin judgement, hauing his eies fixt on him self offcast, onlie, that he will think him to be a reprobate, to be ane afferis, and newer able to recover mercie.” Bruce’s Serm. on the Sacr. 1590. Sign. T. 4, b.

AFFCOME, s. 1. The termination of any business; the reception one meets with; as, “I came off with an ill acome.” I came off with an ill grace, I was not well received.

It is sometimes used as signifying what is proper or expedient. It becomes; belongs to; is proper and expedient.

“The kynew as I yet nocht to have, Bot gyft it fall off rycht to me: And gyft God will that it sa be, I sail als frely in all thing. Hald it, as it afferis to king: Or as myn eldris forouch me. Hald it in freyast rewate—Barbour, i. 162. MS.

In the same sense this term frequently occurs in our laws.

“The it is sene speidfull, that restitutioun be maid of vic—Barbour, i. 318.

Or as myn eldris forouch me

To deck, and spread the grossest lies

And said, “ Schir, mercie for your mycht! Becaus I am ane baneist wycht.”

Afferis, Afeir, Effir, Effere, v. 1. Condition; state. Quhen the King left had the spering, Hys charge to the gud King tauld he.

AFFERO, AFEIR, EFFEIR, EFFERE, aferde.


It is sometimes used in the sense of escape; as “A gude acome.” 3. An evasive excuse; hedging; as, “A puir acome.” S.

ASSORTED, adj. Affectionate.

“This weuht to lufe our self and sa our nichbour, with ae affectuous & tref lufe vnfenyetly.” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 39., b. V. EFFECTUOUS.

AFFER, AFEIR, EFFEIR, EFFERE, aferde.

2. It is sometimes used as signifying what is proportional to, S.

“That the diet be desverted against all Resetters, they taking the Test; and such as will not, — that these be put under caution under great sums affeiring to their condition and rank, and quality of their crimes, to appear before the Justices at particular diets.” Act Council, 1883. ap. Wodrow, ii. 318.

Rudd. thinks that it may be derived from Fr. affaire; business, work. But it is evidently from O. Fr. afferit, an impersonal v. used precisely in sense first. V. Cotgr. Afferita, convienir; n’ afferit, ne convien pas; il vous afferit, il vous convient. Rom. de la Rose. The author of the Gl. to this old book says, that the term is still used in Flanders. “Affeir, vieux mot. Appartenir. On a dit, ce qui lui afferit, pour dire, ce qui lui convient.” Dict. Trev. It needs scarcely be added, that the Fr. v. has evidently been derived from Lat. affero, from ad and ferre. Accords is now frequently used in the same sense in law-deeds. V. Effire, v.

AFFER, AFEIR, EFFER, EFFERE, s. 1. Condition; state. Quhen the King left had the spering, Hys charge to the gud King tauld he.

AFF & A F  & F

And he said, he wad blythly se
Hys brothyr, and se the affe:
Off that cuntre, and of that wer.—Barbour, xvi. 27. MS.

— Fele tymes in hasty affere for drede
The portis very thay, gil oehit wer nede. —Dougl. Virgii, 280, 36.

2. Warlike preparation; equipment for war.

To Schortwode Schawe in haist thait maid thaim boun, Chestyt a streth, quhar thair thayng maid:
In gud aff a quhill thair still he baid.
Wallace, iv. 514. MS. Effere, Edit. 1648.

Erl Patrick, with xx thousand, but let,
Befor Dunbar a stalwart sege he sett.—
Thai told Wallace off Patriks gret affere.
Thai said, Forsuth, and ye mycht him our set,
Power agayne rycht some he mycht nocht get.
Wallace, viii. 166. MS.

3. Appearance; show.

And syne to Scone in by raid he,
And wes maid king but langer let,
And in the kingis stole wes set:
As in that tymes wes the maner.
Bot off thair noble gret affere,
That service, na thair realte,
Ye sell her na thing now for me.—Barbour, ii. 182. MS.

It has perhaps the same sense, as restricted to military appearance, in the following passage:

Harnest on hors in to thair armour cler,
To seik Wallace thay went all furth in feyr;
A thousand men weill garnest for the wer,
Toward the wode, rycht awfull in affere.
Wallace, iv. 528. MS.

4. Demeanour; deportment.

That fre answered with fayr affer,
And said, “Schir, mercie for your mycht!
Thus man I bow and arrowis beir,
Becaus I am ane baneist wycht.”

Muirng Maiden, Mailland Poems, p. 207.

This word seems to have no affinity with the preceding v., and as little with Fr. affaire, business. It is to all appearance radically the same with Fair, fere, q. v.

AFFEINS, s. Scraps; castings; what has fallen off. S.

AFFGATE, s. An outlet, as applied to merchandise. S.

AFFHAND, aff in hand.

Plain; honest; blunt; given to free speaking, S.; affin-hand, Ang. From aff and hand.

AFFHAND, adv. Forthwith; without delay; E. off-hand.

Wer’t my case, ye’d clear it up aff-hand.
Ramsey’s Poems, ii. 154.

—Ah! Symie, rattling chieles ne’er stand
To cheek, and spread the grosses lies aff-hand.
Ibid. p. 88.

AFFLUFE, AFF LOOF, adv. 1. Without book; off hand. To repeat any thing affluce, is to deliver it merely from memory, without having a book in one’s hand, S.

2. Extrompe; without premeditation, S.

How snakily could he gie a fool reproof,
E’en wi’ a canty tale he’d tell aff loof.—
Ramsey’s Poems, ii. 11.

3. Forthwith; immediately; out of hand.

AFFORELL, adj. Alive; yet remaining.

AFFORDELL, adj. Alive; yet remaining.

AFFPUT, s. Delay, or pretence for delaying. S.

AFFPUT, s. Delay, or pretence for delaying. S.

AFFRAY, s. Fear; terror.

Stonayit sa gretly than thai war,
Wallace, iv. 514. MS.

Throw the force off that fyrst assay,
To Scone in by raid he.
AFTER, adj. Aft_pins, Aft_rings, s. pl. The last milk taken from a cow, S. Lancash. Derbysh. id. A.S. _aft_east, post. Stane still stands haukie, he her neck does claw, Till she'll frae her the massy aft_rins draw.

AGE

AFTER, adv. Off; away from. S.
AGAIN, adv. At another time. S.
To AGAIN_CALL, v. a. To revoke; recall; to oppose. S.
AGAIN_CALLING, s. Recall ; revocation. S.
AGAIN_GEYIN, s. Restoration. S.
To AGANE_SAY, v. a. To recall. S.
AGAYNE, Agane, prep. Against. See Sup.
The kyn of Frawns that tyme John
With thir agane grete Hercules stude he.

O. E. _agen_.
_Agen_ that folc of Westsex hii nome an batayle.

AFTERAGE, A-JEE, adv. In one way; uniformly.
Ane off than is Astrogli.
Qhaur clerkys, that ar witty,
May know conjunctions off planetis,
And quhethir that thair cours thaim settsi
In soft segis, or in aye;
And off the heuwyn all hailly
How that the dispositioun
Suld apon thingis wyrk her doun,
On regiones, or on climatis,
That wyrkys nocht ay quhar _agatis_,
But sum quhar less, and sum quhar mar,
Eitry, as thair benny streket ar,
Othir all ewyn, or on wy._—Barbour, iv. 702. MS.
This passage having been misunderstood, has been rendered in Ed. 1620;
That all where worketh not all gais._
whereas the meaning is "that worketh not every where in one way." From a one, and _gais_, which may be either the plur. or the gen. of A.S. _gat_, _gata_. V. Gair.

AGEE, A-JEE, adv. 1. To one side, S.; from a on, and _jee_ to move; also to turn or wind.
He kames his hair, indeed, and gaes right snug,
Till she'll fraw her the massy aft_rins draw.

AGERS, ATERSUPPER, s. Between supper and bedtime. S.
AGERSWALD, s. Outfield of a farm. S.
3. Deranged in mind; as, “His brain was a weet aegye.” S.
To AGENT, v. a. To manage. S.
To AGGREGE, AGGREGE, v. a. To aggravate; to increase; to enhance. S.
To AGGRISE, v. a. To affright; to fill with horror. Wyth fyre infernale in myne absence also I sall the follow, and fra the cald ded Refy from my membrys thyss saul, in every stede, My goist safl be present the to aggris, Thou sal, unworthy wight, achn thyss wise

Dug. Virgil, 113, 17.

This word is nearly allied to S. grosse, to shudder. AGRISE, as used by Chaucer, signifies both to shudder, and to make to shudder. In the last sense, it is said; Lordinys, I coude have told you (quod this frier) Swiche peynes, that your hertes might horrere. V. GRYIS.

Su.G.

Abbreviation of the name Agnes.

AIGH, a. An oath. V. ATHE.

AICHUS, HAICHUS, s. A heavy fall causing strong respiration; apparently from HECH.

AIDLE-HOLE, s. A hole for the urine of cattle. S.

AID-MAJOR, &. Apparently, in English, Adjutant. S.

AYEN, s. A beast of one year old; also, a child. S.

AYER, s. An itinerant court. S.

AIERIS, s. pl. Heirs; successors in inheritance. S.

AIFER, s. Exhalations in a warm day. S.

AIGARS, s. Grain dried very much in a pot, for being ground in a quern or hand-mill, S. B.

Ulphias uses Moes.G. akrar to denote grain of any kind. As in S. all grain was anciently ground in this way; the word, originally applied to grain in general, might, at length, when new modes of preparation were introduced, be restricted in its meaning, as denoting that only which was prepared after the old form. Aiger-meal is meal made of grain dried in this manner; and agner-gate, a sort of potage made of this meal. V. Bisoe. Su.G. aker, Isl. akur, corn, seges, ilere; A. S. aecer, akyr; Germ. aker, Alem. ahir, spica; Franc. wackerhaf, fructus autunnale, wackehafr, fertillis. Some have derived these words from Moes.G. auk-a; Alem. auchen; Belg. eek-en, &c. augere, as denoting the increase of the field; others, from ak, ek, eeh, acies, because of the grain being sharp-pointed. Perhaps Moes.G. akra, a field, may rather be viewed as the origin; especially as Su.G. aker denotes both the field itself, and its produce.

To AIGH, v. a. To owe; to be indebted. Aighand, owing. S. B.

Su.G. aeg-a, id. Iag neger konom saa mychet; Tantum illi debeo; Ihre. Isl. eig-a. But as the primary sense of these verbs is, to possess, we may view ours as also allied to Moes.G. eig-an, A. S. eig-an habere, possidere. Thus a transition has been made from the idea of actual possession, to that of a right to possess: and the term, which primarily signifies what one has, is transferred to what he ought to have. Gr. ἰχώρ, haboe, seems to have a common origin.

AIGHINS, s. pl. What is owing to one; especially used as denoting demerit. When one threatens to correct a child, it is a common expression, “I gie you your aigh-ins.” S. B.

Our word, in form, closely corresponds to Moes.G. aegius, possession. Agies, in O. Fr. signifies debts; Rom. de la Rose.

To AIGHT, EIGHT, v. a. To owe; to own. V. AIGH. S.

AIGLET, s. A tagged point. Fr. eggaellette, g. aculeata. It is also explained a jewel in one’s cap. Gl. Sibb. S.

AIGRE, adj. Sour. S.

AIK, AYK, s. The oak. S.

Bot yone with couerit hedis by and by, With ciule crowns of the strang aik tre, Sail beild and found to thy honour, quod he, Nomenonium, and Gabios the toun.

Dug. Virgil, 193, 1.
AINCE, AINST, AINCIN, AIN, adj.  
AILICKEY, s.  
AIKERIT, s.  
Add, "It is a French word, signifying a wave which goes with force." But it is merely a metaphor. Use of the word primarily signifies breath, spirit.  
AISLESIE, s. Abbrev. of the female name Alison.  
AIL, s.  
AISLY, s.  
AISLY, s.  
AISLY, s.  
AILARIES, s.  
AILING, adv.  
O. E. onde breath. It also signifies vehement fury.  
Seynt Edward the yonge martir was kyng of Engelonde:  
Yong y marterid he was thorow trecherie and onde.  
MS. Lives of Saints, Gl. R. Brunne, in vo.  
Leulyn had despit of Edwardes sonde,  
Bot werred also tite on him with myth & onde.  
R. Brunne, p. 237.  
"with the utmost malice and vehemence;" Gl. Hearne adds, "It is a French word, signifying a wave which goes with force." But it is merely a metaphor. Use of the word primarily signifies breath, spirit.  
Isl. ande, ond; Su.G. and.  

To AYN, v. a. To breathe upon.

"Gif thy fynd their eggis ayndit or twicht bet men, they leif thaym, and layis eggs in ane othir place." Bellend. Descr. Alb. ch. xi. Ejus anheltuit et aflatu vel leviter imbuta, Boeth.  
"Efter his resurrectiou---he eandit on thame and said: Ressauve ye the holy spreit." Abp. Hamitoun's Catech. Pr. 133, b.

Hence ayndit, breathing; and aynding stede, a breathing-place.

The donk nicht is almasit rollawit.  
And the feirs ounit wil that I withdraw;  
I feile the aynding of his horsis blaw.  
Doug. Virgil, 152, 34.

There may be sene ane thrill, or aynding stede,  
Of terribil Pluto, fader of hel and dede.  
Ibid. 227, 41. Spiracula, Virg. Isl. and-a, Su.G. and-as, respirare. Their views the verb as formed from the noun; and it is evident that the latter is much more frequently used with than the former. Su.G. and-as often signifies to die. Hence are formed Isl. andat respirare, and Su.G. andalyk. V. Inlaxe.

AYNDESSA, adj. Breathless; out of breath.

—Quhile to quhile fra,  
Thai clamb into the crykys sua,  
Quhile halif the craig thai clumbyn had;  
And thar a place thai fand sa brad  
That thay mycht syt on anerly.  
And thar war hondles and wery:  
And thar abad thair ayndit to ta.—Barbour, x. 609. MS.  
But in edit. 1620, instead of handles it is ayndillesse, which is undoubtedly the true reading; for the sense requires it, as well as the connexion with the following line. The effect of climbing up a steep rock, on which the castle of Edin­burgh stands, is here expressed. It may be observed, that there are various evidences that the edit. 1620 was printed from a MS. different from that written by Ramsay, and now in the Adv. Library.

AILIE, adj. Familiar; not estranged.  
AINS, adv. Once. V. ANIS.

AINSELL, s. Own self. S.  
AYQUHAIR, adv. Wheresoever. S.  
AIR, AYR, AR, ARE, adv. 1. Before; formerly.  
In Sanct Jhonstoun, disgysit can he fair  
Of this assege in thare hethyng  
And all his rout, rebutyt war  
Thare was ane hidduous battall for to sene,  
As thar nane vthir bargane  
And for it was  
I irkit of my bed, and mycht not ly,  
I hint ane scripture, and my pen furth tuke;  
I feile the aynding of his horsis blaw.  
Doug. Virgil, 152, 34.

O. E. are, before, R. Glouc., R. Brunne.

2. Early. Very air; very early in the morning, S. Airer, and airies, are used as the comp. and superl. Of this assege in thare hethyng  
The Inglis oysid to mak karpyng; —  
Of this assege in thare hethyng  
And thar abad thair ayndit to ta.—Barbour, x. 609. MS.  
—The Cliffrard, as I sade ar.  
And all his rout, rebutyt war.—Barbour, 12, 335. MS.  
There was ane hidduous battall for to sene,  
As thar nane vthir bargane are had been.  
Doug. Virgil, 53, 45.

1. e. "about the time of prayer or saying mass." A. S. On aer morgen, primo man, Bed. 5, 9. Moes.G. air; A. S. aer; Alem. er; Belg. eer; E. ere, ante, prius. Moes.G.
AIR

AIR, and Isl. air, aor, aur, also signify tempus matutinum. Ulph. *Filis air this digis*, Mark. 16. 2. validate mané, or in S. *Fall air in the day*. Junius conjectures that Moes.G. air had been formed, and had borrowed its meaning, from Gr. ar, diluculum, tempus matutinum; so that it might originally signify the first part of the natural day, and be afterwards extended to denote any portion of time preceding another; Gl. Goth. But there is no occasion for having recourse to the Gr. for the root. Su.G. ar signifies the beginning, initium, principal; which is a radical idea.

Ar war aldta, the ecki ear;

Principium erat aevi, quam nihil esset.—Volutapa, Str. 3.

Franc., Alem., and Germ. ur, although now only used in composition, has precisely the same meaning; as in arbild, imago primitiva, uranem, proavi, urasche, principium, causa originis. It is often used as synon. with Germ. vor, before.

AIR, adj. Early, S. See Sup.

You wou’d na hae kent fat to mak o’ her, unless it had been a gyr-carlen, or to set her up amon’ a cum fley awa’ the ruicks.’ Journal from London, p. 2.

AIRNESS, s. The state of being early.

AIR, s. Expl. *hair, used for a thing of no value.*

Ferme Iuve, for favour, feir, or feid, Of riche nor pur to speik suld spair, To turss thair gud, in hawyn was lyand thar.

AIRNS, adj. Scarcely; scantly.

AIR, AIRCH,  ARCH,  AIRGH  (gutt.)

An heir.

See Sup.

AIRCH,  AIRGH  (gutt.)

An heir.

See Sup.

AIRNS,  AIRGH,
3. On every art, is sometimes used in the same sense in which we say, on every hand, or on all sides.

Thair is within an Ile uninorrit on athir part,
To breke the storme, and wailis on every art,
Within the waitter, in ane bosom gais.

Dong. Virgil, 18, 7.

"This Donald gathered a company of mischievous cursed limmers, and invaded the King in every arth, wherever he came, with great cruelty." Pitscottie, p. 55.

"We expect good news from that arth." Baillie's Lett. ii. 55.

Hardyng is the only E. writer, who, as far as I have observed, uses this word. Nor is it unlikely that he learned it from the Scots, during his residence among them. For it seems very doubtful, whether we ought to lay more stress on testimony with respect to the many vouchers he pretended to have found in this country, of its being all along dependent on the English crown. But let us hear John himself:

This Galaad then rode forthe, with his route,
And none with him; so eche one had theyr part:
To tyme thei were al seuerally gone out,
His rule was so, he should his felowe tell
And gif any met another at any euery art,
To his estate, and done him obeisaunce.
Alite beside the mount of Citharee.
Chaucer, Court of Love, i. 46.

The singular orthography of the term might of itself induce a suspicion, that the use of it was an innovation.

This word has been generally derived from Ir. and Gael. aird, quarter, cardinal point, a coast; as on aird shoir, from the Eastern quarter. Thus, Sir J. Sinclair says: "The verb arth, is probably derived from the Gaelic aird, a coast or quarter. Hence the Scots also say, What art? for What quarter does the wind blow from?" Observ. p. 26. Arctus being the name given in Lat. to the two famous constellations, called the bears, near the North Pole, which is designed Pola Arcturus; this might seem to be the origin of our word. This being also that quarter to which the eye of the astronomer or traveller is directed, it might be supposed that this at length gave name to all the rest. It might seem to confirm the conjecture, that C. B. arth signifies a bear, (Lhuyd;) and to complete the theory, it might also be supposed that the Provincial Brittons borrowed this designation from the Romans.

The Gothic, however, presents claims nearly equal. Germ. ort, place; die 4 orde oder gegenenden des Erdbodens, the four regions or parts of the earth. Wart also has the sense of locus; warta, werts, versus locum. Wachter derives ort, as signifying towards, from werts, which has the same sense. Verel. renders Isl. eart, versus plagus orbis; Nordarn-eart, versus Septentriorem. Belg. orde, a place or quarter. These are all evidently allied to Moen. G. sairtha, versus; ut Orientem, Occidentem versus; in connexion with which Junius mentions A. S. eastward, westward; Goth. Gl. airt.

The Isl. employs another word in the sense of airth or quarter, which can scarcely be thought to have any affinity, unless it should be supposed that r has been softened down in pronunciation. This is arth, arth, plur. after; aith or ait, orce plauge; i suder arth, to the South; i nordr arth, towards the North.

To AIRT, ART, v. a. 1. To direct; to mark out a cer-

tain course; used with respect to the wind, as blowing from a particular quarter, S. See Step.

"That as to what course ships or boats would take to proceed up the river, would, in his opinion, depend upon the mode by which their progress was actuated, either by pulling, rowing, or sailing, and as the wind was airted." State, Fraser of Fraserfield, 1805, p. 192.

2. To give direction, or instruction, in order to find out a certain person or place, or any other object. It properly respects the act of pointing out the course one ought to hold, S. See Step.

"To arth one to any thing; to direct or point out any thing to one." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 26.

As the verb is not used by our ancient writers, it has certainly been formed from the noun. Art occurs as a v. in O. E.; and might at first view be considered as the same with this. But it is quite different, both as to meaning and origin.

— My poore purs and peynes stronge
Have arthid me speake, as I spoken have.
— Neede hath no lawe, as that the Clerkes trete :
And thus to crave arthid me my neede.

Hocecleve p. 53, 56.

When I was young, at eighteen years of age,
Lusty and light, desirous of pleasure,
Approaching on full sadde and ripe courage,
Loue arthed me to do my obseruance
To his estate, and done him obeisaunce,
Commanding me the Court of Loue to see,
Alite beside the mount of Citharee.

Chaucer, Court of Love, i. 46.

Tyrwhitt renders the word, constrain, which indeed seems to be its natural meaning in all the three passages quoted; from Lat. arco, id. To these we may add another in prose.

"In France the people salten but little meat, except their bacon, and therefore would buy little salt; but yet they be arthyd (compelled) to buy more salt than they would." For­tescue on Monarchy, ch. 10. V. Ellis, Spec. E. P. i. 314.

To AIRT on, v. a. To urge on; pointing out the course. S. To AIRT out. To discover after diligent search. S. AIRT and PART. V. Art.

AIR-YESTERDAY, s. The day before yesterday. S. AIR-YESTREEEN, s. The night before last. S.

AISL AIR, adj. Polished, S.

"A mason can nocht hew ane euin ort, (Lhuyd;) and to complete the theory, it might also be supposed that the Provincial Brittons borrowed this designation from the Romans.

The Gothic, however, presents claims nearly equal. Germ. ort, place; die 4 orte oder gegenenden des Erdbodens, the four regions or parts of the earth. Wart also has the sense of locus; warta, werts, versus locum. Wachter derives ort, as signifying towards, from werts, which has the same sense. Verel. renders Isl. eart, versus plagus orbis; Nordarn-eart, versus Septentriorem. Belg. orde, a place or quarter. These are all evidently allied to Moen. G. sairtha, versus; ut Orientem, Occidentem versus; in connexion with which Junius mentions A. S. eastward, westward; Goth. Gl. airt.

The Isl. employs another word in the sense of airth or quarter, which can scarcely be thought to have any affinity, unless it should be supposed that r has been softened down in pronunciation. This is arth, arth, plur. after; aith or ait, orce plauge; i suder arth, to the South; i nordr arth, towards the North.

To AIRT, ART, v. a. 1. To direct; to mark out a cer-
The name seems of Ital. extract, from ala, a wing, and monte, q. the bird that still mounts, or keeps on its wing, agreeing to a well-known attribute of this animal.

"For trial sake chopped straw has been flung over, which they would stand on with expanded wings; but were never observed to settle on, or swim in the water." Penn. Zool. p. 553, 554.

V. Axilag, the name of this bird in St. Kilda.

This, as Mr. Macpherson has observed, is equivalent to her lane, in modern S.

--- Qhat wene ye is thar nane.

That euir is worth but he allane?

Barbour, xv. 414. MS.

"Commonlie, gif a man sleeps in sinne, and yrisin not in time, aine sinne will draw on another: for there is neuer a sin the allane: but ay the mair greate and heinous that the sinne be, it hes the greater and war sinnes following on it." Bruce's Sermon on the Sacrament, 1590. Sign. O. S. b.

Alem. alain; Germ. alein; Belg. alleen; Su. G. allena, adv. alone. The word, however varied in form, is evidently from all and ain, even, one; q. entirely one, and no more. Wachter has justly observed, that in the ancient dialects, the same word denotes one and alone, without any difference. Thus in Gloss. Kerow., eine occurs in the sense of unus, inera for sola, and inevenosulon. We may add, that Moes-G. ans signifies both unus and solus.

ALANERLIE, v. ALLANERLY

ALERET, v. LAREIT

ALAS: Alars yet.

— Vapours hot rich fresche and weyl ybet:
Dulce of odour, of flour maist fragrant,
The siluer droppis on daseis distillant:
Qulhik verdour branches ouir the alars yet,
With smoky sence the mystis reflectant.

Palace of Honour, Prol. St. 2. edit. 1579.

This may signify, the yet or gate overspread with the branches of the alder; or the gate made of this tree: A. S. ala; Su. G. al; Alem. elira, id; Su. G. alar, or belonging to the alder-tree. I suspect, however, that it is not the alder, but the elder that is meant. For as the elder or bore-tree is still by the superstitions supposed to defend from witchcraft, it was formerly a common custom to plant it in gardens. In many it is preserved to this day. It is probable, therefore, that the allusion is to this tree; and that for greater security, the trunk of it might be used for supporting the garden-gate, if this itself was not also made of the wood. Belg. holler, id. I dare not assert, however, that alars may not here signify common or general, q. the gate which opened into the whole garden. In this case, it would be the same with allars, q. v.

ALASTER, ALISTER, S. Abbreviation of the name Alexander.

ALAVOLEE, adv. At random. V. ALA-VOLE. S.

ALAWEE, adv. V. LAWEE.

ALBLASTRIE, s.

There sawe I dresse him, new out of hant,
The fore tigire full of felony,

The clymbare gayte, the elk for alblastrye.

King's Quair, c. v. st. 5.

"What the meaning of the quality expressed by alblastrye is, I cannot find out. The colour of this animal is dark grey" Tyder. Alblastrye seems to signify the exercise of the cross-bow. Can the expression refer to the chase of the elk, or the arrows of a larger kind, as those shot from the cross-bow, employed by its pursuers for killing it? V. ABLASTER.

ALBUIST, conj. Though; albeit. S.
ALCOMYE, s. Latten, a kind of mixed metal still used for spoons.

E. alchymy; accodie spoons, spoons made of alchymy, S. Bort.

From thens vnto his shalmer went he syne,
About his shulderis assayas his hawbreek fyne,
Of burnist male, and shynand rycheley
Of fryst gold and quhtily alcoge,

i. e. of a whitsch colour. — Doug. Virgil, 409, 28.

It has received this name, as being the result of a chemical preparation.

V. LATTOUN.

2. At all events, by all means.

Beseik him grant vntil his wretchit lufe
Tis this lattir reward, sen all gati he wyl frye
Tary quhyil wind blaw soft, and stably se

Doug. Virgil, 114, 51.

Tyrwhitt evidently mistakes the sense of this word as used by Chaucer, when he renders it always. He quotes the following passages in support of this sense.

My lord is hard to me and dangerous,
And min office is full laborious;
And therefore by extorty I love,
Forsoth I take all that men wol me yeye.

Algates by sleightye or by violence
Fro yere to yere I win all my dispence.

Freres T. v. 7013.

Misquoted in Gloss: as if 7031: i. e. I acquire my sustenance, every way, whether it be by fraud or by force. This exactly corresponds to the first sense.

I damned thee, thou must algate be ded:
And thou also must nedes lese thyn lide.

Sompyn. T. v. 7619.

If the poor fellow, in consequence of being condemned, lost his head, he would certainly from that time forward always be dead; as after such a loss it is not likely that he would come alive again. But would Chaucer be chargeable with so ridiculous a truth? The expression means rather to correspond to the second sense, than to the first; q. d. “It is a done cause with thee; thou must at all events lose thy life.”

The expression literally means all ways, from all and gait, way, q. v.

Hearne explains it properly as used in this sense;

“‘To London he wild alle gate.’

R. Brunne; “to London he would (go) by all means.”

ALHALE, ALHALEY, adv. Wholly; entirely.

His nauy loist reparellit I but ful,
And his feris fred from the deith
alhale.

Doug. Virgil, 112, 52.

ALIAY, s. Alliance.

To ALIE, v. a. To cherish; to nurse; to pettle. S.

ALIE, s. Abbrev. of Alison; at times Elie. S.

ALIENARE, s. A stranger.

To be thy maich or thy gud sone-in-law,—

Here are lytill my fantasy and consate.

Doug. Virgil, 219, 32.

Lat. alien-us.

ALIMENT, s. In law, fund of maintenance.

To ALIMENT, v. a. To give legal support to another. S.

ALISON, s. Shoemaker’s awl. V. ELSYN. S.

ALYA, ALLIA, ALVYA, s. Alliance.

Sexte full sone Schyr Johne [Menteth] gert dycht
Off hys awn kyn, and off alga was born,
To this tresoun he gert thaim all be suorn.

Wallace, ii. 991. MS.

The name Menteth, however, is supplied from editions.

Fr. allie, id. The word, as used in this passage in Wallace, seems properly to denote alliance by marriage.

“ He [Darius] led of strangeearis that var his frendis, and of his allga, to the nummer of thre hundreth thousand men!”

Comp. S. p. 121. It has been justly observed, that “the Saxon termination a is frequently given to a word of Latin origin, which the English has received through the medium of the Saxon;” as adalga, an adage, agonia, agony.

See Gl. Compl. S. The same observation is applicable to some Lat. words immediately borrowed from the Fr.

2. An ally.

“Our said soveraine Lord ha ben diverse times mooved by his dearest brother, cousing, and allia, the King of Denmark, and his Embassadours, in his name, sent in this
3. It is sometimes used as a plural noun, signifying allies.

"Incontinent all his *alts* and freindis ruschit to harnes."


ALYAND, part. pr. Keeping close together.

Thar leyf thy laucht, and past, but delay,
Ryht far abuynd, in a gud aray;
To Stirling com, and wald nocht thay abyd;
To se the north furth than can he ryd.

Wallace, i. 1695, MS.

i. c. right fairly keeping in a compact body. Fr. *all-*er, to join, to knit, to confederate; jungere, conjungere, sociare.

Dict. Trev.

To ALYCHT, v. a. To enlighten.

The next day following, with his lamp bright
As Phœbus did the ground or earth alight.—
Full euil on ais quhen Dido on this kynd
Spak to her sister, was of the samyn mynd.


A. S. *alicht-an*, illuminare; *alightynise*, illuminatio.

ALIST, To come alist, to recover from faintness or decay; applied both to animals and vegetables. The expression is used with respect to one recovering from a swoon, S. Bore.

I bade you speak, but ye nae answer made;
And syne in haste I lifted up your head:
But never a sinacle of life was there;
And I was just the neist thing to despair.

And I was just the neist thing to despair.

ALLARIS, ALLERIS. Common; universal; an old genit. used adjectively.

The lords gave assent thare-till,
And ordanyt with thaire allaris will,
That Inglis suld the Scottis prys,
And thai thaim on the samyn wys.

Wytownt, viii. 35. 178.

Thus argewe thae ernstlye wone oftisst;
And syn to the samyn forsuth that assent hale;
That sen it nychlit Nature, thair alteris maistris,
That could nocht trete but entent of the temperale.

Hentlote, i. st. 22. MS.

Instead of oftisst, as in Ed. Pink. it is oftisst in MS. "Their alteris maistris" is literally, the mistress of them all. From A. S. *altera*, genit. plural of *all*, ominous; Gloss. Kerou. _altera_, aleru, omnium; Belg. aler, id.

Aller, or _alre_, is used in old E. with more propriety than aleris, and in the same sense. It is said of Erle Godwin, that he

— Let Smyte of her alre heueldys, & made a reufol dom;
i.e. he caused them all to be beheaded. R. Glouc. p. 327.

— Ye be but members, and I aboue al,

And sith I am your allerhede, I am your allerhede.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 111. a.

"As I am the head of you all, I am your common health, or the source of your prosperity." V. ALLER.

ALLA-VOLIE, ALLE-VOUE, adv. At random.

Ane faith perfumit with fyne folie,
And mony vain word alla-voue;
Thy prayer is not half sa holie,
House-lurdane, as it semis. — Philotas, st. 111.

"I spake it quite allevolie," S. I spake it at random. It is sometimes written entirely in the Fr. form.

"This again increased the numbers of the people in arms at the meetings: and warm persons coming in among them, projects were spoke of *alla-vole* and some put upon courses they at first had no view of, nor design to come to." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 41.

On the volee, O. E. id.
What we speak on the voley begins to work
We have laid a good foundation.
“A literal translation of the French phrase à la vôle, which signifies at random, or inconsiderately.” Note, Mas- singer, III. 181.

ALLEGIANCE, ALLEGATION, ALLEGED, ALLEGANCE.

To ALLEG, v. n. To advise; to counsel.
To ALLEGEE, v. g. To confirm.
To ALLEGANCE, s. Allegation.
To ALLEIN, v. adj. Alone.
To ALLEMAND, v. a. To conduct in a courtly style.
To ALLE-MEN, v. adj. Common; universal.

A bastard shall cum fro a forest.
Not in Ynkle borne shall he be,
And he shall wyn the gre'for the best,
Alle men leder of Bretan shall he be.

True Thomas, Jamieson’s Popul. Ball. ii. 98.

That this is the sense appears from what follows:

Truly to wyke he shall be bounse,
And all leder of Bretans shall he be.

i.e., universal leader.

This mode of expression is common in Su. G. Al mena

ALLAR, ALLE- s. The alder, a tree. S.

“In this stratum many roots of large trees are to be found, principally allor (alder) and birch.” P. Longforgan, Perths. Statist. Acc. xix. 557.

ALLER, adj. Wholly; entirely; altogether.

In this manner assentiy war
The Barounis as I said yow ar,
And through that allor hale assent,
Messingeris till hym thai sent,
That was than in the haly land,
On Saracenys warryand.—Barbour, i. 137, MS.

This is merely Allarhis, alliris, used adverbially, without the unnecessary and anomalous use of the termination is, borrowed from the genit. sing., and affixed to the plur. in the same case. Alder frequently occurs in R. Brunne’s Chron.; as, alder best, best of all, ye of all.

Alder is here used nearly in the same manner as in other Northern languages. “To the superlative,” says Sewel in his Belg. Grammar, “is often prefixed alder or allor, the more to heighten its superlative sense; as allor-verstandigst, the most understanding of all;” p. 81. To the same purpose Kilian. Allor, Omnium. Superlativis pulchre praepsinur, eorumque significacione adauget haec dieicto; ut allorbeste, allorleynaste, allormeste. Omnium optimus, minimus, maximus. Germ. allerkochste, the most High; allergelehrteste, the most learned. Sw. aldra is also used as a note of the superlative; as, den aldrasrokraste utuag, the securest way; den aldraskroaste ficka, the most beautiful girl; Widegren. Allor hale is a pleonasm; as Hale or hole necessarily includes the idea of all. V. Allar.

ALLERIS, adj. Chilly; rather cold.

ALLOVE, prep. Over and above.

To ALLOW, v. a. To approve of; to praise; to commend.

See Sup.

Allour, q. onne extra, every thing else excluded; nearly the same in sense as utterly.

To ALLOCATE, v. a. To apportion the sums due by each landholder in an augmentation of a minister’s stipend.

S.

ALLOVER, prep. Over and above.

S.

To ALLOW, v. a. To approve of; to praise; to commend.

See Sup.

Any one that had endit her speche,
Loud lauchand the laif allowit her meikill.

Chauser uses alone in the same sense. This word may have been immediately formed from Fr. allower, to approve; which Menage derives from Lat. alaud-o. But the true origin is certainly to be sought in the Gothic. V. Lore.

ALLOWANCE, s. Approbation.

Allowss, v. a. To loose; to release from.

S.

ALLOWS, v. a. To loose; to release from.

S.

ALLOW, s. pl. “Allies; confederates,” Rudd. But I have observed no passage in Doug. Virgil that can authorise this explanation. Perhaps the learned glossarist mistook the sense of the following:

Lat. Latynye peeppl sitting by to se,
How myne allane with swerde, in thare presens,
I sail reuenge and end our allies offence. — P. 406. 1.

This Rudd might view as signifying “the offence given, or injury done, to our allies.” But it undoubtedly means, “Our general offence, the injury done to all;” commune, Virg. The ingenious editor of the Poems of James I. has fallen into the same mistake, when explaining the following passage:

I will that God Hope seruant to the be,
Youre alleris frende, to let the to murn.

King’s Quair, iii. 40.

“Your ally, associate, or confederate.” N. V. Allaris.

ALLYSH, adj. Chilly; rather cold.

ALLEWIN, part. pa. Allowed; admitted.

In haly legends have I hard allewin,
Ma sanctis of bispochips, nor freiris, be sic sevin;
Of full few freiris that has bune sanctis I reid.

Bohunayt Poems, p. 25.

Mr. Pinkerton explains this as above, Maitl. P. p. 536, and it is certainly the sense. The origin is A. S. aef-an, concedere, permittere. See Sup.

ALLIA, V. ALYA.

ALLISTER, adj. Sane; in one’s right mind.

ALLYN, s. adj. See Sup.

Than thay buskyt to the bynke, beirnis of the best;
The king crouint with gold;
Dukis deir to behold;
Allyn the barrent bold
Gladdit his gest.—Gowm and Gol. i. 16.

Mr. Pinkerton inter rogatively explains this always. But it seems to signify altogether, thoroughly; Su. G. allengis, allangis, A. S. allyinga, allalengga, Moes. G. allit, id. omnino, prorsus. V. Ihre, i. 82.

ALLYN, AILKYN, adj. All kind of.

They still say, av lyn kind, S. Bor. A. S. eall-cyn, omnigenus, all kind. V. Kin.

ALL OUT, adv. In a great degree; beyond comparison.

Allace! virgin, to mekill, and that is syn,
To mekil all out sa cruul punysing
Has thou sufferit certis for sic ane thing.

Doug. Virgil, 395, 49.

Rudd renders this fully. But this does not properly express the meaning, as appears from the following passages:
And with that word assemblyt thai.
Thai wer to few all out, perfay,
With sic a gret rout for to fycht.—Barbour, xv. 146. MS.

Sixty men against four thousand were fully too few.

Quhen that Schyr Jhon Wallace weyll wdarstud,
Do away, he said, tarroff as now no mar;
Yhe did full rycht; it was for our weylfar.

Wysar in weyr ye ar to me for thi.

Fadyr in armess ye ar to me for thi.

Wallace, v. 981. MS.

All out, q. onne extra, every thing else excluded; nearly the same in sense as utterly.
ALLRYN, adj. Constantly progressive.

For in this world, that is sa wyde,
Is none determinat that saII
Knew things that ar to fall,
Bot God, that is of maist powesté,
Reservyt till his maïesté,
For to know, in his prescience,
Off allrýn tym the movevence.—Barbour, i. 134. MS.

From all and A. S. rímn-an, to flow, to run.

ALLSTRENE, adj. Ancient.

Suppose I war ane ald payd aver,
Schott furth our cleuchs to squishe the clevis,
And hett the strenths of all strene bevis,
I wald at Youl be houst and staid.

Probably from A. S. ald, old, and streng, generatio, stym-an, gigine; perhaps the same as Alltræ, q. v. For clevis and bevis, read clèvir and bèvr.

ALTHOCHTE, conj. Although.

The sonnys light is nauer the wers, trast me,
Althoche the bak his bright brancys doth fe.

Doug. Virgil, 8, 49.

Mr. Took makes E. though from A. S. thaf-ian, thaf-gan, to allow. But there is not the same evidence here, as with respect to some other conjunctions illustrated by this acute and ingenious writer. It certainly is no incon siderable objection to this hypothesis, that it is not supported by analogy, in the other Northern languages. In A. S. theaht signifies though, Alem. thacht, Isl. O.Sw. tho, id. I shall not argue from Moes. G. than in thanhjaba, which Jun. views as synon. with though; because this seems doubtful. In O. E. thach was written about 1284. V. Percy’s Reliques, ii. 2, 10. In Sir Tristrem, theñ occurs, which nearly approaches to A. S. theach. V. Thel.

Instead of thocht, in our oldest MSS. we generally find thocht, altthocht. This might seem allied to Isl. thótt quamvis; which, according to G. Andr. is per syncop, for th o at, from tho heoc, et c.; Lex. p. 266. But it is more probable that our term is merely A. S. thóte, Moes. G. thóti-a, cogi-tabat; or the part. pa. of the from which E. think is derived; as, in latter times, provided, except, &c. have been formed. Resolve altthocht, and it literally signifies, “all being thought of,” or “taken into account;” which is the very idea meant to be expressed by the use of the conjunction. Indeed, it is often written all thocht.

All thocht be, as one gentle sum tym varying, Fyl perflyte hel writs sae mysteris felt.—All thocht our faith neade nane authorising Of Gentilis bukis, nor by sic hethin sparkis, Yit Virgil writs mony just clausis conding.

Doug. Virgil, Prof. 159, 10, 15.

The synonymy in Germ. exhibits some analogy, dachte being the imperfect and part. pa. of denken; doch, although, may have been formed from the same verb. V. Thocht.

ALLUTERLE, ALUTTERLY, adv. Wholly; entirely.

All theot that women brocht thame to folly,
Yit hait thay not wemen alutterly.

Doug. Virgil, 279, 32.

Tywhitt derives utterly from Fr. outdré. But it is evidently from A. S. utter, utter, exterior (from ut extra); Su.G. ytrre, ytrrelig, id.

ALL-WEILDAND, adj. All-governing.

Than said he thus, All-weildand God resaye
My petows sprat and sawel among the law;
My carnell lyf I may nocht thus defend;
Wallace, ii. 179. MS.

According to Wachter, alwalt and alwatig are very ancient compounds, although now obsolete; sometimes applied to God, as expressive of his omnipotence, and sometimes to princes, to denote the greatness of their power; Franc. alvast, omnipotent. He derives the word from all, and walt- en, posse. Isl. all-walt-ar, id. Our term comes immediately from A. S. weald-an, imperare.

ALMAIN, s. The German language.

S. ALMANIE WHISTLE. A flageolet of a very small size, used by children. Aberd. See Sup.

The name intimates, that whistles of this kind had been originally imported into Scotland from Germany; and that they had been early imported, before this country was known by that designation, which has been adopted, or rather re-"vived, in later times. It is singular, that to this day the most of our toys are brought from the Low Countries bordering on Germany.

The Alamanni, according to Wachter, were a mixed race of Germans and Gauls; from which circumstance they received their name; not q. all men, homines homines, but from all, et, alius, alienus, q. homines peregrini, strangers. The Marco-manni having left the country lying between the Danube and the Rhine, and gone into Bohemia, a few unsettled Gauls entered into their former territories. They were soon after joined by many Germans, and formed between them what was called the Alamannic nation. They were long considered as distinct from the Germans. But at length this mongrel race gave their name to the country, hence called L. B. Alamannia; Fr. Allemagne; O. E. Almaine; S. Almaine. V. Cellar. Geogr. i. 386, 387.

ALMARK, s. A beast accustomed to break fences. S.

ALMAFER, ALMOSIER, s. An almoner, or dispenser of alms.

Then cam in the maister Almaser, Ano homely-jomely juiffer.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 94.

Gude Hope remains cuer among yone sort, A fine minstrail with mony mow and sport, And Petitie is the kings almoiser.

Palace of Honour, iii. 60.

Fr. aumoinier; Teut. almoessnier, id. The word, however, seems immediately formed from Almos, q. v.

ALMIRIE, ALMORIE, s. Anciently a place where alms were deposited, or distributed. In later times, it has been used to denote a press or cupboard, where utensils for housekeeping are laid up; pron. as E. ambry. See Sup.

Go clos the burde; and tak awa the chyre,
And lok in all into yon almoiser.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 73.

" Ay his e was on the almirie."
Ibid. p. 77.

" Nevertheless, in certain cases, the wife should be answerable, that is, gif the thing stollen be found and apprehended within her keyes, quhilk she has in her curie and keipin, as within her spenye, her arke or almirie; and gif the thing stollen be found within her keyes: she as consentand with her husband, sail be culpable, and punished." Quon. Attach. c. 12. s. 7. A. S. almirige, repositarium, scrinium, abacus; O. Fr. aumoir.

ALMONS, ALMONIS, s. Alms.

S. ALMOUS, ALMOWS, s. Alms. S. See Sup.

He wes a man of almos grete, Bath of mony, and of mete. Iké nycht in private He wald wyte the necessitë Of all, that neade had nere him by. Wyntoum, vi. 2. 67. Wyte, i.e. make himself acquainted with; know.

"In this words almychyt God expressly promises sufficient wethë & fouth of worldly geir to all thame, quhilk for his sake blythly giffis almos to the puir peple." Abp. Hamilton’s Catechism, 1561, fol. 64, a.

The silly Frier behuifit to fleech And gif the thing stollen be found in her keyes, quhilk she has in her curie and keipin, as within her spenye, her arke or almirie; and gif the thing be found within her keyes; she as consentand with her husband, sail be culpable, and punished." Quon. Attach. c. 12. s. 7. A. S. almirige, repositarium, scrinium, abacus; O. Fr. aumoir.

Variantly almes, almes, almes, almes.
Thus Wallace said als fers as a byourn. — Wallace ii. 113. MS.

Bower thus records the language of a very simple and laconic charter of K. Athelstane, which must have given fully as good security for the property disposed, as the multiplied tautologies of a modern deed.

I kyng Adelstane.

Giffys here to Paulun
Oddam and Roddam,
Als gude and als fair,
As evir thai myn war:
And tharto witnes Mald my wyf.

Fordun. Scotchton. L. xix. c. 51.

The phraseology is undoubtedly modernised. In R. Glou. it occurs in the sense of as.

Als was generally employed in the first of a comparison; as appears from the authorities already quoted. Mr. Tooke has given another from Douglas.

— Sché —

Gildis awnder vnder the fomy seis,
Als swift as gayne or fodderit arrow fleis.

Virgil, 293, 46.

"Als," says this acute writer, "in our Old English is a contraction of Al and es or as; and this Al (which in comparisins used to be very properly employed before the first es or a, but was not employed before the second) we now, in modern English, suppress." — "As is an article; and (however and whenever used in English) means the same as It, or That, or Which. — In the German, where it still evidently retains its original signification and use (as so also does) it is written Eo." Hence he resolves the quotation from Virgil in this manner: "She glides away (with) all that switmess (with) which feathered arrows fly," Divers. Purley, i. 274—277.

This is extremely ingenious, and it must be acknowledged that the resolution of the passage corresponds to its meaning. But it does not appear that als is formed from al and as. This supposition is contrary to the analogy of the language. It might be traced to A. S. ealles, omnino, omnimodis, Lye; petnis, plenari, fully, absolutely, perfectly; Somm. This is used in conjunction with swa, so; Na ealles sova, non 1a petnis, not wholly or altogether so. As we have seen that Aller, alleris, alleris, is the gen. plur. of eall, all, omnes; ealles, omnino, seems to be the gen. sing. used adverbially. Moes. G. allis has the same sense. Thus the passage might be resolved: Altogether swift as gayne, &c.

But I prefer deriving it from A. S. eall and sova, so. Thus eall sova is used in comparison; eall sova est, tam sepe, Lyn, als est; and eall sova anglice, tantidem. The latter seems to be the very phrase which so commonly occurs in our old laws. V. Alsmerle.

Germ. als is used as a particle expressive of comparison, als wie, tanquam; soval als, tam quanum. Wachter observes that this is the same with Germ. also, sic, ita; and formed from it per apocope. Of the latter he gives the following account: Oratum a simplici so, sic, ut; et praefixo al, quod rursus sensum intendit.

ALS, adj. Also; in the same manner.

I can als tell how othyr twa
Poyntis that weile eschewyt wer
With fytty men, and but weyr. — Barbour, xvi. 498. MS.

My faithfull fadyr dispitously thai sley,
My brothir als, and gud men mony ane.

Wallace, ii. 193. MS.

"Ande als the prudent duc Perecles, quha hed the goyning of the comont veil of Athenes xxxvi yeiris, yit in his aige of lx yeiris, he led the glorie stait of Athenes, & past to reame in ane litil village quhair he set his felicitie to keip noit and schep." Compl. S. p. 69.

This is evidently an abbrev. of A. S. eall sova, id. Tha
AMEITIS, s. AMEIT; the amice, or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb. S.

AMEL, s. Enamel. V. AMAILLÉE. S.

AMENE, adj. Pleasant. For to behold it was ane grace to see The stabillyt wyndys, and the calnyt se; The soft sesson, the firmament serene, The lonee illuminate are, and firth amene. Doug. Virgil, 400, 4.

AMERAND, adj. Green; verdant. See Sup.

AMEIS, AMESE, AMEYSS, AMBUTIOUN, s. Among, being formed in the same manner from which corresponds Isl. amine, Fr. ambry, S. ambry, Arab. amans, Lat. amans, among, being formed in the same manner from bland- to mix, to mingle. V. MENYIE.

AMESE, AMEYSS, AMESEYSS, AMEITIS, s. pl. AMEIT; the amice, or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb. S.

AMEESE, AMEYSS, AMEYSS, AMYDWARFT, prep. In or toward the midst of. S.

AMEIKE, s. AMITE, that removes the rays of the sun, or the stains upon the skin; the amanuensis was, according to the burghers, a man of the highest character, or a person who was not to be trifled with. S.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITE, prep. In or toward the midst of. S.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.

AMITAN, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to warn; to admonish. V. MONESTYNG.
AMOREIDIS, s. pl. Emeralds.

AMORETTIS, s. pl. Loveknots; garlands.

And on hir hede a chaplet fresch of hewe,

Of plumys partit rede, and quhite, and blewe:

Full of quaking spangis brycht as gold,

Forgot of scap like to the amorettis.

—King’s Quair, ii. 27, 28.

Not yelad in silk was he,

But all in flouris and flourretis,

Ypainted all with amorettis. — Chaucer, Rom. Rose.

Fran. amourettes, love-tricks, dalliances, Cotgr.

TO MOVE, Amow, v. a. To move with anger; to vex; to excite.

The Kyng Willame neverthelesse

Heley amovit thar-at wes,

And swythe this gud man hale agayne

In fawour of hys awyne chaplayyne.

—Wigtown, vii. 8. 278.

For thocht our fayis haf mekell mycht,

Thai have the wrang and succudry;

And cowatys of senyowry

Amouys thaiam, for owytyn mor. — Barbour, xii. 299. MS.

Amove is used in O. E. Fr. emou-oir, id.

AMOUR, s. Love.

—Of hete amouris the subtel quent fyre

Waystis and consumis merch, banis and lire.

—Dong. Virgil, 102, 3.

Fr. amour, Lat. amor.

AMPLEFEYST, s. A sulky humour; a fit of spleen; unnecessary talk.

AMPLACIČN, s. Enlargement.

AMPTMAN, s. The governor of a fort.

AMILY, s. A sort of cupboard. V. AUFMIE.

AMSCHACH, s. A misfortune, S. B.

—But there is nane need,

To sickan an amshach that we drive our head,

As lang’s we’re sae skaird frae the spinning o’t.

—Song, Ross’s Helenore, p. 133.

Ir. and Gael. amshogh, adversity, misery.

AMSCHACK, s. “Noose, fastening,” Gl. Sibb. This seems the same with Ham-shackle, q. v.

To AMUFF, v. a. To move; to excite. V. AMOVE.

ANA, ANAY, s. A river island; a holm.

AN. In AN, adv. V. IN.

To AN, v. a.

Wist ye what Tristrem ware,

Miche gode y wold him an;

Your owlen sother lum bare.

Sir Tristrem, p. 42. st. 66.

Y take that me Gode an. — Ibid. p. 144.

“ To owe, what God owes me, i. e. means to send me;”

Gl. I apprehend that the v. properly signifies, to appropriate, to allot as one’s own; not as immediately allied to A. S. ag-an, Su. G. agg-a possidere; but to agg-a, proprium facere, Germ. eigen-en, eigen-an, id. from Su. G. eigen, Germ. eigen, proprius, one’s own; as A. S. ag-an, agn-igean, possidere, are formed from agn proprius, a derivative from ag-an, whence E. owe. Thus an, to which the modern own corresponds, is related to ag-an, only in the third degree.

It seems, however, to be also used improperly in the sense of owe, or am indebted to.

Sir King, God loke the,

As y the love and an,

And thou hast served me. — Ibid. p. 47.

AN, ANY, conj. If; sometimes also, although. See Sup.

We ar to fer frae hame to fley.

Tharfor lat ik man worthi be.

Yone ar gudryngis of this countrè;
To ANALIE, v. a. To dis pense ; to alienate ; a juridical term.
" Prelates may not analie their lands, without the Kings confirmation." — Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 20. Tit.
"The husband may not alienate the heretage, or lands pertaining to his wife." Quon. Attach. c. 20.
In both places alienare is the term used in the Lat. copy. In the first passage, although analie occurs in the title, dispone is the term used in the chapter. This is also the case, ibid. c. 20. The word is evidently formed from the Lat. v. by transposition.

ANALIER, s. One who alienates goods, by transporting them to another country.
"—The Kings land and realme is subject to weircare; and therefore could not be made poore by analiers & sellers of gudes and geir transported furth of the realme." 1 Stat. Rob. I. c. 23. § 1. Alienatores, Lat. copy. V. the v.

To ANAME, v. a. To call over names ; to muster.

ANDERMESS, ANDROIS MESS, s. ANDRIMESS EWIN. * The vigil of St. Andrew; the evening before St. Andrew's Day.

ANE, s. Perhaps necklaces, bracelets, or ornaments generally.

ANEABIL, s. An unmarried woman.
"Bot gif he hes mony sonnes, called Mulierati (that is, gotten and proceed upone one concubine, or as we commonly say, upon one andreas, or whom he marries thereafter, as his lawful wife) he may not for anie licht cause, without consent of his heire, give to the said after-borne sonne, anie parte of his heretage, albeit he be weill willing to doe the samine." Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 19 s. 3.

ANABIL is the term used in the Lat. copy. V. the v.

ANEAM, v. a. To agree ; to accord.

ANEANT, s. Sole; only. V. STA

ANEABIL is the term used in the Lat. copy. V. the v.

ANE, s. A gold made of rye.

ANEIST, ANIEST, ANIST, S. One more. V. AT ANE MAE WI'T.

ANEABIL is the term used in the Lat. copy. V. the v.

ANE, n. One.
The Kings off Ircbern
Come to Sychr Edward bally,
And thar manredyn gan him ma;
Bot gif it war one or twa.—Barbour, xvi. 304. MS.
"As the signs in the sacraments are not always one; sa the same in bainith, are not of one number: For in baptisme, wee haue but one element, into this sacrament we wee haue twa elements." Bruce's Sermon on the sacrament, 1590. Sign. F. 2. b.

Moes.G. ain; A. S. an, ane; anc. Su.G. an; mod. Su.G. en; Alem., Germ., and Isl., ein; Belg. een; Gael. an, id.

ANE, article, signifying one, but with less emphasis.
Mr Macpherson justly observes, that this is properly the same with the adjective. "In Wyntown's time," he adds, "it was rarely used before a word beginning with a consonant; but afterwards it was put before all nouns indifferently. V. Douglas and other later writers." Barbour, who preceeded Wyntown, uses it occasionally before a word beginning with a consonant, although rarely.
In till his luge a fox he saw,
That fast on one salmound gan gnaw.

Swa hapnyde hym to tå the Kyng
And anyd for his rawsonwyng
For to gyf that tyme hym tyle
Schipys and wyttayl til his wyllle.—Wyntown, iii. 3. 42.
ANENS, ANENST, ANENT, prep. Over against; opposite to. S. See Supp.

— There was unoccupyid.
Lynday be-yond an arme of se
Anens thame, a gret cuntry.—Wyntoun, iv. 19. 12.

Tharf for their ost but mar abaid
Buskyt, and ewen anent thaim raide.

Barbour, xii. 512. MS.

With that ane schip did spedely aproche,
Ful plesandly sailing upo the deip;
And sìne did slack hir saillis, and gan to creip
Toward the land anent quhair that I lay.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. 256.

Anent, id. Lancash. Gl. Some derive this from Gr.
answer, opposition. Skinner prefers A. S. nean, near. The Gr. word, as well as ours, together with Moes. G. and, Alem.
and, Su. G. and, anda, contra, seem all to claim a common origin. But I suspect that anent is cor. from A. S. ongean,
ex adverso. V. Fore-anent.

ANENTis, ANENT, prep. Concerning; about; in relation to. See Supp. "Anent Hospitalis that ar fundat of Almous deidis, throw the kingis to be vphaldin to pure folk and seik, to be vesyit to, S.

"As he came down by Merriemas,
Cowthy and warm, and gowany the green,
And raid till him, in full gret hy.
For of him litill dout thai had;
That saw him stand thar
Whan thei had so robbed, that tham thouht
Thar for thair ost but mar abaid
Buskyt, and ewen anent thaim raide.

Barbour, xii. 512. MS.

With that ane schip did spedely aproche,
Ful plesandly sailing upo the deip;
And sìne did slack hir saillis, and gan to creip
Toward the land anent quhair that I lay.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. 256.

Anentis, Anent, anent, prep. Over against; opposite to.

"As he came down by Merriemas,
Cowthy and warm, and gowany the green,
And raid till him, in full gret hy.
For of him litill dout thai had;
That saw him stand thar
Whan thei had so robbed, that tham thouht
Thar for thair ost but mar abaid
Buskyt, and ewen anent thaim raide.

Barbour, xii. 512. MS.

With that ane schip did spedely aproche,
Ful plesandly sailing upo the deip;
And sìne did slack hir saillis, and gan to creip
Toward the land anent quhair that I lay.

Barbour, vi. 132. MS.

In edit. 1620 it is rendered allanerlie, the latter being more commonly used and better understood, when this edit. was published.

Ne wald I not also that I suld be
Caus or occasioun of sic dule, quod he,
To thy maist reuthfull moder, trast, and kynd,
Quhilk anerlie of hir maist tender mynd,

From al the vther matrons of our rout,
Has followit the hir louit child about,
Ne for thy saik refusit not the se,
And gaif na force of Acestes ciete.

Doug. Virgil, 282, 47.

From A.S. anre, tantum, only. This may be a deriv.
itive from an used in the sense of solus, alone. Hence Lye

gives an and anre as equally signifying, tantum, vo. An.

Anre is also nearly allied to the Alem. adj. einer, einen, solus,
sola. But I am much inclined to think that, although somewhat altered, it is the same with Su. G. enkur, Isl.
ein knor, quisque; especially as this is a very ancient word.
Uphilauses ainhvaria in the sense of quilibet; hence the phrase,
Ainhvarjaneh ehe handans analangjants; ununique
vel singulis illorum manus imponens; laying his hands on
every one of them, Luke 4. 40. This confirms this hypothesis,
that A.S. anre gehungle signifies uniusque, every one;
Mat. 26. 22. This, although obviously the origin of Allan-
ery, seems to have been entirely overlooked. It is merely q. all alone, or singly.

ANERLY, ANERLIE, adj. Single; solitary; only.
"Yit for all that, thair wald nane of thame cum to Par-
liament, to further thair desyre with ane anerlie vote."
Buchanan's Admon. to Trew Lords, p. 19.

It occurs in Pinkerton's edit. of The Bruce.

And quhen the King Robert, that was
Wys in his deid and anerlie,
Saw his men sa rycht douchtely
That war in till his company,

Barbour, xviii. 439.

But it must be read, as in MS., anerly.

ANERY. A term used in children's rhymes. S.
ANES, adv. Once. V. ANIS,.Anys. S.
ANES ERRAND, adv. Entirely on purpose. V. END's ERRAND. S.

ANETH, prep. Beneath, S.
As he came down by Merriemas,
And in by the benty line,
There has he espied a deer lying,
Aweath a bussing of hig. — Minstrelsy, Border, i. 77.

Then sat she down
Off Arghile, and the Hys alsaa,
Speld thaim in gret by to the bra.—Barbour, xviii. 399.

But it must be read, as in MS., anerly.

ANERY. A term used in children's rhymes. S.
ANES, adv. Once. V. ANIS, Anys. S.
ANES ERRAND, adv. Entirely on purpose. V. END's ERRAND. S.

ANETH, prep. Beneath, S.
As he came down by Merriemas,
And in by the benty line,
There has he espied a deer lying,
Aweath a bussing of hig. — Minstrelsy, Border, i. 77.

Then sat she down
Off Arghile, and the Hys alsaa,
Speld thaim in gret by to the bra.—Barbour, xviii. 399.

But it must be read, as in MS., anerly.

ANERY. A term used in children's rhymes. S.
ANES, adv. Once. V. ANIS, Anys. S.
ANES ERRAND, adv. Entirely on purpose. V. END's ERRAND. S.
ANEW, ANXAU, adv. and prep. Below; beneath. S. ANEWIS, s. pl.
A chinlet with mony fresch anewis
She had upon hir hede, and with this hong
A mantill on hir schuldries large and long.

Mr. Tytler renders this "budding flowers." But I have met with no cognate term; unless it be a metaphor. use of Fr. anseue, a ring; q. a chaplett composed of various rings of flowers in full blossom.

ANGELL HEDE, s. The hooked or barbed head of an arrow. See Sup.
A bow he wair was byg and weyll beseyn,
And arrouss ais, bath lang and scharfe with all.
No man was that hir Wallace bow mycht drall.
Rycht stark he was, and into souir ger,
Bauldly [he] schott amang thai men of wer.
Ane anegel hede to the hokis he drew,
And at a schoyt the fomast sone he sleu.

Wallace, iv. 554. MS.
A. S., Dan., and Germ. angel, a hook, an angle; Teut. angel. Belg. angel, as denoting a sting, seems to be merely the same word, used in a different and perhaps more original sense; as, angel der byen, the sting of bees. Killian mentions Teut. angelin, as an old word signifying to sting. Hence the E term to angle, to fish. Wachter derives our theme from ank-en to fix, whence anker, an anchor.

To ANGER, v. n. To become angry.

To ANGER, v. a. To vex; to grieve.

ANGERSUM, adj. Provoking; vexatious.

ANKERLY, s. Grief; vexation.

Thare-wyth thai tyl the Kyng ar gane,
And in-to cumpany wyth thame hane tame
The Frankis men in thare helpyng,
And in-to cumpany wyth thame has tane
His bow he bair was byg and weyll beseyn.

Angell hede
S. A
ANGEL-BERRY, s. A fleshy excrecence, resembling a large strawberry, often growing on the feet of sheep or cattle.

ANGUS-BORE, s. A circular hole in a panel. V. Awnis-Bore.

ANGUS DAYIS. Meaning doubtful. See Sup.

To ANHERD, ANERD, ANNERE, ENHERDE, v. n. To consent; to adhere.

— In Argyle wes a Barown
That had a gret affecttowyn
This to Stwart the ylynge Roberd;
And als his wyl wes til enherde
To the Scottis mennys party.—Wyntoun, viii. 29. 164.

Thare anerdis to our nobll to note, quhen hym nedis,
Tuell crounnt Kings in feir,
With all thair strang powrre,
And meny wight weryer
Fr. ans, Worthy in wedis. — Gawan and Gol. ii. 8.

Ankerd hereto ilk man richt fauvorably,
And hald your pece but othrir noyis or cry.

Dug. Virgil, 129, 43.

Juno anerdis, and gaif consent thareto. — Ibid. 443, 19.

ANK
d "— Scho gat finalie one sentence against King David to anerne to hir as his lawful lady and wyffe." Bellend. Chron. B. xv. c. 16.

This has been traced to O. Fr. aherdre id. But without the insertion of a letter, it may be viewed as derived, by a slight transposition, from A. S. anhred, anhre드, constans, concors, unanimis; which seems to be composed of an, one, and rued, counsel, q. of one mind. It can scarcely be imagined that Su. enkaerde, obstinacy, enkaerdis, obstinate, are allied; as being formed from haerd, durus.

ANHERDANDE, ANHERDEN, s. A retainer; an adherent.

S.

ANIE, s. A little one.

ANIETI, adv. or prep. On this side of. V. ADIST.

ANYD, preterr. Agreed. V. ANE, v.

ANYING, s. Meaning doubtful. See ROICH in Sup.

ANIMOSITIE, s. Firmness of mind; hardihood.

ANYNG, s. Agreement; concord.

— Antiochus kyng
Wyth the Romains made anyng.—Wyntoun, iv. 18. Tit.

ANIS, ANES, ANYS, AINS, adv. Once. See. Sup.

And thocht he nakit was and vode of gere,
Na wound nor wappin mycht hym effere.


"Yee haue in Jvde 3, that faith is ains gien to the saints: ains gien, — that is, constantly gien, neuer to bee changed, nor vterlye tane fra thame." Bruce's Sermon on the Sacr. 1590. Sign. T. 4, a.

Mr. Macpherson says, but without the least reason, that this is a "contr. of ane ays." It is merely the genitive of an one, A. S. ains, also rendered semel; q. actio unius temporis. Pron. as ainsce, or ince, S. eene, S. B.

Anys also occurs as the gen. of Anx.

Bere your myndis equale, as al anys,
As commoun freyndis to the Italianis.

Doug. Virgil, 457, 15.

i. e. as all one.

It is also commonly used as a gen. in the sense of, belonging to one; ains hand, one’s hand, S.

ANIS, ANNIS, s. pl. Asses.

— So mony ains and mulis
Within this land was nevir hard nor sen.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 42.

The word, however, is here used metaph. as in most other languages. It also occurs in the literal sense. The muli frequents the awnte,
And her ayn kynd abuis.

Scott. Chron. S. P. iii. 147.

Su. gana, Isl. esne, Fr. aene, Gr. an-ως, Lat. asin-us, id.

ANKERLIE, adv. Unwillingly.

S.

ANKER-SAIDELL, HANKERSAIDLE, s. A hermit; an anchorite. See Sup.

Throw power I charge thy of the paip,
Thow neyther ginne, gowl, glowne nor gaip,
Lyke anker-saidel, lyke unsell aip,
Like owle nor alrische elfe.

Philotus, st. 124. Pink. S. P. Repr. iii. 46.

0 ye hermits and hankersaidlis,
That takis your penance at your tables,
And elis nocht meit restorativ.

The best abuse we sall beseik
You to delyvir out of your noy.


This seems to be merely a corrupt use of A. S. ancer-setle, which properly signifies an anchorit’s cell or seat, a hermitage; Sonn. Germ. essidler denotes a hermit, from ein alone, and sidler, a settler, qui sedem suam in solitudine fixit, Wachter. Not only does A. S. ancer signify a hermit, and O. E. anker, (Chaucer, Rom. Rose, 6345), but Alem.
ANKERSTOCK, s. A large loaf, of a long form. The name is extended to a wheaten loaf, but properly belongs to one made of rye, S. It has been supposed to be so called, q. "an anchorite's stock, or supply for some length of time;" or, more probably, "from some fancied resemblance to the stock of an anchor." Gl. Sibb.

ANLAS, s. "A kind of knife or dagger usually worn at the girdle;" Tyrwhitt. This is the proper sense of the word, and that in which it is used by Chaucer.

At sessions ther was he lord and sire.

Fun often time he was knight of the shire.

An anelace, and a gipciere all of silk.

Heng at his girdel, white as morwe milk.

Canterbury T. ProL 359.

But we find it elsewhere used in a different sense.

His horse in fyne saulde was trapped to the hele.

And, in his cheveron biforn, a stode as an unicorne,

Als sharp as a thorne.

An anlast of stele.—Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 4.

Here the term signifies a dagger or sharp spike fixed in the forefront of the defensive armour of a horse's head. Bullet renders it petit couteau, deriving it from an diminutive, and Arm. lac, laspein, to strike. This word is found in Franc. anelaz, anelace, adlumare, vel adlateral telum; which has been derived from lex, latus, ad, latus, juxta. C. B. anglas signifies a dagger. Anelace, according to Watts, is the same weapon which in Ir. is called skein. The word is frequently used by Matt. Paris. He defines it; Genus cultelli, quid vulgariter Anelacius dictatur; p. 274. Lorica erat indutus Anelacium ad lumbare; p. 277.

ANNAILLE, s. Enamel. V. Amaillé.

ANN, ANNET, s. A half-year's stipend due in law to the heir of a minister, besides what was due according to the period of his incumbency.

S. To Annect, v. a. To annex; part. pa. Annext. S.

ANNEILL, s. Probably the old name for indigo.

S. ANNERDAILL, s. The district of Annandale.

S. ANNEXIS and CONNEXIS. A legal phrase, denoting every thing connected with possession of the right of property referred to.


ANNIVERSARY, s. A distribution annually made to the clergy of a foundation in times of popery.

S. ANNUALL, ANNUELL, GROUND-ANNUALL, s. Feuduty; quit-rent, paid yearly to a superior.

S. ANNUELLER, s. The superior who receives the feuduty.

S. ANÖNDER, ANONER, prep. Under.

S. To ANORNE, v. a. To adorn, See Sup.

Wythyn this place, in al plesour and thryft

Are hale the pissance quhilkis in iust battell

Slane in defence of thare kynd cuntre fel:

Wythin this place, in al plesour and thryft

And hald in mynde thar nobille worthi deid,

Our lyfe illumynyt and

Are hale the pissance quhilkis in iust battell

And says, Ye will hard-fortun'd be, my bairn;

We lat ourslide, throw werray sleuthfulnes,

And ar rycht crabit quhen thay crave thame ocht.

Our song, Ross's Helenore, p. 61.

ANT, ANTCAST, s. A misfortune; a mischance, S. B. Probably from anter, auster, adventure, and caste, a throw; q. a throw at random.

Up in her face looks the auld lag forfain,

And says, Ye will hard-fortun'd be, my bairn;

In winter he might fend fu' bauld,

And hald in mynde thar nobille worthi deid,

Yet thir, alas! are antrin fock,

That lade their scape wi' winter stock.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 31.

It is certainly the same with Antuer, q. v.

ANTCAST, s. A misfortune; a mischance, S. B.

ANTICK, *. A foolish ridiculous frolic.

ANTYCESSOR, ANTECESSOWR, ANTECESTRE, S.

ANTYCESTER, s. An antique; a remnant of antiquity.

ANTICT, s. A foolish ridiculous frolic.

ANTYCESSORS, ANTECESSOR, ANTECESTRE, s. Ancestor, predecessor.

Our Antecessors, that we suld of reide,

And held in mynde that nobille worthit deid,

We lat ourslide, throw werray sleuthfulnes,

As for Tucidides hes said in his seconde book, quod he, it is mair disvouris til ane person to tyrwe the thyng that his antecessors and forbearis hes left to them; for as Tucidides hes said in his seconde book, quod he, it is mair disvouris til ane person to tyrwe the thyng that his antecessors and forbearis hes keestit he gret lathours, nor it is disvouris quhen he faillys in the conquessing of ane thing that he inteddit til haue keestit fra his mortal ene-

CompL s. p. 291.

Lat. antecessor, one that goes before; formed as predeces-

ANTCASTING, ANCASTER, s. A remnant of antiquity. S.

ANTICK, *.

ANTCAST, S.

ANTCAST, S.
APAYN, part. pa. Provided; furnished.
For thi, till that their capitane
War cowerty off his medike ill,
That thought to wend sum strenthess till.
That folke for owyn capitanes,
Bot that the better be apayn,
Sall nocht be all sa gud in deid,
As thi a Lord had thaim to leid.

Barbour, ix. 64. MS.

This word is left by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood.
But the sense given above agrees very well with the
connexion, and the word may have been formed from Fr. ap­
nan-e, id., which primarily signifies, having received a portion
or child’s part; appan-er, to give a younger son his portion;
L. B. appan-are. Hence appanagium, appanage, the portion
given to a younger child. Fr. pain or Lat. pan-is is evidently
the original word. For, as Du Cange justly observes,
apan-are.

Henrysone uses the same mode of expression.
O faire Crusie, the flour and A per se
Of Troie & Greece, how were thou fortunate,
To chaunge in filth al thy feminite,
And be with fleshly lust so maculate?

Junius has observed that this metaphor nearly approaches
to that used by the Divine Being, to express his absolute
perfection, when he says, " I am Alpha and Omega." Rev.
i. 8. But there is no propriety in the remark.
For the force of the one metaphor lies in the use of A by itself; of the other,
in its being connected with Omega, as denoting Him, who
is not only the First, but the Last. He observes, with more
justice, that this mode of expression was not unusual among
the Romans. For Martial calls Codrus, Alpha penulterum,
i. e. the prince of paupers; Lib. ii. ep. 57.

APERSMAR, AIPRSMART, adj. Crabbed; ill-hu­
mourned; smell, calschie, S. synon.

Get vp, (scho said) for schame be na cowart;
My heid in wed thow hes ane wyifes hart,
That for a plesand sicht was sa mismaid!
Thall in all anger upon my feit I start.
And for hir wordis war sa apirmsart,
Unto the nimphe I maid a busteous braid.

Barbour, ix. 92. MS.

Get vp, (scho said) for schame be na cowart;
My heid in wed thow hes ane wyifes hart,
That for a plesand sight was sa mismaid!
Thall in all anger upon my feit I start.
And for his wordis war sa apirmsart,
Unto the nimphe I maid a busteous braid.

Palice of Honour, iii. 73. p. 63. edit. 1579.

Aipirmsart Juno, that with gret vrenest
Now cummeris erd, and, se, quod he,
Sail turne hir mind bettir wise, and with me
Foster the Romanis lorde of all erdye gere.

Dougl. Virgil, ii. 21, 36.

Budd conjectures that it may be from Lat. asper; as
others from Fr. aspre. But it seems rather from A. S. afor,
afre, rendered both by Sommer and Lyte, bitter, sharp;
or rather Isl. apr, id. (asper, acriis, as aupyrkyld, acre frigus,
G. Andr.) and A. S. smorte, Su. G. smarta, Dan. and Belg.
smerte, pain, metaphor. applied to the mind. Aperasmart
seems to be the preferable orthography.

APERT, adj. Brisk; bold; free.
And with thair suerd, at the last,
Thai ruscht in among them dily.
For thai off Lorne, full manely,
Gret and apert defens gan ma.—Barbour, x. 73. MS.
It occurs in R. Brunne, p. 74.

William alle apert his ost redy he dyght.
Fr. apert; expert; ready; prompt; active; nimble, Congr.
The origin of this word, I suspect, is Lat. apparat-us, pre­
pared, appar-o.

APERT. In apert, adv. Evidently; openly.
And mony a knycht, and mony a lady,
" Mak is apert rycht ewill cher."

Barbour, xix. 217. MS.

Fr. apert, apert, open; evident; in which sense Chaucer
uses the term: Il apert, it is evident; aperte, openly. Ap­
par-oir, to appear, is evidently the immediate origin of the
adj., from Lat. appara-o.

APERTLY, adv. Briskly; readily.
Bot this gude Erle, nocht forthi,
The sege tuk full.{c.c.} in cases.
Fr. apert; expert; ready; prompt; active; nimble, Congr.
The origin of this word, I suspect, is Lat. apparat-us, pre­
pared, appar-o.

APERT, adj. Open; avowed; manifest.
A PERTHE, APERTE, adv. Openly; avowedly.
APIERST, APIECE, conj. Although.
APILL RENYEIS, s.pl. A string or necklace of beads.
APP

S. mony ane Kittie, drest up with golden chenyes,
S. few witty, that weil can fabillis fenye,
With apill renegy ay shawand hir golden chene,
Of Sathanys seyne; sure sic an unsaul menyie
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 45.

Q. a rein or bridle of beads, formed like apples.
Lord Hailes observes, that as "the Fr. phrase, pomme d'ombre, means an amber head in shape and colour like an apple, whence E. pomander, it is reasonable to suppose that, either by analogy, or by imitation, apil, apple, had the same sense with us." Note, pp. 257, 258. Perhaps it is a confirmation of this idea, that, in our version of the book of Proverbs, we read of "apples of gold." Wachter and Ihre have observed that the golden globe, impressed with the figure of the cross, and presented to the emperors on the day of their coronation, is called Germ. reichspfel, Su. G. rietsake, literally, "the apple of the empire or kingdom." This the Byzantine writers called μελαρά, and he, who bore it before the emperor, was designed μελαρητής, or the apple-bearer. V. Apperingie.

APPLACE, adv. Present; in this place.

APLIGHT.

Crounes thai gun crake,
Mani, ich wenche, aplight,
Sausfayl;
Bituen the none, and the night,
Last the batayle.
Sir Tristrem, p. 49.

"At once, literally, one ply," Gl. Hearne. (Gl. R. Glouc.) renders it "right, compleat;" Ritson, complete, perfect. The latter observes, that the etymology cannot be ascertained. When the kyng of Tars sauh that siht
Whon the kyng of Tars sauh that siht
Of Sathanis seinye; sure sic an unsaul menyie
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.

Dr. Withy observes, that the golden globe, which nearly corresponds to the vulgar pron. of the form of Appaire, whence this had been derived.

Su.G.

APPARLE, APPARLE, APPARAIL, s. Equipe; furniture for war; preparations for a siege, whether for attack or defence; ammunition.

Fr. aparel, provision, furniture, is also used to denote preparations for war. Tout cet appareil etoit contre les Arabes. Ablanc; Dict. Trev.

To APPARDONE, APERDONE, v. a. To forgive; to pardon.

To APPELL, v. a. To challenge.

To APPELL, v. n. To cease to rain.

APPEN FURTH. The free air; open.

APPARANDE, APPARAND, adj. Apparent.

APPARANDE, s. Heir-apparent.

APPARANLIE, adv. Apparently.

APPILCARIE, s. Meaning not known.

APPILLIS, s. pl. Meaning doubtful.

To APPIN v. a. To open.

APPIN, adj. Open.

"Ther is ane eirb callit helytropium, the quhilk the vulgar calis soucy; it hes the leyuis apir as lange as the soue is in our hemisperi, and it clossis the leyuis quhen the soue passis vnder our orison." Compl. S. p. 86.

Fr. apil, strong, and auronne, southernwood, from Lat. abrotanum, id. I know not if this has any connexion with Appy renegy, q. v.

To APPEIS, v. a. To satisfy; to content; to please.

Of manswete Diane fast thareby
The altare eith for tyl appleis vpstandis,
Oft ful of sacrifyce and fat offerandis.

Doug. Virgil, 14, 51.

Doug. Virgil, 236, 22.

Doug. Virgil, 236, 22.

Of manswete Diane fast thareby
The altare eith for tyl appleis vpstandis,
Oft ful of sacrifyce and fat offerandis.

Doug. Virgil, 236, 22.

Doug. Virgil, 236, 22.

Doug. Virgil, 236, 22.

Doug. Virgil, 236, 22.
APPLY, s. Plight; condition.
Unto the town they both yeed,
Where that the knight had left his steed;
They found him in a good apply,
Both hay, and corn, and bread him by.

Sir Egerv, p. 43.

This might seem allied to Dan. plig-er, to use, to be accustomed; or to tend, to take care of; Sc. G. plig-en, Belg. plech-en, id. But it is rather from Fr. V. PLY.

APPLIABLE, adj. Plant in temper.
S.

APPONIT. Error for APPLICABLE,
S. APPOINT, v. n. To bring; to conduce; Fr. apporter, id.

“Of this opposition, we may gather easilie, quhat the resurrection and glorification apporrit to the bodie. Shortly, bee thame we see, that the bodie is onely spoiled of corruption, shame, inimicite, naturalie, and mortalitie.” Bruce’s Serm. on the Sacr. 1590. Sign. M. 3. a.

To APPREUE, APPROVE, v. a. To approve.
So that Auset my soveraine that appreue Be not efferd, Dares, na thing the greue.
Dougl. Virgil, 141, 33.

AR, ARE, ERE.

To APRISE, v. a. To approve.
S. APPRISIT, part. pa. Valued; prized.
S. APPRISING, s. Esteem; value.
S.

APPROCHEAND, part. pa. Proximate.
S.

To APPROPRE, APPROPRI, v. a. To appropriate.
S.

APPY, s. Support; a buttress; a rest.
S.

To APUNCT, APUNCT, v. n. To settle.
S.

APPUNCTUMT, s. A convention, or agreement.
S.

To APPURCHASE, v. a. To obtain; to procure.
S.

AR, ARE, ERE, ADV. Formerly; also, early. V. AIR.
To AR, ABE, ERE, v. a. To ear; to plough; to till.
Ouer al the boundis of Ausonid.
His fìue flòkks pastorit to and fra;
Fine bowis of ky unto his hame reparit,
And with ane hundreth plewis the land be arit.
Dougl. Virgil, 226, 34.

The folk Auruncane and of Rutuly
This ground sawis full eftibrithly,
With scharp plewis and steill sokkis sere.
Thay hard hillis hirstis for till ere.—Ibid. 379, 16.

Moess. G. ari-a, lar. er-a, A. S. er-an, Alam. arr-en, Germ. er-en, Lat. ar-are, Gr. ερέων, id. Their views Heb. ימ, arets, as the fountain; which, he says, is preserved in Gr. ερέων, and Celt. ar. S.

ARAGE, ARRAGE, ARYAGE, AUARAGE, AVERAGE, s. Servitude due by tenants, in men and horses, to their landlords. This custom is not entirely abolished in some parts of S.

“Arage, vtherwaies AVERAGE, — signifies service, quhilk the tenant aucht to his master, be horse, or carriage of horse.” Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

“Ther is nything on the lauberaries of the groond to burtth and land bot arage, arrage, taxations, violent spule, and al vther sorts of aduersite, quhilk is onmercifully execuet daly.” Compl. S. p. 192.

“— That he should pay a rent of 20l. usual mony of the realm; 4 dozen poultrey, with all arrage and carriage, and do service use and wont.” MS. Register Office, dated 1558.
Statut. Acc. xili. 355, N.

“Arage and carriage,” is a phrase still commonly used in leases.

This word has been obscured by a variety of derivations. Skene traces it to L. B. averia, “quhilk signifies ane beast.” According to Spelm. the Northumbrians call a horse “aver, or afer,” vo. Aaffra. S. aver, averer, q. v. Ihre derives averia from O. Fr. ouer, now ouer, work; as the word properly signifies a beast for labour. He observes that aver, in Fr. anciently denoted possessions, wealth, vo. Hefaur. Elsewhere, (vo. Hof, aula,) he says that, in Scania, hofsera denotes the work done by peasants to the lord of the village; which they also call ga till hofsea.

The authors of Diet. Trev., taking a different plan from Iren, derive the old Fr. word aver, open, divine, from averia. Ce mot en ce sens est venu de avera, ou averia, mot de la base latine, qu’on a dit de toutes sortes de biens, et sur-tout de meubles, des chevaux, et de bestiaux qui servent au labourage. They add, that the Spaniards use averias in the same sense.

Skene, although not the best etymologist in the world, seems to adopt the most natural plan of derivation here. The term has been derived, indeed, from the v. Ar, arie, to till. “ Arage,” it has been said, “is a servitude of men and horses for tillage, imposed on tenants by landlords.” It has been reckoned improbable, that this word should owe its origin to L. B. averia, “as it is often opposed to carage, a servitude in carts and horses for carrying in the landlord’s coal, at harvest home, and conveying home his hay and other provisions.” Gl. Compl. S. It is certain, however, that in L. B. aragium never occurs, but averagium frequently; and it can be easily supposed, that average might be changed into arage or arrage; but the reverse would by no means be a natural transition. Besides the oldest orthography of the term is arrage.

“It is statute and ordainit,—that all lands, rents, custumis, burrow maillis, ferris, martis, muttoon, poleute, aurage, carage, and other dweitis, that war in the hands of his Progenitours and Father, quhome God assolyie, the day of his deceis; notwithstanding quhatsumeuer assigna-

By Du Cange, Carriagium is rendered, vectura cum carro, quam quis domino praestare debet; nostris charitatis. As, however, this word is not restricted to carriage by means of cars, wains, &c. it seems at times in our old laws to have denoted the work of men employed as porters. Hence one of the “articles to be inquired by secret, inquisition, and punished be the law,” is “of allowance made & given to the Baililies of the burgh (in their comptes) and not paid to
the pure, for cariage and doing of other labours." Chalmer-
lan Air. c. 39. s. 42.

This corresponds to the account given in our Statistics.

"On other estates, it is the duty of servants to carry out
and spread the dung for manuring the proprietor's land in
the seed time, which frequently interferes with his own work
of the same kind. It is also the duty of the tenants to fetch
from the neighbouring sea-posts all the coal wanted for the
proprietor's use. The tenants are also bound to go a certain
number of errands, sometimes with their carts and horses,
sometimes a-foot; a certain number of long errands, and a
certain number of short ones, are required to be performed.
A long errand is what requires more than one day. This
is called Carriage." P. Dunnicliff, Forfar, i. 435.

Averagium is explained by Spelm. with such latitude as
to include all that is signified by the S. phrase, arage and
carriage. Opus, scilicet, quod averis, equis, bobus, plaustris,
currus, aut Regi perficitur ratione praedii alter ut alter,
altere dominio.

Three purposes, with considerable probability, that hafre,
among the Germans, formerly signified a horse; as St Ste-
phen's day, called Hafre-weike, was otherwise denominated
in the same sense der grosse Pferdstag, or the great horse-
day. He also thinks, that oats, anciently in Sw. called
hafre ; was otherwise denominated
from the roots, from Lat.

The sea-gilliflower, or pink.

The name of an apple.

The pepul hale grantis that thay wate
Qahat fortoun schawis, and in quhate estate
Our materis standis ; but thay are arck to schaw,
Quhisperand amangis thame, thay stand sic aw.
Bot caus him gift thame libertê to speik,
Do way his boist, that thair breith may out breik,
I mene of him, be quhais vnhappy werde,
And fraward thewis, now dede on the erde
Sa mony chief chiftanis and dukis lìys;
Forsoith I say furth all myne auise.

Doug. Virgil, 374; 24.

2. Apprehensive, filled with anxiety, S.

Ochon! it is a fearfu' nicht!
Sic saw I ne'er before;
And fearfu' will it be to me,
I'm arck, or a' be o'er.


Chaucer uses erke for weary, indolent.

And of that dede be not erke,
But of that werkis.

— Rom. R. v. 4856.

In the cognate languages, this word is used to express both
inaction and fear; the former, most probably, as proceeding,
or supposed to proceed, from the latter, and among warlike
nations accounted a strong indication of it. Sometimes,
however, the word varies its form a little, as used in these
different senses. A. S. arg, desidiosus, iners, slothful,
sluggish; earc, (Ellin. Gram.) fugax, timorous, and ready
to run away for fear; Somn. It is also used in the same
sense with arg. Isl. arg-ar, reformidans; argr, piger,
Su.G. arg, ignavus; oarg, intrepidus. Lappon. arge, timid; argøt,
fearefully; argo, timeo: Leem. Vossius refers this word to
Gr. arg-is for arg-er-is, from a priv. and argen, opus.

It is well known, that as among the ancient Greeks the high
praise was that of warlike glory, inactivity in military
exercises was a great reproach. One of this description was
called argur, or in L. Ærga. According to an ancient
ordinance, Thrall ei theagor hefarir, enn argur allidre; a thrall
or slave was to be avenged only late, but an argur never;
Grela. c. 13. ap. Ibre. It came to be used, in heat of
temper, as a term of reproach, apparently of the same mean-
ing with poltroon or coward that modern language. Si quis
quod in scientia cum adverso in unum se committeret, quod in
quibus non fuerit invictus, alterius seu aliorum. It is never;
Pert. et alia in unum se committeret, quod in quibus non fuerit
invictus, alterius seu aliorum. It is never;
for, and at other
times for
argur.

In modern language. Si quis
Argus per furorem clamaverit, &c. Leg. Longobard.

Lib. I. Tit. 5.; Du Cange. And in those ages, in which
the most exalted virtue was bravery, this must have been a
most ignominious designation. He who submitted to the
imputation, or who was even subjected to it, was viewed in
the same light with poltroon or coward in modern language.
Si quidem Arcturus auspiciis et studiis et
determis se in unum se committeret, et in omnia
imbrit, et in omnibus optima, et in omnibus praebent,
Sic saw I ne'er before.

This sense is so different from the former, that one would
think it were put for arrase, q. to raise up.

ARRAYNE, part. pa. Arrayed.

To ARAS, ARRACE, v. a. 1. To snatch, or pluck away
by force.

Alysawndyr than the Ramsay
Gert lay hym down for-owtyn lete;
And on his helme his hufe he sete,
And wyth greet strynth owt can are
The trownsown, that thare stekand was.

Menelay.

Doug. Virgil, 182, 23.

It is sometimes used by Doug. for emouere, and at other
times for diripere, in the original.

Fr. arrach-er, to tear, to pull by violence; to pull up by
the roots, from Lat. eradic-o.

2. To raise up.

Before thame al maist gracious Eneas
His handis two, as tho the custume was,
Toward the hevin gan vplyft and arrace;
And synce the chyld Ascaneus did enbrace.


This sense is so different from the former, that one would
think it were put for arrase, q. to raise up.

ARBROATH PIPPIN, s. The name of an apple.

V. Osfl. Fipher.

ARBY, s. The sea-gilliflower, or pink.

S.

ARBY-ROOT, s. The root of the sea-pink, or Staticae
armeria, Orkney.

ARCH, ARGH, ARGH, EARK, (gutt.) adj. Averse; re-
luctant; often including the idea of timidity as the
cause of reluctance, S.
ARCHPREISTRIE, Archiprestrie, s. A church dignity; a vicarage. S.
ARE, s. An heir. V. Air.
To AREIK, Areik, v. a. To reach; to extend.
Thay eliche brethir, with ther lakis thrainw, Thocht nocht await, thare standing haue we knavin; An horribil sorte, wyth mony camshol beik, And hedis semand to the heuin arrish.
A. S. areccan, assequi, to get, to attain, to reach, to take; Somn. V. Reiz.
AREIK, adv. Back.
Bot wist our wyfis that ye war heir, Thay wold mak all this town on steir.
Thairfoir we reid yow rin to air;
In dreed ye be miscaryt.—Lindsay, S. P. R. ii. 211.
Fr. arriere, backward; Lat. a retro. To rin aireir, to decline, synon. with miscary.
AREIRD, adj. Confused; disordered; backward. S.
To AREIST, Areist, v. a. To stop; to stay. S.
AREIST, s. Delay.—But areist, without delay. S.
ARE MORROW, adv. Early in the morning. V. Air, adv.
To AREND, v. n. To rear; applied to a horse. S.
ARENT, s. Contraction for Annual rent. S.
ALER, s. An heir; Areis, heirs. S.
ARESOUND, pret. An harpour made a lay, That Tristrem aresound he; The harpour gede oway, 
" Who better can lat se."—Criticised, Gl. Perhaps rather, derided; from Lat. arrius, to laugh at, or arristo.
Areson is used by R. Brunne in the sense of persuade, or reason with.
Yit our messengers for Gascoyn were at Rome, Fourde lourdes fulle fers, to here the papes dome, Ther foure at Rome war to aresoun the pape, The right forto declare, & for the parties so schape, To whom the right sulk be of Gascoyn euer & ay.
Chron. p. 314.
ARETTYT, part. pa. Accused; brought into judgment.
And gud Schyr Dawy oft Brechyn
Wes off this deid arettyt synge.—Barbour, xix. 20. MS. i. e. his treason against K. Robert. Edit. 1620, arrested.
But by this change, as in a great variety of instances even in this early edit., the meaning is lost.
The term is from L. B. rect-re, ret-re, rett-re, arett-re, explained by Du Cange, accusare, in jus vocare; also, more strictly, reum ad rectum faciendum sub nomine. Arettati de crimine aliquo; Fortescue, de Leg. Angl. c. 36. It is not quite unknown in our law.
"Gif ane Burges is challenged to do richt for ane trespass, and detained be his challengers within burgh, and offers ane pledge for him; gif he is taken in time of day, his challengers sall convoy him to the house quhere he says his pledge in." Burrow Lawes, c. 80. s. 1. In the Lat. copy it is, Si quis fuerit inrrius de aliquo malefacto, &c. In the margin, Al. rectatus, i. vocatur in jus, ut rectum faciat, to do richt.
These barbaric terms seem sometimes to include the idea of conviction, and subjectio to punishment, or to make the amenda honorable. Perhaps the word is used in this sense by Barbour. Du Cange views arrisare as the origin of Fr. arrester, to arrest.
Su. G. raet, jus, not only denotes compensation, but frequently, capital punishment; hence atraetta, to behead, and raetta, to judge; also, to punish capitally; Germ. rechten, to punish, to take vengeance. Ihre remarks the resemblance between the sense of the Su. G. terms, and Fr. justiciare, L. justicire, V. Justify.
ARGENT CONTENT, Ready money.
"King Wyllyamy sal paye ane hundreth thousand pounds striuelling for his redemption, the tane half to be payit with argent content. And for sickir payment of this othir half, he sal get Cumber, Huntingtoun and Northumbirland vnder ane reuersion, ay and quhil the residew of his ransoun war payit to the kyng of Ingland." Belland. Chron. b. xiii. c. 5. Partem unam praesentam, Boeth. Fr. argent comptant. id.
To ARGH. V. Egh, v.
ARGIE, s. Assertion in a dispute; side of a question which one takes. He is said to keep his ain argie, who, whatever he said to the contrary, still repeats what he has formerly asserted, S. Bor.; synon. with keeping ones ain theap.
This word might at first view seem to be corr. formed from the E. v. argue. But Su. G. terga is used in the same sense, semper eadem obgannire, ut solent aniculae iratae; Ihre. Isl. targar, keen contention.
To ARGLE-BARGIE, v. n. To contend.
To ARGLE-BARGLE, v. n. To contend; to bandy backwards and forwards. S. Aurgle-bargin, Loth. See Sup.
But 'tis a daffin to debate, And aurgle-bargin with our fate.
Ramsey's Poems, i. 335.
This may be referred to the same fountain as the last word. Besides the terms mentioned, we may add Isl. arga, enraged; jarga, to contend. In Gl. Ramsey, however, aurgle-bargin is given as synon. If this be well authorized, the term may properly signify to haggie in a bargain.
ARIGOL-BARGOLOUS, adj. Quarrelsome about trifles. S.
To ARGONE, ARGONE, ARGWE, ARGEW, v. a. 1. To argue, to contend by argument. Than said the Merle, Myne errour I confes; This frustr luve all is bot vanité; Blind ignorance me gaif sic hardines, To argone so agane the varité.—Bannatyne Poems, p. 92. 2. To censure; to reprehend; to chide with. Than knew thai welle that it was he in playne, Be hoirs and weide, that aurgone thaim befir. Wallace, vi. 83. MS.
Ane argundef thaim, as thai [went] through the toun, The starkast man that Heslyrgh than knew, An als he had off lychly wordis ynew.
Wallace, vi. 126. MS.
Argue is used in the same sense by Wynton and Douglass.
As in oure matter we procede, Sum man may fal this buk to rede, Sall call the autor to rekles, Or argwe perches hys cuntanades.
Cronghil, v. 12. 280.
Not you, nor yit the Kyng Latyme but leis, That wont was for to reyng in plesand pece, I wyl argwe of this maner and offence.
Forsoit I wate the wilful violence Of Turnus al that grete werk brocht abowt.
Dougl. Virgil, 468, 54.
Fr. argu-er, Lat. argu-o.
ARGOSEN, s. The lamprey.
ARGUESYN, s. The lieutenant of a galley; he who has the government and keeping of the slaves committed to him. See Sup.
"Sone after thair arryvell at Nances [Nantz,] thair girt
ARL

Salue was sung, and a glorious painted Ladie was brocht in to be kissit, and amongst utheris was present to one of the Scottis men then chaimyeid. He gentllie said, Trule me not; such an idolle is accurrit; and thairfay I will not truche it. The Patrone, and the Arguyse, with two Officers, having the chief charche of all suche matters, said, Thou solt handle it. And so they violently thrust it to his faice, and pat it betwix his hands, who seing the extremitie, tuke the idolle, and advysitlie linking about, he caist it in the rever, and said, Let our Ladie now save hirself; she is lycht aneuche, lat hir leirne to swyme. After that was no Scottis man urther with that idolater.' Knox, p. 83. MS. i. id. Arguyser, MS ii. ii. and London edit.

I have given this passage fully, not only as entertaining, but as shewing the integrity and undaunted spirit of our Scottis Reformers, even in the depth of adversity, when in the state of galley-slaves. Knox does not mention the name of this person. But the story has strong traits of resemblance to himself.

Fr. argousin, id. Satelles remigibus regendis ac custodiendis praepositis. Dict. Trev.

To ARGUMENT, v. a. To prove; to shew.

"Truith it is, the kirk testifieis to the congregation & certisius quhilk is autentik scripture, quhilk is nacht; quhilk argumentis nocht that the scripture takis authority of the kirk." Kennedy, Croaghaull, p. 109.

ARGUMENT, s. The subject of a version; a piece of English dictated to boys at school for translation. S.

ART, pret. of Ar. Filled; eared. S.

ARK, s. A large chest, especially for holding corn or meal; S. Lancash. See Sup.

— Ane ark, aene almy, and laidills two.—

Bonnaytyme Poems, 159. st. 4.

Behind the ark that lads your meal,
Ye'll find twa standing corkit wull.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 527.

The word is also used in old deeds, for that kind of box used in lakes, ponds, &c. for catching eels. This is called an eel-ark.

A. S. arca, eaca, a coffer, a chest; Alem. arca; Su.G. arca; Lat. arca. In John, xii. 6. where we read, "He had the bag;" the word arka is used by Ulphilas, as denoting a chest or casket for containing money. Gae. arca, id.

ARK of a mill, s. The place in which the centre wheel runs, S.

ARK-BEEN, s. The bone called the os pubis, S. B.

To ARLE, v. a. 1. To give an earnest of any kind, S. 2. To give a piece of money for confirming a bargain, 3. To put a piece of money into the hand of a seller, at entering upon a bargain, as a security that he shall not sell to another, while he retains this money, S.

"The schirffe suld escheit all gudes, quhilkis ar forsetalled, coft, or arled be forestellers, and in-bringe the two part thereof to the Kings vae, and the third part to himself." Skene. Verb. Sign. R. 1. a.

As arled is distinguished from coft, the meaning would seem to be, that the goods may be escheated, although not actually purchased by a forestaller, if the vender be in terms with him, or so engaged that he must give him the refusal of the commodity. L. B. arrhare, arrhis sponsam dare; Du Cange. Subarrare was used in the same sense. Si quis deponsaverit uxorarum, vel subbararet—at. Julian. Pontif. Decr. Salmas. Not. in Jul. Capitol. 254. Fr. arrher, arrve, to give an earnest. Dict. Trev. Arré, "bespoken, or for which earnest has been given," Cotgr. V. the s.

ARLÉS, ARLIS, ARLIS-PENNIE, AIRLE-PENNY, s. 1. An earnest, of whatever kind; a pledge of full possession. See Sup.
Magistrates, as an earnest of secure possession; Christophor. ap. Iuven. vo. Frid. The term frid seems here to signify privilege, security. Loccennius says, that whatever one has bought, if the bargain be confirmed by an earnest (arrabo), it cannot be dissolved; Succ. Leg. Ciy. p. 60. Other Swedish writers give a different account of this matter. It is said, in one of their laws, "If the vendor has changed his mind, let him restore the double of that which he has received, and also be present;" Jus Bircens. 6. These are the country, a servant who has been hired, and has received arles, is supposed to have a right to break the engagement, if the earnest be returned within twenty-four hours. This, however, may have no other sanction than that of custom.

Aulus Gellius has been understood as if he had viewed arrabo "as a Samnite word." But his language cannot by any means bear this construction. Cum tantus, inquit, spopondit, fidejussit, fidem inposuit. There appears no vestige such.

Rather more varied. Shaw indeed mentions taribus as a Gael word, signifying, an earnest-penny. But it seems very doubtful if it be not a borrowed term; as there appears no vestige of it in Fr., unless aireleac-am, to lend or borrow, be reckoned such.

In Sw. an earnest is also called faustepening, from fuesta, to confirm, and pening, (whence our penny); and Godspening, as in Reg. Maj. God's penny. It receives this name, according to Loccennius, either because the money given was viewed as a kind of religious pledge of the fulfilment of the bargain, or appropriated for the use of the poor. Antiq. Su.G. p. 117. The last is the only reason given by Iuven. and the most probable one. In the same sense he thinks that A. S. Godgeld, was used, an offering to God, money devoted to pious uses; Germ. Gottes geld, Fr. derriere de Dieu, L. B. denarius Dei. V. Du Cange.

In Su.G. this earnest was also denominated lithkop, lid-kop, (arrabo, pignus emtionis, Iuven.) Germ. lithkop, leghouf; from lid, sicera, strong drink; Moes. G. leitli, id. and kop, emit; q. the drink taken at making a bargain. This term, Iuven says, properly denotes the money allotted for composition between the buyer and seller. We find it used in a passage formerly quoted. When it is required, that he who changes his mind as to a bargain, should "repay the earnest," the phrase is, giaidlo lithkopit; Jus. Bircens. ubi. sup. In S. it is still very common, especially among the lower classes, for the buyer and seller to drink together on their bargain; or, they express it, to the back of their bargain. Nay, such a firm hold do improper customs take of the mind, that to this day many cannot even make a bargain without drinking; and would scarcely account the proffer serious, or the bargain valid, that was made otherwise.

ARLICH, ARLITCH, adj. Sore; fretted; painful. S. B. Perhaps from Su.G. arg, iratus, arga, laedere. It may be derived, indeed, from arr, cicatrix, whence aerrod, vulneratus; Dan. arrig, grievous, troublesome. V. ARR.

ARLY, adv. Early.

— He wmbethinkand him, at the last,
In till his hart gan wndercast,
That the King had in custome ay
For to rys arly ilk day,
And pass weill frå his menye.—Barbour, v. 554. MS.


ARMY, ARMING, s. Armour; arms.

Berwik wes tane, and stubbyt syn,
With men, and wittaly of arming.

Barbour, xvii. 264. MS.

Fouretene hundyre hale armyngis
Of the gift of his lord the Kyngs—
He hrowght
Wytownt, ix. 6. 23.

ARMIN, ARMLESS, adj. Unarmed; without warlike weapons.

S.

ARMOSIE, adj. Of or belonging to Ormus. V. ORMAISE.

S.

ARN, s. The alder; a tree. S., pron. in some counties, q. arin. See Sup.

"Fearn is evidently derived from the arr or alder tge, in Gaelic Fearann." P. Fearn, Ross. Statist. Acct. iv. 286.

"The only remedy which I have found effectual in this disorder is, an infusion of arr, or alder-bark, in milk." Prize Essay, Higbal Soc. St. H. 1711. 41.

C. B. Ivern, guern; Arm. vern, guern; Germ. erlen-bam; Fr. auine; Lat. ablus. It seems the same tree which in the west of S. is also called eller and ear.

ARN, v. subst. Are; the third pers. plur.

Thus to wode arn thei went, the wionkest in wedes;
Both the Kyng and the Quene;
And all the doucht by dene.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. i. 1.

Women arn borne to thraldom and penance.

Chaucer, Man of Lawes T. 4706.

A. S. arros, sun.
ARNOT, s. Ley Arnott. A stone lying in the field. S.
ARNOT, s. The shrimp; a fish. S.
ARNS, s. pl. The beards of corn, S. B. synon. awns. Franc. arr, id.
ARNUT, LOUSY ARNOT, s. Earth-nut (whence corr.) or pig-nut; Bunium bulbocastanum, or flexuosum, Linn. See Sup.
AROYN THEE. O. E. Shakespear. V. RUNT, v. S.
ARON, s. The plant Wakerobin, or Cuckoo's-pint. S.
ARORYS, s. pl. Errors.
AROUINE, adv. At a distance.
ARR, s. A scar. Pock-arrs, the marks left by the small-pox; Su.G. aerr, Isl. aer, or A. Aarr, id.
To ARRACE. V. ARAS.
ARRAYED, part. adj. Said of a mare when in season. S.
ARRANGE, s. Arrangement.
ARRAS, ARRESS, s. The angular edge of a stone, log, or beam.
ARRED, adj. Scarred; having the marks of a wound or sore, S. Dan. arred, id. Hence *pock-arred*, marked by the small-pox; Su.G. *hoppaerig*, id. variolous natam habens faciem, kopp being used, by transposition, for pok; Dan. kop-arred. See Sup.
ARREIR, S. ARREIS, ARRESS, s. Said of a mare when in season.
ARROW, adj. Averse; reluctant. S.
ARROWBURD OF A CART. The board which shuts it in behind.
ARSE-VERSE, s. A spell to prevent Arson.
ARSECOCKLE, s. A hot pimple on the face or any part of the body, S. B.
The word seems to have been originally confined to pimples on the hips. These may have been thus denominated, or, A. S. *arselen*, koppaerig, id. variolous natam habens faciem, kopp being used, by transposition, for pok; Dan. kop-arred. See Sup.
ARSENE, s. A quail. 
ARSE-VERSE, s. A quail. 
Upoun the sand that I saw, as the sanare tane,
With grene awmons on hede, Sir Gawane the Drake:
*The Arseen* that our man ay prichand in plane,
Corrector of Kirkene was cleft the *Clake*.
Houlate, i. 17.
But the passage has been very inaccurately transcribed. It is thus in Bann. MS.
Upon the sand yat I saw, as the sanare tane,
With grene awmons on hede, Sir Gawane the Drake:
*The Arseen* that *ourman* ay prichand, &c.
Awmons might be read *awmouns*. *Ourman*, is one word, i. e. *over-man* or arbiter, which, corresponds to the office assigned to the *Clake* in the following line.
A. S. *erschen*, coturnix, Aelfric. Gloss. also *erschen*, Psa. 104. 38. from erse and henn, q. gallina vivarii.

In the London edit. of Buchanan's Detection, the phrase Act and Part occurs twice in the indictments. [This is one proof among many, that this translation was made by an Englishman.] Arte is substituted in the Scottish edit. of the following year.

This phrase, as Erskine says, expresses what is called in the Roman law, ope et constilio. It must be observed, however, that the language is inverted. Whence the expression originated, cannot be well conjectured. It cannot reasonably be supposed that the word art has any relation to the v. Art, to direct. For besides that this verb does not appear to be ancient, it would in this case be admitted, that those who used the Lat. phrase formerly quoted, artem et partem, misunderstood the proper sense of S. art.

The phraseology does not seem to have been used, even in the middle ages. The only similar expression I have met with is Sw. raad och daad. Tiena nagon med raad och daad, to assist one with advice and interest; Widegr. Lex. i.e. red och daad and understanding.

**AR T AND JURE.** Literature, philosophy, and jurisprudence.

**ARTHURYS HUFE.** The name given by Douglas to the constellation Arcturus, which in later times has been called the Sotheron men maid gret defens that tid, with artailie, that felloune was to bid, with awblaster, gaynye, and stanys fast, and hand gunnys rycht brymly out that cast.

V. Artillied. Wallace, vii. 994. MS.

**ARTATION.** s. Excitement; instigation. See Sup.

"Attour his (Macbeth's) wyfe impacient of lang tary (as artailye), that they durst not assailye the place for receiving the ashes under the grate. Isl. aushu, aush in some counties pron. aish; A. Bor. ass, Moes.G. asea, Alem. asea, Germ. and Belg. asche, Su.G. and Isl. aska. Some trace these terms to Gr. a:sa, pulvis; others to Heb. yaxa, igius; ashes being the substance to which a body is reduced by fire. Hence, Ashhole, s. The place for receiving the ashes under the grate. Isl. ausedru; Sw. askgrav; q. the grave for the ashes. See Sup.

**ARTY, AIRTIE,** adj. Artful; dextrous; ingenious. S.

**ARTHURYS HUFE.** The name given by Douglas to the constellation Arcturus.

Of every sterne the twynkling notis he, That in the stil hein moue cours we se, Arthurs hufe, and Hyades betaiknyng rane, Syny Watting strete, the Horne and the Charle wonne. "Virgil, 85, 42.

In giving this name, the translator evidently alludes to that famous building which in later times has been called Arthur's Own. It appears from Juvenal, that, among the Romans in his time, Arcturus was imposed as a proper name, from that of the constellation.

This, then, being the origin of the name Arthur, as used among the Latins, Douglas, when he meets with this star, makes a transition to that celebrated British prince who, at least in writings of romance, bore the same name; at once a compliment to Arthur, and to his own country. By a poetical liberty, which he claims a right to use even as a translator, he gives the British prince a place in the heavens, along with Julius and other heroes of antiquity. He gives him also a hof or socellum there; in allusion, as would seem, to that fine remnant of antiquity, which about this time began to be ascribed to Arthur. V. Hoir.

**ARTOW, Art thou; used interrogatively.**

**Hastow no mynde of lufe, quhare is thy make ! Or artow seke, or smyt with jelousye ?** King's Quair, ii. 39.

To him I spak ful hardily, And said, What ertow, belamy?

**Yeassine and Ginein,** v. 278. E. M. Rom.

Still used in some parts of S.

Isl. ertu, id. The verb and pron. are often conjoined in S. in colloquial language, as in Germ. and Isl.

**ARVAL, ARVAL-SUFFER,** s. An entertainment after a funeral; or rather when the heirs of the deceased enter on possession.

**AS, conj.** Than, S.

"Better be sansie [sonnie] as soon up;" S. Prov. "That is, better good fortune, than great industry." Kelly, p. 55.

"As, in Scotch," he subjoins, "in comparison answers to than in English." N.

I have only observed another proof of this anomalous use of the particle; "Better be dead as out of the fashion;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 9.

**Nor** is far more frequently used in this sense.

**AS, Ass, ASE, ASE, s. Ashes; pl. Assis.**

Remember that thou art bot as, and sail in az return agane.

**Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems,** p. 87.

Eftir all was fallin in powder and in as, and the grete hethe of flambis quenchit was, The religis and the drery ameris syn, Thay shoknit, and gan weschin with sueit wyne.

Doug. Virgil, 170, 52.

O ye cauld assis of Troy, and flambis bayth, And extreme end of cuntre folks, here I Drawis you to witnes. — Ibid. 53, 25.

"I sal speik to the Lord, quhou be it I am bot puldir as, and asynis." Bellend. Descr. A neglected child.

**AS, Ass, ASE, ASE, s. Ashes; pl. Assis.**

Remember that thou art bot as, and sail in az return agane.

**Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems,** p. 87.

Eftir all was fallin in powder and in as, and the grete hethe of flambis quenchit was, The religis and the drery ameris syn, Thay shoknit, and gan weschin with sueit wyne.

Doug. Virgil, 170, 52.

O ye cauld assis of Troy, and flambis bayth, And extreme end of cuntre folks, here I Drawis you to witnes. — Ibid. 53, 25.
ASK, s. The stake to which a cow is tied in the byre. 
ASK, AWSK, s. Eft; newt; a kind of lizard; S. asker, Lanceash.

Be-west Bertane is lyand
All the landys of Irlande:
That is ane lande of nobyl ayre,
By fyrth, and felde, and flowrys fayre:
Thare nakyn best of wenym may
Lywe, or lest atoure a day;
As ask, or eddyre, tade, or pade,
Suppos that thai be thidder hade.—Wyntown, i. 13. 55.
— Scho wanderit, and yeid by to an elriche well.
Scho met ther, as I wene,
Ane ask ryand on a snail,
And erit, “Outane fallow faiill!”

Pink. S. P. Repr. iii. 141. also Bann. MS.

Aussk is used impropacrly as a translation of Lat. aspis, in a curious passage in Fordun’s Scotichron.
The unlaids woman the light man will lait,
Gangs coitand in the curt, hornit like a gait:
— With pryk youkand eeris as the askis gleg.

Vol. II. 376. V. Lait. v
Dispone thyself, and cum with me in hy,
Edderis, askis, and worms meet for to be.

Henryson, Bonnetyme Poemes, p. 135.

It seems to be a general idea among the vulgar, that what we call the ask is the asp we read of in Scripture and elsewhere. This notion must have arisen from the resemblance of the names; and has very probably contributed to the received opinion of the newt being venomous.

A. Bor. asker; Germ. edeckas, edex; Franc. edehsa, egidehas; A. S. atheca; Belg. edeche, edeehde; Isl. editha; Su. G. otda; Fr. ascabelle, id.

Wachter derives the Germ. term from eg, egum, and tygt-en, signere; q. produced from that perfect duty, quhilk we ought to God and to our neighbour.” Bruce’s Eleven Serm. 1591. Sign. N. 5. 2.

Maggie coost her head fu’ high,
Look’d asklent and unco skiegh.—Burns, iv. 26.

Let then survivors take the hint,
Read what they can in fate’s dark print,
And let them never look asklent
On what they see.

R. Galloway’s Poems, p. 102.
Skinner, Johnson, and Lemon, all derive E. slant, aislant, from Belg. slanghe, a serpent; without observing that the very word is preserved in Sw. stän, id. from slind, latus.

Thus aislant is literally, to one side.

ASKOY, adv. Asquint; obliquely.

S.

ASLEY. Horses in ashy,
To v. a.

ASPIRE, v. a. To aspire.

For almous that he
Assailyed with mony cruel man.
Wallace, xi. 406. MS.
Fr. assialler, id. Menage wildly derives this from Lat. afflare. But it is evidently from L. b. aderal-ire, absal-ire, invadere, aggeredi. In via adsalire, villam adsalire; Leg. Salic. pass. V. Du Cange.

ASSAYIS, s. Assize; convention.

In this tyrwand als fas
Agayne till the Assays than past,
And askyd thame, how thai had dwne.

Wyntown, viii. 5. 158.

ASSAL-TEETH, s. The grinders. V. Assil.

ASSASSINAT, s. An assassin.

ASSEDAT, v. w. Gave in lease.

ASSEDATION, s. A lease.

ASSAIL YIE, s. To attack; to assail.

A fell bykkyr the Ingliismen began,
Assayis sayr with mony cruel man.
Wallace, xi. 406. MS.

ASSAYIS, s. Assize; convention.

In this tyrwand als fas
Agayne till the Assays than past,
And askyd thame, how thai had dwne.

Wyntown, viii. 5. 158.

ASSAL-TEETH, s. The grinders. V. Assil.

ASSASSINAT, s. An assassin.

ASSEDAT, v. w. Gave in lease.

ASSADATION, s. A lease; the act of letting in lease.

See Sasp.

“Gif any Baillie in the assestation of the King’s rents, is one partaker thereof.—Gif there be ane gudeассđation, and vptaking of the common gude of the burch; & gif faithfull compt be made thereof to the community of the burch.”

Chalmerian Air, c. 39. s. 37. 45.
ASS

ASS

A S S

L. b. assedare, assidere, census describere, taxare, imponere, pereaqueare: tallian, sive impositum vectigal vel tributum cum aequatitute singulis yritum taxare; Du Cange. Fr. assuoir, id. Skinner derives Assedation from ad et sedes.

To ASSEGE, v. a. To besiege.

Hym-self thare than dwellwand,
Lynclon hys ost wes assegeande.—Wyntown, vii. 9. 76.

ASSEGE, s. Siege.

The assege than [thai] scaldy swne.—Wyntown, vii. 9. 87.

To ASSEMBLE, v. n. To join in battle.

Wyth als few folk, as thai ware,
On thame asseblyd he thare.
But at the assemblyng he wes there
In-till the movth strykyn wyth a spere.
Qwhill it wp in the harnys ran.—Wyntown, viii. 33. 38.

Carhame asseblyth thay:
Thare wes herd fhychynge, I harde say.—Ibid. ix. 2. 25.
Fr. assemble, er, from Su. G. samil, Germ. samlen, Belg. samelen, id. These verbs are formed from Su. G. and Germ. sam, a prefix denoting association and conjunction, Moes.G. samm, sama, in composition una, cum; A. S. and Isl. samn. Lat. simul, Gr. συν, εν, ὑπό, have been viewed as cognate particles. From samn their derives same, consors, and sanya, unio; although it is not improbable that the first of these may have been the radical word.

ASSEMBLE, s. Engagement; battle.

Thain beth the first rowys rycht thare
At that assembl neusceng war.—Wyntown, viii. 40. 192.

ASSENYHE, s. The word of war.

And quhen the King his folk hes sene
Begin to fail; for proper tene,
Hys assisyhe gan he cry.
And in the stou sa hardly
He ruaschyt, that all the seeme schuk.
Barbour, ii. 378. MS.

This word is corr. from Ensenyle, q.v.

ASSIE, adj. Abounding with ashes. V. As.

ASSIEPET, s. A dirty little creature. Syn. Skodgie. S.

To ASSIG, v. n. Probably an error for Assign. S.

ASSILAG, s. The stormy petrel, a bird; Procellaria Pelagica, Linn.

"The asilag is as large as a linnet.—It comes about the twenty-second of March, without any regard to winds." Martin's St Kilda, p. 63.

"It presages bad weather, and cautions the seamen of the approach of a tempest, by collecting under the sterns of the ships; it braves the utmost fury of the storm." Penn. Zool. pp. 553, 554.

"The seamen call these birds Mother Carey's chickens." Sibbald's Fife, p. 111. N.

The term has perhaps a Gael. origin, from asceal, Ir. eashal, a storm, and some other word, forming the termination, as ache danger, or aichte stout, valiant; q. braving the storm. Several of its names has a similar reference; Germ. storm-finch, Sw. storm-vaders vogel, Lat. procellaria, &c.

ASSILTRIE, s. Axle-tree.

Out of the sey Eous lift up his heid,
I mene the horse, whilk drawis at device
The asiltrie and golbin chair of price,
Fr. asselie, Ital. asile, id.

To ASSING, v. a. To assign.

To ASSYTH, ASSYTHMENT, SYTH, SITHEMENT, s. Compensation, satisfaction, atonement for an offence. Assythment is still used in our courts of law.

And quhen that lettry the Kyng hes sene,
Wyntowyn dowt he hes rycht tene,
And thowcht full assyth to tā,
And vengeance of the Bwis allusa.
Wyntown, viii. 18. 105.

"Gif ane man rydand, slays ane man behinde him, with the hender fett of his horse; na assythment sal be given for his slauchter, bot the fourt feit of the horse, quha with his hicles did straik the man, or the fourt part of the price of the horse." Reg. Mag. B. iv. c. 24, s. 2.

"The freir Carmelie (quhilk wes brocht as we haue writin) be King Edward to put his victory in versis wes tane in this feild, & commandit be King Robert in sithement of his ransoun to write as he saw." Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 11.

Ye Ismaites, with scarlat hat and gowne,
Your bluide boast na syth can satisfy.


This seems to refer to the anathema pronounced by the Pope, his legate, or any of the cardinals; or to a papal interdict.

Thus asseith is used by Wiclf. "And Pilat willynge to make asseith to the puple lefte to hem Barabas and bittoke to hem Ihesus betun with scorig to be crucified," Mark xv. 22 in another MS.

Su. G. saet, reconciliation, or the fine paid in order to procure it. V. the v. and Saect.
To ASSOILYIE, v. a. 1. To acquit, to free from a charge or prosecution; a forensic term much used in our courts of law.

   “The malefactor assolyed at the instance of the partie, may be accused by the King.” Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 28. Tit. The apothecary Patrick Hepburn his son being pursued as successor titulo lucrativo, for a debt of his father’s upon that ground, and though the Right of Lands granted to him by his father was before the debt, yet it was revocable; and under reversion to the father upon a Rose noble, when he contracted the debt libelled.

   The Lords assolyed from the passive title foresaid; but reserved reduction.—Dirleton’s Decisions, No. 184.

2. To absolve from an ecclesiastical censure; as from excommunication.

   “Sic things done, Kyng John and his realme wes assoilyein fra all censuris led aganis thaym.” Bellend. Cron. R. XIII. c. 10. Joannes excommunicatione solatus est, et Angliae regnum ab interdicto levatum; Boeth. B. xiii. c. 10. Joannes excommunicatione solatus est. The word is evidently corr. from Lat. assoluit, absolvit, absoluens, asoilevant, asoilen, asoul, asouled al this folc, tho he had all this y told. R. Glos. p. 173. In a later MS. it is assolyed.

   To be constituted, not only as giving a just picture of the relaxed morality of the Church of Rome, but as affording a proof of the freedom and severity with which she was lampooned by early poetical writers in England, as well as in other countries.

   Money is personified under the name of Mede or Reward. “Money is personified under the name of Mede or Reward. “This term occurs in a passage which deserves to be transcribed, not only as giving a just picture of the relaxed morality of the Church of Rome, but as affording a proof of the freedom and severity with which she was lampooned by early poetical writers in England, as well as in other countries. Money is personified under the name of Mede or Reward. Thidder hail the pepill of Italia, and of possessiounis, as of mouable gudis, that war in his possession, quhame God assolyte, the tyme of his deceis, geuin and maid without the ause and consent of the three Estatis.” Acts Ja. II. 1437. c. 2. edit. 1566.

3. To pronounce absolution from sin, in consequence of confession.

   “Quhilk couth the fatis for to cum declare; And gan requiring responsiouns alsaus, That thingis done, Kyng Johne and his realme wes assolye, asoile, asoul, in O. E. denote the absolution given by a priest.

   He asoile al thyss fole, tho he had al thyss y told. R. Gioasc. p. 173. In a later MS. it is assolyed.

   To be constituted, not only as giving a just picture of the relaxed morality of the Church of Rome, but as affording a proof of the freedom and severity with which she was lampooned by early poetical writers in England, as well as in other countries. Money is personified under the name of Mede or Reward.

   Than came that a confessor, copid as a Frier, Tonde me the mayd, he mellud thes wordes, And sayd full softly, in shrift as it were; Though lewd men & lernd men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, I shal assole the myselfe, for a seme of whete; And also be thy bedman, and beare wel thy message Amongest knightes & clerks, conscience to tune.

   Then Mede for her misdeeds to that man kneled, And shroued her of her shroudnes, shameles I trow Told him a tale, and toke him a noble, means gave or reached to him a piece of money of this designation. A. S. betace-an, tradere, committere. Our old writers use beteach, betauht, in a similar sense.

4. To absolve from guilt one departed, by saying masses for the soul; according to the faith of the Romish church.

   “This powarand auctoritie [to forguie synnis] the preist, as the minister of Christ vns & excesis quhen he pronuncis the words of assolution, sayd thus: Ego absolu te a peccatis tuis, In nomine patris, et filii, et spiritus sancti. Amen. I assolyte the fathi synnis, In the name of the father, the sonne, and the holy spreit. Amen.” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, Fol. 151. b.

5. Used improperly, in relation to the response of an oracle; apparently in the sense of resolving what is doubtful. See Sop.

   Bot than the King, thochtful and all pensiue For of sic monstir, gan to seik belie He saide Fadir Faunus oratoure and ansuere Quhilk kouth the fatis for to cum declare; And gan requiring responsiouns alsaus, In the schaw vnder hie Albunee.— Thidder hail the pepill of Italia, And all the land eik of Enotria, Thare doutsum asking turis for ansuere And thare peticionis gettis assolyet here.

   “This powarand auctoritie [to forguie synnis] the preist, as the minister of Christ vns & excesis quhen he pronuncis the words of assolution, sayd thus: Ego absolu te a peccatis tuis, In nomine patris, et filii, et spiritus sancti. Amen. I assolyte the fathi synnis, In the name of the father, the sonne, and the holy spreit. Amen.” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, Fol. 151. b.

6. Also used improperly, as signifying to unriddle. See S.

   “This powarand auctoritie [to forguie synnis] the preist, as the minister of Christ vns & excesis quhen he pronuncis the words of assolution, sayd thus: Ego absolu te a peccatis tuis, In nomine patris, et filii, et spiritus sancti. Amen. I assolyte the fathi synnis, In the name of the father, the sonne, and the holy spreit. Amen.” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, Fol. 151. b.

To ASSONYIE, ESSONYIE, v. a. To offer an excuse for absence from a court of law.

   “Gif ane man is essonyied at the fourt day, be reason of seiknes or bed evil, or being beyond Forth: he shall have respeit, or ane continuation of fourtie dayes.” Stat. K. Will. c. 26. s. 1.

2. Actually to excuse; the excuse offered being sustained.

   “He cannot be essonyied, but be these lawfull essonyies.” Quon. Attach. c. 57. s. 5.
To ASTART, Astar, v. n. 1. To start; to fly hastily.
For quhilk sodayne abate anon astart
The blude of all my body to my hert.

2. To start aside from; to avoid. See Steer.
Giff ye a goddesse be, and that ye like
To do me payne, I may it not astart. — Ibid. ii. 25.
Here it is used in an active sense. Germ. starz-en, to start up, O. Teut. steert-en, to fly.

ASTEIR, adv. 1. In confusion; in a bustling state; q. on stir, S.
My minny she's a scalding wife.
Hads a' the house asteir. — Ridson's S. Songs, i. 45.

2. Used as equivalent to abroad; out of doors; as, "Ye're asteir the day," you are early abroad today.
S.

To ASTEIR, v. a. To rouse; to excite; to stir. S.
ASTENT, s. Valuation. S.
ASTERNE, adj. Austere; severe; having a harsh look. S.
ASTIT, Astit, Astit, adv. 1. Rather; as, astit better, rather better. 2. Astit; as well as. S.

ASTRE, s. A star, Fr.
— The glistering astres bright,
Qhilk all the night were cleare,
Oflusked with a greater light,
Na langer dois appeare.—

GUARD, &c.

Aslant.
S.

A Star...
ATH, pron. That ; which; what, or that which.

--- Lordings, now may ye so,
That yon folk all, throw sutele;
Schafts thain to do with slycht,
That at thai deede to do with mycht.

Barbour, ii. 325. MS.

I drede that his gret wassalage,
And his trawail, may bring till end
That at men thjole full litill wend.—Ibid. vi. 24. MS.

--- Claudius send Wespasyane
Wyth that Kyng to fecht or trete,
Swa that for Lowe, or than for threte,
Of fors he suld pay at he acht.—Wyntown, v. 3. 89.

Thair man that day had in the merket bene;
On Wallace knew this caiffull cass so kene.
His masty speryt, qhat tithings at he saw.

Wallace, ii. 298. MS.

This is undoubtedly the meaning of at thai, R. Brunne, p. 74, although expl. by Hearne, as many as, aedoe ut forstan reponendum sit, at that.

William alle apert his oste redy he dyght.
At that thei mot fynd, to suerd alle thei yede.

This mode of expressing the pron. seems to have been borrowed from the similar use of the conj. AT, prop. In full possession of. V. Himself. S.

AT ALL, adv. "Altogether," Rudd.; perhaps, at best;
AT, p. 74, although expl. by Hearne,
Although associating the coin from the time of James III., should thereafter rise to at any rate.

---Ｇ. ath. Precop. eth, A. ath. See Sup.

A' WILL. To the utmost that one can wish.
AT ONE, Her.

--- A' THE TEER, A' THAT E'ER. Scarcely; with difficulty; all that ever.
ATHIL, Athill, Hathill, adj. Noble; illustrious.

The Paip past to his place, in his pontificale,
Kings and Patrearkis, kend with Cardynnallis all,
Addressit thame to that deess, and Dukis so deir.

Houlate, iii. 4.

ATH I C E S O N, A tchis o n, s. A billon coin, or rather copper washed with silver, struck in the reign of James VI., of the value of eight pennies Scots, or two thirds of an English penny.

"I should think that these Aitchisons approached the nearest to the black coin of James III. which we have mentioned before; for the first whitsid colour, which discovers itself in these aitchisons, seems to indicate, that they are mixed with a little silver, or laid over with that metal." Rudd. Introd. to Anderson's Diplom. p. 137.

"They will ken by an Aitchison, if the priest will take an offering." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 72.

"An Aitchison is a Scotch cowyn worth fower Boderis;" Gl. Yorks.

Bp. Nicolson writes Aitchison, and erroneously supposes this coin to be the same as that kind of black money coined by James III. Scot. Hist. Lib. p. 914. But it would appear that Rudd, when advertising to the mistake of Nicolson, falls into another still greater. For he says, "It is incredible, that a coin, which was in value the fourth part of a penny in the time of James III., should thereafter rise to eight entire pennies, that is, thirty-two times the value;" Ibid. But the accurate Rudd, has not observed, that the penny mentioned in Acts Ja. I. c. 9, to which four of these copper coins are reckoned equal, is a silver penny, although perhaps of inferior quality. For then the mode of reckoning by pennies Scots, as referring to copper coin, had not been introduced. The Atcherson, however, was only equal to eight of these copper pennies.

This coin received its denomination from one Aitchinson, an Englishman, or, as his name was pron. in S., Atchison. He was assay-master of the Mint at Edinburgh, in the beginning of the reign of James VI. Mr Pinkerton calls the coin Atchinson; Essay on Medals, ii. p. 111. But it was always pron. as above. This coin bore the royal arms crowned, Jacobus D. G. R. Sco. R. Oppid. Edinb.: A leaved thistle crowned. V. Cardonnel, Billon Coins; Plate i. Fig. 21.

AT E'EN. In the evening.
ATHARIST, Houlate, iii. 10. V. Citharist.

ATH, Aith, s. Oath; plur. athis. See Sup.

--- All the Lords that thair war
To thair twa wardanys athis swar,
Till obey thaim in lawte,
Giff thaim happyt wardanys to be.

Barbour, xx. 146. MS.

He swore the gret ath bodly,
That he suld hald alele leely,
That he had said in-to that quhible,
But any cast of fraud or gyile.—Wyntown, ix. 20. 85.

"We remember quhat aith we have maid to our co-moun-welthe." Knox's Hist. p. 164.

--- That he suld hald alele leely
But any cast of fraud or gyile.—Wyntown, ix. 20. 85.

"We remember quhat aith we have maid to our co-moun-welthe." Knox's Hist. p. 164.

--- That he suld hald alele leely
But any cast of fraud or gyile.—Wyntown, ix. 20. 85.

"We remember quhat aith we have maid to our co-moun-welthe." Knox's Hist. p. 164.

--- That he suld hald alele leely
But any cast of fraud or gyile.—Wyntown, ix. 20. 85.

"We remember quhat aith we have maid to our co-moun-welthe." Knox's Hist. p. 164.
A T H

ilarity of their form in the Bann, and other MSS. It is, indeed, often impossible for the eye to discern any difference.

1. What purposes if aethel means high? He has nearly hit on the signification; but has not adverted either to the origin, or to the true orthography, which might have led him to the other.

This word, whether used as an adj. or s. is evidently the same with A. S. æethel, nobilis. Hence the designation, Aetheling, a youth of the blood royal, as Edgar Aetheling; and the phrase mentioned by Verstegan, æthelðoræn man, a man nobly born, also, a gentleman by birth. Lord Hailes has justly observed that "the Anglo-Saxons, as well as other nations, formerly used the word Aetheling, to denote men of the noble class, although it may by degrees have been appropriated to the sons of the royal family." Annals, i. 7.

Thus, they were designed to propagate, not for themselves, but for their masters. As other nations, formerly used the word hird, has justly observed that "the Anglo-Saxons, as well as Goth, and C. B. adel also signifies nobilis, as well as praecipuus, correspondent to Lat. gens, cognatio; it is thought to confirm this derivation, that Fr. adelin is equivalent to, regius juvenis, the adjective signifies; as Germ. fremdling, a stranger, from fremd, strange; jungling, a youth, from jung, young.

It deserves observation, that there is no evidence of ling occurring in this sense in Su.G. The inhabitants of the East Angles are denominated in Su.G. aetheling, as these are synon. with Aetheling, Edgar Aetheling; Spelman says that the Anglo-Saxons formed their patro­nomics by the use of the termination aetheling, as Edgar Aetheling, says he, is nobility, but illustrious ancestry? Hence, he observes, that the son of Eadgar was called Aetheling, as Edgar Aetheling.

2. Other.

2. Mutual; reciprocal.

"Ofttimes gret felicite cumis be contentioune of unhappy partes invading othir with athir injuries, as happiest at this tyme be this haisty debait rising betuix Duk Mordo and his sonnis." Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 20.

2. Other.

ATHIR, ATHIR, pron. 1. Either; whichever. See S.

The justyng thus-gate endyt is, and athyr part went hame wyth prys.

Athill, Athill, s. A prince; a nobleman; an illustrious personage. V. the adj.

ATHIR, ATHIR, pron. 1. Either; whichever. See S.

Wytoun, viii. 36. 2.

S. 3. Mutual; reciprocal.

How that Eneas wyth hys fader met, and athyr with wyth freyndly wourdis gret.

Mony a wycht and worthi man, as athir upon athyr than, war duschtied dide, doun to the ground.

Barbour, xvi. 164. MS.
ATHOL BROSE, s. Honey mixed with whisky. S. ATHORT, prep. and adv. Through, across, S.; athwart, E.

"This coming out to light, posts went forth athort the whole country, with an information written by Mr. Archibald Johnston; for to him the prior informations, both from court and otherways, oft after midnight, are communicated." Baillie's Lett. i. 52. V. THORTOUR, ADV.

ATHOUT, adv. Abroad; far and wide; across.

"There goes a speech athort, in the name of the Duke of Lennox, dissuading the King from war with us." Baillie's Lett. i. 83.

ATHOUT, prep. and adv. Without. V. BETHOUT.

ATHRAW, adv. Awry.

ATICAST, s. A silly, helpless, odd sort of person. S.

ATIR, EATIR, s. Gore; blood, mixed with matter coming from a wound.

Of his E dolpe the shortwound blude and atir
He wosche away all with the salt watir.


ATO, adv. In twain.

To the stiffes be gele,
And even eto biem schar.—Sir Tristrem, p. 31, st. 45. A. S. on twa, in duo.

ATOMIE, s. A skeleton; corr. from Anatomy. S.

ATOUR, s.

The shipmen, with gret apparaill,
Come with their schipps till assaill;
With top castell waryst weil,
Off wight men arrest in to stille:
Their batis wp apon their mast
Drawyn well hee, and festnyt fast,
And pressyt with that gret atour,
Toward the wall: bot the gynour
Hyt in the aspyne with a stane.

Barbour, xvii. 717. MS.

Early editors have taken the liberty of substituting aventure. But gret atour seems synon, with gret apparaill, ver. 711. O. Fr. atour, attire, signifit autrefois tout ce qui servoit a orner et a parer une femme. Ornatus, mundus muliebris; Diet. Trev.

ATOUR, ATTOURE, prep. 1. Over. S. See Sup.

Wallace in lyr gert set all haisely,
Brynt wp the Kirk, and all that was tharain;
Atour the roch the laff ran with gret dyn.

Wallace, vii. 1053. MS.

2. Across. S.

Scho tuk him wp with outyn words mo,
And on a caar wilkli that him cast:
Atour the watter led him with gret woos,
Till hyr awn hous with outyn hyo hoy.

Wallace, ii. 263. MS.

3. Beyond, as to time; exceeding.

"Gif—the King possesse the lands pettering to the man-slayer, in respect of the minority of the overlord, atour the space of ane year and a day; and happin to gie and dispone the lands as escheit, to any man; he, to quhom they are given, saill possesse them, sa lang as the man-slayer lives." Quon. Att. c. 18. s. 4.

4. Exceeding, in number.

— Thai ware twenty full thowsand,
That come in Scotland of Inglis men;
And nocht atour aucht thowsand then
Of Scottismen to gyddyre syne
Agayne tham gaddryd at Roslyne.

Wynstone, viii. 16. 214.

5. In spite of; as, I'll do this atour ye—in spite of you.

Skinner derives this from Fr. A tour, en tour, more commonly a tournour, circum. But according to Dicr. Trev., allentour is now obsolete, and instead of it autour is used as a prep. in the same sense. It seems doubtful, however, whether it is not immediately of Goth. origin. We might suppose it comp. of Su.G. ait, denoting motion towards a place, and ofver over; or perhaps, notwithstanding the change of the vowel, from A. S. ate and ofer.

ATOUR, ATTOUR, adv. 1. Moreover.

"Atour, the King shall remain in thy government and keeping, till he come to perfect age." Pitscottie, p. 13.

Attour, behald to thir Decius,
And standyng fer of tua that hait Drusus.

Doug. Virgil, 195, 11.

In the same sense "by and attour" often occurs in our laws.

2. Out from, or at an indefinite distance from the person speaking, or the object spoken of.

But gif my power not sufficient be,
Or grete yneuch, quhy suld I drede or spare
To purches help forsoith attour alquhare?

Doug. Virgil, 217, 1.

Attoue alquhare is meant to give the sense of usquem.

In this sense it is still used. To stand attour, is, to keep off; to go attour, to remove to some distance.

BY AND ATTOUR. Besides; over and above.

S.

ATRY, ATTRIE, adj. 1. Purulent, containing matter; applied to a sore that is cankered. S.

"The kindes of the disease, as ye may gather out of that verse, was a pestilentious byle,—ane attrie kind of byle, stryking out in many heades or in many plukes; for so the nature of the word signifiteth." Bruce's Eleven Bem. Fol. i. b.

This is rendered matteris, in the Eng. edit. Bel. etterig, full of matter; etter-en, to suppurate. As we have here the phrase, "ane attrie kind of byle," it corresponds to Su.G. etterbold, ulcus urens; Ihre, vo. Ettet.

2. Stern; grim.

Black hairy warts, about an inch between,
O'er ran her phiz beneath her een.

Ross's Heleneore, p. 35.

An' bein bouden'd up wi' wrath,
Wi' atry face he ey'd
The Trojan shore, au' a the barks
That tadder'd fast did ly
Alang the coast.—Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

3. Peevish; fretful; an attrie wamblin, a fretful misgrown child.

S.

Atter, fierce, cruel, snarling, ill-natured. Gloucest.

Grose's Prov. Gl.

This might seem more allied to Lat. ater, gloomy; stormy, raging. But perhaps it is merely a metaphor, use of the term as used in sense first; as we speak of an angry sore.

ATRYS, s. pl. In a satire on the change of fashions, written perhaps towards the middle of the seventeenth century, we have a curious list of articles of female dress.

My lady, as she is a woman,
Is born a helper to undo man.—
For she invents a thousand toys,
That house, and hold, and all destroys;
ATTEMPTAT, s. A wicked and injurious enterprise.

ATTEMPTING, s. Persecution; commission.

To ATTALE, v. n. To be related to. V. AFFECTIONATELY.

ATTENTIE, adv. Attentively.

ATTENTIK, adj. Authentic.

ATTER, s. Proud flesh, or purulent matter about a sore.

ATTER-CAP, ATTICROP, s. 1. A spider, S.

The prattling prey matches with the Muses,
Pan with Apollo playis, I wot not how;
The atticrops Minerva's office usis.
These be the greifs that garris Montgomrie grudge
That Mydas, not Mecenas, is our judge.

Montgomery, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 505.

2. An ill-natured person; one of a virulent or malignant disposition, S.

Northumb. attercop, id. Cumb. attercob, a spider's web. A. S. after cuppe, Aelfr. after-coppe, arianæ, evidently from after, venenum, and coppe, callis; receiving its denomination partly from its form, and partly from its character; q. a cap of venom. In Aelfric's Gloss. we find feonde noeddr, i. e. a flying adder, given as synon. with alter coppe. For the word adder is merely after, etter, venenum, used as a designation for that species of serpent. Hence the same term is explained by Somn. adder and pogson. In Isl. the name of a serpent is formed in the same manner as that of a spider in A. S. This is eitr-orm, a poisonous worm. It does not appear that in A. S. etter was used in composition with wyrme, worm. We find, however, a synon. designation for a serpent in old E. which has been overlooked by both Skinner and Junius. This is wyld wyrme.

Se the sunne, & the se, and the sonde after;
And maketh hem welnyghe meke & milde for defaute,
And after thou sendest hem somer, that is hir souerayn ioye.

Fol. 73, a.

The idea is, that the cold of winter, and want of food, have such an effect even on serpents, as nearly to change their nature.

Although worm be here used in this sense, as well as in Isl., in connexion with a word expressive of quality, it may be observed that Moes. G. waarma, simply signifies a serpent.

"Aifg ixix valdyfttr trunad yfaro waarme, I have given you power to tread upon serpents;" Luke x. 9. Su. G. and D. orm has the same signification. A. S. werm sometimes occurs in this sense. At other times it has an epithet conjoined, as fah wyrmen, the variegated worm, wyrmen-throwsend, the convolvent worm.

It appears that the term in some parts of S. still retains this sense.

"Above the south entrance of the ancient parish church of Linton, in Roxburghshire, is a rude piece of sculpture, representing a knight, with a falcon on his arm, encountering with his lance, in full career, a sort of monster, which the common people call a worm, or snake." Minstrelsv, Border, ii. N. pp. 98, 99. V. also p. 101.

ATTW
AUCHINDORAS, AUCHAN, ACHAN, S. AVANTAGE, AVAL, AVAILLOUR, part. pr. AVAND, s. AVALOUR, AUANT, AWANT, *. Boast; vaunt. AVAIL, AVALE, AVA’, v. a. v. n. AUALK, To v. n. AUALE, This he says, from kult-en, to cover, kutsche, vehiculum, is formed, &c. V. Proleg. sect. 6. This idea might seem to have some collateral support from Franc. tule, entuischan, Belg. twichen, between. AVAILL, AVAILL, s. Abasement; humiliation. The labour lost, and leil service; of all. See Sup. AVAILL, AVAIL, s. The same with AVIL. To AUACLE, v. n. To descend. See Sup. There was na strenth of vailyant men to wale, Nor large fluids on yet that mycht auane. Doug. Virgil, 150, 44. V. AVAILL. To AUALK, v. n. To watch. S. AVALOUR, s. Avail. S. To AVANCE, v. a. To advance. S. Avancement, s. Advancement. S. AVAND, part. pr. Owing; or being used for w. S. AUANT, Awaunt, s. Boast; vaunt. Agyt men of the citee Aurunca With gret auant forsoith than hard I sa, Of this cuntre Schir Dardanus ybore, Throw out the se socht fer and farthermore. Doug. Virgil, 212, 30. Skinner mentions a conjecture, which has considerable probability; that this word has had its origin from Fr. avaunt, before; as denoting the conduct of a man who prefers his own works to those of another. It would seem, indeed, that there had been an old Fr. verb of this form, as Chaucer writes avauntry, perhaps from Lat. ab alto. Thus, he says, from kult-en, to cover, kutsche, vehiculum, is formed, &c. V. Proleg. sect. 6. This idea might seem to have some collateral support from Franc. tule, entuischan, Belg. twichen, between. 

AVAIT, AVAIT, s. Two stones weight, or a peck measure, being half of the Kirkcudbright bushel; Galloway. AUCHLIT, AUCHLET, s. Eight; S. AUCHT, s. Possession; property. See Sup. And I thar statutis and sere lawis thaym taucht, That of auncestry cummyn were Of Kyngis, that auht that reawte, And mast had rycht thare kyng to be! Wyntoun, viii. 2. 9. It is used in this sense by R. Brunne, p. 126. In his sextend yere Steuen that the lond auht, Mald scho died here, hir soule to God betauht. 2. Owed; was indebted. — For lawe or than for thet, Of fors he said pay at he auht.—Wyntoun, v. 3. 89. It also occurs in this sense, R. Brunne, p. 247. The dettes that men than auht, ther stedes and ther wonyg, Were taxet & biauthe to the esche of the kyng. AUCHT, v. imp. Ought; should. Auht thou yit than leif this welfare and joy, And in sic perel seik throw the sey to Troy? Doug. Virgil, 110, 33. This is originally the pret. of Aw, q. v. It is sometimes used in a different form. Weil auhtis the to glore and magnifie. Police of Honour, Prol. st. 10. i. e. It becomes thee well. Auhten is used in a similar sense Wele auhten eldars exemples vs to stere Til hie curage, al honour till ensew, Quhen we consider quhat wourschip thereof grew. —Doug. Virgil, 354, 9. It seems to be from A. S. ahton, the third p. plur. pret. of A. S. Ag-an. AUCHT, s. Possession; property. See Sup. And thir statutis and sere lawis thaym taucht, Assignand ikane propir houses and auht. Doug. Virgil, 72, 4. Here the word strictly denotes that property which is defined by law, as exclusively one’s own; corresponding to, Jura domosque dabam. Virg. Aen. Lib. 3. v. 139. Ane evill wyfe is the werst auht, That ony man can haif; For he may nevir sit in saucht, Onles he be hir sklaif. Darnatyne Poems, p. 176. st. 6. The term is still commonly used, nearly in the same manner. I haif na a bawbee in aw my auht, S. I have no money in my possession. A. S. acht, id. Moes. G. eigin, aik, peculiar ac prpria possessio; both from their respective verbs, ag-an, and aig-an. BAD AUGHT, s. A bad property; applied to an obsolete ill-conditioned child. S. BONNY AUGHT, s. Applied to one contemptuously. S. AUGHT, part. pa. Owed. S. AUGHT, adj. Eight; S. And thai for gret speyacle Rade wyth hym forthwart apon way Hym til Berwyk til conway Wyth auht hundyre speris and ma.—Wyntoun, ix. 4. 57. Aukte, id. O. E. The date was a thousand & fourscore & cuthte. R. Brunne, p. 84.
A V E


To this word we must, in all probability, refer a passage in one of Dunbar's poems, left by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood. It is impossible, indeed, to understand it, as it appears in the poem.

Kirkmen so halie ar and gude,
That on their conscience rowne and rude
May turn aucht opin and ane wane;
Qullik to consider is ane paity.


The first line is evidently the language of irony. Aucht cannot be meant in the sense of any thing, E. aught; for it is not used in this sense by our old writers. Opin can as little signify open; for then the passage would be without meaning. It must certainly be viewed as an error of some careless or stupid fellow.

AUCHTAND, AUCHTEN, s.
AUCHTENY, v. n.
To aye, to observe; to understand. It is impossible, indeed, to understand it, as it appears in the poem.

It is not used in this sense by our old writers. Little signify meaning. It must certainly be viewed as an error of some careless or stupid fellow.

AUCHTEN Y, v. n.
Perhaps, to see to; to attend to; to advocate.

AUCHTEN, adj.
The prolog of the auchtande buk
In-to this chapter now yhe luke.—Wynotown, viii. Rubr.
Unto Enee geuis the aucht buk
Baieth fallowskhip and armoure, cha list luke.

Doug. Virgi, 12, 43.

This does not correspond to the ordinal numbers used in Moes. G. and A.S., ahtuda, and edathothea. But Mr. Macpherson refers to Isl. ahtande, id. Su. G. ahting is the eighth part of any thing.

AUCHTIGEN, AUCHTIKIN, s.
The eighth part of a barrel.

AUD, adj.
In avyryle, 5.

He was yhong, and avenand,
And til all fords rycht plesand.—Wynotown, vi. 13. 161.
Fr. advanent, avenant, handsome; also, courteous.

AUDEN, s. 1. Chance; accident. 2. Mischance.
V. AUNTER. In aventure, ad. Lest; perchance. See S.

AVYRYLE, 5.
The medicinair bathe displaisour to be schawin to the Kyng; in aventure he tak sic malanchoyl thairthrow, that it mycht haisty him to his deith." Bellend. Cron. B. xi. c. 4. Ne forstian, Both. Fr. à l'aventure, d'aventure, perchance.

AVER, AVIR, AIVER, s.
1. A horse used for labour; a cart-horse, S.

"This man weld not obey my chargis, quhill he be riddin with ane mollet brydyld. Nocht heesel, I sall gar hym draw lik an auir in ane cart." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 6.

2. An old horse; one that is worn out with labour, S.
This, although now the common signification, is evidently improper; as appears from the epithet auld being frequently conjoined.

Suppos I war ane ald yaid auir, Schott furth our cleruchis to squise the clevir,—
I wald at Yool be housit and stald.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 112.

AV E

Yet aft a nagged cowte's been known
To mak a noble eiser;
So, ye may doucely fill a throne,
For a' their clish-ma-claver.

—Burns, iii. 96.


L. B. afferi, affri, jumenta vel cavali colonici, — equi agriculturae idonei; unde forte queavis bona affissta dicta sunt; quae voc transducta ad negota, Gallia affisstra. Averis, aeri, equi, boves, jumenta, oves, ceteraque animalia, quae agriculturae inservient. Du Cange. Hence, as would seem, O. E. avere was used to denote riches.

The maistir of ther pedaille, that kirkis bras & bren,—
In suilk felonie gadret grete ayer.—R. Brunne, p. 124.

AVERIE, s.
The prolouge of the achantane buk
In to this chapter now yhe luke.—Wynotown, vii. Rubr.
Unto Enee geuis the achant buk
Baieth fallowskhip and armoure, cha list luke.

Doug. Virgi, 12, 43.

This does not correspond to the ordinal numbers used in Moes. G. and A.S., ahtuda, and eathothea. But Mr. Macpherson refers to Isl. ahtande, id. Su. G. ahting is the eighth part of any thing.

AUCHTIGEN, AUCHTIKIN, s.
The eighth part of a barrel.

AUD, adj.
In avyryle, 5.

He was yhong, and avenand,
And til all fords rycht plesand.—Wynotown, vi. 13. 161.
Fr. advanent, avenant, handsome; also, courteous.

AUDEN, s. 1. Chance; accident. 2. Mischance.
V. AUNTER. In aventure, ad. Lest; perchance. See S.

AVYRYLE, 5.
The medicinair bathe displaisour to be schawin to the Kyng; in aventure he tak sic malanchoyl thairthrow, that it mycht haisty him to his deith." Bellend. Cron. B. xi. c. 4. Ne forstian, Both. Fr. à l'aventure, d'aventure, perchance.

AVER, AVIR, AIVER, s.
1. A horse used for labour; a cart-horse, S.

"This man weld not obey my chargis, quhill he be riddin with ane mollet brydyld. Nocht heesel, I sall gar hym draw lik an auir in ane cart." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 6.

2. An old horse; one that is worn out with labour, S.
This, although now the common signification, is evidently improper; as appears from the epithet auld being frequently conjoined.

Suppos I war ane ald yaid auir, Schott furth our cleruchis to squise the clevir,—
I wald at Yool be housit and stald.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 112.
AUl

I ug for villanie,
Your vycis to reherys. — Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 147.
Fr. aulce, 1e, in contemption adductus, Dict. Trev.
From anttir, vilescre.

AUISNE, s. Advice.

Herk, I sal schw myne auis, quod he.

Doug. Virgil, 381, 53.

Thou quhilkis are deseit peace and rest,
And for the commoun wele thocht it was best,
To mak end of the bargane on this wyse,
Ar alteri lately in ane vthir auyse. — Ibid. 416, 36.

The king at his auyse sent messengers thre.

R. Brunne.

Chaucer, avise, id. Fr. avis, counsel, advice.

AUISMENT, s. Advice; counsel.

To AUL, s. adj. Auld, very old; old.

AULD-FARRAN, adj. Auld, very old; old.

Men to be reddy in thayr best mode, manner;

From AVISE, v. n. avise to

of men and wemen to heresie and vthir synnis, and thairin thair,
and discretion beyond their years.

say's S. Prov. p. 84.

Gl. Yorks. Ray seems to view

As applied to children, it denotes that they have sagacity

and arson in sondyr gart he ga.

Ane othir awkwart he him gawe
Wallas was glad, and hynt it sone in hand,
And with the suerd awkwart he him gawe
Wnydr the hat, his crage in sondyr drawe.

Ibid, ii. 109. MS.

Wallas was glad, and hynt it sone in hand,
And with the suerd awkwart he him gawe
Wnydr the hat, his crage in sondyr drawe.

Ibid, i. 402. MS.

AUL, s. Age.

Marrows, ane eul toung, specially of ane eul giffin counsellour, fals prechour or techur, may kendil the harts of men and wemen to heresie and vthir synnis, and thairin to remaine fra the tyme of thair ythothe, to the tyme of thair auld, sa mekil eul may springt out fra ane eul toung.

A. S. aeld, senectus, Moes. G. auls, actas. V. Euld.

AULD, adj. Old. V. ALD.

AULD-FARRAN, adj. Sagacious, S.

These people, rigth auld-farran, will be laith
To thwart a nation, wha with ease can draw
Up ilka sluice they have, and droun them a'.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 55.

For there’s ay something sae auld-farran,
Sae sli, sae unconstraint, and darin,
In ilka sample we have seen yet,
That little better he has been yet. — Ibid. ii. 361.

Ye’re o’er auld-farran to be dye’d for bogles.” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 84.

As applied to children, it denotes that they have sagacity and discretion beyond their years.

A. Bor. auld-farran, id. Auld-farrand, grave and sober,
Gl. Yorks. Ray seems to view farrand as expressive of a

particular humour, rendering A. Bor. Fighting-farrand, “in a fighting humour.” Because farrand man denoted a traveller, Lord Hailes renders auld-farrand literally, an old traveller, but figuratively, a “person sharp or versatile!” Annals, ii. 282. There has also been explicated, “beseeing, becoming, behaving;” from Sv. fara, used in the sense of agere;

“Fara illa, To behave ill.” But it corresponds better with fara, experiri. Hence vel orthum furain, eloquent, bene in loquendo peritus; ing-faren, skilled in law, juris peritus; forfarenhet, experience; Ihre. isl. ordi farinn, facundia praestans, Ol. Tryggvus. S. c. 89. Belg. auauren, having experience, skilful; Germ. faren, erfahren, experiri.

All these words exhibit only a secondary sense of fara, far-en, ire, proficiit. This secondary idea, of experience, attached to the v. primarily signifying to go, is very natural; as it is generally supposed, that those, who have travelled far, if they have enriched themselves in no other respect, have at least brought home with them a considerable stock of experience.

AULD-MOU’D, adj. Sagacious in discourse; sometimes implying the idea of craft; S. Bor.

— She looks ill to ca’.

And o’er auld-mou’d, I reed, is for us a’.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 89.

Auld, and mow, mouth. Several proper names, of a similar formation, denoting mental qualities, occur in Willeram; as Drudmunt, verum os, Fridemunt, pacificum os, Helidmund, strenuum os. Juni. obs. old Willer, p. 5. ap. Wacher.

AULD-FATHER, s. Grandfather; a term used by some in the West of S.

A. S. eald feader, Teut. oud-vadur, id.; avus, Kilian.

Dan. oddevader, a great-grandfather. V. Eld-fader.

AULD-WARLD, adj. Antique, antiquated, S.

They tell me, Geordie, he had sic a gift,
That scarce a starnie blinkit frae the lift,
As gart him keep it freshly in his mind.

P. 89.

Auld, and mow, mouth. Several proper names, of a similar formation, denoting mental qualities, occur in Willeram; as Drudmunt, verum os, Fridemunt, pacificum os, Helidmund, strenuum os. Juni obs. old Willer, p. 5. ap. Wacher.

AULD-AUNTIE, s. Grandfather; a term used by some in the West of S.

A. S. eald feader, Teut. oud-vadur, id.; avus, Kilian.

Dan. oddevader, a great-grandfather. V. Eld-fader.

Auld, and mow, mouth. Several proper names, of a similar formation, denoting mental qualities, occur in Willeram; as Drudmunt, verum os, Fridemunt, pacificum os, Helidmund, strenuum os. Juni obs. old Willer, p. 5. ap. Wacher.

AULD-WARLD, adj. Antique, antiquated, S.

They tell me, Geordie, he had sic a gift,
That scarce a starnie blinkit frae the lift,
As gart him keep it freshly in his mind.

P. 89.

AULD-AUNTIE, s. Grandfather; a term used by some in the West of S.

A. S. eald feader, Teut. oud-vadur, id.; avus, Kilian.

Dan. oddevader, a great-grandfather. V. Eld-fader.

Auld, and mow, mouth. Several proper names, of a similar formation, denoting mental qualities, occur in Willeram; as Drudmunt, verum os, Fridemunt, pacificum os, Helidmund, strenuum os. Juni obs. old Willer, p. 5. ap. Wacher.

AULD-AUNTIE, s. Grandfather; a term used by some in the West of S.

A. S. eald feader, Teut. oud-vadur, id.; avus, Kilian.

Dan. oddevader, a great-grandfather. V. Eld-fader.

AULD-WARLD, adj. Antique, antiquated, S.

They tell me, Geordie, he had sic a gift,
That scarce a starnie blinkit frae the lift,
As gart him keep it freshly in his mind.

P. 89.

Auld, and mow, mouth. Several proper names, of a similar formation, denoting mental qualities, occur in Willeram; as Drudmunt, verum os, Fridemunt, pacificum os, Helidmund, strenuum os. Juni obs. old Willer, p. 5. ap. Wacher.

AULD-AUNTIE, s. Grandfather; a term used by some in the West of S.

A. S. eald feader, Teut. oud-vadur, id.; avus, Kilian.

Dan. oddevader, a great-grandfather. V. Eld-fader.

Auld, and mow, mouth. Several proper names, of a similar formation, denoting mental qualities, occur in Willeram; as Drudmunt, verum os, Fridemunt, pacificum os, Helidmund, strenuum os. Juni obs. old Willer, p. 5. ap. Wacher.

AULD-AUNTIE, s. Grandfather; a term used by some in the West of S.

A. S. eald feader, Teut. oud-vadur, id.; avus, Kilian.

Dan. oddevader, a great-grandfather. V. Eld-fader.

Auld, and mow, mouth. Several proper names, of a similar formation, denoting mental qualities, occur in Willeram; as Drudmunt, verum os, Fridemunt, pacificum os, Helidmund, strenuum os. Juni obs. old Willer, p. 5. ap. Wacher.

AULD-AUNTIE, s. Grandfather; a term used by some in the West of S.

A. S. eald feader, Teut. oud-vadur, id.; avus, Kilian.

Dan. oddevader, a great-grandfather. V. Eld-fader.
AVO

AVOYD, av, a. To remove from. S.

AVOUERIE, avouterie, s. A big, stupid, or senseless person. S.

AVOUTER, avouter, v. a. To hazard; to put into the power of accident.

— At the last their train fund thai,
That till the mekell moss thaim haild,
That wes swa hivous for to wait
That awnty thaim tharto durst mane;
Bot till thair ost agayne ar game.

Barbour, xix. 761. MS.

Aventur, Pink. edit. This verb frequently occurs in O.E.

It is used by Chaucer and Gower.

Though evere grace aboute hym sterte,
He wol not ones stere his fote,
So that by reason lese he mote,
That wol not awnter for to wynne.

Conf. Am. Fol. 64. b. col. 2.

Here it is used in a neut. sense. See Sup.

Fr. Aventur-er, risquer, mettre au hazard; Diet. Trev.


AUNTER, s. Adventure. See Sup.

Thus to forest they fore,
Thee sterne Knights on store.

In the tyme of Artihore
This awnter betide.—Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. ii. 29.

He sende the quene ys dogter word, wuche is anvere were.

i. e. what were his adventures. Rpb. Glouc. p. 35.

A. Bor. anuwtrins, if so be; perhaps from an, if, and anwtrins, corr. from anwter, which, according to Ray, is also used in the sense of, peradventure. In the same sense, in awnter is used by Gower.

Myn hert is enuyous with all;
And euer I am adrade of gyde,
In awnter if with any wyle
They myght her innocence enchaunte.


Aunterous, adventurous. Gl. Sibb. Fr. aventure, aventure, abbreviated to awntre.

Aunterens, ade. Perchance; peradventure. S.

To AVOYD of. To remove from.

S.

To AVOKE, v. a. To call away; to keep off.

“ All were admitted to every consultation thereatent; yet the absence from the weightiest consultations of prime noblemen and barons, and all ministers but two, was not much re­

the absence from the weightiest consultations of prime noble­

Aunterous, adventurous. Gl. Sibb. Fr. aventure, aventure, abbreviated to awntre.

Aunterens, ade. Perchance; peradventure. S.

To AVOYD of. To remove from.

S.

To AVOKE, v. a. To call away; to keep off.

“ All were admitted to every consultation thereatent; yet the absence from the weightiest consultations of prime noblemen and barons, and all ministers but two, was not much re­

the absence from the weightiest consultations of prime noble­
To Aucht, Awcht, Aught, v. a. To owe.
Madem, he said, and veritè war seyn
That ye me luffyt, I aocht you luff gyyn.

Wallace, viii. 1404. MS.

The gud wyf said, Have ye na dreid
Ye sall pay at ye aucht. — Pethis to the Play, st. 11.
i. e. that which ye owe.

"We remember quhat aytthe we have maid to our comun-welthe, and how the dewtie we aucht to the sam compells us to cry out."
Knox's Hist. p. 164.

He told them roundly, that they were aughtin us the redemption of their liberties, estates, religion, and laws.

Bailie's Lett. i. 292.

This v. is evidently from the pret. of Aw.

Aw, used for All; S.
And he hes now tane, last of aw,
The gentill Stobo and Quintene Schaw,
Of quhome all wichtis hes pitie.

Gude gentill Stobo, &c. Edin. edit. 1508.

Deth of the Makkaris, Bannatyne Poems, p. 77.
It is. The same expression occurs. Barbour, xi. 361. MS.

This metaph. use of the word, in relation to death, is very common among the vulgar; S.
It is used by Dunbar without regard to the rhyme.
Go clois the burde; and tak aaw the chyre.

Wallis Poems, p. 173.

Awa', i. e. that which ye owe.
Thow aw this Dog [of] qhillik the terme is gone.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 110.

AWA', THE HEAD. Deranged; beside one's self.

Awaill, Awaile, v. n. To avail.
We find both in one passage.
Till swykly thowlesnes he yeid,
As the cours askis off yowtheid;
And wmqhill into rybbdalldai;
And that may mony tyme awail;
For kowalage off mony statis
May quhile awailte full mony gatis.

Barbour, i. 337, 339. MS.

This is very loose morality. But Barbour wished to make some apology for Douglas, whom he here characterises.

AWAIL, AWAILL, s. Advantage; superiority.
To AWAIL, Awail, v. a. 1. To let fall.
And alsone as the day wes cer.

Barbour, xv. 134. MS.
i. e. let fall their drawbridge.

To descend; used in a neut. sense.
The sweate wapour thus fra the ground resourss;
The humly breth doun fra the hewn awail;
In evry meide, bathe fyrth, forrest and dail.

Wallace, viii. 1186. MS.

Thai saw thare fays nere command;
Owte-oure a braw dounwawand,
That delt ware in battalis twa:
The Percy had the mast of tha.—Wymownt, ix. 8. 141.

3. To fall backward, or tumble down hill. See Sup.

"Seems," according to Mr. Macpherson, "riding or galloping down the hill, as if tumbling. Fr. awal-er to go, or fall, down. Belg. wall-en, to fall, rush." But the meaning is merely, descending, as in the last extract; from Fr. aval-er, which not only signifies to let fall, but to descend. Aval, v. act. Abaisser.—Les bateaux avalent quand ils descendent suivant le cours de la riviere. Dict. Trev. Teut. awall-en, decidere.

AWALD, AWALT. In a supine state; lying on the back.

To Fa' Awalt. To fall, without the power of getting up again; originally applied to a sheep, hence to a person intoxicated.

S.

To DIE Awalt. To die in a supine state. See Sup.

AWALD or AWALT SHEEP. One that has fallen on its back, and cannot recover itself. If not raised, it sickens, swells, and dies.

Gl. Sibb. V. Awaill. See. S.

AWAY. This word seems to have been occasionally used as a verb.

Men on ilk sid gadrty he;
I trow n M. thai mycht be;
And send thaim for to stop the way,
Quhar the gud behowyt away.—Barbour, x. 16. MS.
i. e. by which the goods must pass.

Qihar the gud King behowyt to gay. — Edit. Pink.
The same expression occurs. Barbour, xi. 361. MS.
And in a plane feld, be the way,
Qihar he thoucht ned behowyd away
The Ingis men, gif that thai wald
Throw the park to the castell hald,
He gert men mony pottis ma,
Off a fute bried round; and all tha
War dep wp till a manmys kne;

Sa thyk, that thai mycht liknyt be
Till a wax cayne, that beis mais.

In edit. Pink., it is to gay; in edit. 1620, have way. V.
also v. 285. — xiv. 108.
A. S. aweg, away, may be viewed as the imperat. of aweg-an, to take away, or awegg-an, to depart. I suspect, however, that the verb has been formed from the noun; as the original composition evidently is a privative, and weg, way. Now, the noun weg being the root, it is most natural to suppose that the primary compound was the noun with the prep. prefixed.

AWAY-DRAWING, s. Drawing off, or turning aside a stream.

AWAYMENTIS, s. pl.
This dwene, and the awaymentis Consawyd full in thare intentis,
Owt of the kyrk this Kyng gert pas
All but thair, that sworne than was
War dep wp till a manmys knay;

Sa thyk, that thai mycht liknyt be
Till a wax cayne, that beis mais.

Dicht. Trev.

AWAY-PUTTING, s. The removal of anything.

AWAY-TAKAR, s. The person who removes anything.

AWAY-TAKAR, part. pa.
Carried off; removed.

AWAY-TAKING, s. Removal; act of carrying off.

AWAL, Awal, s. A term applied to a field lying the second year without being ploughed.

AWALD, adj. Belonging to the second crop after lea.

AWALL AITS. The second crop of oats after grass.

V. Awaill.
A W A

AWALD-CRAP, s. The second crop after lea. S.

AWAL-INSFIELD, s. The second crop after bear. S.

AWAL-LAND, s. Ground under a second crop. S.

To AWANCE, v. a. To advance.

To AWANT, v. a. To boast.

To AWART, s.

AW-BAND, S.

AW-BLASTER, s.

Awbyrchowne, awbercheoun, s.

AW-CLARE, s. A band for tying black.

AW-CY, adv. A caution; experienced.

AWCY, adj. Affectedly serious.

AWERN, s. A war.

AWESOME, adj. Greatly admired.

AWETY, adv. Well.

AWETY, auerty, adj. Calm; composed.

AWETY, averty, adj. Cautious; experienced.

A-WEBAND, A-BAND, s. A band for tying black.

To AW-BAND, v. a. To bind in this manner.

To AWEN, v. a. To cool or refresh by exposing to the air.

To AWENT, v. a. To cool or refresh by exposing to the air.

The gud Stewart off Scotland then
Send for his frendis, and his men, 
Quhill he had with him but archeris,
And but burdowis, and awblasteris,
V hundre men, wycht and worthi,
That bar armys of awnecstry.—Barbour, xvii. 236. MS.

Alblasteres and Arblaste are used in the same sense, O. E.

To AWANCE, To awant, v. a. To advance.

To AWART, s.

To AW-BAND, v. a. To bind in this manner.

To AWW, v. a. To cool or refresh by exposing to the air.

That is luft paramount, listis and delites,
That has me light, and laft logh in a lake.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. i. 17.

To AW-WIND, v. a. To cool or refresh by exposing to the air.

To AW-WEN, v. a. To cool or refresh by exposing to the air.

That suffering (of which you have ocular demonstration,) lays
The peth apon thair fayis ta
With the wilde worms that worche me wake.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. i. 17.

To AW-WIND, v. a. To cool or refresh by exposing to the air.

That is luft paramount, listis and delites,
That has me light, and laft logh in a lake.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. i. 17.

To AW-WEN, v. a. To cool or refresh by exposing to the air.

That suffering (of which you have ocular demonstration,) lays
The peth apon thair fayis ta
With the wilde worms that worche me wake.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. i. 17.

To AW-WIND, v. a. To cool or refresh by exposing to the air.

That is luft paramount, listis and delites,
That has me light, and laft logh in a lake.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. i. 17.
The responses were redy, that Philip did tham bere,
A knight fulle averty gaf tham this answere.
Fr. averti, warned, advertised.

AWFALL, adj. Honest; upright. V. AFALD. S.

AWFULL, AWFU', adj. Very great; excessive; used generally in a bad sense. S.


AWIN, AWYN, AWNE, adj. Own; proper; S. awne, Gl. Yorks, id.

This is the common pron. of the south of S.; in other parts, ain.
And mony ma, that lang had beyne outhrawin,
Wallace thaim put rychtwisly to their awin.

Wallace, vii. 942. MS.
The gud thai tuk, as it had been thair awin.
Wallace, ix. 1192.

It is often used, strictly in the sense of proper, with the article prefixed.

"The honour, authority and dignitie of his saidis three Estates sall stand, and continewe in the awin integritie, according to the ancient, and lovabill custom by-gane, without any alteration or diminution." Act Ja. VI. Parl. 8. c. 130.

Murray.
And our ain lads, although I say't myself,
But guided them right cankardly and snell.

Ross's Helenore, p. 69.

Moes. G. aign, ainha; according to Jun., Gothis est proprius; item, peculiaris et proprius possitio; Gl. Goth. A. S. aegn, Germ. eignen, Belg. eigne, Su. G. egen, id. all from their respective verbs which denote right or property.

AWINGIS, s. pt. Arrears; debts.

AWISE, AWYSE, adj. Prudent; considerate; cautious.

Als thaid
A lord that sa suete wes, and deboner,
Sa curtis, and off sa fayr offer,
Sa blith, and als sa weill bourdand,
And in bataill sa styth to stand,
Swa wyss, and rycht swa awise,
That thai had gret cress blith to be.

Barbour, viii. 385. MS.

Nixt scharip Mnestheus, war and awisse,
Vnto the heid he hafalt vp on hie
Baith arrow and ene, etland at the mark.

Dowg. Virgil, 144, 41.

Fr. avité, prudens, cautus, consideratus; Dict. Trev. The editors observe, that this word is formed from the Goth vis-an, A. S. wis-an, with ad (rather a) prefixed. Hence.

AWISELY, adv. Prudently; circumspectly.
Quhen this wes said thai saw command
Thar fayis ridand, ner at the hand,
Arayd rycht awisely,
Willfull to do chewalry.—Barbour, ii. 344. MS.

AWISS, s. Pot-ashes.

AWITTINS. Used in conjunction with me, him, her, &c.; unwitting.

AWKIR, s. To dinge to awkir, to dash to pieces.

AWM, s. Alum.

To AWM, v. a. To dress skins with alum.

Awm't LEATHER. White leather.

AUMON, HEMOWN, s. A helmet. Gl. Sibb.

AWMOUN, s. Alms. V. ALMOUR.

Awmous-dish, s. The wooden-dish in which mendicants receive their alms, when given in meat.

Awmous, s. A cap, or cowl; a covering for the head.

This seems to be the reading, in MS., of the word printed awmous, Houlate, i. 17.

AWS

Upoun the sand yit I saw, as thesaurare tane,
With grene awmous on hede, Sir Gawane the Drake.

The poet alludes to the beautiful green feathers on the heads of some species of ducks, and perhaps to some badge of office anciently worn by the treasurer of Scotland. L. B. almuscio, O. Fr. auuusss, from Germ. mutze, id. S. mutch, q. v. If it should be read awmons, it may refer to a helmet.

Awnr, s. An owner.

"All thay that fyndis ony tyn geir, gold, syluer, or othe thynge, and knawis or may knaw with diligent spering quhay swe the same tyn geir, and wyll nocht restore it, & gyf it agane to the trew awner, thay ar theiffis & braikis this command." Abp. Hamiltoyn's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 60, b.

AWNIE, adj. Bearded, S.

Let husky wheat the haughs adorn,
And aits set up their awnie horn—

Burns, iii. 15. V. next word.

AWNNS, s. pl. Beards of corn.

Dr. Johnson gives the word anes a place; but it seems to be rather a provincial term. It was viewed as such by Ray. Bar anes, the beards of barley; Ang. Perths.

Moes. G. aana, chaff. Su. G. aegn, Gr. εξώπα, εξώπα, id. Alem. agena not only signifies chaff, but is rendered festuca, a shoot or stalk. Wachter views aegg, a sharp point, as the root of the Northern terms.

AWNED, AWNIT, adj. Having beards; applied to grain. S.

AWN, awny, adj. Bearded. S.

AWONT, part. adj. Accustomed to. S.

AWOVIT, pret. Awoved. S.

He makith joye and confort that he quitis
Of theire unsekir warldis appetitis,
And so aworth he takith his peneance,
And of his vertew maid it suffisance.

King's Quair, i. 6.

Perhaps allied to A. S. awyrth-ian, glorificare. If so, it may signify that he gloried in his sufferings.

AWOUNDERIT, part. pa. Surprised; struck with wonder. S.

To AOW, v. n. To vow. S.

AWOW, interj. Equivalent to Alas; also to Ewhow. S.

AWP, WHAUP, s. Curlew; a bird. S. Gl. Sibb. V.

QUHAIP.

AWRANGOUS, adj. Felonious; "Atrangous away-taking." S.

AWRO.

Maiden mergete,
Went the dragon fro;
Sche seize a wel fouler thing
Sitten in awro;
He hadde honden on his knees,
And eize on ewurich to;
Mitz ther neuer rother thing
Of theire unsekir warldis appetitis,
And so aworth he takith his peneance,
And of his vertew maid it suffisance.

Barbour, viii. 385. MS.

Nixt scharip Mnestheus, war and awisse,
Vnto the heid he hafalt vp on hie
Baith arrow and ene, etland at the mark.

Dowg. Virgil, 144, 41.

Fr. avité, prudens, cautus, consideratus; Dict. Trev. The editors observe, that this word is formed from the Goth vis-an, A. S. vis-an, with ad (rather a) prefixed. Hence.

AWISELY, adv. Prudently; circumspectly.
Quhen this wes said thai saw command
Thar fayis ridand, ner at the hand,
Arayd rycht awisely,
Willfull to do chewalry.—Barbour, ii. 344. MS.

AWISS, s. Pot-ashes.

AWITTINS. Used in conjunction with me, him, her, &c.; unwitting.

AWKIR, s. To dinge to awkir, to dash to pieces.

AWM, s. Alum.

To AWM, v. a. To dress skins with alum.

Awm't LEATHER. White leather.

AUMON, HEMOWN, s. A helmet. Gl. Sibb.

AWMOUN, s. Alms. V. ALMOUR.

Awmous-dish, s. The wooden-dish in which mendicants receive their alms, when given in meat.

Awmous, s. A cap, or cowl; a covering for the head.

This seems to be the reading, in MS., of the word printed awmous, Houlate, i. 17.

AWS

Upoun the sand yit I saw, as thesaurare tane,
With grene awmous on hede, Sir Gawane the Drake.

The poet alludes to the beautiful green feathers on the heads of some species of ducks, and perhaps to some badge of office anciently worn by the treasurer of Scotland. L. B. almuscio, O. Fr. auuusss, from Germ. mutze, id. S. mutch, q. v. If it should be read awmons, it may refer to a helmet.

Awnr, s. An owner.

"All thay that fyndis ony tyn geir, gold, syluer, or othe thynge, and knawis or may knaw with diligent spering quhay swe the same tyn geir, and wyll nocht restore it, & gyf it agane to the trew awner, thay ar theiffis & braikis this command." Abp. Hamiltoyn's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 60, b.

AWNIE, adj. Bearded, S.

Let husky wheat the haughs adorn,
And aits set up their awnie horn—

Burns, iii. 15. V. next word.

AWNNS, s. pl. Beards of corn.

Dr. Johnson gives the word anes a place; but it seems to be rather a provincial term. It was viewed as such by Ray. Bar anes, the beards of barley; Ang. Perths.

Moes. G. aana, chaff. Su. G. aegn, Gr. εξώπα, εξώπα, id. Alem. agena not only signifies chaff, but is rendered festuca, a shoot or stalk. Wachter views aegg, a sharp point, as the root of the Northern terms.

AWNED, AWNIT, adj. Having beards; applied to grain. S.

AWN, awny, adj. Bearded. S.

AWONT, part. adj. Accustomed to. S.

AWOVIT, pret. Awoved. S.

He makith joye and confort that he quitis
Of theire unsekir warldis appetitis,
And so aworth he takith his peneance,
And of his vertew maid it suffisance.

King's Quair, i. 6.

Perhaps allied to A. S. awyrth-ian, glorificare. If so, it may signify that he gloried in his sufferings.

AWOUNDERIT, part. pa. Surprised; struck with wonder. S.

To AOW, v. n. To vow. S.

AWOW, interj. Equivalent to Alas; also to Ewhow. S.

AWP, WHAUP, s. Curlew; a bird. S. Gl. Sibb. V.

QUHAIP.

AWRANGOUS, adj. Felonious; "Atrangous away-taking." S.

AWRO.
BAB

"The water falls upon the awet, or feathers of the tirl, at an inclination of between 40 and 45 degrees." P. Unst.

AWSK, s. Newt; eft. V. Ask.

AWSOME, Awesome, adj. Appalling; awful; exciting terror; expressive of terror. See Sup.

AWE, s. A nosegay; a knot of ribbons; a tassel.

AWE, v. To cry as a calf; to bleat as a sheep.

AWE, v. To scoff; to gibe; to browbeat.

AWE, v. To shamble; to walk as having flat soles; to move loosely on the hind legs.

AWSE, adj. Ungrateful to the taste. V. BAUCH.

AW, v. To distort; to vilify. V. BAUCHLE.

AXIS, AXES, ACKSYS, s, pl. Aches; pains. See Sup.

BABIE, BAWBIE, BABY,*. Abbrev. of the name BAB, s. A nosegay; a knot of ribbons; a tassel.

BACHILLE, BACHELAR, s. A bachelor in Arts.

BACALLAWREATH, s. The degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts.

BAC, s. Halfpenny roll. S.

BABEE-PUCKLE, s. The small grain, which lies in the bosom of a larger one, at the top of a stalk of oats. S.

From Babie, a child, an infant, and pickle, or puckle, a grain. V. Pickle. I need scarcely say, that this designation, as it is perfectly descriptive, contains a very beautiful allusion.

BABY, s. A copper coin equal to a half-penny English. S. See Sup.

BAB, s. The cry of a calf; the bleat of a sheep.

BAA, v. To close; to shut.

BAB, s. A rock in the sea seen at low water.

To BAA, v. n. To cry as a calf; to bleat as a sheep. S.

BACHLE, v. To close; to shut.

BACHLE, v. To distort; to vilify. V. Bachle. S.

To Bachle, v. n. To scom; to gibe; to browbeat.

BACHLE, s. A pendicle, or spot of arable ground.

BACHILL, s. A Bachelor in Arts.

BATHYMN, s. Baptism.

BAC, s. Halfpenny roll. S.
BAC

BACHLANE, part. pr. Shambling. S.

BACHLEIT, part. pa. A particular mode of exposing to sale. S.

BACHRAM, a. A backram o' dirt, an adhesive spot of filth. S.

BACK, a. An instrument for toasting bread above the fire. It resembles a girdle in form; but it is much thicker, and made of pot-metal. S. Germ. Belg. back-en, to bake. See Sup.

BACKBREAD, a. A kneading-trough. Belg. back, id.

BACK, a. A large vat used for cooling liquors. S.

"That they had also at work ten wash-backs, each containing from 10,000 to 15,000 gallons. That the backs were about 120 inches deep." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 166, 168 Belg.

BACK, a. An instrument for toasting bread above the fire. It resembles a girdle in form; but it is much thicker, and made of pot-metal. S. Germ. Belg. back-en, to bake. See Sup.

BACKBREAD, a. A kneading-trough. Belg. back, id.

BACK, a. A large vat used for cooling liquors. S.

"That they had also at work ten wash-backs, each containing from 10,000 to 15,000 gallons. That the backs were about 120 inches deep." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 166, 168 Belg.

BACK, a. An instrument for toasting bread above the fire. It resembles a girdle in form; but it is much thicker, and made of pot-metal. S. Germ. Belg. back-en, to bake. See Sup.

BACKBREAD, a. A kneading-trough. Belg. back, id.

BACK, a. A large vat used for cooling liquors. S.

"That they had also at work ten wash-backs, each containing from 10,000 to 15,000 gallons. That the backs were about 120 inches deep." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 166, 168 Belg.

BACK, a. An instrument for toasting bread above the fire. It resembles a girdle in form; but it is much thicker, and made of pot-metal. S. Germ. Belg. back-en, to bake. See Sup.

BACKBREAD, a. A kneading-trough. Belg. back, id.

BACK, a. A large vat used for cooling liquors. S.

"That they had also at work ten wash-backs, each containing from 10,000 to 15,000 gallons. That the backs were about 120 inches deep." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 166, 168 Belg.

BACK, a. An instrument for toasting bread above the fire. It resembles a girdle in form; but it is much thicker, and made of pot-metal. S. Germ. Belg. back-en, to bake. See Sup.

BACKBREAD, a. A kneading-trough. Belg. back, id.

BACK, a. A large vat used for cooling liquors. S.

"That they had also at work ten wash-backs, each containing from 10,000 to 15,000 gallons. That the backs were about 120 inches deep." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 166, 168 Belg.

BACK, a. An instrument for toasting bread above the fire. It resembles a girdle in form; but it is much thicker, and made of pot-metal. S. Germ. Belg. back-en, to bake. See Sup.

BACKBREAD, a. A kneading-trough. Belg. back, id.

BACK, a. A large vat used for cooling liquors. S.

"That they had also at work ten wash-backs, each containing from 10,000 to 15,000 gallons. That the backs were about 120 inches deep." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 166, 168 Belg.

BACK, a. An instrument for toasting bread above the fire. It resembles a girdle in form; but it is much thicker, and made of pot-metal. S. Germ. Belg. back-en, to bake. See Sup.

BACKBREAD, a. A kneading-trough. Belg. back, id.

BACK, a. A large vat used for cooling liquors. S.

"That they had also at work ten wash-backs, each containing from 10,000 to 15,000 gallons. That the backs were about 120 inches deep." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 166, 168 Belg.

BACK, a. An instrument for toasting bread above the fire. It resembles a girdle in form; but it is much thicker, and made of pot-metal. S. Germ. Belg. back-en, to bake. See Sup.

BACKBREAD, a. A kneading-trough. Belg. back, id.

BACK, a. A large vat used for cooling liquors. S.

"That they had also at work ten wash-backs, each containing from 10,000 to 15,000 gallons. That the backs were about 120 inches deep." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 166, 168 Belg.

BACK, a. An instrument for toasting bread above the fire. It resembles a girdle in form; but it is much thicker, and made of pot-metal. S. Germ. Belg. back-en, to bake. See Sup.

BACKBREAD, a. A kneading-trough. Belg. back, id.

BACK, a. A large vat used for cooling liquors. S.

"That they had also at work ten wash-backs, each containing from 10,000 to 15,000 gallons. That the backs were about 120 inches deep." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 166, 168 Belg.

BACK, a. An instrument for toasting bread above the fire. It resembles a girdle in form; but it is much thicker, and made of pot-metal. S. Germ. Belg. back-en, to bake. See Sup.
BAD

In the manufacture of flax, it is properly the tow, that is thrown off by a second hackling, which is denominated backings. This is sometimes made into sailcloth, after being beaten in a mill and carded.

BAD BREAD, To be in. To be in a state of poverty or danger.

BADDERLOCK, Badderlocks, s. A species of eatable fucus, S. B. Fucus esculentus, Linn.

"The fisherwomen go to the rocks, at low tide, and gather fucus esculentus, badderlock." P. Nigg, Aberd. Statist. Acc. v. 207.


It is also called Henscore. In autumn, this species of sea-weed is eaten both by men and cattle, in the north of S.

BADDOCK, s. A name apparently given to the coalfish, or Gadus carbonarius, Linn. Aberd. The fry of this fish are called the coalfish.

"There are great varieties of gray fish, called seaths, which appear to be of one species." Aberd. Statist. Ace. xvi. 551.

BADDOCKS, s. pl. This term seems to signify low raillery, or what is vulgarly called badinage.

"Ye may be stown't awa' frae some lad, That's faen asleep at wauking of the fau'd. 'Tis nae sic thing, and ye're but scant of grace, To tell sic baddords till a bodie's face."

Ross's Hellenore, p. 57.

BAD BAG

BAD BAG, BAGE, BADGER, s. A species of eatable fucus, S. B. Fucus esculentus, Linn.

"This term seems to signify low trifles, silly stuff;" according to Bullet, bee, in the language of Biscay, signifies bleating. It views this word as a form of badinage, S. B. F. bee, v. a. To be in the blasoune, or to be a fool, q. v.

BAD BAG, BAG, BAGGAGE, s. A jog with the elbow, S. B.

"A shot."

BAD BAG, BAG, BAG, s. A portfolio. Synon. Blad. S.

"The female of the lump or sand-eel, crabs, and lobsters." Dysart, Fife, p. 126.

BADGE, s. To bleat; to cry as a sheep; S. v. n.

BADGE, To bleat; to cry as a sheep; S.

"To bleat; to cry as a sheep;" S. v. n. According to Bullet, bee, v. a. To be in the blasoune, or to be a fool, q. v.

BADGE, To bleat; to cry as a sheep; S.

BADGER, s. A name apparently given to the coalfish, or Gadus carbonarius, Linn. Aberd. The fry of this fish are called the coalfish.

BAE, To bleat; to cry as a sheep; S.

BAE, To bleat; to cry as a sheep; S.

BADHANS, BATHRONS, S. A name for a cat; S.

BADNOYSTIE, s. The plant gentian.

BADNYSTIE, s. The plant gentian.

BAD BAG, BADGER, s. A name apparently given to the coalfish, or Gadus carbonarius, Linn. Aberd. The fry of this fish are called the coalfish.

BADNOYSTIE, s. A name for a cat; S.

BADNYSTIE, s. The plant gentian.

BAD BAG, BADGER, s. A name apparently given to the coalfish, or Gadus carbonarius, Linn. Aberd. The fry of this fish are called the coalfish.

BADNOYSTIE, s. A name for a cat; S.

BADNYSTIE, s. The plant gentian.

BAD BAG, BADGER, s. A name apparently given to the coalfish, or Gadus carbonarius, Linn. Aberd. The fry of this fish are called the coalfish.

BADNOYSTIE, s. A name for a cat; S.

BADNYSTIE, s. The plant gentian.

BAD BAG, BADGER, s. A name apparently given to the coalfish, or Gadus carbonarius, Linn. Aberd. The fry of this fish are called the coalfish.

BADNOYSTIE, s. A name for a cat; S.

BADNYSTIE, s. The plant gentian.

BAD BAG, BADGER, s. A name apparently given to the coalfish, or Gadus carbonarius, Linn. Aberd. The fry of this fish are called the coalfish.

BADNOYSTIE, s. A name for a cat; S.

BADNYSTIE, s. The plant gentian.

BAD BAG, BADGER, s. A name apparently given to the coalfish, or Gadus carbonarius, Linn. Aberd. The fry of this fish are called the coalfish.

BADNOYSTIE, s. A name for a cat; S.

BADNYSTIE, s. The plant gentian.
BAIKIE, BAKIE, s. The stake to which an ox or cow is bound in the stall; Ang. See Sup.

This term occurs in S. Prov.; “Better hand loose, nor bound to an ill baike.” Ferguson, p. 8.

Sw. paak, a stake, Seren.

BAIKIE, s. A square vessel made of wood, for carrying coals to the fire; S. baeket, Loth. See Sup.

I know not if this can have any affinity to Isl. baeki, a vessel or cup; ol-baeki, a cup of beer. What originally signified a vessel for the use of drinking, might afterwards be used with greater latitude.

BAIKIEF, f. The fill of a wooden trough. S.

BAIKIN, s. Apparently, a canopy carried over the host by Roman Catholics. S.

BAIKINS, s. A beating; a drubbing. S.

BAIKLET, BECKET, s. An under waistcoat, or flannel-shirt. S.

BAIKS, s. A pair of baiks; a balance. V. BAUK, BAWK.

BAIL, BAILE, BAILLE, BALL, BELE, BELLE, s.

1. A flame, or blaze of whatever kind, or for what purpose soever. See Sup.

And pyk, and ter, as haif thai tane;
And lyrn, and herdis, and brynstane;
And dry treyis that weil wald brin;
And mellyt athir other in;
And gret fagaldis tharoff thai maid,
Gyr’dyt with irne bands braid.

The fagaldis weill mycht mesurbyt be
Till a gret townys quantité.
The fagaldis brynnand in a ball,
With their cran thought till awaill;
And giff the Sow come to the wall
To lat it brynnand on hyr fall.

Barbour, xvii. 619, MS, Bail, edit. 1620, p. 344. This is evidently meant. For the rhyme requires that the word be sounded as baill. Townys is here substituted from MS. for towrys; edit. 1620, tunnes, i.e. the size or weight of a tun. S.

2. A bonfire.

Ther folo me a ferde of fenders of helle.
They hurle me unkendley, thai harme me in hight.
In bras, and in bryston, I kren as a belle.

Sir Gawen and Gal. i. 15.

I can scarcely think that the allusion is to a funeral pile.

In the same sense are we to understand that passage:
When they had heirt lyk baite bullis,
And brane-wode brynt in baiets.—Chr. Kirk, st. 23.

Mr. Tytler hits the general sense, explaining in baiets as equivalent to “in flame;” though it seems immediately to mean bonfires. V. Baia, v.

3. A fire kindled as a signal.

“IT is sene speidfull, that thair be cost maid at the eist
Of mariage to mell, with mowthis met.
Better han loose, nor bound to an ill baike.”

—Bail, edit. 1645, c. 35. edit. 1565.

The taikenynge, or the take of yeole.
Rais fra the Kinges schip vpbirnand schire.

Douglas Virgil, 47, 30.

4. Metaph. for the flames of love, or perhaps for those irregular desires that do not deserve this name.

At luvis law a quhyle I thenk to leit,—
Of marrage to mel, with mows tham meit.
In secret place, quhair we ma not be sene,
And so with bairns blythly my bellis beit.
O yowth, be glad in to thy floures grene.

Henryson, Bamntyne Poems, p. 132.
It ought to be observed, however, that the same expres-
sion occurs in O. E. where *baels* denotes sorrows.

Her, he sayde, comyth my lemmen swete,
Selie myghte me of my *baels* bete,
Yef that lady wold.

Lawsful, Ritson's E. M. R. i. 212.
A. S. *bael*, Su.G. *bael*, denote a funeral pile; A. S.
*bael-fyr*, the fire of a funeral pile; *bael-blyse*, the flame,
blaze of a funeral pile. But Isl. *bael*, signifies not only
rugged, but flamma vumhens, a strong fire in general; and *baela,* to
burn. Odin is called *Baleikur*, rogi auctor, which G.
Andr. considers as equivalent to *fulminum moderator.*
If Odin, as this writer asserts, be the same with Jupiter, this
character must be parallel to that of *Jupiter Tonans.*

**BAYLE-FYRE,** s. A bonfire; any large fire. See Sup.

Than thai gart tak that woman bycht and scheyne,
Accusy hir sar of resett in that cass:
Feyll syssacho souer, that acho knew nocht Wallas.
But Butler said, We wait wyse it was he,
And bot thou tell, in *baylefyre* sail thou de.
Waller, iv. 718, MS.

This is the very phrase in Su.G. used to denote capital
punishment by burning. *I baale brenna,* supplici genus est
in nostris legibus occurrens; quo noxii ultricibus flammis
comburendi: debenedatur; *Ire.*

Hence, by a change of the letters of the same organs, our
*benefire* and E. *bonfire,* which Skinner wildly derives from
Lat. *bonus,* or Fr. *bon,* q. d. bonus, vel bene omnatus, ignis;
Fr. *bou feu,* A. S. *bael-byr* originally denoted the fire with
which the dead were burnt; hence it gradually came to signi-
ify any great fire or blaze. As Moes.G. *baele-jan* signifies
to torment, Luk. xvi. 23.; the Scripture still exhibiting the
sufferings of the eternal state under the idea of fire; Junius
conjectures, with great probability, that there had been some
word in Moes.G. corresponding to A. S. *bael,* rogi, incen-
dium. *Bael fyre* is the very word used by Caedman,
in expressing the command of God to Abraham to present his
son as a burnt-offering. The same writer says, that Nebu-
chadnezzar cast the three children in *bael-blyse.*

It is evident that the custom of burning the dead ancien
tly prevailed among the Northern nations, as well as the Greeks
and Romans. The author of *Vinglas Saga,* published by
Snorro Sturleson in his History of the Kings of Norway,
ascribes the introduction of this practice to Odin, after his
settlement in the North. But he views it as borrowed from
the Asiatics. "Odin," he says "enforced these laws in
his own dominions, which were formerly observed among
the inhabitants of Asia. He enjoined that all the dead
should be burnt at once, and that their goods should be burnt
to the funeral pile with them; promising that all the goods,
thus burnt with them, should accompany them to Walhalla,
and that there they should enjoy what belonged to them on
earth. He ordered that the ashes should be thrown into
the sea, or be buried in the earth; but that men, remarkable
for their dignity and virtue, should have monuments erected
in memory of them; and that those, who were distinguished
by any great action, should have gravestones, called 
*Bautasteina.*" *Vingla* Sag. c. 8.

Sturleson speaks of two distinct ages. "The first," he
says "was called *Bruna-aulla* (the age of funeral piles), in
which it was customary to burn all the dead, and to erect
monuments over them, called *Bautasteina.* But after Freyus
was buried at Upsal, many of the great men had graves as
well as monuments. From the time, however, that Danus
Mikillati, the great king of the Danes, caused a tomb to be
made for him, and gave orders that he should be buried with
all the ensigns of royalty, with all his arms, and with a great
part of his riches, many of his posterity followed his example.
Hence, the age of Graves (*Hungs-old*) had its origin in Den-
mark. But the age of Funeral piles continued long among
the Swedes and Normans." Pref. to Hist. p. 2.

**BAILLIE,** s. A magistrate, who is
invested with the powers of the burgh, except the bailiff of
barony; who, in former times, before the hereditary juris-
dictions were taken away, had an extensive jurisdiction both
in criminal and civil cases. We have still a *baron-bailie,*
who is nominated by the lord of the manor. But the power
of life and death is not now attached to any baron. He
can, within the bounds of his jurisdiction, enforce the pay-
ment of rents to any amount, and decide in disputes about
money affairs, provided the sum do not exceed £2 sterling.
The debtor's goods may be distrained for payment, and, if
not sufficient, he may be imprisoned for one month. He

According to the chronology prefixed to Sturleson's his-
tory, Freyus was born A. D. 65 before Christ. He is said
to have been one of those appointed by Odin to preside over
the sacrifices, and in latter times accounted a God. *Yng-
lingsa* Sag. c. 4. Danus Mikillati was born A. D. 170.

The same distinction seems to have been common among
the Norwegians in ancient times. Hence we find one At-
born, in an address to Hacon the Good, on occasion of a
general convention of the people, dividing the time past into
the age of Funeral Piles, and that of Graves. *Saga Hakon-
arc.* c. 17.

Of Nanna, the wife of Balder, it is said, *Var hon borin
a balit ok slegrit i elldi;* Edda Saemund. "She was borne
to the funeral pile, and cast into the fire." It is a fact not
generally known, that the inhuman custom, which prevails
in Hindostan, of burning wives with their husbands, was
common among the Northern nations. Not only did it exist
among the Thracians, the Heruli, among the inhabitants of
Poland and of Prussia, during their heathen state, but also
among the Scandinavians. Sigrida was unwilling to live with
Eric, king of Sweden, because the law of that country re-
quired, that if a wife survived her husband, she should be
embraced with him. Now she knew that he could not live
ten years longer; because, in his combat with Styrborn, he
had vowed that he would not ask to live more than ten
years from that time, if he gained the victory; Oddo, Vit.
Olai Tryggusason. It appears, however, that widows were
not burnt alive: but that, according to the custom of the
country, they previously put themselves to death. The fol-
lowing reason is assigned for the introduction of this horrid
law. It was believed, that their nupital felicity would thus
be continued after death in Walhalla, which was their hea-

**BAILCH,** s. Ross's Helenore. V. *BELCH.*

**BAILIE,** s. A mistress; a sweetheart.

And other qubbil he thocht on his dissaiff,
How that hiss men was brocht to confuscion,
Throw his last luff he had in Saynt Jhonstoun.
Than wald he think to liff and lat our slyde:
He tauld Kerle off his new lusty 
bailie,
Syne askt hym off his trew best consall.
Wallace, v. 617, MS.

**BAILLESS,** s. A precious stone. V. *BALAS.*
**BALLAC.**

**BAILLESS,** s. Meaning doubtful. See Sup.

**BAILLE,* Bailie, Baillyre.* 1. A magistrate, who is
second in rank in a royal burgh; S.; synon. with al-
derman, E. See Sup.

Thair salbe sene the faudfull failyeis
Of Schireffis, Prouestis, and of Bailleys.
*Lindsay's Warkis,* 1592. p. 166.

2. The Baron's deputy in a burgh of barony; called 
*baron-baille,* s.

"I find no vestiges of any magistrates which have been
invested with the powers of the burgh, except the bailiff of
barony; who, in former times, before the hereditary juris-
dictions were taken away, had an extensive jurisdiction both
in criminal and civil cases. We have still a *baron-baille,*
who is nominated by the lord of the manor. But the power
of life and death is not now attached to any baron. He
can, within the bounds of his jurisdiction, enforce the pay-
ment of rents to any amount, and decide in disputes about
money affairs, provided the sum do not exceed £2 sterling.
The debtor's goods may be distrained for payment, and, if
not sufficient, he may be imprisoned for one month. He
2. Alert; lively; active. 

Bay, v. o. E. denotes government. 
Sir Jon of Warrene he is cheif justise, 
Sir Henry Percy keipes Galwaye. 
. These two had bay thet of this lond wey. 

Our term is evidently from Fr. baiile, an officer, a magistrate; L. B. bailia-us. As baiul-us and baii-us denote a judge or praetor, it has been supposed that baillius and baili are to be traced to this origin. V. Dict. Trev. vo. Bailli.

2. Sometimes the extent of the jurisdiction of a Sheriff.

"— That ilk sherief of the realme sould gar wapinschaw—blenkit hym about. The berne besely and bane."

Ywaine and Gawin.

"Bound, ready," Gl.

2. Alert; lively; active.

The renk ruitit in the saille, riale and gent, 
The wondir wisely was wrought, with worschip and wele, 
The berne besely and bane blenkhit hym about. 

Gawan and Gol. i. 6.

Ane Duergh braydit about, besely and bane. 
Small birds on broche, be ane brigh frye.—Ibid. st. 7. 
i. e. A dwarf diligently and cleverly turned a spit.

In both these places, however, the word is used adverbially; as in the following passage.

Be that his men the tothir twa had slayne; 
Thar hors that tak, and graithit thain full bayne 
Out of the toune, for dyner baid that naype. 

Wallace, v. 706. MS.

Rudd., vo. Bane, says; "Perhaps for boun, metri causa."

But the word retains its proper form, as well as its original signification. Isl. bín-a, expediæ, aliquis negotium vel iter promovere; Landnam. Gl. But although not changed from boun, it is undoubtedly allied to it; as originating from Su.G. bo, anciantly bouna, preparate, of which the part. is boun, whence our boun. V. Bena.
tw pennies for his meat and clothe: and he sail giee
Apparently from bare, q. bonis nudatus; although Skene
says that, according to Alciatus, one of this description was
obliged to sit naked on "ane cauld stane;" vo. Dympour.
Bare, S. and old E., is used for poor; as in Germ. bar.

BAIRNE, Barne, s. A child; not only denoting one in
a state of childhood, but often one advanced in life;
as implying relation to a parent; S. See Sup.

—- Na bust to life langare seik ——
But for an thaw desire I to lest here,
Turnus slaughter and deith with me to bere,
As glaid tythingis vnto my child and barne,
A mong the goislaw law and skuggis derne.


" Barnis (sais Sanct Paul) obey your father and mother
in all points, for this is Gods command." Abp. Hamiltoun's

A. S. barne, bare, Bare, nere, procreare; A. S.

bairn

The pupil of the eye.

It occurs in O. E. and old E., is used for
Bare, twa pennies for his meat and claith: and he sail giue
ilk in all points, for this is Gods command." Abp. Hamiltoun's

A. S. barne, bare, Bare, nere, procreare; A. S.

bairn

Childless; without progeny.

S. BAIRNIE

Of the e'. The pupil of the eye.

P. Ploughman, 9. 93. a

Thider he went way, to se hir & hir born.

Moos.G barn, Alem. Germ. id. from barn-an, ferre, gig- 
nera, procreare; A. S. barn. V. Bern.

BAIRNHEID, s. The state of childhood; childishness.

See Sup.

Quhen udir folkis dois flatter and fenye,
Allace! I can bot ballattis breif;
Sic bairnheid biddis my drydill renye;
Excess of thocht dois me mischeif.


BAIRNIE, s. A little child.

BAIRNE, s. The pupil of the eye.

BAIRNE OF THE E'.

BAIRNS-BED, s. "The matrix. Similar phrases in
common use are, calves-bed, lambs bed." Gl. Compl.

"I sau muguart, that is gude for the suffocation of ane
womans bairnis hed." Compl. S. 104. But the author of
the Gloss. thinks it should be bed. Baynris hed, he says,
"may possibly have been used to denote child-bed." In
the Legend of St. Margrete, child-bed occurs in this sense,
if it be not an error of the抄ist." The following is the
passage referred to.

There ich finde a wiif.
That lizter is of barn,
As euer ani am:
Other the wiif her seluen

Richt bissilie thay ran.

Of childbed be forfarn.—Gl. p. 311.

i. e. She dies in consequence of child-bearing. This
seems to be merely an improper use of A. S. child-bed, in-
fancy. In A. S. the matrix is called child-hamo, that is, the
covering of the child.

BAIRNNESS, s. Childless; without progeny.

BAIRN, s. Childish; having the manners of a child.

With such brave thoughts they throug in through the port,
Thinking the play of fortune bairnly sport:

And as proud peacocks with their plumes do prank,
Alongst the bridge they merche in battle rank.


Sw. barnelig, id. See Sup.

BAIRNNESS, s. Childishness; S. See Sup.

BAIRN NOR BIRTH. "She has neither bairn nor birth
to mind;" i. e. She is quite free of the cares of a family. S.

To PART Wi' BAINR. To miscarry.

S. BAIST, s. One who is struck by others, especially in the
ports of children; S. B. Su.G.

BAIST, s. A drubbing; S.; from E. and S.

BAIST, s. One who is struck by others, especially in the
ports of children; S. B. Su.G.

BAIST, s. A drubbing; See Sup.

BAIST, s. One who is struck by others, especially in the
ports of children; S. B. Su.G.

BAIST, s. A drubbing.

BAIST, part. pa. Apprehensive; afraid.

S. BAINER, s. A grandchild.

BAINS, BARGAIN. A bargain that may be easily
broken; as, "I mak nae bairns' bargains."

S. BAINS' FAN, s. A small tinned pan for dressing a child's
meat.

S. BAINS' PART OF GEAR. The lawful portion of their
father's estate, of which children cannot be deprived. S.

BAINS' PLAY, s. The sport of children.

S. BAINTYME, BARNE-TEME, s. Brood of children; all
the children of one mother; the course of time during
which a woman has born children; S. A. Bor.

Hail! Blesist mot thou be
For thy barme tome.—Houlate, ii. 7. MS.

And O! how well I thought if a'
Was wair'd, as weil I might,
While wi' my bonny bairstime I
Seemed a' his heart's delight.

Lady Jane, Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 81.

Thae bonie bairntime, Heavn'h has lent,
Still higher may they heeze ye
In bliss, till fete some day is sent
For ever to release ye

Fare care that day.—Burns, iii. 96.

R. Brunne uses team by itself, p. 20.

After Edbalde com Ethelbert his eam,
Adelwolfe's brother, of Egbrite's team.

A. S. bearn team, liberorum sobolis procreatio; Scotis,
says Lye, bairstime, posterity; from A. S. bearn, child, and
team. See Sup.

BAINS-WOMAN, s. A child's maid; a dry nurse; S. S.

BAIS, adj. Having a deep or hoarse sound; E.

base.
The bais trumpet with ane bludy sound
The signe of batel blew ower all the toun.


Buccina rauca, Virg. Literally it signifies low, Fr. bas.
Her nose basas, her brows yowe.

Gower, Conf. Am. F. 17, a.

BAISDLIE, adv. In a state of stupefaction or confusion.

Amaisdle and baisdle,

Rich bissilie thay ran.

Buret's Pilg., Watson's Coll. ii. 90. V. Baxed.

BAISE, s. Haste; expedition; S. B. Su.G. bas-a,
citato gradu ire, currere, Ihre.

To BAISE, v. a. To persuade; to coax.

To BAISED, part. pa. Confused; at a loss what to do. S.

To BAISS, v. a. To sew slightly two pieces of cloth
together, previous to their being rightly sewed. S.

See Sup.

This is merely a cor. of E. baste, from Fr. bastir, to make
long stitches.

BAIS, s. The act of baissing as above.

BAISING-THREADS, s. The threads used in baissing. S.

To BAIS, v. a. To beat; to drub.

BAISSING, s. A drubbing.

BAISS, BAISE, adj. Sad; sorrowful; ashamed.

BAIST, v. a. To defeat; to overcome; S. B. See S.

As the same word has the sense of E. baste, to beat,
instead of deriving it, as Johns, does, from Fr.

The Isl. phrase has considerable analogy; Beria oc bey-
sta, serviliter tractare; Verel.

BAIST, s. A drubbing; S.; from E. and S. baste, to
beat.

BAIST, part. pa. Apprehensive; afraid.

S.
BAIT, s. A Boat. V. Bat.

To BAIT, v. a. To steep skins in ley of birds’ dung, to soften and cleanse them, before tanning. S.

Bait, s. The ley in which skins are steeped. S.

BAIT, Bed, s. The grain of wood or stone. S.

To BAYT, v. n. I. To feed; to pasture; Gl. Sibb.

2. In an active sense, to give food to.

— The King, and his menye, To Wenchburg all cummyn ar.

Thar lychttyt all that thai war, To baigt thar hors, that war wery.

And Douglas, and his cumpany, Baigt abus besit thaim ner.

Dr. Johnson strangely derives the v. Bait from abate; whereas it is evidently from A. S. bat-an, inescare. But perhaps we have the word in a more original form in Isl. beít-a, to drive cattle to pasture, pastum agere pecus, G. Andr.: whence beit, feeding, pasture; hrossabaiti, the biting of a horse.

By the way, I may observe, that Johnson also erroneously forms the present participle, by the way, I may observe, that Johnson also erroneously forms the present participle, ad beit-a hundana, instar canes.

This seems merely a derivative from the preceding v. Isl. bat-an, whence bait, pasturing, pasture; bat-an, to pasture. V. Wachter, Proleg. Sect. 6.

BAITCHIL, v. a. To beat soundly.

BAITH, adj. Both. V. BATH.

BAITH-FATT, s. A bathing vat.

BAITTENIN’, part. pr. Thriving.

BAIVE, s. A species of whiting.

" Assellus argentei coloris, squamosus, Whitingo major; our fishers call it the Merlangus, 2 Linn. Sibbald, Fife, 123. Gadus bolan, or 120, 121. V. BROWSTER.

Andr.: whence baikie bread to be sauld, sould make baikie stake. V.  BAIKIE.

BAKIE, s. A tatterdemallion; a raggamuffin.

BAKIE, * The name given to one kind of peat.

BAKIE, s. A small cake; a biscuit.

BAKING-CASE, s. A kneading-trough.

BAK B A L

BAKGARD, s. A rear-guard.

The Erle Malcon he bad byd with the stall, To folow thaim, a bakkard for to be.

Wallace, ix. 1742. MS.

BAKHEIR, s. Perhaps, backer; supporter.

S.

BAKIE, s. The black headed gull; Larus marinus, Linn. Orkn. and Shetland.

BAKE, v. a. To drive cattle to pasture, pastum agere pecus, G. Andr.: whence Bak, the initial syllable of a great many names.

Bake, s. On bak; behind.

Bake, s. A small cake; a biscuit.

To BAKE, v. a. This term rather applies to kneading than to firing bread.

BAKING-CASE, s. A kneading-trough.
No saphire in Inde, no rube rich of price,  
There lacked then, nor emerald so Greene,  
Bales Turkes, ne thing to my deuice,  
That may the castell maken for to shene.  

Chaucer, Court of Love, v. 80.

BALAX, s. A hatchet, Aberd.
A. S. bille, Isl. bila, Su. G. bil, bila, securis, an axe;  
properly one of a large size, such as that used for felling trees.  
Verel., however, renders Isl. bolaxe, securis major  
ad truncanda ligna; and Ihre derives Su. G. baolaya, bolaxa,  
from bauli ingens, and yza securis.

BANDES, s. pl. Halfpence.
The stableris gettis na stabili sties;  
The hyre women gettis na balbeis.

Maitland Poems, p. 182. V. BABIE.

BALK, BAULD, adj. 1. Bold; intrepid; S.  
Henry than Kyng of Ingland—  
Had a swene than Willame kald,  
That was a stowt man and a bald.  

Wynotown, vii. 5. 198.
For maes or burdoun arrayit wele at rycht,  
Quha has thereto reddly balde spere lat se.  

Douglas Virgil, 139, 47.

This idiom, according to which the adj. has the indefinite  
article prefixed, without the subst., which has been  
previously mentioned, is still much used, especially S. B.  
This is the proper and original sense of the word.  
But it is vulgarly used in several oblique senses.

2. Irascible; of a fiery temper; S.  
See Sup.

Venus twart the Troiane side tike tent,  
Aganis quham all full of matalent  
Saturnus doucher Juno, that full bold is  
Toward the partye aduersare behaldis.

Douglas Virgil, 347, 4.

As there is no epithet in the original, bold may perhaps  
signify haughty, imperious, in which sense it is also used, S.  
Then Jeany smilt: said, Youre beguillé,  
I canna fancy thee;  
My minny balde, she woud me scauld;  
Sae dinna die for me.

A. Nicoll's Poems, p. 32. V. BARDACH.

3. Pungent to the taste, or keenly affecting the organ  
of smelling; S.  See Sup.

In this sense mustard, horse-radish, &c. are said to be  
bald.

4. Certain; assured.
The bevar hir said to this berly berne,  
This breif thow sall obey sone, be thou balde.  

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

The word occurs in the same sense, in Ywaine and  
Gawan.

This ilk knight, that he ye balde,  
Was lord and keoper of that bald.  


5. It is also used, in a very oblique sense, as signifying,  
bright.
"A bald moon, quoth Benny Gask, another pint, quoth  
Leslie;" S. Prov.  "spoken when people encourage them-  
selves to stay a little longer in the ale-house, because they  
have moon-light." Kelly, p. 53.
A. S. bald, beald, Alem. Su. G. Germ. bald, Isl. baldur,  
Ital. bald,-o, bold; O. Fr. baule, impudent, insolent, trop  
harde en paroles, Gl. Rom. Rose. Ihre derives Su. G.  
bald from baelt,-a, valere, which has been viewed as the  
origin of E. able, q. e baule, possum. Bald, as used in  
the sense of assured, is a Germ. idiom: bald, confus, et  
confidenter; Gl. Lips. baldo, fiducialiter; Gl. Boxhorn,  
baldithko, confidenter; Belg. bout spreken, cum fiducia et  
amnostrato loci; Wachter.

61
BALLANDIS, s. pl. A balance for weighing. S.
BALLANT, s. A ballad; the vulgar pronunciation throughout Scotland. S.
BALLANT-BODDICE, s. Boddice made of leather, anciently worn by ladies in S. Fr. balenes, "whale-bone bodies, French bodies." — Cotgr. The term is still used by old people. S. B.
BALLAT, BALLES, s. Ruby Ballat, a species of ruby. S.
BALL-CLAY, PELL-CLAY, s. Very adhesive clay. S.
BALLINGAR, BALLINGERE, s. A kind of ship.
  A ballinger off England, that was thar,
  Past out off Tay, and com to Whitle far,
  To London send, and tauld off all this cace
  Till hyng Morton wowyt had Wallace. S.
In MS. however, Whytte occurs for Whitty.
Now is it bot ane frith in the sey flude;
A rade vnssikir for schip and ballingere.
Dougl. Virgil, 39, 22.
In an old MS. belonging to the Herald's Office, quoted by Du Cange, it is said: L'Amiral doit avoir l'administration de tous vaisseaux appartenans à la guerre, comme Barges, Galees, Houlate, Ballingers, et autres. Walsingham mentions them under the same name; and Frosiart, who writes ballangers, vol. iii. c. 41.
BALLION, s. A knapsack; a tinker's box. V. BA-
  LOWNIS. S.
BALLION, s. A supernumerary reaper. S.
BALLOCH, Belloch, s. A narrow pass. S.
BALLOP, s. The flap in the fore part of the breeches. S.
BALLOWNIS, s. V. BALLION. S.
BALOW, 1. A lullaby, S. See Sup.
  "The editor of Select Scottish Ballads pretends, that in
  a quarto manuscript in his possession—there are two bal-
  loves, as they are there stiled, the first, The balow, Allan;
  the second, Palmer's Balow; this last, he says, is that com-
  monly called Lady Bothwell's Lament." Ritson's Essay on
  S. Song, p. cix. N.
  2. A term used by a nurse, when lulling her child.
  Balow, my babe, ly stil and sleipe!
  It grieves me sair to see them weipe.
  L. A. Bothwell's Lament.
  It is supposed to be part of an old Fr. lullaby, Bas, le loup; or as the S. term is sometimes pronounced, balloon, q. bas, là le loup; "Lie still, there is the wolf;" or "the wolf is coming."
  I find this written somewhat differently, as the name of an old S. tune. "Followis ane sang of the birth of Christ, with the tune of Bas le la law." Goddy Ballates, quoted by
  Ritson ut sup. p. iv.
  To BALTER, v. a. To dance. S.
  To BAN, v. a. To dance, sing, or dance, Bamullo (for all the modes of expression are used), is a threatening used by parents or nurses, when their children are troublesome or unseasonably gay, especially when they cannot be lulled to sleep; Ang. Perths. It is pron. as with an a in Ang., with o in Perths. See Sup.
  It is said to be comp. of two Celtic words. C. B. be is terror, or that which causes it. The children in France, if we may believe Bullet's information, cry bon, when they wish to affright their comrades; the very sound used in S. with a similar design, pron. bu, like Gr. v. Ir. and Gael. mala, mullock, primarily an eye-brow, is used to denote knotted or gloomy brows. Hence bo-mullach is equivalent to "the grisly ghost, the spectre with the dark eye-brows." To make one "sing or dance bo-mullo," is thus to introduce the frightful ghost as his minstrel. It is said that the Malloch, a branch of the clan Macgregor, had their name from their appearance, as expressed by the word explained above. The highlanders, indeed, according to my information, call any man Malloch who has gloomy brows.
  To BAN, BANN, v. n. To use irreverent exclamations, without, however, introducing the name of God. S.
BANCHIS, s. pl.
  Bot quhen my billis and my banchis was all selit,
  I wald na langer beit on byrdil, but braid up my heid.
  Dunbar, Mailtlaud Poems, p. 57.
  This term seems to mean deeds of settlement, or money deeds; as we now speak of bank-notes, from Ital. banco, a bank. We learn from Iliure, that Su.G. bankehop signifies the buying or selling of patrimonial goods between husband and wife. Instead of banchis, in edit. 1508 it is banckes, which is still more unintelligible.
BANCOURIS, s. pl.
  Braid burdis and benkis, ourbeld with bancouris of gold,
  Cled our with greene clathis. — Houlate, iii. 3. MS.
  This seems to signify covers of gold. It may be a cor. of Teut. bankwerc, tapestry; also, the covering of a stool or bench, subellii stragulum, Kilian. Fr. banquier, "a bench-cloth, or a carpet for a forme or bench;" Cotgr.
BAND, s. Bond; obligation; S. See Sup.
  There may na band be maid as ferm,
  Than thai can make thare will thare term.
  Wyntown, ix. 25, 77.
  To mak band; to come under obligation, to swear allegiance.
  This gud squier with Wallace bound to ryd.
  And Robert Boid quhik weld no langar bide
  Vndir thrillage of segis of Ingland,
  To that fals King he had neir maid band.
  Wallace, iii. 54, MS.
BANDER, s. A person engaged to one or more in a bond or covenant.
BAND of a hill, the top or summit. See Sup.
  Himself ascends the he band of the hill,
  By wentis strate, and passage scharp and wil.
  Doug. Virgil, 382, 4.
  Jugum, Virg.
  Germ. ban, summitas. Clauerius says: Excelsarum re-
  rum summatae dicimus pinneun, et singulari numero pin.
  Germ. Antiq. Lib. 1. p. 157. This word seems to be of
  Celtic origin; as consonant to pen, Gael. ben. From pen
  Wachter thinks that the Latins formed peninus, penninus,
  and apenninus; whence the Apennine mountains. V. Wach-
  ter, vo. Fpfn.
BAND, s. A hinge; a strap of leather; a rope by which black cattle are fastened to the stake. S.
To TAKE BAND. To unite; a phrase borrowed from architecture.
BANDKYN, s. A very precious kind of cloth, the warp of which is thread of gold, and the woof silk, adorned with raised figures.
  For the banket mony rich clath of pall
  Was spred, and mony a bandkyn wounderly wrocht.
  Doug. Virgil, 33, 15.
  Rudd. supposes, that "this should be baudkyn or baud-
  kin, a kind of fine or glittering silk, which is mentioned, Stat.
BAN

Hein. VIII." But bandeguin-us occurs in L. B. as well as baldakins. Dedit huic ecclesiae duos pannos de Bandeguinus optimos; Nov. Gall. Christ. ap. Du Cange. The term baldakins, or baldakinus, occurs very frequently. Dominus Rex veste deaurata facto de pretiosissimo Baldakino—sedens. Matt. Paris. A. 1247. According to Du Cange, it is so called because it was brought from Baldac; quod Baldaco, seu Babylone in Perside, in occidentales Provincias deferre-

BAN-DRY,  S. BANE,

The oil produced from bones bruised

adj.

BANE-GREASE,  S.

adj.

adj. BANDY,

s. The number of reapers served

s. A

BAND-STRING,

s. A binder of sheaves in harvest.

BANDSTANE,

s.

BANDSMAN,*. A binder of sheaves in harvest.

BANDSTRING,

s. A

BANDERIUS,

s. Command ; orders.

BANDOME,  BANDOWN,  S. Command to wickedness; without bonds.

BANDLESSLIE, adv. Regardlessly.

BANDLESSNESS,  S. Abandonment to wickedness.

BANDLESSNESS,

s. Regardlessly.

BANDalous.

BANDOUNE,  BANDOWN,

Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 20. and stewed on a slow fire.

appellant; De Gest. Longobard. c. 20. V. ABANDON.

Paul. Diaconus, speaking of a standard, says, quod

O. E. V. BARRAT.

and let the banqueting be continued for many days.

BAN
dum

vexillum.

st. 7. Evergreen.

wall.

Thoroughly dry.

BAN

SEE Sup.

Qahair they desyry thys Grace to put at thy temporal lords and liegis, because they despise thys virtuous lyf, qahat ells intend thys but onlith thys deith, as thon mayest easilie perserce, suppos thys cullour их fals intent and mynd, with the persute of Heresie? For quhen thy Barounis ar put doun, qahat art thot but the King of Bane,  and thane of necessitie man be guidit be thame, and than no dout, qahair a blind man is gyude, mon be a fall in the myre. Seyton's Lett. to J. W. Knox's Hist. p. 10. This is the word in both MSS. In Lond. edit. p. 20. it is "What art thot but the King of Land, and not of men." &c.

If the latter be meant as a translation of the phrase, it is erroneous. Its proper sense has indeed been misunderstood, even so early as the time of Sir David Lyndsay. For, when exhorting James V. to attend to the interest of his subjects, and to secure the love of his barons, he thus expresses himself—

Lat justice mixit with mereice thame amend.

Have thow thair harts, thow hes aneuch to spend:

And be the contrair, thow art but king of bone,

Fra time thy heiris harts bin from the gone.

"The hearts of thy lords," or "nobles." The meaning of the phrase appears from what the learned Mr Strutt has said, when speaking of the King of Christmas, Lord of Murade, &c.

"The dignified persons above-mentioned were, I presume, upon an equal footing with the King of the Bean, whose reign commenced on the Vigil of the Epiphany, or upon the day itself. We read that some time back it was a common Christmas gambol in both our universities, and continued at the commencement of the last century, to be usual in other places, to give the name of king or queen to that person whose extraordinary good luck it was to hit upon that part of a divided cake, which was honoured above the others by having a bean in it." Bourne's Antiq. Vulg. chap. xvii. I will not pretend to say in ancient times, for the title is by no means of recent date, that the election of this monarch depended entirely upon the decision of fortune; the words of an old kalendar belonging to the Romish church seem to favour a contrary opinion; they are to this effect:

"On the fifth of January, the vigil of the Epiphany, the Kings of the Bean are created (Reges Fabis creatur;) and on the sixth of the feast of the kings shall be held, and also of the queen; and let the banqueting be continued for many days. At court, in the eighth year of Edward the Third, this majestic title was conferred upon one of the king's minstrels, as we find by an entry in a computus so dated, which states that sixty shillings were given by the king, upon the day of Epiphany, to Regan the trumpeter and his associates, the court minstrels, in the name of the King of the Bean, in nomine Regis de Fabba." Sports and Pastimes, pp. 255, 256.

Moresin, however, gives another reason for the denomination. As this election referred to the three wise men, or kings of the East, as the church of Rome has considered them, the person elected, he says, "was called King of the Bean, having his name from the lot"? Deprav. Relig. p. 143. Brand seems to adopt this idea; referring also, in confirmation of it, to the observation made in the ancient calendar already quoted ; Reges Fabis creatur. This, however, he renders differently; "Kings are created by Beans," as if beans had been used as lots on this occasion. V. Brand's Pop. Antiq. Observ. on ch. 17.

Sometimes a denarius, or silver penny, was baked in the twelfth-cake, instead of a bean. The consequence of finding it was the same.

A similar custom prevails in the South of S. We find an allusion to it in the following lines.
BAN

To spice their fortune, 'mang the dough
The luckie fardin's put in:

The scones ilk ane eats fast enough.
Like onie hungrie glutton.

Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 28.

"This is a favourite custom. A small lump of dough, from which the [New-year] cakes have been taken, is reserved; and in it a small coin, usually a farthing, is put. The dough is then rolled thin, and cut into small round scones, which, when fired, are handed round the company. Not a moment must be lost in eating them; it being of vast importance to get the scone with the hidden treasure, as it is believed, that happy person shall first taste the sweets of matrimonial felicity." Ibid. N.

BANERER, s. A standard-bearer; more properly, one
however, the banrente was more honourable than the baron.

But only ten were required of a banneret. In Scotland, who had not more than thirteen feudal soldiers under him.

As alswa the superstitious observers of the festival days of the Saints, surnames named their Patrones, quhair there is na publicke Faires and Mercheters, setters out of Bane-fyers, singingers of Carrales, within and about Kirkes, and of sik vthers superstitionis and Papistical rites."

Acts Ji. VI. 1581. c. 104. Murray. V. BAIL, BAYLE-FYRE.

Thus, it does not merely signify "the lord of a standard," according to some writers, carries the badge of a duke or leader; and, according to Phorus, i.e. dominus bandae sive praecipui signi; Kilian.

Saints-Bankers.

The name Banneret, v. baron, ... is the only word in the original, it seems unimportant, and implying inferiority, intimates that he on whom it was conferred, although he appeared under his own standard, had one inferior to the term, wrayse and lift vp ane Baner, with ane companie of men of weir, either horse-men, or footmen, quhilk is nocht lestum to ony Earle or Barroune, without the Kings special licence, asked and obtained to that effect." De Verb. Sign. vo. Banrentes.

The reason of the difference, as to the degree of dignity attached to the rank of Banneret in the two kingdoms, may have been, that a greater number of knights of this description had been created by the kings of England than by those of Scotland. This might perhaps be accounted for, from their greater intercourse with the continent, where the spirit of chivalry so much prevailed in all its forms. It must be observed, however, that Grose gives a different account of the number of vassals requisite to give a title to the rank of banneret. He quotes father Daniel as mentioning two regulations respecting this. According to the one, it was necessary to bring into the field, "twenty-five men at arms, each attended by two horsemen, in all amounting to seventy-five men"; according to the other, "at least fifty men at arms, accompanied as before, making together one hundred and fifty men." Milit. Hist. i. 180.

BANERMAN, s. Standard-bearer.

"At last quhen he wes cumyng to Spay, & fand his ennies
Dogs barked, and the lads frae hand
To change place with impetuosity;

Was the banner man
My skin can sha' the marks;

Ramsay's Poems, vi. 669, MS.

The barons were only represented in Parliament by commissioners; but the banrentes were warned by the king's special precept to give personal attendance, in the same manner as the temporal lords and dignitaries of the church. V. Banrente. Skene mentions another proof of this superiority. The Banrentes had "power or privilege granted to them be the King, to rayse and lift vp ane Baner, with ane companie of men of weir, either horse-men, or footmen, quhilk is nocht lestum to ony Earle or Barroune, without the Kings special licence, asked and obtained to that effect." De Verb. Sign. vo. Banrentes.

The verb bang, in E. signifies to beat; Isl. bang-a, id. Dr. Johnson, however, who is often very unhappy in his etymorous, derives it from Belg. vengelen, which is only a derivative, cor. in its form. Isl. bang-a is itself derived from ban-a, pukare, percuss; whence also Su.G. bonka, id. and baengel, a staff, a cudgel.
The verb, as here used, is more immediately allied to Su.G. baang, tumult, violence, which irre indeed traces to Isl. bang-d, percutere. For a tumult suggests the idea, both of violence, and of rapidity in operation.

**To Bang out, v. a.** To draw out hastily, S.

Then I'll bang out my beggar dish, And stop it fou of meal.  
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 143.

**To Bang, v. a.** To beat; to overcome; to surpass. S.

This word might seem analogous to Su.G. baangtyrig, contumacious, from bang, tumultus, and styg, ferox. But it is formed, I suspect, rather by the termination ster, q. v. From the more primitive v. Isl. ban-a, to strike, also to kill, some nouns have been formed, which are allied in signification; as banastyg, agog, wrestling, playing for a prize, bananmadr, percussor, auctor caedia, a striker, one who commits slaughter.

**To Bangister-swipe, v. n.** To cozen; to deceive by artful means.

**Bangie, adj.** Huffish; pettish; irritable.  
S.  
BAN

**Bang-rape, s.** A rope used by thieves to carry off corn. S.

**Bangsome, adj.** Quarrelsome.  
S.

**Bangstrie, s.** Strength of hand; violence to another in his person or property.

— "Persons wrangoulis intrusing themselves in the rowmes and possessiones of utheris, be bangstrie and force, being atogidder unresponsal themselves, maintenis their possession thereof." Actus XI. VI. 1594, c. 217. Ed. Murray.

This term is evidently derived from bangster.

**Bang-the-beggar, s.** A strong staff; a powerful rung; humorously transferred to a constable. S.

**Bangnue, s.** Bustle about something trivial. S.

**Bangrel, s.** An ill-natured, ungovernable woman. S.

**Banyel, s.** A slovenly, idle fellow; a bundle. S.

**To Banyel, v. a.** To bangard backwards and forwards. S.

**Bani.** Mantillus of Banis; some kind of mantle. S.

**Bankers, s. pl.**

The King to souper is set, served in hall,  
Under a siller of silke, dayntly dight;  
With al worshipp, and wele, mewith the walie;  
Briddes branden, and brad, in bankers bright.  
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. i. 1

This, I apprehend, should be on bankers. It is most probably the same word with Bancourts, q. v. V. also Briddes.

**Banker, s.** A bench-cloth or carpet. S.

**Banker, s.** One who buys corn sold by auction. S.

**Banking-crop, s.** The crop bought or sold by auction. S.

**Bankrout, s.** A bankrupt.

"In Latine. Cedere bonis, quibilib is most commonly vsed amongst merchandes, to make Bank-rout, Bankrupt, or Bank-rompe; because the doer thereof, as it were, breaks his bank, stall or seat, quhilk he used his traffique of before."  
Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Dyour, Dyour. Fr. banqueurout, Ital. bancorotto, Teut. bancrote, id. This word was borrowed from the Italians. As they formerly did business in a public place, and had coffers in which they counted their money, when any of the merchants found his affairs in disorder, and returned not to the place of business, it was said that his bonco, or coffor was roto, broken, from Lat. ruptus; Dict. Trev.

**Bankset, adj.** Full of little eminences and acclivities. S.

**Bankure, s.** The covering of a seat, stool, or bench. S.

**Banna, Banno, s.** V. Bannock. S.

**Banna-rack, s.** The wooden frame before which bangsters are put to be toasted, when taken from the gantelop, inflicted by boys for breaking the rules of their game. Perhaps bonnet of steel, bonnet de fer or skull-cap. S.

**Nuikit Bannet.** The square cap worn by the Romish clergy. S.

**Bannet-fire, s.** A punishment, similar to running the gantelop, inflicted by boys for breaking the rules of their game. S.

**Bannet-fluke, s.** The turbot; so called from resembling a bonnet. S.

**Bannister, s.** One of the rails of a stair; sometimes the hand-rail. S.

**Bannock, Bonnock, s.** A sort of cake. The bannock is however in S. more properly distinguished from the cake; as the dough, of which the former is made, is more wet when it is baked. It is also toasted on a girdle; whereas cakes are generally toasted be-
fore the fire, after having been laid for sometime on a girdle, or on a gridiron. S. A. Bor. Bannock, as described by Ray, "is an oatcake kneaded with water only, and baked in the embers." See Sup.

The latter definition corresponds to the explanation given of the term by Nimmo. "This brook [Bannock-burn] is said to have derived its name from a custom, of old much practised in Scotland, viz. that of toasting their bread under ashes; the cakes so prepared were called bannocks, and sundry milns having been early erected upon that stream to grind the grain of which that bread is composed, gave rise to the name." Hist. of Stirlingshire, p. 441, 442.

Thir ear coffes that sailis oure sone And thretty sum about ane pak, With baie blew bonnattis and hobheld schone, And beir bannokiis with thame thay tak.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171. st. 4.

And thare will be lang-kail and pottage, And bannocks of barleymeal.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 208, 209.

It may be observed that this is still the most general use of the word, bear-bannocks, i.e. bannocks made of barley-meal. S.

Ir. bunna, a cake, Lhuyd, boinseog, a cake or bannock, Obrien; Gael. bonnach.

Bannock, s. One of the thirлаг duties exacted at a mill. S. Bannock-every, s. Fastrins-even, or Shrove Tuesday. S. Bannock-fluke, s. The name given to what is said to be the genuine turbot; that commonly so called being but a small, bony fish; its flatness, abundance, and cheapness, have given it this name from a custom, of old much practised in Scotland, viz. when he, who retains, a good appetite, complains of want of food, &c., the word bannock is used in some parts of E. See Sup.

It occurs in a foolish Envoy.

Tak tent, and prent the wordis In tillthis bill, with will tham still to face, Quililikis ar nocht skar, to bar on far fra bowrdis, Bot leale, bot feale, may haell avaell thy Grace.

Morison's Poems, pp. 177, 178. V. HIVE-D.

It is most probably denominated from its flat form.

Bannock-hive, s. Corpelun, induced by eating plentifully.

When he, who retains a good appetite, complains of want of health, especially of any thing that might indicate a dropical habit, it is sometimes sarcastically said, that he seems to have the bannock-kies, S.; from bannock and kies, swelling. How great's my joy! its sure beyond compare! To see you look sae hale, sae plump an' square. However ithers at the sea may thrive, Ye've been nae stranger to the bannock hive.

Bannock-stick, s. A wooden instrument for rolling out bannocks.

BANRENT, s. Banneter.

In the tywe of Arthur, as trew men we tald, The king turnt on ane tyde towar Tuskane, With bannenteris, baronis, and bernis full bald, Biggast of bane and blude, bred in Britane.

Gwanz and Gell. i. 1.

"All Bischopis, Abbottiis, Pryouris, Dukis, Erbis, Lordis of Parliament, and Bannenteris, the quhilkis the King will be ressaunt and summond to Counsil, and Parliament be his special precept." ActsJa. 1. A. 1427, c. 112. Edit. 1566. V. Baneret.

BANSEL, s. What is given for good luck. Syn. Hansel. S.

BASTICKLE, s. The three-spined stickleback; a fish, S. Orkney; in some parts of S. bastickle. See Sup.

"The three-spined stickleback, (gasterosteus aculeatus, Lin. Syst.), which we distinguish by the name of bastickle, is found in every small running brook or loch that has any communication with any piece of fresh water." Barry's Orkney, p. 289.

From Willoughby it would appear, that the name bastickle is used in some parts of E.
BAR

Arms barblyt braid signifies, arms well barbed.
Fr. barbelé, id. Fleche barbelée, a barbed arrow.

BARBOUR'S KNYF. The ancient name of a razor. S.
To BARBULYIE, v. a. To disorder; to trouble. See S.
— Every thing apparit twae
To my barbuleit brain.

BARDACH, adj. Stout; fearless; positive.
BARDY, adj. Perplexity; quandary. *S.
BARBULYIE, s. Trappings of horses; the same with Bar-
dynys. S.

BARDYNGIS, s. pl. Trappings of horses.
"At last be comynng of Welchemen & Corn wal, sa huge noisy re"ird & sorne of bells that hang on their bar-
dynys, that the enemies war affrayt, and finaly put to flycht." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 22. b. This is evidently of the same signification with Bardin, q. v.

BARDIS, s. pi. To barde van peerden, phalerae, Fr.

BARRE, BARE, adj. A gelded cat; Ang.
BARDINESS, s. Pertulian forwardness; pertness and iras-
cibility, as manifested in conversation. S.

BARFIE, adj. Barefooted. Barefoot-brod, Barefit-kail, s. Broth made with a little butter, without any meat having been boiled in it. V. Muslin-kail, Lentynye-kail. S.
To BARGANE, v. n. To fight; to contend. See Sup.

W. Wallace, he said, it prochys ner the nycht,
We sail be ix houris to morn.

BARRO, v. a. A dispute. This term is generally appropriated to female petulance.
A maid of sense be sure to wale,
Who times her words with easy care:—
But shun the pert and bardy dame,
Whose words run swiftly void of sense;
A stranger she to wit and shame,
And always sure to give offence.
It sometimes expresses the bitterness of a cur.
I was a bardy tyk and bauld.—Watson's Coll. i. 69.
It can scarcely be doubted that this word is nearly allied to Is. barda, pugnax, bardaging, Su. bardaga, praelium, from baer-fa, to fight; pret. barda-er. For it retains the original idea, with this difference only, that what primarily re-
pected the hands is now transferred to the tongue, a member not less unruly. If I mistake not, it is still occasionally ap-
plied in its primary sense to a dog, as denoting that he is stanch in fight. This is probably implied in the line above quoted; especially as bardy is conjoined with bauld. Hence,
BARLY, adv. Boldly; with intrepidity.
They, bardy, and bardy,
"End, fair'd home or foreign foe;"
Though often forfoughten,
They never grudg'd the blow.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 64.

2. Perty; S. V. BARDACH.
BARDE, s. A gelded cat; Ang.
BARDY, adj. Boldly; with intrepidity.
Fac'd home or foreign foe;
They never grudg'd the blow.

BARD, v. a. To fight; pret.
BARD, a. Pertly; S. V. BARDACH.
BARDINESS, s. Pertulian forwardness; pertness and iras-
cibility, as manifested in conversation. S.

BARREY, adj. Barefooted. Barefoot-brod, Barefit-kail, s. Broth made with a little butter, without any meat having been boiled in it. V. Muslin-kail, Lentynye-kail. S.
To BARGANE, v. n. To fight; to contend. See Sup.

Wallace, he said, it prochys ner the nycht,
We sail be ix houris to morn.

BARRO, v. a. A dispute. This term is generally appropriated to female petulance.
A maid of sense be sure to wale,
Who times her words with easy care:—
But shun the pert and bardy dame,
Whose words run swiftly void of sense;
A stranger she to wit and shame,
And always sure to give offence.
It sometimes expresses the bitterness of a cur.
I was a bardy tyk and bauld.—Watson's Coll. i. 69.
It can scarcely be doubted that this word is nearly allied to Is. barda, pugnax, bardaging, Su. bardaga, praelium, from baer-fa, to fight; pret. barda-er. For it retains the original idea, with this difference only, that what primarily re-
pected the hands is now transferred to the tongue, a member not less unruly. If I mistake not, it is still occasionally ap-
plied in its primary sense to a dog, as denoting that he is stanch in fight. This is probably implied in the line above quoted; especially as bardy is conjoined with bauld. Hence,
BAR

Ha, lugeing land, battal thou vs portendis,
Quod my father Anchises, for as, weil kend is,
Horsis are dressit for the bargane tele syis
Were and debait thy steidis signis.

Doug. Virgil, 86, 33.

Su.G. bardaga, Isl. bardagi, praelatur. V. the verb.

BARGANER, s. A fighter; a bully.

Than Yre com on with sturt and stryfe;
His hand wes ay upon his knyfe,
He branide lyke a beir.

Bostaris, bragaris, and barganeris,
Effir him passit into pairs,
All bodin in fair of weir.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 28. st. 4.

i. e. after Yre, here personified.

BARGANYNG, s. Fighting.

This Eneas, wyth lyddous barganyng,
In Itale thrwart pepill sail doun thring.

Doug. Virgil, 21, 9.

He thoct weill he was worth na seyle,
That mychyt of nane anoyis feyle;
And als for till escheve gret thingis,
And hard trewalys, and barganyngis.

That suld ger his price dowblyt be.—Barbour, i. 306, MS.

Words of this form are evidently verbal nouns, resembling
the gerund in Lat., as ing man, one given to
makes shoone otherwaies than the law permittes; that is to
away by the wind. It may be observed, however, that, ac­
reference to trees casting their bark, and to its being carried
barking and fleeing;

They make shoone, buites, and other graith, before
say, of lether quhere the home and the eare are of ane like
the alarm given.

It would be fully as natural to view it in
thus denominated, because the

The lether is
encrusted with dirt.

V. a.

To clot; to become hard; used
with respect to any substance that hath been in
a liquid state, as blood or mire; S. See Sup.

The part. occurs as to both in Douglas.
He vmphithe after the cart was rent
With barknyt blude, and powder.—Virgil, 48, 3.

Rudd. derives this from bark, “which cloathes the tree,
and is generally very hard.” I cannot substitute any thing better.

BARKIT, part. pa.

Clotted; hardened; barkit wi' dirt,
encrusted with dirt.

S.
BARLEY, s. A term used in the games of children, when a truce is demanded; S.

I have been sometimes inclined to think, that this exclamation might originally have a reference to Barlane, bylaw, q. v. Germ. bauerlag, as if the person claimed the benefit of the laws known by this designation. But perhaps it is more natural to view the word as originating from Fr. Parlez, whence E. Parley.

BARLEY-BOX, s. A small box of a cylindrical or barrel form, made as a toy for children. See Sup.

BARLEY-MEN. V. Burlaw.

BARLEY-SICK, adj. Intoxicated; sick from too much of the barley-bree.

BARLEY-SICKNESS, s. Intoxication.

BARLICHOOD, s. A fit of obstinacy, or violent ill humour. Sometimes Barleyhood. See Sup.

Instead then of lang days of sweet delyte,
Ac day be dumb, and a' the rest he'll flyte:
And may be, in his barlichoods, ne'er stick
To lend his loving wife a loundering lick.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 79.

In Gl. Rams. the term is expl. as if the perverse humour, expressed by it, were occasioned by the use of barley or malt, when reduced to a beverage; “ a fit of drunken angry passion.” I find barlick mood used as synon.

—Hame the husband comes just roarin' fu’;
Nor can she please him in his barlick mood;
He cooks his hand and gis his wife a thud.

Morton's Poems, p. 151.

I have sometimes been disposed to view the first part of the term as formed from A. S. ber, urus, and lice similis, q. resembling a bear, savage, brutal.

BARLING, s. A firepole. S.

BARL, s. Yeast. S.

To BARM, v. n. To fret; to fume; to wax wroth. S.

BARME HORS.

Thare deyde Schyre Jhone than the Mowbray:
And Alysawdye the Brws wes tane.
Bot the Ballyol his gat is gane
And Alysawndyre the Brws wes tane.

Morison's Poems, ii. 79.

“ Q. if a horse used to carry barm (yest), or a small sorry horse?” Gl. Wynt. “ Probably it is a derivative from Su.G. Germ, bar, nudus; espec. as the common epithet for a horse without a saddle, is bare-backit; S."

I find that the explanation given above exactly agrees with the circumstances stated by Hume of Godscroft, and conclude that the word must formerly have been used in the same sense in the South of S.

“ He escaped very narrowly, being half naked, (not having leisure to put on his cloaths,) and riding upon a barme horse unsaddled, and unbridled, till he came to Carlile.” Hist. Doug. p. 65.

BARMY, adj. 1. Volatile; giddy; a metaph. sense. Hope puts that haist into your heid,
Qhillik boyis your barmy brain;
Howbeit fulis hast cums huly sped,
Fair hechts will mak fulis fain.

Cherrie and Stae, st. 92.

2. Passionate; choleric. “ A barmy quean,” a passionate woman; S.

BARMY-BRAINED, adj. Volatile; giddy. S.

BARMING, s. Interest arising from money. S.

BARMKYN, Bermkyn, s. The rampart or outermost fortification of a castle; also, an aperture for musketry. See Sup.

Fehew him self lap rudly fra the hycht,
Through all the fyr can on the barmkyn lycht.
With a gud suerd Wallace strak off his hed.

Wallace, viii. 1067.

Rudd derives it, in his Addenda, from Norm. Fr. barry-con, Fr. barbacane; Ital. barbarca, propugnaculum antemurale. Bullet deduces barbacana from Celt. bar, before, and bach, an enclosure, bache, to enclose. If not a corr. of barbycan, it may be from Teut. bar, barm, berm, a mound or rampart; and perhaps, kin, a mark of diminution.

BARNAGE, s. 1. Barons or noblemen, collectively viewed.

Edouard Langschankis had now begun hys wer
Apostl Gualtome, fell awfull in effect.—
Fra tyme that he had semblit his barnage,
And hord tell weyle Scotland stude in sic cace,
He thocht till hym to mak it playn conquere.

Wallace, i. 58. MS.

O fader, suffir the fey Troyiane barnage,
To seik agane, quhat hard myschance befallis,
To Troy or Ilioun with thare brokin wallis.


2. A military company; including both chieflains and followers.

Alhale the barnage flokis furth attains,
Left vode the toun, and streeth wyth waisty wanis.

Douglas, Virgil, 425, 44.

Douglas, as Junius has observed, uses this term for militia, agmen, phalanges, and turmae in the original. The same learned writer says, that Douglas seems to have viewed this word as derived from barn, sober, probe, as where Virgil uses probes, we find barnage in the version.

Doun beting war the barnage of Archiades.

Douglas, Virgil, 331, 46.
2. An enclosure made of felled trees, for the defence of armed men.

Off hewyn temyr in haist he gert thain tak
Sillys off ayk, and a stark forres mak,
At a foyr froute, fast in the forest syd
A full gret strenth, quhan thai purpout to bid;

BAR

BARNAT. Our barnat land has byen our set with wer,
With Saxonis blud that dos wa mekil der:
Slyrn our eldris, distrooyt our rychtwys blud,
Waisty our realm off gold and other gud.

Wallace, ix. 366. MS.

In edit. 1648, and in posterior editions, barran is the word used. But the Minstrel would hardly pay so poor a compliment to his country. In MS. it is barrat, which seems to mean maine, from barn, a child.

In Germ., nouns are sometimes formed from verbs, and abstracts from substantives, by the termination at; as monat, month, from mon, moon; heimat, country, from heim, home; zeirat, an ornament, from zeir-en, to adorn.

Heit is also a termination very much in use, denoting quality, condition; and corresponding with A. S. had, instead of which, hood is used in modern E., and heid, heila, in S. and Belg.

Barnat therefore seems equivalent to bairheid, barnheid, q. v.

BARN-DOOR FOWL, s. A dunghill fowl. S.

BARNE, s. One who labours in the barns.

BARNE, s. *A dunghill fowl.

BARNAT. S.

In this sense it is used in Lybeaus Disconus.

This word, which is overlooked by Rudd. should, I suspect, be barnes, the nobility, or barons," Cotgr.

BARNE, s. A child. V. BAIN.

BARNEHEID, s. Childhood; also, Childishness. V.

BAIN.

BARNEIGE, BARNAGE, s. Childhood.

BARNE, s. Of Eolus north blastis haund na drede,
The sulye spred his brade bosum on brede,
Zephyrus confortabil inspiration
For till ressaue law in hir barn adoun.


This word, which is overlooked by Rudd. should, I suspect, be barnes, bosom or lap, as synon, with bosum, v. 24.

In this sense it is used in Lybeaus Discous.

That onn heldyn hys barmy
A mayde yclepeyn hys ayns,
As bryght as blosse on breere....Ritsun's E. M. R. ii. 25.

It occurs also in Chaucer.


BARNY, s. Abbrev. of the name Barnaby or Barnabas.

BARNMAN, BARNESMAN, s. One who labours in the barn.

BARN-BREAKING, s. A mischievous trick; an idle frolic.

BARNYARD, BARNYARD, s. An enclosure adjoining the barn, in which grain or straw is stacked.

BARNYARD BEAUTY, s. A buxum, fresh-coloured girl.

BARRACE, BARRAS, BARRES, BARROWIS, s. 1. A barrier; an outwork at the gate of a castle.

The Inglis ischeyd to ma debate
To thaire barras, and fautcht fast;
Bot thai war dreyyn in at the last.

Wyntoun, viii. 31. 135.

2. An enclosure made of felled trees, for the defence of armed men.

Off hewyn temyr in haist he gert thain tak
Slyrn off ayk, and a stark forres mak,
At a foyr froute, fast in the forest syd
A full gret strenth, quhan thai purpout to bid;

BARRAT, s. Grief; vexation; trouble.

And other bernys, for barrat, blakynnit their ble:
Braithly bundin in bail, their breisit war blent.

Gawin and Gol. iv. st. 11.

Dunbar, describing the effects of drunkenness, says; Qnihvik brews rict meltke barrat to thy bryd.

Evergreen, ii. 57. st. 18.

Because the word brews is here used, although evidently
B A R

in a metaphorical sense, Ramsay, with surprising inadvertence, renders barret a "sort of liquor."

Su.G. Isl. baratta, praelatum. Thre derives this from baer-ia, pugnare, combined with aegae, atto, which, he says, among other senses, has that of contende; vo. Baeria. The Ital. retains baratta, in the same sense, as a remnant of the Gothic.

BARRATRIE, s. A species of simony; or, as defined by Erskine, "The crime of clerks, through whom, it was said, no money out of the revenues of the Church went, except by purchase from the See of Rome with money." Inst. B. 4. T. 4. § 30.

"Gif awit-nakins Barratris, fra it be kend with sufficient & gude document, that he vnderly the statute maid agane that beis conuict of barrature, that is now outwith the Realme, and that this statute be not allanerlie extendit to thame that dois barratrie in tymes to come, but als to thame outwith the Realme now, that beis conuict of barratrie." J. A. 1427. c. 119, edit. 1569.

The person chargeable with this crime was called barratour.

"And als the king forbiddis, that any of his lieges send any expenss til ony barratour, that is now outwith the Realme, or gif thame help or fauoure, in quhat dege that ever they atte to, quhill they com againe in the Realme, under the pane of the breking of the Act of Parliament."

Ibid.

Erskine mentions L. B. baratia as denoting the crime of exchanging justice for money; and derives it from Ital. barattare, to trick or barter. The origin seems rather O. Fr. barat, deceit, barat-er, to cheat, baralewe, a deceiver; Arm. barat, barad, fraud, proditor; barater, proditor.

BARRIE, adj. Harsh; stern; unfeeling; cruel.

BARRICHFD', adj. A deceiver; Arm.

BARRITRICE, s. A kind of half-petticoat, or swaddling cloth.

BARRISON, v. a.

BARRIST, s.

BARRITROES, V. Ferraris.

BARRLE-FERRARIS. V. Ferraris.

BARRLE-FEVERS, S pl. A term used, by the vulgar, to denote the disorder produced in the body by immoderate drinking, S. The Dutch have a similar denotation; helder-hoarts, the cellar-ague.

BARRIE, s. A kind of half-petticoat, or swaddling cloth of flannel, in which the legs of an infant are wrapped for defending them from the cold, S.; perhaps from A. S. Su.G. bar, nudus, because it goes next to the body; a woman's under-petticoat. See Sup.

BARRITCHFU', adj. Harsh; stern; unfeeling; cruel. S.

To BARRY, v. a. To borrow.

S.

BARROWMAN, s. One who carrieth stones, mortar, &c. to masons on a hand-barrow.

S.

BARROWSTEEL, s. Equal co-operation.

S.

BARROW-TRAM, s. The limb of a hand-barrow; applied jocularly to a raw-boned, awkward-looking person.

S.

BARS, s. A grate; q. ribs of iron.

S.

BARG-STATEN, s. One of the upright stones in which the ribs of a grate are fixed.

S.

BARSK, adj. Harsh; husky. V. BASK.

S.

BARTANIE, s. Great Britain.

Than wald sum reuth within yow rest
For saik of hir, fairest and best,
In Bartenie syn hir tyme began.

Maitland Poems, p. 120.

— All the clain in France and Bartenie
Wald not be to hir leg a gartane.

Barnasteane Poems, 147, st. 7.

Lord Hailes understands Bartenie as meant; but this is written Bartenie, q. v. His mistake is evident from another passage in the same poem, st. 10.

Worthe King Arthour and Gwane,
And mony a bawild berne of Bartenie,
Ar deid, and in the weiris ar slane,
Sen I cowlid weild a speir.

71

B A S

This is merely a corr. of Britain, in the same manner as the name of the castle, anciently called Dumburton, was afterwards changed to Dumbarton, Dumbarton. I shall not enter into any discussion on the origin of the name Britain. As the Greeks called it Britaine, Bochart views the term as derived from two Phenician or Syriac words, Barthau-uranie, the land of Tin. Geography, Sec. P. ii. Lib. i. c. 39. Gen. Vallancey gives it as Ir. Brit-tan, having the same meaning.

Pref. to Prospectus, lxvi.

BARTANYE, BERTANYE, s. Brittany.

"Quhen Swetonius had dantit the Ile of Man in this maner, he was aduyntyst that France was rebellit. And thairefor to peacyfy this trubyll he pullyt vp salis and arnyit in Bartenye." Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 4.

"Sone after his coronation he past in Bartenye, & left behynd hym his gud fader Dioneth with ane legion of pepyl to gourein Britane." Ibid. B. vii. c. 12. Armoricam Provinciam, Boeth.

Bertonariz and Bertyaniariz, denote the inhabitants of Bretagne.

BARTANYE, BERTANYE, with sic importably affiction, that they wer randerit to his dominion." Ibid.

BARTANE CLATH. Perhaps cloth of Britain, or Bretagne. See Sup.

BARTENYIE. Bartenyie falcones. Perhaps artillery made in Brittany.

S.

BARTILL-DAY, s.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTIR, s.

BARTIR, v. a.

BARTIZAN, BARTISENE, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.

BARTILL-DAY, S.
BASTIES, BASTISH, BASTANT, BASSINAT, S. Some kind offish. BASTAILYIE, BAST, pret. adj. BASSNYT, BASSIN, S. A part. pa. BASSEN'D, BASSE FEE. Base fee, a tenant in English law. BASSEN'T, BASNET, BASNETIS, BASK, arf;'. Very dry. A part. pa. BASSIL, BASSIE, BASSY, BASSANET, BASNET, deuisit. Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 9. Propugnaculis, Boeth. in this sense. Bassils, bossa, byssa, bast, beat-an, bat. S. A boss, byss, bat; company,reiben the alms given them. L. B. basses, bos, bason. The Fr. word is used to denote a bowl in which the wine is served. It seems more nearly allied to Fr. bassin. See Sup. Basnetis, Bask, bast, Baste; a blockhouse. S. Some kind of ropes that probably was used for packing bales of goods; or the bark of lime-tree, of which packing mats are made; or the word Bastel, a fortress, principally meant for securing prisoners, S. A. Bastoise, Bastel, s. A fortress, principally meant for securing prisoners, S. A. Bastile, Bastel, s. A fortress, principally meant for securing prisoners, S. A. The last mentioned vestige of feudal antiquity was that of the bastiles. Those prisons, having a Norman name, denote their introduction, or their more frequent erection, by the conquerors. They were more numerous on the marches of the borders than any where else, for obvious reasons, and they were also much stronger. These edifices not only served the purposes of prisons, but—taken together with the castles or tower-houses of the chieftains, near which they always stood—they constituted a chain of fortresses, running partly on Whittadder and on Blackadder banks, from almost the one end of the county to the other. Thus, we can reckon a line of them at short distances, in this neighbourhood, viz. Kello-bastel, in Edrom parish; the Bastel hills here; Foulsten-bastel, &c. P. Chirnside, Berw. Statist. Acc. xiv. 35, 37. This is radically the same with Bastailie, and perhaps merely an abbrev. of it. Bastoun, S. Heavy staff; baton. — Quba best on fute can ryn lat se; — Or like ane douchty campion in to fycht With bustuous bastoun darren stryffe, or mais. Doug. Virgil, 129, 39. Fr. baston, baton. id. Bat, s. A staple; a loop of iron; S. To Bat, v. a. To strike; to beat. S. Bat, s. A blow on the side of the head. S. Bat, s. Condition; as, About the auld bat; in an ordinary state. About a bat; upon a par. S. Bat, s. A holme; a river island. V. Ana. S. Bataill, Bataill, s. I. Order of battle; battle array. And in bataill, in guid aray, Befor Sanct Jhonystoun com thai, And bad Schyr Amery isch to fycht. Barbour, i. 249. MS. 2. A division of an army; battalion. See Sup. — Scalfdis, leddris and couering, Pikys, howis, and with staff slyng, To ilk lord, and his bataill, Wes ordanyt, qhaur he suld assaill. Barbour, xii. 345. MS. 3. It seems also to signify, military equipment. Quhan he wald our folk assaill, Durst nane of Walis in bataille ride, Na yhet fra ewyn fell abyd Castell or wallyt tome with in, That he ne suld lyff and lymmis tyne. Barbour, i. 105. MS. Fr. bataille, order of battle; also, a squadron, battalion, or part of an army. Wachter views Germ. batten, caedere, as the root of batailla, which he calls a Burgundian word; A. S. beat-an, id. Bait, s. A crew; a gang of the same kidney. S. Batchesmar Coal, s. A species of dead coal, which appears white in the fire. V. Gaist, sense S. S. Bate, Bait, s. Boat. — He, with few men, in a bate Wes fayne for till hald hame his gate. Barbour, xiii. 645, MS. Bot thar about na bate fand thai That mycht thaim our the wair her. Barbour, iii. 408, MS. A. S., Alen. Isl. Su.G. bat; C. B., fr., bat, id. Bathe, Bainth, Bait, Baid, adj. Both. Thus said seco, and anone therwith beath tway Gan walkin futh throw out the derr way. Doug. Virgil, 187, 5.
It is sometimes applied by our old writers, as Mr. Macpherson observes, to more than two.

**Bathe** s. sword, crown, and rynge,

Fra this Saxon, that he made kyng.

Halily fra hym he tuk thare—Wytton, viii. 12. 23.

In Angius it is pronounced bòid, or with a kind of half-sound between d and t; as are shailth, paith, (a path-way) and most other words of a similar termination.

Moes, G. ba, bai, bagoth; A. S. ba, ba tua, buta; Alem. besla; bodu, beidu; Isl. Su. G. bade; Dan. baade; Germ. beide; Belg. baud.

To **batter**, Badder, v. a. To fatigue by ceaseless prating, or by impertinent remonstrances. S.

**bather, badder, batie, bawty**, S. pi.

**Bats**, s. pi.

**Batrons**, To s. Banon, 3. The common name for a hare. and most other words of a similar termination.

Pherson observes, to more than two.

Thus, in an illiberal translation of the Latin epitaph on King's old Hound, called a mere drone: he could not be compared to a cur, who is a drone; who barks, but does nothing more. It is, however, to those of a larger size, S. In the Gl. to these poems it is expl. "mastiff."

He was not with bawty lest be bite you;" Kelly.

Bat gin wi'Batie ye wil bourd,

Come back, lad, to yon place;

Batie-bum; batie-bummil, 3. The common name for a hare. and most other words of a similar termination.

Thus, in an illiberal translation of the Latin epitaph on King's old Hound, called a mere drone: who barks, but does nothing more. It is, however, to those of a larger size, S. In the Gl. to these poems it is expl. "mastiff."

He was na batie,CHR. Kirk.

Heich Hutchoun, with ane hissil ryss,

Bot than am I comptit ane

With pacience richt ferme I wald overcum,

To show with mony crakiss,

To lay a stone so as to make it incline to one side; or to hew it obliquely; a term used in masonry; to give a wall, in building it, an inclination inwards, S.

This is only an active sense of the E. v. given by Johnson, but omitted in the abridgement of his work.Fr. batere, Ital. battere, to strike; also, to fight. Fr. bat, bata, a baton, a mace, such as was anciently used in battle. It may, however, be an error of an early transcriber for batai, c. battle-axe.

**Battalogue**, adj. Brave in fight. S.

**Battar-ax**, s. Battle-axe.

This to correct, they shew with mony crakkis, But littil effect of speir or batar-az.

**Battary**, s. A small cannon. V. Battart.

**Batter**, s. To paste; to cause one body to adhere to another by means of a viscous substance, S.

**Batter**, s. A glutinous substance, used for producing adhesion; paste; S. See Sup.

To Bater, s. a. To lay a stone so as to make it incline to one side; or to hew it obliquely; a term used in masonry; to give a wall, in building it, an inclination inwards, S.

This is only an active sense of the E. v. given by Johnson, but omitted in the abridgement of his work. Fr. batter, to beat.

**Batter**, s. The slope given to a wall in building, by which it is made narrower from the bottom upwards, and the reverse. S.

**Batter**, s. A species of artillery. V. Battart. S.

**Battick**, s. V. Battcock. S.

**Battil gers**.

Vnto ane plesand grund cumin ar thay,

With battil gers, fresche herbis and grene swards.

This Rudd. renders, "thick, rank, like men in order of battle.” But more probably, q. battel-gers; as Teut. bottel, and bottel-boome, denote the arbutus, or wild strawberry tree.

**Battir**, s. A small cannon. V. Battart. S.

**Battir**, adj. Thick; squatt; as, a battle horse. S.

**Battle of Strae.** A bundle of straw. E. Bottle.

**To Battle Strae.** To make up straw in small parcels. S.

**Battock**, s. A tuft of grass, a spot of gravel, or order, in making the patient groan or cry out, from Teut. blairen-boar, muige. But as Teut. botte is rendered papula, which signifies a swelling with many reddish pimples that eat and spread, and blare denotes a pustule; the term blearing may be used to specify that kind of borts which produces such pimples.

Batt, s. To keep one at the bat; to keep one steady. S.

**Battaline**, s. Perhaps, a projection or veranda of stone. S.

**Battall, s.** A battalion. V. Bataill. S.

**Battalling, Battelling**, s. A battlement.

— Like ane wall thay vmsbet the yettis — Thare left hand hie abone thare hede gan hald, And oft with thare rycht hand girk the battaping wald.

**Skassement, represse, corbell, and battellingis.**


**Battalouss**, adj. Brave in fight. S.

**Battar-Ax**, s. Battle-axe.

This to correct, they shew with mony crakkis, But littil effect of speir or batar-az. Dunoar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 43. st. 8.

Fr. batte, Ital. battere, to strike; also, to fight. Fr. bat, bata, a baton, a mace, such as was anciently used in battle. It may, however, be an error of an early transcriber for batai, c. battle-axe.

**Battart**, Battard, Batters, s. A small cannon. V. Battart.


**To Batter, v. a.** To paste; to cause one body to adhere to another by means of a viscous substance, S.

**Batter**, s. A glutinous substance, used for producing adhesion; paste; S. See Sup.

To Batter, s. a. To lay a stone so as to make it incline to one side; or to hew it obliquely; a term used in masonry; to give a wall, in building it, an inclination inwards, S.

This is only an active sense of the E. v. given by Johnson, but omitted in the abridgement of his work. Fr. batter, to beat.

**Batter**, s. The slope given to a wall in building, by which it is made narrower from the bottom upwards, and the reverse. S.

**Batter**, s. A species of artillery. V. Battart. S.

**Battick**, s. V. Battcock. S.

**Battil gers**.

Vnto ane plesand grund cumin ar thay,

With battil gers, fresche herbis and grene swards.

This Rudd. renders, "thick, rank, like men in order of battle.” But more probably, q. battel-gers; as Teut. bottel, and bottel-boome, denote the arbutus, or wild strawberry tree.

**Battir**, s. A small cannon. V. Battart. S.

**Battir**, adj. Thick; squatt; as, a battle horse. S.

**Battle of Strae.** A bundle of straw. E. Bottle.

**To Battle Strae.** To make up straw in small parcels. S.

**Battock**, s. A tuft of grass, a spot of gravel, or ground of any kind, surrounded by water. S.
BAU

BATWARD, s. Boatman; literally, boatkeeper.

BAVARD, BAUCH, BAUGH, BAACH, (gutt.)

2. Not good; insufficient in whatever respect; S.

3. Applied to tools that are turned in the edge; opposed

4. Not slippery. In this sense ice is said to be

BAUCHNESS, BAUCHLY, adv.

To BAUCHLE, BAWCHYLL, BACHLE, (gutt.) BASHLE,

v. a. 1. To wrench; to distort; to put out of shape;

as, to bachel shoon, to wear shoes in so slovenly a man-

ner, as to let them fall down in the heels; to tread

them away; S.

"I did na care to stil upo' my queets, for fear o' the


Isl. bækel, luxatus, valgus (shambling) G. Andr. Bashle

is used in the same sense. S. This, however, would seem

rather allied to Fr. bossel-er, "to bruise, to make a dint in

a vessel of metal, or in a piece of plate;" Cotgr. The v.

Bau, is perhaps, merely a diminutive from the adj. bachel,

q. to use a thing contemptuously or carelessly, as being itself

of little value. See Sup.

2. To treat contemptuously or to vilify. See Sup.

Wallace lay still quhill xl days was gayu,
And five stour, bot perance saw he nayn
Bataill till haif, as thair promyss was maid.
He gert display agayne his baner braid;

Rampyhit Eduard rycht gretly of this thing.
Bawcheiltyt his seyll, blew out on that fals King.
As a tyraird; turnd bak, and tok his gait.

To Bauchle a lass; to jilt a young woman. See Sup.

BAUCHLE, BACHL, (gutt.) 1. An old shoe, used as a

slipper. S. See Sup.

2. Whatever is treated with contempt or disregard.

To mak a baucheile of anything, to use it so frequently

and familiarly, as to shew that one has no respect for

it. This language is employed, not only as to a name,

a word, a phrase, &c. but also a person. One who is

set up as the butt of a company, or a laughing stock,

is said to be made a baucheile of.

3. A mean feeble creature. See Sup.

Of a proud man, it is said, "He has na that bachel to

swear by;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 18.

To BAUCHLE, BACHLE, v. n. To shamble; to move

loosely on the hinder legs; to walk as those having

flat soles.

S.

BAUCHLING, s. Taunting; scornful, contumelious rall-

lying.

BAUCHLES, s. pl. Two pieces of wood, fixed one on

each side of a cart, without the body, to extend the

surface.

S.

BAUD, BAWD, s. A baud of whins; a quantity, or bed,

of whins growing closely together, covering a consi-

derable space.

S.

BAUDRON, s. A kindly designation for a cat.

To BAVER, v. n. To shake.

S.

To BAUF, v. n. To make a clattering noise with the

shoes in walking. V. BEFF.

S.

BAUGIE, s. An ornament; as a ring, a bracelet, &c.

Androgens crisf hene
He hint in hy, and ouer his hede can quilhume
His schinyng scheild, with his baugie tuke he,
And hang ane Gregieon swerde doun by his the.

Doug. Virgili, 52, 13.

Insigne, Virg. This is in O. E. bighe.
I haue sene seggies, quod he, in the city of London,
Beare bighes ful bright about their neckes,
And some colers of crafty werke, uncoversl they went.

P. Ploughman, Sign. A. iii. a.

Isl. baug-ur, a ring; whence baugieid-er, an oath, from

baugur, and edur, an oath, S. aeth, because it was customary,
says G. Andr. to swear solemnly by the golden ring conse-
creted to the gods; and baugskieldum, a shield, round like a
ring; Worm. Liter. Run. Teut. bagge, gemma, lapis pretio-
BAU
sus; Alem. bau; A. S. bæg; Fr. bague; Ital. bussa; L. bauca, bocca, a ring, bongia, a bracelet. In G. Ed. Saemund. bauers is derived from binug-r, curvus, beggia, curvare, flettere, to bend.

BAUK, Bawk, s. E. balk, which Johnson defines, "a great beam, such as is used in building." This is very indefinite. The bauchs, S. are the cross-beams in the roof of a house, which unite and support the rafters. A bawk was knyt all full of rapsies keyne, Sic a toowboth sen synse was neir synse. — Schir Ranald fryst to mak fewte for his land; The knycht went in, and wald na langar stand; A rymnond cord that slewyt our his bed, Hard to the bawk, and hanghty him to ded.

BAUKIE, s. To bauk, bawk, Bawk-Height, Bawk-Height, adv. To leave small strips of land unploughed. To leave small strips of land unploughed: "The Auk, (ala torda, Lin. Syst.) the same with our bauks, board used for the same purpose in baking bread. As denoting the right side of the ship, as being much more commonly used in former times. This custom, as we learn from Brand, is retained in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. "At present a party always attend here at the church gates, after a wedding, to demand of the bridegroom money for a foot-ball. This claim admits of no refusal. Coles, in his Dictionary, mentions the Ball-money, which he says was given by a new bride to her old play-fellows." Popular Antiq. p. 337.

BAW, s. 1. A ball. Driving their baws fra whin or tee, There's no nae gowfer to be seen.


BAWIE, s. The calf of the leg.

BAWAK, s. The calf of the leg.

BAWAW, s. The calf of the leg. Used as a ludicrous term for a child.

BAWAW, s. An oblique look, implying contempt or scorn.

BAY, adj. Big; strong. Ane pyk-thank in a prelots chayse, With his wawil feit, and virrok this,

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 110. Su.G. base, vir potens. If we could suppose that this term respected the colour of the hands, it might be traced to A.S. basa, beswi, of or belonging to purple; as denoting that they were so coarse and red, as to indicate the rustic work in which they had formerly been employed. But the former sense seems preferable.

Philips gives bawvin as an old E. word, signifying gross, big. Chatterton uses baysint in the sense of "large, huge;" as the "baysint elephant," the huge elephant. A. Bor. bashes, fat, swelled; Gl. Grose.

BAUTIE, adj. Guifule.


They grap it, they grip it, it greets and they grain;

They bed it, they bow it, they bind it, they brace it.

Watson's Coll. iii. 21.

Fr. bas, low. V. BLOW.

BAW, s. A. ball.

BAWBURD, BA CO, adj. Driving their bawfra whin or tee, There's no nae gowfer to be seen.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 205.

2. Money given to school-boys by a marriage company, to prevent their being maltreated. If this was withheld, the boys claimed a right to cut the bride's gown, S. The gift was thus denominated, as being designed for the purchase of a ball, most probably a foot-ball, as being much more commonly used in former times.

This custom, as we learn from Brand, is retained in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"At present a party always attend here at the church gates, after a wedding, to demand of the bridegroom money for a foot-ball. This claim admits of no refusal. Coles, in his Dictionary, mentions the Ball-money, which he says was given by a new bride to her old play-fellows." Popular Antiq. p. 337.

BAW, s. The calf of the leg.

S.

BAWAW, s. Used as a ludicrous term for a child. S.

BAWAW, s. An oblique look, implying contempt or scorn.

But she was shy, and held her head askew —

Looks at him with the baw-waw of her ee,

As dram and dorty as young miss wad be.

To country Jock, that needs wad hae a kiss,

Nolens or volens, frae the dainty miss.

Ross's Helenore, p. 82.

BAWBIE, s. A halfpenny. V. BABBIE.

BAWBREK, BAWBRICK, s. A kneading-trough, or board used for the same purpose in baking bread. S.

BAWBREK, s. A broil; a great noise, a gipsy term. S.

BAWBURD, s. The larboard, or the left side of a ship.

On bawburb fast the inner way he let slip,

And wane before the forrest schip in hy.

Doug. Virgil, 133, 12.

Rudd. derives this from Fr. bas-board, id. as starboard, he says, is from Fr. stri-bord. It is most probable, however, that both the French and we have had these terms transmitted from the Gothic. For as Isl. störmbord signifies the right side of the ship, störmbord is the left or larboard side; G. Andr. p. 226. Su.G. styrbord from styre, the helm, and bord, side: for, according to Ihre, the helm was not anciently placed behind, but on one side of the ship. Idea dicitur, quod olim gubemaculum, lateri navis affixum, ultimam ejus partem non constituit, ut docent gemmae antiquae nummique; quod olim gubemaculum, lateri navis affixum, ultimam ejus partem non constituit, ut docent gemmae antiquae nummique; vo. Bord. Su.G. bakbord is the larboard side, which he derives from bak, retro, behind, and bord, latus, the side. Sw. babbord, id. Widegren.

BAWBRURD, BAWBRET, s. The baking-board. V.

S.
BAWD, s. A hare. See Sup.

Ye little had to crack up,
Thou' ye'd cry'd, Arm you, lads!
I saw (an' shame it was to see)
You run awa' like bawds.

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 23.

This is the common name for a hare, Aberd. *Hare-soup* is also called *Bawd's brea*, i. e., broth. V. Baxe.

As Ir. and Gael. *miol* denotes a beast of whatever kind, *miol bheide* or *boide* is a hare, which seems to signify, a yellow beast, from *baithdhe*, yellow. A hare is likewise called *Pata* in both languages. Can *Badtrins*, q. v. have any affinity?

BAWDEKYN, s. Cloth of gold.

*An-othr cheyshyl he gave aliau ;
Of slyvyr the holy wattyr fate;
The styk of slyvyr he gave to that;
An ewar of slyvyr than gave he ;
Of gold bawdekynys he gave thee ;
Twa brade ewars of slyvyr brycht.*

*Wyntown*, ix. 6. 160.

Mr. Macpherson understands the term *as here signifying a bodkin, pointed instrument.* But it is undoubtedly the cloth called *bawdekyn*, Fr. *baldaquin*, *baudequin*. It is said to be of gold, because made of gold tissue. Borel defines Sw. *baudekyne*, as bearing the same sense.

V. Baxe.

BAWGIE, s. The great black and white gull.

The great black and white gull.

See Sup.

To BAWME, v. a. 1. To embalm. See Sup.

That ilk hart than, as men sayd,
Scho baumyd, and gert it be layd
In-till a cophyn of evores.—*Wyntown*, viii. 8. 18.

2. To cherish; to warm.

We sort our airis, and chesis rowaris ilk dele,
And at ane sound or coist we likit wele
We strike at nicht, and on the dry sandis
And at ane sound or coist we likit wele
Did bawme and beik oure bodyis, fete and handis.


From Fr. *em-baum-er*, to embalm. Hence transferred to fomentation, from its balsamic influence in restoring the limbs which are debated with cold or fatigue.

BAWSAND, BASSAND, BAWSINT, adj. Having a white spot in the forehead or face; a term applied to a horse, cow, &c.; brindled or streaked; S. *stupified; dused, synon.* S.

Apoun ane hors of Trace dappil gray
He raid, quhais formest feit bayth tway
Apoun ane hors of Trace dappil gray
He raid, quhais formest feit bayth tway
And this again seems extremely doubtful.


The Jews thought they durst neuer haue presumed to haue opened their mouths againe to speake of the name of Christ; for they thought they were all but silly bodies, who fled away when their master was taken, and were offended at his ignominious death.* Rollocke on the Passion, p. 575.

Teut. *bas-en*, delirare; Belg. *byse*, *byzen*, turbatus; *ver-bas-en*, to astonish, to stupify, part. *verbaasid.* Sw. *bes-a* is used to denote the state of animals so stung by insects, that they are driven hither and thither by the force of pain. Fr. *bez-er*, id. "A cow to runne up and downe holding up her tale, when the brize doth sting her;" Cotgr. V. Bumazed.

BE, prep. 1. By; as denoting the cause, agent, or instrument, S. See Sup.

Walsy enexample mycht haue bein
To yow, had ye it forow sein,
That he othir will him chasty.

The wyss men sayis he is happy.—*Barbour*, i. 121. MS.

This is the common orthography in old writings: and the word, thus written, is used in all the ordinary senses of E. *by*. Be occurs in the same sense in O. E.; A. S. id. Mr. Cooke views be, by, as formed from *byth*, the imperative of A. S. *beon*, to be. Divers. Purley, i. 402. *Byth*, however, is properly the third person sing. Fut. and Optat. Instead of *by*, *este*, *beo* and *byth* are sometimes used. But whether either of these be the root of *be*, *by*, seems extremely doubtful.

2. Towards, in composition; as *be-east*, towards the East; *be-west*, towards the West, S.

Be-west Bertane is lyand
All the landys of Irlande.—*Wyntown*, i. 13. 49.
BEA

By is used in this sense by later writers.

"The English, about twelve of the day, drew up eleven troops of horse in the hollow a little by-east the ford, where they stood in order till two in the afternoon."—Baillie's Lett. i. 22.

There is a similar idiom in Belg.; be-oost, id. bewesten, westward.

3. Be occurs rather in an uncommon sense in the following passage:

Stewart therewith all bolyst in to baill: Wallace, he said, be the I tell a tall. Say furth, quoth he, off the farrest ye can.--That tall full meit thou has tall be thi sell.

Wallace, x. 130, 149. MS.

In edit. Perth instead of be, v. 149, off is substituted.

Here it evidently means, of, concerning. A. S. be is sometimes used in the same sense. "Farath and arath cornlice be than cilde; Go and inquire diligently of, or concerning, that child;" Matt. ii. 6.

4. By the time that.

Be we had ridden half ane myle, With myrie myrnie passing the qhyle, Thir twa, of qhoom before I spak, Of sindrie purpose did crak.

"Dialog, sine Tit. p. 1, Reign of Q. Mary.

Be Than, by that time.

Sternys, be than, began for till apper.

Wallace, v. 135. MS.

And first Eneas gan his feris command Thare baneris to display, and follow at hand;--For he be than his Troianis mycht behald.

Doug. Virgil, 324, 18.

BE, part. pa. Been.

Ane huge hors like ane grete hill in hy Craftely thay wrocht in wourship of Pallas, Of sindrie purposis did crak.

More thoroughly tilled than for most other crops; or it may be the first crop after bear or barley.

S. Hordeum vulgare, Linn. See Sup.

"A boll of bear in grain sold formerly at 7s.; it now sells at 13s."—P. Lethnot, Forfars. Statist. Acc. iv. 15.

Of all corn there is copy grete.

Pese, and atys, bere and qhvet.—Wynton, i. 18. 6.

A. S. bere, Moes. G. bar. V. Bar.


See Sup.

I gaed through the bear land with him, is a phrase used by a person who has gone through all the particulars of a quarrel with another, or told him all the grounds of umbrage at his conduct, S. The phrase is probably borrowed from the difficulty of walking through land prepared for barley, as it is more thoroughly tilled than for most other crops; or it may refer to the pains taken, in preparing it for this crop, to remove all the weeds.

Bear-lave, Bear-leave, s. Ground the first year after barley.

S. Bear-meal-raik, s. A fruitless errand.

S. Bear-meal-wife, s. A woman who cannot pay her debt.

S. Bear-mell, s. A mallet for beating the hulls of barley.

S. Bear-fundlar, s. An instrument for weighing barley.

S. Bear-root, Beer-root, s. The first crop after bear or barley.

S. Bear-seed, Beer-seed, Bear-seed, s. Barley or big; the season for sowing barley. V. Bear-seid.

S. Bear-seed-bird, s. The yellow wagtail.

S. Bear-stane, s. A hollow stone anciently used for husking barley.

S. Bearance, s. Toleration.

*Bear, s. Credulous people believe that if a female child is baptized immediately before a boy, she will certainly carry off the beard which of right belongs to him.

S. Beardie, s. The thre-spined stickleback; a lotch, S. S. Beardie-lowie, s. The same as above.

S. To bearge, v. n. To persist in clamorous repetition though disregarded.

S. Bearis befor. Ancestors.

Yit we suld thynk one our bearts befor.

Wallace, i. 15. MS.

This is equivalent to our anteceditors, mentioned v. 1. It is merely the old S. word 'forebears' resolved, and used precisely in the same sense. Ulph. uses heresios for parents, Luke xx. 27. Joh. ix. 29. from 'bare-an, generare, progignere'; Su.G. 'bera-an, id. V. Forbear.

Bear-tree, s. Perhaps came spoke used for carrying the dead to the place of interment.

S. To beast, v. a. To vanquish. V. Baist.
BEDDY, adj. A sheaf of flax made up for the mill.

BEDITYÉ, s. Abbreviation of Beatrix.

BEDDYFALLOW, s. A stroke; a blow; a contusion, S.B. This seems to be the same with *byt*, used by Douglas. V.

BEDFALLOW, s. A new game; perhaps *Bannatyne Poems*, 198, st. 11.

BED, s. To cringe; to make obeisance; to tipple, S. A. S. bede, obtulit, from *bedē*, pret. *bedē*, part. pa. *bedē*, bidjan.

BEDFALL, s. Used as equivalent to spouse or wife, S.

BECKIE, s. Abbreviation of Rebecca.

BECK, BEK, v. s. To cough. S.

BECK, BEK, 2. To curtsy; as restricted to the obeisance made by a woman, and contradistinguished from bowing. Isl. *beig-a*, Germ. *bieg-en*, flectere, is probably the origin.

BED, s. A diminutive from Lat. *bedē*, pret. *bedē*, part. pa. *bedē*, to drink, in the same manner as *bibere*, soaking, drinking, or taking in wet; and L. *bibula*, a name for paper, quod *humorem bibat*; Isidor. p. 959.

BED, s. A stroke; a blow; a contusion, S.B. This seems to be the same with *byt*, used by Douglas. V.

BEDFALLOW, s. A stroke; a blow; a contusion, S.B. This seems to be the same with *byt*, used by Douglas. V.

BEDDARTE, s. An auld game; perhaps *Bannatyne Poems*, 198, st. 11.

BED, s. To supply a horse or cow with litter.

BED, s. To cough. S.

BED, s. A sheaf of flax made up for the mill.

BEDNE, BY DENE, v. n. To drink immediately; to swill.

BEDDYFALLOW, s. A stroke; a blow; a contusion, S.B. This seems to be the same with *byt*, used by Douglas. V.

BED, s. To supply a horse or cow with litter.

BEAR, s. A sheaf of flax made up for the mill.

BEDDIANY, s. A diminutive from Lat. *bedē*, pret. *bedē*, part. pa. *bedē*, to drink, in the same manner as *bibere*, soaking, drinking, or taking in wet; and L. *bibula*, a name for paper, quod *humorem bibat*; Isidor. p. 959.

BEAST, s. To Put the Beast on one's self, to take shame to one's self. S.

BEASTIE, s. An under-waistcoat, or flannel shirt.

BED, s. To make obeisance; to cringe, S.

BED, s. To cough. S.

BED, s. To supply a horse or cow with litter.

BED, s. To supply a horse or cow with litter.

BED, s. To supply a horse or cow with litter.

BEDDYFALLOW, s. A stroke; a blow; a contusion, S.B. This seems to be the same with *byt*, used by Douglas. V.

BED, s. To cringe; to make obeisance; to tipple, S. A. S. bede, obtulit, from *bedē*, pret. *bedē*, part. pa. *bedē*, bidjan.

BEDFALLOW, s. A stroke; a blow; a contusion, S.B. This seems to be the same with *byt*, used by Douglas. V.

BED, s. A stroke; a blow; a contusion, S.B. This seems to be the same with *byt*, used by Douglas. V.

BEDFALLOW, s. A stroke; a blow; a contusion, S.B. This seems to be the same with *byt*, used by Douglas. V.

BEDDARTE, s. An auld game; perhaps *Bannatyne Poems*, 198, st. 11.

BED, s. To supply a horse or cow with litter.

BED, s. A sheaf of flax made up for the mill.

BEDNE, BY DENE, v. n. To drink immediately; to swill.

BEDDYFALLOW, s. A stroke; a blow; a contusion, S.B. This seems to be the same with *byt*, used by Douglas. V.

BED, s. To supply a horse or cow with litter.

BEAR, s. A sheaf of flax made up for the mill.

BEDDIANY, s. A diminutive from Lat. *bedē*, pret. *bedē*, part. pa. *bedē*, to drink, in the same manner as *bibere*, soaking, drinking, or taking in wet; and L. *bibula*, a name for paper, quod *humorem bibat*; Isidor. p. 959.


B E D

ir. dim. is quick, nimble. But the prefix points out a Gothic origin. As belgine, very similar in sense, is undoubtedly the imperfect of belft-an, q. wait, stay; bedene may have been formed in the same manner, from Germ. beden-en, to serve, to obey; as a word originally addressed to inferiors, and requiring prompt service. In the latter senses, however, it seems more allied to Germ. den-en, to extend.

To BEDINK, v. a. To dress out trimly. V. DINX, S.

BEDIS, s. pl. Prayers.

My bedis thus with humble hert entere.

Delectly I said on this maner.—King’s Quair, C. ii. st. 43.


In familiar language it is common to speak of “counting one’s beads,” when one goes to prayer. S. There is here an allusion to the papish custom of running over a string of beads, and at the same time repeating Paternoster over them, according to a fixed rule, as the particular beads are meant, by their colour, form, or place, to represent to the mind this or that mystery, benefit or duty.

Bed-house, s. A term used for an alms-house, S. B. See Sup.

“There is a bede-house still in being, though in bad repair; and six bedemen on the establishment, but none of them live in the house.” P. Rathven, Banfis. Statist. Acc. xiii. 412.

Bedman, Beidman, s. A person who resides in a bede-house, or is supported from the funds appropriated for this purpose. S.

“...they have also four beidmen, established on the precept of Messindew, in their gift.—The magistrates have built, and kept in repair, a house for lodging four beidmen; and give each of them four beads of boarly ear, with a gown, and a small piece of garden ground.” P. Elgyn, Statist. Ace. v. 14.

In the Court of Exchequer, this term is used to denote one of that class of paupers who enjoy the royal bounty. Each of these beidmen, annually, on his Majesty’s birth-day, receives a blue great-coat, or gown, as it is denominated, (whence they are vulgarly called Blue-gowns), with a badge, which marks their privilege of begging; and at the same time, a loaf of bread, a bottle of ale, a leathern purse, and in it a penny for every year of the king’s life. Every birth-day, another beidman is added to the number, as a penny is added to the salary of each of them.

This designation has originated from some religious foundation, in times of popery; according to which a certain number of individuals had received a stated donation, on condition of offering up prayers for the living, or saying masses for the dead. This is confirmed by the sense of E. bedelmen, as used by Spenser. Johnson explains it, “a man employed in praying for another.” It seems to be a vestige of this custom, that in Edinburgh the Bedmen are bound to attend a sermon, on the king’s birth-day, preached by his Majesty’s Almoner.

That this was the origin of the designation, in other places, is undeniable.

“Rothsay, John Bisset gives to God, and the church of St. Peter’s of Rothsay, for sustaining seven lepros persons, the patronage of the kirk of Kylthulach, to pray for the souls of William and Alexander, kings of Scotland, and the souls of his ancestors and successors, about the year 1226; Chartulary of Moray.” Spottiswood’s Acc. Relig. Houses. Statist. Acc. xiii. 412.

Bedman occurs in O. E. V. Absolom, sence 3.

The origin is A. S. bead, a prayer. Hence, says Versteegen, the name of “they being made to pray on, and Bedman.” It cannot reasonably be supposed that the name was transferred from the small globes used by the Romanists, in their devotions, to the prayers themselves. For it has been seen that the s. is formed from the v.

BEDYIT, a. part. pa. Dipped.

Your aires first into the Seel se

Bedyn weill and bendit off mon be.—Doug. Virgil, 81, 3.

A. S. deg-en, tinger.

BEDOYF, a. part. pa. Besmeared; fouled.

His face he schew besmottrit for ane bourde,
And all his membris in mude and dung bedoif.

Doug. Virgil, 139, 31.

Su. G. doft, dupit, pulvis; or A. S. bedofen, submersus, dipped.

BEDOWIN, part. pa.

The wynd mad waif the rede wode on the dyk;

Bedowin in donkis depe was euery sike.

Doug. Virgil, 201, 10.

Rudd. expl. bedowynne, besmeared, deriving it from Belg. bedaenwe, to bedew, or sprinkle. Here the word seems to retain this very sense, as more consonant to the description than of that of besmeared.

BEDRAL, a. A beadle; a sexton.

BEDRAL, s. A person who is bedrid. V. ORPHELIN.

BEDREL, a. Bedrid; Galloway.

Bot this Japis, for to prolong perlay
His faderis fatis, qhilk as bedel lay
Before his yet, of his life in disparr;
Had leuer haue knawin the science and the lare,
The micht and fors, of strenthy herbis fyne,
And all the cunning vse of medicine.


BEDRITE, a. To belouf with ordure.

BEDRITTEN, BEDIRTEN, s. Defiled with excrement.

BEDS, s. The Hop-Scotch, or Pallall, a game of children; sometimes also called the Squares.

BEDSHANK, s. Buttermilk; sour dook, S.

BEDUNDERD, part. pa. Stupified; confounded; S. q. having the ear deafened by noise; Su. G. dund-a, Belg. dender-en, tonare, to thunder.

BEE, s. The hollow between the ribs and hip-bone of a horse, S. B. Perhaps from A. S. bice, byce, flexus, angulus, sinus; big-en, byg-en, fleectere, curvare.

BEE, a. A hoop or ring of metal, &c.

BEE. To hae a bee in one’s bonnet, to be hairbrained.

BEE-HEADIT, a. Hairbrained; unsettled.

BEE-SCAP, s. Bee-hive.

BEE-ALE, s. A species of beer, or rather mead, made from the refuse of honey; S. B. This, in Clydes, is called swats.

BEE-BREAD, s. The substance provided for the sustentation of young bees till they are able to go abroad. See Sup.

BEE-EAST, Towards the East. V. Be, prep.

BEED, s. Delay.

To BEEK, v. n. To bathe.

BEELDE, Beld, s. “Properly an image.—Model of perfection or imitation.” Gl. Wynt.

Blesyde Bretayn beelde sulde be
Of all the iys in the se,
Qhueare floweris are fele on feldys fayre,
Hale of hewe, haylsum of ayre.—Ibid. vii. 6. 15.

A. S. bið, beld, Belg. bielt, held, Sw. bild.

BEEN, v. subst. Ist pers. pl. Are. We been, we are. S.
BEEVIT, BEETS, s. pi. BEEVINBAND, s. The strap which binds a bundle of flax.

BEETRAW, BEETRIE, BEET, BEAT BEES. His head is BEENIE, s. Abbreviation of Robina.

BEETLE, v. a. To BEFT, BEFLUM, v. a. To help. V. a. To BEIT.

BEFF, BAFF, To prep. BEFORN, S. To BEET, BEG. To stripe; to variegate with various colours.

To BEGARIES, s. pl. Stripes or slips of cloth sewed on garments, by way of ornament, such as are now worn in liveries; passes, s. synon.

BEFF, BEG, BEITH, BAIT Before; formerly. And syne all samyn furth thai far, And till the park, for owyn tynsell. Thai come, and herbyt thaim weill.

Wp on the warete, and als ner

Till it as thai beforuth wer.

Harbour, s. xi. 502. MS. V. FOROWTH.

BEFT, par. pa. Beaton. V. BEFF.

To BEGARIE, v. a. 1. To variegate; to deck with various colours.

Mak roun, Sirs! heir that I may rin.

Lo see how I am neir com in,

Begareit all in sundry hewis.—Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 103.

2. To stripe; to variegate with lines of various colours; to streak. Begarysit, striped, part. pa.

All of gold wrocht was thare riche attyre,

That purpoure robbis begarsit schynand brycht.


3. To besmear; to bedaub; to bespatter. "S. begaried, bedirted;" Rudd. vo. Lageryt.

The imagis into the kirk

May think of their syde taillis irk:

For quhen the wedder bene maist fair

The dust fleis hiest in the air,

And all their facis dois begarie;

Gif thay culd speik, thay wald thame warie.


And Rob who took in hand to guide him,

O'er both the lugs he fell beside him;

Then sta away for shame to hide him,

He was so well begaried.—Watson's Coll. i. 46.

Some Whalley's Bible did begarie.

By letting bitte at it canaries.

Colville's Mock Poem, P. i. p. 59.

This v. has an evident affinity to our Gair, gare, a stripe of cloth, and Gairds, gairy, g. v. But all these terms exhibit strong marks of propinquity to some other Gothic words of a more simple signification. Rudd. derives begaried from A. S. gara, gurges. To the same class belong Isl. gaer, colluvies avium voracim in mar; G. Ander. A. S. geres, gres, marshes. V. GAAR.

To a barbarous people, indeed, no mode of expressing any thing striped or streaked, would be so natural, as to employ the term used to denote the streaks of dirt with which they were bedaubed in travelling.

The word is immediately alluded to Fr. begarrer, to diversify; begarie, of sundry colours, mingled.

BEGARRIES, s. pl. Stripes or slips of cloth sewed on garments, by way of ornament, such as are now worn in liveries; passes, s. synon.

"That none of his Hives substanies, man or woman, being under the degrees of Dukes, Earles, Lordes of Parliament, Knichets, or landed Gentilmen, that hes or may spend of fye yeirdie rent twa thousand markes, or fifty chalders of victall at least, or their wives, sonnes or doucherites, sall after the first day of May nixt-to-cum, use or wear in their clothing, or apparel, or lyning thereof, oneie claith of gold, or silver, veluer, satine, damask, tartaffaes, or any begaries, freynies, passes, or broderie of gold, silver, or silk; nor yt layne, cammerage, or woollen claith, maid and brocht from ony foreine countries." Acts Ja. VI. 1581. c. 113. Murray.

The General Assembly, 1575, in regulating the dress of Ministers, say; "We think all kind of broidering unseemly, all begaries of velvet in gown, hose or coat; all superfluous and vain cutting out, steeking with silks; all kind of costly sowing-on of passes, or sumptuous and large steeking with silks; all kind of costly sowing or variant hewes in shirts; all kind of light and variant hewes of clothing, as Red, Blue, Yellow, and such like, which declare the lightness of the minde," Calderwood's Hist. p. 823. V. PASMENTS.

With this they enter in the hallowit schaw
Of the thrinfald passangere Diane,
And hous of bricht Apollo gold begane.

*Doug. Virgil*, 162, 45.

**Aurea tecta**, *Virg.* According to Rudd. q. gone over.


**To BEGAIK, BEGINK, BEGUNK, BEGAIK, BEGEIK**

To **BEGES, BEGESS**, s. pi. « A painted over with gold," *Tyrwh.* particularly by playing the jilt, S. B.

**BEGGAR-BOLTS**, s. pi. « A game at cards.»

**BEGOYT, adj.** Foolish; as, nasty begoyt creature. S.

**To BEGOUK, v. a.** To jilt in courtship. S.

**BEGOUK, BEGOKE, BEGOKE, BEGOUK, BEGOKE.**

**To BEGOUTH, BEGOUDE, BEGOUK, BEGOWK, BEGOUK.**

To **begouth** with gold. S. B. which exposes one to ridicule, S. B.

**BEGOUTH, BEGOUDE, BEGOUK, BEGOWK, BEGOUK, BEGOUK, BEGOUK.**

To **begouth** with gold begon, thair jeleous husbandis. S.

**BEGOUT, adj.** Foolish; as, nasty begoyt creature. S.

**To BEGOUT, v. a.** To jilt in courtship. S. B.

The word used by *Virgil* is *affatus*, *be-groet-en*, salutare.

**To BEGRUDGE, v. a.** To regret; to grudge. S.

**BEGRUTTEN, part. pa.** Having the face disfigured with weeping; S. *See Sup.*

Sw. *gréatisande, bewailing.* V. *Grez.*

**BEGULE, s.** A deception; trick; the slip; sometimes, a disappointment; S. *See Sup.*

For Lindy sure I wad mak ony shift,
And back again I scours, what legs cou'd lift;
Ere I came back, and well I wat short while
Was I a coming, I gets the beguile.

Nae thing I finds, seek for him what I list,
But a toom hale, and sae my mark I mist.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 70.

**To BEGUINE, v. a.** To bring into error; to disappoint. S.

**To BEGUNK, v. a.** To cheat; to deceive; to baulk. S.

**BEGUNKIT, part. adj.** Cheated. V. *Begick.*

**BEGUNNYN, BEGUIE, BEGUNK,**

Cheated. V. *Begick.*

**To BEHALD, BEHAUD, BEHAD, BEHOLD,**

To have respect to; to view with favour or partiality.

**To BEHAUSD, BEHAUD, BEHAD, BEHOLD, v. a.** *See S.*

1. To behold, S. behauyngis

In this chapittere behalde and luk
The Proloug of the ferde buk.


2. To have repect to; to view with favour or partiality.

**Spectral,** *Virg.* A. S. *beheald-an.*

**To Wytoun,** iv. *Prol.*

3. To wait; to delay; q. to look on for a while, S. used both as an active, and as a neuter verb.

"That's true," quo' she, "but we'll behad a wee;
She's but a tangle, tho' shot out she be."

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 21.

**Behold** occurs in the same sense.

"In this, it was said, nought could be done in the Provost of Edinburgh's absence; for he, of purpose, with the clerk, and some of his faction, had gone off the place to behold the event of that meeting." *Baillie's Lett.* i. 24.

**BEHAND, adv.** To come weil behand; to manage handsomely.

S.

**BEHAUYNGIS, s. pl.** Manners; deportment.

"The Scottis began to rise ylk day in esperance of better fortoun, seyng thair kyng follow the behaungen of his gad-

L
behind, adv.
behuyd, pret.
beho, boho, behuis. Behovest or behoves.
behecht, behest, behete, 3. Command.
To behecht, behufe.
To promise.

Douglas, Virgil, 24, 25.

Here it has an oblique sort of sense, in which promise is also used; q. I assure you of the truth of what I say.

Chaucer, behete. A. S. behet-an, id. R. Gloucester behet; R. Brunneo, be hette, promised.

behocht, behest, behete, s. 1. Promise.

"No ye have experience, how facill the Britonisa bene
to mov new trubill, so full of wyndis and vane behechtis."

2. Engagement; covenant.

The goddis all vnto witnes drew sche,
The sternes and planetis gidaris of fatis,
And gif thare any(det) be the
Or persausa luffaris inequal of behete.
To haue in memor hir just caus and request.

Non acquo foedere amantis. Virg.

3. Command.

Said Jupiter; and Mercury, but areist,
Dressit to obey his grete faderis behest.

behind, adv. Behindhand; backward.

behie, beho, beho, s. A laughing-stock. "To mak a boho"
of anything, to hold it up to ridicule; 3. B. Alem. huohe, ludibrium.

To behuwe, v. n. To be dependent on.
Of Berezymia, the mother of the gods, it is said; Alhaie the heunly wyctus to her behufe,
And all that weildis the hie heuin abufe.
Doug. Virgil, 193, 33.
A. S. behof-tan, Belg. behoet-en, to stand in need of, eger, opus habere.

behuyd, pret. Behoved.

behuis. Behovest or behoves.

See Sup.

Bejan Class, Bajan Classe, a designation given to the Greek class in the Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen; as, till of late, in that of Edinburgh.

Hence the students in this class are denominated Bejans. See Sup.

This is properly the first or lowest class in the philosophical course; that of Humanity not forming a branch of the original institution, but being added afterwards for bringing forward those, who having come to attend the university, were found deficient in the Latin tongue. The Greek being originally the lowest class, as it was supposed that the term bejan included some idea of this kind, it was generally derived from Fr. has gens, q. people of the lower order. But I am indebted to a learned friend, lately deceased, who, with great credit to himself, and much usefulness to others, long had the charge of the class last mentioned in one of our universities, for pointing out to me Fr. bejaune, as the true origin of this term. It signifies a novice, an apprentice, a young beginner in any science, art, or trade; whence bejaunage, bejaunerie, bejaunerie, simplicity, want of experience, the ignorance of a young untutored mind. Cotgr. derives bejaune from beesjaune, literally a yellow beak or bill. In Dicht. Trev. it is said, that bejaune itself is a term in Falconry, used concerning birds that are very young, and cannot do anything; because the greatest part of birds have a yellow beak before they are fledged. Pallas. recension. I need scarcely add, that having explained the metaphor, sense of the word, they give the same etymology as Cotgr. Du Cange 82

observes that L. B. Bejaun-tus signifies a young scholar of an university, and bejaunium the festivity that is held on his arrival.

The term is thus very emphatic, being primarily used in relation to a bird newly hatched, whose beak is of a deep yellow. The natural mark of imbecility among the feathered tribes is, by a beautiful and expressive figure, transferred to the human race, as denoting a state of mental weakness or inexperience. Another phrase of the same kind is used in Fr. Blanc-beck, i. e. a white beak, signifies a young man who has neither a beard nor experience. It also denotes a simpleton, or one who may be easily gulled. The phrase evidently alludes to birds, although it immediately refers to the appearance of a young face.

Su. G. golben, novitius, as has been observed by Ihre, is perfectly analogous to Fr. bee jaune. He is at a loss to say, whether bee has in pronunciation been changed into ben, or whether the latter be a corr. of the Fr. phrase, or of the last. The first syllable is gut, gol, yellow. The entertainment, which a novice or apprentice gives to his companions, is called golben kannen. V. Ihre, vo. Gut.

Bajan, s. One belonging to the Bejan Class. See Sup.

Sembajen Class. Apparently the Humanity Class.

To bej, v. a. When a new shearer comes to a harvest-field, he is initiated by being lifted by the arms and legs, and struck down on a stone on his buttocks; Fife. This custom has probably had its origin in some of our universities. It is sometimes called horsing.

Bejyt, pret. Built.

Beik, a. A hive of bees. V. Byke.

To beik, beke, beer, v. a. To bask, S.

And as thai ner war approchand, Ane Inglis man, that lay bekand
 Him be a fyir sid, till his fer ;
" I wat nocht quhat may tyd ws her."
Bot rycht a gret growyng me tais :
I dreid sar for the blak Douglas."

Barbour, xix. 552. MS.

I suspect that, instead of fyr sid, till, it had been originally far, said till.

—In the calm or loune weddir is sene
Aboue the fludis hie, an fare plane grene,
Ane standyng place, quhar skartis with thare bekkis,
Forgane the son gladly thaym prunyeis and bekis.
Doug. Virgil, 131, 46.

—Recree wele and by the chynnay bekis,
At euin be tyne doun in ane bed me strekit.

Ibid. 201, 43.

2. To warm; to communicate heat to.

Then fling on coals, and ripe the ribs,
And beik the house baith but and ben.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 205.

3. It is often used in the neuter sense, S.

That knyght es nothing to set by
That leves at his chevalry,
And liggis bekeand in his bed,
When hehaves a lady wed,—Yumeine, v. 1459. E. M. R.

Against Love's arrows shields are vain,
When he sins frue her cheek;
Her cheek, where roses free from stain,
In glows of youthful jpeg.—Ramsay's Works, i. 117.

She and her cat sit beeking in her yard.—Ibid. ii. 95.

4. To diffuse heat; used to denote the genial influence of the rays of the sun. See Sup.

Belg. baeker-en is used in the same sense; baeker-en een kind, to warm a child. We say, to beik in the sun; so, Belg. baekeren in de sonne. But our word is more immediately allied to the Scandinavian dialects; Su. G. bok-a, to warm. Kongur barkade stier eit old, the king warmed him.
BEILIN, S. A

BEILD, BIELD, BEIKAT, S. A

2. To swell or rankle with pain, or remorse; metaph.

beik, BEEK, S.

adj.
say's S. Prov. p. 25. i.e. Every man pays court to him who have been informed, that Lauderdale, when afterwards taxed with this severity, was heard to wish 'the breast it bred in latter is metaph. applied to a person. V. BEJAN.

BEIK, BEEK, S. male salmon. V. BYKAT.

To BELL, BEAL, v. n. 1. To suppurate, S.

Now sall the byle all out brest that beild has so lang. Maitland Poems, p. 50.

For, instead of beried, Pink. edit., beild occasions edit. 1508.

2. To swell or rankle with pain, or remorse; metaph. applied to the mind, S. B.

Her heart for Lindy now began to beal, And she's in swidder great to think him leal. Ross's Helenore, p. 70.

This resolution [of employing the Highland Host] seems to have inverted the supposition. For I apprehend, that this is the real origin of the modern word, or at least, that it has a common origin with beild, a shelter. Accordingly we find beylid used by Harry the Minstrel for building.

O. E. But it is certainly in the first sense that Hardyng uses beild.

Sir Charles, the brother of Kyng Lewes doubles Kyng of Cisile, of noble worthines, Of the Cyclops it is said;

Thay elrice brethir, with thair lukis thrawin, An horribil sorte, wyth mony camschol both-en, protuterabe. Ireth derives Su.G. bold, a boil, from Isl. bolga-a, intumescrece.

BEILIN, S. A

A suppuration, S. See Sup.

BEILD, BIELD, s. 1. Shelter; refuge; protection, S.

He wourdis brym as ane bair that bydys na beild. Gawan and Gol. iv. 14.

"He waxes fierce as a boar, that waits for no shelter." Heccaub thidde with hir childer for beild Ran all in vane and about the altare swarmes.


In one place it is used in rendering venia.

But of ane thing I the beseik and pray; Gif ony plesure may be grantit or veni, Fyfty damacellis tharin seruit the Quene, Quihilkis bare the cure eftir thar ordoure hale, To graith the chalmeris, and the fyris of blis, of bern, or of byre.

Strait Beilds. A shelter formed by a steep hill. See S.

To Beild, v. a. 1. To supply, to support; to protect, to shelter. See Sup.

The lawin thai haiff and schippis at their will, Off Ingland cummys ewenich off wittail thaim till. This land is purd off fud that suld us beild, And ye se weill als thai forsaik the feild. Wallach, xi. 43. MS.

Fyfty damacellis thanin sernit the Quene, Quihilkis bare the cur effir thar ordoure hale, In puruinance of houshald and vittale, To graith the chalmeris, and the fyris beild.

Doug. Virgil, 35, 35.

This verb, it would seem, has been formed from the noun, q. v., or has a common origin with Isl. beald-a, used to denote the act of causing cattle to be down, at beida fer, pecudes ad recumbandum cogere; G. Andr. p. 39.

2. In one passage it seems to signify, to take refuge; in a neuter sense.


Geman. buck-en, torerre. This Wachter views as only a secondary sense of the verb, as signifying to bake. But fire with more probability, considers that of warming or basking as the primary idea. He gives the following passage, as a proof that the operation of baking received its designation from the necessary preparative of warming the oven: \(\text{Baud han ambatt sinni, at hon skylldi baka oc elda ofn;}\) Heims Kr. T. ii. 122.—" The king ordered his maid-servant to warm the oven or furnace." Ireth derives bal-a from Gr. \(\betaολη,\) calere. E. \(\text{beak,} \) is undoubtedly from the same origin with \(\text{beik,}\) although more changed in its form.

Beik, adj. Warm.

He saw the fii with dry and clen, And sittand at ane fyre, beik and bawld. Bannatyne Poems, p. 215. st. 2.

Beik, BEEK, s. The act of baking in the sun or at the fire; that which communicates heat.

1. To suppurate, S.

2. Support; stay; means of sustenance; S.

This word does not seem to have been commonly used in O. E. But it is certainly in the first sense that Hardyng uses beild.

Beild, BIELD, s. a neuter sense.


Boele, boele, cohabitatio; • Su.G.

This may signify " any blissful shelter." This resolution [of employing the Highland Host] seems to have inverted the supposition. For I apprehend, that this is the real origin of the modern word, or at least, that it has a common origin with beild, a shelter. Accordingly we find beylid used by Harry the Minstrel for building.

Hym self past furth to witt off Wallace will, Kepand the toun, quhill nocht was lewyt mar, Bot the woode fyr, and beylid byrt full bar. Wallace, vii. 512. MS.

In edit. 1648 and 1673, changed to biggings. Beilding also occurs, where it seems doubtful whether buildings or shelter be meant.

The king faris with his folk, our firthis and fellis;— Withoutin beilding of blis, of born, or of byre. Gawan and Gol. i. 3. This may signify " any blissful shelter."

Is. \(\text{baele}\) denotes both a bed or couch, and a cave, a lurk, place; cubile, spelunca, latibulum praedonum; Olai Lex Run. Vikinga baele, a nest of pirates, Vered. Su.G. spiuwirisa baele, a den of robbers. It is highly probable, that \(\text{baele}\) is radically the same with Isl. \(\text{byle,}\) domicile, habitatio; sambyle, cohabitatio; Su.G. bol, byle, a house; getty-byle, a nest of horses; from bo, to build, to inhabit. A. Bor. field, shelter, Grose.

Strait Beilds. A shelter formed by a steep hill. See S.

To Beild, v. a. 1. To supply, to support; to protect, to shelter. See Sup.

The lawin thai haiff and schippis at their will, Off Ingland cummys ewenich off wittail thaim till. This land is purd off fud that suld us beild, And ye se weill als thai forsaik the feild. Wallach, xi. 43. MS.

Fyfty damacellis thanin sernit the Quene, Quihilkis bare the cur effir thar ordoure hale, In puruinance of houshald and vittale, To graith the chalmeris, and the fyris beild.

Doug. Virgil, 35, 35.

This verb, it would seem, has been formed from the noun, q. v., or has a common origin with Isl. beald-a, used to denote the act of causing cattle to be down, at beida fer, pecudes ad recumbandum cogere; G. Andr. p. 39.

2. In one passage it seems to signify, to take refuge; in a neuter sense.

In Ywaine and Gawin, it signifies, to help; to protect.
Noise is so wight wapins to welde;
Ne that so boldly mai us belede.—v. 1220.

BEILDY, adj.  Affording shelter; well-sheltered; enjoy­ing shelter. See Sep.
We, free frce trouble, toll, or care,
Enjoy the sun, the earth, and air.
The crystal spring, and greenwood shaw,
And beildy holes when tempes blaw.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 485. V. BEILD.

BEILD, adj.  Bold.
Sperk Halkis, that speedely will compas the cost,
Wer kene Knychtis of kynd, clene of maneris,
Blyth bodeit, and beild, but barrat or bost,
Withe celestiall to se, circuit with sapheiris.
Houlate, ii. 2. MS.

BEILEED. An ancient sea-faring term; perhaps moored. S.
Welcum, illustre Ladye, and oure Quene,—
To render comfortable. V. under BENE,
To roar; to make a noise.
To Beir, Bere, v. 2. To roar; to make a noise.
The pepil beryd like wyld bestia in that tyd,
Within the wallis, rampand on athir sid,
Rewmyd in reuth, with mony grysly grayne ;
Sum grymly gret, quhill thay lyf dayis war gayne.
Wallace, vii. 457. MS.

BEIN, s.  Bone, Ang. One is said to be {Bone graze the all,
from the bone, when proud, elevated, or highly pleased;
in allusion, as would seem, to the fleshy parts rising from the bone, when the body is swolen. See Sep.

BEIN, BEYN, adj.  Beinlier, comp. V. BENE.
To Bein the pot. V. BEAM, v.

BEIN, adj.  Wealthy, &c. V. BENE, BEIN.
To Bein, v. a. To render comfortable. V. under BENE, adj.

BEINNESS, s.  Snugness; comfort. V. under BENE.
BEING, Bing, s. The beach of the sea-shore.

BEING, Bein, s. Means of sustenance.
BEIR, Bere, Bir, Bire, s. 1. Noise; cry; roar.
"There eftir I herd the rumour of rammasche foulis ande
Thay had bair-im, the skyis, and drive about
Quhyn thay had bair-im, the skyis, and drive about
And brane-wode brynt in bailis,
Thay woals mait as any mulis,
Wi' sugar'd words, fan that wad dee,
'Gale to ye, for there is a gale in the heauens.
Wi' muckle virr, can that wad dee,
That mungit wer wyth mails.

The word is used in this sense by R. Glouc.
Thay gryslach yul the swewe thay, that gryslach was ys bere.
p. 208. i. e. "Then the cruel giant yelled so horribly, that
The ancient ask tre
Wyth his big schank be north wynd oft we se,
Is vmbeset, to bete him down and overthraw,
Now here now thare with the fell blastes blaw,
The souland bir quhilsand among the granis,
So that the liest bransches all attanis
Their croppis bowis towert the erth als tyte,
Thay bring us to pens the fyrst schank is smyte.

BEIRD, s.  A bard; a minstrel.
The railyeare rekkins na wourdiss, but bilis furth rany,—
BEIS, BEES. One's head is said to be in the BEIS, BEYSAND. Quite at a loss; benumbed; stupefied. BEIST-MILK, S. BEIST-CHEESE, S. BEIS, S. BEIRTH, BYRTHE, S. To signify fires, but sorrows, as used in Wallace. V. sense 3. quench my amorous flames.”

Boiled, it is not improbable that it received this designation in such a connexion as to suggest the idea of a hive of bees. From Moes.G. biest, Boer-a, to bear. The phrase is perhaps radically different which Doug. uses, and in the same sense, appears from the compound biest, bist, to be, is; third p. sing. subj. S. See Sup. The term is used in this sense in Sir Tristrem, p. 187. Mi bile thou fond to bet, For love of ysonde fre. Bet, part. pa. In Lagnyne wode, quhen that he maid repayr, This gentill man was full oft his resett; With stuff of houshald strestely he thaim

BEIS, S. The first milk of a cow after she has calved, S. biestings, S. A. S. bsiest, sis; Alem. Franc. bist, es, from bin, sum; Wachter, vo. Bin. Here the second pers. is improperly used for the third. A. S. byst, sis; Alem. Franc. bsiest, es, from bin, sum; Wachter, vo. Bin. The phrase is used in this sense in Sir Tristrem, p. 187. Mi bile thou fond to bet, For love of ysonde fre. Bet, part. pa. In Lagnyne wode, quhen that he maid repayr, This gentill man was full oft his resett; With stuff of houshald strestely he thaim

BEIT, S. An addition; a supply, S. B. V. the v. To BEIT A MISTER. To supply a want. BEET-MISTER, S. A stop-gap; a substitute. BEETING, BETING, S. Supply; the act of aiding. BEYEL, BAILCH, BILCH, S. A monster. This fyndliche hellis monstour Tartareane Is hatit wyth hyr vthyri sisteris ilkane;
BELDIT, part. pa. s. Beld, adj. s. 

3. A contemptuous designation for a child. 
Teut. baich, the belly; or as it is pron. baillg, Moray, from Su. G. bolg-ia, baig-ia, to swell? It may, however, like baich, be from Teut. baich, which, although now applied only as a contemptuous term to a child, may formerly have been used more generally.

BELD, adj. Bald; without hair on the head, S. See S. 
But now your brow is bald, John. 

Your locks are like the snow,—Burns. iv. 302. 

This is the ancient orthography. Skinner derives E. beld from Fr. pelé, peléed. Junius refers to C. B. taZ, praecalvus; Minshew, to Goth, beld, calvus. Seren. derives it from Isl. bala, plantities. With fully as much probability might it be traced to Isl. bael-a, vastare, prostrernere, to lay flat. It occurs indeed, in one instance, in the form of the part. pa. of some v. now unknown. V. Bellit.

BELDINESS, s. Baldness. 
BELD, s. Pattern; model of perfection. V. Beeldje.

BELD, imperf. v. 
It wer lere for to tell, dye, or address, 
All thair dei armes in dolie desyre. 
Thair losf and thair lordship of so lang date 
That ben cote armor of ed, 
Thair into herald I held; 
But sen thai the Bruce beld 
I wret as I wate.—Houlate, ii. 9. MS. 

Holland here says that it would be lere, i. e. it would require much learning, to give a full account of the armorial bearings of the Douglases from the first rise of the family. For the true result to the Herald's office. But he would write, as he knew, from the time that they beld the Bruce. 

By this term he certainly refers to the honour put on James Douglas, when Robert Bruce gave him the charge of carrying his heart to the Holy Land. It seems to signify, took charge of, or protected; from Fr. bail, a guardian. In this sense it is nearly allied to E. bailed, Fr. bailer, to present, to deliver up; as Douglas engaged to present the heart of his sovereign, where he had intended, had he lived, to have gone in person. 

As, however, we have the word beld, shelter, protection, beld may possibly belong to a verb corresponding in sense.

BELD CYTTES, s. pl. Bald coasts. 

‘Than rent thir marlions that montis so he, 
Furth borne bethleris bald in the bordouris; 
Buseardis and Beld tyttes, as it mycht be, 
Soldlivis and subject-men to thay senyvoris.’ 

The passage has been very carelessly copied. It is thus in the Bann. MS. 

‘Than rent thair marlions that montis so he, 
Furth borne becleris bald in the bordouris, 
Buseardis and Beld ctytter, as it mycht be, 
Soldlivis, &c.’ 

The bald-coast receives its name from a bald spot on its head. It is vulgarly called bell-kite, S.

BELDIT, part. pa. Imaged; formed. 
Than was the schand of his schaip, and his schraud schane

BELFUFF, s. An ideal hill. Prov. ‘Gang ye to the belfuff, and all thair deir armes in dolie desyre.’ 

BELGHE, s. Eructation. E. Belch. 
BELICKET. Feen't belicket; nothing. 
BELIE, adv. By and by. Coz. of Belyye, Belfie. 
BELVY, adv. Probably. E. Belike. 
BELYE, BELYF, BELYE, BELYF, adv. 1. Immediately; quickly.

Belfie Eneas membri membri forcau, 
And murnand bith his hands xp did hold 
Toward the sternes.—Doug. Virgil, 16, 4.
To besiege. v. a.

2. By and by, S.

3. At length.

Spotswood, p. 259.

Lord Claud Hamilton is, by and by. Lord Gray related the fable of the mice. When it came to be questioned, he said, 'who would undertake to tie the bell about the cat's neck. there was never a mouse durst keep or undertake.' The Earle of Angus understood his meaning, and what application was to be made of it; wherefore he answered shortly, I will Bell the Cat, and what your Lordships conclude to be done, shall not lack execution.

For this answer, he was always after this named Amadell Bell the Cat.'—Godscroft, pp. 223, 226.

If those were their methods with gentlemen, and before lawyers, we may easily guess, how little justice or equity poor simple country people, who could not bell the cat with them, had to look for.' Wodrow's Hist. ii. 384.

The fable, to which this phrase alludes, is told by Landg in his Visions of P. Ploughman, fol. 3. b., and applied to the state of the court of England at his time.

Fr. Mettre la campane au chat, 'to begin a quarrel, to raise a brabble; we say also, in the same sense, to hang the bell about the cat's neck.' Cotgr.

BELL-PENNY, s. Money laid up for paying the expense of one's funeral; from the ancient use of the passing-bell. This word is still used in Aberbrothick.

BELL-KITE, s. The baid Coot. V. BELL CVtYs.

BELLAM, s. A stroke or blow.

BELLAN, s. Fight; combat.

The sterno Eryx was wound To fecht ane bargane, and gif mony dount, In that bellan his brawnis to embrace. Doug. Virgil, 141, 4.

Lat. bellam. This word, from the influence of the monks, may have been pretty much used in former times. In the vicinity of Meigle, a caim is shewn, where, according to tradition, Macbeth was slain by Macduff; thence called Bellum-Duff. If I recollect right, this is the pronunciation, although otherwise written by Pennant. 'In one place is shewn his tumulus, called Belly Duff, or I should rather call it, the memorial of his fall.' Tour in S. iii. 175.

BELLANDINE, s. A broil; a squabble.

Belle, s. Bonfire. V. BAIL.

To BELLER, v. n. To bubble up.

To BELL, v. n. To bubble up; to throw up or hear bubbles.

BELL, s. The blossom of a plant; as, 'Lint in the bell,' flax in flower.

Bell on a horse's face; a blaze; a white mark.

BELL of the Brae. The highest part of the slope of a hill.

To BELL THE CAT, to contend,—with one, especially, of superior rank or power; to withstand him, either by words or actions; to use strong measures, without regard to consequences; S.

While the nobles were consulting, A. 1474, about the deposition of Cochran, who had been created Earl of Marr, Lord Gray related the fable of the mice. When it came to be questioned,' he said, 'who would undertake to tie the bell about the cat's neck. there was never a mouse durst keep or undertake.' The Earle of Angus understood his meaning, and what application was to be made of it; wherefore he answered shortly, I will Bell the Cat, and what your Lordships conclude to be done, shall not lack execution.

For this answer, he was always after this named Amadell Bell the Cat.'—Godscroft, pp. 223, 226.

If those were their methods with gentlemen, and before lawyers, we may easily guess, how little justice or equity poor simple country people, who could not bell the cat with them, had to look for.' Wodrow's Hist. ii. 384.

The fable, to which this phrase alludes, is told by Landg in his Visions of P. Ploughman, fol. 3. b., and applied to the state of the court of England at his time.

Fr. Mettre la campane au chat, 'to begin a quarrel, to raise a brabble; we say also, in the same sense, to hang the bell about the cat's neck.' Cotgr.

BELL-PENNY, s. Money laid up for paying the expense of one's funeral; from the ancient use of the passing-bell. This word is still used in Aberbrothick.

BELL-KITE, s. The baid Coot. V. BELL CVtYs.

BELLAM, s. A stroke or blow.

BELLAN, s. Fight; combat.

The sterno Eryx was wound To fecht ane bargane, and gif mony dount, In that bellan his brawnis to embrace. Doug. Virgil, 141, 4.

Lat. bellam. This word, from the influence of the monks, may have been pretty much used in former times. In the vicinity of Meigle, a caim is shewn, where, according to tradition, Macbeth was slain by Macduff; thence called Bellum-Duff. If I recollect right, this is the pronunciation, although otherwise written by Pennant. 'In one place is shewn his tumulus, called Belly Duff, or I should rather call it, the memorial of his fall.' Tour in S. iii. 175.

BELLANDINE, s. A broil; a squabble.

Belle, s. Bonfire. V. BAIL.

To BELLER, v. n. To bubble up.

To BELL, v. n. To bubble up; to throw up or hear bubbles.

BELL, s. The blossom of a plant; as, 'Lint in the bell,' flax in flower.

Bell on a horse's face; a blaze; a white mark.

BELL of the Brae. The highest part of the slope of a hill.

To BELL THE CAT, to contend,—with one, especially, of superior rank or power; to withstand him, either by words or actions; to use strong measures, without regard to consequences; S.

While the nobles were consulting, A. 1474, about the deposition of Cochran, who had been created Earl of Marr, Lord Gray related the fable of the mice. When it came to be questioned,' he said, 'who would undertake to tie the bell about the cat's neck. there was never a mouse durst keep or undertake.' The Earle of Angus understood his meaning, and what application was to be made of it; wherefore he answered shortly, I will Bell the Cat, and what your Lordships conclude to be done, shall not lack execution.

For this answer, he was always after this named Amadell Bell the Cat.'—Godscroft, pp. 223, 226.

If those were their methods with gentlemen, and before lawyers, we may easily guess, how little justice or equity poor simple country people, who could not bell the cat with them, had to look for.' Wodrow's Hist. ii. 384.

The fable, to which this phrase alludes, is told by Landg in his Visions of P. Ploughman, fol. 3. b., and applied to the state of the court of England at his time.

Fr. Mettre la campane au chat, 'to begin a quarrel, to raise a brabble; we say also, in the same sense, to hang the bell about the cat's neck.' Cotgr.

BELL-PENNY, s. Money laid up for paying the expense of one's funeral; from the ancient use of the passing-bell. This word is still used in Aberbrothick.

BELL-KITE, s. The baid Coot. V. BELL CVtYs.

BELLAM, s. A stroke or blow.

BELLAN, s. Fight; combat.

The sterno Eryx was wound To fecht ane bargane, and gif mony dount, In that bellan his brawnis to embrace. Doug. Virgil, 141, 4.

Lat. bellam. This word, from the influence of the monks, may have been pretty much used in former times. In the vicinity of Meigle, a caim is shewn, where, according to tradition, Macbeth was slain by Macduff; thence called Bellum-Duff. If I recollect right, this is the pronunciation, although otherwise written by Pennant. 'In one place is shewn his tumulus, called Belly Duff, or I should rather call it, the memorial of his fall.' Tour in S. iii. 175.

BELLANDINE, s. A broil; a squabble.

Belle, s. Bonfire. V. BAIL.

To BELLER, v. n. To bubble up.

To BELLER, v. n. To bubble up; to throw up or hear bubbles.

BELL, s. The blossom of a plant; as, 'Lint in the bell,' flax in flower.

Bell on a horse's face; a blaze; a white mark.

BELL of the Brae. The highest part of the slope of a hill.

To BELL THE CAT, to contend,—with one, especially, of superior rank or power; to withstand him, either by words or actions; to use strong measures, without regard to consequences; S.

While the nobles were consulting, A. 1474, about the deposition of Cochran, who had been created Earl of Marr, Lord Gray related the fable of the mice. When it came to be questioned,' he said, 'who would undertake to tie the bell about the cat's neck. there was never a mouse durst keep or undertake.' The Earle of Angus understood his meaning, and what application was to be made of it; wherefore he answered shortly, I will Bell the Cat, and what your Lordships conclude to be done, shall not lack execution.

For this answer, he was always after this named Amadell Bell the Cat.'—Godscroft, pp. 223, 226.

If those were their methods with gentlemen, and before lawyers, we may easily guess, how little justice or equity poor simple country people, who could not bell the cat with them, had to look for.' Wodrow's Hist. ii. 384.

The fable, to which this phrase alludes, is told by Landg in his Visions of P. Ploughman, fol. 3. b., and applied to the state of the court of England at his time. Fr. Mettre la campane au chat, 'to begin a quarrel, to raise a brabble; we say also, in the same sense, to hang the bell about the cat's neck.' Cotgr.

BELL-PENNY, s. Money laid up for paying the expense of one's funeral; from the ancient use of the passing-bell. This word is still used in Aberbrothick.

BELL-KITE, s. The baid Coot. V. BELL CVtYs.

BELLAM, s. A stroke or blow.

BELLAN, s. Fight; combat.
BELULIS, BELLISANT, adj. BELLIS,haps it is rather from Isl.
above ?
chron. ii. 374, 375. V. BELD.
the game.
and in Germ, it from Gr.
This is the only name for this game, Roxburghs. and the
derers it probable that
although the reason of the phrase be lost, the analogy be­
" For," he says, " this game has nothing more to do with a
idea of
kuhe
skin of one of these animals: or, that it received its designa-
its name from the
animal thus denominated. Ihre, therefore, observes
a wiser plan, saying, " I shall tell why this game received
for what reason they borrowed its designation from the cow."

For thy pantit face and proud heart, in hell sail be thy set.
This is Bower's version of part of Isa. iii. Fordun. Scoti-
This has been defined, but erroneously, " the name of a
beasts mentioned
above?
BELLIS, s. pl. Hills. Black bellis of Berwick; artillery
of Berwick.
S.

BELLISAND, BELLISANT, adj. Elegant; of an im-
posing appearance.
S.

BELLIT, adj. Bald. And for swet smell at thi nose, stank sall thou find;
And for thi gay gylt girdyll, a hard strop sal the bynd;
And as for and wild and wonton luk, nothing sall thou see;
And in thy Semat semand cote, the hair sall be unset;
For thy pantit face and proud heart, in hell sall be thy set.
This is Bower's version of part of Isa. iii. Fordun. Scoti-
chron. ii. 374, 375. V. BELL.

BELLY-BLIND, s. The play called Blindman's buff;
S. A.: Blind Harie, synon. S.
This has been defined, but erroneously, " the name of a
childish sport, otherwise called hide and seek." Gl. Sibb.
This is the only name for this game, Roxburghs, and the
other counties on the Border. It is also used Clydes.
Anciently it denoted the person who was blindfolded in
the game.
War I ane king,—
I sould richt sone mak reformatioun ;
Failyeand thairof your grace sould richt. sone finde
I sould richt sone mak reformatioun ;
For thy pantit face and proud heart, in hell sail be thy set.
This is Bower's version of part of Isa. iii. Fordun. Scoti-
chron. ii. 374, 375. V. BELL.

BELLY-RACK, s. An act of gormandizing. S.

Bellis, s. pl. Compleyne also, yhe birdis, blyth as bellis,
Sum happy chance may find for your behuff.
Wallace, ii. 229, MS.
Can this refer to the belling time of beasts mentioned
above?

BELLIS, s. pl. Bellis. Black bellis of Berwick; artillery
of Berwick.
S.

BELLISAND, BELLISANT, adj. Elegant; of an im-
posing appearance.
S.

BELLIT, adj. Bald. And for swet smell at thi nose, stank sall thou find;
And for thi gay gylt girdyll, a hard strop sal the bynd;
And as for and wild and wonton luk, nothing sall thou see;
And in thy Semat semand cote, the hair sall be unset;
For thy pantit face and proud heart, in hell sall be thy set.
This is Bower's version of part of Isa. iii. Fordun. Scoti-
chron. ii. 374, 375. V. BELL.

BELLY-BLIND, s. The play called Blindman's buff;
S. A.: Blind Harie, synon. S.
This has been defined, but erroneously, " the name of a
childish sport, otherwise called hide and seek." Gl. Sibb.
This is the only name for this game, Roxburghs, and the
other counties on the Border. It is also used Clydes.
Anciently it denoted the person who was blindfolded in
the game.
War I ane king,—
I sould richt sone mak reformatioun ;
Failyeand thairof your grace sould richt. sone finde
I sould richt sone mak reformatioun ;
For thy pantit face and proud heart, in hell sail be thy set.
This is Bower's version of part of Isa. iii. Fordun. Scoti-
chron. ii. 374, 375. V. BELL.

BELLY-RACK, s. An act of gormandizing. S.

Bellis, s. pl. Compleyne also, yhe birdis, blyth as bellis,
Sum happy chance may find for your behuff.
Wallace, ii. 229, MS.
Can this refer to the belling time of beasts mentioned
above?

BELLIS, s. pl. Bellis. Black bellis of Berwick; artillery
of Berwick.
S.

BELLISAND, BELLISANT, adj. Elegant; of an im-
posing appearance.
S.

BELLIT, adj. Bald. And for swet smell at thi nose, stank sall thou find;
And for thi gay gylt girdyll, a hard strop sal the bynd;
And as for and wild and wonton luk, nothing sall thou see;
And in thy Semat semand cote, the hair sall be unset;
For thy pantit face and proud heart, in hell sall be thy set.
This is Bower's version of part of Isa. iii. Fordun. Scoti-
chron. ii. 374, 375. V. BELL.
2. It is used in Loth. and other provinces, in a sense considerably different; as denoting great eagerness or violence in approaching an object.

The bauld good-wife of Baith,
A' her ha' a great kail guil,
Came belly-flaught, and loft an aith,
She'd gar them a' be hooly. — Rimsay's Works, i. 260.

It is explained by the author: “Came in great haste, as it were flying full upon them, with her arms spread, as a falcon with expanded wings comes swooping upon her prey.”

Thus Ramsay seems to have supposed that the word alluded, to the flight of a bird of prey.

But the first is undoubtedly the original and proper sense; q. belly-flaught, or flayed as a hare is, the skin being brought or belly, without being cut up: Belg. slagh-en, to flay.

3. It is also rendered, “flat forward,” in reference to the following passage:

They met; an’ aff scour’d for their fraught,
Thay graythit tham full gay— The solace, suth to say,
To heir the singin and the soundis,
Theemsel and loot an aith,
And taks buds fra men baith neir and far;
And fra the puir taks many feiloun fraucht.

And fra the puir taks many feiloun fraucht.


Belty-Huddroun.

BELTED PLAID, s. The plaid worn by Highlanders in military dress.

BELTING, s. Used in former times in making a lord of parliament.

To BELT, v. a. To flay; to scourge; S. See Sup.

The term might have its origin from the occasional use of a leathern girdle for the purpose of inflicting corporal discipline. Sw. bult-a, however, is used in the same sense.

To BELT, v. n. To come forward with a sudden spring; S. See Sup.

Belg, belg, belly, and thra, affiliation. This term, I am informed, is still used on the Border.

BELLONIE, s. A noisy, brawling woman.

Bellythra.

To BELLRAIVE, v. n. To rove about; to be unsteady; to act hastily without consideration.


BELT-WARE, s. The sea-weed of which kelp is made. S. To BELLWAVE, v. n. 1. To struggle; to stroll. See S.

Beltane, Beltein, s. The name of a sort of festival observed on the first day of May, O. S.; hence used to denote the term of Whitsunday.

At Beltane, a bonfire was made; afterwards those who assemble by scores in the fields, to dress a dinner for the occasion, and having small lumps in the form of nipples, raised all over the surface. The cake might perhaps be an offering to some deity in the days of Druidism.” P. Logierait, Perths. Statist. Ace. v. 84.

A town in Perthshire, on the borders of the Highlands, is called Tillie.- (or Tullie-) beltane, i. e. the eminence, or rising ground, of the fire of Baal. In the neighbourhood is a druidical temple of eight upright stones, where it is supposed the fire was kindled. At some distance from this is another temple of the same kind, but smaller, and near it a well still held in great veneration. On Beltane morning, superstitious people go to this well, and drink of it: then they make a procession round it, as I am informed, nine times. After this they in like manner go round the temple. So deep-rooted is this heathenish superstition in the minds of many who reckon themselves good Protestants, that they will not neglect these rites, even when Beltane falls on Sabbath.

“The custom still remains [in the West of S.] amongst the herds and young people to kindle fires in the high grounds, in honour of Beltan. Beltan, which in Gaelic signifies Boul or Belt’s fire, was anciently the time of this solemnity. It is now kept on St. Peter’s day.” P. Loudoun, Statist. Acc. iii. 105.

But the most particular and distinct narration of the superstitious rites observed at this period, which I have met with, is in the Statist. Acc. of the P. of Callander, Perths.

The people of this district have two customs, which are fast wearing out, not only here, but all over the Highlands,
and therefore ought to be taken notice of, while they remain. Upo
the first day of May, which is called Beltane, or Bal-
tein day, all the boys in a township or hamlet meet in the
moors. They cut a table in the green sod, of a round figure,
by casting a trench in the ground, of such circumference as
to hold the whole company. They kindle a fire, and dress a
repast of eggs and milk in the consistence of a custard. They
knead a cake of oatmeal, which is toasted at the em-
bers against a stone. After the custard is eaten up, they
divide the cake into so many portions, as similar as possible
to one another in size and shape, as there are persons in the
company. They daub one of these portions all over with
charcoal, until it be perfectly black. They put all the bits
of cake into a bonnet. Every one, blindfold, draws out a
portion. He, who holds the bonnet, is entitled to the last
bit. Whoever draws the black bit, is the devoted person
who is to be sacrificed to Baal, whose favour they mean to
implore, in rendering the year productive of the sustenance
of man and beast. There is little doubt of these inhuman
sacrifices having been once offered in this country, as well
as in the east, although they now pass from the act of sacri-
fices, and only compel the devoted person to leap three
times through the flames; with which the ceremonies of this
festival are closed.

"Baltein signifies the fire of Baal. Baal, or Bell, is the
only word in Gaelic for a globe. This festival was probably
in honour of the sun, whose return, in his apparent annual
course, they celebrated, on account of his having such a
visible influence, by his genial warmth, on the productions
of the earth. That the Caledonians paid a superstitious re-
spect to the sun, as was the practice among other nations, is
evident, not only by the sacrifice at Baltein, but upon many
other occasions." Statist. Acc. xii. 621. V. WIDDERSHINS.

A curious monument of the worship of the heavenly bod-
dies still remains in the parish of Cargill, Perthshire.

"Near the village of Cargill may be seen some erect stones
of considerable magnitude, having the figure of the moon and
stars cut out on them, and are probably the rude remains of
pagan superstition. The corn-field where these stones stand
is called the Moon-shade ['1. shed] to this day." Statist. Acc.
xii. 536, 537, N.

It would appear that some peculiar sanctity was also
ascribed to the eighth day of May, from the old S. Prov.
"You have skill of man and beast, you were born between the
Beltans": i.e. "the first and eighth of May." Kelly, p. 376.

Mr. Pennant gives a similar account, and with the addi-
tion of some other circumstances. "On the first of May," he
says, "the herdsmen of every village hold their Beltain, a
rural sacrifice. They cut a square hole both in the ground,
leaving the turf in the middle; on that they make a fire of
wood, on which they dress a large cauldle of eggs, butter,
oatmeal and milk, and bring, besides the ingredients of the
cauldle, plenty of beer and whisky; for each of the company
must contribute something. The rites begin with spilling
some of the cauldle on the ground, by way of libation: on
that every one takes a cake of oatmeal, upon which are
raised nine square knobs, each dedicated to some particular
being, the supposed preserver of their flocks and herds, or
to some particular animal, the real destroyer of them: each
person then turns his face to the fire, breaks off a knob, and
flinging it over his shoulders, says, This I give to thee, pre-
serving thou my horses; this to thee, preserve thou my sheep;
and so on. After that, they use the same ceremony to the
noxious animals: This I give to thee, O Fox! spare thou my
lambs; this to thee, O hooded Crow! this to thee, O Eagle!"

"When the ceremony is over, they dine on the cauldle;
and after the feast is finished, what is left is hid by two per-
sons deputed for that purpose: but on the next Sunday they
resume, and finish the reliques of the first entertainment."
Tour in Scotland, 1799, pp. 110, 111, 440 edit.

The resemblance between the rites of different heathen
nations is surprising, even where there is no evidence that
these rites had the same origin. It is not so strange, that
the same objects should excite their love or their fear, be-
cause men in general are actuated by common principles.
But, it cannot easily be accounted for, that, when the ex-
pressions of these are entirely arbitrary, there should be an
identity, or a striking similarity.

The Lemuria was a feast observed by the ancient Romans,
during the nones of May, in order to pacify the spirits or
ghosts that excited their apprehension by night. These hob-
goblins they called Lemures. Some of the Roman writers
pretend, that this feast was called Lemuria, quasi Remuria
from Remus, who was slain by his brother Romulus; that it
was instituted for making atonement to the ghost, which
used to disturb the murderer; and that the word was gradu-
ally softened into Lemuria. It seems pretty certain, that
the institution of the Lemuria was previous to that of the
Ferialia.

According to Ovid, he who observed these gloomy rites,
rose during the profound silence of night. To prevent his
meeting with any of these nocturnal spirits, he clapped his
fingers close together, with the thumb in the middle; and
thrice washed his hands in spring-water. Then turning
round, he put some black beans in his mouth, which he
threw backward, and said, while throwing them, These I
send, by these beans I redeem both myself and mine. This he
repeated nine times, without looking over his shoulder. For
he believed that the ghost followed him, and gathered up
the beans, while unseen by him. Then he poured water on
a certain kind of brass, and made it ring, requiring the ghost
to depart from his dwelling. Having said nine times, Depart
ye ghosts of my fathers! he ventured to look behind him, be-
ing persuaded that he had strictly performed all the sacred
ceremonies. Fast. Lib. 5.

Nine seems to have been a sacred number with the hea-
then. The Beltain cakes contained nine knobs, and the
son, who placated the nocturnal spirits, repeated his address
to them nine times. The throwing of the beans backward
is similar to the custom of throwing the knobs over the
shoulder; the address to the manes, These I send, by these I
redeem, &c. to the language used at Bel-tein in devoting the
knobs, This I give to thee, &c. As the Romans believed
that the spirit kept behind the person who performed the
ceremonies already mentioned, something of the same kind
is still believed by the superstitious of our own country.
For he who says hemp seed at Halloic-een, believes that, by
looking over his shoulder, he will see the apparition of his
future wife.

In some circumstances, however, the rites observed on
Beltain bear fully as much resemblance to those pecu-
lar to the Palilia, a feast celebrated by the ancient Romans,
the 21st of April, in honour of Pales the goddess of sheep-
herds. The design of both seems to have been the same:
— to obtain protection for shepherds and their flocks. As
the herdsmen kindle a fire on Beltain day, we learn from Ovid
that fires were laid in order, which were leapt over by those
who observed the Palilia. Certe ego translitus positas ter in ordine flammas.

Fast. Lib. 4.

As a cake is baked for Beltain, a large cake was prepared
for Pales.—

Et nos faciamus ad annum
Pastor dominae grandia liba Fali.—Fast. Lib. 4.

The Romans had also a beverage somewhat resembling our
caudle, for which they were to drink milk and the purple sapa,
which, according to Pliny, is new wine boiled till only a third
part remain.

Turn licet, apposita veluti cratere camella,
Lac niveum potes, purpureamque sapam.—Ibid.

The prayer addressed to Pales is very similar to that ide-
latrously used in our own country.

Thee, goddess, O let me propitious find,
And to the shepherd, and his sheep be kind.
Far from my folds drive noxious things away,
And let my flocks in wholesome pastures stray.—
May I at night my morning's number take,
Nor mourn a theft the prowling wolf may make.—
May all my rams the ewes with vigour press,
To give my flocks a yearly due increase, &c.

Eggs always forming a part of the rural feast of Beltein, it is not improbable that this rite is as ancient as the heathenish institution of the festival. As it appears that the Gaels called the sun Bel or Belus, in consequence of their communication with the Phoenicians, the symbol of the egg might also be borrowed from them. It is well known, that they represented the heavenly bodies as oviform; and worshipped an egg in the orgies of Bacchus, as an image of the world.

Belus, called the sun or said to be produced from an egg. On these principles, the hymns ascribed to Orpheus, Phanes, the first-born god, is symbol of fecundity, and in this respect might consecrate it story of the serpentine egg, to which the Druids ascribed it, that is, dyed of different colours at the time of Peace, as they term so general among children in this country, of having eggs to which some ascribe merely as a frolic; although nothing can be accounted entertainment that the witches travelled to the Bloxberg or Brocken, a famous mountain; but it was formerly believed in Germany, that the witches travelled to the Bloxberg or Brocken, a high mountain contiguous to the Hartz Forest." Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland, p. 24. Blakulla, pronounced Blokulla, is a rock in the sea between the island Oeland and Smoland, which, on account of the many shipwrecks that happened there, was in former times believed by the vulgar to be inhabited by demons, who brought these calamities on mortals. Hence," Ihre says, "sprung another fable, that on the Thursday of the great week, the witches came hither to hold an infernal feast;" vo. Blax. This Blokulla is the place described in the Relation of the strange witchcraft discovered in the village Mohra in Sweden; Satan's Invisible World, p. 92, &c.

In Ireland, Beltein is celebrated on the 21st June, at the time of the solstice. There, as they make fires on the tops of hills, every member of the family is made to pass through the fire; as they reckon this ceremony necessary to ensure good fortune through the succeeding year. This resembles the rite used by the Romans in the Pâltâ. Beltein is also observed in Lancashire.

The respect paid by the ancient Britons to Belus, or Belline, is evident from the name of some of their kings. As the Babylonians had their Beleis, or Belitis, Rigs-Belus, Merodach-Baladan, and Belahazzar; the Tyrians their Ichbaals and Balator, the Britons had their Cassi-belin, and their Cuno-belin.

As it has been common, in the Highlands, to kindle fires "in the open air," on eminences, on this day, Dr. MacPherson mentions this as one of the remains of heathen superstition. He thinks that our ancestors, like almost every heathen nation, worshipped the sun, under the name of Grian or Grannius. Critical Dissert. xvii. p. 286; xix. p. 319.

The Gaul and Ir. word Bealtine or Bealtine signifies Bel's Fire; as composed of Baal or Belis, one of the names of the sun in Gael, and tein signifying fire. Even in Angels a spark of fire is called a tren or lein.

Godwin gives the following account of Bealtine. "Ignis Beli Del Asiaeti: i.e. e. tin-Beal. May-day, so called from large fires which the Druids were used to light on the summits of the highest hills, into which they drove four-footed beasts, using at the same time certain ceremonies to expiate for the sins of the people. This pagan ceremony of lighting these fires in honour of the Asiatic god Belus, gave its name to the entire month of May, which is to this day called me na Beal-tine in the Irish language. Doe. Keating speaking of this fire of Bel says, that the cattle were drove through it and not sacrificed, and that the chief design of it was to keep off all contagious disorders from them for that year; and he also says, that all the inhabitants of Ireland quenched their fires on that day, and kindled them again out of some part of that fire." He adds, from an ancient Glossary; "The Druids lighted two solemn fires every year, and drove all four-footed beasts through them, in order to preserve them from all contagious distempers during the current year." See Sup.

It has been conjectured, with considerable appearance of probability, that druidism had its origin from the Phoenicians. It is favourable to this idea, that the continental Gaels, though more civilized, or rather, less barbarous, than those of Britain, came over to this country to be perfected in the druidical mysteries. Now, as the Gauls in Britain were undoubtedly a colony from the continent, had they brought their religion with them, it is not easy to conceive that those, from whom they originated, should have recourse to them for instruction. If we suppose that they received it from the Phenicians, who traded to this country in a very early period, it will obviate the difficulty. There is, however, another idea that may in part account for this circumstance. The Britons, from their insular situation, might be supposed to preserve their religion more pure, as being less connected with others, and for a long time separated from the Belgae, who do not seem to have adopted the druidical worship.

There was a great similarity between the religion of the Druids, and that of the heathen in the East, seems undeniable. Strabo says that Ceres and Proserpine were worshipped in Britain according to the Samothracian, i.e. Phenician rites; Gale's Court, i. 46.

Bochart not only takes notice of Baal, Baalsammon, the god of heaven, but of a female deity worshipped by the Phenicians under the name of Baalitis. This he says Magastheunes and Abidemus write Beltin. He supposes this goddess to have been the same with Astarte; Geogr. p. 786. According to Pliny, the Druids began both their months and their years from the sixth moon.

It forms no inconsiderable presumption that the inhabitants of the counties north from Perthshire are not of Celtic origin, that the name of Beltein is unknown to them, although
BELTER, s. Perhaps beating or bickering.

BELTH, s. A narrow forth flowis baith euin and morn.

Betouix they cosits and cietis in sunder schorne.

The rych syde thereof with Scilla vmbesse is,
And the left with insaccibill Caribdis:
Quarhin hir bowkit bysyme, that hells belth
The large fluids suppis thris in one swelth,
And vthir quhils spouts in the are agane,
Druiaund the stoure to the sternes, as it war rane.


BEMYNG, s. Bumping; buzzing.

Ane grete flicht of beis on ane day,—
With loud bemynge, gan alich and repare.

On the hic top of this forsayd laurene.

Dougl. Virgil, 206, 48.

BEN, s. A mountain, used in composition and by itself.

S. A kind of small salmon.

BEN, avo. and prep. 1. Towards the inner apartment of a house; corresponding to But; S. See Sup.

Lystly syne on fayre manere
Hyr cors thai tuk wp, and bare ben,
And thame enteryd to-gyddyr then.

Wynstown, vii. 10. 39.

BEN-END, s. The ben-end of a house, go into the inner apartment.

The terms but and ben seem to have been primarily applied to a house consisting of two apartments, the one of which entered from the other, which is still the form of many houses in the country. It is common to speak of one having a but and a ben, S.; i.e. a house containing two rooms, whether the one apartment enter from the other, or not, the terms being occasionally used as substantives: and one is said to go ben, whether he go to an inner apartment, or to that which is accounted the principal one, although equally near the door with the other.

"The rent of a room and kitchen, or what in the language of the place is styled a but and a ben, gives at least two pounds sterling." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 339.

2. It is used metaphor. to denote intimacy, favour, or honour. Thus it is said of one, who is admitted to great familiarity with another, who either is, or wishes to be thought his superior; He is far ben. "Oer far ben, too intimate or familiar." Gl. Shirr.

I was anis als far bin as ye are,
And had in court als great credence,
And ay pretendit to be heir.

Lyndsay's Workis, 1592, p. 303.

BEN-END, s. 1. The ben-end of a house, the inner part of it; S. See Sup.

2. Metaph., the best part of any thing; as, the ben-end of one's dinner, the principal part of it, S. B.

BEN-HOUSE, s. The inner or principal apartment; S.

To Come Ben. To be advanced; to come to honour.
BEN

BEND, s. The interior apartment of a house. S.

The-Bend, a. In the interior apartment.

Benner, a. A comparative formed from ben. Inner, B. S.

Why durst Ulysses be sae baul,
Thro' a' their guards to gang:—
But even to their highest haas;
An ripe wi' candle light
Their benner paunties until he
Faltadie's picture fand?
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, pp. 33, 34.

Benmost is used as a superlative, signifying innermost.
Teut. binnenste is synon.
Ah, weel's me on your bonny buik!
The benmost part o' my kist nook
I'll riye for thee.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 44.

Bend-inno, prep. Within; beyond; S. B.

" He was well wordy of the gardy-chair itself, or e'en to sit bend-inno the guidman u'p the best bink o' the house." Journal from London, p. 1.

From ben, q. v. and A. S. inne, or inon, within; Alem. inne; Isl. inne, id.

There-Ben, adv. Within, in the inner apartment; S. V. Thairben.

Bench, s. A frame fixed to the wall for holding plates. S.

To Bend, v. n. To spring; to bound.

To Bend, Bend-leather, s. Leather thickened by tanning for the soles of boots and shoes.

Bend, s. 1. A band, ribbon, or fillet; pl. bendis.

Cum was the dulefull day that dois me grise,
With salt melder, as wele the gyse is kend,
Quhen that of me suld be made sacrifice,
Cum was the dulefull day that dois me grise,
For lak of it that suld bene her supply.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 44.

Bench, s. A frame fixed to the wall for holding plates. S.

To Bend, s. A spring; a leap; a bound. S.

To Bend, v. n. To spring; to bound.

BEND, BEND-leather, s. Leather thickened by tanning for the soles of boots and shoes.

BEND, s. 1. A band, ribbon, or fillet; pl. bendis.

Cum was the dulefull day that dois me grise,
With salt melder, as wele the gyse is kend,
Quhen that of me suld be made sacrifice,
Cum was the dulefull day that dois me grise,
For lak of it that suld bene her supply.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 44.

Bend, s. A pull of liquor; S.

We'll mae mair o'—come, gi's the other bend,
We'll drink their healths, whatever way it end.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 215. V. Gaffaw.

Bender, s. A hard drinker; S.

Now lend your lugs, ye benders lye,
Why ken the benefit of wine.—Ramsay's Poems, ii. 520.
To Holyrood-house let me stray,  
And gie to musing a' the day;  
Lamenting what auld Scotland knew,  
Bien days for ever frae her view.  
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 101.

5. Splendid; showy.  

His schenach schoyys, that burnyst was full beyn,  
His leg harnes he clappyt on so clene.  
Wallace, v. 1198. MS.  

It occurs in the same sense, ibid. iii. 157.  

Wallace knew well, for he befor had seyne,  
The kings palyon, quhar it was busket beyne.  
Tbid. vi. 543.  

That knight buskit to Schir Kay, on ane steid broune  
Braissit in birenis, and basnet full bene.  
Gawen and Gal. iii. 16.  

These examples, however, may perhaps rather belong to  
Bene, adv. q. v.  

6. Good; excellent in its kind.  

Thair saw I Nature, and als dame Venus, Queene,  
The fresche Aurora, and Lady Flora schene,—  
Dian the goddes chaste of woudis grene,  
My Lady Clo, that help of Makaris bene.  
Dunbar, Goldin Torge, s. 9. Bann. MS.  

Only in MS. the reading is, probably by some mistake of  
the transcriber,  

Thair saw I Nature, and Venus Queene, and Queene  
The fresche Aurora, &c.  
But their stift sewrs both bei, and stout,  
While harness dang the edges out,  
Bodies they made both black and bia.  
Sir Egeir, pp. 47, 48.  

7. Eager; new-fangled. People are said to be bei upon  
any thing that they are very fond of; Loth. In this  
sense beyne occurs in O.E.  

The duke of Excester, I understand,  
Of Huntyngdon there was to be fayne :  
The Marques eke of Dorset was ful bayne  
Of Somerst erle agane to bene.  
Hardyng's Chron. F. 197, b.  

Bei signifieth nimble, clever, Lancash. Gl. Grose. It is  
used in these same sense, Yorks.  
Rudd. thinks that the term may perhaps be from Lat. bo­  

nus, which the ancient Romans wrote beneus.  
In Gl. Sibb. it is said; " Originally perhaps, well lodged, from Sax. bye,  
habitation." But neither of these suppositions has any pro­  
bability. Isl. bei, a signifies, to prosper, to give success to  
any undertaking—  
Minar bidar ec munkaregni,  
Meinalausa for at bei.  

"I pray (Christ) that he may be pleased to give success  
to my journey, without any injury." Landnam. S. p. 104.  
Bei, as allied to this, signifies, hospitable; bei, hospitality,  
hospits advenae exhibita beneficentia. Thora gezick stult  
sum bina og sknekti hun fartl og hans monnum; Thora  
manifested benvall to be hospitable, presenting gifts to the  
Andr. mentions the v. bei, as signifying, hospiti beneficia  
praestare. Bei, hospitality, liberality.  

Now, although bene does not directly signify hospitable,  
it very nearly approaches this sense. For it is common to  
say of one, who abundantly supplies his house with meat  
and drink, or whatever is necessary, that he " keeps a bei  
house;" S. V. Gl. Rams.  

There is probably some affinity between these terms and  
Moes. G. gae-beings, rich. Gabein in the ablative, is rendered  
divitis; and gobignandans, divitis. Ga is undoubtedly no­  
thing more than the prefix, corresponding to A. S. ge.  
As we use the term, the sense of wealth seems to be the  
primary one. The rest may all be viewed as oblique senses,  
dependent on this. Wealth gives the idea of warmth, as it  
supplies the means of heat, of which the poor are destitute.  
Hence, in vulgar E. rich and warm are synon. Pleasantness,  
especially as to the temperature of the air and climate, de­  
pends much on warmth. Splendour is properly the conse­  
quence of riches; and the idea of excellency has often no  
better origin. Even eagerness, although apparently the most  
distant, may be viewed as a metaphor, use of the word, from  
its literal signification, warm.  

As the adv. bei, is used in the same sense, beinlier oc­  
curs as a comparative, formed from it.  
At Martinmas, when stacks were happet,  
And the meal kist was beiel stead;  
Nae scant o' gear, nor fasn't wi' weans,  
The twa lairts took a jaunt for ance  
To Hamilton, to sell their barley.  
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 10.  

8. A bei cast; a cask quite water-tight. See Sup.  

Benely, Beinly, adv. 1. In the possession of fulness.  
2. Well; abundantly. 3. Exhibiting the appearance of  
wealth. 4. Happily. S. See Sup.  
Yone carle (quod scho) my joy, dois beinely dwell,  
And all prouiaioun hes within himself,  
In barne, in bye, in hall, gurnell and seller,  
His wyte weiros weluto on his gowne and coler.  
L. Scotland's Lament, Fol. 5, 6.  

This refers to our old sumptuary laws. V. Begaries.  
Ane man of micht and wealth I mein,—  
Ane of the potentes of the toun,  
Qhailair nan may beinlier sit doun,  
This citie all within.  
Philotus, st. 45. S. P. R. iii. 20.  

Bene, adv. Well; Full bene, full well.  
--- He -- full bene  
Taucht thame to grub the wynes, and all the art  
To ere, and saw the cornes, and yokt the cart.  
Doug. Virgil, 475, 25.  
The Knight in his colours was armed ful clene,  
With his comly crest, cleere to beholde;  
His bren, and his basnet, burneshed ful bene.  
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. ii. 4.  

This word is most probably from Lat. bene, well.  
To Bein, v. a. To render comfortable.  
Beinlike, Beni-like, adj. Having the appearance of  
abundance.  
Benness, s. Snugness in temporal circumstances.  
Benefeit, part. adj. Beneficed.  
Beneficall, adj. Of or belonging to a benefice.  
Benefit, s. Allowance to servants beside their money  
wages.  
Benev, adv. Beneath; below.  
Benjel, s. A heap; a considerable quantity; as " a  
benjel of coals," when many are laid at once on the  
fire; S.  

One would suppose that this were q. bingel, from bing an  
heap. Benjel, however, is used in the same sense in the  
South and West of S. Is " a benefice of a fire," so that this  
may be the same word differently pronounced. V. Benfell.  
Benjie, s. The abbreviation of Benjamin.  
Benk, Bink, s. A bench; a seat. It seems sometimes to  
have denoted a seat of honour.  
"For fault of wise men fools sit on benke;" S. Prov.,  
"spoken when we see unworthy persons in authority."  
Kelly, p. 105.  
Dun. benn, Germ. bank, scamnum; Wachter.  
It seems highly probable, that the term, originally denot­  
ing a rising ground on the brink of a river, has been trans­  
ferred to a seat; as from its elevation resembling a gentle  
acclivity, and as affording a proper resting-place to the weary  
traveller. It confirms this idea, that, as Su.G., Isl., backe
BEN

signifies collis, ripa, the bank of a river, Su.G. beack, Isl. beck, denote a bench or seat, scannum; retaining what is considered as the primitive form of the word, without the insertion of n. Hence Isl. brudbeck, locus convivis hono-

BENN, s. A sash; Statist. Acc. xi. 173. V. BEND.

BENNELS, s. pl. Mats of reeds for partitions in cott-

gages, or for laying across the rafters.

S.

BENNST, part. pa. Banished.

S.

To the Northward of; prep.

blance to the substance of a bone spavin; also, the scratches.

propriated to the bride at a feast; Verel. Ind. V. BINK.

Exmore." Gl. Grose.

BENNYST. por^pa. Banished.

s.pl.

BENNELS,

BENN, s. A

way: but as the authority is not ancient, am uncertain whe-

der.

he elsewhere spells it otherwise.

bent-sail,

the origin. It is not unlikely that the word was originally

rudd.

deduces it from

arundo, Lin.) which seems to take delight in a soil of this

produced by the injudicious custom of cutting, or even pull-

Magn.

Wachter. For other significations,

See Sup.

But S. by

bent

bentey;

To BENSIE, v. a. To strike impulsively.

S.

BENSOME, adj. Quarrelsome. V. BANGSOME.

S.

BENT, s. A coarse kind of grass, growing on hilly

ground; S. Agrostis vulgaris, Linn. Common hair-

grass.

2. The coarse grass growing on the sea-shore; S. denot-
ing the Triticum juncium, and also the Arundo are-

naria.


Lightfoot, p. 107.

See S.

Thes.

" These authors call them [windlestrays] also bents and

bent-grass. But S. by bent we commonly understand, a kind

of grass that grows in sandy ground on the sea-shore." Rudder

vo. Wandlestray.

"The blowing of the sand has also spread desolation over

some of the most beautiful and best land, not only in this

island [Westray], but also in Sanday. With respect to the

latter, in particular, this destructive effect has been evidently

produced by the injudicious custom of cutting, or even pull-

ning, for various purposes, a plant here named bent (arenosa

arundo, Lin.) which seems to take delight in a soil of this

nature." Barry's Orkney, p. 59.

3. The open field; the plain; S. See Sup.

Bot this Orsilochoes fled her in the feyld,

And gan to trumpe with mony ane turning went;

In cirkillis wide schi draue hym on the bent,

With mony ane cours and jouk about, about;

Quhare euer he fled sche follows him in and out.

S.

See  Stip.


A laird of twa good whistles and a kent,

Twa curs, my trusty tenants on the bent,

Is all my great estate, and like to be;

Sae, cunning carie, near break your jokes on me.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 120.

The open field seems to have received this denomination,

because pasture ground often abounds with that coarse kind

of grass called Agrostis vulgaris.

4. To gae to the bent, to provide for one's safety; to flee

from danger, by leaving the haunts of men; as it is

also vulgarly said, to tak the cuntrie on his back.

And he start up anone,

And thankit them; syn to the bent is gone.

Henrioni's Lyoun and Mous, Bowgreen, i. 197.

A dyvor her buys your butter, woo, and cheese,

But or the day of payment breaks and flees;

With glowman brow the laird seeks in his rent,

'Tis no to gie, your merchant's bent.


To BENSIE, v. a. To bang, or beat, Gl. Sibb. "Bensel,

To bang or beat. Vox rustica. Yorksh." Gl. Grose.

BENSIE, BENSHI, s. Expl. "Fairy's wife." See S.

"In certain places the death of people is supposed to be

foretold by the cries and shrieks of Benshi, or the Fairies

wife, uttered along the very path where the funeral is to pass.

Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 205.

Sibb. here refers to Teut. quen, diabolus, from bann, ex-

communicatus. It has been observed, that "this being,

who is still revered as the tutelar daemon of ancient Irish

families, is of pure Celtic origin, and owes her title to two

Gaelic words, Ben and eigh нам, signifying the head or chief


rather derived from Ir. Gael. ben, bean, a woman, said by

O'Byrne to be the root of the Lat. Venus, and eigh, a fairy

or houglahbin.

The open field seems to have received this denomination,

because pasture ground often abounds with that coarse kind

of grass called Agrostis vulgaris.

S.

BENTINESS, s. The state of being covered with bent. S.

95
BENT-MOSS, s. Firm moss covered with bent.

BENT SYLVER, s. V. Bleeze-money.

BENTER, s. The name of a fowl. V. Bewter.

BENWARD, s. Inward; towards the interior of a house.


BERBER, s. Beewald. Distorted: as, Beowald leads.


BERGLE, BERGELL, s. On hand. V. BEAR.

BERGUYLT, BERGEDIS, s. To inhibit to lye in cristin

BERGLE, BERGELL, s. On hand. V. BEAR.

BERHEDIS, s. The Wrasse (labrus tinea, Lin. Syst.) that has here

To inter; to bury.

BERESSTONE OF. By reason of.

BERG, BERIALL, adj. The same, I suspect, with E. burly, strong: which has been derived from

BERLIAG, BERLICH, s. Shining like beryl.

BERN, BERNE, s. 1. A baron.

BERLY, adj. The bevar hoir said to this berly berne,

BERNISS, s. Malt made of barley.

BERNISS, s. Burial, interment.

BEROSS, s. Barberry, a shrub.

BERUL, s. Barberry, a shrub.

BERY BROUNE, a shade of brown approaching to red.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERY BIER, s. Beryl, a precious stone.

BERY BIER, s. Beryl, a precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

BERYL, s. Precious stone.

Baron, a title of honour; but it is very doubtful if baro and baron, the former especially, be from berne. Both Rudd. and he err in confounding this word with barn, a child. It is more probable that bern, as originally corresponding to er, and secondarily to homo, is radically a different word from bern, or rather barn, as denoting a child. For not only is barn used in the latter sense by Ulphilas, who certainly wrote before barno or berne was used to signify a man; but in A. S., while bern signifies a child, baron denotes a man, Homo; beeorne, princes, homo; Benson: "a prince, a nobleman, a man of honour and dignity," Somner.

Moes. G. barn, infants, is undoubtedly from bairen, which not only signifies to beget, but also, to bring forth. Bern, as denoting a man, in an honourable sense, may be from A. S. baro, free, or Lat. baro, used by Cicero, as equivalent to a lord or peer of the realm. According to the ancient Scholiast on Persius, the servants of soldiers were called barones. Some think that bern has its origin from Isl. bearn, borne, Su. G. biorn, a bear; as the ancient Scandinnavians used to give this as an appellation of honour to princes; and as it was common, in barbarous times, for a warrior to assume the name of some wild beast, to denote his courage, strength, &c.

BERN, s. A barn; a place for laying up and threshing grain.

The king faris with his folk, our firthis and fellis;—Withoutin beilding of Wis, of bern, or of byre. The law of berne.

BERNWARD, S. The name of men said to have been possessed of preternatural strength and ferocity.

BESANTS, S. A species of cannon formerly much used at sea. It resembled the faucon, but was shorter, and of a larger calibre;" Gl. Compl.

"Mak reddy your cannons, culuerene moyens, culuerene bastardis, falcons, saikyrs, half saikyrs, and half falcons, slangs, & half slangs, quartar slangs, bede stikiks, mur-dresaris, pasuolans, bersis, doggis, doubl bersis, hagbutis of croche, half haggis, culueren, ande hail schot." Complaint S. p. 64.

Fr. barence, berche, "the piece of ordnance called a base," Coqgr. pl. barces, berches.

BERTH, s.

Than past thai fra the Kyng in wther, And slw, and heryd in thare berth. Wyntown, vii. 9. 47.

Mr. Macpherson renders this, rage, from Isl. and Sw. braeke, id. This is highly probable; especially as the word may be transposed in the same manner as worth for wretch in the preceding line.

BERTHINSEK, BIRDINSEK, BURDINSEK. The law of Berthinsek, a law, according to which no man was to be punished capitally for stealing a calf, sheep, or so much meat as he could carry on his back in a sack. Be the law of Birdinsek, na man suld die, or be hangd for the thieft of ane schiepe, ane weale: or for samelkie mate he as may beare vpom his backe in ane seck: but all sik thieues suld pay ane schiepe or ane cow, to him in quhais land he is taken: and mair-over suld be seurred." Skene Verb. Sign. in vo.

This, in Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 16, is called Ybur panan-seca. This would seem to be a corr. of an A. S. phrase, in consequence of the carelessness of some early copyist, who had not adverted to the A. S. character which has the power of th, q. ge-burtyn in succo, a burthen in a sack; or from ge-bear-a, portare.

BERTYNIT, BERTNYT, pret. and part. pa. Struck; battered.

The Inglissmen, that won war in that steid, With outyn grace thai bertynit thaim to deid. Wallace, iv. 490. MS. xx and ix thai left in to that steide, Off Sothroun men that bertynit war to deo. Ibid. iii. 400. MS.

This is evidently the same with Brittyt, q. v.

BERVIE HADDOCK, s. Haddocks, split, and half-dried with the smoke of a fire of wood, cured for the most part in Inverbervie.

S. BERWARD, s. One who keeps bears.

To BESAIK, v. a. To beseech. V. Beseik.

S. BESAND, BEISAND, s. An ancient piece of gold coin, offered by the French kings at the mass of their consecration at Rheims, and called a Byzantine, as the coin of this description was first struck at Byzantium or Constantinopole. It is said to have been worth, in French money, fifty pounds Tournois.

Silver and gold, that I might get Beisands, brooches, robes and rings, Frelie to gife, I wald nocht let, To pleise the mulls attour all things.

Kennedy, Everygreen, i. 116.

As only thirteen were usually struck, they would be accounted great rarities; and hence the term might come to be used as expressive of any valuable ornament, especially one suspended from the neck as a bulla or locket. The modern Fr. name is besant; Chaucer, id. Rom. Rose. It has been supposed that the name was brought into Europe, or the Western parts of it, by those who were engaged in the crusades. R. Glouc., indeed, giving an account of the consequences of a victory gained by the chieftains in Palestine, says:

Vfyty hors of prys the kyng of the londe, And vyty thousand besauns, he sende hem by his sonde. P. 409.

The besant, however, was known, even in England, long before this period. The crusades did not commence till the eleventh century. It was not till the year 1096, that the famous expedition under Peter the hermit was undertaken. But Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, purchased Hendon in Middlesex, of king Edgar, for two hundred Bizantines, as appears, according to Camden, from the original deed. Now, Dunstan was promoted to the see of Canterbury, A. 966. Hence, it is not only evident, that besant became current in England at this time, but probable that they were the only gold coin then in use. So completely, however, was the value of these coins forgotten by the time of Edw. 111. that when, according to an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of the Conqueror, the Bishop of Norwich was condemned to pay a Bizantine of gold to the Abbot of St. Edmondsbury, for encroaching on his liberty, no one could tell
what was the value of the coin; so that it became necessary to refer the amount of the fine to the will of the sovereign. Camden expresses his surprise at this circumstance, as, only about an hundred years before, "two hundred thousand bizzants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand thalers." Remains, pp. 285, 286.

It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. Ill. that Wiclif, who wrote towards the end of his reign, uses the term besauant as equivalent to talent. "To oon he gaf fyve talents. And he that had fyve besauants wente forth and wroughte in hem, & wanne othre fyve." Matt. 25.

To BESEIK, v.a. To beseech; to entreat. We the besieke, this day be fortheable. To vs Tyriannis, happy and agreeable.

To-strangaris cunninga fra Troy in thare yeage.

Dug. Virgil, 36, 34.

A. S. be and sec-an, to seek; Belg. ver-soek-en, to solicit, to intreat; Moes. G. soh-jan, to ask, used with respect to prayer; Mark ix. 24.

BESEINE, BESEEN, part. pa. Well acquainted or conversant with, skilled; provided, furnished, fitted out. S.

To BESET, v.a. To become; used as syn. with S. set. S.

BESY, adj. Busy.

In besy trawelle he wes ay
Til helpe his land on mony wys
And til confounde his innyms.

Wintown, viii. 38, 102.

A. S. besi, Belg. besigh, id.; allied perhaps to Teut. byse turbutus, bysen-en, violento impetu agitari, bysi, furnes impetus aeris.

BEST, adv. To Best; over and above; gain; saving. S.

BEST AUCHT. The best horse, ox, or other article, used in labour, claimed by a landlord on the death of his tenant. V. Herrey-Elde.

BEST-MAN, s. Bredman; as best-maid is bride-maid; from having the principal offices in waiting on the bride; S. See Sup.

BESTED, part. pa. Overwhelmed; overpowered. S.

BESTIAL (off Tre) s. An engine for a siege. Ramsay get by strange bestiall off tro, Be gud wrychtis, the best in that cuntre:

Wyntown, vl. 18, 59.

The term is still used in this general sense, S. pronounced q. baist. S.

BESTIALITY, s. Any animal not human; Gl. Wynt.

—Eftye that he was broucht on bere, Til a bissynt best all lyke
Sene he wes besynd a dyke,
That nere-hand a myll wes made.

V. also xi. 877.

Although in MS. bestialis is the word used, it is bastailis, edit. 1648. It seems uncertain whether this word be formed from Lat. bestialis, as at first applied to the engines called rams, bows, &c., or from Fr. bastille, a tower; L. B. bastillis. Bestemias is expl. Troiae, Gl. Isidor. Some, however, read Bestne Majore.

BESTIAL, BESTIAL, s. A term used to denote all the cattle, horses, sheep, &c. on a farm.

S.

BESTIALITÉ, s. Cattle.

"There he sate his felicite on the manuring of the corne lande, & in the keeping of bestialitée." Complaint S. p. 68.

L. B. bestialia, pecudes; Fr. bestail.

BESTREIK, part. pa. Drawn out; gold bestreich, gold wire or twist.

Their girtens wer of gold bestreich:
That nere-hand a myll wes made.

V. also xi. 877.

Although in MS. bestialis is the word used, it is bastailis, edit. 1648. It seems uncertain whether this word be formed from Lat. bestialis, as at first applied to the engines called rams, bows, &c., or from Fr. bastille, a tower; L. B. bastillis. Bestemias is expl. Troiae, Gl. Isidor. Some, however, read Bestine Majore.

BESTIAL, BESTIAL, s. A term used to denote all the cattle, horses, sheep, &c. on a farm.

S.

BESTILL, BESTILL, prep. To the southward of. V. Benorth.

BESS, BESSIE, s. Abbrev. of the name Elizabeth. S.

BESSY LORCH, s. The fish in E. called a loch. S.

BEST, part. pa. Struck; beaten.

For thai with in war rycht worthy;
And thaim defendy doughtely;

And ruschyt their fayis ost agayne,
Sum best, sum woundynt, sum als slayne.

Barbour, iv. 94. MS.

This word in MS. might perhaps be read best. In edit. 1620, it is baisted. V. Baist.

BEST, part. pa.

That bassyntie burnyst all [brycht]
Agayne the son glemand of lycht:
Thar bassynettis burnyst all [brycht]
Sum woundyt, sum als slayne.

Wallace, vii. 976. MS.

It seems doubtful if they were battering engines. From v. 966, it is probable that they were merely wooden towers. A rowme passage to the wallis thairm dycht, A rowme passage to the wallis thairm dycht,

A. S. besi, Belg. besigh, id.; allied perhaps to Teut. byse turbutus, bysi-en, violento impetu agitari, bysi, furnes impetus aeris.

It is remotely connected with this, and with Belg. besmyt-an, besmytt-an, turbatus, maculare, inquinare. It is remotely connected

With the cattle, horses, sheep, &c. on a farm.

S.

BE BESOUTH, prep. To the southward of. V. Benorth.

BEFORE, part. pa. Startled; alarmed; affrighted. S.

Germ. bestets-en, to stand, bearethst, seem, to be startled. Hence Fr. estourdi, &c., to start.

BESOUTH, s. A

Bestelts, part. pa.

To the southward of. V. Benorth.

BESPOREN, s. A contemptuous designation for a low woman; a prostitute.

S.

BESOUTH, prep. To the southward of. V. Benorth.

BESS, BESSIE, s. Abbrev. of the name Elizabeth. S.

BESSY LORCH, s. The fish in E. called a loch. S.

BEST, part. pa. Struck; beaten.

For thai with in war rycht worthy;
And thaim defendy doughtely;

And ruschyt their fayis ost agayne,
Sum best, sum woundynt, sum als slayne.

Barbour, iv. 94. MS.

This word in MS. might perhaps be read beft. In edit. 1620, it is baisted. V. Baist.

BEST, part. pa.

That bassyntie burnyst all [brycht]
Agaye the son glemand of lycht:
Thar bassynettis burnyst all [brycht]
Sum woundyt, sum als slayne.

Wallace, vii. 976. MS.

It seems doubtful if they were battering engines. From v. 966, it is probable that they were merely wooden towers. A rowme passage to the wallis thairm dycht, A rowme passage to the wallis thairm dycht,
BETANE, part pa. To BET, BETE, That he were worthier set, & with more bliss Than thou, but thou do
To BET, BET, part. pa. pret. BET, BETT, pret. BET; BET, BETT, BET, part. pa. 

To BETANE, part pa. BET down, beat or broken down. See Sup.
That their stedis stakkerit in the stour, and stude stummerand, Al to stiifflit, and stonay; the strakis war sa strang.

Athir berne brithly bet, with ane bright brand.
Gawau and Gol. ii. 25.
A. S. beat-an, Su.G. bet-a; tu bethe, thou hast struk.

BET, BET, pret. and part. pa. Helped; supplied. V. BET.
BET, part. pa. Built; erected.
In worschip eik, within her palice yet,
For building.
This is a secondary and oblique sense of the v. BET, q. v.
As it properly signifies to repair, it has occasionally been used for building in the way of reparation, and thence simply for building.

BET, adj. Better.
Ye knew the cause of all my peynes smert
Bet than myself, and all myn avventure
The hardest hert that formyt hath nature.
King's Quair, iii. 28.
— Misdan non thi sound men, that better migh thy speue,
Though he be thi vnderling here, wel it may happen in heuen,
That he wer worthelie set, & with more blis
Than thou, but thou do bet, and liue as thou shoulde.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 81, b.

BETANE, part pa. — To the Lord off Lome said he;
Sekyrly now may ye se
Betane the starkest pudentlayn
That ewyr your lyf lyme ye saw tane.
Barrour, iii. 159. MS.

The sense of this word is very doubtful. It cannot mean beaten, or taken; for neither of these was the case. Perhaps it may refer to the narrow place in which Bruce was enclosed.

Thai abaid till that he was
Entryt in ane narow place
Betwix a louch-sid and a bra;
That was sa strait, Ik wuderta,
That he mycht not well turn his sted. — Ibid. v. 107.
A. S. betwen-en, betyn-an, to enclose, to shut up.

BETAUGHT, BETUK. Delivered; committed in trust; delivered up. V. BETECH.
To BETECH, BETACHE, v. a. To deliver up; to confess; betuk, pret. betaught, pret. and part. pa. See S.
This word occurs in a remarkable passage concerning James Earl of Douglas.
— Yit man haf Ik herd oft syss tell,
That he sa gretly dred was than,
That quhen wiwys wald childe ren,
That wiw, rycht with an angry face,
Bethech them to the blak Douglas.
Barbour, xv. 538, MS.

Edit. 1620, betake; edit. Pink. beteth.
He him betek on to the haly gaist,
Saynt Jhone to borch thi suld meite haill and sound.
Wallace, v. 462. MS.
The King betaught hym in that steid
The endentur, the seile to se,
And askyt gyff it enselty he?—Barbour, i. 610. MS.
Than scho me has betaught in keipyn
Of ane sweit nympe maist faughtfull and deicor.
Palice of Honour, ii. 33.

— In the woful batal and melted
To ane unhappny chance betaught is sche.
Dong. Virgil, 385, 8.

Hence "the common Scots expression, God I betaught me till." Rudd.; and that used by Ramsay, Betotech-us-to; i. e. Let us commend ourselves to the protection of some superior being.

Betaucht-us-to! and well I wait that's true;
Aw! aw! the deel's our grit wi' you.—Poems, ii.120.
It is printed gyff, but undoubtedly from mistake.
O. E. bitke, committed; also bitauhten, bitakan, bitauht.
Diei custe heore dohter thare,
Bitauhten hire God for euerio.
Kynge of Tartis, v. 346.

"They kissed their daughter, and committed her to God." &c.

"Mannes sone schal be bitakan to princis of prestis & scribes—and they schulen bitake him to bethene men to be scorned and scourged." Wilde, Matt. 20.
Unto Kyngesone the first wouke of May
Com S. Dunstan, opon a Sonenday,
& of all the lord erle & baroun,
To Eireit, Edgar sonne, bitauht him the coroun.
R. Brune, p. 37.
A. S. beteac-an, tradere; betaethe, tradethe; Tauc-an, in its simple form, signifyes jubere, praecipere, Lye; but according to Somner, is used "as betaecan; tradere, conce- dere, assignare, commendare; to deliver, to grant, to assign or appoint, to betake or recommend unto;" Tauc-an has also the sense of E. taketh. But this is an oblique use of the term, borrowed from the idea of an act of deliverance preceding. Should take be viewed as radically a different verb, it might properly enough be traced to Moe.G. tek-an, to touch.

BETHANITY, s. In your bethank; indebted to you. S.
BETHANKIT, s. A ludicrous and irreverent term for giving thanks after meat. S.
BETHEREL, BETHRAL, s. An inferior kirk-officer who waits on the pastor in his official work, attends the session, summons delinquents, &c. S.
Than renit thi marlithos that montis so he
Furth borne becheris bald in the bordouris.
Houlate, iii. 1. MS.
The poet represents hawks of this kind as knights bachelors.
BETING, s. Reparation. V. under BEIT, v.

To BETRUMPE, v. a. To deceive.

Jupiter (quod scho) sall he depart? ha fy!
And leful till ane wyangour straungere
Me and my realme betrumphe on thes manere?

Doug. Virgil, 120, 49. V. TRUMP.

To BETREYSS, BETRASE, To BETRAY, s. a.

Bet was fer wer than traitory
For to betreyss sic a persone,
So nobill, and off sic renounce.
Barbour, iv. 23. MS.

Betrait, Douglas; betraised, Wallace; betraised, Chaucer; betraist, R. Brunne, p. 49.

Whilom Eildre my lord he him betraiot to yow,
& my sonne Edmundh thorg thresen he sloch.
Germ. trieng-en, betrng-en; Fr. tra-har, id. trashion, treason.

*BEITER, adj. 1. More; as, better than a dozen, more than a dozen. 2. Often used in regard to health. S.

BETTERS, s. pl. Ten betters; BETTERS, To BEVEREN, BEVERAND, s. A BEVERAGE, S. A BEVEL, S. BEUER, BEVER.

cer; the same source with probably to be
beven, befer-an, Germ, than a dozen. 2. Often used in regard to health.

Lord Hailes overlooks this word. It is evidently from Mr. Pinkerton says "that
He glissed up with his eighen, that grey wer, and grete;
This is a derivative from
one who is worn out with age.

Sir Gawon and Sir Gal, ii. 2.

This is mentioned in the Gl. as not understood. Perhaps the phrase signifies his full or flowing beard; from A.S. befer-an, circumbinate; or as the same with beveraud, which Shhb. renders "shaking, nodding," deriving it from Teut. bev-en, contremere. This is a provincial E. word. "Bevering, trembling. North." Gl. Grose. "Buber, to tremble."

Ibid. See Sup. BEVER.

BEVIE, (of a fire), s. A term used to denote a great fire; sometimes device; S. See Sup.

Perhaps from E. bevin, "a stick like those bound up in faggots," Johnson. It is thus used in O. E.


BEVIE, s. A jog; a push; S.; from the same source with bevet. V. BAFE, S.

BEVIL-EDGE, s. The edge of a sharp tool, sloping towards the point; a term used by masons. S.

BEVIS. V. BEVAR.

BEVICK, (gutt.) A bough; a branch; S.

Amiddis Ann rank tre lurkis a goldin beach.
With aureate leuis, and flexibil twistis teuch.

Doug. Virgil, 167, 41.

A. S. boga, boh, id. from bug-an, to bend.

To BEUCHEL, v. n. To walk in a feeble, constrained, or halting manner; to shamble.

S.

BEUCHEL, s. A little, feeble, crooked creature. S.

BEUCHIT, part. pa. (gutt.) Bowed; crooked; S.

—to the streme thay turnit thare foreship,
Kest doun thare beuchit aneris ferme of grip.
A. S. bug-an, curvare.

Doug. Virgil, 162, 23.

BEUGH, s. (gutt.) A limb; a leg; Border.

S.

Sym sap on horse-back lyke a rae,
And ran him till a heuch;
Says, William, cum ryde down this brae,
Thocht ye suld b rek a beugh.

Scott, Evergreen ii. 183. st. 16.

Who came and tuik her by the beugh,
And with a rung both auld and teugh,
Laid on her, while she bled enough,
And for dead left her lying.—Watson's Col. i. 46.

Isl. borg, Alem. puac, Germ. bug, id. The term is applied both to man and to other animals; as Isl. vorderbug, the forequarter, hindquarter, the hither and vorder quarter. Both hither and vorder quarter bug-en, to bend, as the origin; as it is by means of its joints that an animal bends itself. It is evidently of the same family with Boucht, q. v.

BEUGLE-BACKED, adj. Crook-backed.

—Beugle-back'd, bodied like a beetle.—Watson's Col. ii. 54.

A. S. bug-an, to bow; Teut. bochel, gibbus. Germ. bugel, a dimin. from bug, denoting any thing curved or circular. It is undoubtedly the same word that is now pronounced bobbie-bachit, S.

BEUK, pret. v. Baked.

For skant of vittale, the comes in quernis of stane
With aureate leuis, and flexibil twistis teuch.

Kest doun thare beuchit aneris ferme of grip.

Scott, Evergreen ii. 183. st. 16.

Who came and tuik her by the beugh,
And with a rung both auld and teugh,
Laid on her, while she bled enough,
And for dead left her lying.—Watson's Col. i. 46.

Isl. borg, Alem. puac, Germ. bug, id. The term is applied both to man and to other animals; as Isl. vorderbug, the forequarter, hindquarter, the hither and vorder quarter. Both hither and vorder quarter bug-en, to bend, as the origin; as it is by means of its joints that an animal bends itself. It is evidently of the same family with Boucht, q. v.

BEUGLE-BACKED, adj. Crook-backed.

—Beugle-back'd, bodied like a beetle.—Watson's Col. ii. 54.

A. S. bug-an, to bow; Teut. bochel, gibbus. Germ. bugel, a dimin. from bug, denoting any thing curved or circular. It is undoubtedly the same word that is now pronounced bobbie-bachit, S.

BEUK, pret. v. Baked.

For skant of vittale, the comes in quernis of stane
Thay grand, and syne beke at the fyre ilkane.

Doug. Virgil, 16, 37.

BEUDENT, adj. Bow-legged, Ang.; q. beugeld, from the same origin with beugle, in Beugle-backed, q. v.

BEW, adj. Good; honourable. Bew schyris, or schirris, good Sirs. Fr. beau, good.

Yit by my selfe I fynd this prouerbe perfyte,
The blak craw thinkis hir awin birdis quhyte.
Can not persaif an fait in al my werk.

Wachter view

Beug/town, a stick like those bound up in
Lincolnshire, Part II. p. 46.

More or less a baoge.

Doug. Virgil, 162, 23.

Lo this is all,
Have gude day.


Lo this is all, bew schirris, have gude day.

Ibid. 484, 32.

To BEWAKE, BEWAUE, v. a. To cause to wander or waver.

Douglas.

Eneas the banke on hie
BEWID, part. adj. prep.

BEWIS, BEWYS, s. pi. BEWIS, BEWITH, s. A

To BE WAVE, BEWAUE, adv.

BACK-O'-BEYONT, Beyond. prep.

BEWRY, v. a. To The bittern.

BHALIE, *. A hamlet or village.

BY, prep. wait for; to overpower by some base stratagem.

to get " only a conjoined with the [prep., q. what one must submit to for a time.

"The infinite favour of God, which hath been ever ready to the just, has caused the victory to incline to us by expectation of man's engyne." Pitscotte, p. 30.

2. Besides; over and above,

"In this same year [1511], the King of Scotland bigged a great ship, called The Great Michael, which was the greatest ship, and of most strength, that ever sailed in England or France. For this ship was of so great stature, and took so much timber, that, except Falkland, she wasted all the woods in Fife, which was oak-wood, by all timber that was gotten out of Noroway. She was twelve score foot of length, and thirty-six foot within the sides. She was ten foot thick in the wall, outed jests of oak in her wall, and boards on every side, so stark and so thick, that no cannon could go through her." Pitscotte, p. 107.

3. Away from; without regard to; contrary to.

Concerning the slaughter of Cumyn, it is said;

"The King him self him slewe In till Drumfres, qhuar witnesses was inew. That hapyns wrang, our gret haist in a King; Till wyrk by law it may scathe meikil thing." Wallace, xi. 1188. MS.

The mater went all set to crueltie;
For none of godlys and the hynnis he To wytnes drew he, all was by his wyll;
Bot all for nocht, nane tent was tak tharetyll.

Doug. Virgil, 228, 36.
The word occurs in a similar sense in O. E. As used by Chaucer, Tyrwhitt justly renders it "a great book." Yet forgat I to make rehearse
Of waters corosif, and of limaille,
And of bodies mollification,
And also of his induration,
Oiles, abusions, metal fusible,
To tellen all, wold passen any bible,
That o'ther is; wherefore as for the best
Of al thse names now wol I me rest.

Channe's Yeame's T. v. 16325.

But nought will I, so mote I thricie,
Be about to discu
All these armes that there weren,
For to me were impossible,
Men might make of hem a bible,
Twentie foote thicke as I trowe:
For few that who so could know,
Might there all the armes seen
Of famous folke that had been
In Affrike, Europe, and Asie,
Sith first began cheualrie.—House of Fame, iii. 244.

It occurs in the same sense so early as the time of Langland.
Again your rule and religion I take record at Jesus,
That said to his disciples, Ne sitis personarum acceptores.
Of thys mater I might make a long bible;
And of curts of cristian peple, as clerks bear witnes,
Shall tellen it for truths sake, take hed who so lykith.

P. Ploughman's Vision, Fol. 78. b.

Zach: Boyd is, as far as I have observed, the latest writer who uses that term in this sense.
"I would gladlie know what a blacke bible is that which is called, the Book of the wicked." Last Battell, 1629. p. 656.

In the dark ages, when books were scarce, those, which would be most frequently mentioned, would doubtless be the Bible and Breviary. Now, the word Porteous, which both in S. and E. originally signified a Breviary, seems at length to have denoted, in more general sense, any smaller kind of book, such especially as might be used as a Vademecum. V. Porteou.

In the same manner, bible might come to signify a book, especially one of a larger and less portable size; and be used at length to denote any long scroll.

Or, this use of the word may be immediately from L. B. biblas, a book, (Gr. βιβλια,) which occurs in this sense from the reign of Charlemagne downwards. Thus the copy of the Laws and Statutes in Monasteries was called Biblas Indiculorum, because it indicated what was to be done.

V. Du Cange.

Tyrwhitt derives the word, as used by Chaucer, from the Fr.; and it is not improbable that bible might be employed in the Fr. copy of the letter ascribed to Mary. But I have met with no direct proof that the term was thus used in that language.

It deserves to be mentioned, that in the dark ages biblas was sometimes used simply to signify paper. Thus in a Gl. quoted by Du Cange, vo. Buda, it is said; Buda, stramentum lecti de biblo; id est, papyro. Isl. biblica, carta, liber; G. And.

BIBLIOTHEC, s. A library. Bibliothechar, s. A librarian. BICHMAN.

I gar the bichman obey; ther was na bute ellis.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 56.

In edit. 1508, it is bichman. This may be a term, borrowed from the profession of the person described, as he is previously called "one marchand;" q. booth-mam, or one who sells goods in a booth.

BYCHT. V. LYCHT.

The gook gat up agane in the grit hall,
Tit the twaheith be the tope, and owertyrwt his heid, 102

B I C

Flang him flat in the fyre, fedderis and all.—
Yit he lop'd fro the low lycht in lyne.—Houlate, iii. 16.
This is the reading in Bann. MS. "Lycht in lyne" seems to signify, with a quick motion. V. Lins.

BICK, s. A bitch; "the female of the canine kind."
A. S. bioc, biest, id.; Isl. bikis, catella. It does not appear that the S. word has ever borne that reproachful and justly detestable sense, in which the kindred E. term is used.
To BICK AND BIRR, v., n. To cry as grousse. V. BIRR. S. To BICKER, Bykery, v. n. This v., as used in S., does not merely signify, "to fight, to skirmish, to fight off and on," as it is defined in E. dictionaries. It also denotes, 1. The constant motion of weapons of any kind, and the rapid succession of strokes in a battle or broil. See Sup.

Yngliss archaris, that hardy war and wicht,
Ampang the Scottis bykherit with all their mycht.

Wallace, iv. 556. MS.
The laff was speris, full nobil in a neid,
On their emenys thai bykryr with gude speid.

Ibid. ix. 846. MS.

2. To fight by throwing stones, S.
3. To move quickly, S. See Sup.

BIECKER, Bikering, s. A fight carried on with stones, a term among schoolboys, S. See Sup.

2. A contention; strife; S.

"There were many bickerings, and fear of breaking, about the articles of peace: but, thanks to God, I hope that fear be past." Baillie's Lett. ii. 7.

3. A short race.

BIECKER, Biquour, s. A bowl, or dish for containing liquor; properly, one made of wood; S.

"Tradition says, that one of the hospitable proprietors, after liberally entertaining his guests in the castle, was wont to conduct them to this tree, and give them an additional bicer there. In those days, it was usual with people of rank to drink out of wooden cups or bickers tipped with silver." P. Kilconquhar, Fife, Statist. Acc. iix. 297.

Thus we take in the high brown liquor,
And bang'd about the nectar biquor.

In Yorkshire the term begger is used in this sense. The definition given, by Dr. Johnson, of E. beaker, by no means corresponds to the sense of this word in S. and other Northern dialects,—"A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak." Similarity of sound has induced him to give this definition, as well as etymology. He has indeed followed Skinner in the latter. But he only conjectures that such might be the form of the beaker in former times.

Germ. becher; Isl. baukur, bikare; Sw. bagare; Dan. begere; Gr. and L. B. βικερας, baccoriacum; Ital. bicchiere, patera, scyphus. See Sup.

The origin of the word is obscure. Some have supposed, fancifully enough, that it is from Bacchus, his image having been formed on cups, as appears from Anacreon. But it should also have been proved, that the ancient Greeks or Romans had a word similar to bicker, used in the same sense. Isidore indeed mentions bacchias as denoting vessels first appropriated to wine, afterwards to water. But this seems to be comparatively a modern word. Wachter derives it, with rather more probability, from bach, a small boat. This is at least more consonant to analogy; as Lat. cymbium, a drinking-cup, was formed from cymbus, a boat; Bicker.

This was the term used to denote the cup drunk by the ancient Scandinavians, in honour of their deceased heroes. It was not only called Braga-full, but Brage-bikare. V. Keysler, Antiq. Septent. 352–354. and Skol.
BYDINGS, s. Pl. Sufferings. V. BIDE, v.

To BYDING or BYDYING, s. To persist. To abide by. S.

To BYDE be or by, v. a. To adhere to.

To BYDE KNOWLEDGE. To bear investigation. V. KNOWLEDGE.

BIDE, s. Applied to what one endures. A terrible bide; very acute pain.

BYDINGS, s. Pl. Evil endured; what one has to suffer.

BY-EAST, towards the east. V. BE, prep.

BYEYFFIR, s. The double portion of meat formerly allotted by a chief to his armour-bearer.

BYEYTAV, s. The food served up to strangers immediately after being at sea.

BYIELD, s. Shelter. V. BYIELD.

BYELY, adj. Affording shelter. V. BYELD.

To BYIELD, v. a. To protect. V. BYELD.

BIER, s. Twenty threads in the breadth of a web. V. PORTER.

BIERDLY, BIERLY, adj. Then out and spake the bierdly bride, Was x' goud to the chin;

"Gin she be fine without," says she,

"We's be as fine within."

Biery's Popular Ball, ll. 133.

O he has done him to his ha';

To mak him biery cheer.—Ibid. p. 195.

"Like one that has been well fed; stout and large;" Gl.

It is viewed as the same with Burdly, q. v. But to me it seems rather to signify, fit, proper, becoming, from Isi. byrar, her, decet, opportet. In the second extract this is the obvious sense. Bierdly seems used, in the former, somewhat obliquely, q. the comely bride; or perhaps, one drest as became her rank.

BIERY, adj. Big; burly.

BIERLING, s. A galley; S.

"He was of low stature, but of matchless strength and skill in arms; kept always a biertin or galley in this place with 12 or 20 armed men, ready for any enterprise." P. Edderarchyll, Statist. Acc. vi. 292.

To BIETTLE, BEETLE, v. n. To amend; to grow better.

BIG, Bigg, s. A particular species of barley, also denominated bear; S. See Sup.

"Bear or bigg (a kind of grain with four rows on each head) is sown from the beginning to the 20th of May." P. Durmunder, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. iv. 460.

"The vegetable productions are big, a small species of barley, of which meal and malt are made."—P. Holme, Orkney, ibid. v. 407.

To BIG, BYG, v. a. To build; S.; Cumb., Westmorel., id.

On Gargownno was biggyt a small peil, That warnyst was with men and wittaill weill, Within a dyk, bathe closs shawmer and hall.

"Also he bigged the great hall of Stirling, within the said castle." Pitscottie, p. 86.

This word occurs in O. E. although not very frequently. The town he fond paired & schent, Kirkes, houses beten doun, To the kyng thei ment tham of the toun.—

Wallace, iv. 213, MS.

Is this covered in O. E. although not very frequently. The town he fond paired & schent, Kirkes, houses beten doun, To the kyng thei ment tham of the toun.—

Wallace, iv. 213, MS.

It had been covered in O. E. although not very frequently. The town he fond paired & schent, Kirkes, houses beten doun, To the kyng thei ment tham of the toun.—

Wallace, iv. 213, MS.

Fyre blesis in his hie biggingis swakkit.—

Doug. Virgil, 260, 1.
BIG

When he come to his biggynghe,
He welcomed fayre that lady yunge.

Emare, Ritson's E. M. R. v. 769.


Biggit, part. pa. Built. This word is used in various senses; S.

Biggit land, "land where there are houses or buildings."
Pink. This expression, which is still contrasted with one's situation in a solitude, or far from any shelter during a storm, has been long used in S.

And quhen that com in biggit land,
Wittail and mete yneuch thai fand.

Barbour, xiv. 383. MS.

A weill biggit body is one who has acquired a good deal of wealth. S. B.—Rather, who is well-grown, lusty. See S.

Biggit:

On grund no greif qhill thai the gret ost se
Wald thai nocht rest, the rinkis so thai ryde.
Bot fra thai saw their sute, and their semblie,
It culd thame bre, and biggit thame to hyde.

King Hart, i. 24.

Both these are given in Gl. Pink, as words not understood.

Bre may either signify afflict, from A. S. bregan, tenere; or, disturb, from Su. G. bry, vexare, turberc. The sense of biggit may be, inclined; from A. S. big-an, flectere.

It frightened or disturbed them, and disposed them to stay back.

Biggit Ur's, s. pl. Buildings; houses. S.

To Big, v. n. To build a nest. A common use of the term in S. "The gray swallow bigs i'the cot-house wa."

To Big round one. To surround. S.

To Big upon. To fall upon; to attack. S.

By-Gain. Passing; going by; incidentally. S.

Bygan, Bygane, Bygone, adj. Past; S.

The latter is mentioned by Dr. Johnson as "a Scotch word."

"It is decreet be the hail Parliament, and forbidin be our Souerane Lord the King, that any ligis or bandis be maid amangis his liegis in the Realme. And gif any hes bene maid in tyme bygane, that they be not keipit nor haldin in tyme to cum." Acts J. I. 1424, c. 33. Edit. 1566.

"When he was removed, all those who had relation to the Irish business, lighted so sharply upon him, that many did think their censure was not so much for his present being in time to come, under the highest pains." Baillie's Lett. ii. 32.

"The King has granted them peace, oblivion for byganes, liberty of conscience, and all they desire for time to come." Ibid. ii. 22.

2. It is used in relation to the quarrel of lovers, or grounds of offence given by either party; S. Let byganes be byganes; let past offences be forgotten. S.

Hard by an aged tree
Twain lovers fondly stray;

BYG

Love darts from Ketty's e'e,
More blyth than op'ning day.
All byganes are forgot and gone,
And further views her as her own.

Morison's Poems, p. 135.

3. It often denotes arrears, sums of money formerly due, but not paid, S.

"Having received no stipend when he was ejected, he was advised to go up to London, and apply to his Majesty for a warrant to uplift what was his justly, and by law; which he did:—he was told for answer, That he could have no warrant for bygonet, unless he would for time to come conform to the established church." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 256.

By-Gate, Biget, s. A by-way. S.

Big-Coat, s. A big coat. V.

Bigget, s. A loop upon a rope; the inclination of a bay. S.

Bightesom, adj. Implying an easy air, and, at the same time, activity; S. B.

When cogs are skyn'd, an' cinn streakit,
The yellow drops fast in slike steekit;
Plump goes the staff, Meg views, wi' pleasure,
She gies her clouk a bigtsum bow,
Up by the knots of yellow hue.

Morison's Poems. p. 111.

Clouk denotes the hand. Perhaps q. buxom, from A. S. buconum flexibilis; byg-an, to bend.

Bigly, Biglie, Biggly, adj. Pleasant; delightful. See S.

Scho wynnit in a bigly bow.
On fold was none so fair.
Bludy Serk, st. 2. S. P. R. iii. 190.

Big, Gl. Pink. It may perhaps signify commodious, or habitable, from A. S. big-an, habitans, and ic, similis.

She's taken her to her bigly bow,
As fast she could fare;
And she has drank a sleepy draught
That she has mixed wi' care.
Gay Goss Hawk, Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 11.
O bigged ha' they a bigly bow
Fast by the roaring strand;
And there was mair mirth in the ladie's bour,
Nir in a' her father's land.
Rose the Red and White Lily, Ibid. p. 68.

This epithet frequently occurs in O. E. It is conjoined with hows, landsys, and blys.

The holy armynne brenne thare,
And left that blyghe hoes full bare.
That semely was to see.

Le Bone Florence, Ritson's E. M. R. iii. 63.

It cannot here signify big; for it is applied to a hermit's cell. It may admit of this sense in the following passages:

And yf thou sende hur not soone:
He will destroye thy bygly landsys,
And sile all that before hym standys,
And lose full many a lyfe.—Ibid. p. 11.
Yf y gyltles be of thys,
For thy gretse godhede.—Ibid. p. 71.

Biglie, adj. Rather large. S.

By-Going, s. The act of passing. S.

Bigonet, s. A linen cap or coif.

Good humour and white bygonets shall be
Guards to my face, to keep his love for me.

Morison's Poems ii. 84.

From the same origin with E. biggin, "a kind of coif, or linen-cap for a young child;" Phillips. Fr. bregain, id. This is derived from breg, speaking indistinctly; as this is the case with children when they begin to speak; Dict. Trev. See Sup.
5. A valuable collection of whatever kind.

Tharfor thaim alsua herbythai:
And stent paillyownys in by,
Tentys and bylyas tharby
Thai gert mak, and set all on raw.

MS. ; Edit. 1620, Tents and Judges.

BY-HOURS, s. pl. Time not allotted to regular work. S.

BYLYEIT, part. pa. Boiled.

BIKE, BYK, BEIK, BYL, s. A building; an habitation; S.

Mony burgh, mony bour, mony big bike;
Mony kynek to his clame culym to know:
Manneris full menskfull, with mony deip dike;
Selcuwar thaw the sevint part to say at saw.

It is still occasionally used in this sense, S. B.
And noething was Habbie now scant in,
To mak him as cothie's you like;
For nocht but a house-wife was wantin'
To plesh his weel foggit byke.

Jamieston's Popular Ball, i. 293.

This might seem a metaphor. use of the word in an hive to a hive, from the use of foggit. But the latter is equivalent to provided.

2. A nest or hive of bees, wasps, or ants; S.

Welu lyke
Quhen that the herd has fund the bee bike,
Closit vnder ane derne caueme of stanis.
And flylt has full sone that litil wangs,
Wyth smolik of soure and bitter rekis stew.

When that the herd has fund the beis
And fyllit has full sone that litil
Closit vnder ane derne caueme of stanis.


O heARTsome labour! wordy time and pains!
That free the best esteem and friendship gains:
Be that my luck, and let the greedy bike
Stockjob the warld amang them as they like.

Ramsay's Works, ii. 321.

3. A building erected for the preservation of grain, Caithn.

"Here are neither barns nor granaries; the corn is thrashed out, and preserved in the chaff in shape of bee-hives, thatched quite round, where it will keep good for two years." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769. p. 201.

4. Metaph. an association or collective body; S.

In that court sal come monie one
Of the bik bike of Babylone:
The innocent blude that day sal cry,
And gripes, continewally soukand out hir blud.


5. A valuable collection of whatever kind.

To skail the byke, metaph. to disperse an assemblage of whatever kind; S.

Rudd. mentions A. S. bygg-an, to build, as probably the origin of this word, as denoting a hive; because of the admirable structure of the hives of these little animals. Shall we suppose that Douglas himself alludes to this as the origin, when he substitutes wangs, or habituation, for what he has already denominated byke? At any rate Rudd. is right in his conjecture.

Isl. bikar indeed denotes a hive, alwaer; and Teut. bic-hock, bic-huyc, aquirum, alyeurn, Kilian. Yet the same learned writer explains bygevast woonen, fixam sedem te-nere, domicilium habere fixam et stabile. The Isl. word is probably from Su. G. bygg-a, to build, part. pa. bygdi; q. something prepared or built. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the word, as used in sense 2, is the same

Vol. I. 105

with that denoting a habitation. Isl. skig, indeed, is rendered habitatio; Verel. And what is a byke or bee-bike, but a building or habitation of bees?

To BYKE, v. To hive; to gather together like bees. S.

BYKING, s. A hive; a swarm. Syn. BITE.

BYK. Perhaps error for Byt, bite or eat.

My mine is turnit into quhyt,
And thatrof ye hef all the wyt.
When uthir hors hed braine to byk,
I gat bot gress, grype giff I wal.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 112.

This might be derived from Beig, bik-en, to chop, to beat; also, to eat. Dear warl nit to bikkem; "There is nothing to eat." But most probably it is an error of some transcriber for byt, bite or eat. The rhyme evidently requires this correction. It can scarcely be supposed that Dunbar would write byk, as corresponding to quhyt and wyt. The meaning evidently is: "When other horses, in winter, were fed on bran, he had nothing but grass to nibble at, although at the risk of his being seized with gripes, from its coldness.

BYKAT, BEIKAT, s. A male salmon; so called, when come to a certain age, because of the beak, which grows in his under jaw; Ang.

This is evidently analogous to Fr. becard, expl. by Cotgr. a female salmon. But, according to others, the term denotes any salmon of which the beak or snout grows hooked, as the year advances. V. Dict. Trev.

BYKINS, s. Bodkins. V. BOIKIN.

BYKNF, BYKINE, s. A knife. S.

BILBIE, s. Shelter; residence; Ang.

This, I apprehend, is a very ancient word. It may be either from Su. G. byle, habitaculum, and by, pagus, conjoined, as denoting residence in a village; or more simply, from Bolby, villa primaria, which, according to Lire, is comp. of bol, the trunk, and by, a village; "a metaphor," he says, "borrowed from the human body, which contains many minute parts in itself. Opposed to this, is the phrase afgarda by, denoting a village, the land of which is cultivated within the limits of another."

But besides that the metaphor is far-fetched, the reason assigned for the opposite designation would suggest, that the first syllable was not formed from bol, truncus, but from bol, praedium, which, although written in the same manner, is quite a different word. For, according to this view, bolby would signify a village which has a praedium, or territory of its own, annexed to it. This would certainly exhibit the contrast more strictly and forcibly than the etymology given by Ihre.

BILCH, s. A lusty person; a little crooked person. S.

To BILCH, v. n. To limp; to halt. Syn. Hich. S.

BILCHER, s. One who halts. S.

BILDER, s. A scab. S.

BILEDAME, s. A great-grandmother. S.

BILEFT, pret. Remained; abode.

With other werkmen mo,
He bilef al night.

In land.—Sir Tristrem, p. 36. st. 54.

A. S. bilf-con, supere recourse, to remain; Alem. blif-en, Franc. blise-en, manere; Schliter.

To BYLEPE, v. a. To cover, as a stallion does a mare. S.

BILES, BLYS, s. A game for four persons; a sort of billiards.

BILF, s. A monster. V. BELCH, BILCH. S.

BILF, s. A blunt stroke. Beff, Baff, syn. S.

BILGET, adj. Bulged; jutting out.

Anone al most ye wend to sey in heere,
Crisy Calcas, nor Grekis instrument
Of Troy the wallis sal neuer hurt nor rent,
B I L

Les then agane the land of Arge be socht,
With alkin portage, qubilk was hidder brocht
In barge, or bilget ballinger, ouer se.

Rudd. had rendered this as a s. but corrects his mistake
in Add. He traces the word to Germ. bulg, bulga, or bauch, venter. But it seems naturally allied to Su.G. bulg-ia, to swell, whence Isl. bilgía, a billow. Or, its origin is more immediately found in Isl. eg belge, curvo ; belgia huopta, in-flare buccas, G. Andr. pp. 25, 26.

BILGET, s. A projection for the support of a shelf, &c. S.
To register; to record; to indict. S.


BILLY, s. A young man. In this sense, it is often used in the
pl. The billies, or, the young billies; S. B. See Sup.
It is expl. "a stout man, a clever fellow," Gl. Shirr.

Sometimes it signifies a boy, S. B. as synon. with
callan. The callan's name was Rosalind, and they
Yeold hand and hand together at the play;
And as the billy had the start of yield,
To Nory he was ay a tenty bield
" Billie Willie, brother Willie. Ibid. p. 156.

3. As a term expressive of affection and familiarity, S.
Ye cut before the point: but, I wad, to be sae snelly us'd.
Then out and spak the gude Laird's Jock,
" Now fear ye na, my billie," quo' he;
" For here are the Laird's Jock, the Laird's Wat,
And Hobbie Noble, come to set thee free."

4. A lover; one who is in suit of a woman.
Be not owre bowstraw to your Billy,
Be warm hertit, not ill willy.—
Still used in this sense, S. B.

5. A brother, S.
Fair Johnie Armstrong to Willie did say—
" Billie, a riding we will gae ;
England and us have been lang at feid;
" Quo' he;" Sorrow be on these biting clegs.
" And from his height you have a view,
Thus the rope, by which a cow is bound in her stall, is called
" The Swan, v. s.: The wylde Guse of the greit
to Pentland know, About hir went—
" Shod with iron," Rudd.

" For here are the Laird's Jock, the Laird's Wat,
And Hobbie Noble, come to set thee free."

Billies, s. A child, Dumfr. Isl. pilter, puellus.
BILLET, adj. Thick and clubbish. S.
BILLY, adj. A Riding we will gae ;
And from his height you have a view,
From Lamond bin to Pentland know,
The vulgar name for ivy, S.; Hedera helix, Linn.; pron. binnual. See Sup.

Billies, s. A brotherhood.
Billy, s. A smart, roguish boy. S.
BILLY, s. The person who hoodwinks another
at Blindman's-buff; a blind or imposition. S.


About hir went—
" Tarpeia that stoutly turns and swakkis
With the wele stelit and braid billit ax.

This phrase, however, as Rudd. also hints, is perhaps
merely a circumlocution for the biennis, or large axe. V.


BILLY, s. A young man. In this sense, it is often used in the
pl. The billies, or, the young billies; S. B. See Sup.
It is expl. "a stout man, a clever fellow," Gl. Shirr.

Sometimes it signifies a boy, S. B. as synon. with
callan. The callan's name was Rosalind, and they
Yeold hand and hand together at the play;
And as the billy had the start of yield,
To Nory he was ay a tenty bield—
" Billie Willie, brother Willie. Ibid. p. 156.

3. As a term expressive of affection and familiarity, S.
Ye cut before the point: but, I wad, to be sae snelly us'd.
Then out and spak the gude Laird's Jock,
" Now fear ye na, my billie," quo' he;
" For here are the Laird's Jock, the Laird's Wat,
And Hobbie Noble, come to set thee free."

4. A lover; one who is in suit of a woman.
Be not owre bowstraw to your Billy,
Be warm hertit, not ill willy.—
Still used in this sense, S. B.

5. A brother, S.
Fair Johnie Armstrong to Willie did say—
" Billie, a riding we will gae ;
England and us have been lang at feid;
" Quo' he;" Sorrow be on these biting clegs.
" And from his height you have a view,
Thus the rope, by which a cow is bound in her stall, is called
" The Swan, v. s.: The wylde Guse of the greit
to Pentland know, About hir went—
" Shod with iron," Rudd.

" For here are the Laird's Jock, the Laird's Wat,
And Hobbie Noble, come to set thee free."

Billies, s. A child, Dumfr. Isl. pilter, puellus.
BILLET, adj. Thick and clubbish. S.
BILLY, adj. A Riding we will gae ;
And from his height you have a view,
From Lamond bin to Pentland know,
The vulgar name for ivy, S.; Hedera helix, Linn.; pron. binnual. See Sup.

Billies, s. A brotherhood.
Billy, s. A smart, roguish boy. S.
BILLY, s. The person who hoodwinks another
at Blindman's-buff; a blind or imposition. S.


About hir went—
" Tarpeia that stoutly turns and swakkis
With the wele stelit and braid billit ax.

Ye mycht haue seym bate bate liht haile emotis grete,
Quhen they depulay the mekil *bing* of qubete,
And in thare bityt karys al sum.


Thair saw we mony wrangus conquerouris,
Withoutin richt reffairs of vtheris rings.
The men of kirk lay boundin into bingis.

*Lindsay’s Warcis*, 1599, p. 230.

This, as far as I know, is the only sense in which it is now used S., as denoting a heap of grain.

2. *A pile of wood*; immediately designed as a funeral pile.

--- The grete *bing* was vpbelidit wele,
Of aik treis, and fyren sebdys dry,
Wythin the scerte cloys, vnder the sky.


3. *A temporary enclosure or repository made of boards, twigs, or straw ropes, for containing grain or such like.*

"Anciently, the opposite bank of Oxnam water, on the W., was covered with wood, denominated *benwood,* and is said to have been the rendezvous of the inhabitants, to oppose the English freebooters, when the watchword was a *benwoody."

*P. O. N., Roxburghs, Statist. Acc.* xi. 380, N.

**BING,** s. 1. *A heap, in general.*

2. *A pile of wood; immediately designed as a funeral pile.*

3. *The long seat beside the fire in a country house.*

**BIRD,** s. 1. A heap, in general.

2. A pile of wood; immediately designed as a funeral pile.

3. The long seat beside the fire in a country house.
Lord John stood in his stable door,
Said he was boun to ride;

*Bird* Ellen stood in her bower door,
Said, she’d rin by his side.

*Jamieson’s Popular Ball.* p. 117.

The king had but ae daugther,
*Bird* Isbel was her name;
And she has to the prison gane,
To hear the prisoner’s mane.—Ibid. ii. 127.

This seems to be the song referred to by Lord Hailes.

As *bridle* is the word used by Chaucer for bird, it is merely the A. S. term for pullus, pullulus. Somner thinks that the letter *r* is transposed. But this may have been the original form of the word, from *brad-an*, to breed. *Bird*, as applied to a damsel, is merely the common term used in a metaphorical sense.

Langland uses *lyrde*.

Mercy hyght that mayde, a meke thyngh withall,
A full benigne *byrde* and buxome of speche.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 98, b. 2. Used, also metaph. to denote the young of quadrupeds, particularly of the fox. V. Tod’s Birds.

*BIRD, Burd, s.* Offspring. Often used in a bad sense; as *Witch-burd*, the supposed brood of a witch. S.

*Birdie, s.* A diminutive from *E. Bird.* S.

*BYR,* *v.* *imper.* It behaved; it became.

Than lovyt thai God fast, all weildand,
That thai their lord fand hale and fer:
And said, thaim *byrd* on na maner
Dred their fayis, sen their chyfane
Wes off sic hart, and off sic mayn,
That he for thaim had wdrat
With swa fele for to fecht ane.—Barbour, vi. 316. MS.

In some editions it is, to fecht *allane.* But all is wanting in MS. I have not observed that it occurs any where else in the same sense; and am therefore at a loss whether to view it as an error of the early transcriber, or as a solitary proof that *ane* was sometimes used in the sense of only, like Su. G. *en*, which not only signifies, one, but unicus, solus. Moes. *ais* bore the same signification.

Ajellia aetra in fairguni is *aina*; He departed again into a mountain himself alone;
Joh. vi. 15. A. S. *an* occurs in the same sense.

*Nis nan mann god, buton God ana;* There is no one good, but God only; Mark x. 18. Also Alem. and Isl. *en*, id.

Mr. Pink. mentions *Byrd,* in Gl. without an explanation.

In edit. 1320 the phrase is altered to

And said they *would in no maner*—

The sense is, “It became them in no wise to fear their foes.” A. S. *lyrheft,* pertinet. *Tha the ne byrde, ne waes gelaelst him to etaine;* Quos non licebat ei edere, Mark xii. 4.

It occurs also in Joh. iv. 4. “Him gebyrde that he scoolda faran thurk Samaria-Iand;” literally, It behaved him to fare or pass through Samaria.

This imp. *v.* may have been formed from *bran-an,* *ber-an,* to carry, or may be viewed as nearly allied to it. Hence *bireth,* *gebrat,* *gebran-an,* se gerere, to behave one’s self; Su. G. *baera,* id., whence *atbaera,* behaviour, deportment; Germ. *berd,* *gebrad,* id., sick *berd-en,* gestum facere. Wachter, however, derives *gebrad* from *ber-en* ostendere, ostentare.

The v. immediately allied to this in Su. G. is *ber-a* debere, pret. *berde,* ancients *berjeard* and *ber.* Isl. *byr-iar,* decet, oportet; *ber,* id.: *Thad ber Konig ecki;* Non decet regem; It does not become a king. V. Verel. Ind. pp. 33, 48.

*Burd* is used in the same sense by R. Brunne.

Then said Sir Henry, nedy *bard* him wende
To France & Normundie, to witte a certeyn ende.

*Chron.* p. 135.

The folk was mykelle & strong, of mete thee had gretre nede,
Than *bard* departe therthrong, that londe mot tham not fede.


To treus on alle wise him *bard* grant thurtle

Hearne very oddly conjectures that A. S. *burthen,* onus, may be the origin.

*BIRD and JOE.* A phrase used to denote intimacy or familiarity. Sitting *bird and jow,* cheek by jowl. S.

*BIRDING,* s. Burden; load.

Allace! the heuy *birding* of wardy gere,
That neur houre may suffir nor promy
Thare possessoure in rest nor pece to sit.

*Doug. Virgil,* 459, 42.

A. S. *byrthen,* Dan. *byrede.* V. *BIRTH, BYRTH.

*BIRD-MOUTH’d,* adj. Mealy-mouth’d, S. See *Sup.*

*Ye’re o’er bird-mouth’d,* Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 86.

*BIRDS.* “A the birds in the air;” a play among children.

S.

*BIRD’S-NEST,* s. Wild carrot. Daucus carota. S.

*BYRE,* s. Cowhouse. S. See *Sup.*

The king faris with his folk, our firths and fellis,
Withoutin beilding of his, of bern, or of byre.

*Gawan and Gol.* i. 3.

“Bring a cow to the ha’, and she will rin to the byre;” Ferguson’s S. Prov. p. 8.

The origin is uncertain. But it is perhaps allied to Franc. *buer,* a cottage; *byr,* Su. G. *byr,* a village; Germ. *buer,* habitaculum, cæves; from Su. G. *bo,* *baa-* to dwell. Isl. *bar* is rendered penuarium, domus penuarium; a house of provision; G. Andr. Or it may be a derivative from Isl. *bu,* a cow; Gael. *ba*, id.

*BYREMAN,* s. A servant who cleans the byre or cow-house.

S.

*BIRGET THREAD, Birges Threed.* Perhaps Bruges thread.

S.

*BIRK,* s. Birch, a tree; S. Betula alba, Linn. See *Sup.*

Grete eschin stokkis tumbliss to the ground;
With wedgeis schidit gan the birksis sound.


*BIRKIN, Birken,* adj. Of, or belonging to birch; S. See S. — *Birkin* bewis, about boggis and wellis.

*Gawan and Gol.* i. 3.

This is the reading, ed. 1508.

Ane young man stert in to that steid
Als cant as ony colt,
Ane birkg hat upon his heid,
With ane bow and ane bolt.

*Pebbis to the Play,* st. 6.

This seems to mean a hat made of the bark of birch; A. S. *beocren,* id.

*Birkie, adj.* Abounding with birches. S.

*Birk-knoewe,* s. A knoll covered with birches. S.

To *Birk,* *v.* *n.* To give a tart answer; to converse in a sharp and cutting way; S.

A. S. *birke-an,* *beorc-an,* to bark, q. of a snarling humour.

Hence, *Birkie, adj.* Tart, in speech; lively; spirited; S. See S.

*BIRKY,* s. 1. A lively young fellow; a person of mettle; S.

But I, like birky, stood the brunt,
An’ slocken’d out that gled,
Wi’ muckle virr; and syne I gar’d
The limmers tak the speed.

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect,* p. 2.

In days of auld, when we had kings
And nobles baud, and other things,
As camps, and courts, and kirks, and quears,
And *birkies* baud, for our forebears—
They fought it fairly, though they fell.

*Galloway’s Poems,* pp. 123, 124.
2. Auld Birkie, "In conversation, analogous to old Boy."
Gl. Shirr.
Spoke like ye'lln, auld birkie; never fear
But at your banquet I shall first appear.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 92.

Alleged perhaps to Isl. berk-la, jackare, to boast; or biarg-à, opitulari, q. one able to give assistance. It may deserve notice, however, that Su.G. birke signifies, a town or city. Hence Brakesh rialle, the laws of cities, as contrasted with Lands heague, the provincial laws, or those of the country. Could we suppose this term to have been general among the Gothic nations, as indeed it is evidently the same with A.S. byrig, whence our burgh, borough, — it might naturally enough be imagined, that one, who had been bred in a city, would be distinguished by country people by some such term as this.

BIRKIE, BIRKY, s. A game at cards at which only two play, throwing down a card alternately: he who follows suit wins the trick. E. Beggar-my-neighbour. S.

To BIRL, BIRLE, v. o. 1. This word primarily signifies the act of pouring out, or furnishing drink for guests, or of parting it among them.
The wine thear with in veschell grete and small, Quidilk to him gaff Acestes his rial hoist,
— To thame he birle, and skyntis fast but were,
And with sic words confortis thaire dreyere. 
Than young men walt, besy here and thare,
And wynis birleis into grete plente.—Ibid. 247, 6.
Bacchum ministrant, Virg.

2. To ply with drink.
She birleth him with the ale and wine,
As they sat down to sup;
A living man he laid him down,
But I wot he ne'er rose up.
Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 45.
O she has birled these merry young men
With the ale but and the wine,
Until they were as deadly drunk
As any wild wood swine.—Ibid. p. 84.

3. To drink plentifully, S. This is perhaps the sense in the following passage.
In the myddis of the mekill hall
Thay birle the wine in honour of Bacchus.

4. To birle; to drink cheerfully, to carouse.” Sir J. Sinclair, p. 80.

BIRLING, s. A drinking match, in which generally the drink is clubbed by the company.

BIRLIE-MAN, s. One who assesses damages; a parish arbiter; a referee.
BIRLING, s. A drinking noise.

To BIRL, v. n. V. under BIRR, v.

To BIRLAW-COURT, BIRLEY-COURT. V. Burlaw.
BIRLIE, s. A loaf of bread; S. B.

BIRLEY-OATS, BARLEY-OATS, s. pl. A species of oats, S.

"The tenants in those parts, however, endeavour to obviate these local disadvantages, by sowing their beans immediately after their oats, without any interval, and by using a species of oats called birley. This grain (which is also white), is distinguished from the common white oats, in its appearance, chiefly by its shortness. It does not produce quite so good meal, nor so much fodder.” P. Strathdon, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xiii. 173.

"An early species called barley oats, has been introduced by some farmers." P. Douglas, Lanarks. Ibid. viii. 80.

It seems to have received it name from its supposed resemblance to barley.

BIRLIN, s. A long-ored boat of the largest size, often with six, sometimes with eight oars; generally used by the chieftains in the Western Isles. It seldom had sails. See Sup.

"We had the curiosity after three weeks residence, to make a calculate of the number of eggs bestowed upon those of our boat, and the Stewart's Birlin, or Gally; the whole amounted to sixteen thousand eggs." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 12.

Probably of Scandinavain origin, as Sw. bors is a kind of ship; and birling, a boat-staff, Seren.

BIRLIE, s. A small cake made of oatmeal or barley-meal.

To BIRN, v. o. To burn. V. Bryn.

BIRN, BIRNE, s. 1. A burnt mark. 2. A burnt mark on the noses of sheep. S. See Sup.

"That no barrel be sooner made and blown, but the cooper's barn be set thereon on the tapone staff thereof, in testimony of the sufficiency of the Tree.”—Acts Charles II. 1661. c. 35.

Skin and Birn, a common phrase, denoting the whole of any thing, or of any number of persons or things; S. See S.

"That all heif, motuou, well, and lyke bestiall slane or presensit to fer burrows or fer mercats bring with thame in all tymes cummyng thair hyde, Thay seeings the word as synon. with skin. But it denotes the burnt mark on the horn or skin of a beast, by which the owner could distinguish and claim it as his own. The phrase may have originated from the following custom. Formerly in S. many, who had the charge of flocks, were denominated Bow-shepherd. A shepherd of this description had a free house allowed him, and a certain number of bolls, S. bowes, of meal, according as he could make his bargain, for watching over the sheep of another. He also enjoyed the privilege of having a small flock of his own. All this was under the express stipulation, that he should be accountable for any of his master's sheep that might be lost; and be obliged, if he could not produce them, to give an equal number of his own in their stead. Those belonging to his master were all marked in the horn, or elsewhere, with a burning iron. The phrase in use was, that, at such a time, all his sheep was to be produced " skin and birn;” that is, entire, as they had been delivered to the shepherd, and with no diminution of their number.

109
The word is evidently from A. S. byrn, burning, and still occasionally denotes the whole carcase of an animal, S. It is, however, more commonly used in the metaphorical sense mentioned above; as by Ramsay.

The smith's wife her black deary sought,
And fand him skin and bryn.—Poems, i. 276.

**BIRN**

A burden, S. B. adj.

--- Here about we'll hide,
Till ye come back; your bryn ye may lay down,
For running ye will be the better bown.

Ross's Helenore, p. 54.

To gie one's bryn a kitch, to assist him in a strait.
Tho' he bans me, I wish him well,
We'll may be meet again;
I'll gie his bryn a kitch, an' help
to ease him o' his pain.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 32.

My bryn, O Bess, has got an unco lift.

Shall we view this as an oblique sense of bryn, explained above, as applied to a burden of any kind, in allusion to that of a whole beast; or consider it as an abbreviation of A. S. byrthen, burden? See Sup.

**BIRN**

The high part of a farm where the young sheep are summered; or dry heathy pasture reserved for the lambs after they have been weaned. S.

To Bidn Lambs. To put them on a poor dry pasture. S.

**BIRNY,** s.

Covered with the scorched stems of heath. The noise made by partridges springing. S.

BIRN, s. pl.

BIRNSS, s.

The smith's wife her black deary sought,
And fand him skin and bryn.—Poems, i. 276.

BIRL, v. n.

To put them on a poor dry pasture.
To toss up.

Loth. iii. 119. S. It sometimes denotes velocity of motion in whatever way.

To toss up. See Sup.

Flandr. borl-en signifies to vociferate; clamare, vociferari; and brull-en to low, to bray; mugire, boare, rudere, Kilian. But birl seems to be a dimin. from the v. BIRR, used in the same sense, formed by means of the letter l, a common note of diminution. Dr. Johnson has observed, that if there be an l, as in jingle, tingle, tinkle, &c. there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts; Grammar E. T. We may add, that this termination is frequently used in words which denote a sharp or tingling sound; as E. whirl, drill; S. tirl, skirt, divil.

**BIRSALL,** s.

A dye stuff. Perhaps for Brasell, or Fernando buckwood.

**BIRSE,** BIRZE, BRIZE,

To throw up.

Loth. 3. It sometimes denotes velocity of motion in whatever way. 4. To toss up. See Sup.

**BIRSE**

To bidn Lambs. To put them on a poor dry pasture. S.

**BIRSE,** BIRZE, BRIZE,

To toss up.

Loth. iii. 119. S. It sometimes denotes velocity of motion in whatever way.

To toss up. See Sup.

Flandr. borl-en signifies to vociferate; clamare, vociferari; and brull-en to low, to bray; mugire, boare, rudere, Kilian. But birl seems to be a dimin. from the v. BIRR, used in the same sense, formed by means of the letter l, a common note of diminution. Dr. Johnson has observed, that if there be an l, as in jingle, tingle, tinkle, &c. there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts; Grammar E. T. We may add, that this termination is frequently used in words which denote a sharp or tingling sound; as E. whirl, drill; S. tirl, skirt, divil.

**BIRSALL,** s.

A dye stuff. Perhaps for Brasell, or Fernando buckwood.

**BIRSE,** BIRZE, BRIZE,

To toss up.

Loth. iii. 119. S. It sometimes denotes velocity of motion in whatever way.

To toss up. See Sup.

Flandr. borl-en signifies to vociferate; clamare, vociferari; and brull-en to low, to bray; mugire, boare, rudere, Kilian. But birl seems to be a dimin. from the v. BIRR, used in the same sense, formed by means of the letter l, a common note of diminution. Dr. Johnson has observed, that if there be an l, as in jingle, tingle, tinkle, &c. there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts; Grammar E. T. We may add, that this termination is frequently used in words which denote a sharp or tingling sound; as E. whirl, drill; S. tirl, skirt, divil.

**BIRSE**

To bidn Lambs. To put them on a poor dry pasture. S.

**BIRSE,** BIRZE, BRIZE,

To toss up.

Loth. iii. 119. S. It sometimes denotes velocity of motion in whatever way.

To toss up. See Sup.

Flandr. borl-en signifies to vociferate; clamare, vociferari; and brull-en to low, to bray; mugire, boare, rudere, Kilian. But birl seems to be a dimin. from the v. BIRR, used in the same sense, formed by means of the letter l, a common note of diminution. Dr. Johnson has observed, that if there be an l, as in jingle, tingle, tinkle, &c. there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts; Grammar E. T. We may add, that this termination is frequently used in words which denote a sharp or tingling sound; as E. whirl, drill; S. tirl, skirt, divil.

**BIRSE**

To bidn Lambs. To put them on a poor dry pasture. S.

**BIRSE,** BIRZE, BRIZE,

To toss up.

Loth. iii. 119. S. It sometimes denotes velocity of motion in whatever way.

To toss up. See Sup.

Flandr. borl-en signifies to vociferate; clamare, vociferari; and brull-en to low, to bray; mugire, boare, rudere, Kilian. But birl seems to be a dimin. from the v. BIRR, used in the same sense, formed by means of the letter l, a common note of diminution. Dr. Johnson has observed, that if there be an l, as in jingle, tingle, tinkle, &c. there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts; Grammar E. T. We may add, that this termination is frequently used in words which denote a sharp or tingling sound; as E. whirl, drill; S. tirl, skirt, divil.

**BIRSE**

To bidn Lambs. To put them on a poor dry pasture. S.
2. To scorch; referring to the heat of the sun; S.

BIRS, BIRSE, BYRSS, BIRSSIS, BIRSLE, BRISSLE.

3. To warm at a lively fire, S.

BIRSE, BRISSE, s. A tasty coating or scorching; that which is toasted; S. See Sup.

BIRS, BIRSE, BYRSS, BIRSSIS, 1. A bristle; "a sow's birse," the bristle of a sow; S.

SUM byts the bir—Evergreen, i. 119.

2. Metaph. for the beard.

"Mony of thame lackit beirds, and that was the main pietie [pity:] and thairfowr could not buckill uther be the rives it from one in a rage; S.

3. Metaph. for the indication of rage or displeasure.

"To set up one's birse," to put one in a rage. The birse is also said to rise when one's temper becomes warm, in allusion to animals covered with bristles, that defend themselves, or express their rage in this way; S.

The sowter gave the sow a kiss.

Wyth purpore seluage writhing mony fold,

Humph, quoth she, it's for a

With birssy body porturit and visage,

At touch of hars—Dong. Virgil, 322, 4.

BIRSE, BRISSE, s. A substitute. V. Set by, v.

BY-RUN, BYRUN, part. pa. Past; "Byrun rent." S.

BYRUNNING, part. pr. — He gayf

To the victor aenee mantil brustis with gold,

And all byrunning and loupit lustelie,

As rynnis the flude Meander in Thessalie.


BY-RUNIS, BYRUNNIS, s. pl. Arrears. See Sup.

The Maister or Lord may not recognose the lands for the byrunis of his fernes." Skene, Index, Reg. Maj. vo. Maister.

This is formed like BY-GANES, q. v.
BISHOP, s. A peevish ill-natured boy; a rammer, or weighty piece of wood used by paviers.

BISHOPRY, s. Episcopacy; government by diocesan bishops.

They did protest against bishopry and bishops, and against the erection, confirmation or ratification thereof. Apologet. Relation, p. 35.

A. S. biscope, episcopatus.

BISHOP’S FOOT. It is said the Bishop’s foot has been in the broth, when they are singed, S. See Step.

This phrase seems to have had its origin in times of Popery, when the clergy had such extensive influence, that hardly anything could be done without their interference. Another phrase is very similar; “Scarcely can any business be merred, without a priest, or a woman, having a hand in it.”

This phrase is also used A. Bor.

The bishop has set his foot in it, a saying in the North, for weighing; in contradistinction from those which give the real weight. V. PUNDLAR.

BISMAR, BYSMER, s. “The Bysmer is a lever or beam made of wood, about three feet long; and from one end to near the middle, it is a cylinder of about three inches diameter, thence it gently tapers to the other, which is not above one inch in diameter. From the middle, all along this smallest end, it is marked with small iron pins at unequal distances, which serve to point out the weight, from one mark to twenty-four, or a lipund.” Barry's Orkney, p. 211.

The instruments they have for the purpose of weighing, are a kind of staterae or steel-yards;—they are two in number; and the one of them is called a pundlar, and the other a bismar. On the first is [are] weighed settings and miels, and on the last marks and lipunds” P. Kirkwall, Orkney, Statist. Acc. vii. 563.

This term is commonly used in Angus, for a steel-yard.

BISMAR, BISMERE, s. 1. A bawd.

BYSPEL, adv. well; exceedingly well.

Get an bismere ane barne, than al lyr bys gane is. Ibid. 238, b. 27.

BYSSE, Bizz, s. Abyss; gulf; a yawning; sometimes a leader, or instrument for weighing resembling it; sometimes bassimer, S.B., Orkn.

“The Bysmer is a lever or beam made of wood, about three feet long; and from one end to near the middle, it is a cylinder of about three inches diameter, thence it gently tapers to the other, which is not above one inch in diameter. From the middle, all along this smallest end, it is marked with small iron pins at unequal distances, which serve to point out the weight, from one mark to twenty-four, or a lipund.” Barry's Orkney, p. 211.

The instruments they have for the purpose of weighing, are a kind of staterae or steel-yards;—they are two in number; and the one of them is called a pundlar, and the other a bismar. On the first is [are] weighed settings and miels, and on the last marks and lipunds” P. Kirkwall, Orkney, Statist. Acc. vii. 563.

This term is commonly used in Angus, for a steel-yard.

BYSM, BYSME, BISNE, BISINE, adj. BISM, BYSIME, BISNE, BISINE, adj.

This phrase is very similar; “Scarcely can any business be merred, without a priest, or a woman, having a hand in it.”

This phrase is also used A. Bor.

The bishop has set his foot in it, a saying in the North, for weighing; in contradistinction from those which give the real weight. V. PUNDLAR.

BISMAR, BYSMER, s. “The Bysmer is a lever or beam made of wood, about three feet long; and from one end to near the middle, it is a cylinder of about three inches diameter, thence it gently tapers to the other, which is not above one inch in diameter. From the middle, all along this smallest end, it is marked with small iron pins at unequal distances, which serve to point out the weight, from one mark to twenty-four, or a lipund.” Barry's Orkney, p. 211.

The instruments they have for the purpose of weighing, are a kind of staterae or steel-yards;—they are two in number; and the one of them is called a pundlar, and the other a bismar. On the first is [are] weighed settings and miels, and on the last marks and lipunds” P. Kirkwall, Orkney, Statist. Acc. vii. 563.

This term is commonly used in Angus, for a steel-yard.

BISMAR, BISMERE, s. 1. A bawd.

Doughter, for thy luf this man has grete diseis, Quod the bismere with the skelt speche. Doug. Virgil, Prod. 97, 1.

2. A lewd woman, in general.

Get an bismere ane barne, than al lyr bys gane is. Ibid. 238, b. 27.


BISMER, s. The name given to a species of stickle­back, Orkn.

The Fifteen-spined stickle­back (gasterosteus spinachia, Linn. Syst.) —is here denominated the bismar, from the resemblance it is supposed to bear to the weighing instrument of that name.” Barry’s Orkney, p. 289.

BISON, s. The wild ox, anciently common in S. S. BYSPEL, BYSFALIE, s. A beast; or person of rare qualities. Byspel, adj. Very; extraordinarily well. Byspel weel, very well; exceedingly well.

S. BY-SPEL, s. A wild ox.

BYSPRENT, part. pa. Besprinkled; overspread.

—I se stand me before As to my sight, maist lamentabill Hector, With large flude of tens, and all bysprent—With barknyt blude and powder.—Doug. Virgil, 48, 1. Belg. bidreghen, to sprinkle.

To BYSSE, Bizz, v. n. To make a hissing noise, as hot iron plunged into water; S.


BISSE, Bizz, s. A hissing noise; a buzz, a bustle; S. Now round and round the serpents whizz, Wi' hissing wrath and angry phiz; Sometimes they catch a gentle gizz;—Alack-a-day! An' singe, wi' hair-devouring bizz, Its curls away.—Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 16.

BISSARTE, BISSETTE, s. A buzzard; a kind of hawk.

Anent rnikis, crawis, & vther foulis of reif, as ernis, bissartis, gleddis, mittals,—at the said foulis of reif alluterly to be destroyet be all maner of man.” Acts Ja. II. 1457. c. 85. edit. 1566. Bissetes, Skene.

Germ. busert, Fr. bussart, id.
BIT, s. A vulgar term used for food; S. *Bit and baud*, meat and clothing; food and lodging; S. B. See S.

I'm een content it be as ye wad ha't.

Your honour winna miss our bit and baud.

Ross's Helenore, p. 113.

Although baud be understood of clothing, I suspect that it, as well as bit, originally signified food, from A. S. bead, a table; if not q. bed, equivalent to the inverted phrase, bed and board.

**BISTARIN.** For the various applications of this word, see S.

BITTOCK, BITTIS, s. A little bit; a small portion, applied to space.

BIT AND BRAT. V. BRAT, s.

BIT and Buffet w't. One's sustenance accompanied with severe or unhandsome usage.

**BYT,** s. A blow or stroke. See Sup.

Scho skipping furth, as to eschew the byt,
Can throw the forest fast and grauis glyd:
But euer the dedly schakt stikkis in hir syde.

Doug. Virgil, 102, 10.

A. S. byt, morsus, metaph. used.

BITE, s. A mouthful of food; a very small portion of food; a small portion, used generally.

BITE AND SOUP. Meat and drink; the mere necessities of life.

BYTESCHEIP, s. Used as a parody on the title of Bishop; Bite or devour the sheep.

BITTLE, s. A beetle; a heavy mallet, especially one used for beating clothes. See Sup.

He could wrik windaris, quhat way that he wald;
Mak a gray gus a gold garland,
A lang spere of a bittill for a berne bald,
Noblis of nutschells, and silver of sand.

Houlate, iii. 12. MS.

This is the description of a juggler.

To Bittle, Bittle, v. a. To beat with a beetle. S.

BITTLEIN, s. The battlements of any old building. S.

BITTRIES, s. pt. Buttresses. S.

To BYWAUE, v. a. To cover; to hide; to cloak.

The fervent luf of his kynd native land—
Mot al eul rumoure fra his lawde byswaue.

Doug. Virgil, 195, 10.

A. S. beneaft-can, Moes. G. bivoua-kam, id.

**BYWENT,** part. adj. Past, in reference to time. S.

To BIZZ, v. n. To hiss. V. BYSSE.

To BIZZ, Bizz about, v. n. To be in constant motion; to bustle; S.

Su. G. bes-a, a term applied to beasts which, when best with wasps, drive hither and thither; Teut. bies-en, bys-en, furente ac violento impetu agitari; Kilian.

BIZZ, s. To take the bizz; applied to cattle when, from being stung with the gadfly, they run madly about. S.

BIZZEL, s. A hoop or ring round the end of any tube. S.

BIZZY, adj. Busy. V. BISY.

BLA, Blay, adj. Livid; a term frequently used to denote the appearance of the skin when discoloured by a severe stroke or contusion; bleak, luid; applied to the appearance of the atmosphere; S. See Sup.

Bot of thaym the maist parte
To schute or cast war perfyte in the art,
Mot al euil rumoure fra his lawde byswaue.

Doug. Virgil, 292, 52.

Lethargus lolls his lazy hours away,
His eyes are dreywe, and his lips are blee.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 96.

BLA

Su. G. bla, Isl. bla-r, Germ. blass, Belg. blauw, Franc. bleu, lividus, glaucus. It seems doubtful if A. S. blass was used in this sense: "caeruleus, blue or azure-coloured," Somner, whence E. blue.

BLAMAKING, s. The act of discolouring or making livid by a stroke.

To BLAAD, v. a. To sully; to dirty; to spoil.

BLAAD, s. A stroke. V. Blau.

BLA-B, s. A small globe or bubble.

To BLABBER, BLABER, BLEBER, v. n. To babble; to speak indistinctly. See Sup.

Gift the heart be good, suppose we blabber with wordes, yet it is acceptable to him."-Bruce's Eleventh Sermons. L. 2. b.

That gars thee rhyme in terms of sense denude and blaber things that wyse men hate to hear.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 65. st. 12.

I half on me a pair of Lowthian hips,
Salt fairer Ingis mak, and mair perfyte,
Than thou can blabber with thy Carrick lips.

Dunbar, Iad. 53. st. 8.


Hence,

BLABERING, s. Babbling. My mynd myrst, ther may not mys ane fall; Stræ for thyss ignorant blabering imperflite, Beside thy polist termes redynmyte.—Doug. Virgil, 3, 36.

BLABER, s. A kind of cloth imported from France. S.

BLACK. To put a thing in black and white. To write it.

BLACK, s. A vulgar term for a scoundrel; a blackguard.

BLACK-ARD, s. Malleable iron; in contradistinction to that which is tinned, called White-ard.

BLACK-AVISED, adj. Dark of the complexion, S.; from black and Fr. vis, the visage.

Impriseth then, for tallnss, I Am five foot and four inches high; A black-a-vic'd snod dapper fallow,
Nor lean, nor over-laid wi' tallow.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 362.

BLACKBELEDIKIT. Equivalent to nothing.

BLACK BITCH, s. A bag clandestinely attached to a hole in the mill-spout, that part of the meal may be abstracted as it runs down into the trough.

BLACK-BOYES, s. pl. The name given to the fruit of the bramble, West of S.

BLACK BOOK, s. A book kept in monasteries, containing a record of memorable passing events.

BLACK-BURNING, adj. Used in reference to shame, when it is so great as to produce deep bruising, or to crimson the countenance, S.

Somebody says to some fowk, we're to blame; That 'tis a scandal and a black-burning shame To thole young callans thus to grow sae smack.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 285.

At first view, the word might seem to be formed from the dark complexion which the countenance assumes when covered with shame. But it is rather from Su. G. Isl. bliged, shame, blushing; bliged-s, to blush; q. the burning of blushes. In this sense, according to our version, it is threatened that women shall have "burning instead of beauty," Isa. iii. 24.


"Even the beautiful black cock, as well as the grousse, is to be met with on the high grounds."-P. Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Statist. Acc. iv. 532.

Till of late years that his sequestred haunts have been disturbed by the intrusion of more numerous flocks of sheep, the black-cock, or gallus Scoticus, was wont to hail the dawn of the vernal morning amidst the heaths of this country."-P. Kirkmichael, Banês. Statist. Acc. xii. 450. N. V. Capercaill.
BLACK SAXPENCE, s. The Devil's sixpence, received as a pledge of engagement to be his, soul and body. Though not of legal currency, the person who keeps it constantly in his pocket, however much he may spend, will always find a good sixpence beside it. S.

BLACK-SOLE, s. A foot, and the common remedy is immediate bleeding. Prize, p. 115.


BLACK TANG, s. A heavy fall of rain is called "a blad of weet," S. B.

BLACK WEATHER, s. Rainy weather. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WARD, BLACK VICTUAL, *. Pulse, pease and beans. A.

BLACK-WINTER, s. A squall; always including the idea of rain, S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WEATHER, s. Rainy weather. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715. S.
Bladder, Bladder, V. Bletter.

Bladders, s. An indistinct or indiscreet talker.

BLADE, s. The leaf of a tree.
A.S. blæd, blæd; Su.G., Isl., Belg. blæd, Germ. blät, Alem. plät, id. Instead of seeking a Greek origin, I would view it as the part. pa. of A.S. blé-æ threaten, white, where the white color indicates the part. pa. of a teut. root meaning white.

Bladrock, Bledrock, Bladda, s. Buttermilk, S. B. Germ.
Bladrock: "The shields of the world think our master cumbersome," Ramsay's Poems, i. 132.

BLADRY, * Expl. 
Bladrock, Bladrock, Bledrock, Bleda, s. Buttermilk, S. B. Germ.
Bladrock: "The shields of the world think our master cumbersome," Ramsay's Poems, i. 132.

BLAID, BLAUDIE, adj. Applied to plants having large broad leaves growing out from the main stem.

BLAID, BLAUDIE, adj. Applied to plants having large broad leaves growing out from the main stem.

BLADE, s. A blank, a vacancy.

BLAIN, adj. 1. A blank, a vacancy. 2. In pl. blains; empty grain. A blain in a field, a place where the grain has not sprung up, Loth.

BLAIDS, s. pl. The shields of the world think our master cumbersome,—and that his cords and yokes make blains and deep scores in their neck." Ruth. Lett. Ep. 16.

BLAIN, s. A mark left by a wound, the discolouring of the skin after a sore.

"The shields of the world think our master cumbersome, —and that his cords and yokes make blains and deep scores in their neck." Ruth. Lett. Ep. 16.

BLAIR, BLARE, v. a. To make a noise; to cry; to bleat as a sheep or goat.

Blair, Blair, v. n. When the flax is spread out to dry, after having been steeped, it is said that it is laid out to blair. Blairin; the ground on which it is laid. S.

BLAIR, BLARE, v. a. To blow with violence.

"To Blair, v. a. To blow with violence."


Blais'd, part. pa. Souréd. V. Bleeze.

BLEAIBREY, BLEEZE. What the wimble scoops out in boring.

BLEEZE. What the wimble scoops out in boring.

Bplash, Blash, adj. Naked; bare.

"The black-berried heath (empetrum nigrum), and the blueberry bush (vaccinium myrtillus), are also abundant." Neil's Tour to Orkney, p. 52.

Sw. bla-ser, vaccinium, Seren. Isl. bláber, myrtilli, G. Andr.

BLEAIBREY, BLEEZE. What the wimble scoops out in boring.

Blash, adj. "What can be more disagreeable than to see one, with a stupid impudence, saying and acting things the most shocking among the polite; or others (in plain Scots) blate, and, not knowing how to behave." Ramsay's Works, i. 111.

BLEAIBREY, BLEEZE. What the wimble scoops out in boring.

Blash, adj. "What can be more disagreeable than to see one, with a stupid impudence, saying and acting things the most shocking among the polite; or others (in plain Scots) blate, and, not knowing how to behave." Ramsay's Works, i. 111.

BLEAIBREY, BLEEZE. What the wimble scoops out in boring.

Blash, adj. "What can be more disagreeable than to see one, with a stupid impudence, saying and acting things the most shocking among the polite; or others (in plain Scots) blate, and, not knowing how to behave." Ramsay's Works, i. 111.
5. Blunt; unfeeling; a secondary sense. See Sup.

Or quhay Norsemy Troy, that nobill clevie?
The gret worship of sic men quha walld not mene?
And the huge ardant battellie that thare has bene?
We Phencianis nae slait beatreis has,
Nor sl altrenmyllie the son list not addres
His cours thraught Cartage cleye alway.

Dogg. Virgil, 30, 50.
Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni.—Virg.

O. E. blade has been used in a sense somewhat similar, as denominate, frivolous; or in the same sense in which we now speak of a blunt reason or excuse.

And if thei carpen of Christ, these clerkes & these lewed,
And they meet in her mirth, whan mynstryles ben styll,
Than talleth they of the Trinitie a tale or twaine,
And bringeth forth a blade reason, & taken Bernard towitness;
And put forth a presumption, to preue the soth.

Thus they dreeuall at her daysye (desk) the dellite to scorne,
And gnawan God with lyr gorgye, whan hyr guts fallen;
And the carfull may crye, and carpen at the gate,
Both a finger and a furste, and for chebl quake,
Is none to nymen hem nere, his noye to amend,
But hunten hym as a houndte, & houtsen hym go hence.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 46 a.
A fingred and a fyrst, although overlooked both by Skinner and Junius must mean, "a hungred and a thirst," as denoting silly, frivolous; or in the same sense in which Gawan and Gol. ii. 19.
Fr. blane, blanche, id. The name blanchards is given to a kind of linen cloth, the yarn of which has been twice bleached, before it was put into the loom; Dict. Tren. An order of Friers, who usually wore white sheets, were also called Blanchards.

The term might be formed, however, from Teut. blanke, id., and aerd, BelG, aerd, nature. V. Art.
BLANCHE. A mode of tenure by the payment of a small duty in money or otherwise. Hence the phrase, Pre Blanche. See Sup.

BLANCS, s. pl.
Thair heids wer garnishit gallandlie,
With costly crancis maid of gold:
Braid blancais hung aboue thair eis,
With jewels of all histories.—Watson's Coll. ii. 10.

This is mentioned as an ornament worn by those who represented Moors, in the Pageant exhibited at Edinburgh, Anno 1590. They are described so as to resemble the ornaments now placed on the foreheads of carriage-horses. If not allied to Fr. white, it may be a cognate of Germ. Su.G. blauen, Isl, blas, signum album in front equi; whence E. blason, S. Beausand, q. v.

BLAND, s.
Ane fairer knicht nor he was lang,
Our ground may nothair byde nor gang,
Na bere buklar, nor bland,
Or comin in this court but dreed.

Maitland Poems, p. 359.
Mr. Pinkerton conjectures that this may be for brand, sword. But it rather seems to denote some honourable piece of dress worn by knights and men of rank. Blanda, according to Bullet, who refers to ancient Glossaries, is a robe adorned with purple, a robe worn by grandees. He derives it from Celt. blan, great, elevated. Su.G. blant, blant, a kind of precious garment among the ancients, which seems to have been of silk. Hence most probably we still call white silk lace, blond-lace. Blandella, clavis, vestis purpurata, Papias MS. Du Cange.

BLAND, s. An engagement. Probably an errat. for band.
To Bland, v. a. To mix; to blend.
Blude blandit with wine.—Dogg. Virgil, 89, 44. V. Box.

SU.G. Isl. bland-a, to mix.
BLANDED BEAR, barley and common bear mixed, S.
"Blanded bear, or rammel, as the country people here call it, is the produce of barley and common bear sown in a mixed state. These are distinguished chiefly by the structure of the ear; the barley having only two rows of grain, and the common bear six." P. Markinson, Fife, Statist. Acc. xii. 531.
From Su.G. bland-a is formed blansed, meslin or mixed corn. "Blen-corn, wheat mixed with rye; i.e. blended corn. Yorksh."

Bland, s. A drink used in the Shetland Islands. See S.
"Their ordinary drink is milk or water, or milk and water together, or a drink which they call Bland, most common in the country, tho' not thought to be very wholesome; which so they make up, having taken away the butter from their churned milk, as likewise the thicker parts of this milk which remain after the butter is taken out, they then pour in some hot water upon the serum, whey or the thinner parts of the milk in a proportion to the milk. Which being done, they make use of it for their drink, keeping some for their winter"
BLA

provision: and this drink is so ordinary with them, that there are many people in the country who never saw ale or beer all their lifetime." Brand's Descrip. Orkney, Zeitland, &c. p. 76.

IsI. blanda, cinnus, mixtura, pro potu, aqua mixto; G. Andr. Su. G. bland dicebatur mel aqua permixtum, quod ad medecandas apes ponebatur; Ibre.

To BLANDER, v. a. 1. To diffuse or disperse in a scanty or scattered way; often applied to seed-corn. It is said to be blindered when very thin sown. S.

2. To babble, to diffuse any report, such especially as tends to injure the character of another, S.

3. It is sometimes used to denote the want of regard to truth in narration; a thing very common with tattlers. Can this be from Isl. bland-er, Dan. bland-er, to mingle, as denoting the blending of truth with falsehood, or the disorder produced by talebearers?

BLANDIN, s. A scanty diffusion. S.

BLANDISH, s. The grain left uncut by careless reapers. S. Blane, a. A mark left by a wound; a blank. V. BLAIN.

BLANKET, s. A covering of the naked body. S. BLANKET, part. pa. Flattered; soothed.

How suld I leif that is nocht handit? Nor yet with benefice am I blandit.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 67.

Fr. bland, id. blander, to sooth, Lat. blandiri.

BLANE, v. a. To cry; to bleat. V. BLAIR.

BLAPE, s. A covering of the naked body. S. BLAIN.

BLANKET, part. pa. Flattered; soothed.

To BL videot, v. a. To cry; to bleat. V. BLAIR.

BLARNEY, s. A heavy fall of rain; a great quantity of water.

BLART, v. a. To crow; to cry; to bleat. V. BLAIR.

BLASTE, adj. Deluging; sweeping away by inundation; applied to meat or drink that is weak, flatulent, or debilitating to the stomach, S. See Sup.

BLASTER, s. A blast of the pipe; the act of smoking. S.

BLAST, v. a. To pant; to breathe hard; S. B. Up there comes two shepherds out of breath, Rais'd-like and blasting, and as how as death. Ross's Hellenore, p. 23.

3. To blow with a wind instrument.

He hard a bugill blast brym, and aen loud blaw. Gawan and Gol. ii. 17.

4. To boast; to speak in an ostentatious manner; S. See S.

5. To talk swelling words, or speak strongly. S.

Su. G. blas-en, inspire, Ger. blas-en, flare. The application of the word, in all its senses, is evidently borrowed from the idea of blowing. It is equivalent to puffing, whether used simply or metaphorically. Isl. blast-ar, hallitus, flatus. Hence, blast, s. 1. A brag; a vain boast; S. "To say that hee had faith, is but a vaine blast; what hath his life bene but a web of vices? Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1197.

2. A blast of the pipe; the act of smoking. S.

BLASTER, s. A blister; also, one who speaks extravagantly in narration; S.

BLASTE, s. A shrivelled dwarf; a term of contempt for an ill-tempered child; S.; q. what is blasted.

O Jenny, dinna toss your head, An' set your beauties a' abred! Ye little ken what speed

The blastie's makin'!—Burns, iii. 230.

To BLAST, v. a. To blow up with gunpowder.

"This rock is the only stone found in the parish fit for building. It is quarried by blasting with gunpowder." P. Lunan, Forfars. Statist. Acc. i. 442. V. next word. BLASTER. One who is employed to blow up stones with gunpowder, S.

"A Blaster was in constant employ to blast the great stones with gunpowder." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 95.

BLASTIE, s. A blast of the pipe; the act of smoking. S.

BLASTING, s. The disease of cows called Cow-quake. S.

BLATANT, adj. Bellowing like a calf. S.

BLATE, adj. Bashful. V. BLAIT.

BLATER, adj. Applied to rain that is soft and gentle. S.

To BLATHER, v. a. To talk nonsensically. S.

BLATHER, s. V. BLEATHER.

BLATHRIE, adj. Nonsensical; foolish. S.

BLATTER, s. A rattling noise. 2. Language uttered with violence and rapidity. S. See Sup.

The v. occurs in O. E. although now obsolete. It properly signifies to make such a noise; also to speak with violence and rapidity; S.

In harvest was a dreadful thunder Which girt a' Britain glory and wonder;
The phrasing bout came with a blatter,
And dry'd our great sea to a gutter.

—Ramsay's Poems, i. 335.

Lat. blater-are, Teut. blater-en, stulté loqui, Kilian. V.

BLAETHER, which is perhaps radically the same.

BLAUCH, adj. Pale; BLAUER, BLAVERT, adj.

BLAUCHT, which is perhaps radically the same.

Boasting is here personified.

blaw, v. a. To breathe, S.

blaw, v. a. To maltreat. V. BLAD,

blawan, a literal sense referring to the wind; S.

blaw-an, used both as a verb and noun.

blaw-strumpf, a sycophant, an acolyte; Kilian.

5. To magnify in narration, especially from a principle of ostentation, S. See Sup.

6. To flatter; to coax. See Sup.

It is used in a S. prov. phrase: "Ye first burn me, and then blow me;" sometimes written blow—. "Argyle, who was chief for my going to London, having burnt me before, would then blow me."—Ballie's Lett. i. 389.

BLAW, s. A blow; a stroke.

He gat a blaw, thocht he war lad or lord.

To command mycht also, quhan he wald,
And at command mycht also, quhan he wald,
But friends and folks that wish me well,
Wrights welterand doune treis, wit ye but weir,
In extasie be his brichtness atanis
Thair lay I still in swoun with colour
that proferryt him ony lychtynes
He gat a

blaw, t. To huff a man at draughts. /—Baillie's Lett. i. 389.

8. To blow upon, S. See Sup.

blow me." sometimes written blow—. "Argyle, who was chief for my going to London, having burnt me before, would then blow me."—Ballie's Lett. i. 389.

blaw, v. To blow; to boast; S. Blast, synon.

For men says oft that fry, na prid,
Bot discovering may na man hid.
Or ellis the gret boist that it
For men sayis oft that fy, na prid,
Has been supposed by the vulgar that he had received from the devil the power of blowing locks open, &c.

Blow in one's lug, to cajole or flatter a person, so as to be able to guide him at will, S. See Sup.

Thus Sathan in your knavish luggis blow,
Still to deny all truth and verity;
Sua that among ye salbe fund richt now,
Bot ar infectit with devilish blasphemie.

Nicol Burne, Chron. S. P. iii. 454.

To blow in the ear, id. O. E.

"Also the Marshall Santandreae, a sultane, crafte, and mallicius man, blow in his eare, that by the sultane procurement of the Admiral, he was put vp by the assembly of states to be a bryrer and an extortorier."—Ramus's Civil Wares of France, i. 141.

Su. G. blasa-a is used in a sense nearly allied. It signifies to instil evil counsel. Blasa-a uti nonon elaka rad, alcuin mala subdere consilia, Ihre. Hence he says, oron-blasaare, deleator, quive mala consilia clanculum auribus insusurrat; literally, one "who blows in the eare of another."—Teut. oor-blasen is perfectly correspondent to the S. phrase. It not only signifies, in aurem mucrasse, sive mussitasse, obgnare in aurem; but is rendered, blandiri: Oor-blaaser, a whisperer; Kilian.

8. To huff a man at draughts. I blow or blow yout, I take this man, S.

Su. G. blasa-a, to blow, is used in this very sense. Blasta bort en Briachka i dampeil, Seren.

9. To blow appin locks or bolts, and to loose fitters, by means of a magical power ascribed to the breath, S. S.

When it has been found scarcely possible to confine a prisoner, because of his uncommon ingenuity or dexterity, it has been supposed by the vulgar that he had received from the devil the power of blowing locks open, &c.

"What is observable in John Fiene is,—his opening locks by sorcery, as one by mere blowing into a woman's hand while he sat by the fire."—Scottish Trial of Witches, Glenville's Sadd. Triumph. p. 397.

"John Fein blew up the kirk doors, and blew in the lights, which were like mickle black candles sticking round about the pulpit."—Satan's Invisible World, p. 14.

This ridiculous idea still exists; whence it has originated, it is not easy to conceive. It is not improbable that the E. v. to blow upon, generally understood to refer to the act of fly-blowing, has originally had some affinity to this; as denoting the magical influence of one supposed to possess preternatural power. This is merely analogous to the effect ascribed to an evil eye.

10. To blow out on one, to reproach him. V. BAUCHEL, v. sense 2. For other applications of this verb, See Sup.

To BLAW tobacco. To smoke tobacco. S.

BLAW-1-MY-LUG, s. Flattery; wheeling; a flatterer. S.
BLE, BLE

BLEACHER, s. One whose trade is to whiten cloth. S.
BLEAD, v. a. Apparently, to train, or to lead on to the chase.

"The other anecdote regards a son of Pitlurg, who got the lands of Cairnborrow. The day before the battle of Glenlivet, the Marquis of Huntly came to Cairnborrow, and applied to his lady, who was supposed to rule the roost for her assistance. She said, she had got short warning; but that her old man, with her eight sons, with a jackman and a footman to each, should attend him immediately. Huntly thanked her, and after some more conversation with her, desired Cairnborrow, who never spoke a word, to stay at home, telling him, that at his advanced years it was not proper to take him along, especially as he had so many of his sons. The old man heard him out, and shrugging up his shoulders, said, "Na, na, my Lord, I'll blend the whelp myself; they'll bite the better." This was at once the reply of a sportsman and a soldier, and the whole family went to battle with the laird at their head. They defeated Argyle, and returned to Cairnborrow." Statist. Acc. P. Rhymie, xix. 294.

Schiller mentions Alem, blast-en, beleet-en, to accompany, to conduct, comitari, conduere, salutum conductum dare.

BLEAR, s. Something that obscures the sight. Blears, pl. The marks of weeping. See Sup.

"Tis nae to mird with unco fouk ye see.
Nor is the blear drawn easy o'er her ee.
Rost's Helenore, p. 91. V. BLEKIS.

To BLEAR one's Ee. To blind by flattery. S.
BLEARED, BLEER'D, BLEATER, To blind by flattery.
BLEARED, BLEER'D, BLEATER, To blind by flattery.

BLEAT, s. A mere deception, by which one is mocked. V. BLEFLUM.

BLEB, To blur; to besmeared. V. BLOBBIT.

BLEBBER, v.n. To spot; to beslubber. S. BLEB,

BLEB, To blur; to besmeared. V. BLOBBIT.

BLEED, v. a. 1. To blacken, literally, S.

Sw. blanklett, blankliest, blankhorn, id.

To BLEAW, v. n. To belch; to heave up water. S.
BLAZE, s. Allum ore; the substance lying above coal. S.
To BLEAZE, v. a. To vilify; to calumniate. S.
BLE, Blue, s. Complexion; colour.

That berne rade on ane boulk of ane ble white.

To BLEACKEN, v. n. To blacken; to surpass; to excel.

To BLEACH, s. A tube for blowing the fire instead of bellows.

BLEWFLUM, s. A mere deception, by which one is mocked. V. BLEFLUM.

BLEFUM, s. A pompous, empty person. V. BLEFLUM.

BLEW, s. 1. A blast; a gust; S; Rudd.
He had ane bugill blast brym, and ane loud blaw. Gawan and Gol. ii. 17.
2. The sound emitted by a wind instrument.
3. A falsehood; a lie told from ostentation. He tells great blows, S. B. For other definitions, &c. See Sup.

BLEWING GARRS, s. Blue mountain grass, an herb.

BLEWORT, s. A split cod, half-dried, Ang.; so denoted, perhaps, because exposed for some time to the wind.

BLEW DRINK, s. The remainder of drink in a glass of which one or more have been partaking. Syn. Jairbles.

BLEWART, s. The Blue bottle; Centaurea cyanus, Linn.; S. Witch-bells; also, Thimbles, S. B. See Sup.

Ure, in his Hist. of Rutherglen, gives a different account of this plant.
"The blawwart, or blue-bottle, which appears in our wheat fields in the south, here spreads its flowers among the flax," Neill's Tour, p. 39.
To express any thing of a livid colour, it is said to be "as blae," sometimes "as blue, as a blawort," S. from blae, livid. Bleaw is the name of blue-bells, Tweed.

It's a strange beast indeed!—
Four-footed, with a fish's head;—
Of colour like a blawort blue.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 184.

Sw. blanklett, blankliest, blankhorn, id.

To BLEAWP, v. n. To pull, a draught; a cant term used among topers. S. See Sup.

Then come an' gie's the tither blaw
O' reaming ale,
Nor is the marks of weeping.
See Sup.

"Tis nae to mird with unco fouk ye see.
Nor is the blear drawn easy o'er her ee.
Rost's Helenore, p. 91. V. BLEKIS.

To BLEAWER, BLEEDER'd, part. pa. Thin, and of a bluish colour.

BLEATER, s. The cock snipe, so named from its bleating sound.

To BLEB, v. n. To sip; to tipple. He's aye blebbing. S.
BLEBBER, v. n. A tippler. S.
To BLEB, v. a. To spot; to beslubber. S.
BLEBBIT, part. pa. Blurred; besmeared. V. BLOBBIT.

To BLECK, BLEK, v. a. 1. To blacken, literally, S.
Blaid bleck thee, to bring in a gyse
And to drie penaunce soon prepare thee.
Pilgrims' Pilgrimage, Watson's Coll. iii. 3.

This contains an allusion to the custom of many young people blackening their faces, when they disguise themselves at the New-year. V. GYSAR.

2. To injure one's character.
Thay lichtly sone, and cuvettis quickly;
Thay blame ilk body, and thay blekit;—
Thay skander sakles, and thay suspicit.
Scott, of Wemenkind, Bann. Poems, p. 208.

I. e. if their character be injured, if they lose their reputation.

3. To cause moral pollution.
"Qhat is syn? Syn is the transgression of Gods command, that fylis & blekhis our souls." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 93, a.
A. S. bleа-an, denigrare, Isl. blek, liquor tinctarius.

To BLECK, v. a. 1. To puzzle; to reduce to a nonplus, in an examination or disputation; S.

2. To baffle at a feat of activity, dexterity, or strength.
Germ. black'en, plack'en, vexare, exactare. It may be allied, however, to Su. G. blig-as, Isl. blig-d-a, to put to shame. Su. G. blacko, to dot taricium arbitoris terminalibus incidere, Ihre. Or it may be originally the same with the preceding v., as merely signifying what is now called blackahuling in a metaph. sense.

BLECK, s. A challenge to a feat of activity, dexterity, or strength; a baffle at such feat.

To BLECK, v. a. To surpass; to excel. S.

BLEDDOCH, s. Butter-milk. V. BLEDOCH.
BLE Flummery, Bleaze, s. A BLEflum, BLEPHUM, BLEFFERT, BLIFFERT, s. A sudden and violent fall of Wind. A BLEEZE

S. BLEEZE'D, adj. BLEEZY, BLEEZIE, 2.

To BLEEZE, To v. n. The part, they go to take out their faith, they take out a fair nothing, illusory pretext, according to Johnson. But it is evidently from the same origin, as it has precisely the same meaning, signifying an illusory pretext.

BLEEZE awa', as it has precisely the same sense; although it would appear that Johnson could find no instance of its being used as a written word. BLEB signifies a blister, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

BLEIB, s. 1. A pustule; a blister. "A burnt bleib," a blister caused by burning, S.

BLEIB is mentioned by Skinner as having the same sense; although it would appear that Johnson could find no instance of its being used as a written word. BLEB signifies a blister, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

2. BLEIBS, pl. An eruption to which children are subject, in which the spots appear larger than in the measles; Loth. Border. V. BLOB.

BLEYIS-SYLVER. V. BLEEZE-MONEY.

To BLEIR, v. a. To asperse; to calumniate. To bleir one's character.

BLEIRIE, s. A lie; a fabrication.

BLEIRIE, BLEARIE, s. 1. Oatmeal and buttermilk boiled, with butter added to the mess. 2. Water-gruel.

BLEIRIE, adj. A term applied to weak liquor, which has little or no strength; as bleirie ale, Fife.

BLEERING, part. pa. BLEERING Bats. — The bleering Bats and the Benshaw.

This seems to be the blots, a disease in horses. BLEering may express the effect of pain in making the patient to cry out; Teut. blar-en, boare, magure. In Suffolk, blaring signifies the crying of a child: also, the bleating of a sheep, or howling of an ox or cow. V. Gl. Grose.

BLEIRIS, s. pl. Something that prevents distinctness of vision.

I think ane man, Sir, of your yeiris Suld not be blyndit with the bleiris.

Ga seik ane partie of your peires,

For ye get nane of meo.

This is the same with blear, s. only used in the pl. Blear in E. is an adj.; "dim with rheum or water." Junius derives it from Dan. blær, Teut. blær, a pustule. Ihre mentions E. blær-eyd, as allied to Su. G. blir-a, plir-a, oculis semicircularis videre. It is well known that Rob. II., the first king of the name of Stewart, was from this defect surnamed Blear-eye.

BLEIS, BLES, BLESS, BLEIE, s. 1. Blaze; bright flame.

— Fry all clir

Sone throw the thak burd gan apper,

Fyrst as a sterne, syne as a mone,

And well bradder thareftir sone,

And the rek raiss rycht wondre fast.

Barbour, iv. 129. MS.

Mr. Pink renders "bles, blast," Gl. That given above is still the general sense of the word, S. In the North of S. a stranger, if the fire be low, is asked if he would have a bleie; i. e. the fire kindled up by furze, broom, or any bushwood that burns quickly, so as to give a strong heat.

2. A torch, S.

Thou sail ane behald the seyis large,

And vmbeset with toppit schip and barge.

The firefull brandis and bleies of hate fyre,

Reddy to birn thy schippis, lemand schire.

Doug. Virgil, 120. 3.

"The black-fishers—wade up and down upon the shallows, preceded by a great torch, or blaze, [always pron. bleis] as it is called," P. Rutherford, Forfars. Statist. Acc. xii. 294. V. BLACK-FISHING.

Q
BLE

This is originally the same with Su.G. bloos, id. but more nearly allied to A.S. blase, fax, taeda, "a torch, anything that makes a blaze," Somn.

3. A signal made by fire. In this sense it is still used at some ferries, where it is customary to kindle a bliese, when a boat is wanted from the opposite side, S.

BLEIS, s. The name given to a river-fish.

Alburnus. An qui nostristratibus, the Bleis Sibb. Scot. p.25. This seems to be what in E. is called Bleik, Cyprinus alburnus, Linn. Alburnus, Gassner. Bleis is perhaps from the Fr. name Able or Ablette. V. Penn. Zool. p. 315.

BLEKE, s. Stain or imperfection.

BLEKKIT, Expl. "blacked;" perhaps rather, deceived. S.

BLELLUM, s. A beam; a ray.

Black; a ray. Allied to these are A.S. blic-an, to shine, to glance, to flash as lightning. Allied to these are A.S. blic-an Belg. blisk-en, Germ. blick-en, Su.G. blick-a, id.

Recentiores, says Wacher, elegant translatentur ad visum, quia videre est oculis affulgere, ob insitam oculis lucem, quia non solum species luminosa recipiunt, sed etiam radios suos in objecta vierissim apergit; vo. Blischen. V. Blink, v.

BLENK, Blink, s. 1. A beam; a ray.

The ground blainyt, and forefull wox alsa
Of drawin swordis selencting to and fra
The briclit mettell, and vithe armour sere,
Quharon the son blenkis betis cler.

Doug. Virgil, 226, 8.

BLEL


3. Hence transferred to the transient influence of the rays of the sun, especially in a cold or cloudy day. Thus it is common to speak of "a warm blink," "a clear blink," S.

A blink, or blink, a twinkling of fair weather." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 113.

4. Applied to the momentary use of borrowed light; as, "Gie me the blink o' a candle." See Sup.

5. A wink; the act of winking. See Sup.

6. A gleam of prosperity, during adversity,

"By this blink of fair weather in such a storme of forrein assaults, things were again somewhat changed, and the Bru­cians encouraged," Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 69.

There comes a blink of favour, and hope from Rome, by the procuring of France." See Sup.

7. Also transferred to a glance, a stroke of the eye, or transient view of any object; the idea being borrowed, either from the quick transmission of the rays of light, or from the short-lived influence of the sun when the sky is much obscured with clouds, S.

Consider it wefyl, rede other than anys,
Who at ane bleik sic poetry not tane is.

Doug. Virgil, 5, 2.

" — He possessed small obligation to the young man, who for no intrepery would be pleased to show him any blink of the Assembly's books." Baillie's Let. i. 101.

8. A kindly glance; a transient glance expressive of regard, S.

A thief sae pawkie is my Jean,
To steal a blink, by a' unseen;
But gleg as light are lovers' een,
When kind love is in the ee.—Burns, iv. 239.

But owre my left shouther I gae him a blink,
Lest neebours shoull say I was saucy;
My woorJe coper'd as he'd been in drink,
And vow'd I was his dear lassie, &c— Ibid. p. 220.


10. A moment. "I'll not stay a blink," I will return immediately. In a blink, in a moment, S.

Since human life is but a blink,
Why should we then its short joys sink?
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 377.

The bashful lad his errand tines,
And may lose Jenny in a blink.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 201.

11. A short distance; a little way,—frequently used improperly.

S.

The word, as used, may originally refer to the action of light. The cognate terms, however, in other Northern languages, immediately respect the secondary and oblique sense of the verb as denoting the action of the eye. Thus Su.G. blink, oogeblink, is a glance, a cast of the eye, ocullus; Germ. blick, Belg. blik, oogenbliek, id.; "the twinkling of the eye, a moment." See Sup.

BLENSHAW, s. A drink composed of milk, milk, water, &c.

BLENT, pret. Glanced; expressing the quick motion of the eye.

The sylour deir of the desie dayntely wes dent
With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,
With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,
Amangis the grene rispis and the reids,
And hard on burd into the sky is much obscured with clouds, S.

This seems to be what in E. is called Su.G. bloem, blossoms; flowers.

3. Hence transferred to the transient influence of the rays of the sun, especially in a cold or cloudy day. Thus it is common to speak of "a warm blink," "a clear blink," S.

A blink, or blink, a twinkling of fair weather." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 113.

4. Applied to the momentary use of borrowed light; as, "Gie me the blink o' a candle." See Sup.

5. A wink; the act of winking. See Sup.

6. A gleam of prosperity, during adversity,

"By this blink of fair weather in such a storme of forrein assaults, things were again somewhat changed, and the Bru­cians encouraged," Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 69.

There comes a blink of favour, and hope from Rome, by the procuring of France." See Sup.

7. Also transferred to a glance, a stroke of the eye, or transient view of any object; the idea being borrowed, either from the quick transmission of the rays of light, or from the short-lived influence of the sun when the sky is much obscured with clouds, S.

Consider it wefyl, rede other than anys,
Who at ane bleik sic poetry not tane is.

Doug. Virgil, 5, 2.

" — He possessed small obligation to the young man, who for no intrepery would be pleased to show him any blink of the Assembly's books." Baillie's Let. i. 101.

8. A kindly glance; a transient glance expressive of regard, S.

A thief sae pawkie is my Jean,
To steal a blink, by a' unseen;
But gleg as light are lovers' een,
When kind love is in the ee.—Burns, iv. 239.

But owre my left shouther I gae him a blink,
Lest neebours shoull say I was saucy;
My woorJe coper'd as he'd been in drink,
And vow'd I was his dear lassie, &c— Ibid. p. 220.


10. A moment. "I'll not stay a blink," I will return immediately. In a blink, in a moment, S.

Since human life is but a blink,
Why should we then its short joys sink?
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 377.

The bashful lad his errand tines,
And may lose Jenny in a blink.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 201.
BLENT, S. a pret.
BLENT, BLENNER, s.

To BLETH, BLATHER, BLETT, s.

As that drey vnarmt wicht was sted,
And with ane bleth about simyn full raed,—
Alas, quod he, wald god sum erd or sand,
Or sum salt se did swallow me alive.

Dougl, Virgil, 40, 50.

" simyn full raed," appearing very much afraid.

To BLENT Fire, v. a.

The v. seems to have been originally neut., the part. of A. S. blendan, caecare (Lye); used in a neutral sense; or from A. S. blinn-an, Germ. blan-en, cessare, whence blind, deficiens.

V. Wachter.

Here the pret. is used in a signification directly opposite to that mentioned above; as denoting the loss of the power of sight; either from A. S. blendan, to blow; to flash.

The v. seems to have been originally neut., the addition Su.G. plaunder-n, to prattle, to chatter, to jabber ; Teut. blater-an, stulte loqui ; Lat. blater-are, to babble, to clatter and make a noise; also to fopst in speech.

To BLETHER, BLETHER, BLADDER, v. a.

To talk nonsensically, S.

But tho’ it was made clean and braw,
Sae sair it had been knotted,
It blather’ d buff before them a,
And aftentimes turn’d doited.— Ramsay’s Poems, i. 70.

At other times, opinion traces
My claims to win the Muse’s graces —
Thus form’d for Bedlam or Parnassus,
To blether nonsense.

Rev. J. Nicoll’s Poems, i. 86.

BLETHAND, pret.

Blyth and blethrand, in the face byk ane angell—
V. the passage, vo. Asr.

BLETH, BLEATHER, s.

Nonsense; foolish talk; S.; often used in pl.

For an they winna had their blether,
They’re get a flair.

Hamilton, Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 336.

I backward mus’d on wasted time,
How I had spent my youthfu’ prime,
An’ done nae-thing,
But stringin blethers up in rhyme,
For fools to sing.— Burns, iii. 100.

I shall scribble down some blether,
Just clean aff-loof.— Ibid. p. 244.

BLEIDRY, BLEDDRIE, s.

Nonsense; foolish talk. See S.

Is there ought better than the stage
To mend the follies of the age,
If manag’d as it ought to be,
Frai lika vice and blaidry free?—

Ramsay’s Poems, i. V. Life, xiv.

When will the stage be thus managed? And although it were, would this indeed be the best means for the reformation of manners?

BLETRERER, s.

A babbler.

BLETHERING, BLEETER, BLEET, s.

Nonsense; foolish language; stammering.

BLEW. To look bloy, to seem disconcerted. It conveys both the idea of astonishment and of gloominess; S.

Thus answered Meg full bloy,
To get an hude, I hald it best.

Pebles to the Play, st. 2.

The phrase seems borrowed from the livid appearance of the face, when one is benumbed with cold, or deeply affected with fear, anger, &c. For blew, S. is often synon. with blew, livid.

To BLEZZIN, v. a.

To publish; to propagate. S.

To BLYAUVE, v. n.

To blow. S.

BLIBE, s.

The mark of a stroke. S.

BLICHT, adj.

An epithet expressive of the coruscation of armour, in the time of action.

— The battellis so brym, braithlie and blicht,
Were joint thraly in thrang, mony thowsand.

Houlate, ii. 14, MS.

A. S. blico-an, coruscate; blett, coruscus. Alem. blicket, Germ. blicket, splendet. Hence blyg, fulgar, bleckla, fulgra; Schilter.

BLYDE, BLYID, adj.

Blithe; cheerful.

S.

BLYERS, s. pl.
The eye-lashes; also Briers.

S.

BLIFFART, s.

A squall, &c. V. Bleffert.

To BLYIGHTEN, v. a.

To blyght. S.

To BLIN, BLYN, BLYNE, v. n.

To cease; to desist; S.; also blind.

See Sup.

Till him thai raid onon, or thai wald
And cryt, Lord, abyde, your men ar martyrit doun.

Wallace, i. 421. MS.

Blyn not, blyn not, thou grete Troian Enee,
Of thy bedis, nor prayeris, quod sche.

Dougl, Virgil, 164, 22.

Tharefore herof now will I blyn,
And of the kyng Arthur I wil bygin.

Yvaine, Ritson’s S. M. R. i. 3.

A. S. blinn-an, cessare, is the immediate source. But this is contr. from blinn-an, id. This v. occurs in almost all the ancient Northern languages, although variously formed.

Moes.G. af-llin-an; Jach hailais affirmith of inna; Et aegre discidit ab eo, Luk. ix. 39. In A. S. almen-an is also used.

Alem. blycan-an, piltan-an. In Irl. and Su.G. it occurs in its simple form, linn-an, also, lind-a, id. Iire refers to Gr. xilo-os, cesso, quiesco, as a cognate term.
To Blin, v. a. To cause to cease.

Other God will that no have,
But that ye shall round kneave,
Their baillis for to blin. —Sir Penny, Chron. S. P. i. 141.

Blind Harie, Blind man's buff, S. Belly-blind, synon.

Some were blyth, and some were sad,
And some they played at Blind Harrie:
But suddenly up-started the auld carle,
I redd ye, good focks, tak' tent o' me.

Humble Beggar, Herd's Collection, ii. 29.

With respect to the term Harie, nothing certain can be said. I can scarcely think that it is the common name Harry or Harry; as this is not familiar in S. It more probably refers to the disguise used by the person from whom the game is denominated, as it was celebrated in former times. It has been observed, vo. Belly-blind, that in the Jellock, from which this sport seems to have originated, the principal actor was disguised in the skin of a buck or goat. The name Blind Harie might therefore arise from his rough attire; as he was called blind, in consequence of being blindfolded.

It might be supposed that there were some analogy between this designation and Belly-Blind. As it has been observed that Belly-Blind in E. denotes "a familiar spirit." Auld Harie is one of the names given by the vulgar in S. to the devil. Or it may signify, Blind Master, or Lord, in ironical language. V. Herie.

In addition to what has formerly been said, it may be observed, that this sport in Isl. is designed kraekis blinda; either from kraek, hamo figo, because he who is blindfolded tries to catch others, aut, from Kraekis captare parat, G. Andr.; or from Su. G. kraeka, to creep, because he as it were creeps about in the dark. We may observe, by the way, that this Su. G. v. seems to give us the true origin of O. cricket, an insect that chirps about chimneys. From kraeka is formed kraek, a reptile, anything that creeps.

Verehus supposes that the Ostrogoths had introduced this game into Italy; where it is called giocare della cieca, or the play of the blind. V. Cracke-Blind-Man.

Blind-Bell, s. A game once common in Berwicks.

Blind Bitch, s. A kind of miller's bag. V. Black Bitch.

Blind Brose, s. Blind-Bell without butter.

Blind Man's Bells, s. A species of coal producing no flame.

Blind Man's Ball, s. Devil's snuff-box. V. Black Brose.


It is also called Blind man's een, i.e. eyes, S. B.

These names may have had their origin from an idea, which, according to Linn., prevails through the whole of Sweden, that the dust of this plant causes blindness. V. Flor. Suec.

Blind-Man's Belows, s. The puff-ball.

Blind Palmie or Pawmie, s. Blindman's-buff.

Blind Tam. A bundle of rags made up by beggars to pass for a child, and excite compassion.

Blyndit, pret. Blended.

That berne raid on ane boulk, of ane ble quhite,
Blyndit all with bright gold, and berralsit bright.

Gowen and Got. ii. 20.

Blindlings, Blindlingis, adv. Having the eyes closed; hoodwinked. It denotes the state of one who does any thing as if he were blind, S. See Sup.

Skarsly the wachis of the portis tua,
Aff's nieves that night
Aff's nieves that night
Till skin in blintis, after the Beast." Bp. Forbes, Eubulus, p. 137.


BLINDS, s. pl. The Poggie, or Miller's Thumb, a fish; Cottus Catenaractus, Linn.

It is called Blinds on the W. coast of S. Glasgow, Statist. Acc. v. 536.

Perhaps it receives this name, because its eyes are very small. V. Penn. Zool. iii. 177, 178. Ed. 1st.

To Blink, v. n. 1. To become a little sour; a term used with respect to milk or beer; S. See Sup.

Blin kit milk is that which is a little turned in consequence of the heat of the weather. Beer is said to be blinkit when somewhat soured by being improperly exposed to heat, or affected by lightning. Bleeze is not exactly synonym. for blinkit milk, being too hastily soured, is not so fit for the stomach.

This word occurs in an additional stanza to Chr. Kirk, printed in Bp. Gibson's edition.

The bridegroom brought a pint of ale,
And bade the piper drink it:
— The bride her maidens stood near by
And said it was na blinkit.

"I canna tell you fat was the matter w't [the ale], gie the won't was blinkit, or fat it was, but you never saw sick peltry in your born days." Journal from London, p. 3.

Baillie gives, To blink beer, as a provincial phrase, "to keep it unbreathed till it grows sharp."

2. To be blinkit, to be half drunk, Fife; to be bewitched. As this v. in its primary sense corresponds to bleeze, it admits of the same oblique application.

Su. G. bleenk-a, Germ. blink-en, coruscate, to shine, to flash, to light; the same with A. S. ble-on, with the insertion of n; q. struck with lightning, which, we know, has the effect of making liquids sour; or as denoting that of sunshine, or of the heat of the weather.

To Blink, v. n. To glance, &c. V. Blenk. S.

To Blink (a lass). To jilt her; to trick, to deceive. S.

Blinker, s. A lively engaging girl. S.

Blinker, s. A person who is blind of one eye. S.

BLINNYNG, part. pr.

—Bacheluris, blyth blynnyng in youth, and all my lufaris leill, my lueging persweis.

This ought certainly to be bluming (blooming), as it is printed edit. 1508.

To Blynt, v. n. To shed a feeble glimmering light. S.

To Blynter, s. To shine feebly; to flicker; to blink. S.

Blynter, s. Bright shining. S.

To Blyniter, v. n. To rush; to make haste. S.

Blype, s. A stroke or blow. S.

Blype, s. A coat; a shroud; applied to the skin, which is said to come off in blypes, when it peels in coats, or is rubbed off, in shreds; S.

He takes a swirlie, auld moss-oak,
He takes a swirlie, auld moss-oak,
Some were blyth, and some were sad,
To make a noise, in weeping; to cry. It is generally joined with Greet. To blynt and greet, i.e. to burst out a crying. See Sup.

I'll gar you blynt with both your een;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 397.

It is probably allied to Germ. blaern-en, pflarr-en, mugire, rugire, Wachter; Belg. blar-en, to bowl; to cry, to roar; E. blare, an obsolete word mentioned by Skinner. Perhaps E. blurt is also radically allied.
BLIRT, s. The action expressed by the v. "A blirt of greeting;" a violent burst of tears, accompanied with crying, S. B.

BLIRT, s. A gust of wind accompanied with rain; an intermittent drizzle. S.

BLIRTIE, adj. Windy and rainy; inconstant. S.

To BLITHE, BLYTHE, v. a. To make glad. S.

Forsuth, he said, this blithys me mekhill mor,
Than off Floryng ye gaiff me sextv scor.

BLYTER, v. a. To make glad. V. BLITHE.

The action expressed by the v. "A blirt of dialogue;" a violent burst of tears, accompanied with crying, S. B.

A. S. bliths-ian, laeteri; Alem. blid-en, gaudiere. But perhaps our v. is immediately formed from the adj. Ihre derives Su.G. blid, from blyde, blyde, blid, blid, mitis, also, liberalis.

These indeed are given by Ihre as secondary senses. But, although perhaps less used, one or other of them may have preceded the common acceptance of the term.

To BLYTHE, v. a. To make glad. V. BLITHE.

BLYTHEMEAT, BLYVARE.

BLOB, BLAB, s. Anything tumid or circular. S. 1. A small globe or bubble of any fluid.

To BLOBES-EN, to blow; or originally the same with Blusen, q. v.

BLOB, BLAB, s. Any thing tumid or circular. S. 1. A small globe or bubble of any liquid.

"Gift they be handillit, they melt away like a neb of water," Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11.

"A true christian knoweth, that though both his eyes should sinke downe into his head, or droppe out like blobbes or dropses of water, yet that with these same eyes runne into water, either hee and none other for him shall see his Redeemer." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 36.

Her een the clearest blob of dew outshines.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 94.

"Blob, a bubble;" Gl. Lancash.

2. A blister, or that rising of the skin which is the effect of a blister or of a stroke; S.

3. A large gooseberry; so called from its globular form, or from the softness of its skin; S.

4. A blot, a spot; as "a lab of ink," S.; denominated perhaps from its circular form.

This is radically the same word with Bleib, q. v. Skinner derives E. bleb from Germ. blas-en, bleb-en, to swell.

BLOBBIT, part. pa. Blotted; blurted.

"Ere thyne furth thair sail nane exceptioun ane agains the Kings breuis, quhether that they be lang written or short, swa that they hauid the forme of the breuiate in the law of befoir, congruit and not rasit, na blob-bit in suspet placis." Acts J. I. 1429. c. 128. Edit. 1566, c. 113. Murray.

We still say that clothes are blobbed or bloomed, when stained with grease, or anything that injures them. V. BLOB.

To BLOCKER, (gutt.) v. a. To make a gurgling noise in coughing, from cartarh in the throat. S.

To BLOCK, v. a. To plan; to devise.

"The committee appointed for the first blockage of all our writs, had said, none should meddle with the election of commissioners from presbyteries to the general assembly, but ministers and elders." Ballie's Lett. i. 75.

"Thereafter they blocked a number of tolerable overtures; the conclusion whereof was remitted to the next general assembly." Ibid. p. 305.

2. To bargain. 3. To exchange. See Sup.

"As it may imply the idea of guile, at first view it might seem allied to Isl. blosk-ia, Descripere, fellaciam; " blauagi, insidae," said to be Teut. Gl. Sibb. But it is Alem.; blaugeo, phagi, id. I prefer Teut. block-en, assiduum esse in studiis, in opere, in ergastulo; a sense evidently borrowed from a workman, who blockes out his work roughly, before he begin to give it a proper form.

BLOIK, BLOK, BLOKIE, s. 1. A scheme, a contrivance; generally used in a bad sense.

"Saturnus get Jano,
That can of wrath and malice nother bo,
—Rolling in mynd full mony cankirit bloik,
Has send adoun into the Troiane nauy
Iris ——

"Quhat-sum-ever person or persons, in time cumming,
Seem allied to Isl. block-ia, descripere, fallaciam; " bloago, insidae," said to be Teut. Gl. Sibb. But it is Alem.; bloayo, phagi, id. I prefer Teut. block-en, assiduum esse in studiis, in opere, in ergastulo; a sense evidently borrowed from a workman, who blockes out his work roughly, before he begin to give it a proper form.

BLOIK, BLOK, BLOKIE, s. 1. A scheme, a contrivance; generally used in a bad sense.

—Bruiks, bylis, bloobis and blisteris.


3. A large gooseberry; so called from its globular form, or from the softness of its skin; S.

4. A blot, a spot; as "a lab of ink," S.; denominated perhaps from its circular form.

This is radically the same word with Bleib, q. v. Skinner derives E. bleb from Germ. blas-en, bleb-en, to swell.

BLOBBIT, part. pa. Blotted; blurted.

"Fra thyne furth thair sail nane exceptioun ane agains the Kings breuis, quhether that they be lang written or short, swa that they hauid the forme of the breuiate in the law of befoir, congruit and not rasit, na blob-bit in suspet placis." Acts J. I. 1429. c. 128. Edit. 1566, c. 113. Murray.

We still say that clothes are blobbed or bloomed, when stained with grease, or anything that injures them. V. BLOB.

To BLOCKER, (gutt.) v. a. To make a gurgling noise in coughing, from cartarh in the throat. S.

To BLOCK, v. a. To plan; to devise.

"The committee appointed for the first blockage of all our writs, had said, none should meddle with the election of commissioners from presbyteries to the general assembly, but ministers and elders." Ballie's Lett. i. 75.

"Thereafter they blocked a number of tolerable overtures; the conclusion whereof was remitted to the next general assembly." Ibid. p. 305.

2. To bargain. 3. To exchange. See Sup.

"As it may imply the idea of guile, at first view it might seem allied to Isl. block-ia, descripere, fellaciam; " blauagi, insidae," said to be Teut. Gl. Sibb. But it is Alem.; blaugeo, phagi, id. I prefer Teut. block-en, assiduum esse in studiis, in opere, in ergastulo; a sense evidently borrowed from a workman, who blockes out his work roughly, before he begin to give it a proper form.

BLOIK, BLOK, BLOKIE, s. 1. A scheme, a contrivance; generally used in a bad sense.

—Bruiks, bylis, bloobis and blisteris.


3. A large gooseberry; so called from its globular form, or from the softness of its skin; S.

4. A blot, a spot; as "a lab of ink," S.; denominated perhaps from its circular form.

This is radically the same word with Bleib, q. v. Skinner derives E. bleb from Germ. blas-en, bleb-en, to swell.

BLOBBIT, part. pa. Blotted; blurted.

"Fra thyne furth thair sail nane exceptioun ane agains the Kings breuis, quhether that they be lang written or short, swa that they hauid the forme of the breuiate in the law of befoir, congruit and not rasit, na blob-bit in suspet placis." Acts J. I. 1429. c. 128. Edit. 1566, c. 113. Murray.

We still say that clothes are blobbed or bloomed, when stained with grease, or anything that injures them. V. BLOB.

To BLOCKER, (gutt.) v. a. To make a gurgling noise in coughing, from cartarh in the throat. S.

To BLOCK, v. a. To plan; to devise.

"The committee appointed for the first blockage of all our writs, had said, none should meddle with the election of commissioners from presbyteries to the general assembly, but ministers and elders." Ballie's Lett. i. 75.

"Thereafter they blocked a number of tolerable overtures; the conclusion whereof was remitted to the next general assembly." Ibid. p. 305.

2. To bargain. 3. To exchange. See Sup.

"As it may imply the idea of guile, at first view it might seem allied to Isl. block-ia, descripere, fellaciam; " blauagi, insidae," said to be Teut. Gl. Sibb. But it is Alem.; blaugeo, phagi, id. I prefer Teut. block-en, assiduum esse in studiis, in opere, in ergastulo; a sense evidently borrowed from a workman, who blockes out his work roughly, before he begin to give it a proper form.

BLOIK, BLOK, BLOKIE, s. 1. A scheme, a contrivance; generally used in a bad sense.

—Bruiks, bylis, bloobis and blisteris.


3. A large gooseberry; so called from its globular form, or from the softness of its skin; S.

4. A blot, a spot; as "a lab of ink," S.; denominated perhaps from its circular form.

This is radically the same word with Bleib, q. v. Skinner derives E. bleb from Germ. blas-en, bleb-en, to swell.
BLOU

Teut. bloe, rubor, purpurismus, redness, the colour of purple; blaus-, rubescere; bleuende wange,en, rubentes genae, purpled cheeks; bloncerd, ruber facie; q. red-faced. Perhaps the original idea is that of heat; Dan. bluss-er, to burn, blue, S. G. bloas, a torch. V. BLIZZEN.

To BLOME, Blume, v. a. To shine; to gleam. The sone besyreth, and schynand cler, And armouris that burnyst wer, Swa blymes with the sonyes byme, That all the land wes in a lene.

Barbour, xi. 190. MS.


This seems also the sense of blume, as it occurs in Bann. MS.

Than Esperas, that is so bright.

Till wofull hairtis, cast his lycht On bankis and blumes on euyre brae.

Chem. S. P. iii. 192.

Su. G. blomm-a, to flourish; E. bloom. Here the word is used metaphorically to express the reflexion of the rays of light from burnished armour: or perhaps from A. S. be, a common prefix, and leoom-a, to shine, as gleam is from geleom-an, id.

BLONCAT, s. BLONCATT, BLUNKET, adj. Meaning uncertain. See Sup.

BLONK, BLOUK, s. A steed; a horse. See Sup.

Bery broun wes the blonk, barely and braid.

Upon the mold guhare thai met, before the myd day, With lyftv lancia, and lang.

On stedis stalwart and strang, Baith blonchatt and bay.—Gawan and Gol. ii. 19.

I have altered the punctuation; as that of the printed copy mars the sense, there being a comma after the first line, and a full point at the end of the second.

Thayr wes na spurris to spair, spedely thai spring;

That blonk, which seems the genuine orthography, may have originally meant merely a white horse; q. Fr. blanc cheval.

BLONKS, s. pl. The bersis both wes basit of the sicht, And ofwes mesour marred in their nude; As spreites folks on blonks houffit on hicht, Both in awe studie starrand still thai stude.

Ibid. i. 24.

The meaning of blonks is uncertain. In edit. 1508, instead of spurris the word seems to be sperris; although the former is undoubtedly the true reading. I have met with no similar word of this significancy, except Alem. plenchn, equus pallidus, hodie blank; Schilter. Thus blank, which seems the genuine orthography, may have originally meant merely a white horse; q. Fr. blanc cheval.

BLOUT, s. An ostentatious account of one's own actions; a brag; an ostentatious person. S.

To BLOUT, v. n. To brag; to boast. Syn. Blauw. S.

BLOUT, adj. Bare; naked.

The gronde stude barrane, widderit, dosk and gray, Herbis, flouris and gerssis wallowit away:

Woollis, foresitis with naket bewis blout

Stude stripit of thare wede in euery hout.

Doug. Virgil, 201, 15.

Su. G. Isl. blott, Belg. bloot, Germ. blut, Ital. biatto, biasso, id. L. blut-are, private, spoliate. The tautological phrase blott ock bar is used in Sw. V. Verel. Ind. V. BlaTT.

BLOUT, s. 1. The sudden breaking of a storm, S. Bloutenin, Clydesed.

2. "A blout of fowle weather," a sudden fall of rain, snow or hail, accompanied with wind, S. See Sup.

3. A sudden eruption of a liquid substance, accompanied with noise, S.

Probably allied to Su. G. bluet, humidus; blota w Vaugh; vile humidae; as we say, the roads are broken up, when a storm breaks. Isl. blaut-ar, mullis, limous, maceratus; blote, macero, liquefacio; blotta, limus, lutum, coementum. G. Andr. p. 32.

BLOWER, s. A blast of wind.

BLOWN MEAT. Fish or flesh dried by the wind passing through dry-stone houses. V. Skeo. S.

BLOWY, adj. Blowing; gusty.

BLUBBER, BLUBBR, s. A bubble of air, S.

And at his mouth a blubbr stode of fome. Henryson, Test. Creide, Chron. S. P., p. i. 163.

"That he has seen blubbers upon the water of the Allochy grain, at the time that it was discoloured by the fore-said stuff in it, but does not know what they were occasioned by. That by blubbers he means air-bubbles, such as arise from any fish or other animal breathing below the water." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. p. 136. V. Blow.

BLUBBIT, part. pa. Blubbered.

BLUDCAT, adj. Meaning doubtful. S.

To BLUDDER, Bluther, v. a. 1. To blot paper in writing; to disfigure any writing; S.

Su. G. pluttera, incursion scribere; Moes. G. blothian, ir­ritum reddere.

2. To disfigure the face with weeping, or in any other way, S. Rudd. vo. Flodderit.

His fill of looking he could never get,

On sic afore his een he never set,

Tho' bluddert now with strypes of tears and sweat.

Ross's Helmore, p. 28.

If some had seen this grand confusion

They would have thought it a delusion,

Some tragedie of dismal wights

Or such like enchanted sights.

Heracleus, if he had seen,

He would have bluther'd out his een.

Cleland's Poems, p. 35.

Gin he likes drink, 'twad alter soon the case,

And drunken chapins bluther a' his face.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 42.

3. To disfigure in a moral sense. See Sup.

To BLUDDER, Bluther, v. n. To make a noise with the mouth or throat in taking any liquid, S.


BLUE, adj. A blue day; a chill frosty day; a day on which uproar or disturbance has taken place, S.

BLUE-BANNET, s. The blue titmouse. S.

BLUE BLANKET. The name given to the banner of the craftsmen in Edinburgh.
3. To blatter; to pour forth lame, harsh, and unmusical

BLUIDY-FINGERS, BLUID, BLUDE, BLUFFLEHEADED, BLUFF, s. A n.v.

BLUITER, BLUTTER, s. To BLUE-GRASS, BLUE-GERSE, s. BLUE-GOWN, BLUEFLY, BLUE SEGGIN,*. The blue flower-de-luce. V. SBG, BLUE BONNETS. The flower of Scabiosa succisa, BLUE BLAUERS, BLUE BLAVERS. The bell-flower.

plaudem, maughy, was deemed the principal part, as being the seat of "judgement and memory." Ibid. V. Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 39, 40.

This word is also used in the E. law. "Bloudoit," says Covel, "is a compound from the Sax. blood, sanguis, and wite, an old English word signifying misericordia." But A.S. bloðwite is literally, pro effuso sanguine mulcta; from blodwite, ane vnlaw, or amerciament for shedding or effusion of blood.

Ihe takes notice of this word as mentioned in the E. law; but mistakes the meaning of wite, rendering it testimony, and supposed the signification of the term to be, that the wound is proving by the effusion of blood.

To BLUITER, v. n. 1. To make a rumbling noise; to blurt; S.

2. To bluster up with water; to dilute too much; S.

3. To blatter; to pour forth lame, harsh, and unmusical rhymes.

"I laugh to see thee bluster.

Glory in thy raiments, rash to roll,
With maigthy, manked, mangled meiter;
Tratland and tumbland top over tall.

Polwart's Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 7.

Maigthy is maggoty, or perhaps what is now pronounced maughy, S.

As used in the last sense, it might seem allied to Germ. plaudern, nugari et mentiri, plauderei, mixta nugs men-
fashed many days in providing copies of it to sundry." Baillie's Lett. i. 125. V. BLUDDER, v.

BLUTE, s. An action; used in a bad sense. A full blot, a foolish action, S. B.; perhaps the same with Blond, q. v.

BLUTE, BLUIT, s. A sudden burst of sound. S. To BLUTHER, v. a. To blot; to disfigure. V. BLUNDER, v. a.

To BLUTHER, v. n. To make a noise in swallowing; to make an inarticulate sound; to raise wind-bells in water.

BLUTHER, s. Thin porridge, or water-gruel. S. A

BLUTTER, s. Used as synon. with BO, *BO, v. n.

BO, s. Pl. A BOARDTREES, BEEF-BOAT, BOAT, s. BUTTER-BOAT, s. YILL-BOAT, v. n.

BOB, BOB, BAB, To BOB, BOLE, s. Pl. A BOARDTREES, BEEF-BOAT, BOAT, s. BUTTER-BOAT, s. YILL-BOAT, v. n.

BOB, 2. A nosegay. See Sup. The same word, pronounced bob, is used for a bundle of flowers, a nosegay, S. Fr. buhe, a bunch; properly, a blister.

BOB, s. A mark; a but, S.; either, q. a small bunch set up as a mark, or, from the sense of the E. v., something to strike at.

BOB, s. A taunt; a scoff; S. B.

I watau, lass, gin ye wad tak it well,
Gin fouk with you in sic a shape wad deal;
But fouk that travel mony a bob maun hide.

Ross's Helenore, p. 67.

Teut. bab-em, to prate, to talk idly; or Isl. bobbe, malum, noxae: homenn i bobbe, os cor ruptem, at bobsa, babare (to bark,) canum vox est. G. Andr. p. 38. Su. G. babe, sermo inconditus.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather; S. B. Gl. Ross. See Sup. The oldest flke and fisle that eer was seen,
Was by the mither and the grannies taen;
And the twa bobbies were bairns flung laim,
That they had gotten an oye o' their ain.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

AULD BOBBIE. A ludicrous term for the devil. S.

BOBBIN, s. A weaver's quill; synon. PIRN.

BOBBYN, s. The seed-pod of birch, Loth. See Sup. In May quhen men yeid everichone
With Robene Hoid and Littill John.

To bring in bowis and birkin bobbynis._
Scott, Evergreen, ii. 187. MS.

If Bob, a bunch, be rightly derived from Fr. buhe, id., this must be from babon, a great bunch.

BOBBINS, s. The water-lily, S. B. Bobbins are properly the seed-vessels. V. CAMBIE-LEAF.

BOBBLE, s. A slovenly fellow. S.

BOCE; Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 26. V. BOSS.

BOCE, s. A barrel or cask.

To TOCK, v. a. To vomit. V. BOK.

BOCK-BLOOD, *. A spitting, or throwing up of blood.

—Bock-blood and Benshaw, Spewen sprung in the spaid.

Polwart's Flying, p. 13. V. CLEIKS.

A. S. blod-hraecung, a spitting of blood; also, blod spuing, hemoptysis.

BOD, s. A person of small size; a term generally applied, somewhat contemptuously, to one who is dwarfish, although of full age, S. See Sup.

Perhaps it is contr. from bodi, which is used in the same sense. Seren. however, derives the latter from Goth. bodde, colonus rusticans, Edd. If there be any propriety in the derivation, our term has a closer resemblance.

BODDIE, s. A personal invitation. S.

BOD. A common proverbial phrase. See Sup. BODAY. Meaning doubtful. See Sup.

BODDUM, s. 1. Bottom. See Sup. He — with ane heuy murmour, as it war draw
Blanschit wox and bare.

Dug. Virgil, 48, 34.

2. A hollow; a valley.

Broun muris kythit thare wissinyt mossy hew,
Bank, bray and boddum blanchit wox and bare.

Ibid. 201, 7.

3. The seat in the human body; the hips. See Sup.

Alem. bodem, Germ. Belg. bodem, solum, fundus.

BODDUM-LYER. A designation given to a large trout because it keeps at the bottom.

BODE, s. A portent; that which forebodes. S.

To TOBE, v. a. To proffer; often as implying the idea of some degree of constraint. “He did na merely offer, but he boded it on me;” S.


J. W. Kelly, p. 92.

Mr. David Ferguson gives it thus; “Boden gear stinks.”

It is used in another Prov. "He that lippens to boden plows, his land will lie ley." Ferguson's Prov. p. 13. Kelly gives this Prov. in a very corrupt form. "He that trusts to bon ploughs, will have his land lie lazy?" p. 145. 

Boe, Bod, &c. I. An offer made in order to a bargain; a proffer; s. 

"Ye may get war bodes or Beltan?" Ramsey's S. Prov. p. 83. Commodities that's from the country brought, They, with one bod, buy up almost for nought. A. Nicot's Poema, p. 109. 

2. Sometimes used to denote the price asked by a ven­

It seems to be used, in one instance, in an oblique 

"He's well boden there ben, that will neither borrow nor lend." Ramsey's S. Prov. p. 32. Weel, Patie, lad, I dinna ken; But first ye maun speak at my daddie: For we are weel-boden there ben: And I winna say but I'm ready. Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 310. His pantrie was never ill-boden. Ibid. p. 293. This word has been confounded with boden (which is merely a corr. of boldin swelled,) and derived from Teut. boedel, boel, supplix, dos, facultates; Gl. Sibb. But it is unquestionably from Su. G. bo, Isl. bo-a, to prepare, to provide; weel bodd, well provided against the cold; Ibre. V. Bohn. 

Bodgel, s. A little man; perhaps bodsel. V. Bod. S. Body, s.; Strength; bodily ability. He set for to purches sum slycht, How he mycht help him, throw body. Mellyt with hey chervaly.—Barbour, x. 516. MS. A. S. bodig not only signifies the body in general, but stature. 

Bodie, Bod, &c. II. A little or puny person; also used in a contemptuous sense. S. Bodies, s. pl. A common designation for a number of children in a family or school. S. Bodily, adv. Entirely; as, It's tane away bodily. S. Body-like, adv. In the whole extent of the corporeal frame. S. Body-Servant, s. A valet. S. Bodle, Boddle, s. A copper coin, of the value of two pennies Scots, or the third part of an English half-penny. See Sup. So far as I know, the copper coins of two pennies, commonly called two penny pieces, bodles, or turners, began to be coined after the Restoration, in the beginning of Charles II.'s reign; these coined under William and Mary are yet current, and our countrymen complain, that since the union 1707, the coinage of these was altogether laid aside, whereas these old ones being almost consumed, there is no small stagnation in the commerce of things of low price, and hinderance to the relieving the necessities of the poor." Rudd. Introd. Anderson's Diplom. p. 138. These pieces are said to have been denominated from a mint-master of the name of Bothwell; as others were called Atchesons for a similar reason. 

Bodword, Bodwart, Bodworde, s. A message; a prediction; S. B. See Sup. He spake with him, syne fast agayne can press With glad bodword, that myrthis till amend. He told to thaim the fyrst tythingis was less. Wallace, ii. 343. MS. Less, lies. With syg gyftis Eneas messingeris— Of peace and concord bodward brocht agane. Dug. Virgil, 215, 47. A. S. bodz, a messenger, and word. Boda seems immediately from bod, a command. Su. G. Isl. bodard is dicetum, mandatum; and badkjale, baculas antiquatorius. "a stick formerly sent from village to village as a token for the inhabitants to assemble at a certain place." Bodwait occurs in K. Hart, most probably by an error of some copyist for bodwart. Bointings, Bootings, s. pl. Half-boots, or leathern spatterdashes. Thou brings the Carrick clay to Edinburgh cross, Upon thy bootings hobbland hard as horn. Dumb, Etbergen, ii. p. 58 ; also 59, st. 22. Teut. boden schoen, calces rusticus e crudo corio; Kilian. Arm. boes, pl. boulou. To Bog, v. n. To be benired; to stick in marshy ground. R.
BOG

To Bog, v. a. To entangle inextricably in a dispute. S. BOGAN, Bogan, Boggin, s. A boil; a large pimple. BOG-BLUTER, Bog-bumper, s. The bittern. S. BOGARDE, s. A bugbear. See Sup.

"Is heaven or hell but tales? No, no: it shall be the terriblest sight that euer thou sawe. It is not as men saye, to wit, Hell is but a bogarde to scarce children oneliye." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 192.

A. Bor. "bogart, a spectre. To take boggart; said of a horse that starts at any object in the hedge or road. North." Gl. Grose.

Junius refers to Chaucer, as using bugges for bugbears.

— The humour of melancholye
Caushit many a man in slepe to crye
For fere of beris ore of bolis blake;
Or eills that blacke bugges wol him take.

Urry’s Chauce, None’s Priestes T. 1051.

The term is devils, Speght’s edit.1602; devils, Tyrwhitt.

Urry, after Junius, renders it bugbears. But the sense requires it to be expl. devils or hobgoblins.

The term, however, is used to denote a bugbear by Z. Boyd.

"Inwardlie in his soule hee jested at hell, not caring for heauen. God’s boaste seemed to him but a horse that starts at any object in the hedge or road. North."

It seems the same game with that called Barley-bracks.

At e’en at the gloming nae swankies are roaming,
For all the garrison in their pockit.

Glowrin frae ’mang auld waws, gi’en ye a fleg?
Ye sail have ay, quhill ye cry ho,
Rickillis of gould and jewells to;
Qhat reck to tak the bogill-bo,
My bonie burd for anis?

BOG, BOGGS, BOG, BOGIL. S.

BOGHALL, BOGALL, BOGILL, BOGLE, 2. A scarecrow; a bugbear. A. Bor.

s. A spectre; a hobgoblin. A. Bor.

A kind of pestilence.

s. A washing-tub, S. B.

BOY, BOYART, BOYERT, 1. A scarecrow; a bugbear. See Sup.

Has some bogille-bo,
Glowin fraw ‘mang auld waws, g’en ye a fleg?

BOYDS, s. pl. Blackberries. V. BLACK-BOYDS.

BOIKIN, s. The piece of beef called the Brisket. S.

BOIKN, s. A bodkin.

BOIG, s. The state of boiling; At the boil, nearly boiling.

BOIL, s. The trunk of a tree.

BOIN, BOYS, BOYEN, s. 1. A washing-tub, S. B.

2. A large pail, with one handle, Loth.

3. A flat-bottomed vessel into which milk is emptied from the pail. See Sup.

In some instances, the terms, which properly signify a boat,
BOYNFU', s. The fill of a tub or milk-vessel. S.

BOING, s. The act of lowing or bellowing. S.

BOYIS, s.

Schyr Peris Lubant that wes tane,
As I said er befor, thair fund
In boyis, and hard festingayn tund.

Barbour, x. 763, MS.

This term cannot signify wood, which is only the conjecture made by Mr. Pinkerton. It may be from A. S. boage, boage, praepease, any close place, a place of security. Thus the meaning is, "in a place of confinement, and sitting in fetters."

But it seems rather from Teut. boege, compes, pedica, vincula pedis, pl. boegen; boege-am, compedere, Kilian.

Lubant is the name here given to this knight in MS.; but apparently through carelessness of the transcriber, as in other places he is called Lombert.

BOIS, adj. Hollow. V. Bos.

BOISERT, BOIS, s. A louse.

BOISSES, Knox's Hist. V. Boss.

* To BOIST, BOAST, v. a. To threaten; to endeavour to terrify; S. See Sup.

Thou micht behaldin eik this ilk Porsen,
Lyke as he had debypye, and boysty men.

Doug. Virgil, 266, 47.

"His Majesty thought it not meet to compel, or much to boast them, but rather shifted this employment." Baillie's Lett. i. 162.

C. B. boatio, to vaunt one's self; boast, vaunting; booz, boss, elevation. It is possible, however, that the word in the sense in which it is most commonly used, S. is allied to S. bus-a, cum impetu ferri.

* BOIST, BOST, s. Threatening.

Throw Goddis Grace I reskewed Scotland twyss;
I war to mad to leyff [it] on sic wyss,
I war to mad to leyff [it] on sic wyss,
Throw Goddis Grace I reskewed Scotland twyss;
This word occurs in Rudd. Gl. But if used by Doug. I
doubt it is merely a corruption of the latter word.

"This watter wes boudin at thair cumynge be sic violent schouris, that it mycht not be riddy." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 16.

BOIST, a. Box or chest. V. BIIST.

BOIST, s. A cask or tub used for the purpose of curing butcher-meat, or for holding it after it is cured; sometimes called a beef-boat, S.; equivalent to E. butt. See S.

This word occurs in Rudd. Gl. But if used by Doug. I have overlooked it. V. Barb. Gr, bostis, a vessel for holding wine; Germ. butte; Ital. botte, id. whence E. butt. Su. G. byttia, situla, cupa; Teut. botte, id. dolum, orca, cupa, Kilian. L. b. bot-s, lagena major, dolum, occurs as early as A. 785. V. Du Cange.

BOIT, BOYT, BOITT, s. A boat.

To BOIT, v. n. To enter into a boat; to take boat. S.

BOITSCIPPING, s. A company belonging to a boat. S.

BOYTOUR, BUTTER, s. The bittern.

To BOK, v. a. 1. To vomit, S.

And lowst stans vpwarps in the are.

Doug. Virgil, 87, 47.

2. To reach; to incline to puke; S. See Sup.

3. To belch, (eructare,) S.

Boke, bocck, to nauseate, to be ready to vomit, also to belch; A. Bor. Gl. Grose. Bococ, to reach, to keck; ibid.

This is perhaps from the same root with E. belch, A. S. bealcn-an, eructate. It however has greater resemblance of puke, to which no etymology has been assigned. I am informed that Gael. boc is synon. with the S. word; but find nothing like it in any Dictionary. One might almost suppose that there were some affinity to Heb. בּוּק, bôz, vacuari, בּוּכּ, bôchak, vacuavit.

BOK, BOCK, BOCING, s. The act of reaching, S. See S.

A man of narrow conscience
This is perhaps from the same root with E. belch, A. S. bealcn-an, eructate. It however has greater resemblance of puke, to which no etymology has been assigned. I am informed that Gael. boc is synon. with the S. word; but find nothing like it in any Dictionary. One might almost suppose that there were some affinity to Heb. בּוּק, bôz, vacuari, בּוּכּ, bôchak, vacuavit.

BOKEIK, s. Bo-peep, a game.

Thay play bokeik, even as I war a skar.

Lindsay, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 148.

The word, as now used, is inverted, Keik-bo, q. v.

BOIKS, s. pl. Corner-teeth. See Sup.

My boks are spruning he and bauld.

Maitland Poems, p. 112.

Here Dunbar personates a horse, in his Lament to the King. Now, there are two tusks in the horse's mouth, commonly called boots, butes; which, when he becomes old, grow so long that he cannot eat hard meat, or feed on short grass. These may be meant here; boots, butes, may be a cor. of boks, baks, which is rendered "corner teeth," Gl. Sibb.

These in farriery are called wolves-teeth.

To BOLDIN, BOLDYN, v. n. 1. To swell. See Sup.

2. Transferred to the mind, as denoting pride, courage, wrath, &c.

The wynds welters the se continually:
The huge walls boldynys apoun loft.

Doug. Virgil, 74, 8.

Sum boldin at othir in maist cruel feid,
With lance and daggar rynnis to the deid.


"This watter wes boudin at thair cumynge be sic violent schouris, that it mycht not be riddy." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 16.

For joy the birdis, with bouden throats,
Agains his visage shein,
Takes up their kindle musike nots
In woods and gardens grein.

Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 386.

This is also softened into boudan, bouden, S.

The town Sourar in grief was boudan.—Chr. Kirk, st. 18.

In the Mailt. MS. it is brief, instead of grief.

"And will and willsom was she, and her breast
With wae was boudan, and just like to birst."


—With this the bouden clouds they brak,
And pour as out of buckets on their back.—I. p. 73.

Often in the pret. and part. it is written bolyn, bolyns, swells, (Doug. V.) and bolynys. I hesitate whether these are contr. from boldestyns, boldynys, or the v. in another form, more nearly resembling Su. G. buia-a, Dan. bul-ner. V. Bolling.

In this sense boldest occurs in O. E. Rol's Hellenore.

—I lyue loulene, lyke a lyle dogge,
That all my body bolnet, for byter of my gall,—
May no suger ne no suete thing swage the swelling.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 22, a.
BOMARISKIE, s. BOMACIE, s. BOLSTER, s. SWELLING.

BOLME, s. A BOLL. BOLLMAN, pret. BOLYN.

BOLGAN-LEAVES. Nipplewort, an herb, S.B.; Lap-
s. A BOLE,

BOLE, s. A tree moves, S. BOLE,

BOLGAN, s. A BOLE, BOLE, s. BOLGAN,

BOWDING, s. Swelling. BOLGAN-LEAVES.  A farmer. It is always pronounced

may denote that an oblique course must be held; unless it

of victual, which they have sold for several years past, after

top of a mill in which the axle-

perhaps it merely retains the

by their masters, from which they have reaped crops

be obtained; as being supposed efficacious in removing swellings, S.

BOLYN.

Gif changes the wynd, on force ye mon

Bolyn, huke, haik, and scheld hald on.

As in this poem the state is likened to a ship, these are

evidently sea terms. Bolyn "seems equivalent," Mr. Pin-

kerton says, "to last; hold; fluctus." It cannot, however,

admit of this sense; as the writer does not here mention the

proper effects of a change of wind, but what in this case the

mariners ought to do. In this active sense he explains haik,

to anchor. Bolyn is undoubtedly from O. Fr. bolin-er, to

sail by a wind, or close upon a wind; to lay tack aboard,

Colgr. Huke may signify to tack, from Teut. haek-en, in-
curvar; as haek is most probably, to cast anchor, Su.G.

hak, unco prehendere; Teut. haeck-en, unco figere. Scheld

may be equivalent to Belg. schel, obliquus; and the phrase

may denote that an oblique course must be held; unless it

be for schald, as denoting the necessity of keeping where the

sea is rather shallow, that the anchor may hold.

BOLL. Lintseed Boll. V. Bow.

BOLLIT, pret. Perhaps, knocked on the head. S.

BOLLMAN, s. A cottager, Orkn.

Certain portions of land have been given to many of

them by their masters, from which they have reaped crops of

victual, which they have sold for several years past, after

defraying the expense of labour, at such sums, as, with other

wages and perquisites, received by them annually from their

masters, hath arisen to, and in some instances exceeded the

amount of what a cottager, or bollman, and his wife can earn

annually for the support of themselves and family of young

children." P. Stronsay, Statist. Ace. xv. 415, 416. N.

Perhaps from Su.G. Isl. bol, villa, and man, q. the inha-

bitant of a village. It might originally denote a tenant or

farmer. It is always pronounced bownan.

BOLME, s. A boon; a waterman's pole.

The marinar stert on fute with ane schout,

Cryand, Bide, how! and with lang bolmes of tre,

Pykit with im, and scharp roddis, he and he,

Inforsis oft to schowin the schip to saif.

Germ. baum, Belg. boom, a tree.

BOLNIT. V. BOLDIN.

BOLNYNG, s. Swelling.

Alecto is the bolynge of the her;

Meagera is the wikkit word outwert;

Thetiphone is operacion

That makis final execution

Of deddy syn.

Henrywone's Orpheus, Morallites. V. BOLDIN.

BOLSTER, s. That part of a mill in which the axle-
tree moves, S.

BOMACIE, s. Of thunder; thunder-storm. S.

BOMARISKIE, s. Wild licorice. S.
**BON**

*bonad*, (tegmen capitis), it is not improbable that *bonnnet*, as applied to a ball used for the purpose formerly mentioned, may be from the same root with *bonad*, which is Su.G. bo, boa, bua, preparare, instruere, amicire; if not originally the same word. For it appears that *bonad* is used with great latitude. *Nostrum bonad*, Illre, observe, transla significatio deinde usu pratop pro quavis appetu; ut monyg-bonad, tapes; vo. Bo. It may be observed, that there is no difference in orthography between Teut. bonet, pileus, and bonet, orthiax, appendix quin infima veli parti adiacuit; Kilian.

**BON-GRACE**, s. A large bonnet; a coarse straw hat worn by the female peasantry.

**BONIE, BONYE, BONNY**, adj. 1. Beautiful; pretty; also used ironically; S. See Sup.

Contempill, exemplil
Tak be hir proper port,
Gif onye so bongye
Ammang you did resort.—Maitland Poems, p. 237.

Boniest, most beautiful.

—The maist benign, and boniest,
Mirrour of madins Margareit.

*Montgorerie, Maitland Poems*, p. 166.

2. It is occasionally used ironically, in the same way with *E. pretty*, S.

—Thair fathers purelie can begin,
Witnes, tap, and halff penny, and a lamb's skin;
Ane purelie ran fra toun to toun, on feit
And than richt oft weshod, werie and weit:
Quhilk at the last, of monie smals, couth mak
This bonie pedder ane gude fute pak.

_Priests of Pobilis_, p. 9.

_i. e. “This pretty pedlar.”_
Ye'll see the toun intill a bonny steet;
For they're a thrawn and root-hewn cabbach pack.

_Ross's Heslerno_, p. 90.

3. Precious; valuable.

—Grant me my life, my liege, my king!
And a bonny gift I'll gi'e to thee,—
Gude four and twenty ganging mills,
That gang thro' a' the yeir to me.

_Minstrelsy*, Border, i. 65.

*Bonny* is used in the same sense by Shakespeare, and since his time by some other E. writers. But I suspect that it is properly S. Nor does it seem very ancient. I have not met with it in any older work than the Tale of the Priests of Pobilis, supposed to have been written before 1492. Johnson derives it from Fr. bon, bonne, good. This is by no means satisfactory; but we must confess that we cannot substitute a better etymology. We must view it as allied to Gael. boighcheach, boithcheach, pretty.

**BONNIE**, adv. Beautifully.

*Bonynes, Bonyness*, s. Beauty; handsonenes. See S.

_Your bonynes, your bewtie bricht,_
_Your staidly stature, trim and ticht,—_
_Your properties dois all apper,_
_My senses to illustrate.—Philotus, S. P. R. i. 1._

**BONNY-DIE**, s. A toy; a trinket.

**BONNIE WALLIES, & pl. Gewgaws.**

**BONK, s. Bank.**

—To his obeysance he
Subdewit had the peppil Sarraste,
And al the large feldis, bonk and bus,
Qhulk ar bedyit with the river Sarnus.


This is most probably corr. from A. S. benc. Isl. *buniga*, however, signifies tumor terreæ, which is nearly allied in sense.

**BONKER, s. A bench, &c. V. BUNKER.**

**BONNACK O' KNAESHIP.** A certain duty paid at a mill; the *bonnack* due to the servant.

**BOO**

**BONNAGE, s.** “An obligation on the part of the tenant, to cut down the proprietor’s corn. This duty he performs when called on.” *Statist. Acc.* i. 433; S. See S.

This is evidently a corr. of *Bonnage*. _Bonni_ suit qui patiscit vinculose se astrixen in servitutem: unde et nomem, nam bond Anglice vinculum, Bondi quasi astricti nuncupatur. *Spelm. vo. Nativos.*

**BONNAR, s.** “A bond.” Gl.
—Says Patie, My news is but sma’;
Yestreen I was wi' his honour,
And took three rigs o' braw land,
And put myself under a bonnar.

_Jamieson’s Popular Boll*, i. 312.


**BONNET.** V. WHITE BONNET.

**BONNET.** s. See Sup. for a singular superstition.

To _Fill one’s BONNET_. To be equal to one in any respect; as, “He’ll ne’er fill his bonnet;” he will never match him.

To _Rive one’s BONNET_. To excel one in every respect.

**BONNET-FLEUK, s.** The pearl, a fish.

**BONNET-LAIRD, BANNET-LAIRD, s. A yeoman who farms his own land. Syn. Cock-laird.**

**BONNET-PIECE, s.** A gold coin of James V.

**BONNI, BONNE, o’ t. A small quantity of anything.**

**BONNI, BONNY, BONST, BONNYE, BONY, BONNYE, BONNYE, o’ t. A quantity of anything; a considerable amount.**

**BONNI, BONNY, BONIE, O’ T.** A small quantity of anything.

**BONNIVOCHEL, s.** The great northern diver.

**BONNOCK, s.** A sort of cake. V. BANNOCK.

**BONOCH, s.** “A binding to tie a cow’s hind legs when she is a-milkling.”

“ _You are one of Cow Meek’s breeds, you’ll stand without a bonoch;_” S. _Prov. Kelly_, p. 371.

**BONOUR, s.** Perhaps, bond. V. BONNAR.

**BONSPEL, BONSPILL, s.** A match; a match at the diversion of *curling* on the ice, between two opposite parties; also, a match at archery, football, golf. See S. The _bonspel o’er_, hungry and cold, they hie To the next alehouse; where the game is play’d Again, and yet again, over the jugg Until some hoary hero, haply he Whose sage direction won the doubtful day, To his attentive juniors tedious talks Of former times — of many a _bonspiel_ gain’d Against opposing parishes.


This has been derived from Fr. bon, and Belg. spel, play, q. a good game. But it will be found that the same word is rarely formed from two different languages. It may therefore rather be traced to Belg. bonne, a village, a district, and then play; because the inhabitants of different villages or districts contend with each other in this sport, one parish, for example, challenging another. Or, the first syllable may be traced to Su.G. *bonde*, an husbandman. Su. G. *spel-a*, Alem. *spil-en*, Germ. *spel-en*, Belg. *spel-en*, to play. Bond may, however, be equivalent to foedus, as the Teut. term is used. Thus *bondspel* would be synon. with Teut. *wed-spel*, certamen, from *wed-en*, certare, pigneo, certare, to play on the ground of a certain pledge. V. CURL.

**BONTE, s.** A thing useful or advantageous; a benefit.

**BONXIÉ, s.** The name given to the Skua Gull, Shell.

“The Skua (Larus catarractus) though scarcely known in the south of Britain, is doubtless a distinct species. The Shetlanders call it *Bonzie*. *Neill’s Tour*, p. 9.

**BOO, Bow, s.** A term sometimes used to denote a farm-house or village, in conjunction with the proper name: as, the *Boo of Ballingshaw*, the *Upper Boo*, the *Nether Boo*, &c.; Ang. See Sup.
To BOOL, BULE, v. n. To weep in a childish manner.

BOOLS of a pot, s. pl. Two crooked instruments of iron, linked together, used for lifting a pot by the ears, S.; also called clips.

Teut. bogel, numella, an instrument for fastening the necks of beasts, to prevent them from being unruly; from bogh-en, A. S. bug-an, to bow, to bend. Hence Germ. bugel denotes anything that is circular or curved. Thus a stirrup is denominated, stieg-bugel, because it is a circular piece of iron, by means of which one mounts a horse.

BOOLUME, adj. Perverse; obstinate; inflexible; S.

This word, it would appear, is from the same origin with Bools, as containing a metaphorical allusion to a beast that has distorted horns.

What confirms this etymology is, that it is pronounced buhole-horned, Border and W. of S. A. Bor. buckle-horns, "short crooked horns turned horizontally inwards." Gl. Grose, q. boghel-horns.

BOOLYIE, s. A loud noise like the bellowing of a bull.

BOON of Lint. V. BUNE.

BOON of Shearers. A band of reapers.

BOON-DINNER, s. The dinner on the field to a band of reapers.

BOONER, adj. Upper. (Comparative degree.)

BOONERMOST, adj. Uppermost. (Superlative.)


The man that ramping was and raving mad—
The ane he wanted thinks that she had been.
Th' unchancy coat, that boonmost on her lay,
Made him believe, that it was really she.

A. S. bufan, bufon, above, and most.

BOORICK, s. A shepherd's hut. V. Bourack.


BOOST, s. A box. V. Buist.

BOOST, BUT, BOD, BIT, BUN, BOOST, v. imp. Behoved; was under a necessity of; S. He boot to do such a thing; He could not avoid it. It bit to be; It was necessary that this should take place.

Tell Jenny Cock, gin she jeer any mair,
Ye ken, where Dick curfud'f a her hair,
Took aff her snood; and syne when she yeed hame,
Boot say she tint it, nor durst tell for shame.

Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

And he a hun'er questions at him spiers;
To some o' which he meant but sma' reply,
But boot to gi' a wherefor for a why.
Nor durst a word he spak be out o' joint,
But a' he said boot just be to the point.

Shirres's Poems, p. 34.

Boost is used in the West of S. Ross—"I fear, that w'it the geese,
I shortly boost to pasture
'T the craft some day—Burns, iii. 95.
They both did cry to him above
To save their souls, for they bowd die.

Minitresey, Border, iii. 140.

Bus and bud occur in the same sense in Ywaine and Gawain.
Then sal ye say, nedes bus me take
A lorde to do that ye forsake:
Nedes bus yow hav sum nobil knyght
That wil and may defend your right.

E. M. Rom. i. 46.

And when he saw him bud be deid;
Than he kouth no better rede,
Bot did him baly in thair grace.—Ibid. p. 127.

"Bus, behoves—but bud, behoved," C. behoved.
For might thai nost fit, bot thaire bud thame bide.

Minot's Poems, p. 20.
BOOTIKIN, Diminutive of the above. S.
BOOT, BOOTES, an instrument of torture for the leg.
BOOTYER, s. A glutton. V. BYOUTOUR.

BORALTREE, S. A bushy. V. BOUZY.
BORCH, BORGH, BOWRCH, BOROW, in the imperat.; sit, lye. But most probably it is a corr. of behoed.

BORAGE GROT, the hole that has been perforated. S. Germ, a place used for shelter, especially by smaller animals; S. A sieve.

BORK, BOREL, BORELL, s. A small hole or crevice; a foramen; A. S. bore, bora, burge, aabyrgdar madr, aabyrd-iast.

BORS, Bois, Boire, s. A surety. To yield hem that gawth hem, & yet usurie more.

Borr, Bor, Bore, s. 1. A small hole or crevice; a place used for shelter, especially by smaller animals; S. A sieve.

Borra, Borrow, Borw, Borgh, Borow, S. A sieve.

BOR BOB, LATTIN TO BORGH. Laid in pledge.

Booth, Boot, s. A sieve.
BOOT-HOSE, s. pl. Coarse ribbed worsted hose.
BOOTS, Bootes, s. pl. An instrument of torture for the leg.

Bootkin, s. Diminutive of the above.

Booty, Booty, s. A sieve.

Boozey, adj. Bushy. V. BOUZY.

Borrow, Borrow, Borw, Borgh, Borow, v. a. To give a pledge or security for; to bail. See Sup.

Borrow, Borrow, Borw, v. a. To give security for; applied to property.

Borrowed, borrowed, borrowed, Borw, v. a. To become surety for; applied to a person.
s. A bord,
S. A bord, Alexander,
Borrowgange,
The edge or border of a woman’s cap, S. bord,
To become surety. For it would appear that anciently, among the Northern nations, he who received any property in loan, was bound to give a pledge or find bail, that he would re-store the loan to the proper owner, when demanded. Hence he was said to borrow it, because of the security he gave. Ihre indeed inverts this order, giving the modern sense as the primary one. But the other appears most natural, and derives support from this circumstance, that suretyship is not in fact the radical idea. We have seen, vo. borch, that the borger, a periculo tueri, servare; q. one under contract or obligation; or to Su.G. bor, a habitations, as living under the same roof.

The idea that bor in some other sense than the obvious one, might seem to be supported from the manner in which it is written in MS. as if it were a contraction, borr. This of itself, however, is no wise decisive; because it is often written in the same manner elsewhere; perhaps as a contr. of S. bor, natus.

Borne-down, part. adj. Depressed. S.
Borne-head, adv. Straight forward; impetuously. S. borne-head, adj. Headlong; furious. S.
Borne-mad, adj. Furious. S.
Bornshtet, s. A composition for protection from plunder. S.
Borra, Borrowdhe, s. A congeries of stones covering cells. S.
Borr'al tree, s. Supposed the Bour-tree. S.
Borrel, s. An instrument for piercing; a borer. S.
Borret, s. A term anciently given to bombasins. S.
Borrowing Days, the three last days of March, Old Style, S. See Sup.

These days being generally stormy, our forefathers have endeavoured to account for this circumstance, by pretending that March borrowed them from April, that he might extend his power so much longer.

“There eftir I entrit in ane grene forrest, to contempil and to thaw my h eenge, a swych day, and in ane wyde wyldrenesse. And I shed to my swichts, and hald me in ane wyse. For the last day of this, the first three days of March, the kirks.”—P. Kirkmichael, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. i. 57.

Various simple rhymes have been handed down on this subject. The following are given in Gr. Compl.
March borrowit fra Averill Three days, and they were ill.

March said to Aperill, I see three hogs upon a hill; But lend your three first days to me, And I’ll be bound to gar them die.

The first, it sail be wind and weet; The next, it sail be snow and sleet;
3. In the same sense, it is metaphor. applied to the mind; as denoting a weak or ignorant person. One is said to be "nae boss man," who has a considerable share of understanding; S. B.

He said, he gloom’d, and shook his thick boss head.

Ramsey’s Poems, i. 283.

4. Applied to a person emaciated by internal disease. S.

5. A large window in a recess; a bay-window. S.

6. Poor; destitute of worldly substance; S. B.

He’s a gude lad, and that’s the best of a’,
And for the gear, his father well can draw:
That’s heark’ning gude, the match is fee for fee.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 21.

The origin is undoubtedly Teut. boss, umbo. This might seem allied to C. B. boze, boss, elevato.

Boss, Bocx, s. Any thing hollow.

The Houlit had sick awful cryis
Thay correspondit in the skylis,
As wind within a boce.—Bure, Watson’s Coll. ii. 26.

Boss of the Side. The hollow between the ribs and the haunch; S.

Boss of the Body. The fore part, from the chest to the loins. S.

Bossiness, s. Hollowness; emptiness, applied to the stomach. S.

Bossins,s. Vacancies in corn-stacks. V. Fausse-house. S.

BOSS, BOISS, s. 1. A small cask.

He [the Duke of Albany] desired of the Captain licence for to send for two boises of wines, who gave him leave gladly, and provided the bosses himself; and then the Duke sent his familiar servant to the French ship, and prayed him to send two boises full of Malvesy—The bosses were of the quantity of two gallons the piece.” Pitscottie, pp. 83, 84.

2. It seems to denote a bottle; perhaps one of earthenware, such as is now vulgarly called a grey-beard. Sometimes also a bottle made of leather. S.

Thair is ane pair of boisses, gude and fyne,
Thay had ane galloun-full of Gaskan wyne.

Drumlan, Meitland Poems, p. 71.

3. In pl. boisses, boisseis, a term of contempt, conjoined with auld, and applied to persons of a despicable or worthless character.

“Reasonit—for the paint of the Clergie, Hay, Dean of Restarlig, and certaine auld Bossis with him.” Knox’s Hist. p. 34.

“Tis a time for the Bishop to prechrist to his Jackmen, and to some auld Bossis to teat; the sounds of all his sermon was, ‘They say we would prechrist, gydy not? Better last thrice, nor nevyr thrice: Had us still for your Bishop, and we sill provyde better the nyt fyne.’” Ibid. p. 44.

In the first of these passages, boisses is absurdly rendered Bishops, Lond. edit. p. 37. In MS. i. it is boiss, in II. bosses.

I know not whether the term, as thus used, has any affinity to Belg. buys, amicus, sodalis, from buys, drunken; q. pot-companions. It may indeed be merely what we would now call debauchees. Debauched was formerly written debois, O. E. “He led a most dissolute and deboist life.” Canus’ Admir. Events, Lond. 1639, p. 126.—“The good man extreamly hating deboinessese.”—Ibid. p. 145. From Fr. boire, to drink, is formed boisson, drink. Its proper meaning may therefore be topers.

Sw. boss is expl. “a stout fellow.” De egra goda bussar, They are old companions, they are hand and glove one with another; Wideg.

It must be acknowledged, however, that Lyndsay uses it, as if it literally signified a cask.

Thocht some of yow be gude of conditioun,
Reddy to ressue new recent wyne
I speak to you auld Boisses of perditioun.
Returne in time, or ye rin to rewyne.

Warkis, p. 74. 1592.
BOT AND, BUT-AND, prep. Besides.

Give owere your house, ye lady fair,
Or I sall brenn yselre therein
Bot and your babies three.

Emod o' Gordon, Percy's Reliques, i. 88.

I have into the castle-law
A meit but and a fille.—Watson's Coll. i. 59.

Adieu, madame, my mother dear,
But and my sisters three.—Mystresly, Border, i. 222.

BOTAND, adv. 1. But if; except; in MS. two words.

But quhar God helpys qhat may withstand?
Bot and we say the suthfastnes,
Thai war sum tymne erar may then les.—Barbour, i. 457.

2. Moreover; besides.

Scho sall thairfor be calt Madame;
Botan the laird maid Knycnt.

Howbeit thair rents be slicht.

Grit, grit is thair grace,
Scho sail thairfor be cal Madame.

BOTANO, s. A piece of linen dyed blue.

S. BOTCARD, s. A sort of artillery used in S. in the reign of Ja. V.

"The King gart send to the Castle of Dunbar to Captain Morice, to borrow some artillery, and received the same, in manner as after follows: That is to say, Two great canons thrown-mouthed, Mow and her Marrow, with two great Boldards, and two Moyans, two double Falcons, and Four Quarter Falcons, with their powder and bullets, and gunners for to use them conform to the King's pleasure."

Pitscottie, p. 143. V MOYAN.

The same instruments seem to be afterwards called battars.

138

"Of artillery and canons, six great culverings, six battars, six double-falcons, and thirty field-pieces." Ib. p. 173.

This seems to be what the Fr. call bastarde, "a demie cannon, or demie culverin; a smaller piece of any kind," Cogor.; evidently by a metaphor. use of the term signifying spurious, q. a spurious culverin, one that is not of the full size.

BOTE, BUTE, s. 1. Help; advantage; E. boot, Doug.

2. Compensation; satisfaction; Acts Parl. pass. See Sup.

A. S. bot, id. from bet-an, emendare, restaurare; Belg. boete, a fine, a penalty, boot-en, to make amends, to satisfy; Su. G. bot, compensation, bot-a, to make satisfaction. This word is variously combined.

KIN-BOTE, compensation or "assithment for the slaughter of a kinsman;" Skene, Verb. Sign. A. S. cyn, cognatio, and bote.

MAN-BOT, the compensation fixed by the law, for killing a man, according to the rank of the person. Ibid.

A. S. man-bot, id. This word occurs in the laws of Ina, who began to reign A. 712, c. 69. In c. 75, it is enacted, that he who shall kill any one who is a godfather, or a godson, shall pay as much to the kindred of the deceased, as iles se vu manbot doth the tham klyfard scéal; as is necessary for compensating slaughter to a lord. In Su. G. this is called manbot, which is mentioned by liire as equivalent to Wereld. V. VERCET.

THEIFT-BOTE, compensation made to the king for theft.


BOTHIE, BOTH, BUI, s. A shop made of boards; either fixed, or portable; S. See Sup.

Lordis are left landleis be vntele lawis,
Burges bynysse ham the botke to breid in the haliks.

Doug. Virgils, 238, b. 41.

i. e. "They bring home their wooden shops, and lay them up on the cross-beams of the rooves of their houses, as if they could bring them profit there." It is spoken ironically; perhaps in allusion to hens hatching on spars laid across the bauks. Doug. also uses both, 238, b. 11.

Hence the Luckenbooths of Edinburgh, wooden shops, as not to be carried away, made for being locked up. V. Lucken.

This has been traced to Gael. bu, id. But it seems to have a closer connexion with Teut. bothe, bode, domuncula, casa, Kilian; Su. G. bod, taberna mercatorum, apotheca; Isl. bud, taberna, a wooden house. Hann song messu un dagin epter a giabakka upp fra bud vestfirdinga; He sung mass, next day, on the edge of the chasm above the booth of Vestfirdinga; Kristinaga, p. 89. L. & bod, botha. It seems to think that the Su. G. word is allied to Moes. G. bied, A. S. beod, a table, because the ancients exposed their wares on benches or tables.

Bothie, Boothie, s. 1. A cottage; often used to denote a place where labouring servants are lodged; S.

"Happening to enter a miserable bothie or cottage, about two miles from Lerwick, I was surprised to observe an earthen-ware tea-pot, of small dimensions, simmering on a peat-fire." Neil's Tour, p. 91.

2. It sometimes denotes a wooden hut. See Sup.

Su. G. bod, a house, a cottage; Gael. bothag, bothan, a cot. C. B. bythod; Arm. both; Ir. both, a cottage, a booth; Fr. boutique.

Bothie-man, s. A bind; one who inhabits a bothie. S.

To BOTHER, Bather, v. a. To tease one by dwelling on the same subject, or by continued solicitation, S. Perhaps the same with E. Pother.

To Bother, v. n. To make many words. S.

Bother, s. Teasing or rallying on the same subject. S.

Bothene, Bothene, s. 1. A park in which cattle are fed and enclosed. Sken in vo.
2. A barony, lordship, or sheriffdom.

It is statute and ordained, that the King’s Mute, that is, the King’s court of ilk Botteness, shall be in sort of ilke schirme inside, by salbe halden within fowre daies.” Assis. Reg. Dav. Ibid. L. B. bothena is used in the latter sense,—baronia, aut territorium, Wachter; Arm. bot, tractus terrae; Du Cange, vo. Botaria.

BOTTINYS, s. pl. Buskins; Gl. Sibb. Fr. bottine, corthurnus. V. Botting.

BOTION, s. Botching.

BOTTLE-NOSE, s. A species of whale, S., Orkn. See S. BOTTLED-NOSE, s. A species of whales, called Bottlenoses, have sometimes run a-ground during the tide of ebb, been taken, and oil extracted from them.” P. Row, Dumbartons. Statist. Ace. It is sometimes called Bottle-head in E. The Norwegian, as well as the S. name respects the form of its nose.

To BOTTLE or BATTLE STRAE. To make up straw into small parcels, bottles, or windlins. S.

*BOTTOM, s. BOTTOM-ROOM, S. The breech; the seat in the human body. BOTTOM-ROOM, s. The space occupied by one sitter in a church, S. When one’s right to a single seat is expressed, it is said that one “has a bottom-room in this or that pew.” See S. BOTTRELL, adj. Thick and dwarfish. S. BOTTREL, s. A thickset dwarfish person. S. BOTTRELL, s. A barony, lordship, or sheriffdom.

BOTTREL, adj. Thick and dwarfish.

BOTTRELL, s. A thickset dwarfish person.

BOTTWAND, s. Threw England theive, and tak thee to thy fute, And bound to haif with thee a fals botwond; Ane Horsemanshell thou call thee at the Mute, And with that craft convoy thee throw the land. Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 72. st. 29.

This may denote a rod of power, such as officers, and especially marshals, used to carry; from Germ, a messenger was sent, who with the greatest expedition was warned. This rod had certain marks cut on it, which were another; and so on, till all quarters of the country were warned. This rod was burnt at the time and place of meeting. The rod was burnt at the cross spars, forming part of the roof of a cottage, used instead of laths, on which wattling or twigs are placed, and above these divots, and then the straw or thatch, S.

In ancient times, among the Gothic nations, when the men capable to bear arms were summoned to attend their general, a messenger was sent round through the country, who with the greatest expedition was to carry a rod through a certain district, and to deliver it in another; and so on, till all quarters of the country were warned. This rod had certain marks cut on it, which were often unknown to the messenger, but intelligible to the principal persons to whom he was sent. These marks indicated the time and place of meeting. The rod was burnt at the one end, and had a rope affixed to the other; as intimating the fate of those who should disobey the summons, that their houses should be burnt, and that they should themselves be hanged. This was called, Su.G. bukafle from bud, a message, and kafele, [S. coverd] a rod.

The croista, or fire-cross, anciently sent round through the Highlands, was a signal of the same kind.

BOUCHT, Bought, s. A curve or bending of any kind, S. The bought of the arm;” the bending of the arm at the elbow. See Sup. I took her by the bought o’ the gardy, an’ gard her sit down by me.” Journal from Londoun, p. 8.

“Bight” of the elbow; bending of the elbow. Chesh. A substantive from the preterperfect tense of Bend, as Bought, of the like signification, from Bow.” Ray. A. Bor. id.

The bought of a blanket,” that part of the blanket where it is doubled. Where the sea forms a sort of bay, it is said to have a bought, S.

BOUCHT, Bought, v. a. To fold down; S; Isl. baut-a, Teut. buck-en, flectere, curvare. See Sup. BOUCHT, Bought, Bught, s. 1. A sheepfold; more strictly, a small penn, usually put up in the corner of the fold, into which it was customary to drive the ewes, when they were to be milked; also called ewe-bught, S. See Sup.

We se watchand the full scheepsfold,
The wyld wyld wol ouersewt wyth scours cold, Wyth wynd and rane, at myddis of the nicht,
About the bught plct al of wands ticht.
Brais and gynnis; thin bland the lambys
Full souerlie liggis vnder the dammys.


The term occurs in its compound form, in that beautiful old song:

Will ye go to the ewe-bughts, Marion,
And wear in the sheep wi’ me?

Herd’s Collection, i. 213.

2. A house in which sheep are enclosed, Lanarks; an improper sense.

“ These sheep were constantly penned at night in a house called the Bught, which had slits in the walls to admit the air, and was shut in with a hurdle door.” P. Hamilton, Statist. Acc. ii. 184.


Bought, v. n. To bark; to cough loud. Ross’s Helenore, p. 31.

Some beasts at hame was wark enough for me,
Wi’ony help I could my mither gee,
At milking beasts, and steering of the ream,
And bouchting in the ewes, when they came hame.

ROSS’s Helenore, p. 31.

2. To enclose by means of a fence, or for shelter.

BOUCHT-KNOT, s. A running knot; one that can easily be loosed, in consequence of the cord being doubled; S. BOUCHTING-TIME, BOUGHTING-TIME, s. That time in the evening when the ewes are milked.

S. To BOUFF, v. a. To beat. V. Boor.

To BOUFF, Bowf, v. n. To bark; to cough loud. S. BOUFF, Bowf, s. The act of barking; a loud cough. S. BUGCARS, s. pl. Cross spars, forming part of the roof of a cottage, used instead of laths, on which wattling or twigs are placed, and above these divots, and then the straw or thatch, S.
BOUGAR-STAKES, s. pl. BOUGHT, s. The name given to a fishing-line in Shetl.

BOUGIS, pl. BOUGIE, BOUGHTIE, BUGHTIE, BOUK, BUIK, S. A BOUGUIE,

3. The body, as contradistinguished from the soul.

5. The greatest share; the principal part; S.

6. The whole of any bale or assortment of goods.

Although not satisfied that this word, as used in the last two senses, is radically the same, I give it under one head; because it has been asserted that bulk, O. E. denoted the trunk of the body. Rudd. and others derive it from A. S. 

BOUGRE. BOUGIS. pl. Perhaps, some kind of coffers or boxes.

BOUGER, s. A sea-fowl and bird of passage.

BOUGHT, s. The name given to a fishing-line in Sheel.

BOUGHTIE, BOUGHTIE, BUGHTIE, BOUK, BUIK, S. A BOUGUIE,

3. The body, as contradistinguished from the head or extremity, S.

A bokk o' tach, all the tallow taken out of an ox or cow, S.

Germ. bauch von talge, A.b. buxh, A. S. buche, a beam. From Su. G. buk, traks, the dimin.

A buok-louse, with a head, S.

Callender derives this word from A. S. bauch von talge,

A. S. Sw. bauch, A. S. trabs, the dimin.

The clotered blood, for any leche-craft

The same sense, she is
denoted a small rafter, tigillum. This in Wester-Goth. is written
denoting a small rafter, tigillum. This in Wester-Goth.

BOUKSUM, BUKSUM, BOUKY, BOUL, BOOL, BULE, BOUKING-WASHING, BOUKIT-WASHING, BOUK, BUIK, BOULE, "Round," Rudd.

BOUK, BUIK, S. 1. The trunk of the body, as distinguished from the head or extremity, S.

A bokk o' tach, all the tallow taken out of an ox or cow, S.

Germ. bauch von talge, A. S. G. buke, a beam.

A buok-louse, with a head, S.

Callender derives this word from A. S. bauch von talge,

A. S. Sw. bauch, A. S. trabs, the dimin.

The clotered blood, for any leche-craft

The same sense, she is
denoted a small rafter, tigillum. This in Wester-Goth.

BOUK, BUIK, S. 1. The trunk of the body, as distin­

2. Having the appearance of being in a state of preg­

Bouktk, BOUK, BUIK, S. 1. The trunk of the body, as distin­

2. Having the appearance of being in a state of preg­

Bouk, BUIK, S. 1. The trunk of the body, as distin­

2. Having the appearance of being in a state of preg­

Bouk, BUIK, S. 1. The trunk of the body, as distin­

2. Having the appearance of being in a state of preg­
BOULTELL RAINES. Bridle-reins of some kind.

BOULATE, s. "A sea cheer, signifying, Hale up the bowlings," Gl. Compl.

BOULENA, s. "Than one of the mariners began to hail and to cry, and all the mariners asseert of that samyn sound,—Boulena, boulene, boun, bown, bouna. " A sea cheer, signifying, Hale up the bows. A clear bol, BOOL of a Key.

BOULTELL, s. Worth; goodness.

BOUNTE, s. "To go; to direct one's course to a certain place."

BOUNDE, BOUND, BOUNDE. Ready; prepared; S.

BOUND, BUND, part. pa. Prepared; ad hoc paratissimus sum; Gunnlaug. S. p. 92. from nad, and braid bind-an, ligare. In Gl. Sibb. the following conjectures are thrown originally the same. Here he is certainly right. But he derives it from A. S. buent, which is from the same origin with E. boun, bown, bo, bo-a, boin, bind-an, ligare. The redundant phrase reddy boun sometimes occurs.

Bound, bond, n. Prepared for a journey. The part. pa. reddy boun, is nearly allied to Su. godebun, rightly prepared; farboen, prepared for a journey.

Fr. bondir, id.

BOUNT, BOUNT, v. a. 1. To make ready; to prepare.

Wyt yhe thai war a full glaid cumpanye. Thow the part. pa. reddy boun, is merely the part. pr. reddy boun, used in the same sense, O. E. Do right & mak yow bone, the ship ere Sarazins alle. Tille Acres thei had rape, venom for our men led; R. Drame. p. 170. The redundant phrase reddy boun sometimes occurs.

To kepe him self I sall be reddy boun.

Wallace, vii. 258. MS.

Rudd. views E. bound (I am bound for such a place) as originally the same. Here he is certainly right. But he derives it from A. S. abunden, expediteus, and this from bind-an, ligare. In Gl. Sibb. the following conjectures are thrown out: "q. bowing, bending; or from Fr. bowdir, to bound, to move quickly, or as perhaps allied to A. S. fundan, adire."

The origin, however, is Su. G. bo, bo-a, to prepare, to make ready; Isl. ba-a, id. Boen or bain is the part. pa. Has aero wael bain; the house was well prepared; l Irene. It is from the same origin with Boden, q. v. The S. phrase, reddy boun, is nearly allied to Su. G. redeboen, rightly prepared; farboen, prepared for a journey.

In Isl. abluinn is used. Ok em et thessa al-duinn, Unde ad hoc parasitismus sum; Gunnlaug. S. p. 92, from al, omnis, and buinn, paratus. It is evident that our boun is merely the old Gothic participle; A. S. abunden, it rightly translated, expediteus, appears as an insulated term, not allied to any other words in that language. There can be no reason to doubt that, from this ancient part, the v. following has been formed.

To Boun, Bown, v. a. 1. To make ready; to prepare.

Wytt yhe thai war a full glaid cumpanye, Towart Lowdoun thai bovunth thaim to ride; And in a schaw, a litill thar besyde,

Wallace, iii. 67. MS.

2. To go; to direct one's course to a certain place.

Till his falowis he went with outyn baid, And to thaim tald off all this gret mysfair,

Wallace, vii. 262. MS.
BOURBEE, BOURACH, BORRACH,'Bourach'd, BouRach'd,'art.»a. Enclosed; environed; 4. A cluster, as of trees, S.

2. BOURACH, BOWROCK, BOORICK, BOUR, BOURE, To crowd together confusedly, "bee."

In the Ind. to Kelly, it is to together. Kelly, p. 356. It should be rally the young lady's bour. Hence thinks that the origin of this and its cognates, is keep, or from 6 to 12 feet square, irregularly huddled together; hence the ruins of a small village, supposed to have been the residing apartment. Verel. mentions Isl. dence of the Druids.—It consisted of 50 or 60 mossy huts, is originally the same word. Thus it is viewed by Somner; A. S. bar, burre, conclave, " an inner chamber, a parlour, a bower. " Lye adopts the same idea, giving the further sense of tabernaculum, tugurium. Teut. buer, id. Dan. buur, concla, Su.G. Isl. bur, habitaculum. Boor, Cumb., is still used to denote, " the parlour, bed-chamber, or inner-room;" Gl. Grose. None of these words have any relation to boughs. The root is found in Su.G. bu-a, to inhabit, whence Íre derives bur. Hence also suefibrur, cubiculum, i.e. a sleeping apartment. Verel. mentions Isl. Jungfrubur, which is rendered gynaecaeum, ubi olim filiae familiaris habitabant; literally the young lady's bower. Hence bour-bourding, jesting in a lady's chamber, Pink.

BOURACH, Bowrock, Boorick, s. 1. An enclosure; applied to the little houses that children build for play, especially those made in the sand. A small knoll; a small heap of stones, &c.; S. See S. 2. "We'll never big sandy bowrocks together," Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 75; "that is, We will never be cordial or familiar together." Kelly, p. 356. It should be bowrock.

2. A crowd; a ring; a circle, S. B.

A rangel o' the common fook in bowrachs a' stood roun.


3. A confused heap of any kind, S. B. Such a quantity of body clothes as is burdensome to the wearer, is called a bourach of claise; Ang.

"On the north side of the same hill, were, not long ago, the ruins of a small village, supposed to have been the residence of the Druids.—It consisted of 50 or 60 mossy luts, from 6 to 12 feet square, irregularly huddled together; hence it got the name of the Bowrachs," P. Deer, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvi. 481, 492.

4. A cluster, as of trees, S.

My trees in bowrachs, owr my ground Shall fend ye frae ilk blast o' wind. Ferguson's Poems, ii. 32.

A. S. boarr, lugh, an enclosure, a heap; Su.G. borg. Íre thinks that the origin of this and its cognates, is berg-a to keep, or lugh-a to shut. This is originally the same with Barch, q. v.

Burraich'd, Bourraich'd, part. pa. Enclosed; environed; S. B.

Near to some dwelling she began to draw, That was a' burraich'd round about with trees.

Ross's Helensore, p. 66.

To BOURACH, v. n. To crowd together confusedly, or in a mass.

To BOURACH, BORRACH, s. A band put round a cow's hinder legs at milking, S. Gael. buorach.

Bovoch, q. v. must, I see, be an error of the press; for in the Ind. to Kelly, it is Bovoch; Leg. Borroch.

BOURREE, s. The spotted Whistle fish, S.

"Mustela vulgaris Rondeleti; our fishers call it the Bour- bee." Sibbald's Fife, p. 121.

BOUR TREE, BORETREE, BOUNTREE.

From the same origin with Bourach.

BOURTREE, BORETREE, BOUNTREE, s. Common elder, a tree; Sambucus nigra, Linn.; A. Bor. Burtree. "The Sambucus nigra, (elder tree, Eng.) is no stranger to many places of the parish. Some of the trees are very well shaped, and by the natural bending of the branches cause an agreeable shade, or bower, exhibiting an example of the propriety of the name given to that species of plants in Scotland, namely the Bowre-tree." P. Killearn, Striling. Statist. Acc. xvi. 110, 111.

BOUSTOUR, BOWSTOWRE, BOSTOUR, s.

BOUSHTY, S. A shrub of elders.

BOURTREE, BOUNTRY-GUN, being hollow within, and thence easily bored. It has no similar name, as far as I have observed, in any of the Northern languages.

BOUSSY, s. The sheathing of a wheel. V. BUSCH.

BOUTY, s. To make a sheath for a wheel. V. BUSCH.

BOUSTOUR, BOWSTOWRE. The first with an explosion. S. Boustour.

Boustour. "A box, or casket; also a chamber for a piece of ordnance.

This shurb was supposed to possess great virtue in warding off the force of charms and witchcraft. Hence it was customary to plant it round country-houses and barnyards.


BOUSSY, s. The sheathing of a wheel. V. BUSCH.

BOUTY, s. The sheathing of a wheel. V. BUSCH.

BOUSTOUR, BOWSTOWRE. The first with an explosion. S. Boustour.

Boustour. "A box, or casket; also a chamber for a piece of ordnance.

This shurb was supposed to possess great virtue in warding off the force of charms and witchcraft. Hence it was customary to plant it round country-houses and barnyards.

BOUSSY, s. The sheathing of a wheel. V. BUSCH.

BOUTY, s. The sheathing of a wheel. V. BUSCH.

BOUSTOUR. A shrub of elders. BOUSHTY, s. A shrub of elders. BOUSHTY, s. A shrub of elders. BOUSTOUR, s. A shrub of elders. BOUSTOUR, BOWSTOWRE. A shrub of elders.

In the account of the castles put into a state of defence by Edward III., having mentioned Kinnekin, he had said, p. 191, N., that this is called also Kynff by Fordun, although in the place referred to, Kyneff only is mentioned by him, B. xii. 38. The learned author having adopted this groundless idea, when he afterwards describes the labours of Moray, pays no regard to the narrative given by Fordun. Otherwise he might have seen his own mistake. For in c. 39, Fordun having said, that in the month of October, Moray besieged and took the castles of Dunoter, Kyneff, and Lawrieston, adds, that during that whole winter, he sojourned in the forest of Plater, and other places of greatest safety in Angus, where he was subjected to many snares, and dangerous assaults from the English; and thus that by the continual depredations of both, the whole country of Gowrie, of Angus, and of Mearns was nearly reduced to a desert. It was only in his progress from Angus, where he had wintered, towards the western countries, that Moray attacked Kinnekin. For Fordun immediately subjoins; "In the month of February, the same year, the Regent, having a little before completely destroyed the castle of Kinnekin, entered into Fyle." It needs scarcely be observed, that this is said to have happened the same year with the capture of Kyneff, although the one was in October, and the other about February following; because then the year began in March. I may add, that whereas Kinnekin is only a few miles north from Perth, Kyneff was a castle in Mearns or Kincardineshire, on the margin of the sea. Hence this castle, as well as Dunoter and Lawrieston, is justly mentioned by Buchanan among the fortified places in Mearns.

Hist. Lib. iii. c. 29.

To return from this digression, to the word that has given occasion for it; — Su. G. Bossa, bossa, signifies a mortar, an engine for throwing bombs; Bombardia, B. But we are assured by him, that although this term is now used only to denote smaller engines, formerly those huge machines, with which they battered walls, were called Bossar. Military engines of this kind, he says, charged with stones instead of bullets, were used in the time of Charles VIII. of Sweden, who came to the throne A. 1448. These larger engines, as distinguished from such as might be carried in the hand, were called Storlyssor, from stor, great; and Kaerrors, because borne on a cart, or car; as they were for the same reason denominated Carrobaliste by the Latin writers of the lower ages.

Here derives Styssor, of Styssor, from byssor, thena, a box, or case; because in these tubes, as in cases, bullets are lodged. In like manner Teut. bosse, from bosse, thena, a box, or case; because in these tubes, as in cases, bullets are lodged. In like manner Teut. bosse, of bosse, bosse, signifies a mortar, an engine for throwing bombs; Bombardia, B. But we are assured by him, that although this term is now used only to denote smaller engines, formerly those huge machines, with which they battered walls, were called Bossar. Military engines of this kind, he says, charged with stones instead of bullets, were used in the time of Charles VIII. of Sweden, who came to the throne A. 1448. These larger engines, as distinguished from such as might be carried in the hand, were called Storlyssor, from stor, great; and Kaerrors, because borne on a cart, or car; as they were for the same reason denominated Carrobaliste by the Latin writers of the lower ages.

Here derives Styssor, of Styssor, from byssor, thena, a box, or case; because in these tubes, as in cases, bullets are lodged. In like manner Teut. bosse, from bosse, thena, a box, or case; because in these tubes, as in cases, bullets are lodged.
BOW

E. bolt is used in the same sense, and this, indeed, is the orthography of Doug., who often inserts the l. But bout, as it gives the true pron., is the proper form of the word; for it preserves that of other kindred terms in foreign languages: Teut. böt-en, ap-botent, to rebound (ressilire); Ital. bort-are, Hisp. bort-ar, repellere, expulsaire; fr. bort-er, to drive forward; Sn. G. bót-a, to use means to avoid a stroke.

Bout, s. A sudden jerk in entering or leaving an apartment; a hasty entrance or departure; the act of coming upon one by surprise; S. See Sup.

BOUT, s. A term used in mowing and ploughing; the thread or tape wound on a clew while held in one position. See Sup.

BOUTCLAITH, s. Cloth of a thin texture. S.

BOUTEFEE, s. An incendiary. S.

BOUTGATE, s. 1. A circuitous road; a way which is not direct; S.; from about, and gait, way.

—a Nory, who had aye
A mind the truth of Bydby's tale to try,
Made shift by bout gates to put off the day,
Til night sud fa' and then be forc'd to stay.

—Rose's Helenore, p. 79.

2. A circumvention; a deceitful course; S. These iniquities & wickednes of the heart are so deep, that gif the Ethnick might say justlie, that the bouts gates and deceits of the heart of man are infinite; how mekle mair may we speake it, having Jeremiah his warrand, who calleth it deep & inscrutable aboue all things. Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. Sign. T. 2. a. V. GOLITYIE.

BOW, BOLL, LINTBOW, s. The globule which contains the seed of flax. Bow is the pron. S. See Sup.

This term appears in one of the coarse passages which occur in the Flytings of our old Poets. Out over the neck, aboth his nitty now,
Ilk louse lyes linkand like a large lintbow.

—Pohuirt, Watson's Coll. iii. 23.

Some statis are plagd'd with snakis and frogs,
And other kingdoms with mad dogs,—
Some are hurt with flocks of crowes,
Devouring corn and their lint bowes.

—Cleland's Poems, p. 93.

But what appears to contribute most to the redness and rich taste of the Lochleven trout, is the vast quantity of a small shell-fish, red in its colour, which abounds all over the bottom of the loch, especially among the aquatic weeds. It is of a shape quite globular, precisely of the appearance and size of a lintseed bolt at a little distance, and the trouts when caught have often their stomachs full of them." P. Kintross Statist. Acc. vi. 166, 167.

The term is most commonly used in pl.

Germ. boll, id. oculus et gemma plantae, caliculus ex quo flos erumpit; Wachter, del. delungs says, that the round seed-vessels of flax are in Lower Saxony called Bollen. Here, as in many S. words, the double l is changed into w.

BOW, BOWE, s. 1. The herd in general; whether enclosed in a fold, or not.

Mare nedeful now it war, but langare tary,
Seuin young stottis, that yoik bare neuer nane,
Brocht from the bowe, in offerand brittin ilkane.


Quen all the boundis of Ausonia
His hwe floskis pasturit to and fra.
Fine bowis of ky unto his hom reparit,
And with ane hundreth plewis the land he airt.

Quinque greges illi balantium. Virg.

All in dout squelis the young ky,
Qaha sal be master of the cattal all,
Or quhilkh of thame the bowis follow sall.

—Ibid. 226, 33.

2. A fold for cows, S.

Bot and he tak a flok or two,
A bow of ky, and lat thame blude,
Full falsly may he ryd or go.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 145. st. 4.

What Rudd and others give as the only signification, is here given as merely a secondary one, and that retained in our own time. The sense in which Doug. uses the word in the passages quoted is not only determined by the terms employed by the Latin poet, but, if any other proof be necessary, by the contrast stated, in one of the passages, between fliskis and bowis.

The origin is certainly Su. G. bo, bu, which signifies either the herd, or the flock; armenta, pecora; grex; whence boskap, id. from bo, colibartare. It is probably from the same origin, that A. Bor. boose denotes "a cow's stall" Gl. Yorks. This seems a plural noun. It may be observed, that Gael. bo, signifies a cow; which is nearly allied to Su. G. bo, bu.

BOW, s. 1. An arch; a gateway; S. See Sup.

"And first in the Throte of the Bow war slayne, David Kirk, and David Barbour, being at the Proveistis back." Knox's Hist. p. 82.

The bowe, and sum of those that soulde haue put ordour to utheris, overode thair pure brethrein at the entres of the Netherbow. Ibid. p. 190. i.e. the lower arch.

2. The arch of a bridge, S.

"The fallinew downe of the three bowis of the brig of Tay be the gret watter and of Lowis Vairk on the 20 of Decem-ber in anno 1573." MS. quoted, Muses Thronodie, p. 81. N. Test. boghe, id. arcus, concameratio, fornix, Kilian; from bogh-en, hectaris, by reason of it; Su. G. boos, A. S. bowe-a, an arch of a bridge or other building; Somer. Bow-brig, an arched bridge.

BOW, s. As applied to a house. V. Boo.

BOW, s. The curve or bending of a street. S.

BOW, s. A rude instrument of bent willow for an ox- collar.

BOWALAND, part. pr. Making to bulge.

BOWALL, s. A square aperture in the wall. V. BOAL.

BOWAND, adj. Crooked.

Apoun the postis also many aere pare
Of harnes hang, and cart quhales grete plente,
From memysis war wonnyng in melle,
The bowand axis, helmes with hye creaciste.

—Doug. Virgil, 211, 32.

Curvis, Virg. A. S. bugend.
BOWES AND BILLES, a phrase used by the English, BOWERIQUE, S.

BOWET, BOWAT, * A hand-lantern, S.

Bowen, part. pa.

BOWEL-HIVE, s. A part. adj. Lazy; inactive.

Of thy kyn thame list swarniss ou bryngs,
Or in kames inclose thare hony clene,—
Or fra thare hyft togiddir in a rout
Expells the bowert best, the fenyt drone be.

BOW'D, Bow't, part. adj. Crooked.

Bowden, part. pa. Swollen. V. Boldin.

BOWDDUMYS, s. pl. Bottoms.

BOWEL-HIVE, s. An inflammation of the bowels, to which children are subject, S.

According to some, it is owing to what medical men call *interseceptio,* or one part of the intestines being inverted; others give a different account of it.

The diseases that generally afflicting the people of this country, are fevers, fluxes of the belly, and the rickets in children, which they call the *bowel-hive.* Pennecuik's Tweeddale, p. 7.

Pennecuik, although designed M.D., seems not to have understood this disease.

"The disease, called, by mothers and nurses in Scotland, the *bowel-hive,* is a dangerous inflammatory bilious disorder; and when not soon relieved, very frequently proves fatal. It is brought on by disorders of the milk, by exposure to cold, and living in low, cold, damp situations." Curtis's Medical Observ. p. 187.

It has been said that those afflicted with this disease have often a swelling in the side. Hence perhaps the name. V. Bowes and Billes; in former times, for giving an alarm in their camp or military quarters.

"The Inglishce souldears war all asleip, except the watch, which was sklanded, and yet the schot ryises, Bowes and Billis ! Bowes and Billis ! which is a significatioun of ex-trem defence, to avoyd the present danger in all townes of warre." Knox, p. 82. q. "To your bows and battle-axes !" quhen ye gang hayme to your house in a myrk nycht; for as Billis! Bowes and Billis! with his busteous hornis The meik pluch-ox oppress, for all his pryrd. Dunbar, Thistle and Rose, st. 16.

Lat. *bacul-us,* a young ox. Hence *bugle-horn.*

2. It denotes a small tub for washing, S. See Sup.

3. It sometimes signifies a milk-pail, S.

To bear the milk bowte no pain was to me,
When I at the buighting forger'd with thee.

Bowies o' nappie bedeen.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 293

4. A water-bucket, with an iron or wooden bow-handle. S.

Sibb. deduces it from Teut. *beuch,* wenter; *bogen,* bactere in conceam vel convexum, vo. *Pig.* But whatever be the remote origin, it seems to be immediately from Fr. *bouie,* a water-pot or pitcher; Cotgr. Du Cange mentions L. B. *bouco,* *vasi species; Gr. *bouxus,* Hence, *Bowiefu'*, the fill of a small tub or dish, S. See S.

Clean dails, on whomilt tubs, alang War plac'd by Robie Hutton,
That bowiefu's o kail, fu' strang,
An' bannock-farles war put on.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 143

BOWIK, s. The carcass of a beast.

BOWIN. A farm in bowin; the lease of a farm of which the stock belongs to the landholder; a steel-bow. S.

BOWIT, part. pa. Secured; enlisted.

BOWIT AND SCHAFFIT. Provided with bows and arrows.

To BOWK, v. n. To reach; to puke. V. Bok.

BoWKAIL, s. Cabbage, S., so called from the circular form of this plant. For the same reason its Belg. name is *buys-kool.*

Poor hav'rel Will fell aff the drift,
An' wander'd thro' the bowe-hall,
An' pou'rt, for want o' better shift,
A rout was like a sow-tail,

Sae bow't that night.—Burns, iii. 126

Hence Bow-stock, id. "A bastard may be as good as a bow-stock, by a time;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 21. metaphor. applied to one lawfully begotten.

BoWKAIL, adj. Of or belonging to cabbage.

BowKE, s. Bulk.

To Brek Bowke. To break bulk.

To BOWL, v. a. and n. To boil.

Bowler, s. A kettle or boiler.

Bowl of a Flint-stoup. V. Boul.

To BOWL, v. n. To crook.

BOWLAND, part. adj. Hooked; crooked.

Thir foulis has ane virgins vult and face,
With hands like to bowland birds clewes.

Doug. Virgil, 74, 52
BOX

Rudd. derives it from boule, a bowl. But it is more naturally allied to Teut. boghel-en, arcuare, a v. formed from boghen, Germ. bug-en, id. Bowland is just the part. pr. bogheland, contracted.

BOWDLER-STANE, s. A name given to large single stones found in the earth. V. Bullet-stane. S.

BOWIE, Bowie, adj. Crooked; deformed. Bowdei- 

humpbacked, sometimes applied to one whose shoulders are very round; S. See Sup.

Germ. bucklig, Dan. bugelt, id. from bugle, a bunch or hump; and this from bug, to bend. V. Bugle-backed.

Bowed-like, adj. Crooked-like, or bowed. S.

Bowie, s. A person who is bow-legged. S.

BOWLOCHS, Bowlie, BOOLIE, Bowled-Like, BOWLS, BOWRUGIE, BOW-SAW, BOWSIE, adj.

BOWS, s. pl. Ragweed. S.

BOWLS, s. pl. A game played with small bowls. S.

To BOWN, v. a. To make ready. V. Boun, v.

BOWSTAR, BOUSTER, Bows of Lint. S.

BOX-DRAIN, s. A paved drain, formed of flag-stones.

BOXING, s. A consell cryit, thaim thocht it wes the best, Assemblit thar Clerk, Barown, and Bowrugie. S.

In Sanct Jhonstoun that it suld haldyn be, Ay thinking Whan the Fyve monethis thus Scotland stud in gud rest,

Maid the Gud Quene cald scho wes— Scho rade, as scho had heycht beforne ; And sa fulfillyt all byddyng

That as ye wys She trembling said, I wiss them muckle wae.

Mr. Macpherson apprehends that in the first passage it appears, that in the second it should be Bra-mar, Bra-Catt, the Braes of Angus; S.

Braes of Atholl, S. Ross's Helenore, p. 199.

To goe down the braes, metaphor, to be in a declining state, in whatever sense; to have the losing side; S.

For the present the Parliament is running down the brae." Bailie's Lett. i. 373, 374.

C. B. bre, a mountain, pl. breon, bryn; Gael, bre, bryg, a hill. David Buchanan derives S. bray from Celt. briga, bricula, bre, an high place or mountain; observing that all those called Brigantes, near the Lake of Constance, in Dauphine, in Spain, and in Ireland, lived in mountainous regions. Pref. Knox's Hist. Sign. B. i.

This word, one might suppose, was not unknown to the Gothic nations. Germ.-brener means the tops of the mountains of Raethea or Tyrol; Wachter. Isl. bræa is cillum, the hill, whence augen-bræa, the eye-brow; and bratt signifies steep, having an ascent; Su. G. breterr, bræa, vertex montis precipitatum, id quod ceteris superstet, aut prae alis eminet; also, margo amis, littre; Isl. bræa, sese tollere in altum, brecca, cliius.

It may be viewed as a proof of this affinity, that brow is used both in S. and E. in a sense nearly allied to brae, as denoting an eminence, or the edge of it; as if both acknowledged bræa, cillum, as their root.

Twa mile she ran afore she bridled drew, And syne she leant her down upon a brow.

Braes of Atholl, S. Ross's Helenore, p. 58.

BRAE, adj. Fine ; handsome ; pleasant; worthy. S.

BRA, BRAE, Bray, s. 1. The side of a hill; an ac-

D. B. Bra, the brink or bank of a brook or river; i. e. the brow. North. Gl. Grose.

BRAE, adj. Large; bushy. V. Bouzy.

In both; as in the first it is opposed to sacrifice, it refers to a person who is bow-legged.

Brae, s. Apparently a pole to be used as a bow. S.

BOWSTARS, s. Apparently a pole to be used as a bow. Bows, s. pl. An old name for sugar-tongs. S.

Bows of Lint. V. Bow, Bolt.

BOW-SAW, s. A saw for cutting out figured work. S.

Bowsie, s. A crooked person. S.

Bowsies, s. Large; bushy. V. Bouzy.

Bowsing, s. The summit of a hill. S.

Bowsing, s. The overhanging bank which has been overthrown, or the edge of it; as if both acknowledged brae, cillum, as their root.

Twa mile she ran afore she bridled drew, And syne she leant her down upon a brow.

Brae, s. 1. A bolt; a shaft, in general. " A fool's 

bowt is soon shot." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 10.

And never a dart

So pierced my heart

As doth the bowt

Quhilk luif me schot. —Chron. S. P. i. 56.

2. A thunderbolt, S.

And for misluck, they just were on the height,

The horryble tyrant with bludy mouth sal

Entryt in ane narow place

Thai abaid till that he was

The refuse of corn, meat, &c.

BREACH, s. A chimney-piece; a mantelpiece; a chimney made of straw and clay; S. See Sup.

To BOX, v. a. To wainscot; to cover with boards;

S. Box-bed, s. A bed with the sides and top of wood, with two sliding panels for doors.

Boxing, s. Wainscotting; Sir J. Sinclair, p. 170; S.

Box-DRAIN, s. A paved drain, formed of flag-stones.
To BRACE, v. n. To advance hastily and with noise; to gallop.

To BRACHELL, s. A dog; properly, one employed to discover or pursue game by the scent.

To BRACHEN, (gutt.) BRAIKIN, BRECKEN, s. A BRACK, s. Perhaps the sea; that this, with old writers, denoted a dog in general; others, a mannerly name for all hound-bitches. Gentleman's Recreation, p. 28. V. Gifford's Massinger, i. 209.

To BRACKS, BRACK, s. Perhaps the sea; that this, with old writers, denoted a dog in general; others, a mannerly name for all hound-bitches. Gentleman's Recreation, p. 28. V. Gifford's Massinger, i. 209.

To BRACK, s. Perhaps the sea; that this, with old writers, denoted a dog in general; others, a mannerly name for all hound-bitches. Gentleman's Recreation, p. 28. V. Gifford's Massinger, i. 209.

To BRACH, s. A BRACH, s. Perhaps the sea; that this, with old writers, denoted a dog in general; others, a mannerly name for all hound-bitches. Gentleman's Recreation, p. 28. V. Gifford's Massinger, i. 209.

To BRACH, s. Perhaps the sea; that this, with old writers, denoted a dog in general; others, a mannerly name for all hound-bitches. Gentleman's Recreation, p. 28. V. Gifford's Massinger, i. 209.

To BRACH, s. Perhaps the sea; that this, with old writers, denoted a dog in general; others, a mannerly name for all hound-bitches. Gentleman's Recreation, p. 28. V. Gifford's Massinger, i. 209.

To BRACH, s. Perhaps the sea; that this, with old writers, denoted a dog in general; others, a mannerly name for all hound-bitches. Gentleman's Recreation, p. 28. V. Gifford's Massinger, i. 209.

To BRACH, s. Perhaps the sea; that this, with old writers, denoted a dog in general; others, a mannerly name for all hound-bitches. Gentleman's Recreation, p. 28. V. Gifford's Massinger, i. 209.

To BRACH, s. Perhaps the sea; that this, with old writers, denoted a dog in general; others, a mannerly name for all hound-bitches. Gentleman's Recreation, p. 28. V. Gifford's Massinger, i. 209.

To BRACH, s. Perhaps the sea; that this, with old writers, denoted a dog in general; others, a mannerly name for all hound-bitches. Gentleman's Recreation, p. 28. V. Gifford's Massinger, i. 209.
BRAENGEL, S. A start; a spring; a quick motion of the body.

Bot with ane braid to Laocoon in fere
Thay stert attaisn, and his twa sonnys yng,
First athir serpent lappt ane ring.

Doug. Virgil, 45, 49; also 297, 2.

And with a braid I turnit me about.

Isl. bregd, versura.

To BRAD, Thistle and Rose, st. 27.

To BRADE, BRAID, v. a. To attack; to assault; Rudd.

Isl. bregd-a munne nidar, sternere virum, G. Andr. p. 34.

BRAID, s. Assault; aim to strike.

— And with that wourd doun of the sete me drew;
Syne to me with his club he maid ane braid,
And twenty rowsies apoun my rigging laid.

Doug. Virgil, 45, 41. Impetus, Virg.

It is used in a similar sense, O. E., as respecting a treasonable attack.

— If the Scottis kyng mistake in any braid
Of treson in any thing, ayeyn Henry forsaid,
The barons & the clergie in on wer alle schryuen,
Unto kyng Henrie ayeyn William suld be gyuen.

R. Brunwe, p. 138.

Elsewhere it denotes an hostile assault in general, an invasion.

— How the contek was laid of Scotlond that first gan;
How oft thay mad a braid, & on Ingland ran.—Ib. p. 236.

Isl. bregd, nisus, an attempt, an exertion; also, incisura, a cut, a slash. G. Andr. p. 34.

BRAY, v. a. "To reproach; to upbraid.

To BRAG, v. a. To boast and brag one, to threaten or sharply reprove one, S. Bor.

Rudd. vo. Braik. Ye need na brag me with her you need not upbraid me by comparing my conduct to hers.

He left me a gun, and an old rusty sword, As pledges he faithfully would keep his word.

They bribed my servants, and took them awa'; And now at his coming, I want them to shaw;

For which he may brag me, and ca' me unjust, And tell me, I am not well worthy of trust.


A thousand ships stack i' the sea,
And sail they wad na more.

A puft o' wind ye cudna get,
To gar your cannas wag:

The Fates forbade your farther march,
An' sair they did you brag.


Here it would seem to signify, threaten. Su.G. bregd-a, exprobare; whence Ihre deduces E. braid, upbraid; Isl. bregd-a, opprobare, G. Andr. p. 34.

To BRAG, v. a. To defy.

S. BRAGGIR, s. The broad leaves of the Alga marina. S. BRAGING, s. Boasting.

Thair wes blaving of bemy's, bragging and beir.

Guan and Gol. ii. 13.

BRAGWORT, BREGWORT, s. A kind of mead; a beverage made from the refuse of honey, boiled up with water and sometimes with malt. See Sup.

As bitter as bragwort; is a proverbial phrase, S. used to denote any thing very bitter. But whether it refer to this or not, seems extremely doubtful, as this drink ought to be sweet. Perhaps it rather respects some herb.

Ray mentions "Bragget or brakat, a sort of compound drink made up with honey, spices, &c. in Cheshire, Lancashire," &c. braggot, Gl. Lancash. This Minsheu derives from C. B. bragod, id.

To BRAD up the burde; marked as used by James I.

This perhaps signifies, to put up the leaves of the table; from the same origin with To BRAD, Braid up the head.

BRAID, BRADE, adj. 1. Broad, S.

The king has written a braid letter, And signt it wi' his hand; And sent it to Sir Patrick Spence, Was walking on the sand....Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 5.

2. Plain; intelligible.

And yit forsooth I set my bese pane, (As that I couthe) to make it braid and plain.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 5, 4.


BRAID, BRADE, adv. Widely.

The heinily portis crystallyn Vwpwaris braid, the warld till illumyne.

Doug. Virgil, 399, 25.

BRAIDNES, s. Breadth.

BRAID-BAND, BROAD-BAND, s. 1. Corn laid out, in the harvest field, on the band, but not bound, is said to be lying in braid-band, S. See Sup.

It is often opened up in this way, to receive the benefit of the drought, when it is injured by rain.

2. To be laid in broad-band, metaphor, to be fully exposed.

The world saith often that thought is free. But behold here how the vertu euffl thoughts of the wicked in that day shame spread out and laude in broad-band before the face of God, of angels, and of men." Boyd's Last Battell, p. 643.

To Bray, v. a. To press, to squeeze; to push, to shove.

BRAID, v. a. To press, to squeeze; to push, to shove.

S. Braid, s. A confused crowd.

S.
BRA

BRAID, s. The cry of a child when newly born. S.

BRAIDCAST, adv. Sowing with the hand as opposed to drill-sowing. S.

BRAIDYLANE, s. A kind of punishment. V. JUGGS. S.

To BRAIK, v. n.

BRAIK, s. To hurt; to wound; to bruise. S.

BRAIK, s. BRAIK, BRAIKIT, BRAIK, BREAK, Braid, Braidie, Braid, Braidie, Braiding, Break, v. a. To embrace. See Sup.

BRAINE, s. Confused haste. S.

BRAINE, Brane, adj. Mad; furious. See Sup.

BRAINE-WOD, Brane-Wod, adj. Mad; in a state of insanity; acting with impetuous fury. See Sup.

BRAIN-YELL, v. n. To rush up or forward headlong; to break forth violently. S.

BRAINEY, s. The act of doing anything hurriedly or violently, and without care. S.

BRAIRD, s. 1. The first sprouting of grain. 2. Figuratively transferred to early animal growth. V. BREER. S.

BRAIRDE, adj. Abounding with sprouting grain. S.

BRAIRDS, s. pl. The coarsest sort of flax. V. BREARDS.

To BRAIS, v. a. To embrace.

Thow may to day haif gude to spend,
And hestely to morne fra it wend,
Thow may to day haif gude to spend,
And hestely to morne fra it wend,

BRAIS, s. pl. Snare; gins.

Wee se, watchand the ful schepefaid,
The wyld wolf ouerset with schouris cald,
Wytth wynd and rane, at myddfis of the nicht,
About the boucht plet al o wandis ticht

Brais and gyrais. — Doug. Virgil, 275, 55.

This word, which is overlooked by Rudd., is evidently allied to A. S. braegd, figmentum, braegden, fraus; gebraggdas, crafts, frauds, subtle contrivances; Sommer. Isl. Su.G. braegd, fraus; Chaucer, brede, to devise crafty ways to abuse or cozen others, Jun.; although Urry reads drede in the passage referred to, which seems preferable. Braid, adj. an old word, which seems to signify deceitful. S.

BRAISE, Braze, s. The roach; a fish; S.

The Clyde abounds with a considerable variety of fishes; as th esalmon, pike, trout, flounder, perch, braize, (Roach Anglis.) and eel. — Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 231.

Cyprinus Rutilus, the Roach, Braize; P. Luss, Statist. Acc. xvii. 253.

BRAIN, s. A braw brain; "a strong brain;" a powerful voice; Ang.

To BRAIN, v. a. To hurt; to wound; to bruise. S.
To Break Bread. To taste food; to eat. S.
To Break out. To block out; to cut out roughly. S.
Break, s. Breaking up; as, the break of a storm. S.
Break, s. A large and heavy kind of harrow, chiefly used for breaking in rough ground. S. See Sup.
Break, s. Perhaps, breaking forth; noise; uproar. S.
To Break, v. n. To express great sorrow on any account, one says, “I'm like to break.” S. B.

This is probably allied to Isl. braek, brok, wailing.

BRAK, brake, adj. Somewhat salt; brackish.
The entrells sik fer in the fluidis brake, in your reuerence I sail fyng and swake.


BRAK-BACK, Brake-back, s. A name metaphorically given to the harvest-moon from the additional labour she occasions to reapers. S.

BRAKING, s. Puking; reaching. S. B.

But someway on her they faunish on a change:
That gut and ga' she keest with braking strange.
Ross’s Heleneore, p. 56.

Teut. braech-en, to vomit, braeke, nausea. This seems to be properly a secondary sense of braeck-en, to break; as Kilian explains braeche, nausea, dissolution stomachi. Su. G. bra-k-a, metaph. denotes any fatiguing exercise.

BRACKINS, Braks, s. pl. The remains of a feast. S.
BRALD, part. pa. Decked; a term used of a woman, who is said to be bediz, bedilt, bedeit, srid.

BRALD, adj. Having a reddish-brown colour, as if singed by fire. S. B.

A branded cow is one that is almost entirely brown, S. See Sup.

The lads of Fingland, and Hellbeck-hill,
They were never for good, but aye for ill;
“Twixt the Staywood-bush and Langside-hill,
The sealed the broked cow and the branded bull.
V. Booked, Minstrelsy, Border, i. 233.

In a branmit owse hide he was buskit,
Wi’ muckle main horns bedight;
And ay wi’ lang tail he whiskit,
And drumm’d on an auld corn weight.

Germ. braun, id. Ihre derives Su. G. brun from brina, to burn, because objects that are burnt exhibit this colour.

BRANDED, part. pa. Grilled. V. Brod.

BRANDER, Brandreth, s. 1. A gridiron. 2. The grated iron placed over the entrance of a drain or common sewer.

‘His heire salt have—ane kettill, ane brander, ane posnet,’ &c. Burrow Lawes, c. 125. s. 1.

Then fresher fish shall on the brander beze,
And lend the busy browster wife a heze.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 59.

BRAITHFUL, BREITHFUL, adj.

Braith, adj. Violent; severe. See Sup.

Wallace take eke on the face in his teyng,
With his gud hand, quhill ness, mouth and eyne,
Through the braith blaw, all byrstyt out of blud;
Butless to grund he smat him quhar he stud.

Wallace, xi. 171. MS.

Allace! thi help is fasslie brocht to ground,
Butless to ground he smat him quhar he stud.

Throuch the Wallace tuke ane on the face in his teyn,
To hear her tale his heart was like to flung.

In sum the greyf and ire dyd fast habound,
Lete slip at large but brydil wyth renye fre.

Allace! thi help is fasslie brocht to ground,
Butless to ground he smat him quhar he stud.

Throuch the Wallace tuke ane on the face in his teyn,
To hear her tale his heart was like to flung.

In sum the greyf and ire dyd fast habound,
Lete slip at large but brydil wyth renye fre.

Gawan and Gol.

This goddes went, quhare Eolus the kyng
For Rudd. makes

According to this view of the meaning of braithlie, luctantes. This seems to be properly a secondary sense of braeck-en, to break; as Kilian explains braeche, nausea, dissolution stomachi. Su. G. bra-k-a, metaph. denotes any fatiguing exercise.

BRANDED, adj. Having a reddish-brown colour, as if singed by fire. S. B.

A branded cow is one that is almost entirely brown, S. See Sup.

The lads of Fingland, and Hellbeck-hill,
They were never for good, but aye for ill;
“Twixt the Staywood-bush and Langside-hill,
The sealed the broked cow and the branded bull.
V. Booked, Minstrelsy, Border, i. 233.

In a branmit owse hide he was buskit,
Wi’ muckle main horns bedight;
And ay wi’ lang tail he whiskit,
And drumm’d on an auld corn weight.

Germ. braun, id. Ihre derives Su. G. brun from brina, to burn, because objects that are burnt exhibit this colour.

BRANDED, part. pa. Grilled. V. Brod.

BRANDER, Brandreth, s. 1. A gridiron. 2. The grated iron placed over the entrance of a drain or common sewer.

‘His heire salt have—ane kettill, ane brander, ane posnet,’ &c. Burrow Lawes, c. 125. s. 1.

Then fresher fish shall on the brander beze,
And lend the busy browster wife a heze.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 59.
B R A

Til this Jak Bonhowme he mad a crown
Of a brandreth all red hate;
With thay takyn he gav leyrm state
Of his fell preysumpton.—Wyntown, viii. 44. 41.

S. brander, A. S. brander; “a brandiron,” Somner.
Dan. brandrit; Teut. brand-roede, brander, fulcrum focarium; properly, an instrument for supporting the wood which is put on the fire, from brand, a brand (torris), and roede, which simply signifies a rod.

“Brandleth, or brander; a trivet or other iron stand to set a vessel over the fire. North.” Gl. Grose. This is called a cren, S.

BRANDER-BANNOCK, BRANDER\'D BANNOCK, s. A thick oat-cake baked on the gridiron; a bannock.

To BRADER, v. a. To broil on a gridiron; to grill; S.

“The Scots also say to brander, for to broil meat.” Sir J. Sinclair, p. 172. See Sup.

Either from the s, or from Teut. brand-en, to burn.

BRANDERIS, s. pl. Frames for supporting tables.

BRANDIE, s. Abbrev. designation for a branded cow.

BRANDNEW, BRENT NEW, a phrase equivalent to spick and span, quite new, S.

— Waes me! I hae forgot,
With hast of coming aft, to fetch my coat.
What saill I do? it was almuist brand new;
Tis bat a hillier since't came aff the clew.

This term is also used in provincial E. It is sometimes written brent new.

Nae cattilion brent new frae France,
But hoptiipes, jigs, strathspeys, and reels,
Put life and mettle in their heid.—Burns, iii. 322.
This is certainly the same with Teut. brand new, which Kilian gives as synon. with nier-new, recens ab officina profection, a fulllibus calens; from brand, incubium, usto. The term has been originally used with respect to military weapons, or any iron tools, newly finished.

BRANDRETH, V. BRANDER.

BRANDUR, s. A border. V. BRANDED.

BRANDRETH, V. BRANDER.

BRANDY-CLEEK, s. Palsy in the leg in consequence of hard drinking. V. CLEIKS.

BRANE, s. Bran, the husks of corn ground, Dunbar, Maitl. P. 112. V. BYK.

BRANEWOD.

Quyln they hauid lyk baitit bullis,
And brains-med bryll in bails,
That woy als mat as ony mulis
That mangit wer with mailis.—Ch. Kirk, st. 22.
This has still been generally rendered brain-mad. But it seems naturally to signify wood for burning, from A.S. bryne, incubium, and wude, wood, v.

BRANG, pret. Brought, S. See Sup.

Beath boil'd an' roast auld Bessie branag
O' gud fat beef an' mutton.


BRANGLANT, adj. Brandishing.

To BRANGLANT, v. n. 1. To shake; to vibrate.

The tre branngillis, boisting to the fall,
With toptrymbing, and branchis shakand all. —Doug. Virgil, 59, 50.

—The sharp point of the branngland speri
Throw out amydas of the shakele can scheere. —Ibid. 334, 16.

2. To menace; to make a threatening appearance.

Bot principalle Mezentius all erenget
With ane grete spere, quhewth he fell mischeuks,
Went branngland throw the feild all him alone,
Als busseous as the hiddious Orion.—

BRANGLAND is explained by musturis, q. v. This sense is undoubtedly borrowed from the idea of one brandishing a weapon.

3. To shake, applied to the mind; to confound, to throw into disorder; used actively.

“Thus was the usurper's [E. Balliol's] faction branngland, then bound up again, and afterward divided again by want of worth in Balliol their head.” Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 64.

This is the upshot of their long plots; and truly, if it [a proposal from the king] had come a little before Mr. Cheesly, when none here had great hopes of the Scots army, it might have branngland this weak people, and the strong lurking party might have been able to have begun a treaty without, which would have undone all.” Baillie's Let. i. 430.

Fr. bran-ler, to shake; Arm. bran-cell-at, vibrare; Su.G. brand-as, cum labore perrumpere velle.

BRANGILL, s. A kind of dance.

Vptyert Troyanian, and syne Italianis,
And gan do doubl branngillis and gambettis,
Dansis and roundis trasning mony gatis.


—Agnimeto
Permissent, variantque pedes, raptimque feruntur.

Fr. branltile, branle, “ a brawl, or daunce, wherein many, men and women, holding by the hands, sometimes in a ring, and otherwheres at length, move all together.” Cotgr.

BRANIT, part. pa. Branwen; a term formed from E. brawen, the fleshy or muscular part of the body; Dunbar.

To BRANK, v. a. 1. To bridle; to restrain. See Sup. —We sail gar branik you.

The writer here speaks of the earnest expectation of Papists to have their idolatry restored. Lord Hailes says, “ probably strangle.”

2. v. n. To raise and toss the head, as spurning the bridle; applied to horses.

Ouer al the planis brayis the stampand stedis,
Gil layarde in thes bardis and werely wedis,
Apoun thare strate born brydillis
Now trypand here, now thare, thair
Ful galyeard in thare bardis and werely wedis,
Ouer al the planis brayis the stampand stedis,
Thay lift thair goun abone thair schank,
Ful beath boil'd an' roast auld Bessie branag
O' gud fat beef an' mutton.


— We sail gar branik you.

Before that time trewly.—Spec. Godly Songs, p. 38.

The writer here speaks of the earnest expectation of Papists to have their idolatry restored. Lord Hailes says, “ probably strangle.”

—We sail gar branik you.

Before that time trewly.—Spec. Godly Songs, p. 38.

The writer here speaks of the earnest expectation of Papists to have their idolatry restored. Lord Hailes says, “ probably strangle.”

—We sail gar branik you.

Before that time trewly.—Spec. Godly Songs, p. 38.

The writer here speaks of the earnest expectation of Papists to have their idolatry restored. Lord Hailes says, “ probably strangle.”

—We sail gar branik you.

Before that time trewly.—Spec. Godly Songs, p. 38.

The writer here speaks of the earnest expectation of Papists to have their idolatry restored. Lord Hailes says, “ probably strangle.”

—We sail gar branik you.

Before that time trewly.—Spec. Godly Songs, p. 38.

The writer here speaks of the earnest expectation of Papists to have their idolatry restored. Lord Hailes says, “ probably strangle.”

—We sail gar branik you.
B R A

I have not marked any passage, where the word seems properly to include the idea of dressing gaily.

Teut. brink-en and prrotch-en, both signify, ostentate se, dare se spectandum; Germ. prang-en, id.; Su. G. pranka, superibre. Wachter gives prang-en, as also signifying, pre­mire, cocartare. Hence, he says, the pillory is vulgarly called pranger, Belg. prange, from the yoke or collar in which the neck of the culprit, who is exposed to public shame, is held. The comparison of these different senses of the Germ. verb, especially as illustrated by the signification of the s., suggests that, as the primary sense of our v. is to bridge, this has also been the case as to the Germ. This will be further illustrated from the use of Branks. Hence,

Branken, part. pa. Gay; lively, S. A.

Gay ordered her tongue to be pulled out with pincers; and, when not obeyed, caused her to be put in the branks, and afterwards banished with her husband over the water."


Branks, s. pl. A swelling in the chops; S. A.

This disease seems to receive its name from its compressing the parts, as the chops of a horse are compressed by the branks which he wears.

This appears to be the same disease called the buffets, S. B.

Branlie, s. The Samlet; the par, a small fish. S.

Brannock, s. The Samlet, or small fish generally known in S. by the name of Par. This is called Brankin, Yorks. V. Ray's Lett. p. 198. All the difference is in the termination; both ling and ock being used as diminutives.

Brasand, part. pr. Embracing.

He cumbered her with her child's bed
Ran all in vain and about the alerte swarres,
Brasand the god-like ymage in thare armes.

Doug. Virgil, 56, 22.

Fr. bras the arm.

To BEA, Bras, v. a. To bind; to tie.

A rossat goun of hir awn scho him gaff
Apon his wedy, at couryt all the layf;
A soundly couche our hed and nek leit fall
A wowyn quhyt hatt scho brassit on with all.

Wallace, i. 242. MS.

Syne this ilk prince into his legacy—
This girdil left to younger Remulus,
His tender neuo, that is here slane thus:
Eurill (as said is) has this iouell hint,
About his ayds it brakn, or he styn.

Doug. Virgil, 259, 12.

Syke giftis eik he bad bring with him syne,
Hynt and deliuerit from the Troiane rewyn,
Ane ryche garment brassit with rich gold wyre.—

Ibid. 53, 31.

In this place it properly signifies, bound on the margin, welted.

Fr. embrass-er, to bind. Here, as in many other instances, the prep. prefixed is thrown away.

Braseris, Brasaris, s. pl. Vambraces, armour for the arms.

Quhen this was said he has but mare abade
Tua kempis burdouns brocht, and before thayme laid
With all thare harnes and brasaris by and by.

Doug. Virgil, 141, 1.

Pullane greis he braissit on full fast,
A coss byrny, with mony sekyr clasp,
Breyst plait, brasaris, that worthi was in wer.

Wallace, viii. 1202. MS.

In Edit. 1648, brasises, Fr. brasser, brasard, brasard, id.; brachisale ferrerum, Dict. Trev.; from bras, the arm. Latin bras-syum. They were also called in Fr. garde bras and avant bras. E. vambrace, as Grose observes, is a corr. of the latter. They covered the arms from the elbow to the wrist; the armour of the upper part being called the pou­dron. Milit. Antiq. ii. 552.

To BRASH, Brash, v. a. To assault; to attack. See S.

Looke on thy Lord, who all his days was dead
To earthly pleasures; who with grieves acquented
A man of sorrows liv'd. beare unamensed,
Whose breast did beare, broughit with dispalere dart,
A bruised spirit and a broken heart.

More's True Crucifie, pp. 194, 195.

Germ. bras-ens signifies, to vex; and Teut. broes-ten, tempestuusum et furentem venturum spirare, Kilian. It may, however, be contr. from A. S. beraes-en, impetuous prorueri, irruere. V. Bresschs and Breschens.

brash, B races, s. An effort; an attack; an assault; as E. brush is used. See Sup.

"The last braske (effort) was made by a letter of the
prime poet of our kindgome, whereof this is the just copy." Muses Thren. Intr. p. vii.

"A brash of woong" is the title of a poem by Clerk, Everi. ii. 18. Hence, perhaps,

Brashy, Braushie, adj. Stormy, S.

When 'twas denied me to be great,
Heav'n bade the Muse upon me wait,
To smooth the ruggit brows o' fate;
   An' now thegither
We've brush'd the bent, thro' mony a speak
   O' braushie weather.


BRASH, s. A transient attack of sickness; a bodily indisposition of whatever kind; S.


Wae we tobr that brandy, nasty trash!
Fall sour o' mony a pain and brash!
Twins monie a poor, doyit, drunken hash,
   O' half his days.—Burns, ii. 16.

The ladye's gane to her chamber,
And a mooman' woman was she;
As gin she had ta'en a sudden brash,
And were about to die.—Munro's Border, ii. 10.

This word is very commonly used to denote the more slight ailments of children. The disorder to which they are often subject after being weaned, is called the speench-brash.

We also speak of "a brash of the teeth," as denoting their occasional illness when teething. The term is likewise used more generally to signify any slight ailment, the nature of which is not understood, or which does not appear to form into any regular disease. In this case it is vulgarly said, "It is just some brash." Brash signifies a fit, Northumb. V. G. Grosse.

It seems doubtful whether this should be viewed as merely a different sense of the s. as explained above, or as radically different. We find several terms in other languages, which seem to claim some affinity; Isl. breisk, breisk-ur, inform, breistleike, weakness; G. Andr. Teut. brooche, fragilis, debilis; Arm. brest, bresig, Ir. brath, delicate, tender. Hence,

Brashy, adj. Delicate in constitution; subject to frequent ailments; S.

BRASH, s. A short turn of work. E. Brash. S.

BRASHLOCH, s. A crop of oats and rye mixed, or of barley and rye. Syn. Maskin, Mestin. S.

BRASH-BREAD, s. Bread made of such a mixture. S.

BRASSY, s. The ancient Wrasse or Old Wife, a fish. S.

BRASSIN, adj. Brazen.

To BRAST, n. n. To burst.

—Mycht name behald his face,
The fyr ie sparkis brasting from his eie.

Doug. Virgil, 399, 44.

Brast is used in the same sense by R. Glouc.

BRAT, s. 1. Clothing in general. The bit and the brat, S.; food and raiment. See Sup.

"He ordinarily uses this phrase as a proverb, that he desires no more in the world, but a bit and a brat; that is, only as much food and raiment as nature craves." Scotch Presb. Elq. p. 36.

"It is a world that will not give us a bit and a brat." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 203. He thus expl. it: "If a man be honest and industrious, he can hardly miss food and raiment."

It would seem that the Prov. is printed erroneously. According to the explanation, it should be, "It is a poor world," or "an ill world," &c.

2. A coarse kind of apron for keeping the clothes clean, S. "Brat, a coarse apron, a rag; Lincoln." Gl. Grosse; id. Lancash. A bib, or pin-fore. See Sup.


4. Scum, S. It does not necessarily signify, refuse; but is also applied to the cream which rises from milk, especially of what is called a sour coque, or the floatings of boiled whey.

"Brat, a cover or scurf." Statist. Acc. xv. 8, N.

This seems to be merely an oblique sense of the same word, as used to denote an apron which covers the rest of one's clothes.

BRATCHART, s. Expl. "Silly stripling;" and traced to Teut. broedsel, pulius; or viewed "q. v. vretch, little wretch;" Gl. Sibb. See Sup.

That bratchart in a buise was born;
They fand a monster on the morn,
War faced than the feet.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 12.

The term undoubtedly is equivalent to wheelp; from Fr. bratchet, a kind of small hound; or immediately from Brach. V. Brachell.

BRATCHET, s. A little mischievous boy or girl; a silly diminutive person.

BRATCH, s. A heap of the husks of flax set on fire. To BRATH, v. a. To plait straw-ropes round a stack, crossing them at intervals; S. B.

A S. breads-en, to weave together; Isl. bread-ga, nectere fila in funem, per obliques nexus, et complexus; G. Andr. pp. 33, 34. Ælom. broken, contexere. Hence, Brathins, s. pl. The cross ropes of the roof of a thatched house, or stack; also called otherius, Ang. Isl. bragd, nexus.

BRATHLY, adj. Noisy. V. Brathlie.

To BRATTYL, BRATTLE, v. n. 1. To make a clashing or clattering noise; to run tumultuously; S. See S.

Branchis brattling, and blaiknyt shew the brais,
With hristis harsh of waggand wyndyl strayis.


2. To advance rapidly, making a noise with the feet, S.

Daft lassie, when we're naked, what'll ye say,
Giff our twa herds come brattling down the brae,
   And see us sae?

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 75.

Not, as Rudd. conjectures, formed from the sound; but derived perhaps from Isl. broati-a, brat-a, which sometimes signifies, exagitare, hue illucque movere, ut luctantes; Ihre, vo.Brottas; or viewed "q. brot-at," which sometimes signifies, exagitare, hue illucque movere, ut luctantes; Ihre, vo.Brottas; or Teut. bortel-en, tumultuari; fluctuare, agitare.

BRATTLE, BRATTLE, s. 1. A clattering noise, as that made by the feet of horses, when prancing, or moving rapidly. S.

It is thus expl. by Rudd.

Now by the time that they a piece had ta'en,
   All in a brattle to the gate are gane;
And soon are out of the auld noorise' sight,
   To dress her milk hersell wha shortly dight.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 96.

"For, thinks I, an' the horse tak a brattle now, they may come to lay up my mitions, an' ding me yavil an' styth as I had been el-shoot." Journal from London, p. 4.

Thou need na start awa sae hasty,
   Wi' bickering brattle.—Burns, iii. 146.

2. Hurry; rapid motion of any kind; S.

Bauld Bess flew till him wi' a brattle,
And spite of his teeth held him
Close by the craig.—Ramsay's Poems, i. 261.

3. A short race, S.

The sma' drop-rumpl't, hunter cattle,
Might aiblins wau't thee for a brattle:
   But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle,
An' gair't them whistle.—Burns, iii. 143.

4. Fury; violent attack; S.

U
4. Worthy; excellent; S. A brae man, a worthy man; S.
Su.G. braf, bonus, praestans. En braf man, the very phrase still used by the vulgar in S. Germ. brah, id. Iisl. broch, braf, fortis, Verel. Wachter views Lat. probatus as the origin. Itre prefers braigne, a hero; observing that any one distinguished by wisdom, eloquence, or ingenuity, was by the Goths called Braganmodar; from braig, and madr, man. Gael. braighn, signifies fine, sightly, pretty, handsome.

Brawn is often used adverbially, as conjoined with the copulative: brae and able, abundantly able for any work or undertaking; brae and weel, in good health. Hence,
BRE

1. A sheep which has died of disease; also, mutton of such animals. S. pl.


BREAD, s. A division of land in a farm. S. See Sep.

"Such farms as are divided into 3 enclosures, or, as they are commonly called, breaks, the tenant, by his lease, is bound, under a certain stipulated penalty, to plow one only of these at a time." P. Kilwinning, Ayrs. Statist. Acc. ii. 152.


Isl. breg-d, frustrari aliquem, G. Andr. p. 34. Su. G. id. mutare; fallere.

BREAK (of a hill) s. A hollow in a hill; S. Isl. breg-ch, crepido, declivitas.

BREAK, s. The act of breaking; a breach. S.

BREAK, BRAKE, s. A furrow in ploughing. S.

BREAK-FUR, BREAK-FURROWING, s. Rough ploughing. To BREAK IN, v. a. To go twice over ground with the harrow. S.

BREAK, BREAK-HARROW, s. A large harrow. S.

BREAK, s. An instrument for taking the rind off flax. S.

BREAK, s. A break of folk; a number of people. S.

To BREAK, v. n. To burst off, as an animal pursued. S.

To BREAK a bottle. S.

To BREAK up, v. a. To open an ecclesiastical convention with sermon. S.

BREAKING BREAD on the BRIDE'S HEAD. See S.

BREARD, s. The first appearance of grain. V. BREER.

BREARDS, s. pl. The short flax recovered from the first tow, by a second hackling. The tow, thrown off by this second hackling, is called backings.

"To be sold, a large quantity of white and blue breards, fit for spinning yarn, 4 to 6 lb. per spindle." Edinburgh Evening Courant, Sept, 1. 1804.

To BREAK, v. n. To spring up or forward; a term applied to a horse; S.

Thou never lap, and stent, and breastit, Then stood to blaw;
But just thy step a wee thing hastit,
Thou snoop't awa.—Burns, iii. 144.

From the action of the break in this effort.

To BREAK a horse, a wall, &c. v. a. To mount it by applying the breast to it to get up. S.

BREAST, s. To make a clean breast of. V. CLEAN.

BREAST. In a breast; a breast. S.

BREAST-BORE, s. An instrument for boring; a wimble. S.

BREAST-PEAT, s. A peat cut horizontally. S.

BREAST-WODDIE, s. That part of the harness of a carriage-horse, which goes round the breast, S. B.

"Sometimes the breast-woddies, an' sometimes the theats brak." Journal from London, p. 5. V. RIG-WIDDIE.

"To be sold, a large quantity of white and blue breards, fit for spinning yarn, 4 to 6 lb. per spindle." Edinburgh Evening Courant, Sept, 1. 1804.

To BREAK, v. a. To go twice over ground with the harrow. S.

Thou never lap, and stent, andbreastit, Then stood to blaw;
But just thy step a wee thing hastit,
Thou snoop't awa.—Burns, iii. 144.

From the action of the break in this effort.

To BREAK a horse, a wall, &c. v. a. To mount it by applying the breast to it to get up. S.

BREAST, s. To make a clean breast of. V. CLEAN.

BREAST. In a breast; a breast. S.

BREAST-BORE, s. An instrument for boring; a wimble. S.

BREAST-PEAT, s. A peat cut horizontally. S.

BREAST-WODDIE, s. That part of the harness of a carriage-horse, which goes round the breast, S. B.

"Sometimes the breast-woddies, an' sometimes the theats brak." Journal from London, p. 5. V. RIG-WIDDIE.

BREATH, s. Opinion; sentiments; "I wad fain hear his breath about this business." In a breath; in a moment.

BRECHAME, BRECHEM, s. The collar of a working horse, S. See Sup.

"Ane brechame, and twa brochis fine."—Bannatyne Poems, p. 100, st. 8.

"Barsham, a horse collar. North." Gl. Grose. Baug-Hwa was used in the same sense, A. Bor. Ibid.; also, "Braunich, a collar for a horse, made of old stockings stuffed with straw." Ibid.

"The straw brecham is now supplanted by the leather collar." P. Alvah, Banf. Statist. Acc. iv. 393. V. WEARSIS.

Your armour gude ye mauna shaw,
Nor yet appear like men o' weir;
As country lads be a' array'd,
"Wi' branks and brecham on each mair.
Minstrelsy, Border, i. 176.
POT-BRED, s. BRED, s. BRECKSHAW, BREAKSHUACH, part. BREDDIT, ASS-BRED, BREDE, WYNTER-BREDE.

3. Water; moisture of any kind; S. BREE, s.
of, BREED To hyde thare langsum werk, and

The last syllable has more resemblance of Teut. in bredis breod animalis, G. Andr. p. 33, which seems to indicate that A. S. 'bread' is only a restricted use of the radical word.

BREDE, BREEDER, s. Provisions for winter. — Of emots the blak rout—

Had beildit vnder the rute of an hye tre
In tyll ane clift thare byke and duelling stede,
In tyll ane clift thare byke and duelling stede,
To make little progress, with

The dysentery in the neck; whence

As Rudd. supposes, used more

It was known to the Romans. Ovid insinuates

Thus

To one part of Gaul; because, this not being

The first appear­

As have some hidde and secret cause to complaine, and say

Another throw the brethes him bair,
Whill railtes to the ground he fell.

This word occurs both in the Gothic and Celtic dialects.

Hos quoque, qui geniti Graja, creduntur ab urbe,
Hence the term used by females in shearing on

They sit full still that have a riven breike.

From this dress, the Romans gave the name of Gallia bracata to one part of Gaul; because, this not being used by themselves, they had for the first time seen it there. This was the province otherwise called Gallia Narbonensis, Cellar. Geog. L. 2, c. 2. It included Savoy, Dauphine, Languedoc, and Provence. The origin of the word is obscure; although Bochart and G. Andr. both derive it from Heb. תּוֹז, beerose, the knee, because the breeches worn by some nations reached no lower.

It is singular, that Lyndsay, in the passage quoted, uses the same term for the aprons made by our common parents, which occurs in the A. S. Pentateuch, only as conjoined

To breike, v. n. A term used by females in shearing on a rainy day, when they tuck up their petticoats in form of breeches.

To BREEGH, v. n. To make little progress, with much waddling and bustle, in going through any work.

BREEKLIN, BRECHLIN, s. Doing little with considerable exertion.

BREEK, BREIK, s. One leg of a pair of breeches; S. pl. breeks, breiks, breeches. See Sup.

The word is used in the sing, in a proverbial phrase, the origin of which is ascribed to what was said by Archibald III., fourth Earl of Douglas, after a battle, in which he had been wounded in that quarter which modesty vails.

when after the battell every man was reckoning his wounds, and complaining, hee said at last when hee had hard them all; They sit full still that have a riven brethe. The speach is past into a proverb, which is used to designe such as have some hidde and secret cause to complaine, and say but little.” Hume’s Hist. Doug. p. 120.

Than gan that bath for to think scheame,
And to be nakit thocht defame;
And maid thame breikis of leuis grene.


To BREEK, v. n. To make little progress, with much waddling and bustle, in going through any work.

To Breeks, Breiks, Breikis, s. pl. Breeches.

Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breekumblie, s. One whose breeches do not fit him; applied to a very little boy who wears breeches.

Breklein, Shabby in appearance.

Breel, v. n. To make little progress, with much waddling and bustle, in going through any work. See S. Breeks, Brom.- To Breel, v. n. To make with rapidity.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breekumblie, s. One whose breeches do not fit him; applied to a very little boy who wears breeches.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breekumblie, s. One whose breeches do not fit him; applied to a very little boy who wears breeches.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

To Breel, v. n. To make with rapidity.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

To Breel, v. n. To make with rapidity.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. Applied to a sow in

Breeks, Breeks-brother, s. A rival in love.
BREGER, BREERIE, adj. s.
BREEIL, S.
To come on in a hurry.

BREESE, BREEZE, V. n.
BREER, BRERE, BREARD, To germinate; to sprout forth from the earth; applied especially to grain; like midding brood, or point; this enables us to trace it a little farther. For Su.G. brodd, a point, (cuspis, aculeus,) also signifies the first appearance of the blade, used in the same sense with spik. Deinde etiam brodd vocatur herba segesis, primum sese et terrae gremio exserunt, utpote quae caucamina sua, instar clavorum acuminata, humo exserunt. Marc. iv. 28. Simili metaphora spik dictur primum illud germen, quod e grano prodit. Kornet aer i spik. hire, i. 270. The Su.G. word claims Isl. bryst-a, pungere, (to brodd, S.B.) as its origin. Ir. pruid-im, id. is undoubtedly from the same root.

"Braurt, the blades of corn just sprung up;" Gl. Lan. Cash. This word has the closest affinity to A.S. broid. To BREER, BREERE, BREARD, n. To germinate; to spring up on a dung-hill.

S. BREER, part. pa. Loth. braidened.
The slype spred hir braide bosum on brede. Wyth gladesum garmont reuesting the erd.

—Whuddin hares, 'mang braidedit corn,
At ikla sound are startin.—Ren. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 1.

BREIRDING, s. Germination; used metaph. in relation to divine truth.
"I find a little breirding of God's seed in this town, for the which the Doctors have told me their mind, that they cannot bear with it." Rutherford's Lett. P. I. ep. 73.

BREEER, s. A brier.
BREERIE, adj. Sharp; clever.
BREESE, BREIS, s. Pottage; brose.
BREESE, BREEZE, s. The act of coming on in a hurry; a quarrel; a broil.

To BREESSIL, v. n. To come on in a hurry.
BREESSIL, s. 1. The act of coming on in a hurry, Fife. 
2. A violent attack in whatever way. S. This is immediately allied to A.S. brostl, crepitus, stertitus, fractio, fractura, arsio, "cracking or crackling; also, burning;" Somn. Brasilien, crepitare, strepere; to crack, to crackle, to make a noise;— to burn; ibid. These terms have been primarily used to denote the noise made by fire. There can be no doubt as to their affinity to Isl. bryst, ardens calor. The Isl. v. corresponds exactly to our word; brasw-a, fervido aggridi; G. Andr. p. 36.

BREGER, s. One given to broils and bloodshed.
Sic men, ye ken than, Amang ourselfs we se, As breigers and tygers, Delytys in blud to be.—Burle's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 46.
This at first view might seem to be merely a cor. of E. braggart. But it is from Fr. briguier, "a quarrelsome, contentious or litigious person; used also as brigand," Coitg. both being from breigre, contention. Chaucer uses brige in the latter sense. The origin is most probably Su.G. brigad-a. V. BREE, s. 2.
formed; Fear, a man; go, a conjunctive particle; and breath, judgment. Go, however, may here be the preposition signifying to, as it is commonly used. Thus it is, the man appointed for judgment.

Since collecting the preceding materials on this article, I have observed that Sir James Ware gives an account of the Brehons, substantially the same with that given by Dr. Macpherson. But as the Irish antiquary is more circumstantial than the Scottish, as he had better opportunities of investigation, and as at best our sources of information on this subject are very limited, some extracts from Ware may be acceptable to the reader.

"The Dun, or Chiefman," he says, "had certain judges under him called Brehons, who at stated times sat in the open air, generally upon some hill, on a bench raised with green sods, where they distributed justice to the neighbours, who pleaded their causes before them. These Judges were unskilled in the English Laws; but when any matter was debated before them, they directed their judgment partly by principles drawn from the Civil and Canon laws, and partly by prescriptions and customs in use among the Irish. And as the Dynast had Brehons, who were always of one sept or family, so he had also Historians, Physicians, Surgeons, Poets and Harpers of other septs, to every one of whom particular lands were allotted for their support. The Brehons were divided into several tribes, and the office was hereditary; yet their laws were wroght up in an obscure language, intelligible only to those who studied in their schools, in order to succeed the family Brehon. The eleventh part of the matter in demand was the Brehon's fee, and the loser paid no costs. The Irish historians mention the Mac-Kiagans, O-Deoans, O-Brislans, and Mac-Thalies, as Brehons.

By the Brehon laws, murders, rapes, and theft were punished by a fine called Erick, which was raised out of the substance of the delinquent; or for want of that, out of the territory where the offence was committed. As murder was punished by an Erick, so a bare attempt to commit it, though unsuccessful, was subject to the like fine. This law of Erick is said to have been introduced by Peddimid, surnamed Reech-tair, or the Law-giver, so called from his great care in making good laws (however the present law be considered), and seeing them exactly observed. He began his reign A. D. 164, and died in 173. Before the reign of this monarch, the law of retaliation prevailed in Ireland, viz. "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." But he changed it into this milder punishment of the Erick or fine, in proportion to the quality of the offence.

It is not to be denied that the English laws and customs were introduced into Ireland at the very first arrival of the English there in the reign of King Henry II., and that they were afterwards more firmly established by King John, and deposited under his seal in the Exchequer at Dublin; but it is manifest that for many centuries after that period they did not extend their force and efficacy further than to the counties in possession of the English. For in the other parts of Ireland, the law of Tanistry remained in its full vigour, together with the Brehon-law, and that of Gaselkind; which laws and customs by degrees also crept in among some of the English, even among those of better note, as appears by prescriptions and customs in use among the Irish. And as the Dynast had Brehons, who were always of one sept or family, so he had also Historians, Physicians, Surgeons, Poets and Harpers of other septs, to every one of whom particular lands were allotted for their support. The Brehons were divided into several tribes, and the office was hereditary; yet their laws were wroght up in an obscure language, intelligible only to those who studied in their schools, in order to succeed the family Brehon. The eleventh part of the matter in demand was the Brehon's fee, and the loser paid no costs. The Irish historians mention the Mac-Kiagans, O-Deoans, O-Brislans, and Mac-Thalies, as Brehons.

By the Brehon laws, murders, rapes, and theft were punished by a fine called Erick, which was raised out of the substance of the delinquent; or for want of that, out of the territory where the offence was committed. As murder was punished by an Erick, so a bare attempt to commit it, though unsuccessful, was subject to the like fine. This law of Erick is said to have been introduced by Peddimid, surnamed Reech-tair, or the Law-giver, so called from his great care in making good laws (however the present law be considered), and seeing them exactly observed. He began his reign A. D. 164, and died in 173. Before the reign of this monarch, the law of retaliation prevailed in Ireland, viz. "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." But he changed it into this milder punishment of the Erick or fine, in proportion to the quality of the offence.

It is not to be denied that the English laws and customs were introduced into Ireland at the very first arrival of the English there in the reign of King Henry II., and that they were afterwards more firmly established by King John, and deposited under his seal in the Exchequer at Dublin; but it is manifest that for many centuries after that period they did not extend their force and efficacy further than to the countries in possession of the English. For in the other parts of Ireland, the law of Tanistry remained in its full vigour, together with the Brehon-law, and that of Gaselkind; which laws and customs by degrees also crept in among some of the English, even among those of better note, as appears by a statute made in a Parliament held at Kilkenny in the 40th year of Edward III., under the government of Lionel Duke of Clarence, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; by which the English are commanded in all controversies to govern themselves by the common laws of England; and whoever submitted himself to the Brehon-law, or to the law of the Marches, is declared a traitor. Yet notwithstanding that act, those Irish laws and customs were afterwards here and there received by many of the English; nor were the English laws universally acknowledged and submitted to through all Ireland until the final settlement made in the reign of King James I."

"In the Depositions of witnesses examined before the Lord Deputy and Council at Limerick, A. 36. Hen. 8., in proof of the marriage of the Earl of Clanrickard to Grany O'Kerwill, one of the witnesses is stiled Hugh Mac-Donnell, Mac-Egan, Brehon of Cloghketinge in Ormond; and among the articles made with the Earl of Desmond (A. D. 6° Eliz.) one is "that the Brehon laws, according to the Act of Parliament therein provided, be abolished in all the shires under the jurisdiction of the Earl.""

The etymology of the term here given, is the same with that already suggested. "Brehon or Breathan in Irish signifies a judge, from Breath, judgment." Antiq. of Ireland, pp. 69-71.

Dr. Ledwich has endeavoured to shew, that the Brehon laws are so nearly akin to the Gothic, that they must have been introduced into Ireland by the Belgae or Frisobogians; Antiquities of Ireland, pp. 259-261.

To Brey, v. a. To terrify. See Sip.

Bot thare-of cowth thay fynd rycht nocht,
Bot a serpent all wyly,
That breyd thame all standand thare-by.
Wyntoun, vi. 3. 36.

A. S. breg-an, id. probably applied to Sw. brg; to vex. V. Bregit.

To B Reid, Bred, v. n. To resemble. V. Brade, v. n.

B Reid, b. Breadth. On breid, broad, or in breadth.

Sic breid abufe the wallis thair was,
Thre cartes micht sydlingis on them pas.

Lyndsay's Warkis, p. 77. Edit. 1592.

He fell in ane meikil myre, as wes his hap,
Was fourtie fute on breid, under the stayr.

Duinh, Maitland Poems, p. 84.

A. S. bread, Su. G. bred, id. Bred occurs in O. E.

Suane, the Danes kyng, was of so grete strength,
That he destroied this lond in brede & in length.

R. Branae, p. 41.

B Reid, Bred, s. A breadth of cloth, woolen or linen.

B Reid, b. Bread ; a loaf of bread.

S.

Bref, Bref, Bref, s. A spell.

S.

Breyfe, Breve, s. A writing.

Hys breyfe he gert sped for thi
Til swmmownd this Bailye bodyly.

Wyntoun, viii. 10. 37.

A. S. brese, literae; Germ. brief, a letter; Isl. Su.G. bref, epistola, diploma; Fr. brief, breve, a writ. "These are all from Lat. brevis, a term used by Vopiscus. This word, as we are informed by Salmusius, came to signify as chedule or small book, towards the decline of the empire. The v. is evidently formed from the n.

To Breif, Breve, Brew, v. a. 1. To write; to commit to writing.

Glaidie I wald amid this writ haue breuit,
Had it i sene how thay war slane or schent

Police of Honour, iii. 92.

Maitir Jhon Blayr that patron couth rasaiff,
In Wallace buke breuit it with the layff.

Wallace, ix. 1941. MS.

Ane heunlie rout out throw the wod eschevit,
Of quhme the bounty gif I not deny.

Ueth may be intill ane scripture breuit.

Police of Honour, ii. 2.

"Abbreviated," Gl. But it is evident that this is not the meaning.

Hence the phrase, "breif the bill," seems to be merely, write the deed.

Sall never berne gur breif the bill,
At bidding me to bow.—Maitland Poems, p. 209.

i.e. "No man shall ever have it in his power to cause that deed, or contract of marriage, to be written, which shall bring me into a state of subjection. I am determined to live single."

2. To compose.
BREIVE, s. A kind of judge in the Western Islands.

BREHERE, adj.

BREK, s.

BREITFUL. V. BRAITHFUL.

BRENT, adj.

BRENDE, s.

BRENE, s.

BREME, adj.

confirmare. L. B.

The same expression is used in Sw. V. BURNT SILVER.

This might signify, polished or burnished; from Germ. brenn-en, "to burn" or thoroughly purified. The phrase has been used to express an attribute of Deity.

The very idea attached to the word in S. when he says, Meo ardus; Ihre, vo. vertex.

Our sense of brent is illustrated by A. Bor. bront, or brunt. "Steep. A brant hill. Northumb." Gl. Grose. It is also used in Westmorel. "Brent-brow, a steep hill; metaph. North." Ibid.

If any thing further were necessary to determine its sense, it might be observed, that, as a high forehead is generally considered as giving an air of dignity to the countenance, this phrase has been used to express an attribute of Deity.

"At the first sight of that angiie Majesty, with brent brow and his sterno countenance, a torrent of terrors shall violently rush upon their souls, dashing them with a dazzling astonishment." Boyd's Last Battel, p. 678.

We most probably have the root in Su.G. bryn, vertex montis; or Isl. brun-a, to lift one's self on high. Ihre gives the very idea attached to the word in S. when he says, Mei judicio bryn notat id, quod ceteris superstat, aut prae aliis neminem. The same Goth. word is used in a sense still more nearly allied to that of ours. It signifies the eyebrows; Isl. brun, Germ. aug-braune, Alem. braune. Sw. brant, steep; en brant kliipa, a steep rock; Su.G. en brante bakke, montardus; Ihre, vo. Bratt.

As Isl. brun, bryn, and Germ. braun, also signify a border, welt, or list, Wachter views this as the original idea; "because," he says, "the eyebrows are the borders of the eyes." But this is merely fanciful. It is far more natural to suppose, that the original signification is higher, especially, as for this reason, it is not only applied to a rock or mountain, but to the brow in general, which, as an eminence, projects over the eyes.

Isl. lata sigu bryn, supercilia demittere, torve aspicere, Ol. Lex. Run., "to let down the brows." S. The Isl. word brun, supercilium, makes a conspicuous figure in a passage,
BRE NT-BROWED, adj. Forward; impudent.
BRENT, adv. Straight; directly; straightforward.
BRENT, s. A door-post.
BRENT-NEW. Quite new. V. BRAND-NEW.
BR E RD, s.

in which we have an amusing picture of the manners of the tenth century, and at the same time a ludicrous description of a singular character. It is that of Egill, an Icelandic warrior, who, with his brother Thorolf, and the soldiers under them, acted as auxiliaries to Athelstan, king of England, in his war against the Scots, A. 937. Egill is represented as returning from the interment of his brother Thorolf, who had fallen in battle.

"Egill, with his band, betook himself to King Athelstan, and approached him seated amidst joyous acclamations. The king, observing Egill enter, ordered a lower bench to be emptied for his troop, and pointed out a distinguished seat for Egill himself, directly opposite to the throne. Egill, seating himself there, threw his shield at his feet, and bearing his helmet on his head, having placed his sword on his knees, he drew it half out of its scabbard, and then thrust it back again. He sat erect, with a stern aspect. Egill's face was large, his brow broad; he had large eyebrows, (brow-nikil); his nose was not long, but abundantly thick; (gran-staad); the seat of his grannie, the circuit of his lips was broad and long; his chin and cheeks were wonderfully broad; his neck was gross; his shoulders surpassed the common size; his countenance was stern and grim, when he was enraged. He was otherwise of great stature; he had thick bushy hair of the colour of a wolf, and was prematurely bald.

"When he had seated himself, as has been already mentioned, he drew down the one eyebrow on his cheek, and at the same time raised the other to the region of his forehead and of his hair. Egill was black-eyed, and had dun eyebrows. He would not taste drink, although it was presented to him; but alternately raised and let fall which, rising from his throne and stepping forward on the pavement, he reached over the fire to Egill. He, rising, received the ring on the point of my eyebrows. King Athelstan, seated on his throne, also placed his sword on his knees. When they had sat thus for some time, the king drew his sword out of its scabbard, and, in the same manner, placed on the point of it a large and valuable ring of gold, which, rising from his throne and stepping forward on the pavement, he reached over to Egill. He, rising, received the ring on the point of his sword, and drew it to him. He then returned to his place. The king seated himself again on his throne. Egill, placed below, put the bracelet on his arm; and his eyebrows returned to their proper station. Laying down his sword with his helmet, he received the horn presented to him and drunk. Then he sung: 'The death of the destroyer of hooked breast-plates, made me feel my eyebrows. —I can now carry on my sword the jewel I received from a hero, as my reward; which is no mean praise.'

"From this time forward Egill drank his share, and conversed with those who were near him. Then the king caused two chests to be brought in, each of them full of silver, and carried by two men. He said: 'Egill, receive these chests; and if thou return to Iceland, bear this money to thy father, which I send to him as a compensation for the loss of his son. Part of it, however, thou mayest distribute among thy own and Thorolf's nearest kinsmen, whom thou holdest most dear. But thou thyself shalt receive with me compensation for the loss of thy brother, either in lands or movable effects, according to thy choice. If it be thy inclination to remain with me, I shall give thee what honour or dignity thou shalt please to ask.' Egill, receiving the money, thanked the king for his gifts and gracious promises; and brightening up his face sung:

"Grief made me let fall my eyebrows. But now I have found him who can smooth all these asperities. My eyebrows have been quickly raised by the king." Egill Skallagrim Sag. ap. Johnst. Antiq. Celto-Scand. pp. 52-54.

BRE D, s.

For ony tretty may tyd, I tell thé the teynd, I will noght turn myn entent, for all this world brend: Or I pair of pris ane penny worth in this place, For besandis or beryll, I know my ane quarell, I dreid not the peril. To dey in this case. —Gawan and Gol. iv. 7.

Brend may here denote produce in a general sense, from A. S. brord, spica. V. BREER. But perhaps it is rather brerd, which Lye renders summurum; as signifying the whole substance on the surface of the earth.

To BRE D, v. n. To germinate. V. BREER.

BRESCH, s. An attack.

"But bot reffoun the wall was eirthe, —the breche was not maid so grit upon the day, but that it was sufficiently repaired in the night; quhareof the Inglish men begynning to weary, determinate to give the breche and assault, as that they diid upon the 7th of May 1560, beginning before the day-licht, and continewing till it was neir sevin hours." — Knox's Hist. p. 226.

In Lond. ed. it is breach, p. 246, understood in the same sense with breich in the second line preceding. In MS. II. in both places it is breach. But in MS. I. brek is used to denote the breach made in the wall, while the other phrase is "breach and assault.'

As in the latter, which is the most correct of the two MSS. the orthography is so different from that of the preceding word, and as the breach was previously made; it seems to denote the act of storming the breach, as synon. with assault.

Su. G. brask-a, sonitum edere, tumulum excitare denotat; a simplici brak, sonitus; Ihre. It may, however, be originally the same with Brash, q. v.

BRESS, pl. Bristles.

As bress of ane brym bair his berd is als stif. Dunbar, Matland Poems, p. 48.

BRESS, s. The chimney-piece.

BRESSIE, s. A fish supposed to be the Wrasse, or Old Wife, Labrus Ticca, Linn.

"Turdus vulgatissimus Willoughbbei; I take it to be the same our fishers call a Bressie, a foot long, swine-headed and mouthed and backed; broad-bodied, very fat, estatable." —Sibb. Fife, 128. "Several of them are occasionally caught in the Frith of Forth, and are called by our fishers by the general name of Sea Swine." —Ibid. N.

If Sir R. Sibbald's conjecture be well-founded, the S. name may be radically the same with E. wrasse.

BREST, part pa. Forsibly removed; or as denoting the act of breaking away with violence; for burst.

With the cloudsis, heuyynys, son and dayis lycht Hid and brest out of the Trojanis ysch; Derknes as nycht beset the see about. —Doug. Virgil, 15, 46. V. BREST.

Brest, to burst. Chaucer.

To BREST, v. n. To burst.

S.

BRETH, s.

I see by my shadow, my shap has the wyte. Quahame sail I blame in this breth, a besum that I be? Houlate, i. 6, MS.

This seems to signify rage; as the same with berth, used by Wyntown; and more nearly resembling Su. G. Isl. braede, praceps ira, furor. This is probably allied to broad-a, accelerated.

BRETHIR, BREther, s. pl. Brethren. See Sup.

"This two brethir herand the desyris of the ambassa- toirs, take wages, and come in Britain with X. thousand weil exercit and vailyeant men." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 10. Wyntown, id.

"Let courtiers first serve God, and syne their prince; and more nearly resembling Su. G. Isl. breitheir, part pa. A BRESSIE, s. pl. Bristles. To germinate. V. BREER.
do to their neighbours and brother as they would be done within."—Pitscotte, p. 143.

The word is used by R. Brunne, p. 95.

Malde's brother the war of Margrete doubt born.

"Brother, brothers."—Gl. Lancash.

Isl. and Sw. broder, brethren. The A. S. pl. is formed differently, gebrother.

BRETS, s. pl. The name given to the Welsh, or ancient Britons, in general; also, to those of Strat-clyde, as distinguished from the Scots and Picts.

Lord Hailes refers to "the law of the Scots and Brets," as mentioned in an instrument, A. 1304. V. BREHON.

A kind of boil.

BREW, BREUKE, s. A BREVE, v. a. To


as mentioned in an instrument, A. 1304. V. BREHON.

British.

distinguished from the Scots and Picts.

tachiae, bertrescha, bresteschia, briteschia, baldreschae, de Gestis Philippi Aug. A. 1202. Ibid.

is expl.; Omnis suggestus ex asseribus; Wachter. It has

a common origin with BARTIZAN, q. v.

yeare, and na mair (quhither row Lawes, c. 39.

following statute:

to a landholder or superior, which occurs in old law-
deds. It is still used, Aberd. Sometimes it is called
Brew-tallow.

seems to signify a

And for the fourt

The word is used by R. Brunne, p. 95.

A. S.

L. B.

Hurditius.

Kennedy a beggar, because a bard; alluding to the circum-

keepar, of Margrete douhter born.

" Ane Browster quha brewes aill all the yeare, sail pay

VOL. I. 161

Malde's brother the war of Margrete doubt born.

"Brother, brothers."—Gl. Lancash.

Isl. and Sw. broder, brethren. The A. S. pl. is formed differently, gebrother.

BRETS, s. pl. The name given to the Welsh, or ancient Britons, in general; also, to those of Strat-clyde, as distinguished from the Scots and Picts.

Lord Hailes refers to "the law of the Scots and Brets," as mentioned in an instrument, A. 1304. V. BREHON.

A kind of boil.

BREW, BREUKE, s. A BREVE, v. a. To


as mentioned in an instrument, A. 1304. V. BREHON.

British.

distinguished from the Scots and Picts.

tachiae, bertrescha, bresteschia, briteschia, baldreschae, de Gestis Philippi Aug. A. 1202. Ibid.

is expl.; Omnis suggestus ex asseribus; Wachter. It has

a common origin with BARTIZAN, q. v.

yeare, and na mair (quhither row Lawes, c. 39.

following statute:

to a landholder or superior, which occurs in old law-
deds. It is still used, Aberd. Sometimes it is called
Brew-tallow.

seems to signify a
B R I

To BRIEN, BREIN, v. n. Perhaps, to roar; to bellow. S. To BRIERD, v. n. To germinate.

BRIG, BREG, BRYG, s. A bridge, S. A. Bor. Lancash. Corpspartryk rais, the keyis weile he knew, Leit breggis doun, and portiess that dree.

The brig was doun that the entre suld keipe. Wallace, i. 90. MS.

Scho helped him opon his hors ryg, And sone thai come until a brig.

Yevaun, Ritson's E. M. R. i. 77. A. S. breg, brigg, Su.G. brygga, Belg. brug. Wacther mentions briga as a Celtic word, which in composition signifies a bridge; as Catobriga, pons militaris; Samarobriga, the bridge of Samara. But, I suspect, he has mistaken the sense of briga. Ilure views brygga as a diminutive from bro, anc. bru, which has the same meaning.

BRIG on a hair, A very narrow bridge. S. To BRIG, v. a. To throw a bridge over; to bridge. S.

BRIGANCIE, s. Robbery; depredation; violence. S.

BRIGANER, s. A robber, S. B. See Sup.

"I did na care to stilp upo' myqueets, for fear o' the briganers."—Journal from London, p. 6.

This is evidently from brigand. V. Braymen.

BRIDGE, BRIGDIE, BRIGDE, BRIL, s. ' BRIK,

s. BRIKCASTENES, BRON, BRYGLIES, s. pl. Bearberries. V. Brawlins.

BRYLOCKS, s. pl. Apparently, the whortleberry. S.

BRIM, BRYM, BROME, adj. 1. Raging; swelling; applied to the sea.

"The yeir of God i. M. iiii. viiiyris, certaine mar-

to bring forth. S.

The breast, S.

BRISKET, BISKET, V. a.

This Skinner derives from A. S. bryn, incendium, and stone, q. lapis incendii seu incendiarius. Sw. draensten, id. from braen-na, to burn, and stem, a stone.

BRINN, BRYN, BRIN, BIRN, To burn.

BRING HAME, or HOME, To bring to the world; to bring forth. S.

BRINGLE-BRANGLE, s. A very confused bustle. S.

BRINK. To BRINK.

Ganhardin seighe that sight, And sore him gan adrede, To drink;

"To sic thou wilt me lede, To Beliagog me think."—Sir Tristrem, p. 170.

The only idea I can form concerning this phrase, is that it signifies inwardly, q. in pectore; Isl. Su.G. bring-a, pectus. Væenti ec at ythur skioti skelk i bringo; Augorur, metu pectora vestra saucia futura. Heims Kring. Tom. i. 566.

BRINKIT, part. pa.

As blacksmith brinkit was his paltatt For battning at the study.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 20, st. 7.

If this be not, as Lord Hailes conjectures, an error of some transcriber, for brikonit; it may signify bronzed, blackened with heat; allied to Su.G. brinna, to burn, braecka, to roast.

BRYRE, s. "Lye bryrie; equivalent to like daft." S.

BRISKET, BISKET, s. The breast, S. See Sup.

Down through the fair wi' kilted coats, White legs and briskets bare; Ned's glass had clean'd their face o' motts, An' sorted weel their hair.—Marison's Poems, p. 15. You crack weel o' your lasses there, Their glancin een and biscet bare.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 113.

This term has been generally derived from Fr. brisket, id. But it is probable, that we have the origin of the word in Isl. brisk, Sw. brisk, gristle, because this part is generally cartilaginous.

The words in E. denotes "the breast of an animal." It bears this sense also in S. and is sometimes corr. called briskin.

BRISMAK, s. The name given to Torsk, our Tusk, in Shetland. See Sup.
BRITURE, Houlate, iii. 8, is in Bannatyne MS. See Sup.

Alem. bruizi, fragilitas; Otrid.

BRISSEL-COCK, s. A turkey-cock. See Sup.

"There was of meats, wheatsbread, mainbread and gingerbread; with fleshes, beef, mutton, lamb, veal, venison, goose, grice, capon, coney, cran, swan, partridge, plover, duck, drake, brissel-cock and pawnies, black-cock and murfow, capercailles." Pitscottie, p. 146.

This perhaps denotes a turkey, because of its rough and bristly appearance; in the same manner as the Friesland hen is vulgarly called a burry hen, from burr, the rough head of a plant, or fr. bourru, hairy.

To BRILLSE, v. a. To broil, &c. V. BIRSE.

To BRIST, BRYST, s. To burst.

Solyus says, in Brittany

Sum stedells growys sa habowanydy
Of grys, that sum tym, [but] their fe
Fra'ith of mete refrenyht be
Thair fwe sall turne thame to peryle,
To rot, or byrst, or dey sum quhyle.

Wyntown, i. 13. 14.

Some as Turnus has him inclusit sene,
Ane glawand new light brisit from his ene.

Doug. Virgil, 304, 92.

Brest is also used, q. v. Isl. brest-a, Dan. brist-er, frangi, rumpi, cum frangre (cetire) dissipatu; Gl. Edd. It is thence said that all the words of this form and signification are from brist-a, frangere, to break. Perhaps, brysts-a, fervide aggredi, to come on with ardour, may have as good a claim.

BRISTOW, s. and adj. A designation given formerly to white crystals set in rings, &c. got at Bristol.

BRITH, s. A term left for explanation by Mr. Pinkerton. It seems to mean wrath or contention.

Schir Gawayne, graith ye that gait, for the gude rude;
Is nane sa bowsum ane berne,
Sone as Turnus has him inclusit sene,
To rot, or byrst, or dey sum quhyle.

Gawon and Gol. i. 10. i. e. to restrain rage.

Su.G. braade, anger; brigd, controversy; brigd-a, to litigate; bry-a, to agitate.

BRITHER, s. Common pronunciation of brother. S. To BRITHER, v. a. To match; to find an equal to. S. To BRITHER DOWN, v. a. To accompany in being swallowed; to go down in brotherhood.

S. To BRYTTYN, BRYTEN, BRYTN, v. a. 1. To break down, in whatever way.

Brytynit doune braid wod maid bewis full hair.

Gawon and Gol. ii. 13.

It might signify, "Broad wood broken down made boughs." &c. But braid wod is probably an error for brayne wod. V. BIR, v.

2. To kill; applied both to man and beast.

--- Ye hai our oxin retl and slane,
Brytynit our sterhks, and young beasts mony ane.

Doug. Virgil, 76, 5.

--- Fell corpis thare was brytyn doun,
Be Turnus wappinis and his dactis fell.—Ibid. 296, 1. Rudd. not only renders it to kill, but "to sacrifice;" while he overlooks the primary sense. I have not observed that it is ever used as properly denoting sacrifice. As it primarily signifies to break down, it is transferred to the act of killing. For as a tree is said to be felled, when broken down by the axe, because deprived of vegetable life; it is only an extension of the same idea to apply it to the destruction of animal life. It is also written berynt. V. Beintnt.

A. S. bryt-an, Su.G. bryt-a, Isl. briat-a, frangere.

To BRITTLIE, BRATTLIE, s. To render friable.

S. BRITTLE-BRATTLE, s. Hurried motion with a clattering noise.

S. BRITURE, Houlate, iii.S, is in Bannatyne MS. brit ure, and Ena is Eua. The passage should be printed, 163.

BRITURE, Houlate, iii. 8, is in Bannatyne MS. See Sup.

Alem. bruizi, fragilitas; Otrid.

BRISSEL-COCK, s. A turkey-cock. See Sup.

"There was of meats, wheatsbread, mainbread and gingerbread; with fleshes, beef, mutton, lamb, veal, venison, goose, grice, capon, coney, cran, swan, partridge, plover, duck, drake, brissel-cock and pawnies, black-cock and murfow, capercailles." Pitscottie, p. 146.

This perhaps denotes a turkey, because of its rough and bristly appearance; in the same manner as the Friesland hen is vulgarly called a burry hen, from burr, the rough head of a plant, or fr. bourru, hairy.

To BRILLSE, v. a. To broil, &c. V. BIRSE.

To BRIST, BRYST, s. To burst.

Solyus says, in Brittany

Sum stedells growys sa habowanydy
Of grys, that sum tym, [but] their fe
Fra'ith of mete refrenyht be
Thair fwe sall turne thame to peryle,
To rot, or byrst, or dey sum quhyle.

Wyntown, i. 13. 14.

Some as Turnus has him inclusit sene,
Ane glawand new light brisit from his ene.

Doug. Virgil, 304, 92.

Brest is also used, q. v. Isl. brest-a, Dan. brist-er, frangi, rumpi, cum frangre (cetire) dissipatu; Gl. Edd. It is thence said that all the words of this form and signification are from brist-a, frangere, to break. Perhaps, brysts-a, fervide aggredi, to come on with ardour, may have as good a claim.

BRISTOW, s. and adj. A designation given formerly to white crystals set in rings, &c. got at Bristol.

BRITH, s. A term left for explanation by Mr. Pinkerton. It seems to mean wrath or contention.

Schir Gawayne, graith ye that gait, for the gude rude;
Is nane sa bowsum ane berne,
Sone as Turnus has him inclusit sene,
To rot, or byrst, or dey sum quhyle.

Gawon and Gol. i. 10. i. e. to restrain rage.

Su.G. braade, anger; brigd, controversy; brigd-a, to litigate; bry-a, to agitate.

BRITHER, s. Common pronunciation of brother. S. To BRITHER, v. a. To match; to find an equal to. S. To BRITHER DOWN, v. a. To accompany in being swallowed; to go down in brotherhood.

S. To BRYTTYN, BRYTEN, BRYTN, v. a. 1. To break down, in whatever way.

Brytynit doune braid wod maid bewis full hair.

Gawon and Gol. ii. 13.

It might signify, "Broad wood broken down made boughs." &c. But braid wod is probably an error for brayne wod. V. BIR, v.

2. To kill; applied both to man and beast.

--- Ye hai our oxin retl and slane,
Brytynit our sterhks, and young beasts mony ane.

Doug. Virgil, 76, 5.

--- Fell corpis thare was brytyn doun,
Be Turnus wappinis and his dactis fell.—Ibid. 296, 1. Rudd. not only renders it to kill, but "to sacrifice;" while he overlooks the primary sense. I have not observed that it is ever used as properly denoting sacrifice. As it primarily signifies to break down, it is transferred to the act of killing. For as a tree is said to be felled, when broken down by the axe, because deprived of vegetable life; it is only an extension of the same idea to apply it to the destruction of animal life. It is also written berynt. V. Beintnt.

A. S. bryt-an, Su.G. bryt-a, Isl. briat-a, frangere.

To BRITTLIE, BRATTLIE, s. To render friable.

S. BRITTLE-BRATTLE, s. Hurried motion with a clattering noise.

S. BRITURE, Houlate, iii.S, is in Bannatyne MS. brit ure, and Ena is Eua. The passage should be printed, 163.
BRÖD

2. A fibula; a clasp; a breast-pin, S.

Large broches of silver, of a circular form, and often nicely embossed, are worn by the better sort of Highlanders, for fastening their plaid before.

M'Dougal of Lorn had nearly made him [K. Robert Bruce] prisoner. It is said that the silver broch which fastened his plaid was left on the field, and is in the possession of a descendent of M'Dougal's. Muses Threnodie, Note, p. 58.

This word occurs in R. Glouc. p. 489.

Vor broches, & rings, & yнимmes al so; and the cals of the sewed me soide ther to.

i. e. For paying the ransom of Richard I., broches, rings, gems, and even the chalice of the altar, were sold.

Hearn has not rightly understood the term. For he renders it, "very fine and beautiful pyramids of gold," Gl. The word is used by Chaucer.

And take a broche (and that was little need)

That Troilus' was, she gave to Diomede.

Troilus and Cressida.

Tyrwhitt says that this "seems to have signified originally the tongue of a buckle or clasp, and from thence the buckle or clasp itself." Here he apparently refers to Fr. broche, a spit, as the origin.

But Isl. brate signifies fibula, Su. G. brooco, from Isl. brosua, to fasten together. Teut. brook, brooke, brocke, buula, torques, moule; which Kilian derives from brock-en, brook-en, pandare, incurvare. Gael. broiseide, a clasp; broiseid, a brooch, Shaw. It seems doubtful, however, whether these words may not have been introduced into the Gael from some Goth. dialect; as both appear to be unknown to the Ir. Neither Llud nor Obrion mentions them. Llud, indeed, when giving the different terms signifying fibula, inserts in a parenthesis (Scot. brast.) He seems to mean the Scottish dialect of the Irish, or what is commonly called Gaelic.

To BROCHE, Broach, v. a.

To rough-hew stones; to indent the surface of stones with a chisel.

BRÖCHIT, part. pa.

Stitched; sewed.

BRÖCHLE, a. Lazy, indolent; s. A lazy brochle, an inactive boy.

BRÖCHT, s.

The act of puiking.

To BROCK.

BRÖCKED, Broakit, adj.

Variegated; having a mixture of black and white; S. A cow is said to be brockit, that has black spots or streaks, mingled with white, in her face, S. B. See Sup.


V. BRANDED.

This seems the meaning of the term, as applied to oats, S.B.

"Some brooked, but little, if any, small oats are now raised." P. Rathen, Aberd. Statist. Acc. vi. 17.

Su. G. brookig, brokis, party-coloured; Ir. broach, speckled; Gael. brooche, speckled in the face, Shaw.

The Brue o' the Bruckit Ewes. Mutton broth.

S.

BRÖCKLE, adj.

Brittle. V. BROOKYLL.

BRÖD, s.

1. A board, any flat piece of wood, a lid; s. A. Bor. breid, a shelf or board, Ray. See Sup.

2. The plate or vessel for receiving alms in churches.

Su. I. brod, A. S. brodt, bred, id. According to Junius, E. board is, by metathesis, from broad, latus.

To BROD, v. a.

1. To prick; to job; to spur; S.

Wyth inne wrath we ar boun,

And passand by the plewis, for gadwandis Broddis the oxin with spireis in our hands.


"I may be comparit to the dul asse in sa far as I am compellit to bairn ane importabl bydying, for I am dung and

broddit to gar me do & to thole the thing that is abuif my poore." Compl. S. p. 190.

It is used, rather in a neut. sense, in a beautiful address to the Nightingale, extracted from Montgomerie's MS. Poems.

Yit thought thou seis not, sillie saikles thing!

The peircing pykis brod at thy bony breist.

Even so am I by pleusyr lykwys prest,

In gretist d quoted hqur I most deleyte.

Chron. S. P. ii. 495.

It occurs in Sir Caulein, a tale most probably of the North country.

Upon Eldrie hill there groweth a thorne,

Upon the mores brodinge.—Percy's Reliques, i. 35.

"Frickling" Gl.

2. To pierce, so as to produce an emission of air. See S.

His words they brodit like a wumil,

Fae ear to ear.—Ferguson's Poems, ii. 82.

3. To incite; to stimulate; applied to the mind.

How oft rehearsed Austyne, chief of clerks,

In his grate volume Of the ciet of God,

Hundredth versis of Virgil, quhilhik is markis Agans Romanis, to vertew thame to brod.

Doug. Virgil, 159, 22.

This Rudd. derives from A. S. brod, punctus. But it is more immediately applied to Su. G. brodd, id. cuspis, aculeus; Isl. brodd, the point of an arrow; sometimes the arrow itself, a javelin, any pointed piece of iron or steel; bridgld-9, pungeur; bridd, cuspidum acuo, et apto, G. Andr. p. 37, broddgeir, pointed arms, Vermel. Ir. brod, pricked or pointed; Ir. Gael. brod-am, to spur, to stimulate; Arm. brôd, Ir. brod, a goad-prick, a sting.

BRÖD, BRÖDE, s.

1. A sharp-pointed instrument; as the goad used to drive oxen forward; S.

Bot gyve a man wald in thame thyst

A scharpe brode, or than wald styke

In-to thai sergis a scharpe

Quhare the ayre mycht hawe entre;

Swa slokynyd mycht thai lychtis be.


Hence the S. Prov. " Fling at the brod was ne'er a good ox." Kelly, p. 107.

He properly explains it, "good." In this sense the term is still used by old people.

In the same sense it is said; " He was never a good aver, that flung at the brod." S. Prov. " Spoken of them who spurn at reproof, or correction, whom Solomon calls brutish;"

Kelly, p. 168.

Also; "It is hard to sing at the brod, or kick at the prick;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 21.

The sense seems to require fling, instead of sing.

2. A stroke with any sharp-pointed instrument, S.

"Ane ox that repugnis the brod of his hird, he getis doubill broddis, & he that misprisis the correctione of his preceptor, his correctione is changit in rigorus punitione;"

Compl. S. p. 43.

3. An incitement; instigation.

In this sense it is applied to the Cumaean Sibyl.

—On sic wyse Apollo hir refrenis,

Bridellis hir sprete, and as him lest constrenis,

From hyr hart his feirs withdrawyng.

—Dougl. Virgil, 166, 22.

Stimulus, Virg.

"I am scho that slew kyng Fergus with my cursit handis broddis


Amarissimis stimula, Boeth. V. the v.

BRÖDDIT STAFF, "a staff with a sharp point at the extremity,"

Gl. Sibb. Also called a pipe-staff, S. This is the same with broggiit-staff. V. BROG.

BRÖD, s.

Brood; breed.

S.

BRÖD-HEN, s.

A hen that hatches a brood of chickens.
BROE, s. A.job with a sharp instrument; to pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument; S. See Sup.

Hence broggit staff, which is mentioned as a substitute for an axe, in the enumeration of the different pieces of armour with which yeomen should be provided.

"The yeoman, that is na archear, na can not draw a bow, sail haue a gude sour hat for his heid, and a doublet of fience, with sword and buckler, and a gude axe, or els a broggit staff." Acts Jan. i. 1429. c. 135. edit. 1566.

He stert till ane broggit staff, Wincheand as he war woode.

Flebis to the Play, st. 13.

The term prog-staff is now used in the same sense, q. v. The provincial E. phrase, to brog, seems to have the same origin. "There are two ways of fishing for eels, call’d brogging,—one with a long pole, line, and plummet; the other by putting the hook and worm on a small stick, and thrusting it into holes where the eels lye;" Gl. Lancash.

BROG, s. 1. A pointed instrument; such as an awl; a brad-awl; S.

2. A job with such an instrument, S.

BROG, BROGUE, s. A coarse and light kind of shoe, made of horse-leather, much used by the Highlanders, and by those who go to shoot in the hills, S. See Sup.

"There were also found upwards of ten thousand old brogues, made of leather with the hair on." Dalrymple's Ann. ii. 293.

From the description, these were what more properly called rough rattans.

Ir. Gael. brog, a shoe.

BROG, BROG and HAMMER, or HAMMEL.  Surety; legal surety; proof of rightful possession. S.

To BROGLÉ, BROGGE, v. a. To prick. V. BROG. S.

To BROGGE, v. a. To patch; to vamp. S.

Broogle, s. An ineffectual attempt to strike a pointed instrument into a particular place. S.

Broogler, s. A bad tradesman; a bungler. S. BROGUER, s. "A hum, a trick," S.

Ye cam to Paradise incog, And played on man a cursed brogge (Black be your la!)—Burns, iii. 74.

Isl. brod, astus, stratagetama, Yerel. bridg; id.

BROG-WORT, BROUG-WORT, s. A species of mead. V. BRAGWORT. S.

BROICHE.

Speaking of Arthur, Barbour says;

"Bot yeit, for all his gret valour,

Modreyt his styssir son him siew,

And gud men als ma then inew,

Throw tresoune, and throw wikkittes.

The Broiche bers thairoff witnes.—The Bruce, i. 560.

It is certainly Broiche in MS., the c and t being written in the same manner. Barbour refers, either to Wace's Le Brut; or more probably to the poem written by himself, under the name of The Brute, or Brogy, containing the history of the fabulous Brutus, the pretended father of the Britons. This work Wyntoun mentions in different parts of his Cron. V. Mr. Pinkerton's Pref. to The Bruce, pp. xix. xx.

BROIG, adj. Perhaps from Briggs in Flanders. Broig Satin. V. BAIKIN.

To BROIGH, v. a. To be in a fume of heat; to be in a state of violent perspiration, and panting; Lanerks.

V. Broche, from which it is probably corr.

Broich, Broigh, (gutt.) s. Fume. A broich of heat; a violent heat; a state of complete perspiration. S.

To BROIK, BROUK, v. a. To possess; to enjoy. S.

To BROILYIE, v. a. Applied to what is first parboiled and then roasted on the brander or gridiron. S.

BROILLERY, s. A state of contention.

"His motion, belike hath not beene immodestly moved, or too vehemently pressed, that he gave it soone over, farre from their purpose, and have cast themselves, their country, and all, into confused broillerie, and into forraine hands and power." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 92.

Fr. broullerie, confusion. V. BRULYIE.

BROIZLE, v. a. To press; to crush to atoms. S.

BROK, BROCK, BROKS, s. Fragments of any kind, especially of meat; trash; refuse; S.
BRO

— The kaill ar soddin,
And als the laverok is fust and loddin;
When ye haif done tak hamme the brok.

*Bonnyde Poems, p. 160, st. 10.

"I neither got stock nor brock," i.e. offals, S. Prov., neither money nor meat.
Kelly, p. 211.

Moes, G. ga-broku, Alem. brukå, id. Hence also Germ. brocke, a fragment.

To Brok, Brock, v. a. To cut, crumble, or fritter any thing into shreds or small parcels, S.

Apparently formed as a frequentative from break; if not immediately from the s.

BROK, s. Use. V. BRUIK, BROKAR, s. A adj.

BROKEN-WINDED, adj. Short-winded; asthmatic.

*BROKEN, part. pa. Individuals under sentence of outlawry, or who lived as vagabonds and public pre­dators, or were separated from their clans in consequence of crimes, were called Broken men.

BROKEN-WINED, adj. Short-winded; asthmatic.

BROKLYL, adj. Brittle. V. BRUKYL.

BROKIN STORIT. The stores broken in upon, of a ship.

BROKITTIS, s. pl. The bustuous bukkis rakis furth on raw,
Bayth the 

BROKITTIS, s. pl. Branches; boughs.

BRONGIE, s. A name given to the Cormorant. S.
To BRONSE, v. n. To overheat one's self in a warm sun, or by sitting too near a strong fire, S.

BRONT, part. pa. Burnt; S. brun.

Ane coif there is, and hirnes fede thar be,
Like ty! Ethna holkit in the mont,
By the Ciclopis furnes wore or bront.


BRONYS, BROUNYS, BROWNIS, s. Branches; boughs.

BUCKS, s. A quilted cloth or covering, used to

Brooke, or broth on meal, which is stirred in while the liquid is

Bound wyth the syouns, or the twistis sie

By the Ciclopis furnes wore or bront.

Sum of Eneas feris besely

Flita to plet thaym presissis by and by,
And of small wikkeris for to build vp ane bere,
Of sowpill wandis, and of brounyis sere,
Bound wyth the syouns, or the twistis sle

Of small rammel, and stobbis of akin tre.

*BLYS of the olyue twistis.—Ibid. 402, 5.

Brounys, Palace of Honour, Pro|. st. 9.
This is from the same origin with the last word.

BROUNYS, BROUNYS, BROUNYS, s. Branches; boughs.

BROOST, BROOST, s. A bdaw; a pimp.

Of brokaris and sic haudry how suld I write?
Of quhal the fyth styneketh in Goddis neis.

Lawes, F. 24.

He
Thorgh the waast of the body, and wounded him ille.

Moes. G.

"I neither got stock nor brock," i.e. offals, S. Prov., neither money nor meat. Kelly, p. 211.

apparently formed as a frequentative from break; if not immediately from the s.

Thogh the waast of the body, and wounded him

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., ii. 19.

This word certainly signifies, pierced; and is probably an error for brooked, from Fr. brocker.

BRONDYN, part. pa. Branched.

The birth that the ground hure was brondyn in bredis.

Houlate, i. 3.

This word is evidently from Fr. brodeis, green boughs or branches.

BRONYS, BROUNYS, BROWNIS, s. pl. Branches; boughs.
To BROTHE, v. a. To plait straw-ropes round a stack of corn, S. B.; synon. Broth, q. v. Isl. bros-a, to fasten.

BROTHE, s. "A great brothe of sweat," a vulgar phrase used to denote a violent perspiration, S.

The word seems synon. with foam, and may be radically the same with froth; or allied to Isl. braed, braede, liquefacio, colloquio item liquidis, quasi laetamine inductus tego. G. Andr. p. 33.

To BROTHE, v. n. To be in a state of profuse perspiration, S.

The callour wine in cave is sought, Mens brothing breastis to cule; The water cald and cler is brought, And sallets steipit in ule.


BROTEKINS, BROTKINS, s. pl. Buskins; a kind of half-boots.

Ser. Tell me quhairfoir ane sowtar ye are namit. Scot. Of that surname I need noct be ashamed, For I can mak schone, brotekins and buittis. Pitscotte, p. 111.

To BROTHER, v. a. To admit to the privileges of brotherhood in any corporation or society. V. BRITHER. S.

BROTHER-BAIRN, s. The child of an uncle; a cousin.

BROUAGE Salt. Salt made at Brouage in France. S.

BROUDSTER, s. Embroiderer.

"Some were gunners,wrights, carvers, painters, masons, smiths, harness-makers, tapesters, broudsters, taylors." Pitscotte, p. 153.

Fr. brodequin, Teut. brooken, brosen, Ital. borzachino, Hisp. belsoquin, a buskin.

To BROTHER, v. n. To face; to browbeat. See Sup.

"There came a man clad in a blue gown, in at the kirk door, and belted about him in a roll of linen cloth; a pair of brodequins on his feet, to the great of his legs, with all other hose and clothes conform thereto; but he had nothing on his head, but syde red yellow hair behind, and on his haultis, which wan down to the shoulders; but his forehead was bald and bare," Pitscotte, p. 111.

Fr. brodequin, Teut. brooken, brosen, Ital. borzachino, Hisp. belsoquin, a buskin.

BROUKIT, BROOKED, BRUCKIT, adj. The face is said to be brookit, when it has spots or streaks of dirt on it, when it is partly clean and partly foul, S. A sheep, that is streaked or speckled in the face, is designed in the same manner. See Sup.

"The Bonnie Brucket Laistie, certainly deserves better verses, and I hope you will match her."—V. Burns, iv. 85.

Dan. broged, variegated, speckled, grisled.

BROW, s. Nae brow, no favourable opinion. "An ill brow," an opinion preconceived to the disadvantage of any person or thing; S. See Sup.

"I hae nae brow o' John: He was wi' the Queen when she was brought prisoner frae Carberry."—Mary Stewart, Hist. Drama, p. 46.

It seems quite uncertain, whether this phrase has any relation to brow, the forehead, as signifying that one has received an unfavourable impression at first sight; or to brew, coquer, which, as may be seen in Browst, is used in a metaphor. scote, sette.

To BROW, v. a. To face; to browbeat. S.

BROW, s. A rising ground. S.

BROWCALDRONE, s. A vessel for brewing. S.

BROWDEN'D, part. pa. Arrayed; decked. S.

BROWDIN, BROWDEN, part. pa. Fond; warmly attached; eagerly desirous; having a strong propensity; S. It often implies the idea of folly in the attachment, or in the degree of it. It is now generally con-
nected with the prep. on; although anciently with of. See Sup.

As scho deltyis into the low, Sae was I browdin of my bow, Als ignorant as scho.—Cherrie and Slae, st. 13.

— Tali prorsus ratione vel arcus Uror amore mei. Lat. Vers.

"We are fools to be browden and fond of a pawn in the loof of our hand: living on trust by faith may well content us."—Rutherford's Letters, P. I. Ep. 20.

Poetic dealers were but scarce, Less browden still on cash than verse.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 331.

He's o'er sair browden't on the lass I'm sear, For any thing but her to work a cure.

Shairer's Poems, p. 80.

"To browden on a thing, to be fond of it. North." Gl. Grose.

Rudd, thinks that it may be from brood, because all creatures are fond of their young. It has also been viewed, but without reason, as allied to the v. Brod, to trick forward.

Gl. Sibb. The first seems by far the most natural conjecture of the two. It may be formed from Belg. broed-en, to brood, to hatch.

BROWDYN, part. pa. Embroidered. See Sup.

Hys body oure wes clad all hale In honest Kyngis aparale,— Beltayd wyth his swerd asua. Scepter, ryng, and sandalys Browdyn welle on Kyngis wys.—Wynton, vi. 8. 446.

Chaucer, browed, C. B. brod-ia, and Fr. broder, to embroider, are mentioned in Gl. Wynt. But this word is probably allied to Isl. brydd-a, pungere, brodd, aculeus; embroidered work being made with the needle. V. Burke.

BROWDINSTAR, s. An embroideryer. S.

BROWDINSTERSCHIP, s. The profession of an embroiderer. S.


His body was with blude all browdyne.—Chr. Kirk, st. 18.

This may be nothing more than a ludicrous use of the word as signifying embroidered. Sibb. however, deduces it, as expl. above, from Teut. brodde, sordes.

BROWDYNE, part. pa. Displayed; unfurled.

Thai saw sa fele browdyne baneries, Standaris, and pennownys, and speris;— That the mast ost, and the stoutest— Suld be abaysit for to se Their faysis in to sic quantitie.—Barbour, xi. 464. MS.

A. S. browed-on, to dulate, to expand.

BROWN, part. pa. Brewed. S.

BROWIS, s. pl. Exp. "brats." S.

*BROWN. The broth-pot is said to play brown, or to boil brown, when the soup is rich with animal juice. S.

BROWNIE, s. A spirit, till of late years supposed to haunt some old houses, those especially attached to farms. Instead of doing any injury, he was believed to be very useful to the family, particularly to the servants, if they treated him well; for whom, while they took their necessary refreshment in sleep, he was wont to do many pieces of drudgery; S.

All is bot gaistis, and elrische fantasyis, They took their necessary refreshment in sleep, he was believed to be very useful to the family, particularly to the servants, if they treated him well; for whom, while they took their necessary refreshment in sleep, he was wont to do many pieces of drudgery; S.

Shairer's Poems, i. 266, 267.
“Browny-Brownie,” according to Lord Hailes, seems to be the English Robin Goodfellow, known in Scotland by the name of Brownie. In Lord Hyndford’s (i.e. Bannatyne) MS. p. 104, among other spirits there occurs, Browny als that can play low.

Behind the cauld clath with mony now.

Bannatyne Poems, H. p. 236.

My friend Mr. Scott differs from this learned writer. He views Brownie as having quite a different character from “the Esprit Follet of the French,” whom he considers as the same with our Bogle or Goblin, and Puck, or Robin Goodfellow. “The Brownie,” he says, “was meagre, shaggy, and wild in his appearance.—In the daytime he lurked in remote recesses of the old houses which he delighted to haunt; and, in the night, sedulously employed himself in discharging any laborious task which he thought might be acceptable to the family, to whose service he had devoted himself.—Although, like Milton’s lubbar fiend, he loves to stretch himself by the fire, (he) does not drudge from the hope of recompense. On the contrary, so delicate is his attachment, that the offer of reward, but particularly of food, infallibly occasions his disappearance for ever.” For a more particular account of the popular superstitions which formerly prevailed on this subject, V. Minstrelsy, Border, Intro. c-civ, clxvii.

The same name is given to this sprite in the Shetland Isles. But it is singular that, in one point, the character of Brownie is diametrically opposite there. He has all the covetousness of the most interested hirling.

“Not above 40 or 50 years ago, almost every family had a Browny or evil spirit so called, which served them, to whom they gave a sacrifice for his service; as when they churned their milk, they took a part thereof, and sprinkled every corner of the house with it for Brownie’s use; likewise, when they brewed, they had a stone which they called Brownie’s Stone, wherein there was a little hole, into which they poured some wort for a sacrifice to Brownie.—They also had stacks of corn, which they called Brownie’s Stacks, which, though they were not bound with straw-ropes, or any way fenced, as other stacks used to be, yet the greatest storm of wind was not able to blow any straw off them.” Brand’s Descr. Zetland, pp. 112, 113.

The same writer mentions some curious facts, and gives his authority for them. But he offers no conjecture as to the reason of the change of disposition, that the insular situation of Brownie seems to have produced.

The same writer mentions some curious facts, and gives his authority for them. But he offers no conjecture as to the reason of the change of disposition, that the insular situation of Brownie seems to have produced.

2. Used metaphor. To denote the consequence of any one’s conduct, especially in a bad sense. This is often called “an ill browst.” S.

“Stay, and drink of your browst,” S. Prov. “Take a share of the mischief that you have occasioned,” Kelly, p. 289.

But gae your wa’s, Bessie, tak on ye, And see wha’U tak care o’ ye now; E’en gae w’ the Bogle, my bonnie— It’s a browst your ain daffery did brew. Jamieson’s Popular Ball. i. 299.

It may be observed, that Isl. brugg-a raed is used in the same metaphor. sense with browst, invenire calamia consilia; bragg-a suik, struere insidias, G. Andr. p. 37. Belg. Jets quauds browsen, to brew mischief, to devise evil.

Browter, Browstare, &c. A brewer, S.

The hynde a crawt for the corn; The browstare the bere schorne, The feist the filder to morn.

Counts ful yore.—Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 17.

“Gif ane Baxter or ane Browster is unlawed for bread, or aill, na man sould meddle, or intrimit therewith, but onely the Provest of the towne.”—Burrow Lawes, c. 21.

The n. is A. S. bruotan, coquerere cervisiam, to brew, Sommer; Teut. brown-un, i. d.; Isl. eg bruugg-a, decoquere cervisias. All that Rudd. observes is, “q. browster.” But the reason of the termination is worthy of investigation. Wachter has justly remarked, that, in the ancient Saxo, the termination ster, affixed to a s. masculine, makes it feminine; as from ther, servus, is formed therestre, serva. In A. S. we do not meet with any word allied to Browster. But we have boccestre, which properly signifies pistoris, “a woman-baker,” Somn.

The term is not thus restricted in S. But as used in our old Acts, it indicates that this was the original meaning; that brewing, at least, was more generally the province of women than of men; and also that all who brewed were venders of ale.

“All women quha brewes all to be sauld, saul brew conforme to the vs and customdes of the burgh all the yeare. And ilk Browster saill put forth ane signe of her alli, without her house, be the window, or be the dure, that it may who has mentioned this name; although Du Cange quotes Cantipratanus, as giving some further account of the Neg- tal. This solitary testimony is therefore extremely doubt- ful; as there seems to be no vestige of the designation in E. Besides the transition from Portuni to Brownie is not natural; and if it ever had been made, the latter name must have been better known in E. than in S.

Rudd. seems to think that these sprites were called Brow- nies, from their supposed “swarthy or tawny colour; as those who move in a higher sphere, are called Fairies from their fairness.” Before observing what Rudd. had advanced on this article, the same idea had occurred to me, as having a considerable degree of probability, from analogy. For in the Edda, two kinds of Elves are mentioned, which seem nearly to correspond to our Brownies and Fairies. These are called Swartalfar, and Liosalfar, i. e. swarthy or black elves, and white elves; so that one might suppose that the popular belief concerning these genii had been directly import- ed from Scandinavia.

Brownie-bae, &c. A designation given to Brownie. S.

Brownie’s-stone. An altar dedicated to Brownie. S.

Brown Jennet or Janet, S. A cant phrase for a knapsack; also for a musket.

Brown Man of the Moors. A droich, dwarf, or subterranean elf.

Browst, Browest, S. As much malt liquor as is brewed at a time, S.

“For the fourt browest, he (the Browster) sall gie the dewtie of ane halfe yeare, and na mair.” Burrow Lawes, c. 39.
be sene as common to all men; quhilk gif she does not, she sill pay ane vnal of foure pennies." Burrow Lawes, e. 69, s. 1, 6.

"Of Browsters. It is statute, that na woman sel the gallon of all fra Pasch vntil Michaelmas, dearer nor twa pennies; and fra Michaelmas vntil Pasch, dearer nor ane penny." Stat. Glid. c. 26.

There could be no other reason for restricting the statute to women, than that, when it was enacted, it was quite unusual for men, either to brew, or to sell ale.

From A. S. boccestre, we may infer that the term was formed before baking became a trade, while it was in every family part of the work appropriated to women. The same may be conjectured as to Browster. Some words with this termination having been commonly used, after the reason of it ceased to be known, others, denoting particular trades, might be formed in a similar manner; as maltman, weirster, a weaver, &c. For there is no evidence, as far as I recollect, that our female ancestors, like the Grecian ladies, devoted their attention to the loom; although, in some parts of S., women are thus employed in our time. E. spinster, is one instance of the A. S. female termination being retained by our southern neighbours.

BROWSTER-WIFE. A female ale-seller, especially in markets.

To BRUB, v. a. To check; to restrain; to keep under; to oppress; to break one's spirit by severity; S. B.; allied perhaps to A. Bor. brob, to prick with a bodkin.

Gl. Grose.

BRUche, s. V. Broche.

BRUckIT, adj. V. Brocked.

BRUckLE, adj. Brittle. V. Brukyl.

BRUCKLE, adv. In a brittle state or manner. S.

BRUDERIT, part. pa. Fraternized. S.

BRUDERMAIST, adj. Most affectionate; literally, most brotherly.

Do well to James your wardlaipair; Qhuals faithful brudermaist freind I am.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 92.

BRUE, s. V. Bree.

To BRUFFLE, v. n. To bruffle and sweat; to moll and toil; to be turmoiled and overheated.

S.

BRUGH, BROgh, BROGH, BROUGH, BURGH, s. 1. An encampment of a circular form, S. B.

About a mile eastward from Forfar, there is a large circular camp, called The Brogh. According to the tradition of the country, it is of Pictish origin. Here, it is said, the army of Ferat or Feredith, king of the Picts, lay, before the battle of Restenneth, fought in its immediate vicinity, which may be conjectured as to the Pictish. It was between four and five feet in length, formed of five flat stones, with one as a cover. If I recollect right, some of the bones were visible, when the grave was opened; but fell to dust when exposed to the air.

It may seem unfavourable to the idea of his being interred here, that, according to Boece, Feredith was buried in the field at Forfar appropriated to Christian burial. Feredithi funus ut regio more conderetur in agro Forfair Christianorum sepulturae auro curavit Alpinus. Hist. F. cc. But, although the present church-yard is distant from Feridan-fields about half a furlong, the latter might in that early period be the place of interment for any who died in the castle; especially as it does not appear that there was any place of worship, on the site of the present church-yard, before the reign of Malcolm Canmore.

Vol. I. 169

In Lothian, encampments of the circular form are called Ring-forts, from A. S. bring, orbit, circulus.

2. This name is also given to the stronger sort of houses in which the Picts are said to have resided.

Brand, speaking of what are otherwise called Picts, or Pitchens, both in Orkney and Shetland, says; "These houses are also called Burghs, which in the Old Teutonic or Saxon language, signifies a town having a wall or some kind of an enclosure about it." Deser. Orkney, pp. 57, 58.

"We viewed the Pechts Brough, or little circular fort, which has given name to the place. It is nearly of the same dimensions and construction with the many other broughs or Pechts-forts in Shetland. Those broughs seem to have been calculated to communicate by signals with each other, the site of one being uniformly seen from that of some other. Neill's Tour, p. 80.

It deserves attention, that the camp near Forfar, mentioned above, is known by no other name than that of the Brugh; because of the similarity of designation between the Picts Houses, and what seems unquestionably to have been a Pictish camp. A little eastward from this camp, I have often marked the foundations of a circular building, in its dimensions resembling those generally called Picts Houses.

There are also the remains of a circular building or fort on the top of the hill of Piccandlie, about a mile eastward.

V. SHEALL.

3. A borough. "A royal brugh;" "A brugh of barony," as distinguished from the other, S. B. V. Burch. See S.

4. A hazy circle round the disk of the sun or moon, generally considered as a presage of a change of weather, is called a brugh, or brugh, S. See Sup.

The term occurs in a passage in the Statist. Acc., where a Gr. etymon of it is given.

"Some words are of Greek origin. *Hen is βους, a hill; broch (about the moon) is βρόχος, a chain about the neck; brose is βρόξις, meat." P. Bendotby, Perths. xix. 361, 362.

5. The name given to two circles which are drawn round the tee, on the ice appropriated for curling. Hence, Brugher, Brucher, s. A stone which comes within these circles.

A. S. beorg, born, munimentum, aeger, arx, "a rampire, a place of defence and succour," Sonnen; burg, castellum, Lye; Alemen. brukus, castrum, Schilter. The name seems to have been transferred to the ring around one of the heavenly bodies, because of its circular form, or from its resemblance to the encampments thus denominated. The origin is probably found in Moes. G. baers, mors.

BRUG SATINE. Satin made at Bruges.

S.

To BRUGLE, v. n. To be in a state of quick motion, and oppressed with heat. He's bruglen up the brae. S.

BRUGHTINS, s. pl. A shepherd's dish at the Lammas feast. See Sup.

BRUHT-CAKE, BRUHTING, s. Green cheese-parings or curd, kneaded with butter or suet, and broiled in the frying-pan.

S.

BRUCK, BRUK, s. A kind of boil. S. See Sup.

—Cald, canker, feister or feveris, Brukis, byliss, blobbis and blisteris.

6. Weak; delicate; sickly; S. B.

5. Inconstant, as including the idea of deceit.

4. Fickle; inconstant; unsettled, as applied to the weather.

2. Metaph. used in relation to the unsettled state of political matters, or of one's personal concerns when in disorder. See Sup. "Also we suffered ourselves to be persuaded to espiew that rupture at that time, when it was so dangerous for their bruchle state." Baillie's Lett. ii. 5.

3. It seems to signify soft, pliable, as applied to the mind.

And for the Devilis war nocht wroucht
Of brukyl kind, yle wald nocht
Wyth rewhth of har for-thynk youre syn.

Wyntown, v. 12. 1311.

4. Fickle; inconstant; unsettled, as applied to the weather.

Als Pawfon als was haldyn at suspicioun,
For he was haldyn of brokyl complexioun.

Wallace, v. 115. MS.

5. Inconstant, as including the idea of deceit.

But bot there maye be of so brukyl sort,
That feynis treuth in lufe for a quhile,
And setten all thaire wittis and disport,
The seli innocent woman to be begye;
And so to wynne thaire lustis with a wile.

King's Quair, iv. 11.

6. Weak; delicate; sickly; S. B.

Teut. brokel, frangliss, from brok-en, frangere; Sw. brackelich, id. Germ. brccklich, crumbling. The last sense might seem directly to correspond to A. S. brccl, peper. But I suspect that it is only an oblique use of the word as primarily signifying brittle; especially as A. S. brccl seems to denote positive disease, from broc, acritudo, whereas bruckle, brockle, as used S., only denotes an aptness to be easily affected, or an inflamed state of the constitution.

BRU

BRUKLINESE, BRUKLINESS, s. 1. Brittleness, S.

2. Apparently, incoherence, or perhaps weakness; used metaph. in general. 3. Moral inability. See Sup.

Go litill tretise, nakit of eloquence,—
And pray the reder to have pacience
Of thy defaute, and to supporten it,
Of his gudeness thy bruklinese to knytt.

King's Quair, vii. 22.

BRUKIT, adj. Having streaks of dirt. V. BROUKIT.

BRULYIE, BRULYEMENT, s. 1. A brawl, broil, fray, or quarrel, S.

For drinking, and dancing; and brulyses,
And boxing, and shaking of fa's,
The town was for ever in tulies,
But now the lassie's awa.'

Song, Ross's Helmore, p. 145.

Quoth some who maist had tind their aynds,
"Let's see how a' bowls rows:
And quit their brulysement at anes,
"You gilly is nae mowes."—Ramsey's Poems, i. 260.

2. Improperly used for a battle.

—Not a Southeron ere eventide,
Might any longer in that stour abide.—
An hundred at this brullishment were kill'd.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 45.

Fr. brouiller, to quarrel. This has probably a Gothic origin; Su. G. brylla, foerbrilla, to embroll, frequentative from bry, anc. bryd-a, vexare, turbare.

To BRULYIE, v. a. To broil; to roast cold boiled meat on the gridiron.

To BRULYIE, v. n. To be overpowered with heat.

To BRUMBLE, v. n. To make a hollow noise like the rushing or agitation of water.

BRUMMIN, part. pr. Applied to a sow desirous of the boar.

To BRUND, BRUIND, v. n. 1. To emit sparks, as a flint does when struck. —It's brundin, the fire flies from it.

2. To glance, to sparkle; applied to the eye, S. B. Su.G. briain-a, to burn. See Sup.

BRUNDIN, s. The emission of sparks.

BRUNDIS, BRUNDS. Brands, s. pl. 1. Brands, pieces of wood lighted. See Sup.

Women and barnys on Wallace fast thai cry,
On kneis thai fell, and askit him mercy.

Thy flushing blade me in this prison throw.

Achilles' doughty gear.

And boxing, and shaking of fa's,
Go litill tretise, nakit of eloquence,—
Of thy defaute, and to supporten it,
Of his gudeness thy bruklinese to knytt.

King's Quair, vii, 449. MS.

This word occurs also in MS. Wallace, where it is printed brands.

Feill bygyns brynt, that worthi war and wicht;
Gat nane away, knaife, captane, nor knyche.

Quhen brundis fell off rafftreis thaim amang,
Sum rudy raise in byttir paynys strang,
Sum nakyt brynt.—

Wallace, vii. 449. MS.
3. The term is still commonly used in Ang., only with greater latitude. It is said of a garment or any thing completely worn out. *There's no a brand of it to the fore,* said the widow, extremitas rei; Verel.

A. S. *brond* may be the origin; as in the second sense it merely denotes a firebrand almost entirely burnt out. As used, however, S. B. it would seem allied to Isl. *brun,* extremas rei; Verel.

**BRUNSTANE, s.** A

**BRUSE, BROOSE, BRUISE,** s. A match dipped in sulphur. *S.*

**BRUNTLIN, pret. adj.** BRUNT,

**BRUSCH,** To

pany, who are conducting the bride from her own house to house, is said to *ride the bruse.*

This custom is still preserved in the country. Those who are at a wedding, especially the younger part of the company, who are conducting the bride from her own house to the bridegroom's, often set off, at full speed, for the latter. This is called, *riding the bruse.* He who first reaches the house, is said to *win the bruse.*

At *Brooses* thou had ne'er a fellow.

For pith an' speed.—*Burns,* iii. 142.

2. Metaph., to strive; to contend, in whatever way.

To think to *ride or rin the bruse*  

*W*th*em ye name,  

I'm sure my hallin,' ffeckles muse  

*W*ad be to blame.

*S. B.*

Sibb. derives this from Teut. *broes-en,* to rush like a hurricane. But this *v.* is appropriated to the violent rushing of wind or water. I have been inclined to think, that *bruse* must have some relation to a wedding, and might perhaps be allied to Moos. *bruths,* Germ. *bruth,* sponza. Belg. *bruyen,* married, *bruyjof,* Su. *G. broolop,* a wedding, a bridal, which Ihre derives from *brud,* bride, and *lafua,* sponderne, to engage; C. B. *prioidas,* nuptiae.

Thus, to *ride the bruse,* seemed literally to signify, to "ride the wedding," in the same manner in which we say, to "ride the market," when the magistrates of the town ride in procession round the ground, on which a market is to be held, and as it were legally enclose it, *S.*

But I have lately met with an account of a custom of the same kind, which was common in the North of England seventy or eighty years ago, and which suggests a different etymology.

"Four [young men] with their horses, were waiting without; they saluted the Bride at the church gate, and immediately mounting, contended who should first carry home the good news, and win what they called the *Kail,* i.e. a smoking prize of *Spice-Broth,* which stood ready prepared to reward the victor in this singular kind of race." Brand's *Popular Antiq.* p. 163.

As this is undoubtedly the same custom with ours, *riding the bruse* must mean nothing more than riding for the *brosen,* *brot,* or *kail.* Thus *bruse* is merely the A. S. *bruses,* from *bruse.*

Another custom, which has the same general origin, is retained in the North of England, and is thus described.

"To *run for the bride-door,* is to start for a favour given by the bride to be run for by the youths of the neighbourhood, who wait at the church-door till the marriage-ceremony is over, and from thence run to the bride's door. The prize is a ribbon, which is made up into a cockade, and worn for that day in the hat of the winner. If the distance is great, such as two or three miles, it is usual to ride for the bride-door. In Scotland, the prize is a mess of brose; the custom is there called running for the *brosen.*"* Gl. Gros., Suppl. V. *BREE* and *BROSE.*

*BRUSH,* s.  

To *gie a brush* at any kind of work; to assist by working violently for a short time.

*BRUSHIE,* adj. Sprucely dressed, or fond of dress.

*BRUSIT,* part. pa. Embroidered. *See Sup.*

The sone Pursveand gyd wes gratith I ges,  

*Brusit* with a greyne tre, guylly and gay.  

*Houlate,* ii. 7. MS.

Arcens Arcentis son stude on the wall,—  

His mantyll of the purpoure Iberyne.  

With nedil werk *brusit* riche and fyne.  


This seems to have a common origin with *Browdyn,* id. q.v.

*BRUSURY,* s. Embroidery.

Of nedil werk al *brusit* was his cote,  

His hosing schane of werk of Barbary,  

In portraiture of subtill *brusury.*—*Doug. Virgil,* 393, 14.

*Teut. boordursel,* id. V. *Browdyn.*

**BRUSKNES,** s. Unbecoming freedom of speech; rudeness.  

*To BRUSSEL,* BRUSHEL, v. n. To rush forward rudely.
BUBBLE, s. Buzzle, Loth. V. BRESSLIL. See Sup.

To BRUST, v. n. To burst. See Sup.

"In this great extremitie, he brusteth out in prayer, and craveth of God, that he wald withdrawe his hand from him for this space." Bruce's Eleven Serm. V. 3. b.

Teut. brost-en, brust-en, Sw. brust-a, id.

BRUTE, s. Report; rumour: the same with E. Brutt. S.

BRWHS, s.

Than layd on dwys for dywrs.

Mony a rap, and mony a bruske.----Wytoun, viii. 16. 20.

Mr. Macpherson conjectures that this is bruse; as dwys is dush or blow. But it seems the same with Brus. v. q. v.

BRUZZING, s. A term to denote the noise made by bears.

To BRUST, v. n. To burst. See Sup.

"The act of crying, conjoined with an effusion of mucus from the nostrils."

Mr. Rudd. views this word as formed from the sound. But perhaps it is formed from the sound.

BU, Boo, s. 1. A sound meant to excite terror, S. "Boo, is a word that's used in the North of Scotland to frighten crying children." Presbyterian Eloquence, p. 138.

2. A bugbear; an object of terror; Ibid. The passage is too ludicrous for insertion.

BUAT, s. A lantern. V. BOWET.

BU, Bub, s. A blast; a squall, as the primitive; on all the shores of Orkney." NeilPs Tour, p. 16.

BUCKIE, BUCKY, s. A perverse or refractory person is thus denominated by the metaph. use of the word. For, "Upon the sand by John Grot's House are found many small pleasant buckies and shells, beautified with diverse colours, which some use to put upon a string as beads, and accounted much of for their rarity," Brand's Orkn. and Shetl. Isl. p. 139.

The name is supposed to give the name of Great Bulky; a fold. V. BOUCHT.

BUCKSIE, BUCKACY, s. The name given to the common trifall.

BUCKWASH, s. See Sup.

BUCKWORT, s. A goblin. V. Cow.

BUCKETIE, s. The paste used by weavers to dress their webs.

BUCKLE, Bucky, s. 1. Any spiral shell, of whatever size. S. See Sup.

Neptune gave first his awful Trident, And Pan the horns gave of a Bident. Triton, his trumpet of a Buckie Prop'd to him, was large and lucky. Muse's Threnodie, p. 2.

The roaring buckie, Buccinum undatum, Linn., is the common great whelk. This is what Sibb. calls the Great Buckby: Fife, p. 134. He is supposed to give the name of Dog Bucky to some varieties of the Buccinum Lapillus, or Massy Whelk. V. Note, ibid.

The name buckie is also given to the small black whelk, which is commonly sold in the markets. Turbo littoreus, Linn. And there will be partans and buckies, Speldens and haddock ane.

BUCKSKIN, s. See Sup.

"The name seems to have originated from the shape of his comb, which has considerable resemblance to the snot collected at a dirty child's nose." See Sup.
BUCKIE INGRAM, that species of crab denominated Cancer bernardus, Newhaven.

BUCKIE PRINS. A periwinkle; Turbo terebra, Linn. This name is used in the vicinity of Leith. These shells are also called water-stoups.

BUCKIE-SLUFT. A wild giddy boy, or romping girl. S.

BUCKIE, s. A smart blow, especially on the chops. S.

BUCKIE, apparently, the hind quarters of a hare. S.

BUCKIE, v. a. To join two persons in marriage; to couple, to make a match.

BUCKIE TO, v. a. To engage in argument wrestling match.

BUCKIE-TYAUGE, s. A struggle; a good-humoured wrestling match.

BUCKIE-THIE-DEGAR, s. One who marries others in a clandestine and disorderly manner, S.

There is the same analogy in Belg, koppelar, a pander, from koppelen to couple, to make a match.

To BUCK WITH a person. To engage in argument with him.

To BE BUCKLED WITH a thing. To be so engaged with him.

To BUCKLE, v. a. To join two persons in marriage; used in a low or ludicrous sense; S. See Sup. Hence, BUCKLE-BUR,先进技术. A phrase expressive of contempt of what another has said.

BUCKLE, v. a. To join in marriage.

BUCKLE-THIE-DEGAR, s. One who marries others in a clandestine and disorderly manner, S.

There is the same analogy in Belg, koppelar, a pander, from koppelen to couple, to make a match.

To BUCK WITH a person. To engage in argument with him.

To BE BUCKLED WITH a thing. To be so engaged with him.

To BUCKLE, v. a. To join two persons in marriage; used in a low or ludicrous sense; S. See Sup. Hence, BUCKLE-BUR,先进技术. A phrase expressive of contempt of what another has said.

BUCKLE, v. a. To join in marriage.

BUCKLE-THIE-DEGAR, s. One who marries others in a clandestine and disorderly manner, S.

To BUCK WITH a person. To engage in argument with him.

To BE BUCKLED WITH a thing. To be so engaged with him.

To BUCKLE, v. a. To join two persons in marriage; used in a low or ludicrous sense; S. See Sup. Hence, BUCKLE-BUR,先进技术. A phrase expressive of contempt of what another has said.

BUCKLE, v. a. To join in marriage.

BUCKLE-THIE-DEGAR, s. One who marries others in a clandestine and disorderly manner, S.

There is the same analogy in Belg, koppelar, a pander, from koppelen to couple, to make a match.

To BUCK WITH a person. To engage in argument with him.

To BE BUCKLED WITH a thing. To be so engaged with him.

To BUCKLE, v. a. To join two persons in marriage; used in a low or ludicrous sense; S. See Sup. Hence, BUCKLE-BUR,先进技术. A phrase expressive of contempt of what another has said.

BUCKLE, v. a. To join in marriage.

BUCKLE-THIE-DEGAR, s. One who marries others in a clandestine and disorderly manner, S.

To BUCK WITH a person. To engage in argument with him.

To BE BUCKLED WITH a thing. To be so engaged with him.

To BUCKLE, v. a. To join two persons in marriage; used in a low or ludicrous sense; S. See Sup. Hence, BUCKLE-BUR,先进技术. A phrase expressive of contempt of what another has said.

BUCKLE, v. a. To join in marriage.

BUCKLE-THIE-DEGAR, s. One who marries others in a clandestine and disorderly manner, S.

There is the same analogy in Belg, koppelar, a pander, from koppelen to couple, to make a match.

To BUCK WITH a person. To engage in argument with him.

To BE BUCKLED WITH a thing. To be so engaged with him.

To BUCKLE, v. a. To join two persons in marriage; used in a low or ludicrous sense; S. See Sup. Hence, BUCKLE-BUR,先进技术. A phrase expressive of contempt of what another has said.

BUCKLE, v. a. To join in marriage.

BUCKLE-THIE-DEGAR, s. One who marries others in a clandestine and disorderly manner, S.

There is the same analogy in Belg, koppelar, a pander, from koppelen to couple, to make a match.

To BUCK WITH a person. To engage in argument with him.

To BE BUCKLED WITH a thing. To be so engaged with him.

To BUCKLE, v. a. To join two persons in marriage; used in a low or ludicrous sense; S. See Sup. Hence, BUCKLE-BUR,先进技术. A phrase expressive of contempt of what another has said.

BUCKLE, v. a. To join in marriage.

BUCKLE-THIE-DEGAR, s. One who marries others in a clandestine and disorderly manner, S.

There is the same analogy in Belg, koppelar, a pander, from koppelen to couple, to make a match.

To BUCK WITH a person. To engage in argument with him.

To BE BUCKLED WITH a thing. To be so engaged with him.

To BUCKLE, v. a. To join two persons in marriage; used in a low or ludicrous sense; S. See Sup. Hence, BUCKLE-BUR,先进技术. A phrase expressive of contempt of what another has said.

BUCKLE, v. a. To join in marriage.

BUCKLE-THIE-DEGAR, s. One who marries others in a clandestine and disorderly manner, S.

There is the same analogy in Belg, koppelar, a pander, from koppelen to couple, to make a match.

To BUCK WITH a person. To engage in argument with him.

To BE BUCKLED WITH a thing. To be so engaged with him.

To BUCKLE, v. a. To join two persons in marriage; used in a low or ludicrous sense; S. See Sup. Hence, BUCKLE-BUR,先进技术. A phrase expressive of contempt of what another has said.

BUCKLE, v. a. To join in marriage.

BUCKLE-THIE-DEGAR, s. One who marries others in a clandestine and disorderly manner, S.

There is the same analogy in Belg, koppelar, a pander, from koppelen to couple, to make a match.

To BUCK WITH a person. To engage in argument with him.

To BE BUCKLED WITH a thing. To be so engaged with him.

To BUCKLE, v. a. To join two persons in marriage; used in a low or ludicrous sense; S. See Sup. Hence, BUCKLE-BUR,先进技术. A phrase expressive of contempt of what another has said.
BUFF, s. Skin. Stript to the buff; stript naked, S.

I know not if this can have any reference to E. buff, as denoting "leather prepared from the skin of a buffalo," or buffe, as Cotgr. designs this animal.

BUFF NOR STYE. The phrase is used concerning a foolish fellow; a term much used among the buffoons, or a foolish one, who has scarcely any to lose; I nequam, Su.G. I suspect, improperly, in regard to one who has no activity; He has neither buff nor stye, S. B. See S.

Although this expression is probably very ancient, its origin is quite obscure. Teut. buff occurs in the sense of celevana, as denoting a cheer made by mariners, when they exercise themselves with united strength, or encourage one another. Should we suppose there were any relation to this, stye might be viewed as referring to the act of mounting the shrouds, from Su.G. stig-a, to ascend. This, however, is only vague conjecture.

BUFFET, s. A stool with sides, in form of a square table with leaves, when these are folded down, S. Lincolns. id. "A four-legged stool." 2. Shaggy; when the hair is both copious and Rambling; roving; unsettled.

BUFFETSTOOL, BUFFATE-STULE, s. A stool with sides, in form of a square table with leaves, when these are folded down, S. Lincolns. id. "A four-legged stool. North." Gl. Grose. See Sup.

It may have received its name, from its being often used by the vulgar as a table; Fr. bouffet, a side-board.

BUFFETSTOOL, BUFFATE-STULE, s. A stool with sides, in form of a square table with leaves, when these are folded down, S. Lincolns. id. "A four-legged stool. North." Gl. Grose. See Sup.

BUFFET, s. A stool with sides, in form of a square table with leaves, when these are folded down, S. Lincolns. id. "A four-legged stool. North." Gl. Grose. See Sup.

BUFFETSTOOL, BUFFATE-STULE, s. A stool with sides, in form of a square table with leaves, when these are folded down, S. Lincolns. id. "A four-legged stool. North." Gl. Grose. See Sup.

I know not if this can have any reference to E. buff, as denoting "leather prepared from the skin of a buffalo," or buffe, as Cotgr. designs this animal.

BUFF, s. Skin. Stript to the buff; stript naked, S.

I know not if this can have any reference to E. buff, as denoting "leather prepared from the skin of a buffalo," or buffe, as Cotgr. designs this animal.

BUFF NOR STYE. The phrase is used concerning a foolish fellow; a term much used among the buffoons, or a foolish one, who has scarcely any to lose; I nequam, Su.G. I suspect, improperly, in regard to one who has no activity; He has neither buff nor stye, S. B. See S.

Although this expression is probably very ancient, its origin is quite obscure. Teut. buff occurs in the sense of celevana, as denoting a cheer made by mariners, when they exercise themselves with united strength, or encourage one another. Should we suppose there were any relation to this, stye might be viewed as referring to the act of mounting the shrouds, from Su.G. stig-a, to ascend. This, however, is only vague conjecture.

BUFFET, s. A stool with sides, in form of a square table with leaves, when these are folded down, S. Lincolns. id. "A four-legged stool." 2. Shaggy; when the hair is both copious and Rambling; roving; unsettled.

BUFFETSTOOL, BUFFATE-STULE, s. A stool with sides, in form of a square table with leaves, when these are folded down, S. Lincolns. id. "A four-legged stool. North." Gl. Grose. See Sup.

It may have received its name, from its being often used by the vulgar as a table; Fr. bouffet, a side-board.

BUFFET, s. A stool with sides, in form of a square table with leaves, when these are folded down, S. Lincolns. id. "A four-legged stool. North." Gl. Grose. See Sup.

BUFFETSTOOL, BUFFATE-STULE, s. A stool with sides, in form of a square table with leaves, when these are folded down, S. Lincolns. id. "A four-legged stool. North." Gl. Grose. See Sup.

I know not if this can have any reference to E. buff, as denoting "leather prepared from the skin of a buffalo," or buffe, as Cotgr. designs this animal.

BUFF, s. Skin. Stript to the buff; stript naked, S.

I know not if this can have any reference to E. buff, as denoting "leather prepared from the skin of a buffalo," or buffe, as Cotgr. designs this animal.

BUFF NOR STYE. The phrase is used concerning a foolish fellow; a term much used among the buffoons, or a foolish one, who has scarcely any to lose; I nequam, Su.G. I suspect, improperly, in regard to one who has no activity; He has neither buff nor stye, S. B. See S.

Although this expression is probably very ancient, its origin is quite obscure. Teut. buff occurs in the sense of celevana, as denoting a cheer made by mariners, when they exercise themselves with united strength, or encourage one another. Should we suppose there were any relation to this, stye might be viewed as referring to the act of mounting the shrouds, from Su.G. stig-a, to ascend. This, however, is only vague conjecture.

BUFFET, s. A stool with sides, in form of a square table with leaves, when these are folded down, S. Lincolns. id. "A four-legged stool." 2. Shaggy; when the hair is both copious and Rambling; roving; unsettled.

BUFFETSTOOL, BUFFATE-STULE, s. A stool with sides, in form of a square table with leaves, when these are folded down, S. Lincolns. id. "A four-legged stool. North." Gl. Grose. See Sup.

It may have received its name, from its being often used by the vulgar as a table; Fr. bouffet, a side-board.
3. The distinctive mark put on sheep whether by an iron or by paint. See Sup.

To Buist, v. a. To mark sheep or cattle with the proprioctor's distinctive mark.

Buist-ing-Iron, s. The iron by which the mark is impressed.

Buist, v. a. To shoot the Buir. Buir, s.

Buist-mak'er, s. A coffin-maker, Loth.; a term now nearly obsolete.


Buist, s. A thick, stout, and gross object.

Buith, s. A shop. V. Bothe.

Buithhaver, s. One who keeps a shop or booth.

Buiting, s. Booty. See Sup.

Buist, s. A bed, Aberd. Gl. Shirr. used perhaps for a small one, q. a little box. V. Booshty.

Buist-up, v. a. To enclose; to shut up.

Syn I am subject som tyne to be selk, And daylie deyng of my auld deyis; Ait breid, ill aill, and all things ar ane eik; This barne and blddy buists up all my bees.

Montgomerie, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 500.

Hence.

Buist, s. A part of female dress, anciently worn in S.; perhaps stays.

To mak thame sma the waist is bound; A buist to mak their bellie round;
Thair buttockster boisterit up behind;
Fartigal to gathair wind.

Buist, s. Pl. Matches for firelocks. See Sup.

Buist, v. a. To walk ungracefully, taking short steps, with a stotting or bouncing motion.

To Buittle, Boistle, v. a. To Venus as we read;

Tha is objected against me only, as if no other officer were to give an account, neither for regiment, company, nor corporalship, that on this our unhappy day there were no lighted buists among the musquetry. —Gen. Baillie's Lett. ii. 275.

To Buik', s. A coffin-maker, Loth.; a term now nearly obsolete.

Buik, s. meat buist, chest for containing meat.

"The Maister of the money sail answer for all gold and silver, that salve strickin vnder him, quhill the Wardane haue tane assay thairof, & put it in his buist." Ja. II. Parl. 1451. c. 33, 34, edit. 1566.

"The liquor was sweit, sche hes licked of that buste offer than twyse since." Knox's Hist. p. 292. "Bust or buist, to pass swiftly under one of its arches." —Battell, p. 529.

Buik-hid, Buik-hud, s.

"Buik hud, q. a hull or husk, siliqua, foliiculus."

Buiky hud q. "hans the liquor was sweit, sche hes licked of that buste offer than twyse since." Knox's Hist. p. 292. "Bust or buist, to pass swiftly under one of its arches." —Battell, p. 529.

Buik, s. Fine buckram or callimanco.

Buik-hey, Buik-hud, s.

Buiks up, s. To enclose; to shut up.

Syn I am subject som tyne to be selk, And daylie deyng of my auld deyis; Ait breid, ill aill, and all things ar ane eik; This barne and bliddy buists up all my bees.

Montgomerie, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 500.

Buik, s. A bed, Aberd. Gl. Shirr. used perhaps for a small one, q. a little box. V. Booshty.

Buik, s. A thick, stout, and gross object.

Buith, s. A shop. V. Bothe.

Buithhaver, s. One who keeps a shop or booth.

Buiting, s. Booty. See Sup.

Buist, s. A bed, Aberd. Gl. Shirr. used perhaps for a small one, q. a little box. V. Booshty.

Buist, s. A thick, stout, and gross object.

Buith, s. A shop. V. Bothe.

Buithhaver, s. One who keeps a shop or booth.

Buiting, s. Booty. See Sup.

"Buist, s. A bed, Aberd. Gl. Shirr. used perhaps for a small one, q. a little box. V. Booshty.

Buist, s. A thick, stout, and gross object.

Buith, s. A shop. V. Bothe.

Buithhaver, s. One who keeps a shop or booth.

Buiting, s. Booty. See Sup.

Buist, s. A bed, Aberd. Gl. Shirr. used perhaps for a small one, q. a little box. V. Booshty.

Buist, s. A thick, stout, and gross object.

Buith, s. A shop. V. Bothe.

Buithhaver, s. One who keeps a shop or booth.

Buiting, s. Booty. See Sup.

It may be observed, however, that Kilian gives Fr. boiste, castula, as allied to Teut. boiste, a bull or husk, siliqua, foliiculus.

3. The distinctive mark put on sheep whether by an iron or by paint. See Sup.

To Buist, v. a. To mark sheep or cattle with the proprietary's distinctive mark.

Buist-Ing-Iron, s. The iron by which the mark is impressed.

Buist, v. a. To shoot the Buir. Buir, s.

Buist-mak'er, s. A coffin-maker, Loth.; a term now nearly obsolete.


Buist, s. A thick, stout, and gross object.

Buith, s. A shop. V. Bothe.

Buithhaver, s. One who keeps a shop or booth.

Buiting, s. Booty. See Sup.

It may be observed, however, that Kilian gives Fr. boiste, castula, as allied to Teut. boiste, a bull or husk, siliqua, foliiculus.

3. The distinctive mark put on sheep whether by an iron or by paint. See Sup.

To Buist, v. a. To mark sheep or cattle with the proprietary's distinctive mark.

Buist-Ing-Iron, s. The iron by which the mark is impressed.

Buist, v. a. To shoot the Buir. Buir, s.

Buist-mak'er, s. A coffin-maker, Loth.; a term now nearly obsolete.


Buist, s. A thick, stout, and gross object.

Buith, s. A shop. V. Bothe.

Buithhaver, s. One who keeps a shop or booth.

Buiting, s. Booty. See Sup.

Buist, s. A bed, Aberd. Gl. Shirr. used perhaps for a small one, q. a little box. V. Booshty.

Buist, s. A thick, stout, and gross object.

Buith, s. A shop. V. Bothe.

Buithhaver, s. One who keeps a shop or booth.

Buiting, s. Booty. See Sup.

It may be observed, however, that Kilian gives Fr. boiste, castula, as allied to Teut. boiste, a bull or husk, siliqua, foliiculus.

3. The distinctive mark put on sheep whether by an iron or by paint. See Sup.

To Buist, v. a. To mark sheep or cattle with the proprietary's distinctive mark.

Buist-Ing-Iron, s. The iron by which the mark is impressed.
BUL

BULFIE, adj. Apparently, buffleheaded; dull; stupid. S.

BULGET, s. Perhaps, bags or pouches. S.

BULYETTIS, s. pl. Mails or budgets. V. BULGET. S.

BULYEMENT, s. Habiments; properly such as are meant for warfare.

And now the squire is ready to advance,
And bids the stoutest of the gathered thrang
Gird on their balyement and come along.

Balyements is still used ludicrously for clothing, S. V. ABUIMENT.

BULYON, s. Perhaps, crowd; collection. S.

BULIS, s. pl. BULGET.

BULL, s. The chief house, or farm-house on an estate.

BULL, s. Black Bull of Norroway; also the noise made by children bawling and screaming. S.

BULL, s. A bellowing noise; or a loud roar, S. B. V. the noise made by the waves, or by the repercussion of the waves.

BULL, s. A dry sheltered place.

BULL, s. Black Bull of Noroway; a bugaboo used for stilling children.

To BULL, v. n. To take the bull; a term used with respect to a cow. Both the v. and s. are pron. q. bill, S.

The Isl. term corresponded, su. oxna, from oxe, a bull.

V. EASSIN, S.

This seems to be the primary sense. Rudd. gives Fr. bouillir, bylgia, oxna, from oxe, a bull.

Doug. Virgil, 16, 29.

The origin is certainly Su. G. buller, strepitus, Ilre, q. 292.

BULLER, BULLOURE, s. A loud gurgling noise, S.

Thare as him thocht sull be na sandis schald,
Nor yit na land birst lippering on the wallis,
Bot quhare the flute went styl, and calmyt al is,
But stoure or bulloure, murmoure, or mouning;
His steuymnis thidder stering gan the Kyng.

Doug. Virgil, 325, 53.

BULLS, s. A round stone, S.

Ist. bolot-ur, round, convex like a globe; bolut, convexity, roundness. Hence Fr. bollet, any thing round, E. bullet.

B. B. S.

A bellowing noise; or a loud roar, S. B. V. the v.

BULLETSTANE, s. A round stone, S.

Ist. bolot-ur, round, convex like a globe; bolut, convexity, roundness. Hence Fr. bollet, any thing round, E. bullet.

B. B. S.

BULLLIEF, s. A silent, contemptuous manner; a play amongst boys.

S.

BULLFIT, s. A term for the pudenda in Orkney. S.

To BULLIRAG, v. a. To rally in a contemptuous way; to abuse one in a hectoring manner, S.

S.

BULLIS, s. Strong bars in which the teeth of a harrow are placed, S. B.

S.

BULLRAGGLE, s. A noisy quarrel. V. BULLIRAG.

BULL-BAGS, s. The tuberous Orchis, a plant. S.
BUMBARD, adj. A gilded bull. V. Segg.

BULL’S HEAD. A signal of condemnation, &c. See S.

BUMBEE-BYKE, s. A nest of humblebees.

BUM, s. A. Lazy, dirty, tawdry, careless woman. S. To BUM, v. n. I. To buzz; to make a humming noise; used with respect to bees, S. A. Bor.

Nae langer Simmer’s cheerin rays
Are glentin on the plains;—
Nor mountain-bee, wild bummie, roves
For him ’nang the hearther—
From Sup.


V. Burnie, vo. Bum.

2. Used to denote the noise of a multitude. By Stirling Bridge to march he did not please, For English men bum there as thick as bees. Hamilton’s Wallace, B. x. p. 233.

3. As expressing the sound emitted by the drone of a bagpipe, S.

At glomin now the bagpipe’s dumb,
When weary owsen homeward come;
Sae sweetly as it went to bum,
And Phibrachs skreed.
From Fergusson’s Poems, ii. 24.

4. Used to denote the freedom of agreeable conversation among friends, S. B.

Belt. bomm-en, to resound, to sound like an empty barrel; Lat. bombilare, Gr. bombein, id.; these terms have been considered as formed from the sound; and they have a better claim to be viewed in this light, than many others of which the same thing has been asserted.

Bum, s. A humming noise, the sound emitted by a bee, S. V. v. See Sup.


Q. the bee that burns. In the same manner Lat. bombilatis, and Teut. bommel, are formed.

Bumbée-Byrk, s. A nest of humblebees.

Bum-clock, s. A humming beetle, that flies in the summer evenings.

By this the sun was out o’ sight,
An’ darker gloaming brought the night:
The bum-clock hum’d wi’ lazy drone;
The kye stood rowtin i’ the loan.—Burns, iii. 11.

BU-MAN, s. A name given to the devil. V. under Bu.

BUMBARD, adj. Indolent; lazy.

Mony sweir bumbard belly-huddrond,
Mony slute daw, and slepy duddrond,
Him servit ay with sowneye.

Dunbar, Bonnymone Poems, p. 29. st. 7.

Lord Hailies gives two different senses of this word, both equally remote from the truth. From the use of the word bumbled by P. Ploughman, he infers; “Hence bumbard, bumbard, bumphard, must be a trier or a taster, celui qui goute;” Note, p. 237. In his Gl. he carries the same idea still further, rendering “bumbard, drunken.” But certainly it is nearly allied in sense to sweir, slut, slepy, with which it is conjoined; and may be derived from Lat. bombare, a humblebee.

Vol. I. 177

BUMBART, s. A drone; a draveller. See Sup.

—An bumbart, ane dron-bee, ane bag full of fleume.

Dunbar, Matitlond Poems, p. 48.

In the Edin. edit. of this poem 1508, it is lumbard. But bumbart agrees best with the sense; and the alliteration seems to determine it to be the true reading. V. the preceding word.

BUMBANCED, BUMBAZED, adj. Stupified, S. See Sup.

By now all een upon them sadly g’d,
And Lindy looked blate and sai’ bumbazed.
Roast’s Helevore, p. 85.

Bumbazed the gude-man glow’d a wee,
Syne hent the Wallace by the han’;
“Oo he! it can be name but he!”
The gude-wife on her knees had faun.

Jamaic’s Popular Ball, ii. 172.

“Ye look like a bombaz’d walker [i.e. fuller] seeking wash.” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 82.

BUMBEELY-BIZZ. A cry used by children to frighten cows with the Bizz of the gadfly. S.

BUM-FODDER, s. Paper for the water-closet. S.

BUMLAK, BUMLOCK, s. A small shapeless stone. S.

BUMLING, s. The humming noise made by a bee. S.

BUMMACK, s. 1. An entertainment anciently given at Christmas by tenants to their landlords, Ork.

“At this period, and long after, the feuars lived in terms of social intercourse and familiarity with their tenants; for maintaining and perpetuating of which, annual entertainments, consisting of the best viands which the farms produced were cheerfully given by the tenants to their landlords, during the Christmas holy days. These entertainments, called Bummacks, strengthened and confirmed the bonds of mutual confidence, attachment, and regard, which ought to subsist between those ranks of men. The Christmas bummacks are almost universally discontinued; but, in some instances, the heritors have, in lieu of accepting such entertainments, substituted a certain quantity of meal and malt to be paid to them annually by the tenants.” P. Stronsay, Ork. Statist. Acc. xv. 393, 394, N. Bummock, Wallace’s Orkney, p. 63.

2. A brewing of a large quantity of malt, as two boills perhaps, appropriated for the purpose of being drunk at once at a merry meeting.—Caithn. See Sup.

This word is most probably of Scandinavian origin, perhaps q. to make ready, from Su.G. boem, preparatus, Isl. buza, parare, and mæt-a, facere; from bua, and mage, socius, q. to make preparations for one’s companions; or be, villa, incola, and mage, the fellowship of a village or of its inhabitants.

BUMMER, s. A thin piece of wood with which children play, swung it round by a cord, and making a booming sound.

S.

BUMMIE, s. A stupid fellow; a fool.

S.

BUMMIL, BUMMLE, BOMBELL, s. 1. A wild bee.

While up the howes the bummles fly in troops,
Sipping, wi’ sluggish thugs, the coarser sweets, &c.

2. A drone; an idle fellow; a blunderer. See Sup.

O fortune, they hae room to grumble!
“Twad been nae plea
Him servit ay with sounyie.

Burns, iii. 11.

Teut. bombelle, fucus. V. Bum-Walsh.

To Bummil, v. a. To bungle; also, as v. n. to blunder. S.

‘Tis nèer be me
Shall scandalize, or say ye bummil
Yer’s poetie.—Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 330. Hence, Bummeleer, Bomuler, s. A blundering fellow, S.

BUMMING DUFF. The tambourine; a kind of drum.

BUMMING PIPES. Dandelion. Thus named by children, who substitute its stalk for a pipe.

S.
BUNMILE, s. A commotion in liquid substances. S. EUMP, s. 1. A stroke. “He came bump upon me.” S.; he came upon me with a stroke. 2. A tumour or swelling, the effect of a stroke. See SUp. Isl. bomp, a stroke against any object, pavio, ietus, bomp-a, cita ruina ferri, G. Andr.

BUMPLEFEIST, s. A sulky humour; a fit of spleen. S. BUN, BUNN, s. A sweet cake or loaf, generally one of that kind which is used at the new year, baked with fruit and spices; sometimes for this reason called a sweetie-scote; S. See SUp.

“That George Hetherick have in readiness of fine flour, some great buns, and other wheat bread of the best order, baked with sugar, cannel and other spices fitting; — that his Majesty and his court may eat.” — Records Pittenweem, 1691. Statist. Acc. iv. 376, 377.

In Su. G. this is called Tulbrod, i. e Yule-bread, which is described by Ilse as baked in the same manner. The same custom prevails in Norway. It seems doubtful whether bun be allied to Gael. bunnaich, a cake. Llyud mentions Ir. banna, in the same sense, without the guttural termination, vo. Placenta.

BUNN, s. 1. The same as E. bun, Every, ii. 72. st. 28. See S. Bot I laugh best to see ane Nwn. Gar beir tairl above him bun. For nothing ells, as I suppos, but for to schaw lirie quhile hois. Lyndsay’s Wairks, (Syde Tasilis), p. 206. 2. This word signifies the tail or brush of a hare, Border, being used in the same sense with fud. See SUp.

I gript the makings be the buns. Or be the neck. Watson’s Coll. i. 69. Ir. bon, bun, the bottom of anything; Dan. bund, id.; Gael. bus, bottom, foundation.

BUN, s. A large cask, placed in a cart, for the purpose of carrying water from a distance; Ang. This may be radically the same with S. bain, a washing-tub.

BUNCE, interj. An exclamation used by boys at the Edinburgh High School. When one finds any thing, he who cries Bunce! has a claim to the half of it. See S. To BUNCH about. To go about in a hobbling sort of way. BUND-SACK, s. A person of either sex who is engaged, or under a promise of marriage. S.

BUNE, Boon, s. The inner part of the stalk of flax; the core; that which is of no use; afterwards called skoor; Ang.; Been, id. Morays.

When flax has not been steeped long enough, so that the blair, which constitutes the useful part of the plant, does not separate easily from the core, it is said, The blair dinna clear the bune, Ang.

Boon seems to be an E. word, although I have not found it in any dictionary. It occurs in the Gentleman’s Magazine for June, 1787. "The intention of watering flax is, in my opinion, to make the boon more brittle or friable, and, by soaking, to dissolve that gluey kind of sap that makes the bark of plants and trees adhere in a small degree to the woody part. The bark of flax is called the harle; and when separated from the useless woody part, the boon, this harle itself is flax.” Encyc. Brit. vo. Flax, p. 292. V. Blair, Additions.

Dan. bund signifies a bottom, foundation, or ground; q; that on which the flax rests.

BUNER, adj. Comparative. V. Booner, Boonmost. S.

BUNEWAND, s.

In the hinder-end of harvest on All-hallow even. When our good Neighbours dos ride, if I read right, Some buckled on a bunewand, and some on a been. Ay trottand in troops from the twilight;
BUR

seem to have been q. biorn-wort, which in Sw. would be, the bear’s wort.

BUNLE, s. The cow parsnip.

BUNT, s. The tail or brush of a hare or rabbit. Syn. *Bun and Fod.*

BUNTA, s. A bounty. *V. Bounteth.*

BUNTY, BUNTA, s. A. Bor. Gl. Grose. v. Bounteth.

BUNTLING, s. The same as Buntin. *S.*

BUNTLIN, CORN-BUNTLIN, s. Bunting, E. The Emberiza miliaria, a bird; the Blackbird.

BUWDESE, BUNWEEDE, s. Ragwort, an herb; Senecio jacobae, Linn. S. bisweede; synon. seebow. *See Sup.*

BUR, THE CONE OF THE FIR, S. B. BUR, s.

BURBLE, v. n. To purl.

BURD, BURDE, s. *S.*

BURDALANE, s. A. Bor. Gl. Grose. V.

BUR-IN, s. Short and thick; as, a bur-in bran.

BUR, s. A. Bor. Gl. Grose. V. Bur-thistle, *S.*

BURR, s. A. Bor. Gl. Grose. V. Bur-thistle, *S.*


BUR, s. Apparently, a bore or perforation.

BURBLE, s. Trouble; perplexity; disorder.

BURBLE-HEADED, adj. Stupid; confused.

To BURBLE, v. n. To pert. *See Sup.*

But as the sheep that have no hire nor guide, But wandering straights along the rivers side, Throw burling brookes, or throw the forest grene, Throw meadowes closures, or throw the forest grene:

BURDE, s. Ground; foundation.

“Fynaly becaus the capitane refusit to randir the hous in this sort, he assayleit hym on ane new burde.” Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 18. Aliam conditionem—proponit, Boeth. This seems to be merely a metaphor; use of A. S. and Germ. bord, E. board; Su. G. bard, a footstool.

BURDE, s. A strip, properly an ornamental selvedge; as a "burde of silk," a selvedge of silk. *See Sup.*

And of ane burde of silk, richt costlie grein, Hir tusche was with silver weil besene.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 70.

Mr. Pinkerton says, he finds this word no where. But the cognate term occurs, both in Ine, and in Kilian. Su. G. borda, limbus vel praetexta; unde stileisborda, cingulum semiculum vel limbus; gullbord, limbus aureus; Teut. bord, limbus. It is evidently the same with S. bord, a selvedge of any kind, particularly such as women use for adorning their caps or mantles. Thus, the meaning of the passage is, “Her tusche or belt was made of a strip of green silk.”

Fr. bord, id. Burde is also used by Douglas.

Eneas syne twa robbis furth gart fold Of riche purpoure and styf burde of golde, Qulikh vmqulhe Didio, Quene of Sydones, Of sic labour ful besy tho, I ges, As at that tymne to pleis him wunder glaid, With his awin handis to him wrocht and maid, Wraffin ful wele, and brust as riche claes, Of coistly stuf and subtill goldin thredis.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 72.

The term, as here used, may strictly signify embroidery, not only as connected with the epithet styf, but as illustrated by the participle brust, which undoubtedly means, embroidered. Yet, notwithstanding the shade of difference in signification, I am convinced that it is in fact the same word with that used by Dunbar, and with S. bord; and that this passage leads us to the original sense. Douglas says, that these robes had a burde of golde. But it was styf, as being richly brust or embroidered. Now, it appears that the term primarily used to denote embroidered work, came in process of time to signify any ornamental selvedge; embroidery being chiefly used on the hero. Dunbar applies it to a strip of silk, which was embroidered with silver. In modern use it denotes a narrow strip of any kind meant for ornament, as lace, cambric, muslin.

This idea is confirmed by the apparent origin of the term; or by its relation, in different languages, to the verbs which signify, to embroider. *Teut. bord,* limbus, limbria, is nearly allied to bordueren, pinnere. Fr. bord, id. to bord-er, which signifies both to welt, and to embroider; and Isl. bord, limbus, to bord-a, acu pingere. This, by transplantation, is from byrd-a, pungere, which Verel. derives from broddæ, muro, any sharp-pointed instrument.

Candum requires that I should state one difficulty attending this hypothesis. *Isl. bord* is used in a very general sense;
BURDIE, adj. Burdened. S.

BURDYHOUSE, s. Gang to Burdyhouse! A sort of malediction uttered by old people to those with whose conduct they were dissatisfied.

BURDYN, BURDING, BURDLY, BUIRDLY, part. pa. BURDIT, BURDINSECK. V. BERTHINSEK.

Burdar, the habit of body, strength, propriea vires, affidavit men, excellent men; affidavit mihil, surpassing in greatness; Verel. Perhaps E. burtse is originally the same word. This, according to Skinner, is q. a pointed staff, or baton.

Burdare, (Matt. Paris,) is to fight with clubs, scipio, hastulus, hastilis, surdis,大幅提升。burdare, is hastilis luctus. (Fr. behoudur, hohourd, bordr, id.) whence bohordiucus, a tournament. Rymer uses burdare in the same sense, Tom. 3, p. 223. Shall we hence suppose that justing was thus denominated from the use of staves or poles instead of lances?

BURDLY, adv. Forcibly; vigorously.

BURDO., Burdo. A bud; a shoot.

Burdon, Burdoun, Burdowne, s. A big staff, such as pilgrims were wont to carry.

Ponorous staffs of this kind were sometimes used, instead of lances, in battle. This term is used by Doug., where Virg. employs castus. Quien this was said he had but mare abade tua tempa burdouns brocht, and before thayme laid, with al thare harnes and braseris by and by, of wecht ful huge, and scharp vmmesurably.

Doug. Virgil, 140, 55.

Qubat wald he haif said, that perchance had se Heracles burdouns and wappinis he? quod he.

Ibid. 141, 20.

Fr. bourdon, a pilgrim's staff. As this word also signifies an ass or a mule, on which one used to ride who was going abroad, Du Cange says, that the name was transferred to the staffs which pilgrims carried, who travelled on foot to Jerusalem. This seems very fanciful. L. B. burdo. Borda is rendered clavia, Idisor. Gl. which some understand as denoting a club. But it is doubtful. Borde, in Saintonge, a baton.

These terms have probably originated from the Gothic, especially as we have isl. brodistafor, scipio, hastulus, lusile, burdartur, id. G. Andr. p. 37. q. a pointed staff, or one shod with a sharp point.

BURDOYS.

This seems to signify, men who fought with clubs or batons; from L. B. borda, a club, or Burdon, q. v. O. Fr. bourdounasse, a sort of lance, denominated from its resemblance to a staff; being nearly as light as a javelin, but well-pointed. Burdare, (Matt. Paris.) is to fight with clubs, after the manner of clowns, qui, he says, Anglis Burdons. V. Menage vo. Bourdon. Bourde is mentioned by Du Cange as O. Fr. for a staff with a great head; and bordare, bordare, is hastilis luctus. (Fr. behoudur, hohourd, border, id.) whence bohordiucus, a tournament. Rymer uses burdare in the same sense, Tom. 3, p. 223. Shall we hence suppose that justing was thus denominated from the use of staves or poles instead of lances?

BURDOUN, s. "The drone of a bagpipe, in which sense it is commonly used in S." Rudd. Fr. bourdon, id.

BURGANS, s. pl. Burgesses.

That thyd wald bryng alsua—

A. S. bord, s. burd, baird, a board, a plank.

Burdon, Burdoun, Burdowne, o. extremitas, margo cujuscunque rei; Gl. Orkneying. S. Hence a doubt arises, whether it has been primarily used burnt the wooden work. A. S. bord, s. bord, s. bord, s. bord, a plank.

Burdon, Bourd, Bourdoun, Bourdowne, o. extremitas, margo cujuscunque rei; Gl. Orkneying. S. Hence a doubt arises, whether it has been primarily used burnt the wooden work. A. S. bord, s. bord, s. bord, a plank.

While they cast iron work into the river, they produced it signifies burden. V. BIRTH, BYRTH.

These terms have probably originated from the Gothic, especially as we have isl. brodistafor, scipio, hastulus, lusile, burdartur, id. G. Andr. p. 37. q. a pointed staff, or one shod with a sharp point.

BURGEOUN, s. A bud; a shoot.
BUR

— Within his palece yet
Of his first husband, was ane tempill bet,
Of marbill, and hald in ful grete reuerence,
With swan quhite bendis, carpetts and ensence,
And festuell burgeous, arrayit in thare gysse.


Fr. burgeon, id. The v. is adopted into E. Perhaps the Fr. word is radicially from Su. G. boeia, oriis, as denoting a beginning of any kind; whence boerias, initium; or rather Isl. bar, gemma arborum, seu primulae frondes; G. Andr.

To BURGESS, v. a. For an account of this old custom, See Sup.

BURIAL, s. A place of internment; a burying-place.

BURIAN, s. A mound; a tumulus; or, a kind of fortification; S. Aust.

“There are a great number of cairns or burians; also many circular enclosures on hills and eminences, formed by a great quantity of stones, which have no now appearance of having been built.” P. Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. iv. 522.

“There is a great number of burians in this parish. These are all of a circular form, and are from 30 to 50 yards diameter. They are supposed to be remains of Pictish encampments; others think that they were places of strength, into which the inhabitants collected their cattle, when alarmed with a visitation from the English borders.” E.C. P. Westerkirk, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. xi. 528.

Perhaps from A. S. beorg, burg, borg, borg, mons, acervus, monumen-tum; sepulcrum. If originally meant for defence they may have been the same with the broggs or brughgs of the S. Bor., which were certainly Pictish. The name, however, may be from A. S. byrigenn, byrgene, sepulcrum, monumentum, tumulus. For from similarity of form, the A. Saxons may have been the same with the boerjan, barrow, tum, tumulus. For from similarity of form, the A. Saxons perhaps from A. S. broghs, which were certainly Pictish. The name, however, may have been the same with the

BURIE, s. A place of internment; a burying-place.

BURIE, s. A mound; a tumulus; or, a kind of fortification; S. Aust.

“There are a great number of cairns or burians; also many circular enclosures on hills and eminences, formed by a great quantity of stones, which have no now appearance of having been built.” P. Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. iv. 522.

“There is a great number of burians in this parish. These are all of a circular form, and are from 30 to 50 yards diameter. They are supposed to be remains of Pictish encampments; others think that they were places of strength, into which the inhabitants collected their cattle, when alarmed with a visitation from the English borders.” E.C. P. Westerkirk, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. xi. 528.

Perhaps from A. S. beorg, burg, borg, mons, acervus, monumentum; sepulcrum. If originally meant for defence they may have been the same with the broggs or brughgs of the S. Bor., which were certainly Pictish. The name, however, may be from A. S. byrigenn, byrgene, sepulcrum, monumentum, tumulus. For from similarity of form, the A. Saxons may have been the same with the boerjan, barrow, tum, tumulus. For from similarity of form, the A. Saxons perhaps from A. S. broghs, which were certainly Pictish. The name, however, may have been the same with the

BURLET, s. A coarse and thick kind of cloth. S.

BURIO, BOREAU, BURRIO, BURIOR, BURRIOUR, BURIALL, s. A place of interment; a burying-place.

v. a.

To BURGESS, v. a. For an account of this old custom, See Sup.

BURLAW, s. A place of internment; a burying-place.

BURLE, s. Perhaps, a coarse and thick kind of cloth. S.

BURIO, BOREAU, BURRIO, BURIOR, BURRIOUR, BURIALL, s. A place of interment; a burying-place.

v. a.

To BURGESS, v. a. For an account of this old custom, See Sup.

BURLE, s. Perhaps, a coarse and thick kind of cloth. S.

BURIO, BOREAU, BURRIO, BURIOR, BURRIOUR, BURIALL, s. A place of interment; a burying-place.

v. a.

To BURGESS, v. a. For an account of this old custom, See Sup.

BURLET, s. A coarse and thick kind of cloth. S.

BURLED, BURLIT, BURLIE, BURLIE-BAILIE, s. A place of internment; a burying-place.
BURLY-HEADED, adj. Having a rough appearance. S.

BURLY-TWINE, s. A kind of strong coarse twine. S.

BURLINS, s. pl. The bread burnt in the oven in baking, S. q. burnt.

BURN, s. 1. Water, particularly that which is taken from a fountain or well, S. B. See Sup.

What makes Auld Reikie's dames sae fair?

That gars them a' sic graces skair,

And blink sae bonny.—Ferguson's Poems ii. 41.

I am inclined to consider this as the primary sense of the word; Moes.G. and Precop. bruna, Su.G. brun, Isl. brunningar, Germ. brun, Teut. burn, borne, a well, a fountain; Belg. burnwater, water from a well. Gael. burn also signifies water. Some trace the Goth. words to Heb. bor, a fountain, to Su.G. rinnua, to run, to flow; b, after the Gothic manner, being prefixed.

2. A rivulet; a brook; S. A. Bor.

Ender was ran red on spate with wattir broun,

And burnis haris all thare browns doun.


I was weary of wandering, and went me to rest,

Under a brooke banke, by a towne side.

P. Ploughman, Pass. i. A. 1.

E. bourn. In this sense only A. S. burn, bura, occur; or, as signifying a torrent.

3. The water used in brewing. S. B. See Sup.

The browstaries of Cowpar town,—

To mak thin aill they think na fah,

Of meikill burne and lyttill malt.

Lyndsay, Chron. S. P. ii. 344.

They cowpit him then into the hopper,

And brook his banes, gnipper for gnopper,

Synge put the burn till the deed,

And leipt the ean out o' his head.

Allan o' Maut, Jamieson's Pop. Ball. ii. 239.

In some parts of Aberd. he who is engaged in brewing, is much offended if any one use the word water, in relation to the work in which he is employed. It is common to reply in this case, "Water be your part of it." This must be connected with some ancient, although unaccountable, superstition; as if the use of the word water would spoil the broaste. See Sup.

4. Urine, S. B. "To make one's burn," mingere. Germ. brun, urina. This Wachtcr derives from burn, fons, quia urina est humor, qui per varios meatus excernitur instar fonts. See Sup.

BURN-BRAE, s. The acclivity rising from a rivulet. S.

BURN-GRAIN, s. A rill running into a larger stream. S.

BURN-SIDE, s. The ground on the side of a rivulet. S.

BURN-TROUT, s. A trout bred in a rivulet. S.

BURNIE, BURLY, is sometimes used, as a dimin. denoting a small brook, S.

O bonny are our greensward hows,

Where through the birks the burny rows,

And the bee burns, and the ox lows,

And saft winds rustle,

And shepheard-lads, on sunny knows,

Blaw the blythe fuse.

Beattie's Address, Ross's Helenore, p. vii.

* To BURN, v. a. 1. One is said to be burnt, when he has suffered in any attempt. Ill burnt, having suffered severely. S.

"A number of the royal party rising in a very confused imprudent way in many shires, were all equally scattered.—We are glad that no Scotsman was found accessory to any of these designs. It seems, our people were so ill burnt, that they had no stomach for any farther meddling."—Baillie's Lett. ii. 396.——This is analogous to the S. Prov., "Brunt baisn the fire drees." 2. To deceive; to cheat in a bargain, S. One says that he has been burnt, when overreached. These are merely oblique senses of the E. v.

3. To derange any part of a game by improper interference; as in curling, to burn a stone: i. e. to render the move uselessly by playing out of time. See Sup.

To BURN, v. n. In children's games, one is said to burn when he approaches the hidden object of his search. S.

To BURN THE WATER. To kill salmon by torchlight. S.

BURN-AIRN, s. An instrument used red-hot to impress letters on the horns of sheep.

S.

BURNEOYLL, s. Grite burneoill. Great coal. S.

BURNET, adj. Of a brown colour.

— Behaldand thame sa mony duers hew.

Sum peirs, sum pale, sum burnet, and sum blee.

Sum gres, sum gowils, sum purpure, sum sanguine.

Doug. Virgil, 401, 1.

Fr. brunette, "a dark brown stuff formerly worn by persons of quality." Rudd. L. Br. burnet-a, brunit-am, pannus non ex nativi coloris lana confectus, sed quavis tintura imbutus ; Du Cange.

BURNEWIN, s. A cant term for a blacksmith, S.

—Then Burnewin comes on like death.

At ev'ry chap, Burns, iii. 15. "Burn-the-wind,—an appropriate term;" N. ibid. V. Col.-

BURN-GRENGE, s. One who fires barns or granaries.

BURNIN' BEAUTY. A very handsome female.

BURN SILVER, Brint Silver. Silver refined in the furnace. See Sup.

"They think it expedient for divers causes,—that their be stricken of the vnece of brint silver, or byulecon of that fynes, vith. grootis, and of the samin water and wecht, as ef­feirs, half grot, penny, half penny, and learding." Acts Ja. II. 1451, c. 34. Ed. 1566, Burnil silver, Skene, c. 33.

Mr. Pinkerton has observed, that this is fine 'silver, syn­onymous with the Spanish argento acendrado," Essay on Medals, ii. 346. The phrase, however, is of great antiquity among the Northern nations. Kongr faladi tha skiolldin, enn Thangbrandir gaf honum tha skiolldin, enn Kongr gaf hnanam pandamundir i brendo silfr. Then the King cheapened the shield; and Thangbrand gave him the shield, and the King gave him the full value of it in burnt silver. Valorem rex argento paro rependit. Kristnisag. c. 5. p. 30. The same phrase, brenda silfr, occurs in p. 126. Brent gull is used in the same sense, as to gold; Purum putum aurum, Vered. Ind.

Snoor Sturleson shews that skirt silfr, i. e. pure silver, and brent silfr, are the same. For when Kaldori, the son of Snoor, the high priest, received his salary from the servants of Harold the Grim, King of Norway, he in a rage threw loose the skirt of his garment, in which was the money, so that it fell among the stubble; at the same time complaining that his stipend was not paid without fraud. The King, being informed of this, commanded that there should be given to him twelve ounces, skiran brends silfr, "of pure [or sheer] burnt silver." Vita Reg. Haroldi. V. Annot. ad Kristins. pp. 169, 170.

BURN-WOOD, s. Wood for fuel.

S.

BURR, BURR, s. The whirring sound made by some people in pronouncing the letter r; as by the inhabi­tants of Northumberland, S.

"From that river [Tweed] southward, as far I believe as Yorkshire, the people universally annex a guttural sound to the letter R, which in some places goes by the name of the Berwick Burr."—P. Coldstream, Berw. Statist. Acc. iv. 420.
This word seems formed from the sound. Grose, however, if I rightly apprehend his meaning, views it as containing an allusion to the field *burr*, as if something stuck in the throat.

**BURRICA, s.** A common kind of rush, Juncus squarrosus.

**BURRACH'D, part. pa.** Enclosed. V. Bowrach'd.

**BURREL, s.** A hollow stick used in twisting ropes. S. Provincial pronunciation of E. Barrel.

**BURREL, s.** Provincial pronunciation of E. Barrell. S. Barrell

**BURRET, s.** An old term in household. *See Sup.*

**BURRICE, v. a.** To overpower in working; to overcome in striving at work, S. B., allied perhaps to Fr. bourser, Is. ber-ta, to beat.

**Burry.**

Sir Corby Rawin was maida procotor,—

Succeeded the Scheip befor the Wolf, that he Peremptorily, within that dayis thre,'

Compeir undir the pans in this bill,

And her quhat *burry* Dog wald say him till.

*Henryson, Bannatyne Poems*, p. 109. st. 3.

"Probably, rough, boorish," according to Lord Hailes. It might bear this meaning, as descriptive of the shaggy appearance of the dog. Fr. *bourrou* "flockie, hairy, rugged." Cotgr. bourse, locks of wool. But it seems more naturally to convey the idea of cruelty, especially considering the allegorical character of this dog given before; from Fr. *bourreau*, an executioner. V. Burto.

**Burry-bush, s.** Supposed an errat. for *Berry-bush*.

**Burrico, s.** Perhaps an errat. for *Burrico*. *See Sup.*

**Burris, s. pl.** Probably, flocks, or locks of wool, hair, &c. from Fr. bourre.

**Burrwe-mail, V. Mail.**

**Burs, Burses, s.** The cone of the fir.

**Bursar, s.** One who receives the benefit of an endowment in a college, for bearing his expenses during his education there, S.

"We think it expedient that in every College in every University, there be 24 Bursars, devided equally in all the classes and sieges as is above expressit; that is, in S. Androes, 72 Bursars, in Glasgow, 48 Bursars, in Aberdeen, 48, to be sustained only in meat upon the charges of the College." First Bk. of Discipline, c. 7, § 22.

Queen Mary,—for the zeal she bore to letters, &c. four or five poor students within the said college, to be called in all times to come *bursar* of her foundation.

The name of *bursar*, or *bursarius*, was anciently given to the treasurer of an university or of a college, who kept the common purse of the community; we see, that in Queen Mary's time, this name had come to be given to poor students, probably because they were pensioners on the common purse." Univ. Glasgow, Statist. Acc. xxi. App. p. 18.

L. B. *Bursar-lus* not only denotes a treasurer, but a scholar supported by a pension. *Bursarii* dicuntur, quibus ex ejusmodi *Bursius* stipendia praestantur: quae vox etiam into *bursarius*, into *bursch*; first using the term to denote one who had a salary, and afterwards applying it to every academician.

**Bursary, Burse, Bursis, s.** 1. The endowment given to a student in a university; an exhibition; S.

"The management and disposal of this mortification is in the hands of the Presbytery of Perth, who let the lands, and appoint the rent to be paid annually as a *bursary* to the student whom they have chosen, and who continues in it for 4 years." P. Dron, Perths. Statist. Acc. ix. 480.

"There are four *bursaries* at the King's college of Aberdeen for boys educated here.—They arise from L.600 Sterling."—P. Mortlach, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvii. 433.

2. A purse; " *Ane command burrs*." Aberd. Reg. S.**

**Burse, s.** A court consisting of merchants, constituted for giving prompt determination in mercantile affairs. *See Sup.*

**Bursin, Bursen, Bursten, part. pa.** 1. Burst, S. *See S.*

That *bursin* was the golden breisit, Of Bischoppis, Princes of the Preistis.

Thair takin was the thriu, vengeance On fals Scribis, and Phariseis.


*Goldin* seems an error of the press for *boldin*, inflated, proud. For this passage evidently refers to what had been said, p. 111.

The Bischoppis Princes of the Preistis, They grew as *boldin* in their breisit: Righ'a the fals Phariseis, &c.

2. It often signifies overpowered with fatigue; or so overheated, as from violent exertion to drop down dead. S.

"A great many burgesses were killed, twenty-five house-holders in St. Andrews, many were *bursen* in the fight, and died without a stroke." Baillie's Lett. ii. 92.

**Burston, s.** Corn, roasted by rolling hot stones amongst it, then half ground, and mixed with sour milk.

**Bus, s.** A bush, S. *buss*.

Upon the busses birdies sweetly sung.


Doug. uses it metaphor.

Before the firstest oistis in the plane,

Aymd ane *bus* of speris in rade thay.

*Virgil*, 232, 16. V. *Busk*.

**Bus, interj.** Addressed to cattle. "Stand to the stake!"

**Busch, Bushe, s.** A large kind of boat used for the herring fishing; anciently a small ship.

**Bushe-Fishing, s.** The act of fishing in busses.

**Busch, s.** Boxwood, S. B.

—As the quhisil renderis soundis sere,

With tympanys, tawberis, ye war wont to here,

And bois schauraes of torned *busch bours* tre,

That grew on Berecynthia montane hie.

*Virgil*, 299, 45. *Busus*, *Virgil*.


Being induced by the similarity of the phrase to the Teut. name, to look into the various readings, I find that in edit. 1553, it is "bosch bome trey", which Rudd. views as perhaps right.

**To Busch, v. n.** To lie in ambush; pret. *buscht*.

The ost he maid in gud quyet to be,

A space fra thaim he *buscht* prewalé.

O. E. *bussit*.

*Wallace*, viii. 588. MS. *Saladyn priuely was bussit besid the dom*.

R. Brunne, p. 187.

This word, although it may be a corr. of Fr. *embruch-er*, preserves more of the original form. For it is undoubtedly from *busch*, a bush. Ital. *bossare, imboscare*, from *bosco*, q. to lie hid among bushes.

**Buschement, s.** Ambush.
B U S

The buschement brak, and come in all their mycht;
At their awne wiild yere entir in that place.
It is used in O. E. Wallace, vi. 821. MS.
Leulyn in a wod a bussement he held.
R. Brunne, p. 242.

To BUSKE, BUSK, v. a. To enclose cattle in a stall, S.B.
A. S. boss, bosg, praesepe; E. boose, a stall for a cow.
Johns.

BUSKE, BUSKE, BOOSE, s. A cow's stall; a crib.
S.

WEIR BUSKE, s. A partition between cows.
S.

BUSE-ARN, s. An iron for marking sheep.
S.

To BUSH, v. a. To sheathe; to enclose in a case or box, S.; applied to the wheels of carriages.
Su. G. bosse, Germ. bushse. Belg. bosse, a box or case of any kind, Sw. builbosse, the inner circle of a wheel which encloses the axle-tree.

BUSCH, BOUSCHE, s. A sheath of this description.
S.

BUSH, interj. Expressive of a rushing sound, as that of water spouting out, Tweedd. It occurs in a coarse passage.

To keep baith down, that upwards flew,
He strave fu' hard, nae doubt o'it;
Till bush— he gae a desperate spue,
An' gut an' ga' he scouted.—
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 115.

L. B. bus-bas, was a term used to denote the noise made by fire arms or arrows in battle. —Bus-bas ultro citroex ex eorum mortariolis sagittisve resonantibus in astris. V. Du Cange.

BUSH, BUSK, adj. Fond of dress; decoration.
S.

To BUSKIE, s. One who dresses another.
S.

BUSKINGS, s. Dress; decoration.
S.

That none wear upon their heads, or buskings, any feathers. Acts Ja. VI. 1621, c. 25, § 2.

“Till that all men busk thame to be archarias, fra thay be xii. yeres of age.” Acts Ja. I. 1424, c. 20. Edit. 1566.
It occurs in the same sense in O. E.

“Rise up,” he said, “thu proud scherreff,
Buske the, and make the bowne;

184

I have spied the kyngis felon,
Forsothe he is in this towne.

This figure is common in other languages. Thus, Lat. ad aliquid agendum accingit, to prepare; convivium ornare, to prepare a banquet. E. to dress, to prepare for any purpose; to prepare victuals.

Ial. bus, while it signifies to prepare in general, is also applied to dress; which renders it in some degree probable that the verb mentioned above may be traced to it, as having more of a radical form. At bus sig, induere vestes, whence bunad-ur, habitus seu vestitus, dresses. 

3. To prepare for defence; used as a military term. See S.

4. v. n. To tend; to direct one's course towards. In this sense it is used still more obliquely; as intimating, that one's course towards any place is a necessary preparation for reaching the object in view.

With mekl honour in erd he mad his offering;
Syne buskit liame the samyn way, that he before yude.
Thrayer wes na sparris to spair, spedely thai spring.

Gawen and Gol. i. 24.

Out of this world all shall we move,
And when we busk unto our bier,
Again our will we take our leave.

R. Brunne, p. 39.

5. It sometimes seems to imply the idea of rapid motion; as equivalent to rush.

—To the wall thai sped them swith:
And sone has wp thair leddir set,
That maid a clap quhen the crochet
Wes fixit fast in the kyrneill.
That hied ane off the wachis weill;
And buskyt thiddirwart, but baid.

Barbour. x. 404. MS.

On the gre salt but mar process thai yeid,
Fechtand in frount, and meikle maistry maid;
On the frayt folk buskit with outyn baid,
Rudly till ray thai ruscht thaim agayne.

Wallace, vii. 818. MS.

This, however, may be the same with the preceding; the phrases, cut baid, with outyn baid, being perhaps added to convey the idea of rapid progress.

To BUSK HUKES. To dress fishing-hooks; to busk flies. S.

BUSK, s. Dress; decoration.
S.

This seems to be the original sense of the word, which Rudd. derives "from Fr. buse, bous, a plated body, or other quilted thing, or whalebone to keep the body straight." Sibb. supposes it might perhaps originally signify, "to deck with flowers or bushes, Dan. busk, busch." But we have its natural affinity in Germ. butz-en, buss-en, Belg. boets-en, Su. G. pust-a, puss-a, ornare, decorare; Germ. butz, buss, ornatus; hence butz frau, a well-dressed woman. Wachter here refers to Walapauz, a term used in the Longobardic Laws, to signify the act of putting on the garment of a stranger surreptitiously obtained; from wale, alenius, and paus, vestimentum.

2. To prepare; to make ready, in general; S. This is merely an oblique sense, borrowed from the idea of dressing one's self, as a necessary preparation for going abroad, or entering on an expedition.

Thai busked, and makd him boun,
Nas ther no long abade.

Sir Tristrem, p. 16, st. 14.

The King buskht and maid him yar,
Northwaris with his folk to far.

Barbour, viii. 409. MS.

With that thi buskht then onane,
And at the King thair leiff has tane.

Ibid. iv. 364. MS.

"That all men busk thame to be archarias, fra thay be xii. yeres of age." Acts Ja. I. 1424, c. 20. Edit. 1566.

"Rise up," he said, "thu proud scherreff,
Buske the, and make the bowne;

184

B U S

But I know by your buskening,
That you have something in studying.
For your love, Sir, I think it be.—Sir Egeir, p. 13.

This seems to signify high-flown language, like that used.
BUS

on the stage; from E. buskin, the high shoe anciently worn by actors.

To BUSS, v. a. To deck; to dress, as applied to fishing-hooks. V. BUSK.

BUSS, s. A bush.

BUSSIE, adj. Bushy.

BUSS-TAPS. To gang o'er the buss-taps; to behave extravagantly; to go over the tops of the bushes.

BUSS, s. A small ledge of rocks projecting into the sea, covered with sea-weed; as, the Buss of Newhaven. S.

BUSSIN, s. A linen cap or hood, worn by old women, much the same as Toy, q. v. West of S. See Sup. Perhaps from Moes. g. busse-us, fine linen, Gr. βοσσος, id.; or as alluded to the following word.

BUSSING, s. Covering.

The folk was few
To put the bussing on their theis;
And see they fled with all their main,
Down ower the brae lyke clogged beis.

What is here referred to, is the use of the merchants' packs, mentioned in the lines immediately preceding.

And had not bene the merchant packs
There had bene mae of Scotland slain.

The English having the advantage at first, part of them seized on the spoil, and loaded themselves with it, in consequence of which they fell into disorder.

Perhaps from Germ. busch, fascia, a bundle, a fardel; if not a derivative from the v. bush, q. v.

BUST, s. A box. V. BUIST.

BUST, Boost, s. " A mark upon sheep, commonly the initials of the proprietor's name," Gl. Sibb.

Can this be allied to Germ. busch, larva; Teut. boets, a dumbratio picturae, Kilian? Or does it merely mean, what is taken out of the tar-bust?

To BUST, v. a. To powder; to dust with flour; Aberd. Must, synon.

This v. is probably formed from bust, bust, a box, in allusion to the meal-bust.

To BUST, v. a. To beat. Isl. boost-a, id.

BUST, part. pa. Apparently for bushed, dressed. S.

BUST (Fr. buste) v. imper. Beloved: He bust to do't. S.

BUSTIAM, BUSTIAN, s. A kind of cloth; Fustian. S.

BUSTINE, adj. " Fustian; cloth;" Gl.

Neat, neat she was, in bustine waistcoat clean,
As she came skilling o'er the dewy green.

Perhaps it rather respects the shape of the garment; from Fr. buste, " the long, small or sharp-pointed, and hard- quilted belly of a doublet;" Cotgr.

BUSTIOUS, BUSTEOUS, adj. 1. Huge; large in size.

The same time sendis sche
To bar armys of awncestry.

Dunnbar, Maitland Poems, xvi. 235, 236. MS.


BUSTINGS, s. The length or distance between the two butts used in archery.

BUT, BUTTER, s. Bittern. V. BOYTUR.

BUTIS, s. pl. Boots. Ane pair of butts.

BUTOIR, s. Perhaps, the foot of a bittern.

BUTT, s. 1. A piece of ground, which in ploughing does not form a proper ridge, but is excluded as an angle. S. See Sup.

2. It seems also to be used for a small piece of ground disjoined, in whatever manner, from the adjacent lands. In this sense, a small parcel of land is often called, the butts.

A a
CAB

Fr. bout, end, extremity. This Menage derives from Celt. bod, id. L. B. butta terrae, agellus, Fr. bout de terre; Du Cange.

3. Those parts of the tanned hides of horses which are under the crupper, are called butts, probably as being the extremities.

BUTT-RIG, s. A ridge. V. under Rig, Rigg. S.

BUTT, s. Ground appropriated for practising archery. S.

To BUTT, v. a. To drive at a stone lying near the mark in curling, so as if possible to push it away. S.

To BUTTER, v. a. To drive; to coax. A low word. S.

Butterin', s. Flattery. S.

Butter and Bear-Caff. Gross flattery. S.

Butter-Boat, s. V. Boat. S.

Butter-Broughtens, s. pl. V. Brughtens. S.

Butter-Clocks. Small morsels of butter floating on the top of milk. S.

Butter-Mail, s. The fine exacted by an ecclesiastical court as a commutation for public satisfaction in cases of fornication. S.

BUTTLE, Battie, s. A sheaf; a bundle of hay or straw. S.

Buttock Mail, s. The fine exacted by an ecclesiastical court as a commutation for public satisfaction in cases of fornication. S.

CA, Caw, s. A walk for cattle; a particular district, S. B.

A crowd of Kettrin did their forest fill:
On ilka side they took it in wi' care;
And in the ca, nor cow nor ewe did spare.

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

From caw, to drive, because cattle are driven through the extent of the district thus denominated. V. Call.

CA, s. A pass, or defile between hills, Sutherl.

"—By— the heights of Lead-na-bea-kach, until you arrive at the Ca (i.e. the slap or pass) of that hill." P. Assint, Sutherl. Statist. Acc. xvi. 168.

It seems uncertain whether this be Gael., or formed from the circumstance of this being the passage, by which they used to caw or drive their cattle. Shaw mentions coud as signifying a pass.

To CA', v. a. To drive, &c. V. under Call. S.

CAB, s. A great disturbance. S.

To CAB', v. a. To go through business actively. S.

CABBRACH, s. Quick and oppressive respiration. S.

CA' o' the Water. The motion of the waves as driven by the wind; as, The ca' o' the water is west. S.

To CAB', v. a. To call. S.

To CAB again, v. a. To contradict. S.

CA', s. Abbrev. for call; a soft foolish person. S.

To CA', v. n. To calve. S.

To CAB, v. a. To pliffir. S.

CABARR, s. A lighter. S.

CABBACK, s. A cheese. V. Kebuck.

CABBIE, s. A sort of box, made of laths which claps close to a horse's side, narrow at the top, so as to prevent the grain in it from being spilled. One is used on each side of the horse in place of a pannier, S.

"The other implements of husbandry are harrows, the crooked and straight delving spades, English spades, some mattocks, cabbies, crook-saddles, creels." P. Assint, Sutherl. Statist. Acc. xvi. 187.

This name is also given to a small barrow or box, with two wheels, used by feeble persons for drawing any thing after them, Sutherl. pronounced kebbie.

CABBRAICH, adj. Rapacious; laying hold of every thing. S.

In we seke on till her a[j]n fouks come here,
Ye'll see the town intil a bonny steer;
For they're a thrawn and root-hewn cabbraich pack,
And start like stanes, and soon wad be our wrack.

Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

Gael. cabbrach, an auxiliary?

CABELD, pret. Reined; bridled.

Than said I to my cummeris, in consualie about,
See how I cabeld yon cowt with ane kein byrdil.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 257.

Teut. kebel, a rope.

CABIR, KABAR, KEBBE, s. 1. "A rafter; S." Rudd.

The thinnings of young plantations are in the Highlands called Kebbes. See Sup.

Messapus than ful feirs, with spere in hand
Apoon him draif, thocht he besocht hym sare,
And with hys schaft that was als rude and square,
As it had bene ane cabir or an spar,
Doun from his swfyt coursoure na thyng skar,
Smat hym an greuous wound and dedely byt.

Doung. Virgil, 419, 8.

They frae a barn a kubar raught,
Ane mounted wi' a bang.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 278. V. Stang.

"The different articles made from these woods are sold at the following prices on the spot: — kebbres for houses at 3s. per dozen, if made of birch, and 6s. of ash." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 321.
CACHE-POLE, CATCHFULE, s. The game of tennis. S.
CACHESPALE WALL. Meaning doubtful. See Sup.
To CACKIE, v. n. Children's term for going to stool. S.
CACKS, CACKIES, s. pl. Human ordure. S.
CADDIES, s. A kind of woollen cloth. S.
CADDIS, s. Lint for dressing a wound. See Sup.
This word as used in E. denotes a kind of tape or ribbon.
But in S. it is entirely restricted to the sense above-mentioned.
Gael. cadas, cotton, a pledge.
CADDROUN, s. A caldron. S.
To CAGDE. V. CACHE.
Cadge, s. A shake; a jolt. S.
CAGGELL, s. A wanton fellow. V. CAIGIE, v.
CADIE, s. 1. One who gains a livelihood by running errands, or delivering messages. In this sense, the term is appropriated to a society in Edinburgh, instituted for this purpose. See Sup.
"The cadies are a fraternity of people who run errands. Individuals must, at their admission, find surety for their good behaviour. They are acquainted with the whole persons and places in Edinburgh; and the moment a stranger comes to town, they get notice of it." Arnot's Hist. Edin. p. 506.
The useful cadie plies in street,
To bide the profits o' his feet,
For by thir lads Auld Reikie's folk
Ken but a sample o' the stock
O'theives, that nightly wad oppress,
And mak bath goods and gear the less.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 94.
The term, I suspect, is originally the same with Fr. cadet, which, as it strictly denotes a younger son of a family, is also used to signify a young person in general. In families of rank, younger sons being employed in offices that might be reckoned improper for the representative, the term might, by an easy transition, be applied to any young person who was ready to do a piece of service for one of superior station, and particularly to deliver messages for him. For there is no evidence, that it originally had any meaning immediately connected with this kind of employment.
Fr. cadet was anciently written capdet, and thus pronounced in Gascony. The eldest of the family was called capmas, q. chef de maison, the chief or head of the family, and the younger, from capdet-un, q. a little head or chief. Dict. Trev.
2. A boy; one especially who may be employed in running errands or other inferior sort of work. S. See Sup.
3. A young fellow; used in a ludicrous way. S.
You ill-tongued tinkler, Charlie Fox,
May taunt you wi' his jeers an' mocks;
Bie him tae his meikill pyne,
Thair power for to felle, it
Ye have grit occasione to flee thir vardly
O' theives, that nightly wad oppress,
And mak baith goods and gear the less.
Burns, iii. 24.
4. A young fellow; used in a friendly way. See Sup.
CAGDY, CODY, adj. Wanton. V. CAIGIE.
CADOUK, CADDUCK, s. A casualty. S.
CADUC, adj. Frail; fleeting.
"Ye have girt occasione to flee thir tardy cadue honouris,
The quillin can nocht be possee vithe out vice." Compl. S. p. 207.
Fr. caduque, Lat. caducus.
CAFF, s. Chaff. S. See Sup.
For you I laboured night and day,—
For you on stinking caff I lay,
And blankets thin.—Ramsey's Poems, i. 304.
"Caff and Draff is good enough for cart avers." S.
Prov. "Coarse meat may serve people of coarse conditions." Kelly, p. 82.
A. S. çaft, Germ. kaff, id.
CAFLIS, s. pl. Lots. V. CAVEL.
CAIFEABLE, adj. The cry to announce, at Hide-and-Seek, that the seeker may commence his search.

CAIF, KAIF, KAI, KAEF. 2. A small or private apartment, of any kind.

CAIFINESS, To 1. Wanton. adj. 2. Cheerful; sportive; having the idea of innocence con­fines to tame; Isl. koie, to shut; Gr. *wi, caverna. He also mentions Gr. *wi, cubo, and Fred. Wachter derives the term from Assint, Sutherl. Statist. Ace. xvi. 201. Gael, xoitii, Gr. caijuta, caijut, to shut; Fr. cahute, a hut, a cottage; Ir. ca, cai, a house.

CAIB; s. The iron employed in making a spade, or any such instrument, Sutherl.

"This John Sinclair and his master caused the smith to work it as (caibs) edgings for labouring implements." P. Assint, Sutherl. Statist. Acc. xvi. 201. Gael. eithe, a spade.

CAICEABLE, adj. What may happen; possible. S.

CAICHE, s. The game of hand-ball. V. CAITCHE.

CAIDGINESS, s. Wantonness; gaiety; sportiveness; affectionate kindness.

CAIF, KAEF, KAI, KAEF, adj. Tame; Sibb. Familiar, Roxb. He derives it from Lat. captivus. But Sw. kufwa signifies to tame; Isl. kaetja, to suffocate.

To CAIGE, CAIDGE, v. n. To wanton; to wax wanton. Now wallie as the carle he caiges!

CAIL, s. An old woman.

CAINE, s. An opprobrious term used by Kennedy in his Flying.

CAK, KAI, KAEF, adj. Tame; Sibb. Familiar, Roxb. He derives it from Lat. captivus. But Sw. kufwa signifies to tame; Isl. kaetja, to suffocate.

To CAIGE, CAIDGE, v. n. To wanton; to wax wanton. Now wallie as the carle he caiges!

CAK, KAI, KAEF, adj. Tame; Sibb. Familiar, Roxb. He derives it from Lat. captivus. But Sw. kufwa signifies to tame; Isl. kaetja, to suffocate.

To CAIGE, CAIDGE, v. n. To wanton; to wax wanton. Now wallie as the carle he caiges!

CAK, KAI, KAEF, adj. Tame; Sibb. Familiar, Roxb. He derives it from Lat. captivus. But Sw. kufwa signifies to tame; Isl. kaetja, to suffocate.

CAK, KAI, KAEF, adj. Tame; Sibb. Familiar, Roxb. He derives it from Lat. captivus. But Sw. kufwa signifies to tame; Isl. kaetja, to suffocate.

To CAIGE, CAIDGE, v. n. To wanton; to wax wanton. Now wallie as the carle he caiges!

CAK, KAI, KAEF, adj. Tame; Sibb. Familiar, Roxb. He derives it from Lat. captivus. But Sw. kufwa signifies to tame; Isl. kaetja, to suffocate.

To CAIGE, CAIDGE, v. n. To wanton; to wax wanton. Now wallie as the carle he caiges!

This is radically the same with Su. G. kaetja, lascivare. Ty tuae de begynna haetjus; They have begun to wax wanton; 1 Tim. v. 11. The term vulgarly used with respect to a cat, when seeking the male, is from the same origin. She is said to cate, or to be catting. S. Lat. cattla-are has been viewed as a cognate term. V. the adj.

CAIGE, CAIDGE, CADY, CADY, adj. 1. Wanton. Than Kittok thair, as cady as ane con, Without regard outhar to sin or schame, Gaie Lowrie leñ, &c.

Lyndsay’s Workes, 1592, p. 75.

I. e. As wanton as a squirrel, Keady, Glasgow edit. 1683, and 1712. Kiddy is still used in this sense, Ang. Kittle, q. v. seems to have the same origin.

2. Cheerful; sportive; having the idea of innocence con­jounced. The phrase, a caidgie carle, often means merely a cheerful old man, S.

Kind Patie, now fair fa your honest heart, Ye are sae cady, and have sic ane art
To hearten ane, for now, as clean’s a leek, Ye’ve cherish’d me since ye began to speak. Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 72.

On some feast-day, the wee-things, buskit braw,
Shall hewe her heart up wi’ a silent joy, Fu’ caidgie that her head was up and saw
Her an spun cleething on a darling oy,
Careless tho’ death shou’d make the feast her foy. Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 59.

3. Affectionately kind, or hospitable.

Dan. kaed, Su. G. kaet, salax; lascivus: haetie, laetitia, il­lique effusa et lasciviae contermina. The Su. G. word, how­188

CAI G ever, like the S., is sometimes used in a good sense as signifying cheerful. Est etiam, ubi demisti vito, hilarem lactum notat, Iläre. Il. kaet-ur is also rendered hilaris, Ol. Lex. Run. kaete, hilaritas, Sw. kaattia. Kedge, brisk, lively, Suffolk. (Ray) is certainly from the same origin.

These terms are perhaps radically allied to Teut. kets-en, to follow, to pursue, multum et continuo sequi, Kilian; especially as kets-mirrige signifies, equa lasciva, and also, muler lasciva. Hence,

CADGILY, adv. Cheerfully, S. See Sup.

When Phebus ligs in Thetis’ lap, Auld Reikie gies them shelter,
Whare cadgilly they kiss the cap, An’ ca’ round helter-skelter. Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 28.

CAI G, s. A wanton fellow.

To tak a young man for his wyfe, Yon cadgill wald be glad.—Philotus, S. P. R. iii. 37.

CAI G, s. Caigh and core; anxiety of every kind. S.

CAIK, s. A stitch; a sharp pain in the side.

Teut. koeck, obstructio hepati; Sibb.

CAIK, s. A cake. This word, when used without any addition, denotes a cake of oat-meal; S.

"That winter following sa nurrit the Frenche men, that they leirnit to eit, yea, to beg caikis, quhilk at their entry they scornit." Knox, p. 42.

CAIK-FUMLER, s. Apparently a covetous wretch; q. one who fumbles among the cakes, counting them over lest he be cheated by his domestics. A smell-feast.

"It is also expl. toadester, synon. with Teut. koeck-eter, nastrophagus." V. Gl. Sibb. See Sup.

CAIKBASTER, s. Perhaps, a biscuit-baker. S.

CAIRIE, s. A foolish silly person. V. GAWKIE.

CAIL, s. Coleworth. V. KAIL.

CAILLIACH, s. An old woman.

CAYNE, s. An opprobrious term used by Kennedy in his Flying.

Cankert caigne, tryd trowane, tutevillous. Evergreen, ii. 74, st. 34.

It is not probable that he here refers to the first murderer. It may be from C. B. caeo, in. cana, a dog, Lat. canis. Cagne, S. is used for a duty paid to a landlord, as part of rent. Hence the term, coin-fowls. V. Cane. From the addition of trowane, truant, there may be an allusion to a game-cock, who is bitter enough, although he flinches in fight. In ed. 1508, caym is the word used.

CAIF, CAIFE, s. The highest part of any thing, E. cope; caip-stane, the cope-stone, S. Teut. happe, calimen. S.

To CAIF a roof. To put a covering on a roof. S.

To CAIF a wall. To crown a wall. S.

CAIF, s. A kind of cloak or mantle anciently worn. S.

CAIF, s. A coffin.

"Kyng Hary seing his infirmite incres ilk day more, causit
And to the deid, to lurk under thy
This seems to confirm Skinner’s etymon of E. coffin, from A. S. cife, cove, cavea; “a cave, a secret chamber, a vault;” Sommer. But it appears doubtful, whether both cape and caif do not simply signify a covering, from A. S. coppe, the top of any thing, Su. G. kappa, Germ. kappe, tegumentum. V. Cope.

To CAIR, KAIR, v. a. To drive backwards and for­wards. S. Care, Gl. Sibb. See Sup.
CAIR

This word is much used, S. B. Children are said to cair any kind of food which they take with a spoon, when they toss it to and fro in the dish.

Isl. keir-a, Su. G. keor-a, vi pellere. Perhaps the following are cognate terms; Belg. keer-en, to turn, A. S. cyr-an, Germ. kehr-en, to turn and wind a thing; verkehr-en, to turn outside in, or inside out.

To cair, Care, v. n. To rake from the bottom of any dish of soup, &c. so as to obtain the thickest.

CAIR, CAYR, To s. The act of extracting the thickest part.

CAIRN, S. 1. A heap of stones, thrown together in a conical form. See Sup.

2. A building of any kind in a ruined state; a heap of cumulated heaps equal to those that astonish us at this time. As the memory of the deceased endured, not a passenger may have received its name from its resemblance to a sledge. Laird.

3. Distinctive designation of a cake of oat-meal.Isl. kialke, kalke, a dray, a sledge. The calchen may have received its name from its resemblance to a sledge.

4. A scold, S. B.

From Ir. coerd, caird, a tinker, whence caird is used to denote a trade or occupation; unless we should derive it from C. B. Coardh, which is equivalent to Bardh, a poet, a bard. As they were wont to travel through the country, when the office fell into contempt, it might become a common designation for one who forced his company on others. Baird, in our laws, indeed, frequently occurs as a term of reproach.

CAIRN, S. 1. A heap of stones, thrown together in a conical form. See Sup.

2. Simply, to go. "This word is much used, S. B. Children are said to cair any kind of food which they take with a spoon, when they toss it to and fro in the dish.

Isl. heir-a, Su. G. keor-a, vi pellere. Perhaps the following are cognate terms; Belg. keer-en, to turn, A. S. cyr-an, Germ. kehr-en, to turn and wind a thing; verkehr-en, to turn outside in, or inside out.

To cair, Care, v. n. To rake from the bottom of any dish of soup, &c. so as to obtain the thickest.

CAIR, CAYR, To s. The act of extracting the thickest part.

CAIRN, S. 1. A heap of stones, thrown together in a conical form. See Sup.

2. A building of any kind in a ruined state; a heap of cumulated heaps equal to those that astonish us at this time. As the memory of the deceased endured, not a passenger may have received its name from its resemblance to a sledge. Laird.

CAIRN, s. p. Distinctive designation of a cake of oat-meal. Isl. kialke, kalke, a dray, a sledge. The calchen may have received its name from its resemblance to a sledge.
To CALCUL, v. a. To calculate. S. CALKIL.

CALD, CALD, adj. 1. Cold.
O stay at home now, my son Willie,
The wind blows cold and sour;
The night will be bath mirk and late,
Before ye reach her bower.

2. Cool; deliberate; not rash in judgment.
And into counselors going he was bold
Ane man not vndest, bot wise and cauld.

3. Dry in manner; not kind; as "a cauld word." S. CALD.

Cald, CALD, adj. 1. Cold; the privation of heat.
Sum dayd in cauld and hungry sate.

2. Very susceptible of cold, S.

Cauld, CALD, adj. To be in the cauld win',

Cauld-coal to blaw. It is said of one, whose hopes
Cauld-bark. To be in the cauld roost.
Cauld-seed, COLD-SEED. Late pease; opposed to Hot seed, early pease.

Cauld-like, adj. Having the appearance of being cold.

Cauldness, s. Coldness, in regard to affection.

Cauld-roast and little sodden. An ill-stored larder.

Cauld-seed, COLD-SEED. Late pease; opposed to Hot seed, early pease.

Cauld-stay. To be in the cauld roost; to be dead.

Cauld-casten-to. Lifetime; dull; insipid.

Cauld-comfort. Any unpleasant communication; inhospitality, including poor entertainment.

Cauld-kail-het-again. Broth warmed up the second day; a sermon preached again to the same auditory.

Cauld-like, adj. Having the appearance of being cold.

Cauldness, s. Coldness, in regard to affection.

Cauld-roast and little sodden. An ill-stored larder.

Cauld-seed, COLD-SEED. Late pease; opposed to Hot seed, early pease.

Cauld-shouther. To show the cauld shouther; to appear cold and reserved.

Cauld-strait, s. Can't term for a glass of spirits.

Cauld-win', s. Little encouragement; a cold wind.

Cauld-winter. The last load of corn carried from the harvest-field to the barn-yard.

Cauldri, CAULDRIFE, adj. 1. Causing the sensation of cold.

Hout ay, poor man, come ben your wa',—
We'll ca' a wedge to make you room,
'T has been a cauldrife day.

2. Very susceptible of cold, S.

3. Indifferent; cool; not manifesting regard or interest; S.

Wha is't that gars the greedy Banker prieve
The maidens tocher, but the maiden's brave?
By you when spylued o' her charming pose,
She tholes in turn the taunt o' cauldrife joes.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 75.

From cauld, and rife, abundant.

CAULDRIFENESS, COLDRIFFENESS, s. 1. Susceptibility of cold; chilness; S.
CALL, v. n. To move quickly. See Sup.  

I mounts, and with them aff what we could ca';  
Twa miles, ere we drew bridie, on we past.  

Although the language is metaphorical, respectable walking.  

CALL, CAW of the water, the motion of it in consequence of the action of the wind; S. The v.  

CALLER, s. One who drives horses or cattle under the yoke.  

"Their plough is drawn by four beasts going side for side. The caller (driver) goes before the beasts backward with a whip." MS. Adv. Libr. Barry's Orkney, p. 447.  

CALLAN, CALLAND, CALLANT, s. Called, a lad; "A young calland;" a boy; S. See Sup.  

The calland gap'd and glory'd about,  
But no a¢ word cou'd he lug out.  

Ramsay's Poems, i. 283.  

"Principal Baillie, in his letters, speaking of Mr. Den­niston, says;—He was deposed by the protesters in 1655; for Mr. Law is said, " within these three years," to have been " brought from a pottinger to be laureate." A Mr. Henry Forsyth is indeed mentioned as " lately a Baxter-boy;" but he had no connexion with Campsie. V. Baillie's Lett. ii. 406.  

2. Often used as a familiar term, expressive of affection to one, S.  
It occurs in Hamilton's doggrel.  
O fam'd and celebrated Allan!  
Renowned Ramsay! candy callan! —  
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 233.  

Sibb. derives it from Fr. galand, nebulo. But the Fr. word does not occur in this sense, properly signifying a lover. The term is not, as far as I have observed, used by any of our old writers. But it is most probably ancient, as being a word much used by ancient writers, and a corr. of puer infans.  
I have, however, been sometimes disposed to view it as merely like on, from gan, a corr. of galand, a word much used by ancient writers, and often in a familiar way. By this term Douglass renders juvenis.  
Tharfor have done, galandis, cum on your way,  
Enter within our lugging, we you pray.—Virgil, 92, 50.  
Quare agite, O tectis, quam en, bequaem-en, succedite nostris.  
Virg. i. 631.  

And eke an hundred followis reddy boun,  
Of young gallandis, with purpure creistes rede,  
Thair gitin gere maid glittering euery stede.  
Ibid. 260, 20.  

CALLAN, s. A girl; a young woman.  
CALLER, adj. Fresh. V. Callour.  
CALLET, s. The head.  
CALLIOUR GUNNE, s. A caliver gun.  
CALLOT, s. A match or cap for a woman's head, without a border, Ang. Fr. calotte, a coif; a little light cap, or night-cap.  

CALLOUR, CALLER, CAULER, adj. 1. Cool; refreshing; S. "A callour day;" a cool day. See Sup.  
Widequhare with fors so Eolus schouit schill,  
In this conelit sesoun scharp and chill,  

1. A mould; a frame, for whatever purpose; S. Thus it is used for a mould in which bullets are cast.  
"Euerie landit man within the samin, sall have an hag­bute of founde, callit hagbute of crochett, with their calmes, bulletis and pellockis of lead or irme, with pouder convenient that it, for euerie hundreth pund of land, that he hes of new extent." Acts Ja. v. 1540, c. 73. Edin. 1566, c. 194. Murray.  
2. A name given to the small cords through which the warp is passed in the loom; S. synon. with Healdes, q.v.  
3. Used metaphor. to denote the formation of a plan or model.  
"The matter of peace is now in the caulin; i. e. They are attempting to model it. Baillie's Lett. ii. 197.  
Caum, sing. is sometimes used, but more rarely. Any thing near is said to look as if it had been "casten in a caum." S.  
Germ. quem-en, bequem-en, quadrare, congruere; bequem, Franc. biquam, Su. G. bequaem, Belg. bequaum, fit, meet, congruous. Su. Guenetiliq, id.; Belg. bequaum machet, to fit. Ere and Wachter derive these terms from Moes. G. quem-en, Germ. quem-en, to come, in the same manner as Lat. conveniens a veniendo, quia congrua sunt similia eorum, quae apposite in rem veniunt.  
CALLOÓ, CALLOO, CALAW, s. Anas glacialis, Orkn.  
"The pintail duck, (anas acuta, Lin. Syst.) which has here got the name of the caloo, or coal and candle light, from the sound it utters, is often seen in different places through the winter; but on the return of spring it departs for some other country," Barry's Orkney, p. 301.  
"Among these we may reckon — the pickternie, the norie,
and caluteneb, the calwe, the scarf, and the seapie or the chaldrick.” P. Kirkwall, Orkn. Statist. Acc. viii. 546.

“In Dr. Barry’s History of Orkney—the calloow is by mistake stated to be the Anaas acuta, or pintail duck, which is a much rarer bird. — The calloow, named from its evening call, which resembles the sound cooing, calloow, arises from the arctic regions in autumn, and spends the winter here.” Neill’s Tour, p. 79.

Perhaps from Isl. call-ø, clamare.


Table of Acts not imprinted.

As our forefathers generally changed l or ll into u or w, they often inserted f instead of u or w. V. CAUSEY.

CALSHIE, adj. Crabbed; ill-humoured. S. See Sup.

Gin she but wee a bit tocher, And calshie fortune delgn to soother,

But bid her work,—her head it dizzies.

Morsion’s Poems, p. 82.

Isl. kals-e, irizzare; kals, irisso, haukage-ø, irisor, derisor, Verel. Ind. hollie, id. G. Andr.

CALSUTERD, adj. “Perhaps caulked, or having the seams done over with some unctuous substance, Lat.”

Gl. Sibb.

Sa sass be seen the figures of the flots,

With fearful flags and well caluterd bots.

Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 391.

But it certainly ought to be callfuterd; Fr. colletser, un navire, stypare, oblinere, to caulk a ship; Thierry. Dan.

Table of Acts not imprinted.

The vertebral ligament. Syn.

Ferguson, p. 7. It seems corruptly given by Kelly, p. 97.

“Early crooks the tree that in good cammon will be.” He renders the word, “a crooked stick with which boys play at Cammon, Shiny [Shinty?], or Side ye.”

Bullet gives Celt. cambocha as signifying a crooked stick.

Gael, caman, a hurling club, Shaw.

CAMAN, s. The same with Cammock.

S. CAM-NOSED, CAMow-nosed, adj. Flat-nosed. See S.

The cam-nosed cocatrice they quite with them carry.

Polwarth, Watson’s Coll. iii. 20.

The pastor quits the slothfull sleep,

And passes furth with speede,

His little camow-nosed sleep,

And rowtting kie to feede.

Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 386.

CAMBORAGHE, s. The same with Cammorage.

S.

CAMOVYNE, CAMOVYNE, s. Camomile, S.

Thro’ bonny yards to walk, and apples pu’,—

Or on the camovyne to lean you down,

With roses red and white all busked round,

Sall be the hight of what ye’ll bae to do.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 112.

To CAMP, v. n. To strive. V. KEMP.

S. CAMP, adj. Brisk: active; spirited.

S. CAMP, s. A romp: applied to both sexes.

S. To CAMP, v. n. To play the romp.

S. CAMP, s. A heap of potatoes earthed up for winter.

S. CAMPERLECKS, s.pl. Magical tricks, Buchan; expl. as synon. with contrapcs.

This sense is probably a deviation from what was the original one. It may have signified athletic sports, from Teut. kaempfer, Su.G. kaempne, athleta, a wrestler, a warrior, and lek; play; q. jousts, tournaments.


2. Spirited; having a high flow of spirits. 3. Ill-natured, contentious, Loth. To cample, to scold, or talk impertinently, A. Bor.

Germ. kamp-en, to strive, to contend, to fight.

CAMPION, s. A champion.

“Quhen dangeir occurrit, they refusit na maner of besi-

Now cruiks lyk ane camot tre.

Maitland Poems, p. 193.


CAMYNG CLAITH, s. A cloth worn round the shoulders while combing the hair.

S.

CAMYNG Curch, s. A particular kind of dress for a woman’s head.

S. 192
CAMSTERIE, CAMSTAIRIE, CAMSTRAIRY, • CAMSHAUCHEL'D, adj. CAMSHACK, To

2. This term is expl. by Rudd. as also signifying "a stomachful, wrathful. But there seems no

star-rig, sterrig, thought that it might be from Germ, asper, iratus; and

asper, iratus; and

suspected. Teut. Fr.

The Goth, dialects exhibit several words of a similar

The wemen alss he wysyt at the last,

And on e ane hisy eyn he can to cast.

The use of the particle to shews that it is not meant to
denote power to execute a business, but merely the com-
mencement of it. Accordingly, in Ed. 1648 it is rendered,
and so on one his eyes began to cast.

Thus it is often used by Douglas.

CAN, s. A measure of liquids, used in Shetland. S.

CAN, s. A broken piece of earthenware. S.

CANALYIE, CANNAILYIE, s. The rabble, S.; from

A broken piece of earthenware.

The use of the particle to shews that it is not meant to
denote power to execute a business, but merely the com-
mencement of it. Accordingly, in Ed. 1648 it is rendered,
and so on one his eyes began to cast.

Thus it is often used by Douglas.

CANBAS, s. Perhaps, bottles made of gourds. S.

CANDAVAIIG, s. 1. A salmon that lies in the fresh

water till summer, without going to the sea; and, of

consequence, is reckoned very foul; Ang. Gael, ceann,
head, and dubhach, a black dye; foul salmon being
called black fish?

2. Used as denoting a peculiar species of salmon.

"We have a species of salmon, called by the country
people candavaigis, that frequently do not spawn before the
month of April or May. These therefore are in perfection
when the rest are not. They are grosser for their length
than the common salmon, and often (of a large size) upwards
CANDENT, CANDENCY, s. CANDEL-BEND, s. Very thick sole-leather for shoes. S.
CANDENT, adj. Fervent; red-hot. S.
CANDENCY, s. Fervour; hotness. S.
CANDY-BROAD SUGAR, s. Loaf or lump sugar. S.
CANDLE AND CASTOCK. A Halloween sport. S.
CANDLE-COAL, CANNEL-COAL, s. A kind of coal which gives strong light; parrot coal. S.
CANDLE-FIR, s. Fir that has been buried in a morass; moss-fallen split, and used for candles. S.
CANDLEMAS-BLEEZE, s. The gift presented by students to a schoolmaster at Candlemas. S.
CANDLESHEARS, s. pl. Snuffers. S.
CANDLESHEARS, s. A Candlemas Crown, S.
CANAGE, adj. Altercation, S.
CANKER, v. n. Disease of fowls, in which the nostrils are stopped, and a horn grows on the palate. S.
CANKER, s. A jangler, S.
CANKER, v. n. To fret; to become ill-humoured. S.
CANIONS, s. Painful slip of flesh at the finger-nail. S.
CANKERT, CANKERITH, adj. "Cross; ill-conditioned; avaricious; S." Rudd. A. Bor. id. See Sup.
CAN CANKURIT, CANKERRIT, S. A boys' game, otherwise Pig or Tiek. S.
CANNACH, CANNACH, s. Corr. of Canopy. S.
CANNA DOWN, CANNACH, COTTON GRASS, Eriophorum vaginatum, Linn. See Sup.
CANNACH, s. A coarse sheet used for keeping grain; means'of a broad as, or, the breadth of such a sheet. S.
CANNACH, s. 2. It often denotes a coarse sheet used for keeping grain. S.
CANNACH, s. 3. Metaph. the sails of a ship, S. B.
CANNACH, s. 4. Metaph. the sails of a ship, S. B.
CANNAGH, CANNACH, s. Cannot; compounded of can v., and, or, nae, not, S.
CANNAS, s. A puff o' wind ye cudna get, A puff o' wind ye cudna get, To gar your canvass wey cum in, Without my play-feres nine.—Percy's Reliques, i. 30.
CANNAS, s. Also in Adam o' Gordon.
CANNAS, s. I winna cum doun, ye fause Gordon, I winna cum doun to thee, I winna forsake my ain dear lord, Thocht he is far frae me. S.
CANNAS, s. —Busk and boun, my mirry min a', For ill doom I do guess: I cannna luik on that bonnie face, As it lies on the grass.
Pinkerton's Select S. Ballads, i. 46, 49.
CANNAGH, CANNACH, s. A disease of fowls, in which the nostrils are stopped, and a horn grows on the tongue; apparently the Pip. S.
CANNAS, s. Any coarse cloth, like that of which sails are made; canvass; S. B.
CANNAS, s. 2. It often denotes a coarse sheet used for keeping grain from falling on the ground, when it is winnowed by means of a weelth, S. B. Hence, a canvass-braid; as broad as, or, the breadth of such a sheet. S.
CANNAS, s. The shade beneath a canvass-braid out throw Held off the sun beams frae a bonny bow. S.
Ross's Helmore, p. 27.
CANNAS, s. Metaph. the sails of a ship, S. B. —Percy's Reliques, i. 30.
Pinkerton's Select S. Ballads, i. 46, 49.
CANNAS, s. The shade beneath a canvass-braid out throw Held off the sun beams frae a bonny bow. S.
Ross's Helmore, p. 27.

Fr. *cannelle*, cinnamon, Teut. Dan. *kannel*, Ital. *canella*, Hisp. *canela*, id. Chauc. *canelle*. This word may be derived from Lat. *canne*, a cane or reed, in the form of which the cinnamon is brought to Europe. "But the authors of Dict. Treu, prefer deriving it from Heb. *cane*, which has the same meaning with *calamus aromaticus* among the Latins.

**Cannel-waters**, s. pl. Cinnamon waters, S.

**Cannel-baye**, s. Collar-bone. See Sup.

Wallace returned by a burly alyk, And on him set a fellone sekyr straik ;
Baith *cannel-baye* and schuldir blaid in twa
Through the mid cost the gud suerd gart he ga.
Wlich circhin birks he fard a bower.
Wallace, v. 829. MS.

Fr. *cannelle du col*, the nape of the neck, Cotgr.

**To Cannel**, u. a. To channel; to chamfer; S. Fr. *canneler*, id.

**Cannel-coal**, s. A coal that gives a strong light.

**Canny, Kannie, kannie**, baken with sugar, cinnamon is brought to Europe. But the authors of Diet. meaning with some great buns, and other wheat bread of the best order, from Lat. *canna*, a cane or reed, in the form of which the cinnamon is brought to Europe. "But the authors of Dict. Treu, prefer deriving it from Heb. *cane*, which has the same meaning with *calamus aromaticus* among the Latins.

**Cannel-bayne**, s. Collar-bone. See Sup.

Wallace returned by a burly alyk, And on him set a fellone sekyr straik ;
Baith *cannel-baye* and schuldir blaid in twa
Through the mid cost the gud suerd gart he ga.
Wlich circhin birks he fard a bower.
Wallace, v. 829. MS.

**To Cannel**, u. a. To channel; to chamfer; S. Fr. *canneler*, id.

**Cannel-coal**, s. A coal that gives a strong light.

**Canny, Kannie, kannie**, baken with sugar, cinnamon is brought to Europe. But the authors of Diet. meaning with some great buns, and other wheat bread of the best order, from Lat. *canna*, a cane or reed, in the form of which the cinnamon is brought to Europe. "But the authors of Dict. Treu, prefer deriving it from Heb. *cane*, which has the same meaning with *calamus aromaticus* among the Latins.

**Cannell-bayne**, s. Collar-bone. See Sup.

Wallace returned by a burly alyk, And on him set a fellone sekyr straik ;
Baith *cannel-baye* and schuldir blaid in twa
Through the mid cost the gud suerd gart he ga.
Wlich circhin birks he fard a bower.
Wallace, v. 829. MS.

Fr. *cannelle du col*, the nape of the neck, Cotgr.

**To Cannel**, u. a. To channel; to chamfer; S. Fr. *canneler*, id.

**Cannel-coal**, s. A coal that gives a strong light.

**Canny, Kannie, kannie**, baken with sugar, cinnamon is brought to Europe. But the authors of Diet. meaning with some great buns, and other wheat bread of the best order, from Lat. *canna*, a cane or reed, in the form of which the cinnamon is brought to Europe. "But the authors of Dict. Treu, prefer deriving it from Heb. *cane*, which has the same meaning with *calamus aromaticus* among the Latins.

**Cannel-bayne**, s. Collar-bone. See Sup.
C A N

Her canny hand will scarcely fail,
Whate'er she tries, to help or heal,
She'll seldom blunder.


In this sense it is often used negatively. It's no canny, it is not fortunate; a phrase applied to any thing, which is opposed to a freit or vulgar superstition. S.

An odd-like wife, they said, that saw,
A moupin runkled granny;
She fey'd the kimmers ane and a',
'Word gae'd she was na kenny;
Nor wad they let Lucky awa,
Till she was fou wi' branny.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 272.

18. Good; worthy, S.

"The word canny is much in use here, as well as on the other side the border, and denotes praise. A canny person, or thing; a good sort of person." P. Canoby, Drumt. Statist. Acc. xiv. 429.

This sense is not unknown even in the North of S. A brave canny man; a pleasant, good-conditioned, or worthy man.

Many of these are evidently obsolete senses. In senses first and second, it is nearly allied to Isl. kien, rendered scien, prudens; also, callidus, astutus, Verel. Ind. Kien, fortis et prudens, ibid.; Kindhu-ar, vafer et technis scatens, G. Andr. p. 144. Su. G. kennog, scien, peritus. The Isl. term is also frequently used with respect to those supposed to be versant in magical arts. Kunnoog occurs in the same sense. Harald K. badu cunningum mannum; Haraldus Rex rogviti hariolos; Knytl. S. p. 4. Ihre, vo. Kunna. The general origin is Moes. G. kunn-an, pres. kunna, A. S. cenn-an, Somn. conn-an, cunnan, Su. G. kenna, Isth. kenna, Teut. kenne-an, nosces. The S. ling. is more immediately allied to Isl. kenn-a, kenne.

"Canny. Nice, neat, housewively, handsome. Newcastle, Northumb. and North." Gl. Grose. It is also used as a designation for Cumberland, by the inhabitants of it; perhaps as equivalent to, comfortable. But the word, it may be suspected, has been imported from S. into the North of E. For the only classical E. word, corresponding to canny, is cunning, adj., especially in the sense of knowing, skilful; and this is from the A. S. v. signifying to know, as canny is more immediately allied to Isl. kenne, kenn-a. For kien, scien, &c., mentioned above, is obviously the part. pr. of this v. It seems to demonstrate the radical affinity of our term to the Scandinavian verbs of this significance, that there is no evidence that the A. S. v. had any relation to magical arts.

For many alterations in expl. of this word, See Sup.

CANNILY, adv. 1. Cautiously; prudently, prudently, S.

"He has lurked since, and carried himself far more cannilly than any of that side; yet without any remorse for any error." — Baillie's Lett. i. 147.

Then neither, as I ken, ye will,
With idle fears your pleasures spill;
Nor with neglecting prudent care,
Do skaith to your succeeding heir;
Nor wad they let Lucky awa,
She'll seldom blunder.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 386.

2. Moderately; not violently; S.

"A thorny business came in, which the moderator, by great wisdom, got cannily conveyed." Baillie's Lett. p. 382.

3. It seems to signify, easily, so as not to hurt or gall.

"Those who take that crabb'd tree [the cross] handsomely upon their back, and fasten it on cannyly, shall find it such a burden as wings unto a bird, or sails to a ship."

Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 5.

4. Gently; applied to a horse obeying the reins.

S. CANNINESS, s. 1. Caution; forbearance; moderation in conduct; S.

C A N

"He is not likely to carry himself with any canniness in time coming." Baillie's Lett. i. 66.

2. Apparently as signifying crafty management.

"When the canniness of Rothes had brought in Montrose to our party, his more than ordinary and civil pride made him very hard to be guided." Baillie's Lett. ii. 92.

CANNYA', s. The woodworm. S.

CANNIE MOMENT. The time of fortunate child-bearing. S.

CANNIE WIFE. The common designation of a midwife. S.

CANNIE or CANNON NAIL, s. The same as Cathel Nail. S.

CANNIKIN, s. A drinking vessel. S.

To CANSE, v. n. To speak pertly and saucily. S.

CANSIE, adj. Pert; self-conceited. S.

CANSHE, adj. Cross; ill-humoured. S.

CANOIS, CANOS, CANOUS, adj. Gray; hoary; from Lat. canus.

—Vfrendlye eild has thus bysprent
My hede and haffettis baith with canous hair.

Doug. Virgil, 141, 29.

To CANT, v. n. 1. To sing in speaking; to repeat after the manner of recitative; S. This term is generally applied to preachers, who deliver their discourses in this manner. See Sup.

2. To tell merry old stories. S.

Cant is also used as a s. denoting this kind of modulation. It has been whimsically supposed, that the term had its origin from Mr. Andrew Cant, a famous preacher among the Presbyterians, during the wars of Charles I., with whom, it is pretended, this custom originated. V. Spectator, No. 147, and Blount. But there is reason to suppose that this ungraceful mode of speaking is much more ancient; and that it was imported by our Reformers from the Church of Rome; as it undoubtedly bears the greatest resemblance to the chanting of the service. The word may have had its origin immediately from Lat. canto—are, O. Fr. cant—in, to sing, to chant.

Some even go so far as to assert, that Cicero, and the other Roman orators, delivered all their orations in recitative.

CANT, s. A trick; a bad habit. S.

To CANT, v. a. 1. To set a stone on its edge, a term used in masonry. 2. To throw with a sudden jerk; S.

Germ. kant-en, to set a thing on end; and this from kante, a corner, edge or extremity. Ital. canto, lapis angularis; Du. Cange. Cant, a corner of a field, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

To CANT o'er, v. n. To fall over; to fall backwards. S.

To CANT o'er, v. a. To turn over; to overturn. S.

CANT, s. 1. The act of turning any body on its edge or side with dexterity, S. B.

2. Slight, S. B.

With his men, that war
Schyr Aymer the King has sene,
And kene,
Their blazes ca',
That's nought but vapours frae a stank,
Yet fears ye a'.—Morison's Poems, p. 38.

CANT, adj. Lively; merry; brisk.

Schyr Aymer the King has sene,
With his men, that war cant and kene,
Come to the playne, dounie fra the hill.

Barbour, viii. 280. MS.
CANTY, adj. Cheerful; lively; small and neat; as, a canty creature. V. under CANT, adj.

CANTILIE, adv. Cheerfully.

CANTO. An incantation; used to denote enchantment, a sorcery or charm; "Blount.

CAP, s. A wooden bowl for containing food, whether solid or fluid, S. CAP, s. 1. To seize by violence; to lay hold of; v. a. To uncover the head, as a token of obedience; to salute.

CAPS, s. pl. The combs of wild bees, S.; q. their caps.

To KISS CAPS WITH one. To drink out of the same vessel; as, "I wadna kiss caps wi' sic a fallow." S. To CAP, v. a. 1. To seize by violence; to lay hold of what is not one's own; a word much used by children at play, S.

2. To seize vessels in a privateering way.

"In Scotland some private persons made themselves rich by caping or privateering upon the Dutch, but the public had no great cause of boasting." Wodrow's Hist. i. 220. V. CAPPER.

"The late author of Jus Maritimum, c. 4, of Piracy, shows a decision to the contrary; but it is in 1487, near 200 years old." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 80.
3. Capped, used by K. James as apparently signifying, entrapped; caught in a snare beyond the possibility of recovery.

"Yet to these capped creatures, he [the devil] appears as he pleases, and as he finds meetest for their humours." Daemonology. Works, p. 130.

Lat. cap-10, Su.G. kipp-a, attrahere violentem, rapere, vellere.

CAPER, s. A captor, one who takes a prize; a vessel employed as a privateer. See Sup.

— States and princes pitching quarrels, Wars, Rebels, Horse races, Proclaim’d at several mercat-places: Capers bringing in their prizes, Commons cursing new excises.

Colwin’s Mock Poem, p. 34.

That this is the meaning of the term appears from that of the v. Capper, q. v.

To CAP, v. a. To direct one’s course at sea.

The port to quham we cappit was full large. Doug. Virgil. 87, 36.

Thair may cum stormes, and caus a lek, That ye man cap be wind and wa. Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 133.

Teut. kape is a beacon, signum litorale, Kilian. The word, as used by Dunbar, seems to have the same sense with E. chop about; which may be derived from Su.G. kop-a, Isl. kaup-a, permutare.

CAP, CAPP’OU’, CAPP’U, s. The fourth part of a peck; as, A cap’u’ o’ meal, salt, &c. Syn. Forget, Lippie. S.

CAP-AMBRY, s. A press or cupboard.

S.

CAPBARRE, s. A capstan-bar.

S.

CAPER, s. A piece of oat-cake and butter, with a slice of cheese on it; Perths. Gael, capairre, “a piece of bread and butter,” Shaw. Here, I suspect, part of the necessary description is omitted. See Sup.

To CAPER, n. To move the head with a stately air. S.

CAPERCAILYE, CAPERCALYEANE, s. The mountain-cock. S. Tetrao urogallus, Linn. See Sup.

“Money vthir fowlis ar in Scotland, quhilkis ar sene in na vthir partis of the world, as capercailye, aye fowl mair than aye raun, quhilk leiffis alaenierlie of barkis of tres.” Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11.

Boece is mistaken here, as in many other assertions. The mountain-cock is found in Sweden and several other countries.

In Eveg. ii. 20, it is capercalycane. But this is evidently a cor. For the termination does not correspond with that of the last component word, as found in all the Celtic dialects. Gael. caoloc, C. B. kellog. Corn. kellog, Arm. killog, Ir. hylbacht, a cock. The origin of caper seems uncertain. Gael. caibbar, according to Shaw, signifies any old bird; and cabore, a black cock. He gives capnalec, however, as the Gael. word, explaining it “the mountain cock.” Dr Stuart renders the Black Cock, Coileach duath. P. Liiss, Dumbarton. Statist. Acc. xvii. 249.

But capal seems to mean only a horse or mare. This perhaps may account for the translation, given by Boece, of the word which he writes Anercale: Silvestres equi appelli. Why he has substituted aver for capal, it is not easy to imagine, unless we admit Mr Pennant’s testimony, that “in the Highlands of Scotland, North of Inverness,” it is known by both names. Zool. I. 263. Lesly follows Boece in his translation, although he gives the name differently: — Avis quaedam rarissima Capercaleye, id est silvestre equi appelli. — Scot. Descri. p. 24.

The English translator, in the Description of Britain, published by Hollinshead, while he borrows the name Capercaleye from Bellenden, retains the translation given by Boece, which Bellenden had rejected. “There are other kinds of birds also in this country, the like of which is no where else to be seen, as the Capercaleye, or wide horse, greater in body than the raven, and living only by the rindes and barkes of the pine trees.”

Pennant says that capercaille signifies “the horse of the wood; this species being, in comparison of others of the genus, pre-eminently large.” He subjoins, in a Note: “For the same reason the Germans call it Auer-han, or the Ursus or wild ox cock.” But to support a ridiculous designation, he commits an error in etymology, For ahr-han does not signify “the Ursus or wild ox cock;” but simply, the wild cock. It is compounded of our wild, and han cock, gallus silvestris; in the very same manner with the original word, rendered Ursus by the Latins, which is Germ. auro-achis, the wild ox, bos silvestris. V. Wachtier. Auer is sometimes written auer. Thus the mountain cock is called auer-hahn by Frisch, I. 107 108, although Wachtier says erroneously. Shall we suppose, that some of the Northern inhabitants of Scotland, who spake Gothic, knowing that caullock with their Celtic neighbours signified a cock, conjoined with it their own word aor or auer?

It is also written caper coille.

“The caper coille, or wild turkey, was seen in Glenmoriston, and in the neighbouring district of Strathglass, about 40 years ago; and it is not known that this bird has appeared since, or that it now exists in Britain” P. Urquhart, Inverness, Statist. Acc. xx. 307.

Our wise prince, James VI., after his accession to the throne of England, gave this substantial proof of his regard for the honour of his native kingdom, that he wrote very urgently to the Earl of Tallibardine, A. 1617, to send him some capercailles now and then by way of present.

“Which consideration [i.e. our love and care of that our native kingdom] and the known commoditie yee have to provide capercailles and termignants, have moved Us very earnestly to request you, to employ both your oune paines and the travelles of your friends for provision of each kind of the saidis foules, to be now and then sent to Us be way of present, be meanes of Our deputy-thesaureur; and so as the first sent thereof may meet Us on the 19th of April, at Berwick. The raritie of these foules will both make their estimation the more pretious, and confirm the good opinion we suppose, that some of the Northern inhabitants of Scotland, who spake Gothic, knowing that caullock with their Celtic neighbours signified a cock, conjoined with it their own word aor or auer.

Capernoited, Capernoited. adj. Crabbed; irritable; peevish; S.

I thought I shou’d turn capernoited, For wi’ a gird.

Upon my bumb I fairly cloeit

On the cald eard.

V. OGERFULV. Hamilton, Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 336. Ferguson uses this term, when giving a pretty just picture of the general prevalence of dissipation in Edinburgh at the New-year.

And thou, great god of Aqua Vitae!

Wha sways the empire of this city,

When fou we’re sometimes capernoity;

Be thou prepar’d

To hedge us faie that black banditti

The City-Guard, Poems, ii. 13.

Id. kappe, fervor et certamen in agendo; keppe, certo; koppesam, certabundus; Su.G. kg, rixa; Nyg-a, to use, Germ. not-en, to invite, to urge: q. one who invites strife.

Capernoitte, s. Noddle.

S.

CAPEROILLLE, s. Heath pease.

S.

CAPERONISH, adj. Good; excellent.

S.

CAPES, s. pl. Flakes of meal, which come from the mill, when the grain has not been thoroughly dried,
S. B.  They are generally mixed with the seeds for the purpose of making sourens or flummery. *See Sup.*

Wit* capes,* the mill she gard them ring,
Which i' the nook became a bing;
Then Goodie wi' her tentie paw,
Did capes an' seeds the gether ca';
A pochfu' niest was fatten'd weel,
Half seeds, an' capes, the other meal.

This is evidently the same with "Capes, ears of corn broken off in threshing. North." GL Grose.

CAPE-STANE, s. 1. The cope-stone. 2. Metaphorically, a remediless calamity.

CAPIDOCUS, CAPYDOIS, s. A little hood; a boy's cap.

CAPE-HOLE, s. A boys' game at taw; *The Hole.*

CAPIL, CAPUL, s. A horse or mare.

The cageare calls furth his capill with crakiss wele cant.

"And hark! what capill nicker'd proud?
Whase bugil gae that blast?"

Jamiesson's *Popular Ball.* i. 238.

For he seeth that am Samaritan sue faieth and his felow,
On my capile that lyght Caro, of mankynd I toke it.

Pierce Ploughman, F. 92. b.

It is also written capul.  V. NICHER, v.

Capell, caple, id.  Chaucer.

Gael. capull, a horse or mare, C. B. keffol; Ital. Hisp. cavallo, Fr. cheval, Germ. gaul, Belg. gylg, a horse; Fr. kappel, a mare, Ital. cavolo, Fr. cowle; Schav. kobila, Pol. kobila, Bohem. kobyla, Hung. kabala, id. These seem all derived from Gr. καπαλία. Lat. caballus, a sumpter-horse.

CAPILMUTE, CAPSTAN, CATEMULTE, s.

The legal form by which the owner of strayed or stolen cattle obtains their restoration.

CAPITANE, s. Caption; captivity; captain. *See Sup.*


CAPITÉ BERN, s. A cloak or mantle with a small hood.

CAPLEYNE, s. "A steylle capleyne," a small helmet.

A laibergone vndyr his gowne he war,
A steylle capleyne in his bonnet but mar.

Wallace, iii. 68. MS.

Wachtener mentions Germ. kaaplein as a dimin. from kappe, tegumentum capitis.

CAP-NEB, s. The iron used to fence the toe of a shoe. S.

CAP-OUT. To drink cap-out; in drinking, to leave nothing in the glass or vessel. S.

CLEAN-CAP-OUT. Drinking deep. S.

To CAPPHER, v. a. To catch; to seize; to lay hold of, in general; particularly applied to the capture of a ship; Ang.

Belg. kaper, Su.G.kapare, a pirate, are evidently allied.

The latter, rendered by Ihre, pirata, latro navalis, is now the term used in Sw. for a privateer. But this is only a secondary sense; and indeed, the idea of privateering would almost seem to have been borrowed from that of piratical roving.

CAPPHER, s. Apparently, cup-bearer; also one who makes wooden bowls or caps. S.

CAPPHER, s. A spider. V. ATTERCAP.

CAPPIE, CAP-AL, s. A kind of drink between table beer and ale, formerly in much requisition.

To CAPPILOW, v. a. To distance another in reaping. S.

CAPPIT, adj. Crabbed; ill-humoured; peevish; S. *See S.*

Qua sahr ever saw, in all their life,
Twa cappit carlis mak sic ane stryfe!

*Philotus,* S. P. R. iii. 37.
CAR

It is surprising that Mr. Pinkerton should give this word as not understood; especially as it is evidently the same used by Chaucer.

Was never non, that list better to sing,
Ne lady lustier in carolling.—Cham. Yem. T. v. 16818.
Fr. caroller, to dance, to revel; carolle, a kind of dance, wherein many dance together, Cotgr. Ital. carola, a ball.
The original word is Arm. corol, a dance, danse publique, danse en rond; Bullet.

CARCAMEILE, s. The name of an edible root. V. CARMELE.
CARAVAN, s. A covered cart without springs; a wagon used for transporting wild beasts. S.
To CARB, CARBLE, v. a. To cavil; to carp.
CARB, CARBEN, s. A raw-boned, loquacious woman. S.
To CARBERRY, v. n. To wrangle; to argue perversely.
CARBIN, CARKAN, CARFIN, s. The basking shark. S.
CARCAT, CARKAT, CARCANT, s. A long cloak, or mantle, worn by women, S.
CARCI, CARK, s. A garland of flowers worn as a necklace. E. carcanet.
Their collars, carcats, and hals beds. Maitland Poems, p. 327.

2. It is also used for a pendant ornament of the head.
Upon their foreheads they did bear
Targets and tablets of trim warks,
Pendants and carants shining clear.
With plumes of gitie sparks.—Watson’s Coll. ii. 10.
To CARCEIR, v. a. To imprison.
CARCOWER, v. a. To botch; to mend as a tailor.
CARCOWE, s. A botcher, or mender of old clothes. S.
CARD, v. a. To mend as a tailor.
CARDE, s. A species of Lochleven trout; the char.
To CARD, v. a. To reprehend sharply. S.
CARDINAL, s. A long cloak, or mantle, worn by women. S.
“Wearied of barred plaids, they betook themselves to Stirling ones, and now duffle
cardinals, and received its name from the dress worn by the Cardinals of Rome. Thus Fr. cardinalisé, red; in a red or scarlet habit, such as Cardinals wear, Cotgr.
To CARDOW, CURDOW, v. a. To both; to mend as a cobbler; to patch as a tailor.
To CARDOVER, v. a. To imprison.
CARDOUGH, s. A kind of dance, accompanied with the negative; as, “I doun care to gang a bit wi’ you;” I have no objections to go a short way with you. S.
To CARE-BED-LAIR, A disconsolate situation; a sickly
CARE, v. a. Scarlet, and received its name from the dress worn by the person is previously compared to a bum-bee, a drone, a beetle; especially as the person is previously compared to a bum-bee, a drone, a beetle; especially as the person is previously compared to a bum-bee, a drone, a beetle; especially as
CARE-BED-LAIR, A disconsolate situation; a sickly
CARES, s. A kind of small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on Fristern’s e’en in different parts of S. Ker-cank, Gl. Sibb. Some retain this custom, apparently from superstition; others, especially young people, merely for the love of frolic. See Sup.

CAR

Bourne observes, that cakes were baked in honour of the Virgin’s lying-in; but that there is a canon of the Council of Trulius, prohibiting the use of any such ceremony, “because it was otherwise with her at the birth of our Saviour, than with all other women.” Brand’s Popul. Antiq. p. 204. V. next word.

CARE SONDAY, CAIR SONDAY, according to Bellen
den, that immediately preceding Good Friday; but generally used to signify the fifth in Lent; S.


Marshall takes notice of the use of this designation among the English, the old people at least who reside in the country; observing also, that the name of Karr Friday is given in Germany to Good Friday, from the word karr, which denotes satisfaction for a crime. Memini me dudum legisse alciub in Alstedii operibus, — diem illum Veneris, in qua passus est Christus, Germanice dici ut Gute Freytag, ita Karr Freytag, quae-satisfactionem pro multa signifcavit. Certe Care, vel Carona, sanctorum, non procul inaudum est hic diem Anglis rurissimam inter sensis decentios. Observ. in Vers. Anglo-Sax. p. 536.

Su. G. kaerussanadag is used in the same sense; domi
nica quinta jejunii magno; Igre.

This name may have been imposed, in reference to the satisfaction made by our Saviour. Some, however, understand it as referring to the accusations brought against him on this day, from Su. G. kaera, to complain. V. Kaera, Igre.

It is probable that the name of the bread called carcakes, still used by the vulgar in Ang. has had the same origin, although the use of it is now transferred to Christmas. V. CARLINGS.

CARE’S MY CASE. Woful is my plight.

S. CARF, s. A cut in timber, for admitting another piece, &c.
To CARFUDDLE, v. a. To discompose; to rumple.
To CARFUUFFLE, v. a. To disorder; to tumble.
CARFUUFFLE, CURFUFFLE, s. Tremor; agitation.
To CARFUUMISH, CURFUMISH, v. a. To diffuse a bad smell; to overpower by means of a bad smell.

CARGE. To cage; in charge; in possession.
For worth Bruce his hart was wondyr sar,
He had leuer haiff had him at his large,
Fre till our croun, than off fyne gold to cage.
Mar than in Troy was fund at Grekis wan.

Wallace, viii. 396, MS.
O. Fr. carger is used in the same sense as charger.

CARYARE, s. A conveyer by juggling tricks.
CARYE, adj. Expl. “soft like flummery.”
“His of a carye temper;” S. Prov., “spoken of those who are soft and lazy.” Kelly, p. 178.

Perhaps originally the same with E. chary, cautious.

CARYBALD, s.
Quen kissis me that carybold,
Kydillis all my sorrow.—Maitland Poems, p. 48.

Dunbar uses a variety of words ending in ald; which I am inclined to consider as a cor. of the Fr. termination eau, instead of which el was anciently used. Thus carybold may be from Fr. charavel, or charaveau, a beetle; especially as the person is previously compared to a bum-bee, a drone, a scorpion, &c.

CARIN, adj. or part. pr. Causing pain or care.
CARK, s. A load; a burden.

CARKIN, part. pr. Scratching; or rather, grating.
CARKNING, s. A collar.

A college of Cardinallis come syne in a ling,
That war carnatis of kynd gir I rycht compt;
With ride [reid] hattis on heid in hale carkining.

Outlaws, i. 13. MS. V. CARCAT.
CARL, CAIRLE, CARLE, CARLL,

1. A man. It is used in this general sense, S. B. Thus they not only say, "a big carl," but "a little carl," "a rich carl," &c. Hence the phrase "a carl-cat," a male cat. A. Bor. id. See Sup.

2. Man as distinguished from a boy.

Mr. Macpherson gives this as one sense of the word in Wyntown. But if thus used, I have overlooked it, unless the passage, quoted sense 6, should be thus understood.

3. A clown; a boor; a person of low extraction; S.—A.

Hence, by a slight transition, it is used to denote one in the moon, as old as the age of Henrysone. Speaking of &c. Hence the phrase "a carl-cat," a male cat. A.

Bor. id.

Wyntown. But if thus used, I have overlooked it, unless the passage, quoted sense 6, should be thus understood.

4. Hence, by a slight transition, it is used to denote one in the moon, as old as the age of Henrysone. Speaking of &c. Hence the phrase "a carl-cat," a male cat. A.

S. B. Thus they not only say, "a big carl," but "a little carl," "a rich carl," &c. Hence the phrase "a carl-cat," a male cat. A.

Bor. id. See Sup.

Carlyle was dede. Of him I speke no mar.

5. A strong man. In this sense it is used in Wallace as synon. with charl.

A Charli that had that felloune byrldynge bar; Exceedandlye he wald lyft mekill mar Than ony twa that thai amang thaim fand.—Wallace, with that upon the bak him gaif, Till his ryg bayne he all in sondyr draif.

The Carli was dede. Of him I speke no mar.

B. ii. 29, 45. MS.

Aene of thir clannis wantit ane man to perfinnis furth the nowmer, & wagit ane carll for money to debeit thair actioum, howbeit this man pertenit na thayng to thayng in blud nor kyndnes." Bellend. Chron. B. xvi. c. 9. Immani corpore rusticus, Boeth.

I gaed into the Trojan ha', E'en ben to their fireside;

To help your common cause, O Greeks! Sic cheils wad make you fleid.

I knew some peevish clownish carlie Wad make some noise & hurly burlie.

Carli, s. 1. A little man; 2. Applied to a boy who has the appearance or manners of a little old man. A diminutive from carle, S. See Sup.

I knew some peevish clownish carlie Wad make some noise & hurly burlie.

CARL-CRAB, the male of the Black-clawed crab, Cancer pagurus, Linn.

"Cancer marinus vulgaris, the common sea-crab; our fishers call it a Partan; the male they call the Carle crab, and the female the Baulster crab." Sibb. Fife, p. 132.

CARL and CAVEL. V. KAVEL.

CARL-DODDIE, part. pa. CARL'D, CARL and CAVEL. V, KAVEL.

CARL-DODDIE, part. pa. CARL'D, CARL and CAVEL. V, KAVEL.

CARL-AGAIN. TO  play carle-again, to return a stroke; to give as much as one receives; Ang. See Sup.

From carl a strong man, and the adv. again.

To CARL-AGAIN. To resist; to give a Rowland for an Oliver.

CARLIE, s. 1. A little man; 2. Applied to a boy who has the appearance or manners of a little old man. A diminutive from carle, S. See Sup.

I knew some peevish clownish carlie Wad make some noise & hurly burlie.

CARLIE, s. 1. A little man; 2. Applied to a boy who has the appearance or manners of a little old man. A diminutive from carle, S. See Sup.

I knew some peevish clownish carlie Wad make some noise & hurly burlie.

CARLIE, s. 1. A little man; 2. Applied to a boy who has the appearance or manners of a little old man. A diminutive from carle, S. See Sup.

I knew some peevish clownish carlie Wad make some noise & hurly burlie.

CARLIE, s. 1. A little man; 2. Applied to a boy who has the appearance or manners of a little old man. A diminutive from carle, S. See Sup.

I knew some peevish clownish carlie Wad make some noise & hurly burlie.

CARLIE, s. 1. A little man; 2. Applied to a boy who has the appearance or manners of a little old man. A diminutive from carle, S. See Sup.

I knew some peevish clownish carlie Wad make some noise & hurly burlie.
CARLIN, CARLING

The name given to the last handful of corn which is cut down in the harvest-field, when it is not shorn before Hallowmas; a cotquean.

CARLING, s. The name of a fish, Fife; supposed to be the fish the fishers call a carling.

CARLINS, s. pl. Pease broiled or broiled, Ang.; according to Sibb. ‘pease broiled on Care-Sunday.’ See Sup.

CARLINGS, s. pl. The name of a fish, Fife; supposed to be the fish the fishers call a carling.” Sibb. Fife, p. 126.

CARLIN-SUNDAY, a. The second Sunday after Easter.

CARLIN-TEUCH, adj. As hardy as an old woman, S. B.; from carlin, and teuch, tough.

CARLIN, s. The name given to the last handful of corn which is cut down in the harvest-field, when it is not shorn before Hallowmas; a cotquean.

CARLIN-SUNDAY, s. The name of a fish, Fife; supposed to be the fish the fishers call a carling.

CARLIN-HEATHER, s. Fine-leaved heath, Erica cinerea, and in that beautiful poem, Kelly, p. 78.

CARLIN-FOEMINA PLEBIA, s. An old woman, anus. Ihre admits, however, that by ancient woman. In Edd. Saemund. Pogge: ‘I take it to be the fish the fishers call a carling.” Sibb.

CARLIN, s. An old woman; S.

CARLIN-SUNDAY, a. The second Sunday after Easter.

CARLIN-HEATHER, s. Fine-leaved heath, Erica cinerea, and in that beautiful poem, Kelly, p. 78.

CARLIWIFE, OR WIFECARLE, s. A man who interferes too much in household affairs; a cotquean.

CARLING, s. The name given to the last handful of corn which is cut down in the harvest-field, when it is not shorn before Hallowmas; a cotquean.

CARLINS, s. Pl. Needle furze or petty whin, Genista vulgaris. Caermele is Dio’s carlinna; a root that grows in heaths and birch woods to the bigness of a large nut, and sometimes four or five roots joined by fibres; it bears a green stalk, and a small red flower. Dio, speaking of the Caledonians, says: Certain cibi genus prais ad omnia, quem si cernam quantum tum cibi genus parant ad omnia, quern si ceperint quantum est unius fabae magnitudo, minime esurire aut sitire solent. Caesar: de B. Gener. Gall. ii. 51, n. 10. Dio, speaking of the Caledonians, says: Cer.

CARLIN, s. An old woman; S.

CARLIN-SUNDAY, a. The second Sunday after Easter.

CARLINS, s. Pl. Needle furze or petty whin, Genista vulgaris. Caermele is Dio’s carlinna; a root that grows in heaths and birch woods to the bigness of a large nut, and sometimes four or five roots joined by fibres; it bears a green stalk, and a small red flower. Dio, speaking of the Caledonians, says: Certain cibi genus prais ad omnia, quem si cernam quantum tum cibi genus parant ad omnia, quern si ceperint quantum est unius fabae magnitudo, minime esurire aut sitire solent. Caesar: de B. Gener. Gall. ii. 51, n. 10. Dio, speaking of the Caledonians, says: Cer.

CARLING, s. The name given to the last handful of corn which is cut down in the harvest-field, when it is not shorn before Hallowmas; a cotquean.

CARLIN-SUNDAY, a. The second Sunday after Easter.

CARLIN-TEUCH, adj. As hardy as an old woman, S. B.; from carlin, and teuch, tough.

CARLIN, s. The name given to the last handful of corn which is cut down in the harvest-field, when it is not shorn before Hallowmas; a cotquean.

CARLINS, s. Pl. Needle furze or petty whin, Genista vulgaris. Caermele is Dio’s carlinna; a root that grows in heaths and birch woods to the bigness of a large nut, and sometimes four or five roots joined by fibres; it bears a green stalk, and a small red flower. Dio, speaking of the Caledonians, says: Certain cibi genus prais ad omnia, quem si cernam quantum tum cibi genus parant ad omnia, quern si ceperint quantum est unius fabae magnitudo, minime esurire aut sitire solent. Caesar: de B. Gener. Gall. ii. 51, n. 10. Dio, speaking of the Caledonians, says: Cer.

CARLING, s. The name given to the last handful of corn which is cut down in the harvest-field, when it is not shorn before Hallowmas; a cotquean.
CAR

In this sense it is used in O. E.

Carpe I wold with contrition, and therfor I cam hither.

P. Ploughman, I. 1. 2. a.

It is only in later times that the term has been used as denoting satirical speech or composition.

2. To sing.

Then aye he harped, and aye he carped,
Till a' the lordingt fooned the floor;
But an' the music was sae sweet,
The groom had nae mind of the stable door.

“Carped, sung.” N. It most probably denotes that modulated recitation, with which the minstrel was wont to accompany the tones of his harp.

This word seems to have no other origin than Lat. carpo, to cull; most probably introduced by monkish writers.

Carping, s. Narration. O. E. id. V. the v.

Carrell, s. pl. Carols, or songs, sung within and about kirks, on certain days; prohibited by act of Parliament.

“The dregges of idolatrie ye remaines in divers pairtes of the realme, using of pilgrimages to some chapellles, welles, croces, and sik other monymes of Idolatrie: as also be observing of the festival dayes of the Sanctes, sumtime named their Patrones, in setting furth of bane-fyers, singing of Carrells, within and about kirkes, at certaine seasons of the yere, and observing of sik uther monuments of Idolatrie: as also be observed by fact; for such lands, when properly cultivated, produce luxuriant crops.” P. Gargunnock, Stirl. Statist. Ace.

Carpe, s. The bulk or weight of a burden. S.

Carrick, s. The wooden ball used in the game of Shintie; the old name for the game.

Carrickin', s. A meeting at Lammas to play Shintie.

Carrie, s. A two-wheeled barrow.

*CARRIED, CARRYT. Abstracted in mind, or in a wavering state; elevated or transported.

A blind woman, who kept a school in the next village, taught him the A, B, C, and the Mother's song.

But an' the music was sae sweet,
To mak byggis, qhatar thai mycht pass.

In edit. 1648, this is strangely rendered.

Ouerhart he east, to the Torwood he geed.

The term is only used to denote the whole of a valley that is watered by a river, as distinguished from the higher grounds. Thus, all the flat lands, on the north side of Tay, between Perth and Dundee, are called the Carse of Gowrie, whence the unfortunate family of Ruthven had their titles; those on the Forth, the Carse of Stirling; and those in the vicinity of Carron, the Carse of Falkirk.

“The smallest, but richest part of the parish lies in the Carse of Gowrie, well known for the strength and fertility of its soil.” P. Kinnaid, Perths. Statist. Acc. vi. 234.

In relation to the Carse of Falkirk, Trivet, describing one of the invasions of Edw. I. says, Causantibus majoribus loca palustria, proper brumalem intemperiem, immeabili esse, p. 316. On this passage Lord Hailes observes; “The meaning seems to be, that the English army could not arrive at Stirling, without passing through some of the carse grounds; and that they were impracticable for cavalry at that season of the year.” Ann. i. 266.

This connexion would almost indicate some affinity between our carse, and C. b. kar, palus, a marsh; only, no similar term occurs in Gael or Ir. Bullet, indeed, mentions Celt. ceir or crp, as used in the same sense. Su. G. kaer and kt. kar, both signify a marsh. Kaer is thus defined by G. Andr.; Caries et valliculae, inter virgula vel saxa convalluciae; Lex. p. 145.

Etymologists, it has been observed, explain this word [Carse], as signifying rich or fertile. This account is justified by fact; for such lands, when properly cultivated, produce luxuriant crops.” P. Gargunnock, Stirl. Statist. Acc. xvii. 101.

I have not been able to discover any authority for this explanation.

It has also been remarked that Carse is “probably from the word carra, used in the North of England, for level land on the banks of a river or arm of the sea.” P. Longforgan, Perths. Ibid. xix. 498. N.

Carse is defined by Grose, “a hollow place in which water stands. North.” Also, “a wood of alder or other trees, in a moist, boggy place.”

Carse is sometimes used as an adj. as appears from the expression used by Lord Hailes, which is very common.

CARTSACKIE, s. A coarse covering worn by workmen over their clothes; a bed-gown worn by females. S.

CAR-PUDDLE, s. The small saddle on a carriage-horse for supporting the shafts of the carriage. S.

CARSAYE, s. The woolen stuff called kersey. S.

CARSE, KERS, s. A term used to express the motion of the clouds. They are said to have a great carry, when they move with velocity before the wind, S. B. See S.

Carrywarry, s. A burlesque senade made with pots, pans, &c. at the door of old people who marry a second time. V. Kirrywery.

*CARROT. Applied in composition to the colour of the hair; as, Carrot-head, Carrot-pow or poll. S.

208
C A S

Law from his breast nurnad he gaif ane yell,
Seand the wid carte and spylae of the knyght.
And the corps of his derest freynd sa dycht.

Chaucer, carte, id.

C A T I L, s. A cart-load, Ang.; perhaps contr. from cart and fill or full.

C A R T E S, s. pl. Playing cards; a game of cards. S.
C A R T O U S H, s. A kind of bed-gown with short skirts.
C A R T W I N G, P R I K I S, s. A sort of crossing of twigs, and used in Orkney instead of a ladder.
C A S C H E T, s. A kind of light round ship with a make up of clubs by two opposite parties of boys.
C A S S I E, C A Z Z I E, s. A sort of basket made of straw, S. B. See Sup.
C A S S I E, C A Z Z I E, s. A sort of basket made of straw, S. B. See Sup.
C A V E R N, C A V E R N E, s. A kind of bed-gown with short skirts.
C A V E R N E, s. A kind of bed-gown with short skirts.

Of this symptom, very caseable, made up by our people than I could have wished of so meek and learned a person." Bailie's Lett. i. 185.

The meaning is, that in his disorder, this was a natural enough symptom; although some rashly spoke of it as a di-vine judgment.

C A S M E N T S, s. pl. A kind of carpenters' planes, S. S.
C A S H H O R N I E, s. A game played with a ball and clubs by two opposite parties of boys.
C A S H I E, adj. Luxuriant; delicate; flaccid. S.
C A S H I E, adj. Talkative; forward. V. CALSHE. To CASHLE, CASHEL, v. n. To squabble. S.
C A S H I E, s. A squabble; a broil. S.
C A S H M A R I E S, s. pl. Fish-carriers or Cadders. S.

To CASS, v. a. To make void; to annul.

"We revoke, and cassis all tailyes maid fra tha aires generall to the aires mall of ony lands in our realme." Ja.IV. 1493, c. 89, Ed. 1566, c. 51. Murray.

Fr. cascer; id. L. b. casser; iritum reddere, Du Cange. CASS, s. 1. Chance; accident; O. E. id.
He told his modir of his sodane cassis.

Then wept scho, and said full oft, Allas! Wallace, i. 263. MS.

2. Work; business.

— Thai that cassis has made. Barbour.

C A S S E D O N E, s. Chalcedony, a precious stone. S.
C A S S I E, C A Z Z I E, s. A sort of basket made of straw, S. B. See Sup.
Neither do they use pocks or sacks as we do; but car- ries and keeps their corn and meal in a sort of vessels made of straw, called Cassies." Brand's Orkney, p. 28.

"They carry their victual in straw creels called cassies, made very compactly of long oat straw woven with small twisted ropes of rushes, and fixed over straw flets on the horses backs with a clubber and straw ropes." P. Wick. Caihyn. Statist. Acc. x. 23.

It is also written com, and used in Orkney instead of a corn riddle.

"The seed-oats never enter into a riddle, but are held up to the wind either in a man's hands, or in a creel, called a casie, made of straw," P. S. Ronaldsay, Statist. Acc. xv. 301.

Perhaps this should be read casie, which occurs, p. 302.

From the account given of these vessels, they seem to re- semble our slekps or rushes made for bees. Tent. kases, capsas, cista, arca, theca. Fr. casse, Ital. cassa, Hisp. cassa, L. b. cassa, id. Lat. cassis, a net. But we find the analogy still greater in Su.G. kasse, reticulum, in quo places, carnes, et alia res edules portantur; Isl. braudkass, reticulum pane plenum. Penn. cassii, pera reticulata. Hung. cassy, signifies a casket.

C A Z Z I E - C H A I R, s. A sort of easy-chair of plaited straw. S.
C A S S I N, part. pa. Defeated; routed. S.
C A S T, s. 1. A twist; a contortion; as, His neck has gotten a cast, or a wrang cast; S.
2. Opportunity; chance; S. It is said that one has got a cast of any thing, when one has had an unexpected opportunity of purchasing it, especially if at a low price. See Sup.
3. A turn; an event of any kind; S. What cast has yassen you see far frae towns? I'm sure to you thir canna be kent bounds. Ross's Helene, p. 77.
4. Lot; fate. See Sup.

"Black be their cast! great rogues, to say no more; Their generation all I do abore."
6. Subtile contrivance; wile; stratagem.

5. Aim; object in view.

8. Legerdemain; sleight of hand.

7. Facility in performing any manual work, especially as requires ingenuity or expertness; a term applied to artificers or tradesmen, S.

11. Applied to the mind. He wants a cast at a time; from Su.G.

CAST, a district; a tract of country; S.

The term is used by the herring-fishers as synonym. They count castis, or warps, till they come to thirty-two of these, which make their lang hunder, i.e. long hundred. Both terms literally signify, as many as in counting are thrown into a vessel, at a time; from Su.G. cast-a and warp-a, to cast, to throw.

The term is used in the very same manner in Su.G. in which it is said to be the mark of the fourth number. Est numeri quaternarii nota. Eit kast sill, quaternio halecum.
CAST BYES, s. A castaway.

CASTING HOIS. Perhaps, chestnut-coloured hose.

CAST WORDS. To quarrel; S. B.

CASTINGS, s. pl. Old clothes; cast clothes.

CASTOCK, CASTACK, CUSTOC, s. A cast-out, *CAT.

For superstitions regarding this animal, S. A CAT, CAT, CAT, CAT, CAT AND CLAY, the materials of which a mud-wall is constructed, in many parts of S. Straw and clay are well wrought together, and formed into pretty large rolls. These are laid between the different wooden posts pressed down so as to incorporate with each other, or with the twigs that are sometimes plaited from one post to another. S. See Sup.

Some say, that the roll of clay and straw intermixed is called the cat, from its supposed resemblance to that animal; others, that the term cat is properly applied to the wisp of straw, before it is conjoined with the clay. That the latter is the just opinion appears from the sense of cat given above. I have heard it conjectured, that cat is from kett. (The name given S. A. to the quick grass gathered from the fields,) on the supposition that this may have been mixed, instead of straw, with clay. The soil, when matted with this noxious weed, is also said to be kettty.

CAST TO A CHIMNEY. To enclose a vent with cat and clay.

CAT AND DOG, the name of an ancient sport, Ang.; also used in Loth.

The following account is given of it.

Three play at this game, two, who are provided with clubs. They cut out two holes, each about a foot in diameter, and seven inches in depth. The distance between them is about twenty-six feet. One stands at each hole with a club. These clubs are called dogs. A piece of wood of about four inches long, and one inch in diameter, called a cat, is thrown from the one hole towards the other, by a third person. The object is, to prevent the cat from getting into the hole. Every time that it enters the hole, he who has the club at that hole loses the club, and he who threw the cat gets possession both of the club and of the hole, while the former possessor is obliged to take charge of the cat. If the cat be struck, he who strikes it changes places with the person who holds the other club; and as often as these positions are changed, one is counted as won in the game by the two who hold the clubs, and who are viewed as partners.

This is not unlike the Stool-ball described by Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 76. But it more nearly resembles Club-ball, an ancient E. game, Ibid. p. 83. It seems to be an early form of Cricket.

CATBAND, s. 1. A bar of iron for securing a door. This name is given to the strong hook used on the inside of a door or gate, which, being fixed to the wall, keeps it shut.

"The Lords declares, that they will find Magistrates of burghs lyable for the debts of rebels, who shall escape furthe of prison in all time hereafter, in case they have not sufficient catbands upon the doors of their prisons, and lock the same ilk night, least the rebells pyke or break up the locks."

Act Sept. 11th Feb. 1671.

2. A chain drawn across a street for defence in war. S. This is most probably from Germ. kette, a chain, and band; Su. G. kædæ, kædis; Alem. ketin; Belg. ketten, ketting; C. B. cadæna, chæden; Ir. kæddan; Lat. catena. Wachter renders kette, vinculum annulatum; and derives it from Celt. kutt-en, claudere. Fr. cadenat, a padlock, seems to have the same origin with the terms already mentioned.

CAT-BEDS, s. pl. A game played by young people. S. CATCHY, adj. Disposed to take the advantage of another, S. It is sometimes applied to language; but more commonly to conduct, as denoting one who is ready to circumvent; from the E. v. catch.

CATCHROGUE, s. Cleavers or goose-grass, an herb, S. Galium aparine, Linn.

It is said to receive its name, because, generally growing in hedges, it tears the clothes of one who attempts to break through, and at any rate the seeds adhere to them.

Its Sw. name conveys a similar idea. Snaer-a-gras, q. grass that entraps or acts as a snare.

CATCH-THE-LANG-TENS, CATCH-THE-TEN. A game at cards; Catch-Honours. S.

CATCHIE, adj. Merry; jovial.

CATCHIE, CATCH-HAMMER, s. A small hammer. S.

CATCHLUKE, CATCHLUKE, s. Trefol; an herb; S. "Trifolium siliculosum minus Gerardi;" Rudd. Lotus corniculatus, Linn. See Sup.

In battl gers bourgeois, the banwart wyld, The claur, catlukes, and the cammonlyde.

Dug. Virgil, 401, 11.

Scho had ane hat upon hir heide,
Of cleaver clair, baith ghytel and reid,
With catlukes strynkli in that steid,
And fynkil grin.—Chron. S. P. iii. 203.

Catlukes is probably an error.
"Nam'd from some fanciful resemblance it has to a cat [cat's] or a bird's foot;" Rudder. Perhaps from the appearance of the seed-pods, which may be supposed to resemble a cat's toes with the talons.

Dan. katte-elo is a cat's claw or clutch. Did an etymologist incline to indulge fancy a little, he might suppose that this designation contained an allusion to the power ascribed to the seed-pods, which may be supposed to resemble a cat's claw or a class of persons accused.

To CATE, v. n. To desire the male or female; a term used only of cats. See Sup.

—Of the language used by cats, When in the night they go a catting, And fail a scolding and a prating:— Perhaps ye'll hear another time, When I want money and get rhyme.


This word might at first view seem formed from the name of the animal. But it certainly has a common origin with Su.G. kaat, salax, lascivus, kaetias, lascivire. V. Catoe, Cagie.

CATECHIS, s. A catechism.

"And of their wells of grace ye have large declarat{i}on maid to yow in the third part of this catechis, quib{h}l{t}n intraitts of the seu{n}t sanctamnetis." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1581. Vol. 70, b.

*CATEGORY, s. A list or a class of persons accused. S.

CATER, s. Money, S. B.

He ne'er wad drink her health in water, But porter guid; And yet he's left a fouth o' cater, Now that he's dead. Shirrefs' Poems, p. 240.

q. What is catered. V. Cator.

To CATER, v. n. Synon. with Catoe. q. v. S.

CATERANES, s. Bands of robbers, especially such as came down from the Highlands to the low country, and carried off cattle, corn, or whatever pleased them, from those who were not able to make resistance, S. kettrin. See Sup.

Among the ancient Scots, the common soldiers were called Catherani, or fighting bands. The Kerna of the English, the Kateine of the Scots Lowlanders, and the Cattero of the Romans, are all derived from the Celtic word. The Gauls had a word of much the same sound and meaning. We learn from tradition, that those Cathearni were generally armed with darts and skias, or darts. — Those who were armed with such axes [Lochaber axes], and with helmets, coats of mail, and swords, went under the name of Gallo-glaich (by the English called Galloglaisses.) Jo. Macpherson's Crit. Dissert. xi.

Bower, the continuator of Fordun, calls them Catearni. A. 1396, magna pars borealis Scotiae, trans Alpes, inquitate fuit per duos pestiferos Caternaros, et eorum sequaces, viz. Scheabeg et suos consanguinarios, qui Clankay; et Christi-Johnson, ac suos qui Clanquhile diseantur. Scotichron. Lib. xvi. c. 3. Here he evidently gives the name of Caterno to the chiefains of these marauding clans. Elsewhere he applies it to the people in general, who lived in this predatory way; calling them Catearni seu Catorne. Ibid. Lib. viii. c. 21.

In the inscription of c. 12. Stat. Rob. ii. this term is used as synon. with Sorner. "Of Ketharnes, or Sorneris." There "it is ordained, that na man sail travel through the cuntire, in ane part of the realme, as ketharnes. And they quha travelles as ketharanes," are described as "eatand the cuntire, and consumand the gudes of the inhabitants, takand their gudes be force and violence."

Mean while he says to stalwart Aikenhill, Till we be ready you step forward will, With your habiliments and armour sheen; And ask you highland Kettrin what they mean? Ross's Historie, p. 120.

Gael. Ir. ceatharnach, a soldier, ceathar, a troop; Ir. cath, C. B. kod, katoirud, a battle. Bullet traces cat, a combat, to Arab. cabud, id. and Heb. chatyr, chad, to kill, which I have not met with. Had he referred to ryth, cadar, acies militum, as the origin of Ir. ceatharb, a troop; we might have admitted a considerable resemblance.

CAT-FISH, s. Beall, S. Cealtheas, S. Anarhicas Lupus, Linn.

"Lupus marinus Schonfeldi et nostras: our fishers call it the sea-cat, or cat-fish."

S. Cealtheas, Kialian see see-satta the Teut. name of the Loligo.

CAT-GUT, s. Thread focus, or sea-laces.

CAT-HARROW, s. For every Lord, as he thought best, Brocht in ane bird to fill the nest; To be ane watcheman to his marrow, They gan to draw at the cat-harrow. Lyndsay's Works, 1592. p. 260.

S. Prov. "They draw the Cat Harrow; that is, they thwart one another." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 329. Ramsay gives the term in pl. This game, I am informed, is the same with Cat and Dog, q. v. The name Cat-harrow is retained, both in Loth., and in Ang.

CATHEAD BAND. A coarse iron-stone. S.

CAT-HEATHER, s. A finer species of heath. S.

CATHEL-NAIL, s. The nail by which the body of a cart is fastened to the axie-tree, Fife.

Isl. kadall denotes a strong rope or cable. Shall we suppose that the cart was originally fastened by a rope; and that the nail received its name, as being substituted for this?

CAT-HOLE, s. A loop-hole in the wall of a barn. S.

CAT-HUD, s. A large stone serving as the back to a fire on a cottage hearth. S.

CATINE. Thir venerable virgins, whom the world call witches, In the time of their triumph, tire'd me the tade; Some backward raid on brodsows, and some black-bitches; With their mouths to the moon, murgeons they made; And nine times withershins about the throne raid:

Thir ladies lighted from their horse, And band them with raips.

Some backward raid on brodsows, and some black-bitches; With their mouths to the moon, murgeons they made; And nine times withershins about the throne raid:

And ask yon highland ketharans, "What do ye mean?" Thir ladies lighted from their horse, And band them with raips.

Polwart's Flying. Watson's Coll. iii. 17.

CATYOGL, s. A species of owl; great horned-owl. S.

CAT THE HOLE. A game played by boys. See S.

CA' THROW, s. A great disturbance; a broil. S.

TP CATILL, v. a. To thrust the finger forcibly under the ear; a barbarous mode of chastising. Syn. Gull. Catill, s. To give one his catill; to punish as above. S.

CAT-LOUP, s. A very short distance, as to space; a moment, as to time; I 'se be wi' ye in a cat-loup. S.

CATMAW, s. To tumble the catmau; to go topsy-turvy; to tumble; S. B.

Although the meaning of the last syllable is obscure, that the first refers to the domestic animal thus named, appears
CATTLE-RAIK, s. A common, or extensive pasture
where cattle feed at large, S.
From cattle and raik, to go, because they have liberty to
range. V. Raik.

CATWITTIT, adj. Hair-brained; unsettled; q. hav­
ing the wits of a cat, S.
This seems formed in the same manner with E. hare­
brained; which undoubtedly contains an allusion to the timid
and startled appearance of the animal, when disturbed; al­
though Johns. derives it from E. hare, to fright.

CAVABURD, s. A thick fall of snow.
To CAUGHT, v. a. To catch; to grasp
And sum tymne wald scho Ascanenus the page
Caught in the figure of his faderis ymage,
And in hir bosum brace—— Doug. Virgii, 102, 36.
Turnus at this time waxis baud and blightly,
Wenyng to caught ane stound his streng to kythy.
Ibid. 438, 20.

To CAVE, Keve, v. a. 1. To push; to drive back­
ward and forward; S.
2. To toss. “To cave the head,” to toss it in a haughty
or awkward way, S. See Sup.
Up starts a priest, and his hug head claws,
Whose conscience was but yet in dead thaws,
And did not cease to cave, and paut,
While clyred back was prickt and gald.
Celand’s Poema, p. 66.

The allusion is to a horse tossing and pawing.
To CAVE over, v. n. To fall over suddenly.
CAVE, s. 1. A stroke; a push; S. 2. A toss.
Inf. akuf; cum impetu, vehementer.
To CAVE, v. a. To separate grain from the broken
shell, after threshing, S. B. See Sup.
It has nearly the same sense, S. A., being defined by
Sibb., “to separate corn from the chaff.” This indeed
seems the original idea; Teut. kos-em, evintiare pales;
and this from haf, hane, chaff.
CAVE, s. A deficiency in understanding.
S.
CAVE, s. Commotion or perturbation of mind. S.
CAVEL, CAUL, CAFFLE, KAVEL, KEVIL, s. 1. Expl.
“a rod; a pole; a long staff.”
The Kenyie cleikit to a caavel.—Chr. Kirk, st. 7.
Callander says that it should be written kevel or gevel: erroneously deriving it from Goth. geathluca, a kind of javelin
among the ancient Goths; A. S. gafelcwa; whence S.
gavelok, an iron crow. Tytler says; “Probably a cudgel
or rung.” If this be the sense, it is unquestionably the same
word with Su.G. kafe, pertica, bacilius, rotundus, cucujus­
cusus usus, Iure; Germ. keule, a club. But as in other copies
it is, the cavel, it may perhaps denote “a sorry fellow,” as
explained by Mr. Chalmers. V. Kavel.

2. A lot, S. keul, S. A. Hence, “to cast cavel,” to cast
Lat ws cheyss v off this gud cumpany,
Syne cafeis cast quha sall our master be.
Wallace, vii. 378, MS.
And they cast kevels them amang,
And kevils them between,
And they cast kevils them amang,
Wha suld gae kill the king.—Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 81.
Sometimes, by our writers, the phrase, to cast in caevil,
is used.
“Thir prudent men returnit the fourt moneth efter
Argyle, quhare kyng Fergus was resyndent for the typne.
In quhais presence all the landis of Scotland war caisin in caevil
among the nobylis thairof.” Bellend. Cron. F. 9, b.
3. By Rudd, *cavalis* is not only translated lots, but "responses of oracles."

And quibilis, he says, the *cavalis* of Licia, And quibilis fra Jupiter sent down alusa.

The messengere of goddis bryngis throw the skysis
Sa sereful charge and command on thys wise.

*Doug. Virgil,* 112, 55.

4. State appointed; allotment in Providence; S. B.

"Let ilka ane be content with his ain kavel;" Ramsay's

*S. Prov.* p. 50.

...I should be right content
For the kind cavel that to me was lent.

*Ross's Helenore,* p. 128.

I dacker'd wi' him by myself,
Ye wisht it to my kavel.

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect* p. 10.

5. A division or share of property; which has received this denomination from its being originally determined by lot; S. B. *See Sup.*

"The Town and Bishop feued out this fishing in shares, six of them called the King's cavel, and the other six the Bishop's cavel." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. vers. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 17.

E. lot is used in the same sense.

"This then was the lot of the tribe of the children of Judah," &c. Judges xv. 1.

It is surprising that the true origin of this word should hitherto have been overlooked; especially as it occurs both in its primary, and in its metaph. sense in our old writings. Rudd. thinks that it may be from A. S. *cavel,* calathus, because lots might be thrown into a basket, as among the Greeks and Romans into an urn. But he considers, as its most natural origin, L. B. *cavalla,* talus, the joint by which the leg is united to the foot; as instances of this description seem to have been anciently used for lots. Lye refers to C. B. *kavel,* as a dimin. from *kaepp,* which points out a rope, q. *funis sortis,* *funiculus distributionis.*

CAVELING AND DELING. Casting lots, and dividing the property as the lots fall; dividing by lot.

To CAVEL, v. a. To divide by lot; S. B.

"That the heritors of Don met every fortnight after the caveling of the water in April, in the house of John Dow, at the bridge." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805, p. 128.

To CAVEL, CAVILL, s. A low fellow.

CAVER, KAYVER, s. A gentle breeze.

CAVIE, s. A hencoop; S. *See Sup.*

— Truth maun own that mony a tod —
To roost o' hen-house never ventur'd,
Nor duck, nor turkie cawie enter'd.


To CAVIE, v. a. To prance as a horse; to toss the head. S. CAVIN, s. A convent.

CAVINGS, s. Short broken straw raked from the grain. S. CAUIS.

— Eumenius, that was ane
Son to Clytius, quhais brode breist bane
With ane lang stalwart spere of the fyre tre
Throw smyttin tyte and peirsit sone has sche;
He cauis ouer, furth bokkand stremes of blude.


Although Rudd. seems inclined to derive this from Lat. *cado,* or Teut. *kauch-en,* anhelare; it is certainly the same verb with *Cawe,* to drive, to toss, used in a neuter sense.

CAUITS.

And in a road quhair he was wont to rin,
With raips rude freae trie to trie it band,
Syne custe a raing on raw the rude within,
With blasts of horns and cauits fast calland.

*Henrywone,* *Evergreen,* i. 194, st. 29.

This term seems to signify *cot-calls;* used for rousing game; from S. *cao,* to call. This is confirmed by the addition, *fast calland.*

CAULD, CAUL, s. A dam-head, S. A.

"Michael Scott was, once upon a time, much embarrased by a spirit, for whom he was under the necessity of finding constant employment. He commanded him to build a cauld, or dam-head, across the Tweed at Kelso: it was accomplished in one night, and still does honour to the infernal architect." *Lay of the Last Minstrel,* N. p. 251.

This seems originally the same with Teut. *kaute,* a small bank, and even with Fr. *chaussé,* " the causey, banke, or damme, of a pond, or of a river;" Cotgr. L. B. *caelectia,* agger, moles. Quadranginta solidos ab eo qui molendinum sen.

CAULME, s. A stallanger at na time may haue a roe.
"All bands, acts and obligationes maid or to be maid, to whiten with cawie, or pipe-clay.*

To CAUL, CAULD, v. a. To cauld the brick of a river; to lay a bed of loose stones from the channel backwards, to defend the land from the inroads of the water. S.

CAULD BARK, "To lie in the cauld bark;" to be dead; S. B.

Ah! poor man, for aught that I can see,
This day thou lying in cauld bark mayst be.


Shall we suppose that *bark* is a corr. of A. S. *beorg,* se-pulchre, q. cold grave? *V. Cald.*

CAULER, adj. Cool. V. CALLOUR.

CAULKER, s. A dam-head, S. A.

CAULMES. V. CALMES.

To CAUM, v. a. To whiten with Camstone, or pipe-clay.

CAUTIONER, s. A surety; a sponsor, S.; a forensic term.

"All bandes, acts and obligationes maid or to be maid, be quhat-sum-ever persons, for quhat-sum-ever broken men, pleges, or utherwaies received for the gude rule, quietnesse of the Bordoures and Hielandes, — shall be extended against the aires and successoures, of their soverties and cautions." *Acts Ja. V. Paris,* 1587, c. 98, Murray.

"Oft times the cautioner pays the debt;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 272.

CAUPE, CAUPIS, CAULPES, CALPEIS, s. An exaction made by a superior, especially by the Head of a clan, on his tenants and other dependants, for maintenance and protection. This was generally the best horse, ox, or cow, the retainer had in his possession. This custom prevailed not only in the Highlands and Islands, but in Galloway and Carrick.

"It was merit and complent to our souerane Lordis liegis dwelland in the bounds of Galloway, that certane gen-
tilmen, heidis of kin in Galloway hes vit to tak Caupis, of the quhilk tak thair, and exaction thairof, our Souerane Lord and his treve knew na perite nor reasonabill cause.” — Acts Ja. IV. 1489, c. 35, also c. 36, edit. 1566. Caupes, c. 18, 19. Murray.

From a posterior act, it appears that this exaction was of the same kind with the Herreygeld, the best aucth being claimed; and that it was always made at the death of the retainer. But there is no evidence that it was confined to this time.

His Majesties lieges, it is said, have sustained "great hurt and skaithe, these many years by-gone, by the chiefs of clans within the Highlands and isles of this kingdome, by the unlawful taking from them, their children and executors, after their decease, under the name of Caupes, of their best aucth, whether it be oxe, mear, horse, or cow, alledgeing their pre-possessioune quhatsumeiver of the surname of Clanewer, &c.—provyding that we haif the said Eweris &c. as ony uther friehalder vithein our erledoume of Er­

...To Keep the Crown of the Causey, to appear openly; to appear with credit and respectability, q. to be under no necessity of lurking or taking obscure alleys;  S. See S. 

"Truth in Scotland shall Keep the Crown of the Causey yet; the saints shall see religion go naked at noon-day, free from shame and fear of men." Rutherford's Lett. P. II. ep. 24.

The idea is evidently borrowed from the situation of one who, from loss of character, is ashamed to appear, or afraid to do so, lest he should be arrested by his creditors. It occurs in the latter sense.

"Balmerino, suddenly dead, and his son, for publick debt, comprisings, and captions, keeps not the causey." Baillie's Lett. ii. 376.

1. To Tak the Crown of the Causey ; to appear with pride and self-assurance, S. 

CAUSEY, s. adj. One who may appear on the street without blushing, or has no reason for shame before others, S. B.

CAUSES, s. pl. Dress in which one may appear in public, S.

"From that day [17th November] to Monday, I think the 50th, we kept in, providing for causey-clothes." Baillie's Lett. i. 398.

CAUSEYER, s. One who makes a causeway, S.

CAUSEY-FACED, adj. One who may appear on the street without blushing, or has no reason for shame before others, S. B.

CAUSEY-MARKER, s. A street walker. V. PAIKER.

CAUSEY-TALES, s. pl. Common news, q. street news, S.

Ye needna mak causey-tales o’ t; Do not publish it.

CAUSEY-WEBS. A person is said to make Causey-webs, who neglects his or her work, and is much on the street.

CAURE, calves; the pl. of cauf, a calf. It is commonly used in the West of S.

I am assured that the word is the same in Norway. A.S. caulfra, id.

CAUTELE, s. Wile; stratagem.

CAUTION, s. Security.

To find Caution. To bring forward a sufficient surety. S.

To set Caution. To give security. Same as above. S.

CAUTIONER, s. Security; surety.

CAUTIONRY, S. Suretyship.

CAW, s. A calf.

CAW-COUNTRY, CAW-GRUND. V. CALF-COUNTRY, &c.

CAW'D, part.pa. Fatigued; wearied to disgust. &

To CAW, v. a. To drive. V. CALL.

CAWAN, s. Fatigued; wearied to disgust. &

CAW-GRUND, s. Status; condition; condition.

CAW-KER, s. A. A ker.

CAW-KER, s. A ker.

CAW-ED, s. A ker.

CAW-EY, s. A ker.

CAW-FORT, s. Fatigued; wearied to disgust. &

CAWF, s. A ker.

CAWF-COUNTRY, CAWF-GRUND. V. CALF-COUNTRY, &c.

CAWILL, s. A lot. V. CAVEL. To Couth be CAWILL.

CAWNT, s. The act of driving.

CAWK, s. Chalk, S. caulk, A. Bor.

Wallace commauda a burgess for to get

Fyne cauk eunichi, that his der nece mycht set

On ilk yeit,—quhar Sotheroun wer on raw.

Wallace, vii. 408. MS.


CAWKER, s. 1. The hinder part of a horse-shoe sharpened and turned downwards, so as to prevent slipping on ice, S.

2. A dram; a glass of ardent spirits; S. See Sup.

I can form no conjecture as to the origin, if it be not Isl. keikr, recurvus, keik-a, recurvi; as referring to the form of the caulk; or as analogous to the Sw. term for a horse-nail, isak; i.e. an ice-book. It seems to admit the second sense metaphor; because a dram is falsely supposed to fortify against the effects of intense cold. It confirms this, that the term frost-nail is used in the same figurative sense for a dram.

Could we view what is given as the secondary sense as the primary one, the term might seem allied to Lat. calx, Su. G. kalk, Isl. kalkr, a cup.

CAWKIE, s. A contemptuous name for a man.
CHA

Our Glasgow Provost, its told to us,
With his new acts will quite undo us.
That hagish-headed Cawlie sure
Hath done to break us, to his power.

Cland's Poems, p. 41.

To Cawmer, v. a. To quiet; to calm.
CAWMYS, s. A mould. V. CAMELS.
CAZZARD, s. Apparently, an emperor, or Caesar; as the latter is sometimes written Caser.
Of Fortune, Montegomeries says;
Of his counts not Kings nor Cazards nor cuiks.
CAWMER, To CELDR, CELDRE, adj.
To CEST, CESSIT, adj.
CERTAINT, CERT.
CENSEMENT, * Judgment. V. SENSEMENT.
CENCRASTUS, s. A CILT, s. An ancient instrument of mixed metal or
Scots measure.
To CELE, CSERS, v. a. To search.
CH. Words of Gothic origin, whether S. or E., being
preformed in the Germ. and Northern languages; and
in A. S. c, which has the same power with k.
CHACHAND, part. pr. Pursuing; following.
To CHACK, v.n. To clack; to make a clinking noise; S.
Some's teeth for cold did chack and chatter,
Some from plaid were wringing water.

Cland's Poems, p. 35.

To CHACK, v. a. To cut or bruise any part of the body
by a sudden stroke; as when the sash of a window
falls on the fingers; S. See Sup.
This seems to be the same with E. check. Teut. eck-en, encrepare; synon. S. B. Chat, q. v. V. also Cak.
CHACK, CHATT, s. A slight repast, taken hastily, S. S.
The latter may be allied to Teut. aberb, a meal taken
four times a day; pantio diurna quauctor vicibus, Kilian.
The former seems to be merely the E. s. q. a check for
hunger, something that restrains it.
FAMILY-CHACK, s. An unceremonious family dinner. S.
CHACK-A-PUDDING, s. A selfish fellow, who, in
eating or otherwise, always seizes what is best. S.
CHACK, CHECK, s. The Wheat-ear, a bird. Orkn.
Montacilla oenanthe, Linn.
"The White Ear, — here denominated the chack, is a
migratory bird, remaining with us through the summer and
harvest, in the end of which it departs." Barry's Orkney,
p. 306.

"To this list must be added, — the snow flake, the rail
or corn-crake, the wren, the check, the linnet, and the spar­row." P. Kirkwall, Statist. iii. 547.
This is nearly the same with the last part of its Germ.
name, stein schaukler, Penn. Zool. p. 399. V. STANE-CHACK.

To CHACK, v. n. To check. S. Hence,
CHACK-REEL, CHECK-REEL, s. For winding yard. S.
CHACK (in a road, s. A rut; the track of a wheel.
CHACKIE, adj. Unequal; a chackie road, one full of ruts.
CHACKARALLY, s. Apparently, some kind of check­ered or variegated cloth.

—No proud Pyrobus, Paragon,
Or Chackarally, there was none.

Watson's Coll. i. 28. V. DRAP-DE-BERRY.
FR. eschequer, Belg. schaukler-en, Ital. scacere, to
check. A species of cotton cloth, imported from India, is
in Fr. called chacker. Specie de toile de coton à carreaux,

CHACKART, CHACKIE, s. The stone-chatter, a bird. S.
CHACKE-BLYND-MAN, s. Blind man's buff.

"He will have us to seeke after the church, as children,
at Chacke-blynd-man, gape after their fellows. For, first,
hee would picke out our eyes, or syle us from seeing; and
then, forsooth, set vs a searching." Bp. Forbes's Eulabus,
p. 37.
It seems equivalent to buffet, or strike the blindman, per­haps
from the v. check used somewhat obliquely. For it can
hardly be viewed as a corr. of the ancient Goth. name of
this game still retained in Iceland, kraekis blinda. This game,
in Angus, is known by no other name than that of Jockis­blind-man, which seems merely a corr. of this.

CHACKIE-MILL, s. The death-watch. V. DEDECHACK.
CHACKIT, part. adj. Chequered, S. S.
CHACKLOWRIE, s. Mashed cabbage, mixed amongst
barley-broth, Aberd.

CHAD, s. Gravel; such small stones as form the bed
of rivers; S. B. See Sup.
Teut. schaddie, cespes, gleba; or rather, kado, litus, ora,
Kilian; q. the beach, which generally consists of gravel.
Belg. kaade, a small bank. Hence,
CHADDY, adj. Gravelly; as, chaddy ground, that which
chiefly consists of gravel; S.

To CHA' FAUSE, v. n. To suffer.
To CHAFF, v. n. To chatter; to be loquacious.
CHAFFER, s. The round-lipped whale.
To CHAFFLE, v. n. To chaff or higgle.
CHAFFRIE, s. Refuse.
CHAPRON, s. Armour for the head of a war-horse.
CHAFTIS, CHAFTS, s. pl. Chops, S. A. Bor. chafts.

That their men micht heir schirken of chafts,
Quhen that thair went thair way.

"Within few days efter ane inmoderat flux of catterie fell in his throte & chafts, and causit hym to resigne the governance of his realm to Aidane." Bellend. Chron. B. ix. c. 15.

"Notwithstanding of this great variance of opinion quhilk euir hes bene amangis al heretykis in all aegis, yeris, & tymes: yt thair is ane graceles grace quhilh followis thaim al, quhilh is, that thay aggre uniuersalie in ane opinione, to cry out with oppin chafts on the halle consoles, euin as the Jewis cryt al with ane voice to crucife Christ." Kennedy (of Crossraguell) Compend. Tractiue, p. 93.

"Heirfor to dant thir attemptatis of Inglismen, I find na thing sa expedient as to be confiderat with the pepil that may talk.
For as far as I him excell
In toulies fierce an' strong,
As far in chaft-taak he exceeds
We mi' his sleeked tongue.

CHAFT-CONE, s. A jaw-bone; S.
CHAFT-KIL, * The wrist.
CHAFT-KIL, + The name given in the Orkney Islands to the Sea-pie, Hoematopus ostralegus, Linn.

"The cais (or shell) of a door, when it is shut; to click; S.
"Heirfor to dant thir attemptatis of Inglismen, I find na thing sa expedient as to be confiderat with the pepil that may talk.
For as far as I him excell
In toulies fierce an' strong,
As far in chaft-taak he exceeds
We mi' his sleeked tongue.

CHAFT-KIL, * The wrist.
CHAFT-KIL, + The name given in the Orkney Islands to the Sea-pie, Hoematopus ostralegus, Linn.

"The cais (or shell) of a door, when it is shut; to click; S.
CHANGE-KEEPER, s. One who keeps a petty inn or ale-house.

CHAMPIT, adj. S. Mashed potatoes.

CHANGE, CHANGE-HOUSE, s. A small inn or alehouse.

CHANGE, 2. Forboding good fortune, S. Any person or thing viewed as insidious.

CHANDLER, CHANLER, s. A candlestick, S. See Sup.

CHANLER-CHAFTED, CHANDLER-CHAFTS, S. A gutter; a kennel.

CHANNEL-STATE, s. The name of the stone used in the diversion of curling.

Change-seats, the King's come. A well-known game, in ridicule of the political scramble for places.

CHANNEL, s. Gravel, S. (synon. chad) perhaps from channel, the bed of a river; this being generally composed of gravel. See Sup. V. Chingle.

Channelly, adj. Gravely, S. See Sup.

“...in some farms, they sow a good deal of what goes by the name of grey oats, which are only valuable, because they yield a pretty good crop upon our channelly ground, whereby hardly any other grain will grow.” P. Blackford, Perth's Statist. Acc. ii. 207.

CHANNEL, s. A gutter; a kennel.

CHANNEL-STATEN, s. The name of the stone used in the diversion of curling.

To CHANNER, v. n. To fret; to be in a chiding humour; See Sup.

The cock doth crow, the day doth daw,

The channerin worm doth chide;

Gin we be mist out o' our place,

A sair pain we maun bide.

Minstrelsy, Border, ii, 125.

Te chunter, to grumble, mutter, or complain; A. Bor.

CHANNER, CHANBER, s. Gravel. Syn. Channel. S.

CHANTY, CHANTIE, adj. Grey; hoary.

—A poun thine chin feil chanos haris gray.—

Doug. Virgil, 173, 44. V. Canons.

CHANTRY-KIRK, CHANNERY-KIRK, s. Corruption of Chanonyr, or Canonry-kirk, i.e. Kirk of the Canons.

CHANTER, s. The drone of a bagpipe.

CHANTERIS, s. pl.

For sum ar sene at sermonis seme sa halye,

Singand Sanct Davidis psalter on thair bukis,

And ar bot biblistis fairsing full thair bellie,

To the God of tempestis ane blak beist,

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 2.

CHANDLER, CHANLER, s. A candlestick, S. See Sup.

Fr. chandelier, a branch for holding candles, used obliquely. Grose mentions chaunder, id. Gl.

Have you any pots or pans, or any broken chandlers?

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 886. V. Raxes.

CHANTELLEER, s. The dragonet, a fish, Frith of Forth.

CHANTY, CHANTIE, s. A chamber-pot; an urinal.

CHANTIE-BEAK, s. A pratling child; a chatter-box.

CHANTIN', adj. Loquacious, at the same time pert.

CHAP, s. A fellow; a contumacious term, applied either to a man or a striling. Sometimes as denoting a boy, the dimin. chappie, or “little chap,” is used,

— I muckle doubt, my Sire,

Ye've trusted ministration

To chaps, wha, in a barn or byre, Wad better fill'd their station

Than courts you day.—Burns, iii. 94.

Grose gives it in the same sense, Clas. Dict. of the vulgar language.
2. Like child, it is also applied to a female, S. B.
   And for her temper maik she cou'd ha'e nane,
   She'd gar twa paps cast out on ae breast-bane:
   And yet, say what I liked, nought would do,
   But I maun gang, that bonny chap to woo.

   Rost's Helenore, p. 35.

This seems radically the same with Su. G. kaeps, kieps, haebis, homo servilis conditionis, Isl. kieps-ir, Edd. Saemund. A aekki kiepsir i barrum; A servant hath no part with the children; S. "A chap has nae aught with the bairns;" Leg. West. G. ap. Ihre. This learned writer mentions Germ. kebe, keba, A. S. cyfcce, as signifying a concubine. It may be supposed, that kaeps was originally applied to an illegitimate son. Hence kebs-kind, A. S. cyfcce-boren, a bastard. Ihre hesitates, however, as to this origin; because, in the Edda, kiepsir is given as a designation of servants.

Chappie, s. A little fellow, S.

To CHAP, v. a. 1. To strike with a hammer, or any instrument of similar use, S.
   *Teut. kopp-en, incidere; Belg. schopp-en, to strike, Sewel.
   To chop hands, to strike especially in concluding a bargain, S. See Sup.

2. To chop, to cut into small pieces, S. Teut. kapp-en, conscindere minutim.

To chop off, to strike off. Su. G. kapp-a, to amputate; Kopp aff togen, to cut the cables; S. "To chop off the twows."

3. To bruise; to beat; to break. See Sup.

To CHAP, v. n. 1. To strike; "The knock's chappin," the clock strikes, S. See Sup.

2. To Chop at a door; to knock; to rap; S.
   The doors were closed, and put to; The lady chopped, and made undo.—Sir Egeir, p. 31.
   And when he came to Barnard's ha', he could neither chop nor ca'; Bot set his bent bow to his breast, And lighty lap the wa'.

Gil Morrice, Ritson's S. Songs, i. 160.

She had na been i' that bigly bower,
Na not a night, but barely ane,
Till there was Willie, her ain true love,
Chapp'd at the door, crying, "Peace within."

Erlinton, Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 335.

Chap, Chau, Choppe, s. 1. A stroke of any kind; a blow; S. See Sup.

Then Burnewin comes on like death
At e'ry chap. Burns, iii. 15.

Chop is used for a blow, in the language of pugilists, E. Grose's Class. Dict.

Teut. kipp, icus; Dan. kipp, a stick, kieppe slag, a cudgelling; Moes. G. kaupat-ian, colaphos ingerere, Mar. xiv, 65.

2. A tap or rap, S.
   ——Lie still, ye skrae,
   There's Water-Kelpie's chop,
   Minstraly, Border, iii. 363.

Z. Boyd uses choppe in the same sense.

"O what a cry is in the dumb choppe of the conscience!"
Last Battell, p. 181.

"At preaching the word without, and the dumbe chopper of his conscience within could not move him to do well."
Ibid. p. 1203.

Chapper, s. An instrument for mashing potatoes. S.

Chapping-sticks, s. Any instrument which one uses for striking with, S. See Sup.

"Fools should not have chapping sticks," S. Prov.; "spoken when we take a stick from a child, or when others are doing harm with what they have taken up;" Kelly, p. 104. It is also often used metaph.

To CHAP out. To call out by tapping on a window-pane.

To CHAP yont. To get out of the way; to chop about, S.

To CHAP, CHAUPER, v. a. 1. To fix upon any person or thing by selection; a term frequently used, especially among children, when one wishes to prevent another from claiming what he has chosen, S.

Hence the phrase, Chap ye, chuse ye.

You's lae at will to chap and chuse,
For few things am I scant in.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 48.

Choup out as mony younkers fave the glen,
As ilk horn and hoof of yours may ken;
And we sall them a ready takent gee,
That sall fae us let all their geeus gae free.
Accordingly the lads were wiled and sent.

Rost's Helenore, p. 124.

2. Suddenly to embrace a proposal made in order to a bargain; to hold one at the terms mentioned; S.

And belly-flaught o'ert the bed lap she,
And clautch Hab' wi'icht and main:
"Hech, husto!" quo Habbie, "I chaps ye;
I thoht where yar tantrums wad en'."

Jameson's Popular Ball, i. 299.

Belg. kipp-en, to choose. This seems only a secondary sense of Teut. kipp-en, as signifying to lay hold of; capere, excipere, excerpere, eximere, intercipere, Kilian.

It may have the same origin with Cheips, q. v.

Chap, s. The act of choosing; chap and choice; great variety; S.

—Spare no pains nor care;
For chap and choice of suits ye hae them there.

Rost's Helenore, p. 114.

CHAP AND CHOICE. Great variety.

CHAP, s. A shop.

Truth followed Vanity and bled him,
When he was in the Taylor's chap.

Many's Truth's Travels, Penneucukt, p. 94.

Chop is the general pronunciation. Teut. schap, promp-tuarium. See Sup.

CHAPDUR, s. Chapter.

CHAPIN, CHAPPIN, s. Chapin; a quart; S. See Sup.

Gin he likes drink, 'twad alter soon the case,
And drunken chapins buther a' his face.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 42.

To TAK a CHAPIN. To be addicted to tippling. S.

CHAPIS, s.pl. Established prices and rates. V. CHAIPES.

CHAPYT. V. CHAIP.

CHAPLING, s. The term used when, at an election, merchants or craftsmen lose their individual votes, and go with the majority of their guild or craft.

CHAPMAN, s. A pedlar, a hawkier, S.; a merchant, O.E.

"Chapmen—The word is used, in the Scotch sense of it, for an itinerant seller of wares." P. Prestonomans, East Loth. Statist. Acc. xvii. 78.

From the severe exercise of a pedlar who travels on foot, the chapman's drouth is a prov. phrase for hunger, S.

A. S. ceempan, Sw. kaempman, a merchant. Hence the name of Copenhagen, anciently called Copenhagen, anciently Copenhanen, Copmanhoun, Kopehan, Knox's Hist. p. 20. i. e. The merchant's or Chapman's Haven.

CHAPPAN, adj. Tall of stature; clever; lusty.

CHAPPED BY, pret. Apparently, got out of the way. S.

CHAPTERLY, adv. A body is said to be chapterly met or convened, when all the members are present, S.

CHAR, s. Carriages.

Thai war sa fele quhar that thai raid,
And thair bataillis war sa braid,
Accordingly the lads were wiled and sent.

And swa gret rowme held thair char,

Than men that meikill ost mycht se,
CHAPTER

Ner y hum sa wald be,
Ourtak the landis largely.—Barbour, xi. 123. MS.
Mr. Pinkerton has observed that "the MS. is here corrupt;" and that after char, a blank space is left for a line. This is true; but the transcript he has received has made it more corrupt, entirely leaving out the line here printed in italics which is in MS.
Fr. char, a wagon, a car.

To CHAR, v. a. 1. To stop.
Now hand to hand the dynt illicits with ane swak,
On syde he Bradis for to eschew the dynt;
Gif one the forhede the dynt hittis not richt.

Doug. Virgil, 429, 39.

A. Bor. "Char the cow," stop or turn her, Ray; from the axe with his nek wycht

The axe with his neck wycht.

Doug. Virgil, 46, 15.

A. S. "Char the cow," stop or turn her; Su.G. "Char the camel," stop or turn her; Isl. "keir-a, yv pellere." To char, v. a. to turn aside.
Lyke as ane bull dois rummesing and rare,
When he escapis hurt one the aileare,
And chirrit by the axe with his nek wycht
Gif one the forhede the dynt hittis not richt.


It is certain of the same with E. a. iar. A. S. cerre, turning, bending, winding; a bending of the road, a side-way.

To CHAR. Char doute. See Sup.

Thynks qubit gladship wu abidis,
Gif that we may, as well betydys.
Haiff victour of our fayis her.

Char doute. See Sup.

Barbour, viii. 257, MS.
i. e. "There is none who in this case will dare to utter a complaint, or murmur distrust concerning us." A. S. cer-rum to complain, to murmur; Su.G. keir-a, id., also, to accuse.

In editions, gar doubt.

CHAR, s. A quantity of lead; the load of a cart.

CHARBUKILL, s. 1. A caruncle.
— Chosin charbulik, cheif floure, and cedir tre—

Doug. Virgil, 3, 10.

2. An ulcer.
— The Kinkhost, the Charbuscles, and worms in the cheiks.

Potter's Playing, p. 13. V. Clerks.

Lat. carbunculus, id.; Fr. escarboeule, carboule, "the pestilent botch or sore, termed a carbuncle," Cotgr.

CHAR, pret. V. Chier.

CHAR'D. Expl. "Leaning-place."

S.

CHARE, s. A chariot; Fr. char, id.,
Ane rial charre richely arrayit he sent,
With twa sterne stedis therin yokit yfer.


CHARE, s. Care; charge.

Was Colin, say you, the auld shepherd's name?
Had he of what's befallen you any blame?
Heard ye nae word, gin he had chiel or char?
Or he a jo that had the yellow hair?

Ross's Helenare, p. 73.

CHARGE, s. pl.

"Thir two sorts of men, that is to say, ministers of the word, and the poore, together with the schooles, when order shall be taken thereon, must be susteyned upon the charges of the kirk; and therefore provision must be made how, and by whom such summer must be lifted." First Book of Discipline, c. 8, § 1.


To CHARK, v. n. To make a grating noise; to complain habitually; to be always in a querulous humour.

S. CHARKAR. Meaning not clear. See Sup.

CHARKER, s. A cricket; probably from Chark. S. CHAR, s. A cricket; probably from Char. S.

CHAR, s. A cricket; probably from Char. S.

CHARLE WAN, CHARLEWAYNE, s. The constellation Ursa Major, also called the Plough, S.

— The Pluech, and the poles, the planetis began,
The Son, the seuin stemes, and the Charle wane.

Doug. Virgil, 239, b. 2.

Rudd. thinks that it was so called, "q. Caroie plaustrum, in honour perhaps of Charlemagne, who first began the friendship and league, which continued so long between the French and Scots."

But this designation is by no means peculiar to S., nor is there any reason to suppose that it originated here. In A. S. this constellation was called carlesauquyn, whence E. Charles's wain; Su.G. karlowagn, Dan. karloeog. Foreign writers have also supposed that the name was given in honour of Charlemagne, as the Romans had their Julius Sidus. But this opinion, as Ihre has observed, is not supported by any ancient authority. Rudbeck pretends, that in an early age, the Northern deity Thor was called Karl; and that, as he was represented as sitting in a chariot, and exercising his empire over the stars and thunder, this constellation was his symbol. Atlantic. ap. Ihre, vo. Karl.

It seems scarcely probable that it was denominated from Charles the Great; as the name Charlevain appears to have been unknown to the ancient Germans. They simply called this constellation, the waiu; Alem. uuagan, Germ. wagen; or according to Luther, wagenstern, Amos, v. 8. Teut. wagen, arctos, plaunstrum, sidus simile plaustro; Killian.

CHARNAILL BANDIS, s. pl. Strong hinges used for massy doors or gates, riveted, and often having a plate on each side of the gate; E. centre-hinges. They are still called charnell-bands; S., although the word is now nearly obsolete.

A wricht he tak, the suttellast at thar was,
And ordand him to saw the burd in twa,
Be the myd streit, that nane mycht our it ga;
On charnaill bands naed it full fast and sone;

Syne fyld with clay as na thing had bye done.

Wallace, vii. 1152, MS.

Edit. 1648 and 1673, cornell bands. Fr. charniere, "a hinge, a turning joint; also, a certain device or engine, whereby a wooden leg or arm is made to move;" Cotgr. Char-bonneuse; "the barre of a door;" the piece, band, or plate, that runs along on the hinge-side of some doors; Ibid.

CHARNALLE, s. Perhaps, a hinge or turning joint. S.

CHARRIS. V. CHAR, v.

CHARTER-HOUSE, s. The name given to the Monastery of the Carthusians. Fr. Chartreux.

S.

CHARTOUR, s. A place for holding writings. S.

CHARGE, adj. Great. Orkney.

S.

CHAS, s. The game of chess.
CHASBOL, CHESBOL, CHESBOWE, s. Poppy. Pl. chasbolis.

Ald Turquine gey anser to the messenger, bot tuike his staf, and syne past throcht his gardin, and quhar that he gat ony chasbolis that greu hie, he strak the heidis from them with his staf, and did no thyng to the litil chasbolis. Compl. S. p. 146.

This word is spelled chesbolis "in the parallel passage of Ballentine's Livy, MS." Gl. Compl.

—To the walkryf dragoun mete gaff sche, That keeping the golyn appillis in the tre, Strynkland to him the wak hony swefte, And sleperye chesebow sede to walken his sprete.

—The chesbow heedes o/w we se Bow down thare knoppis, sowpit in thar grane, Quhen they are chargit with the heuy rane.

Ibid. 292, 7.

In both places Virg. uses papaer. Rudd. entirely overlooks this word.

E. cheese bowls, papa vera hort. according to Skinner, from some supposed resemblance to the vessels used by those who make cheeses.

In Gloss. Compl., Fr. ciboule, Ital. cippola, are mentioned as of the same meaning. But by mistake; for these words signify "a hollow leek, a chiboll." V. Cotgr. The poppy is denominated in Belg. slaap-boll, from its resemblance of a bowl; q. the bowl causing sleep.

It is not improbable, however, that chesbol is formed from Fr. chaise poulx, wild black helibore or bears-foot; from its resemblance of a hollow leek, a chiboll. V. Cotgr. The poppy was used in both senses; chass.

It is thus expl. by Skene; "In Latine Riza; one boat saddanne tullivye, or debate, qhilh is opposed as contrair to fore-thoucht fellonie." De Verb Sign.

Fr. chasse hot, and mellee, melée, broil; q. a broil arising from the heat of passion; L. B. chaudi-melie, Calida Meliea, Du Cange. V. Melle.

CHAUNEY, CHAUNEY, s. A sudden broil or quarrel.

It is thus explained by Skene; "In Latine Riza; one boat saddanne tullivye, or debate, qhilh is opposed as contrair to fore-thoucht fellonie." De Verb Sign.

Fr. chauve hot, and mellee, melée, broil; q. a broil arising from the heat of passion; L. B. chaudi-melie, Calida Meliea, Du Cange. V. Melle.

CHAT, v. a. To shatter; to break into small pieces.

—To the walkryf dragoun mete gaff sche, That keeping the golyn appillis in the tre, Strynkland to him the wak hony swefte, And sleperye chesebow sede to walken his sprete.

—The chesbow heedes o/w we se Bow down thare knoppis, sowpit in thar grane, Quhen they are chargit with the heuy rane.

Ibid. 292, 7.

In both places Virg. uses papaer. Rudd. entirely overlooks this word.

E. cheese bowls, papa vera hort. according to Skinner, from some supposed resemblance to the vessels used by those who make cheeses.

In Gloss. Compl., Fr. ciboule, Ital. cippola, are mentioned as of the same meaning. But by mistake; for these words signify "a hollow leek, a chiboll." V. Cotgr. The poppy is denominated in Belg. slaap-boll, from its resemblance of a bowl; q. the bowl causing sleep.

It is not improbable, however, that chesbol is formed from Fr. chaise poulx, wild black helibore or bears-foot; from its resemblance of a bowl; q. the bowl causing sleep.

It is thus defined, Diet. Trev. Espece de papavera hort. according to Skinner, from

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.

FR. chambre, chambre, adj. A common dish in S.
C H E

CHEEK, CHEEK FOR CHOW. Cheek by jole. S.

CHEEK-BLADE, s. The cheek-bone, S.

Some hungry tykes falls by the ears,
From others cheeseblades collops tears;
About the licking of the looms,
Before the beast to shambles comes.

Cleland's Poems, p. 77.

To CHEEM, v. a. To knock a person down. S.

CHEERER, s. A glass of spirits with warm water and sugar; a tumbler of toddy. S.

CHEESEHAKE, s. A frame for drying cheeses when newly made, S. V. HAKE.

CHEESE-RACK, s. The same with cheese-hake, S.

My kirstn staff now stands gizzen'd at the door,
My cheese-rack toom that ne'er was toom before.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 3.

To CHEIM, v. a. To divide equally; especially in cutting down the backbone of an animal; S. B.

This, I suspect, is merely a corr. of the E. v. chine, used in the same sense, from chine, the backbone. Fr. eschin-eur.

CHEET, interj. The call to a cat to come to one. S.

CHEFFROUN, s. A piece of ornamental head-dress for ladies. V. Schaffroun.

CHEIF-SHIMMEIS, To Compl. S. p. 60.

CHEIGHTRES, Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48, read cheiks.


2. The post of a gate.

Oft with the ram the porte is schaik and duschyt,
Doun bet yet Doun bet yet
Oft with the ram the porte is schaik and duschyt,
Doun bet yet Doun bet yet

After Saynt Edward, Harald kyng thei ches.

CHEIKER, CHEEKER, CHEEKR, CHEEKER. The exchequer.


CHELIDERECT, s. A kind of serpent.

Thair wes the Viper, and th' Aspect,
With the serpent Cheliderect,
Quoibis stink is felt afar.

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

The account given by Cotgr. of Chelydr, Fr. corresponds with that of Burrel: "A most venemous and stinking snake, or serpent; rough-skaled, broad-headed, and of a darke tawny colour." Lat. chelydra, Gr. χεληδρος; testudo marina; item venenatus serpentis; ex. χελήδρος, testudo, et δαίμ ως aqua.

CHEMAGE, CHEMAG, CHEYME, CHEYME, CHEIS, CHEYME, CHEYME. A chief dwelling; as the manor-house of a landed proprietor, or the palace of a prince. See Sup.
CHERRY, CHESTER, s. Meaning doubtful. See Sup.
To CHEK, v. n. To emit a grating sound.
S.
CHERRY OF TAY, s. A species of fish in the frith of Tay.
CHESBOW, s. The poppy. V. CHASBROL.
To CHESE, v. a. To choose. V. CHEES.
CHESYBIL, s. An ecclesiastical dress; O. E. chesule, chesuble, a kind of cope, a short vestment without sleeves, which a Popish priest wears at mass; Phil. ops. See Sup.

Ane-other chesubil he gave alsa.

L. B. casula, tasunba, casubula ; Belg. kausuèl, Fr. cas­
 believable, id. a little cope.

CHESOP, s. An ecclesiastical dress; abbrev. of Chessybil.
CHESS, s. The frame of wood for a window; a sash; the iron-frame in which types are fixed for the press; S. S.
Both the S. and E. word seem derived from Fr. chassès, id.

CHESSART, CHESSEL, s. A cheese-vat.
CHESFORD, CHESEL, CHESSFORD, A cheese-mould.
S. To CHESSOUN, v. a. To subject to blame; to accuse.
He is sa ful of justice, richt and resoun, I lufe him in ocht that will me chesoun.
Priests of Petiba, Pink. S. P. Repr. i. 39.
i. e. That will subject me to an accusation.
Fr. achoisoun-er, to accuse; to pick a quarrell against; Cotgr. This seems to be formed from Lat. accuxare.

CHESOUN, CHESOWNE, s. Blame; accusation; exception.
Thus he yoway ar am cram mend tais;
And as ye say than al and sundrie sayes:
If that ye think richt, or yit resoun,
To that I can, nor na man, have chessoun.
And that ye think unressoun, or wrang,
Wee al and sundrie sings the samin sang.
Priests of Petiba, S. P. Repr. i. 7.
After this tail in us ye sal not taint;
Nor yit of our justice to mak ane plaint.
And afterward sa did this King but chessoun;
On him micht na man plenie of ressooun.—Ib. p. 15.

Mr. Pinkerton interrogatively renders it, opposition. But it is evidently from Fr. achoisoun, which not only signifies occasion, choice, election, but also accusation. Thus the meaning is: "The king did as he had promised, without being accused of injustice by any one."

CHESTER, s. Frequently used for a coffin.
S.
To CHEST, v. a. To enclose in a coffin. V. KIST.
CHESTER, CHESTERS, s. The name given to a circular fortification in some parts of S. See Sup.

"There are several circular fortifications, called chesters, which bear evident marks of great antiquity.—They are all similar to each other, and much about the same size; being nearly 40 or 50 yards diameter. The outer wall or enclosure—for some of them have evident marks of smaller, but irregular enclosures within—consists of a rude mass of large and small tumbling stones, built without any regularity or order; and without mortar of any kind.—Chester, in Gaelic, signifies a camp. And as the name is of Gaelic original, for this, as well as other reasons, I am disposed to think that they are of greater antiquity than even Agricola's wall, or Graham's dyke." P. Kilsyth, Sirili. Statist. Acc. xviii. 292, 293.

I find no evidence, however, that this term is Gael. It is evidently the same with the Lat. word castellum, adopted into A. S. in the form of ceaster, urb, opus, in casarum, ca­
tellum, a city, a town, a fort, a castle, “when,” as Somner remarks, "the termination of the names of so many places in England in caster, chester, and the like." V. Kelm.
CHESTER BEAR, s. A name in Angus and Perths. for Big, in contradistinction to Barley.

CHESTERWELL, CHESSELL, s. A cheese-vat.

"He is gone out of the chewel that he was made in," S. Prov. "A reflection upon persons who perk above their birth and station." Kelly, p. 141. V. KAiSART.

CHEVERLIE, s. Cavalry. V. CHEWALRY.

CHEVERON, s. Armour for a horse's head.

— In his cheereone biforne
Stode as an unicorn
Als sharp as a thorn,
An anias of steele.—Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 4.

"It appears," says Mr. Pinkerton, "to have been the ornament or defence of the head of a war-horse, in the midst of which was an anlache, or sharp piece of steel, as is observable in miniatures and other monuments of the times." He conjectures, that it is from O. Fr. chef, as defending the head of the horse.

Grose gives the following account of it: "The chanfron, chanfrein, or saffron, took its denomination from that part of the horse's head it covered, and was a kind of mask of iron, copper, or brass, and sometimes of jacked leather, enclosing the face and ears. Some of these chanfrons seem to have been so contrived as to hinder a horse from seeing right before him, perhaps to prevent his being intimidated by any object against which he might be directed, so as to cause him to start aside, or lessen the celerity of his charge. From the centre of the forehead there sometimes issued a spike or horn, like that given by the heralds to the unicorn; but generally it was adorned with an escutcheon of armorial bearings, or other ornamental devices. In several of the French historians we read of chanfrons worn by their nobility, not only of gold, but also ornamented with precious stones. Chanfrons reaching only to the middle of the face are called demy chanfrons. V" The chanfron," he adds in a Note, "is defined to be the forepart of the head, extending from under the ears along the interval between the eyebrows down to the nose." Gentleman's Dictionary. Perhaps from champ and frein, the field or space for the bridle. Milit. Antiq. ii. 259. L. B. chamfrenum, Du. Cange; Fr. chanfrain, chanfrein.

CHEVIN, part. pa. Achieved. See Sup.

Then was he glaid of this,
And thocht himself well chevin.
And hame he cam with blis;
Thocht lang quhill it was evin.

"Supported by the bounty of another, I do not honourably provide for myself as I have done formerly." Barbour, vi. 375. MS.

CHIAR, adj. Intimate; as, "they're very chief w' th' same anither;" S. Synon. Grit, Thrang, Puck, Freff.

CHIEL, CHIELD, s. 1. A servant. Chamber-chiel, a servant who waits in a gentleman's chamber; a valet.

"He called for his chamber-chiel, and caused them to light candles, and to remain a while beside him, till he had recovered the fear and dreadour that he had taken in his sleep and dreaming." Pitscottie, p. 27.

"The Duke gave his chamber-chiel command, that he should drink no wine that night, but keep himself fresh, for he knew not what he had ado." Ibid. p. 84.

"This word may be originally the same with kutil, a boy; allied to which are kulta, a girl, and kule, offspring. It is probable, however, that chief in the first sense, is immediately a corruption of Child, q. v., and that the following senses are of later origin. Dr. Percy says, he has been assured that the ballad of Gil Motive "is still current in many parts of Scotland, where the hero is universally known by the name of Child Maurice, pronounced by the common people Chiel or Cheld." Reliques, v. 1.
2. A fellow; and like this word, used either in a good or bad sense; although more commonly as expressive of disrespect; S. In a good sense, it is said, He’s a fine chiel, i. e. A good fellow.

Chieis carry cloaks, when ‘tis clear,
The fool when ‘tis foul has none to wear.

In the following extracts, it is evidently used with disrespect.

They’re fools that slav’ry like, and may be free; The chiel may a’ knit up themselves for me.

Chiel’s Poems, ii. 77.

These ten long years, wi’ blood o’ freins, The chiel has paid his lawin.

Poesies in the Buchan Dialect, p. 27.

We’re never out of sight for half an hour! But some chiel ay upon us keeps an ee.

Ross’s Henehale, p. 51.

3. A stripling; a young man. This sense is general through Scotland. But S. B. it is applied indifferently to a young man or woman. See Sup.

Now Norly kens she in her guess was right,

But at her speers, How far frae this away,

Ross’s Henehale, p. 78.

4. An appellation expressive of fondness, S. B.

But are the cows your ain? gin I may speer.

To CHIM, v. n. To take in small portions; to eat nicely.

CHYMES, s. A chief dwelling. V. CHYMES.

CHYMOUR, CHYMER, s. 1. A light gown, E. cymar.

2. A piece of dress worn by prelates when consecrated.

For to augment the fame.—

That hyr child ill rycht now hes taen.

Barbour, xvi. 274. MS.

To CHIMNEY, CHIMLEY, CHIMBLAY, CHIMLA, s.

2. A fire-place. 3. A chimney stack.

With wings bright, all plumyt, bot his face,

CHILDER-GIFT, s. A present to a child from a god-father. S.

CHILD, pl. Children; S., Lancash. Retinue, attendants; servants or mariners on shipboard in relation to their master. See Sup.

Off yong childer that before thaim fand.

Wallace, i. 106. MS.

AY maun the childer, wi’ a fastin mou’,

To CHILDER, s. A child. Wi’ chiel; with child.

Chiel or Chare. A child of one’s own, or a ward.

To CHIER, CHEIR, v. a. To wound.

YS ye’ve ta’en the turn in hand,

Hardyng’s Chron. F. 36, a.

CHILD-ILL, s. Labour; pains of child-bearing.

That is the layndar, Schyr,” said ane,

For to agment their fame.—Maitland Poems, p. 188.

To CHIMLA-LUG,  the fire-side, S.

This pl. also occurs in O. E. Cassibalyn there uncle then was kyng,

Cassibalyn there uncle then was kyng,

And founde his nephewes full honestly and well,

And nourted them while they were childer yong.

A. S. oldru, pueri.

CHILD, pl. Children; S., Lancash. Retinue, attendants; servants or mariners on shipboard in relation to their master. See Sup.

Wallace, i. 106. MS.

AY maun the childer, wi’ a fastin mou’,

To make an unco mane.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 57.

This pl. also occurs in O. E. Cassibalyn there uncle then was kyng,

To CHIMLA-LUG,  the fire-side, S.

This pl. also occurs in O. E. Cassibalyn there uncle then was kyng,

And founde his nephewes full honestly and well,

And nourted them while they were childer yong.

A. S. oldru, pueri.

CHILD-ILL, s. Labour; pains of child-bearing.

That is the layndar, Schyr,” said ane,

For to agment their fame.—Maitland Poems, p. 188.

To CHIMLA-LUG,  the fire-side, S.

This pl. also occurs in O. E. Cassibalyn there uncle then was kyng,

And founde his nephewes full honestly and well,

And nourted them while they were childer yong.

A. S. oldru, pueri.

CHILD-ILL, s. Labour; pains of child-bearing.

That is the layndar, Schyr,” said ane,

For to agment their fame.—Maitland Poems, p. 188.

To CHIMLA-LUG,  the fire-side, S.

This pl. also occurs in O. E. Cassibalyn there uncle then was kyng,

And founde his nephewes full honestly and well,

And nourted them while they were childer yong.

A. S. oldru, pueri.

CHILD-ILL, s. Labour; pains of child-bearing.

That is the layndar, Schyr,” said ane,

For to agment their fame.—Maitland Poems, p. 188.

To CHIMLA-LUG,  the fire-side, S.

This pl. also occurs in O. E. Cassibalyn there uncle then was kyng,

And founde his nephewes full honestly and well,

And nourted them while they were childer yong.

A. S. oldru, pueri.
CHINGLE, s. Gravel; as the word is pronounced in 
CHIMLEY-CHEEKS. The stone pillars at the side of a fire.

CHINGILY, adj.

CHIMP, CHYP, mous to the modern term 

CHIPPIE-BURDIE, CHIPERIS, s.pl.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
ting noise; S. See Sup.

CHIP, CHYP, v. n. To make a gra­
...
CHIRPLE, s. A twittering note.

To CHIRPLE, v. n. To twitter as a swallow.

CHIRPLE, s. A twittering note.

To CHIRR, v. a. To chirp.

To CHIRRT, v. n. To chitter.

To CHITTER, v. n. 1. To squeue; to press out; S. I saw that cruel feynd eik thare, but doure, Thare thaymmes rife and eit, eis he war wod, The youstir thairfa chirrand and blak blud.

Dong. Virgil, 80, 12.

2. To act in a griping manner, as, in making a bargain; also, to squeue or practise extortation. A chirting fallow; a covetous wretch; an extortioner; S.

3. To squint, or send forth suddenly. See Sque.

Is this allied to Fr. serr-er, id.? I can scarcely think that it is from chertii, death, scarcity; because although this implies the idea of pressure, it is not natural to suppose that the figurative sense would give birth to the simple one.

To CHIT, v. n. To press hard at stool.

To CHIRT in, v. n. To press in.

CHIRT, s. A squeue; a squire; a small quantity.

To CHIT, v. n. To confine laugther.

CHURGINAR, s. A surgeon.

To CHISELL, CHIZZEL, v. a. To press in a cheese-vat.

CHIT, s. A small bit of bread, or of any kind of food.

To CHITTER, v. n. 1. To shiver; to tremble; S. Hence boys are wont to call bit of bread which they prepare for eating after bathing, a chittering piece, or a chittering dale, S.

"Oh! haste ye open,—fear nae skaith,
Else soon this storm will be my death."
Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

What gars ye shake, and glowre, and look sae wan?
What gars ye shake, and glowre, and look sae wan?
Your teeth they chitter, hair like bristles stand.
Ibid. ii. 168.

Whare wit thou cow'r thy chittering wing.
An' close thy e'e?
Burns, iii. 150.

2. To chatter. The teeth are said to chitter, when they strike against each other, in consequence of extreme cold, or of disease, S.


Wachter views the Germ. word as a frequentative from schutt-en, Belg. schudd-en, motiure; observing that schudel signifies a tremulous head.

To CHITTER, v. a. To warble; to chatter.

CHITTER-LILLING, s. An approbative term used by Dunbar, in his address to Kennedy. Chittering, Buck-rilling, Lick-schilling in the Mill-house. Evergreen, ii. 60, st. 25.

Perhaps the same as E. chitterlin, the intestines, as the next appellation is borrowed from the coarsest kind of shoes. It might indeed be compounded of chitter and another Belg. word of the same sense, fillen, to tremble. But, in the choice of these terms, so much regard is paid to the sound, that we have scarcely any data to proceed on in judging of the sense.

To CHITTELE, CHITTELLE, v. a. To eat corn from the ear, husking it with the teeth.

To CHITILLE, v. n. To warble; to chitter.

To CHIZZEL, v. a. To cheat; to act deceitfully; S. B. Chouse, E.

Belg. kweezel-en, to act hypocritically; Su.G. kius-a, kus-a, to fascinate, which Itre and Seren. view as the origin of E. chouse and cozen. Kosen is the Sw. part. pa., fascinatus.

222

CHIZZEL, v. n.

To CHIZZLE, v. n.

To CHIZZLE, v. a.

To CHIZZLE, v. o.

To CHIZZLE, v. n. 1. To chirp.

To CHIZZLE, v. a. 1. To squeue; to press out; S. I saw that cruel feynd eik thare, but doure, Thare thaymmes rife and eit, eis he war wod, The youstir thairfa chirrand and blak blud.

Dong. Virgil, 80, 12.
To CHORK.  V. CHIRK.

To CHORP, v. n. To emit a creaking sound. My shoon are choppin, my shoes creak in consequence of water in them, Loth.

To CHORSE, s. To whist. Perhaps from the same origin with E. chirp, (as a sparrow) which Junius seems to deduce from Teut. circk-en. V. CHIRK.

CHOSS, s. Choice. And giff that thain war set in choss, To dey, or to levy cowardly, Thaid suld erar day chewalrusly

Barbour, ill. 264. MS.  Edit. 1620, chose.

CHOUKS. V. CHOKKIS.

CHOUSKIE, s. A knave. S.

CHOW, s. The jowl. V. CHOL.

To CHOW, v. a. To Chow.

CHOW, CHAW, s. A wooden ball used in a game played with clubs. The Chow; the game itself.

To CHOWL, CHOOL, v. n. To chew one's chaws; to distort one's mouth on purpose to provoke another; to to emit a mournful cry.

Chawl, Choot, s. A mournful cry; a whine.

CHOWFIS, pret. v.

Of Caxtoun's translation of the Æneid, Doug. says: I spitte for disspite to se thame spylt

Knew neuir thre wordis at all quhat Virgill ment,

With sic ane wicht, quhilk treuly be myne entent

His ornate goldin versis mare than gylt,

So for he wald him chuk, cheik and chyn,and chereis him so meikil,

That his cheif chymmis he had I wist to my sone.

Cristes boc,

Cristes mornige,

Cristes floure,

Cristes ossis, •. Christmas. Christmas.

CHRISTIE, CRISTIE, s. Abbrev. of Christopher for a man; abbrev. of Christian for a woman, pron. Kirsty. S.

CHRISTMRESS, s. Christmas.

This Christmress Wallace ramaynyt thar;

In Laynik oft till sport he maid repay;

Wallace, v. 561. MS.

i. e. The mass of Christ; Cristes being the A. S. genitive; as Cristes boe, the gospel.

CHRIETSWOORT, CHRISTMAS FLOWER. Names formerly given in Scotland to Black Hellebore.

CHUCKIE, s. A low or cant term for a hen; used also in the sense of chicken; S.

This may be either from Belg. kuiken a chicken, from kuik-en, to hatch, whence E. chick, chicken; or from chock, chuck' the imitative cry used in S. in calling dunghill fowls together.

CHUCKIE-STANE, s. A small pebble, S.; a quartz crystal rounded by attrition on the beach. See Sup.

This may be from Teut. lieken, a small flint, parvus silex, Kilian. But rather, I suspect, from the circumstance of such stones being swallowed by domestic fowls.

CHUCKIE-STANES, CHUCKS, s. A game played at by girls, in which four pebbles are spread on a stone, and while a fifth is tossed up, these must be quickly gathered, and the falling pebble caught in its descent in the same hand with them. See Sup.

CHUCKLE-HEAD, s. A doll.

CHUCKLE-HEADED, adj. Doltish.

CHUDREME, Cudreme, s. The designation of what is called a stone weight.


Queen that the chaf wad me chyde, with gyrrand chaftis, I wald him chuk, chink and chyn, and cheereis him so meikil,

That his cheif chymmis he had I wist to my sone.

Maitland Poems, p. 55.

In Note, p. 392, this is rendered churl. Mr Pinkerton also mentions that in an old song in Pepys' Coll. Ball. it is said, Soon came I to a Cornish chaffe.

He adds, that in Prompt. Parv. chaffe or chuffe is rendered, rusticus.

This is certainly the same with Cufe, q. v.

CHUFFIE-CHEEKIT, adj. Having full flaccid cheeks.

CHUFFIE-CHEEKS, s. A ludicrous designation given to a full-faced child, S. V. CHUFFY.

To CHUG, v. n. To tug at an elastic substance.

CHUK, s.

CHUKIS, s. pl. A disease mentioned in Roul's Cursing, MS.

—The chukis, that haldis the chaftis fra chowing,

Golgakiter at the luart growing.—

Gl. Compl. p. 331.

This undoubtedly means a swelling of the jaws. The term seems elliptical; probably allied to A. S. ceceuma sylfa, fancium tumor, cocc cocc, signifying the cheek or jaw. V. CHOKKIS. This disease is called the buffets, Ang. Fr. bouffe, a swollen cheek.

CHUM, s. Food, provision for the belly, Clydes. Sceff, synon.

CHUN, s. The sprouts or germs of barley in malting; the shoots of potatoes beginning to spring in the heap.

To CHUN potatoes. In turning potatoes to prevent vegetation, to nip off the shoots which spring from the eyes.

CHURCH AND MICE. A game of children. See KIRK THE GUSSE in Diet., or SW in THE KIRK in Sup.

To CHURM, v. a. To tune; to sing; to hum.

CHURME, s. A low, mournful conversation.

To CHURR, CHURL, CHIRLE, v. n. To coo; to murmur; to cackle as the murfwail when raised from its seat. S.

CIEZOUR, s. A citizen.

"The ciezorous of Teruana in Flanderis (to quhom thir ambassatouris first come) rycht despyte to recover thir lybete, refusit nocht thir offeris." Bellend. Cron. F. 30. b.

CYGONIE, The

The Cygonie that fous so whyte,

Quhilk at the serpent's hes despyte,

Come granen to the ground;

And Mamuks that byds euer mair,
And feilds into the cristal air,
Deid on the fields wer found.

_Barel's Pilg._ Watson's Coll. ii. 27.

Fr. cicogne, cigogne, Lat. ciconia, id.

CYLE, s. The lower part of a couple or rafter. S.

CYMMING, CUMYONE, CUMMING, s. An oblong or square wooden vessel used in brewing; a small tub. S.

CYNDBRE, s. A term denoting ten swine.

"This is the forme- and maner of the pannage: for ilk cynthia, that is, for ilk ten swine, the King sell hau the best swine: and the Forester ane hog." Forrest Lawe, c. 7. Lat. copy, cindea.

Du Cange gives no explanation of cinandra, but merely quotes the passage. "I do not find that this word in any language signifies a decade. The only conjecture I can form is, that it is Gael, ciontire, tribute, which being first applied in the sense of pannage, as denoting the tax paid for the liberty of feeding swine in a forest, was afterwards improperly used to denote ten swine, as this was the number for which the tax, or the law, was to be paid.

CYPRESS CAT, s. A cat of three colours, black, brown, and white; a tortoise-shell cat.

CIRCULAT ABOUT. Encircled; surrounded.

CITESWY, CISTEYAN, CITETEYAN, CIRCUMVENE, CIRCUMVEEN, v. a. To environ; to circumvene.

CITOLIS, CITHERAPES, s. The traces for drawing a plough.

CITHOLIS, s. A musical instrument. See Sup.

— The Psaltery, the Citholis, the soft Citharist.

Houlate, iii. 10. V. CITHARIST.

In Chaucer's description of the statue of Venus, it is said: _A citole in right hand hadde she._

_The Knightes Tale, ver. 1961._

— _The musyke I might knowe._

For olde men, which sownded lowe

With harpe, and lute, and with citole.


Sir John Hawkins, in his History of Music, "supposes it to have been a sort of Dulcimer, and that the name is a corruption of Lat. cistella;" Tyrwhitt. But cistella signifies a cittern. L. B. citoles is used in the same sense with citholis, Fr. citoles, a term which occurs A. 1214. V. Du Cange. Some have supposed that citoles is corr. from Lat. cithara, Dict. Trev.

CITINER, CITINAR, s. A citizen.

CIVIS, s. A misnomer for an old English penny.

CLAACK, CLAWICK, CLAYOCK, s. The feast of the Maiden; or harvest-home, Aberd. Synon. _Maiden, Queen, Rapegeyne_, q. v. This entertainment, when the harvest is early finished, is called the _Maiden Clack_; when late, the _Carlin Clack_. _V. Maiden_ and _Carlin_.

Beg. klachte, signifies pastime, a play or interlude. But I can scarcely suppose any affinity._

CLAACK-SHEAF, CLYACK-SHEAF, s. The Maiden, or last handful of corn cut down by the reapers on a farm. S.

CLAACK-SUPPER, CLYACK-SUPPER, s. The _Maiden_, or last handful of corn cut down by the reapers on a farm. S.

CLAACK-SUPPER, s. A large wooden vessel; a trough. S.

CLAUNCH, CLAUNCHAN, CLACHEN, s. A small village in which there is a parish-church. S. A village of this description is thus denominated in places bordering on the Highlands, or where the Gael, has formerly been spoken. Elsewhere, it is called the _kirk-town_. See Sup.

"Of lait there is croppen in amangis sum Noblemen, Pre­

lates, Barronnes, and Gentil-men, in certaine pairts of this

— "Of lait there is croppen in amangis sum Noblemen, Pre­

lates, Barronnes, and Gentil-men, in certaine pairts of this

In these pairts of this realme, & different from the honest frugalitie of

the Highlands, or where the Gael, has for­

many other places of worship, both in the Highlands and low

country, places where it is probable that such circles did, or


It must be observed, however, that Gael, clachan, has been expl. "a circle of stones." It has been asserted that churches were erected in the same places which, in times of heathenism, had been consecrated to Druidical worship.

The same term [clachan] is used, when speaking of many other places of worship, both in the Highlands and low country, places where it is probable that such circles did, or do still, exist." P. Aberfoyle, Perths. Statist. Acc.x. 129.

"Glencrachy — was formerly called Clachan Dysart, a Celtic word signifying, "The Temple of the Highest." The
place, where the parish church stands, was probably the site of the Clachan, or "Circle of Stones," of the Druids. Dysart properly means *The Highest God.* The founders of a church, designed for a more enlightened worship, in order to induce the pagan inhabitants to attend the institutions of revealed religion, were naturally led to make choice of a situation, the more revered by them, as being the place where they had formerly been accustomed to perform their rites of devotion. P. Glencrashay, Argyles. Statist. Acc. vii. 335, 336.

"We shall leave the Druids, by only remarking, that the same expression, which the people then used for their place of worship, is still used to this day; as the Highlanders more frequently say, Will ye go to the stones? or, Have you been at the stones? than, Will you go to, or have you been at church? Mankind, in this instance, as they do in many others, retain the ancient name, while the thing signified by that name is entirely forgotten, by the gradual influence of new habits, new manners, and new modes of living."

P. Callander, Perths. Statist. Acc. xi. 581, N.

Thus the origin must be Gael, clach, a stone. It is evident, indeed, that the name is, in some places, still given to what is otherwise called a Druidical temple.

"Within a few yards of the one [the Druidical monument] at Borve, there are clear vestiges of a circular building, which has either been a temple adjoining this clachan, or the residence of the officiating Druids." P. Harris (Island) Statist. Acc. x. 374.

Gaël, clachan, "a village, hamlet, burying-place." Shaw.

CLACH-COAL, s. Parrot-coal, canal-coal, or candle-coal, the kind from which in S. gas is usually made.

CLACHNACUIDIN, s. The stone of the tubs or cisterns; a stone at the market-place of Inverness. Hence, Clachnaucuidin lads and losses; natives of Inverness. To drink Clachnaucuidin; to drink prosperity to Inverness.

To CLACHER, CLAGHER, v. n. To move onwards with difficulty, in a clumsy, trailing, loose manner.

CLACK, s. A dirty wench; a draggletail.

CLAG, CLAGG, s. An encumbrance; a burden lying that may be, or has been, made, although the issue has been convey different ideas. The former may denote a claim legally sustained, or which cannot be disputed; the latter, one that may be, or has been, made, although the issue has been uncertain.

2. Charge; impeachment of character; fault, or imputation of one; S. He was a man without a clag, His heart was frank without a flaw.

"He has nae clag till his tail," is a vulgar phrase, signifying that there is no stain in one's character, or that no one can justly exhibit a charge against him.

Teut. klagehe, quereula; accusatio. Germ. klage; eine gerechtliche klage, a suit at law; Dan. klage, a complaint, a grievance, klage i retten hiemnaal, an action or suit at law, an accusation: Teut. klagh-en, queri, accusare, Germ. klagen, Dan. klager-en, id. Su.G. Isl. klag-ar, queri, conqueri, sive id sit privatim sive ante judicem; liv. This ingenious glossarist thinks that it properly denotes the lamentation made by infants, who by Ulph. are designed klhakai, Luke x. 21, observing that g and h are letters of great affinity. Some derive the Goth. word from Gr. κλαγο-ν, clamaire. It appears that it was not unknown in A. S. For Hickes mentions clagges, as denoting one, qui sive queriemio est; Gram. A. S. p. 150.

To CLAG, v. a. To obstruct; to cover with mud or any thing adhesive; S. Claggett, clogged. As still used, S., it especially denotes any thing that not only loads, but defiles.

The man kast off his feblid weid of gray, And Wallace his, and payit siluer in hand. Pass on, he said, thou art a proud merchant. The gown and hoiss in clay that claggett was, The hud hiekyt, and maid him for to pas.

In Perth edit. it is by mistake clagget. Johns. after Skinner derives E. clog, from log. But it is evidently far more nearly allied to Dan. klæg, viscous, glutinous, sticky; which from the sense affixed to the adj. claggy, certainly marks the origin of the S. v.

CLAG, s. A clot; a coagulation.

CLAGGY, adj. Unctuous; adhesive; bespotted with mire; S. V. the v.

CLAGINESS, s. Adhesiveness in moist substances.

CLAGOCK, s. A dirty wench; a draggletail. See Sup.

Bot I haue maist into despyte Pure Clagokis cled roploch quythe, Qulilk hes scant twa markes for their feis, Will haue twa ellis beneth thair kneis. Lyndsay’s Works, 1592. (Syde Taillais), p. 308.

From the same origin with the two preceding words.

CLAHYNNE, CLACHIN, s. “Cian or tribe of people living in the same district under the command of a chief.” Gl. Wynt.

Tha thre score ware clannys twa, Clahynné Qhweyly, and Clachin Yha.

Wyntoun, xi. 17. 9.

As Gaël. Ir. clan denotes a clan, Mr. Macpherson has ingeniously observed that A. S. céin, Germ. klein, Belg. klein, klain, Moes. G. klhain (dat. plur.) all signify young, small, or children, and in the application to the highland tribes infer the whole clan to be descendants of one common ancestor. He might have added, that Gaéal, clan expressly signifies children; S. S. Isl. klen, infantulus.

CLAYCHT, s. Cloth.

CLAYERS, CLYERS, s. A disease in cows similar to glanders in horses. V. CLYERS.

CLAYIS, s. pl. Clothes. V. CLAIH.

To CLAIK, CLACK, v. n. 1. To make a clucking noise, as a hen does, especially when provoked, S.

2. To cry incessantly, and impatiently, for anything. In this sense it is often used with respect to the clamorous requests made by children, S.

3. To talk a great deal in a trivial way, S.; to clack, E.

4. To tattle, to report silly stories, such especially as tend to injure the characters of others, S. See Sup.

It is difficult to determine which of these should be viewed
2. An idle or false report, S. 

CLAIK, s. 1. The noise made by a hen, S. Isl. klak, vox avium. 

2. An idle or false report, S. 

CLAIK, adj. 1. Distinet; exact; S. B. 

In Flaviana quoque, dwell ye there? 

That of their dwelling ye're so very clear? 

Ross's Helenore, p. 67. 

Fr. clair, evident, manifest, from Lat. clar-us; Belg. klar, Su.G. Germ. klar, id. 

2. Ready; prepared; S. B. Clar is used in the same sense, Orkney; Dinner is clear, i. e. ready. Dan. klar, id. 

Vanity says I will gae look, 

If I can get a chamber clair; 

I am acquainted with the cook, 

I trow we shall get honest fair. 

Ponseuclit's Poems, 1715, p. 87. V. CLARE. 

To CLAIR, v. a. To beat; to maltreat; as, I'll give you your clearings. 

Yell, knave, acknowledge thy offence, 

Or I grow crabbed, and so clair thee; 

Ask mercy, make obedience, 

In time, for fear lest I forfair thee. 

Ponseuclit, Watson's Coll. iii. 3. 

Clearings is used metaph. both for scolding and for beating. Clydes.; q. clearing accounts. 

To CLAIR, v. n. To search by raking or scratching. S. 

CLAIRSHOE, s. A musical instrument like the harp. S. 

CLAIK, v. a. To clair. 

To bedaub or dirty; to besmear. 

To CLAIK, s. A female addicted to tattling. S. 

CLAKRIE, s. Tattling; gossiping. 

To CLAIK, v. a. To bedaub or dirty; to besmear. 

CLAIKIT, part, pa. Besmeared. 

CLAIK, s. A quantity of any dirty adhesive substance. S. 

CLAIKIE, adj. Adhesive; sticky; dauby. 

CLAISE, clothes. V. CLAITH. 

CLAISTER, s. Any sticky or adhesive composition; a person bedaubed with mire. S. 

To CLAIK, v. a. To bedaub. 

S. 

CLAIK, CLAYTH, s. Cloth, S. Westmorel. 

See Sup. 

"Ane tailceour can nocht mak ane garment, bot of clath. 

A masone can nocht byg ane wall, bot of lyme and stane.—Bot almychty God maid heuin and erd and all creatouris of their dwelling ye're so very 

Bot almychty God maid heuin and erd and all creatouris in the air. 

A. S. plac, cloth; clath, Isl. Su.G. klaide, clothes. 

CLAITH or WAITH. V. WAITH, s. 1. 

S. 

CLAITHMAN, s. A clothier or woollen-draper. S. 

To CLAIVER, v. a. To talk idly or foolishly. V. CLAVER. 

CLAM, adj. 1. Clammy. S. Belg.; klam, id. 2. Moist; "clam ice," ice when it begins to melt by the sun or otherwise, and is not easy to be slid upon. 

CLAM, CLAME, CLAM-SHELL, s. 1. A scallop shell, S. Ostrea opercularis, Linn. O. Subrufus of Pennant. 

2. A wild sound supposed to be made by goblins in 

The twa appear'd like sisters twin, 

In feature, form, and clasp. Burnz, iii. 29. 

A. S. clath, cloth; clath, Isl. Su.G. klaide, clothes. 

CLAITH or WAITH. V. WAITH, s. 1. 

S. 

CLAITHERMAN, s. A clothier or woollen-draper. S. 

To CLAIVER, v. a. To talk idly or foolishly. V. CLAVER. 

CLAM, adj. 1. Clammy. S. Belg.; klam, id. 2. Moist; "clam ice," ice when it begins to melt by the sun or otherwise, and is not easy to be slid upon. 

CLAM, CLAME, CLAM-SHELL, s. 1. A scallop shell, S. Ostrea opercularis, Linn. O. Subrufus of Pennant. 

2. A wild sound supposed to be made by goblins in the air. See Sup. 

"Many sorts of fishes are caught on the coast:—lobsters, crabs, clams, limpets, and periwinkles." P. Fordyce, Banfs. Statist. Acc. iii. 46. 

Auritas valvis dissimilibus, Pectines, the Clames. Sibb. Scot. p. 27. 


Because now Scotland of thy begging irks, 

Thou shais in France to be Knicht of the feild,
CLAMANCY, adj. CLAM, CLAM, CLAUM, bear off the raine; a appropriated by pilgrims, especially for adorning their mantles. as in Germ, it is called from the peculiar

highly aggravated, so as to call aloud for vengeance. S. CLAMANCY, s. Urgency, arising from necessity. S. CLAMEHEWIT, CLAW-MY-HEWIT, s. 1. A stroke; a drubbing; S. See Sup.

— a stark Lochaber-six

He got a clamhewit

Pu' sair that night.

Ferguson's Poems ii. 59.

"Thinks I, an' I sou'ld be sae glib as middle wi' the thing that did nae brak my taes, some o' the chiel might lat aught at me, an' gi' me a clamhewit to snib me free comin that gate aen.'" Journal from London, p. 8.

2. A misfortune, Ang.

Qa. claw my heved or head, scratch my head; an ironical expression.

CLAMJAMPHRIE, CLANJAMFRIE, s. A term used to denote low worthless people; or the purse-proud vulgar; trumpery.

S. CLAMYNG. Climbing.

To CLAMP UP, CLAMPER, v. a. 1. To patch; to make or mend in a clumsy manner; S.

2. Industriously to patch up accusations. See Sup.

— Syne clampit up Sanct Peter's keess, Bot of ane auld reid gartane.

Symmye and his Bruder. Chron. S. P. i. 360.

Germ. klempern, metallum malleo tundere; klemper, one who patches up toys for children; Isl. klampatlegr, rudis et inerfectivus, G. Andr. Sw. klamp, any shapeless piece of wood, klampig, clumsy; Isl. klimpa, massa, Verel.

To CLAMP, CLAMPER, v. n. 1. To make a noise with the shoes in walking, especially when they are studded with nails, S.

2. To crowd things together with a noise. See Sup.

Isl. klampor, a clot of ice. This, however, may perhaps be viewed as radically the same with the preceding. Both may originally refer to the noise made in beating metals.

CLAMP, s. A heavy footstep or tread?

Speak, was I made to dree the ladin
O' Gaelic chairman heavy treadin,
And wound like death at ilka
Speak, was I made to dree the ladin
O' broggs, whilk on my body tramp,
And wound like death at ilka

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 68, 69.

CLAMPER, s. A piece of metal to mend a vessel; arguments formerly answered; a patched-up handle for crimination.

S. CLAMPERS, s. Pincers for castrating quadrupeds. S. CLAMPET, s. A piece of iron on the sole of a shoe. S. CLAMP-KILL, s. A kiln of sods for burning lime. S. CLAMS, s. pl. 1. A sort of strong pincers used by shipwrights, for drawing large nails; S. B.

2. Pincers of iron used for castrating horses, bulls, &c. See Sup.

3. A kind of vice, generally made of wood; used by artificers, of different classes, for holding any thing fast; S.

4. The term seems used metaphor, to denote the instrument, resembling a forceps, employed in weighing gold.

The brightest gold that e'er I saw
Was grippit in the clams.—Shirreff's Poems, p. 360.

Beg. klemmn, stringere, arctare; to pinch; in den klem zyn, to be at a pinch; de klem quy raeken, to let go one's hold; Sewel.

CLANGLUMSHOUS, adj. Sulky; of the sour clan. S.

CLANK, s. A sharp blow that causes a noise, S.

Some rammd't their noddel wi' a clank,
E'en like a thick-scull'd lord,

On posts that day.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 250.
Probably from Teut. klanck, clangor, because of the noise it occasions. V. Clink.

To CLANK, v. a. 1. To give a sharp stroke, s.

He clanked Percy over the head.

A deep wound and a sair.

Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 20; also p. 21.

2. To take a seat hastily, and rather noisily. See Sup.

To CLANK DOWN v. a. To throw down with a sharp noise.

To CLANK DOWN v. n. To sit down in a hurried way. S.

CLANK, s. A catch; a hasty hold taken of any object; S. Clauth, synon.

Just as he landed at the other bank,

Three lusty fellows gat of him a clank;

And round about him bicker'd a' at anes.

V. Clink up, v. Ross’s Helenore, p. 47.

CLANNISH, adj. Feeling strongly family or national ties.

CLANNIT, CLANNED. Of or belonging to a clan.

CLANSMAN, s. One belonging to a Highland clan.

To CLAP, v. a. To press down; for it occasions. V. CLINK.

CLAP, v. n. To stop; to halt; to tarry.

Bot not at this time so the dedis clap.

CLAP THE HEAD, to commend; rather as implyed

The idea is, a clap of the hand; for a slap, a box on the ear.

CLAP UP, v. a. To press up.

V. ROSS’S Helenore, p. 66.

CLAPDOCK BREECHES. Very tight small-clothes.

CLAPPE, s. pl. Holes intentionally made for rabbits to burrow in, either in an open warren, or within an enclosure. The term occurs in E., although overlooked by Johnson. See Sup.

CLAPERS is used by Chaucer in the same sense.

Comnis there were also playing,

That comen out of her clapers,

Of sundry colours and manners,

And maden many a tourneyng

Upon the fresh grass springing.

CLAPERS is a verb in the same sense.

The origin seems to be incidentally pointed out in Henryson’s Complaint of Creseide; there it is clappir.

Thus shalt thou go beggar fra hou to hous,

With cuppe and clappir, like ane Lazarous.

Go lerne to clappir thy clappir to and fro,

And lerne the law of lepers lede.

Chron. S. P. i. 168, 171.

This passage, like other parts of the poem, contains a curious trait of ancient manners. As, by the Mosaic law, lepers were obliged to give warning of their approach, by proclaiming their uncleanness; it appears that formerly in Scotland, when it is well known, the leprosy was more common than in our day, the patient was under the necessity of going about with a clapper, to warn others to keep at a distance. The same custom must have prevailed in the Low Countries; hence the Belg. phrase, Ben Lazarus klap, a leper’s clapper; and by allusion to this custom, Met
CLAREMETHEN, CLARMATHAN. A term used in the S. law. According to the law of claremethen, any person who claims stolen cattle or goods, is required to appear at certain places particularly appointed for this purpose, and prove his right to the same.

This Skene calls "the law of Claremethen concerning the warrantice of stolen cattle or goods." De Verb. Sigil.

Skinner inclines to view it as of Ir. origin. But it is evidently from clare, clear, and meith, a mark; q. distinct marks, by which the claimant must prove that the cattle or goods are his property. Methen seems to be pl. A. S. nouns in a have the pl. in an. Thus mytha, meta, must have mythan for its pl. V. MEITH.

CLARESCHAW, CLERSCHEW. A harp. V. CLAIRSHOE.

CLARTY, adj. To be employed in any dirty work.

CLART, v. a. To spread or smear.

CLASPS, v. a. To rake together, in a general sense, S.

CLASH-MARKET, CLASHING, S. A

CLASHER, S. A

CLASH, v. a. To emit a sound in striking.

CLASH, s. A quantity of any soft or moist substance thrown at an object; a blow; a stroke, generally with the open hand. Germ. klatsch, id. See Sup.

To CLASH, v. a. To pelt, to throw dirt; to strike with the open hand; to shut a door with violence; S. See S.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

To CLASH, v. a. To emit a sound in striking.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

But I dare not assert that they have no affinity to

To CLASH, v. a. To emit a sound in striking.

It is generally applied to what is foul or disorderly; a large quantity of any thing; S.

To CLASH, v. a. To emit a sound in striking.

To CLASH, v. a. To emit a sound in striking.

To CLASH, v. a. To pelt, to throw dirt; to strike with the open hand; to shut a door with violence; S. See S.

To CLASH, v. a. To pelt, to throw dirt; to strike with the open hand; to shut a door with violence; S. See S.

To CLASH, v. a. To pelt, to throw dirt; to strike with the open hand; to shut a door with violence; S. See S.

To CLASH, v. a. To pelt, to throw dirt; to strike with the open hand; to shut a door with violence; S. See S.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

To CLASH, v. a. To pelt, to throw dirt; to strike with the open hand; to shut a door with violence; S. See S.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.

Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash; Wi' clashes, mingled ait wi' lies, Drave aff the hale forenoon.
2. The term is also used for a hoe, as employed in the labours of husbandry, S.
3. The act of raking together, as applied to property. Of a covetous person it is said, "He takes a claut quharever he can get it."
4. What is scraped together by niggardliness, or in any way, S. See Sup.

She has gotten a coof wi' a claute o' siller.

Burns, iv. 34.

V. Kith.

As the Swedes give the name kladd to clumsy work, they use the same term to signify a common-place book or Adversaria, in quo, says Ihre, annotationes tumulutaria conjonctae.

To CLATCH, v. a. 1. To daub with lime, S. Harle, synon.
2. To close up with any glutinous or adhesive substance; as "to clatch up a hole," with slime, clay, &c. Clem, Clay, synon.


CLATCH, s. Any thing thrown for the purpose of daubing; as "a clatch of lime," as much as is thrown from the trowel on a wall, S.

Is. klesa, litura, any thing that bedaub. A bur in Teut. is klesse, denominated from its power of adhesion.

To CLATCH, SKLATCH, v. a. To finish any piece of workmanship in a careless and hurried way, without regard to the rules of art. In this sense a house or wall is said to be clatched up, when the workmen do it in such haste, and so carelessly, that there is little prospect of its standing long, S.

This may be radically the same with the preceding; although it bears considerable resemblance to Isl. kleik-i, colloco in lubrico; also to klaka, res levis et labiliter exstructa, collocata; G. Andr. p. 147. See Sup.

CLATCH, s. 1. Any piece of mechanical work done in a careless way. Thus an ill-built house is said to be "a mere clatch." 2. Mire raked together into heaps.
3. A dirty woman; a drab, S. See Sup.

CLATCH, s. A sudden grasp at any object.

CLATCH, s. The noise from something heavy falling. S.

CLATH, CLAITH, s. Cloth. S. V. CLAITH.

CLATS, s. pl. The layers of Cot and Clay. S.

To CLATT, v. a. To bedaub, to dirty, S. Clate, to daub, A. Bow. Gl. Grove. See Sup.


"If a lord should give to one of his servants some cottage house of clay, with some little piece of ground for colewort or cabbage for to liue vpon, saying, This will I giue thee for mee my good seruant out of his coler, and bring him to my palace, that he may eate at mine owne table for euer; tell me, if by the change that servant hath lost?" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 23.

Clatty, which seems to be more ancient than clarty, has many cognates in other dialects. Besides Su.G. kladdr, sordes, inquimenta, we find kladd-a sig ned, se vestersques suas inquinare, kladderi, sordes; Teut. kladder, macula lutosa: Belg. kladder-en, to daub, to foul, kladding, dirty; De etrataen zyn heel kladderly, the streets are very dirty; een kladdig wrouwen-mensch, a nasty slut; Mod. Sax. kladdle, filth; Isl. klattr, rejectanea res, klatra, operam perdere, G. Andr. Gacl. cladach, dirt, is probably borrowed from the Goth.

CLATTILIE, adv. Nastily; obscenely.

CLATTINESS, s. Nastiness; obscenity.

To To CLATTER, v. a. 1. To prattle; to act as a tattle-tale; S.


At any time he clatter a man to death.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 355.

"I thinkke, since this crime [witchcraft] ought to be so severely punished, judges ought to beware to condemn any, but such as are sure are guiltie, neither should the clattering report of a carling sexe in so weightie a case." K James's Daemonologie, p. 134.

2. To chat; to talk familiarly; S. It is frequently used in this sense in addition to that which is common to Es, to be loquacious; to talk fast and idly. See Sup.

Johns. refers to A. S. clotrunge a rattle. But we have a more direct origin in Teut. kletter, fragorem edere, renotare, concrepare.

CLATTER, s. 1. An idle or vague rumour, S.; often used in the pl., tittle-tattles.

He neuer sold, within the wrangling barre, Deceitful clatters, causing clients jarre.

Hudson's Judith, p. 53.

"They speak here of— General King's landing with 6 or 7000 Danes in the mouth of Thames, near London; we wish it were so; but we take it, and many things more you will hear, for clatters." BAILIE'S Lett. i. 215, 216.

2. Idle talk; frivolous loquacity; S. See Sup.

Soul'd Envy then my name bespatter, Or Critics rive me to a tatter; — The Muse I'd hug for a' their clatter.

Reyn. J. Nict's Poems, i. 119.

3. Free and familiar conversation.

They'll nae be angry they are left alone.

Atweebs themselves they best can ease their pain; Lovers have ny some clatter o' their ain.

Shirreffs' Poems, p. 33.

4. Ill clatter; uncivil language.

CLATTERAR, CLATTERER, s. A tale-bearer; S.

Pandaris, pykthankis, custronis and clatterarvis, Loupis vp from laddis, sine lichts amang Lardis. LYNDSAY'S Works, 1592, p. 198.

CLATTERAR, s. A tattler; a babbler, Loth. That clattar Madge, my titty, tells sic flaws, Whene'er our Meg her cankart humour gaws.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 117.

CLATTER-BANE, s. See Sup.

CLATTER-BANES, s. Two oblong pieces of bone or hard wood held between the fingers, from which boys produce a clattering noise like that from castanets. S.

CLATTER-MALLOCH, s. Meadow trefoil.

CLAUCHANT, s. A village in which there is a church.

V. CLACHAN.

To CLAUCHER up, v. n. To use both hands and feet in rising to stand or walk; v. a. To snatch up.

To CLACHER to, or till. To move forwards eagerly, but infirmly, to seize any thing. See Sup.

CLAUCHT, pret. Snatched; laid hold of eagerly and suddenly. See Sup.

With spedy fute so switly rinnis sche, By past the hors renk, and furth can fle With spedy fute so swiftly rinnis sche, Before him in the feild wyth grete disdene, Tharwith he smat on Willyham Wallace thair:

Doug. Virgil, 390, 33.

A hurtyn staff in till his hand he bar, Tharwith he smat on Willyham Wallace thair: Bot for his tre litell sonnye he maid, Bot be the coler clacht him with outyn baid.

Wallace, ii. 98, MS.

As this word seems to express the violence manifested by a ravenous bird, in laying hold of its prey, it is most pro-
CLAVER, CLAVERE, To talk idly, or in a nonsensical manner. Hence the Prov. Thet aer saa ogorligt, sem att kla maamen; Aque impossible est, ac lunum unguibus apprehendere; Ihre. The v. is evidently, as this writer observes, from Su.G. Isl. klo, a nail, a claw, a talon. Hence also klo-as, Isl. a-loast, unguibus certare.

It may indeed be supposed, that this is the pret. of the v. cleaw, q. v.

CLAUGHT, CLAUGHT, A catch or seizure of anything in a sudden and forcible way. When one lays hold of what is falling, it is said that he "gat a clautch of it," S.

My een grew blind, the lad I cou'd na see: 
But ane I kent na took a clautch of me, 
And fush me out, and laid me down to dreep. Ross's Helenore, p. 42.

Claut seems to be used in the same sense.

Ther's scarce a pair of shoes among us, 
And for blew bonnets they leave non, 
That they can get their clauts upon.

Cleland's Poems, p. 38.

It may however signify clutches.

To CLAUGHT, v. a. To lay hold of forcibly and suddenly.

To CLAVER, v. a. 1. To talk idly, or in a nonsensical manner, S.; pronounced q. claver. See Sup.

Ne'er brag of constant railing cant, 
And that you answers never want.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 458.

2. To chat; to converse in an easy, unreserved manner; to gossip; S.

Ae sunny morn for recreation, 
Twa hats began a slow cantation; 
The tane was woo', the tither beaver.


Germ. klaff-en, inconsiderate loqui, klover, gargulus. Ihre views Su.G. klaff-a, calumniari, as a cognate term. Hence klaflaire, calumniator. Our v. in the second sense is very nearly allied to Teut. haleboren, inter se in utramque partem de variis rebus otiósae suaves jucundosque sermones conferebat; Kilian.

CLAY, CLAY UP, To eat with rapidity and voracity. S.

It nearly resembles Teut. kle-en, klewen-scalpere, klaune, rastrum. *To CLAW, v. a. To scratch. "I'll gar ye claw where ye're no yourkie;" I'll give you a beating. "Ye'll no claw a tame kyte;" spoken to one who has eaten a full meal. To claw an auld man's paw; to live to old age.

S.

To CLAW aff, v. a. To eat with rapidity and voracity. S.

To CLAW up one's Mittens. To kill; to overturn. V. MITTENS.

To CLAY, CLAY UP, v. a. To stop a hole or chink by any unctuous or viscous substance, S. cle, syhon.

In this sense Ferguson uses the phrase, clay the clugest; Poems, ii. 61.

It nearly resembles Teut. kle-en, klewen-scalpere, klaune, rastrum. Our term may have originated merely from the use of clay in stopping chinks. Teut. kleve, however, argilla, clay, has been deduced from kle-en, because of its adhesive quality. V. Kilian.

CLEAN, s. The secundines of a cow. Hence, CLEANSING, s. The coming off of the secundines. S.

CLEAN BREASt, To make a clean breast of; to make a full and ingenuous confession; to tell one's mind roundly. S.

CLEAN-FUNG, adv. Cleverly. S.

*CLEAR, adj. Certain, confident; decided, resolute. S.

CLEAR, adv. Certainly, used in affirmation. S.

CLEAR-LOWING, adj. Brightly burning. S.

CLEARLY, s. Apparently, sharp or shrill sound. S.

CLEARINGS, s. pl. A beating. V. under CLAIR, v. S.

CLEAVING, s. The division in the human body from the os pubis downwards, S.

"Ye wad ferly mair, if the craws bigged in your cleaning, and flew away with the nest;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 87.

S.

CLEED, CLEIF, To clothe, S.
CLE

K********* lang may grant and grave,
— An' cled her bairns, man, wife, an' wean,
In mourning weed. — Burns, iii. 118.

2. Metaph. applied to foliage.
— Summer rains bring simmer flow'rs,
And leaves to cled the broken bow'rs.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 40.

3. Used obliquely, to denote the putting on of armour.
"It is statute,— that none of our soverane Ladys lieges presume, pretend, or tak vpone hand to make only priuie conventiounis nor assembleis within Burgh, put on armoure, cleith thame selfis with wappinnis, or mak sound of trumpet or Talberone, — without the speciallic licence of our said soverane Lady." Acts Marie, 1563, Edit. 1566, c. 19. Murray, c. 83.

4. To shelter; to seek protection from. 5. To heap; a cled bow, a heaped boll. 6. Cled with a husband; married. 7. Cled with a richt; vested with a title. See Sup.

The common pronunciation cled is more consonant to the other cognate terms, than to A. S. clothian. Isl. Su.G. klaed-en, Germ. klid-en, Belg. kleid-en, Dan. klid-er, id.

Some, as Ihre mentions, have derived this word from C. B. clyd, crafty; others, from Su.G. lod, klod, wool; and others again from loda, kloda, to adhere. It is surprising, that none of the northern etymologists have taken notice of a term which seems to have at least a far better claim than any of these. This is Isl. klaede, klaed-er, telam expedio et laxo. Klaed er ofan sa veur, " This web is finished." V. G. Andr.

As this denotes the finishing of a web, and taking it out of the loom, when it receives the denomination of cleith, the idea that naturally presents itself is, that the proprietor will cled himself with it. Isl. klaede, indeed, whether viewed as the pres. of the v. or as the noun signifying clothing, seems to be merely the pret. of klaede. We find something strictly analogous to some B, in Isl.; for herklede signifies arma, q. armi clothes; herkleedat, arma induere.

Cleed, Clead, S. Dress; clothes. V. Cleading. S. Cleadfu', adj. Handsome in regard to dress. S. Cleading, Cleading, S. Cloathing, apparel; a complete suit of clothes; S. Germ. kleidung, Isl. klaede, id., Teut. kleed, vestes.

I ever hated bookish reading,
And musical or dancing breeding,
And what's in either face or head.

Cled Score, a phrase signifying twenty-one in number. S.

"He was four times married, had children by all his wives, and at the baptism of his last child, which happened not a year before his death, when above 90 with an air of composure expressed his thankfulness to his Maker for having at last sent him the cled score, i. e. 21." P. Parton, Kirkcud. Statist. Acc. i. 187.

The word literally means clothed, the score having one additional to cover it. E. cled. Dr. Johns. is at a loss to find a v. for this participle. But it is preserved in the S. v. cled.

Cleeky, s. A cant term for a staff crooked at the top. S.

Cleepie, Cleepy, S. A severe and stunning blow; a stroke on the head.

Cleett, part. pa. Enaciated; lank; in a state of decay.

Cleg, Cleg, S. A gad-fly; a horse-fly. It is pronounced gley, S. B. cleg, Clydes. The latter seems most ancient. A. Bor. id.

He earthly dust to lothly lice did change,
And dimd the ayre, with such a cloud so strange,
Of flyes, grasshopper, hornets, clegs and clocks,
That day and night through houses flew in flocks.

Cleik, adj. The unlatit woman——
Mare wily than a fox, pungis as the cleg.

Dan. klæg, id. tabanu.

Cleg-stung, adj. Stung by the gad-fly. S.

Cleidach, S. Talk; discourse. V. Cleitach. S.

Cleik, adj. Lively; agile; fleet; Loth. V. Cleuch, adj.

To Cleik, Cleek, Cleek, v. a. 1. To catch as by a hook, S.

If I but ette at a sang, or speak,
They dit their lugs, syne up their legsins cleek.
— Ramsay's Poems, ii. 66.

2. To lay hold of, after the manner of a hook. "I cleekit my arm in his;" I walked arm in arm with him; S.

3. To seize; to take possession of in whatever way, whether by force, or by fraud; S. as equivalent to catch, snatch, or snatch away.

Oppressioun cleikit Gude Rewle by the hair.
— Duncan Laidler, V. Warton's Hist. E. P. ii. 927.

And quhen the vicar hard tell my wyfe was deid,
The third kow than he cleekit the heid.
— Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 65.

Thaw drew he furthe ane scharp dagair,
And did him cleek be the collair.
— Lyndsay's Spycer Melderam, A. iii. s.

Sum causes clek till him ane cow,
Ane grit convent fra syn to tyce;
And he himself example of wyce.
— Dunbar, Mailtand Poems, p. 110.

An' I confess, I ill can brook
To cleek in coin, by hook or crook.

"Cleikit is used to signify, caught in the fact," Gl.

Nor his bra targe, on which is seen
The yerd, the sin, the lift;
Can well agree wi' his cair cleuck,
That cleikit was for thift.


Cleche is used in this sense, O. E.

Ich habbe walked wyde,
By the see side,
Ne might ich him never cleche,
With nones kunnes speche;
Ne may ich of him here,
In londe fer no tert. — Gestle Xyng Horn, ver. 963.

4. To cleik up; to snatch or pull up hastily. S.

5. To cleik up, obliquely raised, to raise, applied to a song. He cleikit up ane his ruf sang.

Their fare ane man to the holt.
— Pediis to the Play, st. 6.

A. Bor. cleek signifies " to catch at a thing hastily;" Gl. Grose. "To cleek, to catch or snatch away;" ibid. Junius mentions O. E. klæc as signifying, apprehendere, rapere; viewing it as contr. from A. S. ge-læce-an, id. But it has greater resemblance of ge-klæc, V. Cleuck. It may be questioned, however, whether it be not more nearly allied to the Isl. V. the s.

To Cleik the Cunyie. To lay hold on the money. S.

Cleik, S. 1. An iron hook.

" And of the samyn wyse thair be ordanit thre or foure causes to the commoun vse, and vi. or may cleikits of iron to draw downe timber and ruiffis that ar fyrit." Acts Ja. I. 142L, c. 83. Edit. 1566.

1. An iron hook.
2. A hold of any object, S.
3. The arm; metaphor, used.

If Cyprus Dame had up her cleek,
I'll be her tool.

Isl. mæk, ansa citellarum, qua onus pendet, G. Andr. p. 146.; kleck-er, an iron chain; kleckis-a, a-kleck-is-a, to bind
4. To feign; to have the appearance without the reality.

3. To hatch, as applied to the mind; to invent; S.

2. To bear; to bring forth; S.

S. A

CLEISH, s.pl A

CLEK, CLEKE, v. a.

The Coch, & the Connoch, the Collick & the Cald, The Cords, & the Coot-evil, the Clasps, & the Cleiks, The Hunger, the Hartill, & the Hoist still, the Hald; The Botch, & the Barbles, & the Cannigate Breicks; With Bock-blood & Benshaw, Spewen sprung in the Spald, The Persie, the Falling Evil that feels many freiks; Ovlogan with Appleberries as thou growes, The Kikhbot, the Charubble, & Worms in the chiks, The Snuffe & the Snoit, the Chaud-peece & the Canker, With the Biads & the Belly-thraw, The Bleiring Bats, and the Bean-shaw, The Bleiring Bats, and the Bean-shaw, With the Mischief of the Melt & Maw.—

Montgomery, Watson’s Colli. iii. 13.

CLEYNG. Left for explanation by Mr. Pink. Al glowed as a glede, the goste there ho glides, Unclere, unclere. One who cures those affected with the plague. Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 10. The only idea I can form of this phrase is, that it denotes a dark or opaque substance; from A. S. klunne, rudis fabrica, et res malé compacta; G. Andr. p. 148.

To CLEISH, v. a. To whip. Synon. Skelp, Clash. S. Cleish, S. A lash from a whip. S. Cleit, s. A cot-house. S. To CLEITACH, Clytach, Clydigh, (gutt.) v. n. To talk in a strange language; to talk inarticulately; to chatter indistinctly, as a child beginning to speak. S. To CLEITACH, Cleidach, s. Talk; discourse, as above. S. CLEITCH, Cleite, s. A hard or heavy fall. Syn. Clot. S. To CLEK, Cleke, v. a. 1. To hatch; to produce young by incubation; S.

“Rauinnis, kayis, & piottis, clekit their birds in wynter, contrar the nature of their kyn.” Bellend. Cren. B. xv. c. 16.

2. To bear; tutoring forth; S.

Nownth was a wonde thy moder, as is said, Nor yit King Dardanus chief stok of thy kyn, Thow treuthless wight, bot of ane cauld hard quyln, The clekit that horribl mont, Caucasus hait. Doug. Virgil, 112, 35.

3. To hatch, as applied to the mind; to invent; S.

Thus one of the characters given to the priests of Rome, by an application of the eighty-third Psalm, is the following:

The Amalikis that leissings weill can cleke— Spec. Godly Ballads, p. 2.

Rattling chids ne’er stand
To cleek, and spread the grossest lies af-hand. Ramsey’s Poems, ii. 88.

4. To feign; to have the appearance without the reality.

Vol. I. 233
C. L. E.

Commanded his three sons to come,
And wait upon him in his room.

_Ramsay's Poems_, ii. 543. _See Sup._

2. To chatter; to prattle; especially as implying the idea of pertness; _S._ _See Sup._

Teut. _klapp-en_, garrere, blaterare; _klapper_, garrulus, etiam delator; Kilian. Belg. _klapp-en_, to talk; also, to betray.

_CLE_ adj. _CLEPIE_, _S_. _CLEGERY._ _V._ _CLARGIE._

To _CLET_, _CLETT_, _CLEUCH_, _CLEUGH_, (gutt.) _s._ A precipice; a rugged delator; Kilian. Belg. _ydele klap_, idle chat.

_CLEPIE_, _s._ A tattler; generally applied to a female. _S_.

_CLEFFIE_, _adj._ Tattling and pert. _S_.

_CLERGY._ _V._ _CLARGIE._

To _CLERK-PLAYIS_, _CLARK_, _v._ _n._ To act as a clerk; to compose.

_CLERK-PLAYIS_, _s._ _pl._ Properly, those theatrical representations, the subjects of which were borrowed from Scripture.

In an Act of the General Assembly 1575, it is said that "the playing of Clerk-playis, comedies or tragedies upon the canonical parts of the Scripture, induceth and bringeth in with it a contempt and profanation of the same."

_Clerk-playis_ are here described as composed on scriptural subjects, in distinction from those afterwards mentioned, "which are not made upon authentick parts of Scripture;" _Calderwood's Hist._ p. 82.

Although this was the proper meaning of the term, it seems doubtful if it was not occasionally used in a laxer sense; as in the case in England. The play of _St. Catherine_ was performed at Dunstable Abbey, by the nobyes, in the eleventh century; and the exhibition of the _Passion_, by the mendicant Friars of Coventry and other places. _V._ _Hist. E. P._ ii. 374.

Mr. Pinkerton justly observes that "these were mysteries first acted by the clergy." _Ibid._ N. 430. From the proofs exhibited by Warton, there can be no doubt that this was the case in England. The play of _St. Catherine_ was performed at Dunstable Abbey, by the nobyes, in the eleventh century; and the exhibition of the _Passion_, by the mendicant Friars of Coventry and other places. _V._ _Hist. E. P._ ii. 374.

_CLET_, _CLETT_, _s._ A rock or cliff in the sea, broken from every wind, but the N. W.; and a small expense diman; " Gl. This is true as to the southern parts of _S._ But the land to a large cairn.

_The bissart bissy but rebuik,
Up thro' the thornis of yellow hue._

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 84.

E. _clough_ is evidently the same word, thus defined by Verstegan: "A kind of breach down along the side of a hill;" _Resist._ _Dec. Intell._: " _Clough._ A valley between two hills; Northumb." _Gl._ _Grose._ _A. S._ _clough_, rima quaedam vel fissura ad montis clivum vel declivum; Somner. He views _Dan. klof_, incisura, as radically the same. From the form of the _A. S._ word, it seems to have been common to the Celtic and Gothic; and probably _clough_ had originally the same sense with _Ir._ _cloiche_; of, or belonging to, a rock or stone. _V._ _Glowin._

_CLEUCH_, _adj._ 1. Clever; dexterous; light-fingered.

One is said to have _cleuch hands_, or to be " _cleuch_ of the fingers," who lifts any thing so cleverly that by-standers do not observe it. This term properly denotes that kind of dexterity which thieves and pickpockets possess, _S._ _B._

2. Niggardly and severe in dealing; inclined to take the advantage; _S._ _B._

_Su._ _klok_, while it signifies prudent, is also applied to those who use magical arts. On this word _Ihre_ remarks; Solent scientiae nobina ab imperitis vel astutiae vel magiae idea denigrari. _Ib._ _kloj-r_, _calidus_, _vafer_; _Germ._ _kug._ _id._; _Ib._ _klojskap_; _calliditas_; with this corresponds _Gael._ _chalwog_, fraud, deceit; _Shaw._

_CLEUCK_, _CLUCK_, _CLUCE_, _CLOOK_, _s._ 1. A claw or talon; in _pl._ _synon._ with _Clutches_. _See Sup._

Lyke as the eyg! Jouis squyer strang,
Wythin his bowand _clucks_ he vpcaucht
Ane young cignet ———
_Doug._ _Virgil_, 297, 24.

With that the Gled the peice clauht in his _cluke._

Lyndsay's _Works_, 1592, p. 223.

The bissart bissy but rebuik,
Scho was so cleverus of her _cluch._
His [jugs] he nict not langer brake,
Scho held thame at ane hint.

_Dunbar, Banatynye Poems_, p. 21, st. 11.

2. Used figuratively for the hand. Hence _caw-cleuch_, the left-hand; _cleucks_, the hands; _S._ _B._

She gies her _clook_ a bightsom bow,
Up fly the knots of yellow hue.

_Morison's Poems_, p. 11.
CLEVER, adj. s.pl. CLEVKKIS, v. n. CLEVER, To cleave and law.

*CLEW, s. A ball of thread. Winding the blue clev. S.
CLEWIS, s.pl. Claws; talons.

Out of quiet hirnes the rout vpsteris Of thay birdis, with bir and mony ane bray, And in thare crukis cwais grippis the pray.

- Doug. Virgil, 73, 30, V. CLEWICK.

CLIBBER, CLUBBER, s. A wooden saddle; a pack-saddle, Caithn. Orkn. See Sup.

They carry their victual in straw creels called cossies,—fixed over straw flets on the horses backs with a clubber and straw ropes. P. Wick, Statist. Acc. x. 23.

Isl. klif, Su.G. klesf, id. citella; from kluy-wa, to cleave, qua biafide ab uturoque equi lateres dependent; lirre.

CLICHEN, CLEIGHIN, (gatt.) Something very light. S.

CLICK-CLACK, s. Uninterrupted loquacity; S. from the two E. v. click and clack, both expressive of a sharp successive noise, or Teut. klech-en, crepitare, klack-en, verbearare resono icu. Lit-lag, synon. v.

The nations of Gothic origin seem to have had a predilection for words of this formation. Not a few occur in E. as tittle-tattle, nearly allied to this; hurlyburly, fiddlefdiddle, heller-skelter, mish-mask, huggermugger, higgledy-piggledy.

Many words of the same kind are found in S. as cuskle-maske, eekis-peekis, fik-facks, mudge-mudge, mazzle-mazzie, niff-nallows, nig-nyees, whiltie-whaltie.

Many similar reduplications occur in Su.G., as ding-dang, used to denote things wavering from one side to another; mish-mask, corresponding to E. mish-mask; fik-fack, tricks used to deceive others; huish-whash, murmur, clandestine consultation; stick-smack, trifles, toys.

ilre observes, that this double form is used in many words which are fictitious, and indicate some defect in the subject, or contempt of it; vo. Fick-fack. This observation certainly applies to some words of this description, but is by no means of universal application. In many of them, only the second part of the word is fictitious. In some, this double form is used to express the reduplication of sound, as S. click-clack, clitter-clatter, lig-lag; or of action, as E. dingdong, Su.G. ding-dong, S. shuggie-shue, denoting the act of swinging.

To CLYDICH, v.n. To talk inarticulately; to chatter. S.
CLIDYOCH, CLIDYC, s. The gravel-bed of a river. S.
CLYERS, s. A putrid distemper in the throat of a cow, generally incurable; the murrain. V. CLYRE.

CLIFT, s. The place where the limbs join the body. S.
CLIFT, s. A spot of ground, S. A. S. cloif-an, to cleave, because parted from the rest.

CLOY, CLOFT, s. Doubtful meaning. See Sup.
CLIFTY, adj. Clever; fleet; like a horse of good action. S.
CLIFTIE, s. Applied to fuel that burns briskly.

Many words of the same kind are founded in S. as clay-d, used to denote things wavering from one side to another; mish-mask, corresponding to E. mish-mask; fik-fack, tricks used to deceive others; huish-whash, murmur, clandestine consultation; stick-smack, trifles, toys.

CLIVUS, s. A steep path in a rock, trames in clivo saxoso difficilis, G. Andr. p. 147. Lat. clitus seems radically the same. May not this v. point out the origin of E. clever, dexterous?

CLEVERUS, adj. Clever. V. CLUECK.

CLEVIS, Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 12, should undoubtedly be cleevir, i.e. clever.

CLEVKKIS, s.pl. Cloaks, mantles. S.
CLINK, s. A halt. See Sup.

To CLING, v. n. To shrink, as vessels made with staves do, from heat or drought. Synon. Geizen.

CLING, s. The diarrhoea, or dysentery in sheep.

CLINK, s. A smart stroke or blow.

The yeomen, then, in haste soon lighted down;
The first miss'd not a 

CLINK, v. a. To bend the point of it on the other side.

To CLINK, v. n. To fly as a rumour.

To CLINK, v. n. To seize any object quickly and forcibly.

To CLINK, v. a. To beat smartly; to unite two pieces of metal by hammering; to clasp; to mend or patch.

To CLINK a nail. To bend the point of it on the other side.

CLINKET, v. a. To fly as a rumour.

CLINK-NAIL, s. A nail that is clinched.

To CLINK UP, v. a. To propagate scandal.

To CLINKER, s. pl. Broken pieces of rock.

CLINKUMBELL, v. a. To clip, to bend the point of it on the other side.

CLINT, s. A tell-tale. S. A loquacious female. V. CLIPPIE.

CLINTY, CLYNTY, s. A loquacious person, " she has a tongue that would clip clippets at a crack.

CLIPS, s. pl. 1. Grappling-irons, used in a sea-fight, for keeping two vessels close together.

CLIP, v. n. 1. To embrace. See Sup.

CLIP, v. n. To bend the point of it on the other side.

CLIP, s. A year old colt or filly, the foal of a horse.

CLIP, v. n. To be condemned and clipped.

CLIPART, s. An ugly ill-shaped fellow.

CLIPFAST, s. A loquacious person.

CLYPE, s. A small, ugly billet of armor.

CLYPE, v. n. To embrace. Hence, to embrace. Hence, to embrace.

CLYP, s. A small, ugly billet of armor.

CLIPPER, s. A small, ugly billet of armor.

CLYPIE, s. A small, ugly billet of armor.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPART, s. A talkative woman.

CLIPPYNET, s. An impudent girl; a talkative woman.

CLIPFAST, s. A small, ugly billet of armor.

CLYPER, s. A small, ugly billet of armor.

CLYPS, s. A small, ugly billet of armor.

CLYPS, s. A small, ugly billet of armor.

CLYP, s. A small, ugly billet of armor.

CLYPYNET, s. An impudent girl; a talkative woman.

CLIPPING-TIME, s. The nick of time.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse. See Sup.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.

CLIPPS, s. An eclipse.
CLOCHRET, CLOCE. V. CLOSE.

CLIFF, s. A name given to the earwig. S.

CLIFF, s. 1. A cliff in mead; a gland; S. Teut. klire, id.

2. It is also used figuratively. “To leave no myres in one’s breast,” to go to the bottom of any quarrel or grudge, S.


CLIFFED, adj. Having tumours in the flesh. The allusion is to a horse.

Up start a priest and his hag head claws,
And did not cease to cave and paut,
While clyred back was prickit and said.

Cleland’s Poems, p. 66.

To CLISH, v. a. To repeat an idle story. S.

To CLISH-CLASH, v. n. To clatter, bandied backwards.

To CLISH-MACLAVER, s. Idle discourse; silly talk; S.; a low word.

This method’s ever thought the braver,
Than either cuffs, or clish-ma-claver.

Ramsay’s Works, i. 144.

What further clishmaclaver might be said,
What bloody wars, if sprites had blood to sied.

No man can tell—Burns, iii. 59.

To CLISHMACLAVER, v. n. To be engaged in idle talk. S.

To CLYTE, v. n. To fall heavily.

S.

CLYTE, s. A hard or heavy fall.

S.

CLYTE, s. Dimin. of Clyte; a slight fall. V. CLOUT.

CLYTE, s. Adj. Splay-footed.

S.

CLYTRIE, s. Filth; offencourings.

S.

CLYTRIE-MAID, s. One who carries off filth or refuse.

S.

CLYCRED, s. Having tumours in the flesh. The allusion is to a horse.

S.

Upstart another with a smile,
And said, my Lord, shall all your while
Thus, after meikle clocking,
Hee and gude lang kail.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 523.

V. CLOTH, s. and v.

CLUTTER-CLOTH, adv. Making rattling sounds.

S.

CLIVACE, s. A hook for catching the bucket in which coals are drawn up from the pit, Loth.

S.

CLIVIE, s. A cleft in the branch of a tree; a cleft in a piece of wood for holding a rush-light.

S.

CLOA, s. Coarse woollen cloth.

S.

CLOBBERHOY, s. A dirty washer.

S.

CLOCE. V. CLOSE.

To CLOCH, CLOGH, CLOUGH, (gutt.) v. n. To cough often and feebly.

V. CLOCHER.

S.

CLOCHARET, prom. CLOCHRET, s. The Stone-chatter, S. Motacilla rubicola, Linn.


This is one of the birds, in whose natural history, as related by the vulgar, we perceive the traces of ancient superstition. It is believed in the N. of S. that the toad covers the eggs of this bird during its absence from the nest. Some, indeed, assert, that the toad hatches the young stone-chatter.

To CLOCHER, v. n. To cough frequently, with a large defluxion of phlegm and copious expectoration. See S. Gael. clochar, wheezing in the throat; Shaw.

To CLOCK, CLOK, v. n. 1. To cluck; to call chickens together.

— To gif the bak and fle—
Scho him constrains, and to pyk him thence;
Hir birds syne clockand scho seesis on raw;
And all affrayt dois thame samyn draw.


“Hoe clockes to thame, as a hen dois to her chickens, to gather thame under the wings of his infinite mercie.” Bruce’s Serm. on the Sacr. E. 7.

A. S. clock an, Teut. klock-en, glorie.

2. To hatch; to sit on eggs; S.

This is the modern sense. Hence the Prov. “Ye’re sae keen of the clocking, you’ll die in the nest;” Ramsay’s S. Proverbs, p. 85; “spoken to those who are fond of any new place;” Kelly. It is also said to one who, from whatever cause, is very sedentary; “You sit like a clocking hen,” S.

It seems doubtful, whether this be merely an oblique sense of the v., because of the clucking or cackling noise made by a hen, when she rises from her eggs; or radically different, as immediately allied to S. kлаs—klaaс—a, to hatch.

CLOCK, CLOCH, s. The cry or noise of hens when they wish to sit on eggs for the purpose of hatching. S.

CLOCHER, s. A hen sitting on eggs. S.

CLOCHING, s. The act of hatching, &c.

CLOCHING-HEN. A hen sitting on eggs; a cant phrase for a woman past childbearing.

S.

S. A name for the different species of beetles.

CLOCKLEDDIE, s. The lady-bird. V. LANDERS.

CLOCK-BEE, s. A species of beetle; also called the fying golach, S. B. from E. a clock a bee, because it flies.

See Sup.

CLOCKJEDOW, CLOKIE-DOO. The pearl oyster, found in rivers. Syn. Horse-mussel.

S.

CLOCKS, CLOUKS, s. pl. The refuse of sifted grain. S.

CLOCKIE, adj. Vivacious.

S.

CLOD, s. A claw; as, “a clod of yarn.” S.

CLOCK, v. a. To throw forcibly.

S.

To CLOD, v. a. To Clod Land; S.

To CLOD, v. a. To Clod Land; to free it from clods. S.

CLOCK-MELL, s. A wooden mallet for breaking the clods of the field on clayey ground before harrowing. S.

CLOD, s. A kind of flat loaf, made of coarse wheaten flour, and sometimes of the flower of pease, S.

Nor wad he wish o’ gude lang kail.

S.

CLOMPS, s. pl. Shears.

S.

CLOMPS, s. Pl. Shears.

S.

CLOOM-SCADS, s. A word for a woman past childbearing.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.
Consider gif thair claffie bin cleene.

Lyndsay's Works, 1592, On Syde Taillis, p. 308. It seems to be used as equivalent to anus, Watson's Coll.

iii. 3.
3. A cleft between adjacent hills, Loth.
4. The cleft of a tree, or that part of it where the branches separate from each other, Loth.


CLOFFIN, s. The act of sitting idly by the fire. S.
CLOFFIN, s. The noise made by the motion of a shoe down in the heel; or by the shoe of a horse when loose. S.
CLOG, CLOGGE, s. A small short log or cut of a tree. S.
CLOGGAND, s. A commodity or cattle-walk. S.
CLOIS, s. A close; an alley. S.
CLOIT, s. Crown.
CLOYT, s. A woman who cleans and sells offals, or who removes filth or refuse.

Bat little danger tholes,
Tho' mony had
To Clout a. n. To fall heavily. 2. To squat down. Cloited, squatted down. See Sup. Wi' a gird
Upon my bum I fairly cloited
On the cold eard.

This dress, with trews, our Bruce had on,
Whan he met Ned, aboon the lone,
Whare doughty carles laid well on,
And faes they stoited,
Till life and saul and a' was gone,
Then down they cloited.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 27.

Belg. klots-en, to beat with noise.

CLOIT, CLOIT, s. A claw or talon. V. Cleuck.
CLOOT, s. A woman who cleans and sells offals, or who removes filth or refuse. S.
CLOPT, s. The same with Clute.
CLOOTIE, Clutie, Auld Clootie, s. A ludicrous designation given to the devil.
CLOUT, s. Any soft, miry, adhesive substance; thick bannocks baked for the peasantry.

To Clout on. To prepare thick bannocks.

CLOSE, adj. Dirty. V. Clarty.

CLOSE, s. 1. A passage; an entry; S. close. Doug.
CLOU, s.
"The ridge of this hill (on which Edinburgh stands) forms a continued and very magnificent street. From its sides, lanes and alleys, which are here called wynds and closes, extend like slanting ribs." Arnot's Hist. Edin. p. 233.

2. An area before a house. 3. A court-yard beside a farm-house, in which cattle are fed, and straw is kept.

To Clout a. n. To fall heavily. 2. To squat down.
Cloited, squatted down. See Sup.

It seems originally to have signified a blind alley; Belg. klage, clausera.

CLOSE-HEAD, s. The entry of a close or blind alley. S.

CLOSE, adv. Constantly; always. S.
CLOSE BED, s. A wooden bed still used in cottages.

V. Box-bed.

CLOSEEVIE, CLOSEEVIE, s. Collection. S.
CLOSER, s. The act of shutting up; closure. S.
CLOSER, CLOUSOUR, s. pl. Enclosures.

CLOSE-RIS, CLOSE-RIS, s. pl. An instrument of wood, which closes like a vice, used by carpenters for holding their saws firm while they sharpen them, S. V. Cloph.

CLOSE, s. pl. An instrument of wood, which closes like a vice, used by carpenters for holding their saws firm while they sharpen them, S. V. Cloph.

CLOSE, s. pl. Perhaps, clasps, or hooks and eyes.

*CLOSET, s. A sewer; a night-chair. S.

CLOTER, s. A cloister.

To Clotch, v. a. and n. The same as Clotch, q. v. S.

CLOTCHE, s. A worn-out machine shaking to pieces; a person with a broken constitution; a bungler.

S. Clove, (of a mill), s. That which separates what are called the bridgeheads, S. V. Claff.

CLOVES, s. Clowr. An instrument of wood, which closes like a vice, used by carpenters for holding their saws firm while they sharpen them, S. V. Claff.

To Clouk, v. n. To cluck as a hen. S. V. Cloch.

CLOSED, s. pl. Claws. Su.G. klau, pron. klo; a claw.

That Thape, this ilk strang Aventyne,
Walkis on fute, his body wympit in
Ane fellow bustling and grete lyoun skyn,
Terribil and rouch with lockerand tatty haris,
The quite tuskis, the hedie, and clowrs thare is.

Doug. Virgil 14, 50.

CLOSES, s. pl. Perhaps, clasps, or hooks and eyes.

CLOSET, s. A sewer; a night-chair. S.

*CLOSET, s. A sewer; a night-chair. S.

S. Clotch, (of a mill), s. That which separates what are called the bridgeheads, S. V. Claff.

CLOSED, s. Clowr. An instrument of wood, which closes like a vice, used by carpenters for holding their saws firm while they sharpen them, S. V. Claff.

CLOSED, s. pl. Claws. Su.G. klau, pron. klo; a claw.

Tha' mony had cloed it paws.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 260. V. Worry-cow.

Ramsay also uses clawclour'd.

Clowe, s. A quick bend in a stick. S.

Cloupie, s. A walking-staff with a semicircular head. S.

CLOPIE, part. adj. Having the head semicircular. S.

To Clour, Clowses, v. a. 1. To cause a tumour; S.

Blyth to win aff se w' hale banes,
Tha' mony had clawclour'd paws.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 260. V. Worry-cow.

Ramsay also uses clawclour'd.

Be thy crown ay unclourd in quarrell.—Ibid. ii. 340.

2. To produce a dimple; S.

To produce a dimple; S.

Besides your targe, in battle keen,
Bat little danger tholes,
While mine w' mony a thuid is clawclour'd.
An' thir'd ha' w' hole.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

Perhaps transposed from Su.G. hultra, decidere cum impetu. Kula signifies a bump.

Clou, s. 1. A bump; a tumour, in consequence of a stroke or fall; S.
2. A dint, or cavity, proceeding from a similar cause. For

To CLOUT, s. pl. CLOWIS, s. A

To CLOWE, adj. CLUBBISH, CLOWNS, To CLOWTTER, v. n.

CLOW, v. a. To eat or sup up greedily.

CLOWE, v. n. To beat," (Sir John Sinclair's Ob­

CLUB, s. A clubbock, or codlock. " The following fish are to be found in the harbour, sand-eels, clubbocks or codlocks." P. Kirkeduright, Ibid. xi. 13.

CLUB-FITTIT, adj. Having the foot turned inward. S.

CLUBSIDES YOU. A phrase used at Skinny or Shinty.

CLUDDAWER, s. A spurious child. S.


Su.G. klof, ungula, quia bifida (Ihre); from klyfwa, to divide.

2. A claw, Rudd. Teut. kluwe, unguis. Isl. klof, klauf, Sw. klow, V. CLOUYS.

To CLUFF, v. a. To strike with the fist; to slap. S.

CLUFF, s. A cuff; a blow with the open hand. S.

CLUKIS. V. CLEUCK.

CLUM, port. pa. and pret. Clumb or climbed. S.

CLUMMYN, part. pa. of Climb.

This is also called codlock. "The following fish are to be found in the harbour, sand-eels, clubbocks or codlocks." P. Kirkeduright, Ibid. xi. 13.

CLUB-FITTIT, adj. Having the foot turned inward. S.

CLUBSIDES YOU. A phrase used at Skinny or Shinty.
To bring over the coals, COAL-GUM, CLUPH, S. COAL-HOODIE. The Black-headed Bunting. CO ACT, COAL, s. CLUTTERING, part. pr. CLUTE, CLOOT, CLUSHET, One who has charge of a cow-house. S. A CLUPHIN about the fire. S. A CLUSHET, COAL-STALK, To COALSTEALER RAKE, To sit, COBLE, KOBIL, S. COATS, COITTIS, S. The husk of peas; as, pea-cob. COB, To COCHBELL, COCK, ANC, COCK, COCK ALAN, COCK, COCK-A-BENDY, COCK, COCK-A-HOOP, Half seas over; triumphant. COCK, COCK AND KEY. A stop-cock. COCK, COCK, COCK, COCK, COCK, COCK, COCT-BENDY, A hollow piece of wood for twisting ropes; a sprightly boy. S. COCK-A-HOOP. Half seas over; triumphant. S. COCK-ALAN, A comic or ludicrous representation; used to denote an imperfect writing. See Sup. In an Act against scurrilous speeches and libels, complaint is made of "sick malicious lets, as the devil and his subordinates do usually suggest, to the hindrance of all just and godlike interprizes, specially by the false and calumnious brutes, speeches and writings, crafted utter and dispersed by some lawless and saucy people of this realm, as well in private conferences as in their meetings at taverns, ale-houses and plays, and by their pasquils, libelles, rymes, cockalans, comedies and skilful occasions, whereby they slander, malign and revile the people, estate and country of England, and divers his Majesties honorable Counsellors, Magistrates and worthy subjects of that his Majesties kingdom." Acts Ja. VI. 1609. c. 9. Murray. But kokelen, histrionem agere, Kilian. Belag, guylchen, Germ, guckeln, Eng, jugleis, id. S. G. Hooka, to deceive. kockleri, magical arts from the same origin, which Wachter supposes to be Germ. gauch, a fool, because a juggler or mountebank personates a fool.
COCKALORUM-LIKE, adj. Foolish; absurd. S.

COCKANDY, s. The Puffin, Alca arctica, Linn. This name is retained on the Firth; Taminhoy, Tommy-noddy, Orkn.; Bouger, Hebrides. See Sup.


COCK-A-PENTIE, s. One who from pride lives and acts above his income. S.

COCKAWINIE, Cackawinnie. To ride Cockawinie; to ride on the shoulders of another. Syn. Cockerdehoy. S.

COCK-BEAD-PLANE, s. A plane for moulding. S.

COCK-BIRD-HIGHT, s. The height of a male chicken. S.

COCK-CROWN KAIL. Broth heated the second day. S.

COCK-CROWN, adj. To be in a tottering state. S.

COCKDEK, inc. part. pr. Tottering; threatening to tumble. S.

COCKERIE, adj. Unsteady in position. S.

COCKERINESS, s. The state of being Cockerie. S.

COCKERDECOSIE, adj. Syn. with cocked.

COCKERIE, adj. The state of being Cockerie. S.

COCKED, adv. Syn. with cocked.

COckerdehoy. To ride cockerdehoy, to sit on one, or on both of the shoulders of another, in imitation of riding on horseback. S. B. V. Cockerie-dehoy. S.

Can this be from A. S. cœcer, Teut. koker, a quiver; as the rider in this instance occupies the place where the quiver was usually worn; or Isl. kókr, coacervatus, anything heaped up? Perhaps rather corr. from Fr. coquardeau, a proud fool, who is much more forward than wise; Cotgr.

COCKERNONNY, s. The gathering of a young woman’s hair, when it was wrapt up in a band or fillet, commonly called a snood, S.

She cuddled in wi’ Jonnie;
And tumbling wi’ him on the grass,
Dang a’ her cockernonny
Ajee that day.—Ramsay’s Poems, i. 273.

Perhaps from Teut. koker, a case or sheath, and name, a nun; q. such a sheath for fixing the hair as the nuns were wont to use, who might be imitated by others, especially by those of inferior rank.

COCKERSUM, adj. Unsteady in position; threatening to fall or tumble over; S.

Isl. kókr, conglobatum. Fr. coquarde, “any bonnet, or cap, worn proudly on the one side;” Cotgr.

COCK-HEAD, s. The herb All-heal. S.

COCKY, adj. Vain; affecting airs of importance; S. B.; from the E. v. to cock.

And now I think I may be cocky,
Since fortune has snurt’d on me.


To COCKLE the cogs of a mill. To mark the cogs for blowing, carries off the prize.

To cockle, v. n. To cluck as a hen; to cackle. S.

COCKLE-HEADED, adj. Whimsical; cock-brained.

COCKLE-CUTIT, adj. Having bad ankles projecting inwards, with the feet twisted outwards from them. S.

COCKMELDER, s. A sentinel. V. Gockmin.

COCK-MELDER, s. The last melder or grinding of a year’s grain. Synon. Dustymelder.


As the name Hush given to the female is probably the same with see-haeste (V. Bagaty), this seems formed from the other name mentioned by Schoneveld, Hafpodae, i. e. sea-toad, although compounded partly from Isl., and partly from Teut. podde, podde, bufo.

The lump-fish, here denominated the Paddle, frequents the harbours and sand-banks.” Barry’s Orkn. p. 295.

COCK-RAW, adj. Rare; sparingly roasted or boiled.

COCKREL, s. A young male raven. S.

COCKROSE, s. Any wild poppy with a red flower; but most commonly the long smooth-headed poppy; S. B.; Cyclopterus Lumpus, Linn.; Avis palmipes Anseri magnitudine par, conchula. See Sup.

This order was instituted by Lewis XI. of France, who began to reign A. 1461. The dress is thus described from a MS. inventory of the robes at Windsor Castle, in the reign of Henry VIII.


As the name Hush given to the female is probably the same with see-haeste (V. Bagaty), this seems formed from the other name mentioned by Schoneveld, Hafpodae, i. e. sea-toad, although compounded partly from Isl., and partly from Teut. podde, podde, bufo.

The lump-fish, here denominated the Paddle, frequents the harbours and sand-banks.” Barry’s Orkn. p. 295.

COCK-RAW, adj. Rare; sparingly roasted or boiled. S.

COCKREL, s. A young male raven. S.

COCKROSE, s. Any wild poppy with a red flower; but most commonly the long smooth-headed poppy; S.

Coprose, A. Bor. Ray.

“Cop-rose. Papaver rhaeas; called also Head-work. North.” Gl. Grose.

COCKS. To cast at the cocks. To waste, to squander, S.; a metaph. apparently borrowed from a barbarous custom, not yet entirely disused. A cock is tied to a stake, with some room to range for self-defence. Any one who chooses, for a certain sum, has liberty to take a throw at him with a cudgel. He who gives the fatal blow, carries off the prize.

Sair laive we pelted been with stocks,
Casting our money at the cocks;
Lang guilty of the highest treason
Against the government of reason;
“We madly, at our ain expences,
Stock-jobb’d away our cash and senses.”

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 330.

COCK’S-CAIM, s. Meadow Pinks, or Cuckoo-Flower. S.
2. This term has accordingly been used, in later times, as a syn. of scrofula. SW. "This is full of nobell colors, with certain freshe war, loches, with meikell of profite." Monroe's Ills, p. 32. Qu. colts, young horses? The isle described is Duray.

CODRUGH, COFF, COFE, Change. Perhaps, purchase and barter. V. COUP, a. Perhaps strictly by barter. S. COFE AND CHANGE. Perhaps, purchase and barter. S. COFE, COFF, COFE, a. A merchant; a hawker. See S. COEF, COFE, COFE, COFE, a merchant; a hawker. See S. Ane scrappit cofe quhen he begynnis, Sornand all and sundry airtis, For to by hennis reid-wod he rynnis.

This poem is entitled "Ane description of Pedder Coifes." Lord Hailes is certainly right in rendering this phrase, "peddling merchants." But when he says, "What the author meant by coifes, he expl. st. i. 1. S. where he speaks of "padder knavis;" it surely cannot be his intention to insinuate, that the term cofe is synon. with kware. "Coife," he adds, "is the modern Scottish language, means "peddling merchants."

Pedder is evidently of the same meaning with pedler; which, although Junius views it as allied to Teut. bedeler, mendicus, might perhaps be the first form of the word, from Lat. pes, pedis, whence pedarius, one who walks on foot; as these merchants generally travelled in this manner. Thus pedder cofe is merely pedarius mercator.

"Ane pedder," says Skene, "is called an marchand, or creamer, quha bears ane pack or creame upon his back, quha are called beairess of the paddill be the Scottes men of
To C O G


COFFING, COFyne, s. 1. A shrine; a box. He gret hryng hym a lyttl cofyne; A rone skyne tuk he thare-of syny. Wyntoun, viii. 32, 49.

2. It seems to denote the hard crusts of bread, figuratively represented as baskets, because the Trojans, when they landed on the Latian coast, had nothing else to serve for plates, baskets, or even tables. For fault of flue constreint so thay war, The vthir metis all consumyt and done, The parings of thare brede to moup up sone, And with thare handis brek and chaffis gnaw The crustis, and the coffings all on raw.

In mod. E. cofyn denotes "a mould of paste for a pye;" in O. E. a basket.

Kellie writes coag. This, or coog, or coogge, nearly approaches to the sound. What is properly called a coog is made of staves, as distinguished from a coaq, which is a bowl made of one piece of wood hollowed out. Hence the Prov. "I'll tak a staff out of your coog," I will make a retrenchment in your allowance of food, q. by lessening the size of the vessel appropriated for holding it.

Ger. kauk, a hollow vessel, for whatsoever use; Gr. κόχος, κοχή, patera. It is probable that this word is radically allied to Su. gägg, E. cag, a wooden vessel containing four or five gallons; to Dan, kaag, a small boat, a trough or tray; and also to S. cog, cogs, q. v. Wachter conjectures that C. B. κόκως, is the root. Hence, To Cog, Cogge, v. a. To empty into a wooden vessel. "Ye wannah what wife's ladle may coogue your kall," Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 87.

COGFUL, COG'fu, s. As much as a coog contains. S.

COGGE, s. A small wooden bowl.

COG-WAME, s. A protuberant belly; a belly like a coog. S.

COG-WYMED, adj. Having a protuberant belly; pot-bellied. COG, COGGE, s. A yawl or cockpit.

"Swane efyte, the Erle Jhonne Of Murrawe in a cog alone Come owt of Frawns til Dwnbertane. Wortoun, viii. 29, 294.

Than in the schaldis did they lepe on raw; And sum with airs in the coggis small Ettillit to land. — Doug. Virgil, 325, 47.

Teut. kogghe, colox; Su. G. kogg, navigi genus apud ve­teres, C. B. cock, linter, Isl. hugger also denotes a small boat; navigi genus bveiussculum, linter; G. Andr. p. 153. L. B. cogo, cogga, coos, cocke, coopum, &c. Fr. coquet, O. E. cogge, whence cockpit. These vessels are supposed to have been originally much rounded in their form; which renders it probable that cog, as signifying a pail, has some affinity.

To C O GGLE up, v. a. To prop; to support. S.

COGGIN, s. A support. S.

COGLAN-TREE, s. Supposed a corr. of Cowin-tree. S.

To COGLE, Coggle, v. a. To cause anything to rock, or move from side to side, so as to seem ready to be overset; S.

Sibb. derives this from koegel, globus. To this corre­pond Isl. koggel, any thing convex, Belg. koegel, a bullet, Germ. kugeln, to bowl. The phrase, herunter kugeln, to tumble down, may seem nearly allied. But perhaps coggie is a dimin. from cog, a yawl or small boat, because this is so easily overset; especially as the term is very generally applied to the unsteady motion of such a vessel.

COGGLE, adj. Moving from side to side; unsteady as to position; apt to be overset; S. Cocherson, syn. See S. COGNOSCANCE, s. A badge in heraldry. S.

To COGNOSE, v. n. To inquire; to investigate. S.

To COGNOSE, v. a. To scrutinize the character of a person, or the state of a thing, for regulating procedure; to pronounce a decision from investigation; to pronounce a person insane, by verdict of an inquest. S.

To COGNOST, v. n. To coin; to concert secretly. S.

Cognostin, s. Sitting together closely in conference. S.

COGSTER, s. In swinging flax, one who first breaks it with a swing-bat, and then throws it to another. S.

COHOU, interj. Used at Hide-and-Seek; also Calvin. S.

COY, adj. Still; quiet. See Sup.

Pepill tak tent to me, and hald yow coy, Heir am I sent to yow, ane messingeir From ane nobill and richt redowttit Rhyot.

Lynsay, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 23.

Fr. coi, coy, id., from Lat. quiet-as.

To COY, v. a. Doubtful; perhaps, to Cow, or Shy. S.

COY, s. A name for the ball used in the game of Shintie. S.

COIDOCH, COIDYCH, s. A term of contempt applied to a puny wight.

Then the cummers that ye ken came all macklack, To conjure that coidycosth with clews in their creis.

Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 22.

Perhaps expressive of decrepitude, from Fr. coude, crooked.

Isl. queida denotes a thing of no value, titivilitium, G. Andr., p. 155.

COYDUKE, s. A decoy-duck; a white bonnet. S.

COIF, s. A cave.

Vandir the hingand rokkis was alsua Ane coif, and thair fresche watter springand.

Doug. Virgil, 18, 18, V. Cove.

COIFI, s. The high-priest among the Druids. V. Cowie.

COIG, V. COG, COAG.

COIOL, s. An instrument formerly used in boring for coals.

COIL, s. Coal of hay; cock of hay. V. Coll.

COILHEUCH, s. A coalpit; S. COYD, adj. Still; quiet. See Sup.

Fr. coi, coy, id., from Lat. quiet-as.

To COY, v. a. Doubtful; perhaps, to Cow, or Shy. S.

COY, s. A name for the ball used in the game of Shintie. S.

COIDOCH, COIDYCH, s. A term of contempt applied to a puny wight.

Then the cummers that ye ken came all macklack, To conjure that coidycosth with clews in their creis.

Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 22.

Perhaps expressive of decrepitude, from Fr. coude, crooked.

Isl. queida denotes a thing of no value, titivilitium, G. Andr., p. 155.

COYDUKE, s. A decoy-duck; a white bonnet. S.

COIF, s. A cave.

Vandir the hingand rokkis was alsua Ane coif, and thair fresche watter springand.

Doug. Virgil, 18, 18, V. Cove.

COIFI, s. The high-priest among the Druids. V. Cowie.

COIG, V. COG, COAG.

COIOL, s. An instrument formerly used in boring for coals.

COIL, s. Coal of hay; cock of hay. V. Coll.

COILHEUCH, s. A coalpit; S.

"They quha sets fire in coihleuchis, upvn privet revenge, and despit, commits treason." Skene, Crimes, Tit. 2, c. 1. § 14. V. Heuch.

COILL, COYLL, s. Coal.

COIN, COYNE, s. A Corner.

— A rycht studdy fir he sent Without the yate, thair come to se, And bad him hald him all priuy, Qhillit that he saw thaim command all Rycht to coyne thar of the wall.

Cawley, edit. 1680. xviii. 304. MS.

Fr. coin, id. Ir. cuine, a corner an angle.
COIST, COST, 

3. It is also used for E.

COISSING, Cherrie and Slae. V. COSE, S.

2. Applied more loosely to the trunk of the body.

COINTS, COJTS, s.pl. A 

COITE, COK.

To cry cok, s.

COIVIE, COIT, COYT, v. n.

To jactare et disjicere invitum ; coste, kostgangare, kostfri, kosthall, kost, cost, charge.

Belg. Su.G. Fr.

It is sene speidfull, that thair be

The grounden suerd throuch out his 

The unlatit woman the licht man will lait,

Gangis

Lait, v.

To make of their horns. Fr.

To knock heads together;” Cotgr. The Fr. word is pro­

“Of meille and malt called

Serplaith.

It receives its name from

because in the male the crown of the head is black.

id. Hence, sometimes used as a contemptuous designation for a cuckold, as primarily denoting that bird which hatches the cuckow’s eggs.

When, therefore, he acknowledged that he was vanquished, he at the same time virtually confessed his falsehood or villainy.

NOT to mention a variety of etymons not more satisfactory, I shall only give that of G. Andr. which certainly merits attention.


COLE, s.

A cock of hay. V. COLL.

COLE, s.

A cant term for money.

COLEHOODING, COLEHOOD, s.

The Black-cap, a bird ; S. Coalhood ; Fringilla atricapilla, Linn.

Junco, avis capite nigro, cole-hooding dicta. Inter juncos nidulatur. Sibb. Scot. p. 22. It receives its name from coal, because in the male the crown of the head is black.

COLE-HUGH, s.

The shaft of a coal-pit.

COLEMIE, COALMIE, s.

The Coal-fish, Asellus niger.

Ang. When young, it is called a poddle, or poddling ; when half-grown, a sede, seith or sethe.

Germ. kohlmuhlen, id. It seems to receive its name from the dark colour of its skin ; Germ. kohl, signifying coal.

To COLF, v. a.

To call a ship.

That this word had this significan in the sixteenth century, is evident from a passage in the Everg. where it is used in a loose sense.

Fr. cailfer, Arm. calset-ein, Teut. hallefact-en, id. Hence, COLFIN, CALFIN, s.

The wadding of a gun ; S.

"He was so near as to see the fire, and the colfin flee out of the pannel’s gun."

Trial of Capt. Porteous, p. 21.

"Then they fired again; one of them had his pistol so near my lord, that the burning colfin was left on his gown, and was rubbed off by his daughter, which wounded him two or three inches below the right clavicle, in betwixt the second and third rib." Narrative of the Murder of the Archbishop, published by Authority, Wodrow, II. Append. p. 8.

To COLFIN, CALFIN, v. a.

To fill with wadding.

COLBRAND, s.

A contemptuous designation for a blacksmith; still occasionally used, Border.

I aye na mare in ’a this land

But to a silly Colbrand.

Tam Rid that dwells in Currie,

Upon a time, as he may prove,

An Atchison for a remove—Watson’s Coll. i. 57.

i.e. For removing horse-shoes.

Perhaps from Fr. couler, to melt, to found; and brand, a sword; or as allied to Su.G. kol, keo, and brenna, urete, q. the coal-burner.

It is a curious fact, though only apparently connected with this word, that Ernmand Olafson, king of Sweden, was called Kolbraenna, because he punished malcontents by burning their houses. V. Ilre, vo. Kol, iguis.
COLMIE, COLLEY, COLLERAUCH, COLLERETH, COLERAITH.

In this (Soulkerry) there haunts ane kind of fowle callit the kolk, little less nor a guise (goose,) quha comes in the ver (spring) to the land to lay her egges, and to clecke her birds, quhill she bring them to perflinetness; and at that time her fleiche (fleece) of fedderis falleth of her all hailly, and she sayles to the mayne sea againe, and comes never to land, quhyble the yeir end againe, and then she comes with her new fleiche of fedderis. This fleiche that she leaves yeirly upon her nest hes nae pes in the fedderis, nor nae kind of hard thinges in them that may be felt or graipit, but utter fyne downis." —Monroe's Iles, pp. 47, 48.

This fowle is called by Buchanan, colca, Hist. Scot. i. c. 44. It is also described by Martin, Western Isl. p. 25. This is the Dantar Goose of Sibb. Scot. p. 21.

COLL, COLLE, s. A cock of hay, S. B. Keil, Northumb.

Fr. cuellir, to gather, E. to coll. See Sup.

This she ere even had tently laid by, And well happ'd up aneth a coll of hay.

Ross's Heneore, p. 53.

To COLL, v. a. To put into cocks; "He coll'd you hay," S. COLLE, s. A term in Curling; the same as Hog-score, q.v.

To COLL, v. a. 1. To cut; to clip, S. To coll the hair, to poll. In this sense cow is used, and seems indeed the same word; To cow the head, to cut the hair. To coll the candle, to snuff the candle.

2. To cut any thing obliquely, or not in a straight line, S. See Sup.

Su. G. kall-a, verticis capitellum abradere, ltere. As the E. v. poll is from poll, the head, kulla is from kull, vertex, the crown. Isl. koll-r, tonsum caput. This corresponds with Lat. calco-us, bald. I am much disposed to think, that our same word; To cow the head.

 COLLADY-STONE, s. A name given to quartz. S.

COLLAT, COLLET, s. A collar.

To COLLATION, v. a. To compare; to collate. S.

COLLATYOWN, s. Conference; discourse. Lat. collatio.

This man in that visyon Felt in-till collatyown Wyth the Kyng on this manere, As now I will rehearse yhow here. —Wynton, vii. 7. 340.

To COLLECK, v. n. To think; to recollect. S.

COLLECTORY, COLLECTORIE, s. The charge of collecting money; "the office of collectory!" money collected. S.

To COLLEGE, v. a. To educate at a college. S.

COLLEGNIAR, s. A student at a college. S.

COLLERAUCH, COLLERETH, COLERAITH, s. A surety given to a court. V. Culreach.

COLLE, COLLEY, s. 1. The vulgar name for the shepherd's dog, S. Colley, a cur dog, A. Bor. Gl. Grose. See Sup.

"There was lost in Prince's Street, on Saturday the 28th December last, a black and white rough colley, or shepherd's dog." Edin. Even. Courant, Jan. 20, 1806. A better lad ne'er lean'd out o'er a kent, Or hounded coly o'er the mossy bent.

Ramsay's Poems ii. 245

My college, Ringie, you'd an' yowl'd a' night,
COUR'd an' crap near me in an unco fright.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 6.

It seems doubtful if this be allied to Ir. cuilean, collean, a whelp; or C. B. colynn, Arm. colen qui, a little dog.

Tyrwhitt observes, that "Coll appears to have been a common name for a dog. He refers to the following passage in Chaucer:

Ran Colle our dogge, and Talbot and Gerlond. —Names P. Tule, 15389.

He makes the following remark in his Note on another passage, ver. 15221.

A col fox, ful of sleigh iniquitie.

"Skinner interprets this a blackish fox, as if it were a col fox." Gl. Urr. Tyrwhitt seems to consider this epithet as allied to the name given to a dog. But I suspect that it is entirely different; and that coll, as applied to the fox, is equivalent to the following character, sleigh; corresponding to Celt. coll, C. B. colth, Corn. col, subtle, cunning. Col, in composition, is evidently used in a similar sense; as col- prophet, a false prophet, Leg. Glendour Mirror for Mag. Fol. 127, b. Coll-traigeour, false traitour, Chaucer, H. Fame, Fol. 267, b.

2. Any one who follows another constantly, implicitly, or in the way of excessive admiration, S.

3. A lounger; one who hunts for a dinner.

"The Bishop was nicknamed Colle, because he was so impudent and shameless, that when the Lords of the Session and Advocates went to dinner, he was not ashamed to follow them into their houses, unasked, and sat down at their table." —Caldewood, p. 591.

To COLLIE, v. a. 1. To abash; to put to silence in an argument; in allusion to a dog, who, when mastered, or affronted, walks off with his tail between his feet; Fife.

2. To dominer over.

3. To entangle; to bewilder.

4. To wrangle or quarrel as dogs do. See Sup.

To COLLE, COLLEY, v. n. To yield in a contest.

COLLEBUCTION, s. A squabble. V. CULLIEBUCTION.

COLLINHOOD, s. Wild poppy.

COLLIEBAUGHIE, s. 1. An uproar; a tumult; a squabbling.

2. Any one who follows another constantly, implicitly, or in the way of excessive admiration, S.

3. A lounger; one who hunts for a dinner.

4. To wrangle or quarrel as dogs do. See Sup.

To COLLIE, COLLEY, v. n. To yield in a contest.

COLLIEBUCTION, s. A squabble. V. CULLIEBUCTION.

COLLINHOOD, s. Wild poppy.

COLLIEBAUGHIE, s. 1. An uproar; a tumult; a squabbling.

2. Any one who follows another constantly, implicitly, or in the way of excessive admiration, S.

3. A lounger; one who hunts for a dinner.

4. To wrangle or quarrel as dogs do. See Sup.
COLPINDACH, s. A young cow that has never calved.
"Colpindach, aye young beast, or kow, of the age of an
or twa yeires, quhill is now called an Cowdach or quoyach."
Skene, Verb. Sign, in vo.

"It is an Irish word," he adds, "and properly signifies a
fut-follower." But it seems merely a corr. of ir. and Gael.
colbhach, a cow calf; or ir. colpach, a bullock or heifer.

COM, s. Act of coming; arrival.

Schir Eduard of his come wes blyth
And went down to mete him swythy.

Barbour, xvi. 39. MS.

In Pykarte sone message thai couth send,
Off Wallace com thai tald it till ane end.

Wallace, ix. 545. MS.

A. S. cwm, cyme, adventus; Alem. quend, from quem-an
to come.

COLRACH, s. A certainty given to a court. V. Colle-
rauch.

COLSIE, s. adj. A coal-fish of the fifth year.

COMER, COMERE, COMERWALD, adj.

"A bend or crook. V. CUM.

"It is ill your kytes commoon," S. Prov.; "that is, I have
deserved better of you, because I have often filled your
belly." Kelly, p. 199.

"To quite a comoun, to requite, to settle accounts with one,
to repay; generally in a bad sense.

"Unto Monsieur d'Osell, he (Kirkcaldie) said, He knew
that he wald not get him in the skirmischeing, becaus he was
bot ane coward: Bot it micht be that he sould
ather in Scotland, or ellis in France." Knox's Hist.

"I am as little in your common, as you are in mine," S.
Prov.; "spoken to people who have been rigorous to us,
and exacted upon us, to whom therefore we think ourselves
not obliged." Kelly, pp. 228, 229.

"Under the government of woman," from comer, cum-
mer, a disrespectful term for a woman, a gossip, and A. S.
Su.G. wald, power, authority. V. Cummer.

COMESTABLE, adj. Eatable; fit for food.

COMFARANT-LIKE, adj.

"Decent; becoming. S. To COMPLEK, v. n. To reflect.

COMITE, COMMITTE, s. An old term for a Town-Council.

COMMANDIMENT, Commandement, s. A mandate.

COMMEND, s. A comment; a commentary.

"I haue also ane schorte commend compyld,
To expone strange historis and termes wylde.

Doug. Virgil, 483, 44.

A commen, s. A benefice in commendam.

Ten tyndis ar ane trumpe, bot gyf he tak may
Ane kinrik of parisch kyrkis cuplit with commendis.

Doug. Virgil, 289, a. 11.

COMMEND, s. Commendation.

COMMESS, s. A deputy.

COMMISMARe, s. A commissioner; a delegate.

COMMISSE CLOTHES. Clothes for soldiers, pro-
vided at the expense of the government they serve.

COMMISHER, s. A commissary of an army.

COMMON, Commoun. To be in one's common, to be
obliged to one; to be indebted, in whatever way; S.

"The Earl of Northumberländ—came upon the East
borders, and burnt and herried Sir George Dunbar in the same
year. Sir George Douglas, brother to the Earl of Douglas,
not willing to be in an English-man's commoun for an evil
turned, gathered a company of chosen men, and burnt
the town of Alnwick." Pitscottie, 24, 25.

"I am as little in your common, as you are in mine," S.
Prov.; "spoken to people who have been rigorous to us,
and exacted upon us, to whom therefore we think ourselves
not obliged." Kelly, pp. 228, 229.

It is used in another form. A thing is said to be good one's
common, when one is under great obligations to do it; to be
ill one's common, when one, from the peculiar obligations one
lies under, ought to act a very different part.

"Good your common to kiss your kimmer;" S. Prov. V.
Cummer.

"It is ill your kytes commmon," S. Prov.; "that is, I have
deserved better of you, because I have often filled your
belly." Kelly, p. 199.

To quite a comoun, to requite, to settle accounts with one,
to repay; generally in a bad sense.

These phrases seem to originate from the use of commons
as signifying food, fare, diet; a term borrowed from religious
societies in popish countries, or colleges, where there is a
sort of community of goods. L. B. communitas, bona quale
commune possidentur a canonicis Ecclesiae alicujus Cathedrals,
vel quicquid ex iisdem bonis ac proventibus in commune
iisdem distribuitur; Du Cange.

COMMUNAL. By common; strange; extraordinary.

COMMONTIE, COMMONTIE, s. 1. A common, S.
Acts, pass. See Sup.

"The commonty, which was very considerable, was divided

2. Community; common possession; Acts Ja. VI. See S.

3. A right of pasturage in common with others.

4. Jurisdiction or territory. 5. Commonalty.

Lat. communitas.

COMMOTION, s. A commission.
COMMUNION, adj. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

To COMMUNE, v. a. To move.

To COMPANIONRY, s. Fellowship; companionship.

To COMMOVE, v. n. To appear; to be made manifest.

To COMPEAR, COMPEARCE, s. Attachment for debt.

To COMPEIR, COMPARE, v. n. To stay; to assuage.

To COMPLAIN, COMPLEIN, v. a. To ail.

To COMPRYSER, s. A compromise.

To COMPRYSE, v. n. To compound; to come into an agreement, See Sup.

To COMPRYSE, v. a. To be in a state of competition; to offend; to displease.

To COMPROMIT, v. a. To afford. See Sup.

To COMPROMIT, v. a. To be in a state of competition; to offend; to displease.

To COMPROMIT, v. a. To be in a state of competition; to offend; to displease.

To COMPROMIT, v. a. To be in a state of competition; to offend; to displease.

To COMSCAPE, s. Comprising or including.

To COMSTITUTE, s. Fellowship; companionship.

To COMSTITUTE, v. n. To amount.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To amount.

To COMSTITUTE, s. Fellowship; companionship.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned. It is still commonly used as to both, s.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned. It is still commonly used as to both, S.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.

To COMSTITUTE, v. a. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned.
CONCEIT, N. A CONCEITY, CONCEATY, adj. Conceited. S.
CONCEITY, N. A CONCEITY, CONCEATY, adj. Conceited. S.
CONCEIT-NET, s. A fixed net, used in some rivers, S. B. V. YAIR-NET.
To CONCEAL, v. a. To conceal. S.
To CONCEAL, v. a. To conceal. S.
* CONCERNS, s. pl. Relations by blood or marriage. S.
CONCIQN, s. An assembly, or an address to one. S.
CONCURREN, s. Concurrency; co-operation. S.
To CONCEDE, v. a. To block up in such a manner as to prevent all entrance or passage. S.
To CONCEDE, v. a. To block up in such a manner as to prevent all entrance or passage. S.
To CONCEND, CONCEND, v. n. 1. Simply to agree; to unite; S. See Sup.
"Quhen thir ten hyrdis var exemnit seueralie ilk ane be hym self, quhar the Samnete armye vas campit, thai ansuerit beand ane be ane exammit quhilk vordis the Romans gef credit, be reson that thai al Du Cange.
in the passage quoted above; but evidently by mistake.

CONCEPT, N. A CONCEPT, adj. Conceptual. S.
To CONCIDE, v. a. To conciliate; to reconcile. See Sup.
From Lat. concili-ate, id.
CONCEIT, CONCEATY, adj. Conceited. S.
CONCEIT-NET, s. A fixed net, used in some rivers, S. B. V. YAIR-NET.
To CONCEAL, v. a. To conceal. S.
To CONCEAL, v. a. To conceal. S.
* CONCERNS, s. pl. Relations by blood or marriage. S.
CONCIQN, s. An assembly, or an address to one. S.
CONCURREN, s. Concurrency; co-operation. S.
To CONCEDE, v. a. To block up in such a manner as to prevent all entrance or passage. S.
To CONCEND, CONCEND, v. n. 1. Simply to agree; to unite; S. See Sup.
"Quhen thir ten hyrdis var exemnit seueralie ilk ane be hym self, quhar the Samnete armye vas campit, thai ansuerit beand ane be ane exammit quhilk vordis the Romans gef credit, be reson that thai al Du Cange.
in the passage quoted above; but evidently by mistake.

CONCEPT, N. A CONCEPT, adj. Conceptual. S.
To CONCIDE, v. a. To conciliate; to reconcile. See Sup.
From Lat. concili-ate, id.
CONCEIT, CONCEATY, adj. Conceited. S.
CONCEIT-NET, s. A fixed net, used in some rivers, S. B. V. YAIR-NET.
To CONCEAL, v. a. To conceal. S.
To CONCEAL, v. a. To conceal. S.
* CONCERNS, s. pl. Relations by blood or marriage. S.
CONCIQN, s. An assembly, or an address to one. S.
CONCURREN, s. Concurrency; co-operation. S.
To CONCEDE, v. a. To block up in such a manner as to prevent all entrance or passage. S.
To CONCEND, CONCEND, v. n. 1. Simply to agree; to unite; S. See Sup.
"Quhen thir ten hyrdis var exemnit seueralie ilk ane be hym self, quhar the Samnete armye vas campit, thai ansuerit beand ane be ane exammit quhilk vordis the Romans gef credit, be reson that thai al Du Cange.
in the passage quoted above; but evidently by mistake.

CONCEPT, N. A CONCEPT, adj. Conceptual. S.
To CONCIDE, v. a. To conciliate; to reconcile. See Sup.
From Lat. concili-ate, id.
CONCEIT, CONCEATY, adj. Conceited. S.
2. To conquer; to acquire by conquest.

To Bruce sen syne he kepit na conann;
He said, he wald nocht go and conquest land
Till ither men; and thus the cuss befel.

Wallace, viii. 1343. MS.

3. To purchase with money, or by means of one's own industry.

"The husband may not augment his wife's dowarie, with lands conquested be him after the marriage." Reg. Maj. Ind. V. the s.

CONQUACE, CONQUASE, CONQUIST, s. 1. Conquest. See S.
Fra tyme that he had semblit his barnage,
And herd tell yeyle Scotlant stude in sic case,
He thocht till hym to mak it playn conquace.

Wallace, i. 60. MS.

2. Acquisition by purchase; as opposed to inheritance.

"The conquest of any frie man, deceisand rest and saised therein, without heires lawfullie gottin of his awin bodie, ascends to him quha is before gottin, and heritage descends be degre." Quon. Attach. c. 97.

L. B. conquestus is used in the latter sense; Fr. conquest, "an estate, or purchase compassed by a man's own industry, labour, or means;" Cotgr. Conquerir, also conquest-sir, signify not only to subdue, but to purchase.

CONRADIŻE. Perhaps, perverse or contumacious. S.

CONRYET.

This word occurs in MS. Wallace, ix. 18, "Bright Phebus is in his chemage."

The bulys cours so takin had his place,
And Jupiter was in the crabbis face,
Quhen conroyet the hot syny coloryk,
In to the ram quhilk had his rowmys ryk,
He choosyn had his place and his mansioun,
In Capricorn, the synn of the Lioun.

In Perth and other Edit. it is: Quhen aries that hot syny coloryk
Into the ram, &c.

Thus the ram is made to butt against himself. What is asserted in this verse certainly respects the sun.

Conroyet may signify disposed, prepared, or in order, from O. Fr. convoire, convoire, to prepare, whence convoi, order of battle. V. Du Cange, vo. Convoire.

CONSHAFT, s. Intelligence. S.

CONSERVATOR, CONSHAFT, s. The person who watched over the interests of Scottish merchants in the Netherlands. S.

CONSTABLE, s. A large glass, the contents of which he is obliged to drink, who, in those companies who forget the salutary regulation of Ahasuerus, is said not to drink fair; that is, not to drink as much as the rest of the company, S. This pernicious custom is now almost universally laid aside.

A similar practice has prevailed in Iceland. G. Andr. mentions the phrase Vígla bjark, as signifying a cup to be drunk at entertainments, as an atonement for a fault; in convivis poculum pro piaculo vitii hauriendum; Lex. p. 256. This is certainly an error, for vígla bjarkr: from vígla, blame, S. wye, and bjark a cup, a drinking-vessel, S. a bicker; literally the wyf-bieker.

As the designation of constable is given to a glass of this description; in some places one is said, in a similar sense, to drink the sheriff. The correspondence of ideas indicates, that these terms have been originally applied, in this sense, in allusion to the office of a constable, which is to arrest, or of a sheriff, which is to punish, délinquents. The propriety of the allusion may indeed be questioned. For, from the recours had, in convivial meetings, to such fictitious ministers of justice, it may soon become necessary to call in the real ones.

This custom, however, has at least the plea of antiquity. For it may fairly be traced back to the times of heathenism. From what we find in Snorro Sturleson's Edda, it is evident that a punishment of this kind was in use among the Goths.

For it may fairly be traced back to the times of heathenism. From what we find in Snorro Sturleson's Edda, it is evident that a punishment of this kind was in use among the Goths.
CON

CONSTANCY, Constant, s. Wt a constancy; incessantly; for a constant, wt a continuance, id. S. CONSTANT, adj. Evident; manifest. S. CONSTRIE, CONSI, CONSI. Consistory. See S. But yet nor kirk nor consorie Quo' they, can ask the taudy fee. Forbes's Dominic Deposed, p. 43.

—All the offcials that partis men with thair wyvis, Cum follow me, or ells ga mend your lyvis; With all fals leadaris of the country law. Lindsay, S. P. Repr. ii. 195.

CORR. from consistory, a term used in times of Popery, to denote a meeting of Bishops and Presbyters called upon any emergency; afterwards transferred to a Presbytery, or to a parochial session. V. Book Comm. Order, c. 5. Fr. consistoire, an assembly of ecclesiastical persons; L. B. consistorium.

To CONSTITUTE, v. n. To constitute. S. CONSTITUANDE. Constituting. S. To CONSTITUTE, v. a. A term generally used in S., to denote the opening of an ecclesiastical court with prayer by him who presides in it. It is said to be constitute with prayer by the Moderator.

*To CONSTRUE, v. a. To apply the rules of syntax to.

CONTAKE, s. Contest. Bot on quhat wyse sall ceiss all this rage? Or now quhat nedis sa gret stryf and contake? Doug. Virgil, 103, 10.

Chaucer uses conteke in the same sense. —The open were, with wounds all bebledde; Conteke with bloody knife, and sharp manace. Knight's T. 2004.

This word would appear to have been formed in the same manner with attack, Fr. attaquer; only with a different preposition.

To CONTEYNE, v. s. To continue. The red colour, quha graithly understud, Betaknes all to gret bataill and blud; In strowbill wer thou sail Wallace, vii. 138. MS.

CONTEMNANDLIE, CONTEMPTION, CONTEMPCION, To CONTENING, v. s. To contain; to hold back, to hold in.

Contemporary, s. A cross bar of wood on the outside of a door, to shut it and keep in the cattle. S. CONTINUE, v. a. To continue.

Evident; manifest.

CONN. 2. Military discipline; generality.

—He to Carlele said ge,
And a quhill tharin soijourn ma,
And half his spys on the King,
To know alwayis his contenyng.—Barbour, vii. 387. MS.

CONTENUE, s. Tenor; design; tendency. "The sentence and contentue of thy said cheptours of the bibli, gart me consaue, that the diuyne indignatione hed decreit ane extreme ruuyne on oure realme." Compl. S. p. 33.

Fr. contenu, id.

To CONTENT, v. a. To content and pay; to pay in full; to pay to the satisfaction of the creditor.

S. CONTRE. A conter. And what hae we a conter them to say?

The gear'll prove itself gin we deny. Ross's Helenore, p. 91.

This is nearly allied to E. counter, adv. from Fr. contre, against. V. CONTRAIR.

To CONTER, v. a. To thwart; to contradict. S. CONTER, s. Whatever crosses one's feelings, or inclinations. V. CONTRARE, s.

S. IN CONTARS, prep. In opposition to.

S. CONTERMASHOUS, CONTRAMASHOUS, adj. Perverse; contumacious.

S. CONTERMYT, part. pa. Firmly set against.

The king ansuerd, I will nocht rid agayne,
As at this tyme, my purpose is in playne.
The Duk said, Gyff ye, Schir, contermyt be,
To mowff you more it afferis nocht for me.
Commanda power agayne with me to wend,
And I of this sail se a finaill end.—Wallace, vi. 674. MS.

In Perth edit. it is:
Ye Duk said, guy ye contrar mycht be.—Old edit., as that of 1649, come nearer the meaning, reading, determined.

Fr. contremet-tre, to oppose; to set against.

CONTER-TREE, s. A cross bar of wood on the outside of a door, to shut it and keep in the cattle. S. CONTIGUE, adj. Contiguous.

S. To CONTINUE, v. a. To delay; to prorogue. See Sup. "But the Regent's death, and the troubles which thereupon issued, made all to be continued for that time." Spotswood, p. 258.

This is nearly allied to the sense of Lat. continere, Fr. conten-ir, to keep back, to hold in.

CONTINUACIONE, s. Prorogation. S.

CONTIRMONTE, adv. Against the hill; upwards; the contrary way. See Sup.

Eridanus the heuinly reuer clere
Flowis contiro, and upvaert to the lift.
Doug. Virgil, 188, 14.

Fr. contremont, upward; directly against the stream.

CONTRACT, s. The application made to the parish-clerk to enregister the names of a couple for proclamtion of the banns. See Sup.

To Contract, v. a. To give in the names as above. S.

To CONTRAFAIT, CONTRAFIT, v. a. To counterfeit. S. CONTRAIR, adj. Contrary, Fr.

"Some, whether because they were loth, though privily they assented to that paper, that yet it should go on in a publick act, or being varied with a clean contrair spirit, were willful to have Mr. Harry vent himself in publick, to the uttermost of his passions." Ballie's Lett. i. 199.

To CONTARE, CONTER, v. a. To thwart; to oppose; S.


There was na man that wald contare This Bischope in-till word or dyde.

2. Condition; state.

The army for to lead;
And syne fa durst anes conter him
His brither gae him a’ his pow’r

Fr. contrar-ier, id. Poema in the Buchan Dialect, p. 20.

CONTRARE, s. 1. Opposition; resistance, of any kind.

The streme backwardis ydowis soft and still; —
So that the airis mycht findin na contrare.


2. Something contrary to one’s feelings, desires, or expectations. Conter, S. B.

‘Bout then-a-days, we’d seldom met with cross,
Nor kent the ill of contrers, or of loss.

Ross’s Helene, p. 92.

CONTRARIE, prep. In opposition to; against. S.

IN CONTRARE. Against; to the contrary.

CONTRECOUP, CONTRAMASHOUS, adj. Contra-

v. a.

IN CONTRARE. Against; to the contrary.

CONTRUFE, v. a.

CONVABLE, adj. S. A convene,

part. pa.

S.

CONTRUWAR, To v. a.

IN CONTRARE. Against; to the contrary.

CONTRARE, adj.

CONTRARISUM, to agree.

To agree in the same bond with them.

Forbes’s Eubulus, p. 111.

WYN, s.

to dupe, watch for proper opportunities of accomplishing

to his purposes.

they had circumscribed the men who stood most in their ways

to accompany. Oure. however, may have been formed from the latter,

used obliquely; as designing persons, by accompanying those whom they mean

to manage; to give effect to any purpose, especially by artful means.

Chauc. uses convine, as denoting secret contrivances; evidently as borrowed from the idea of a secret bond.

Gower uses it nearly in the same sense.

For yet was newer such cowyne

That couth ordyne a medicine, &c.—Conf. Fol. 7, b.

O. Fr. convine, pratique, intrigue, Gl. Romm. Rose; convine, id.

CONVENIABLE, adj. Convenient.

CONVENIENT, adj.

S.

CONVETH, CONEVETHE, CUNVETH, CUNEVETHE, s.

An ecclesiastical duty formerly paid in S. See Sup.

CONVICT, s.

A verdict or judgment of guilty.

To convoy, v. a. To accomplish; to manage; to give effect to any purpose, especially by artful means.

Amyn the oistes this wyse did seo thyring,

Not unexpert to convoy sic ane thing.

Doug. Virg., 416, 2.

“A thorny business came in, which the moderator, by great wisdom, got cannily convoyed.” Baillie’s Lett. i. 382.

This may be from Fr. convien-, tenter, exciter, exhorter, porter à faire quelque chose; Dict. Trev. The phrase, “conuoyare of mariage,” Doug. Virg. 217, 20, is not from this v., but from convoyer, to accompany. Our v. however, may have been formed from the latter, used obliquely; as designing persons, by accompanying those whom they mean to dupe, watch for proper opportunities of accomplishing their purposes.

CONVOY, s.

1. Channel; mode of conveyance.

“The General, and his party, finding some footsteps of this intelligence, but not knowing the convey of it, thought they had circumscibed the men who stood most in their ways for a year ago.” Baillie’s Lett. i. 427.

2. A trick.

—Bot how, alace, as ye shall hear,

Betrayed thame baih with a tryme

Drab, disturb, and wyth the wynd bewaif.

Doug. Virg., 412, 50.

—The maist part of our convene and band

To me sal be to twich your Kingis hand.—Ib. 214, 53.

Off thar convyne the thred had thai;

That wes rycht stout, ill, and feloune.

Barbour, iii. 102. MS.

i. e. They had a third person of this description engaged in the same bond with them.

Thai tauld the King off the convyne

Thaill they help him had with him tane

Schyr Jhon Moubray, and othyr ma.

Barbour, ix. 14. MS.

Fr. conuent, id. Romm. de la Rose, from Fr. convien-er, to agree.

2. Condition; state.

In gret perell he has him doyn;

For thai war fer ma men thinar

And thai lad bene off gud convyne

Than he; bot thai effrayit war.

Barbour, x. 673. MS.

The Erle off Murreff, with his men

Aryt weile, come alsaus then,

251
COO

Isl. hatte, hattinge, a vessel that contains about nine pints; tunnula sex circiter sexarios continens; G. Andr. Gael. cotod, a pail, a tub.

COOF, COOF, s. A man who busies himself with women's affairs; a cootman. See Sup.

COOKE, COOKE, s. A draught, properly applied to liquids.

COOKE, COOLIN, 2. It is also used figuratively in the sense of, indifferent, as to things, as to aught; cold; feeling a tendency to be cold; S.

COOM, COOM, s. The dust of coals; small coal; flakes of soot. S.

COOM, COOMY, s. pl. A pail, a tub.

COOM, COOM, to cover or conceal anything. But our term is more akin to Isl. kutte, kuttinge, a cover.

COOPE, COPE, s. A press for holding cups.

COOP, COUP-FART, s. A cart made close with boards, the body of which moves upon its shafts by hinges, so that it can be easily turned up and emptied of its load. S. See Sup.

COOP, COUP, s. A small heap.

COOPER O' STOBO. One who excels all in his line. S.

COOSER, COOP, COUP-CART, s. A dealer. V. COUPER.

COPY, s. A press for keeping cups.

COP, COP, a. To parcel out.

COOT, COOT, adj. A name given to the Guillemot.

COOTIE, COOTIE, adj. Kind; affectionate. V. COOTH.

COOTIE, COOT, s. A wooden kitchen dish. V. COODIE.

COOTIE, COOTIE, adj. A term applied to those fowls whose legs are clad with feathers. S. See Sup.

COOTE, COOTE, a. To hoop; to bind with hoops. S.

COOP, COPE, s. A cup or drinking vessel.

COOPE, COPE, s. A cup or drinking vessel.

COOR, COOR, s. A paternoster.

COOT, COOT, s. A stallion. V. CUSSER.

COOT, COOT, s. A stallion.

COOTIE, COOTIE, adj. Kind; affectionate. V. COOTH.

COOTIE, COOTIE, s. A cup or drinking vessel.

COOPER, COOPER, COPE, COVE-CE, adj. Having the arched or sloping ceiling of a garret-room.

COOM, COOM, s. The dust of coals; small coal; flakes of soot. S.

COOTCH, COOTCH, v. a. To parcel out.

COOT, COOT, s. A stallion.

COOTIE, COOTIE, adj. Kind; affectionate. V. COOTH.

COOTIE, COOTIE, s. A wooden kitchen dish. V. COODIE.

COOTIE, COOTIE, adj. A term applied to those fowls whose legs are clad with feathers. S. See Sup.

COOTIE, COOTIE, a. To hoop; to bind with hoops. S.

COOP, COPE, s. A cup or drinking vessel.

COOPE, COPE, s. A cup or drinking vessel.

COOPER, COOPER, COPE, COVE-CE, adj. Having the arched or sloping ceiling of a garret-room.

COOM, COOM, s. The dust of coals; small coal; flakes of soot. S.

COOTCH, COOTCH, v. a. To parcel out.

COOT, COOT, s. A stallion.

COOTIE, COOTIE, adj. Kind; affectionate. V. COOTH.

COOTIE, COOTIE, s. A wooden kitchen dish. V. COODIE.

COOTIE, COOTIE, adj. A term applied to those fowls whose legs are clad with feathers. S. See Sup.

COOTIE, COOTIE, a. To hoop; to bind with hoops. S.

COOP, COPE, s. A cup or drinking vessel.

COOPE, COPE, s. A cup or drinking vessel.
CORPANHAWIN, CORPANHAVIN, s. Copenhagen. S.

COPOUT, "To play copout," to drink off all that is in a cup or drinking vessel, Cap-out, S.

All out he drank, and quhelnit the gold on his face:
Syne all the nobillis therof dranke about.
(I will not say that ilk man playit copout.)

Dougl. Virgil, 56, 51. V. Covan.

To this correspond L. B. decalculator, Gr. κατακτητής, calicum exhaustor; Gloss. ap. Du Cange.

COPPER, s. A cupbearer. See Sup.

Mercie is copper, and mixes weill his wine.
Palice of Honour, iii. 58.

Mr. Pink. renders this cooper. It is evidently from A. S. cop, a cup.

COPPIN, part. pa. Coppin in hevin, elevated to heaven.

Quho that from hell war coppin onys in hevin,
Wald efter thank for joy, mak vi. or vii.?

King's Quair, vi. 10.

Belg. kop, Germ. kopf, the head, A. S. cop, the summit.

CORANICH, CORRENOTH, CORROCH, CORRINOCR, Cronach, s. 1. A dirge; a lamentation for the dead, S.

And we sall sere, Secundum annum Sarum, And mak yow sawt, if we find S. Blase to broche,
Cryand for yow the caifull Cronach.
Popingo, Lindsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 206.

Grit pitie was to heir and se
The nouses and duliesse hermonie,
That evir that dreiry day did daw,
Cryand the Cronach on heie,
Alas, alas! for the Harlaw!
Battle of Harlaw, Evergreen, i. 78.

"The Coronach, or singing at funerals, is still used in use in some places. The songs are generally in the praise of the deceased; or a recital of the valiant deeds of him or his ancestors. Pennant's Tour in Scot. 1769, p. 112.

Brawly can he lift and sing
Canty glea or Highland cronach.
G. Thomson's S. Songs, iv.
Gael. coronach. This word is originally Ir., and is derived by Obrien from cora, a quoir, which he again derives from Lat. chorus, (vo. Corna.)

2. Used improperly for a cry of alarm; a sort of war-cry.
Be he the Correnoch had done schout,
Ersche men so gadderit him about, &c.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 80.

3. This word must also have been occasionally used, in the Highlands and districts adjoining to them, as denoting a proclamation of outlawry by means of the bagpipe.

The loud Corrinoch then did me exile,
Throw Lorne, Argyle, Menteith and Breadalbane.
Duncan Laider, MS. Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 278.

CORBACK, s. The roof of a house.

S.

CORBAUDIE, s. "There comes in Corbaudie." That is the obstacle; referring to a plausible hypothesis which is opposed by some great difficulty.

S.

CORBIE, Corby, s. A raven; Corvus corax, Linn.; S., Orkn.; a crow, A. Bor. Gl. Grose. See Sup.

Sir Corby Raven was maid ane procitor.

"Eagles, corbies and crows, often do great damage to the corn and young lambs," P. Delting, Shell. Statist. Acc. i. 407.

"As corbie will no pyke out anither's een," S. Prov.; spoken of those of one profession, or of similar dispositions, who will do all in their power to support each other, as far as the credit of their common profession, or humour, is concerned.

Fr. corbeau, Sw. Norv. korp, Ital. corvo, Lat. corvus, id. 253.
CORF-HOUSE, s. A house or shed erected for the purpose of curing salmon, and for keeping the nets in, during the close season, S. B. See Sup.

"To be Let.—The salmon-fishings in the river Awe, near Oban, in Argyllshire, with the corf-houses, shades, &c. belonging thereto." Edin. Even. Courant, April 21, 1804.

It has been supposed, that it is from what, q. corf of whorfs-houses. But the term may denote houses for curing fish; perhaps from Belg. korf-en, because the fish are cut up and cured in these houses. Isl. korf, krawf, krifut, excentero, to gut an animal, Su. krasau, kropp, inglurities. Corf-house, however, is used as synon. with Sheat, both signifying a hut or cottage.

Call privilegio siccani et expandendoria reta, et aedificandi duas casas (Anglice, two skilts, or two corf-houses) in locis maxime idoneis, &c. Precept from Chancery, A. 1782.

State. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 18.

CORF-HOUSE, s. A house or shed erected for the purpose of curing salmon, and for keeping the nets in, during the close season, S. B. See Sup.

"To be Let.—The salmon-fishings in the river Awe, near Oban, in Argyllshire, with the corf-houses, shades, &c. belonging thereto." Edin. Even. Courant, April 21, 1804.

It has been supposed, that it is from what, q. corf of whorfs-houses. But the term may denote houses for curing fish; perhaps from Belg. korf-en, because the fish are cut up and cured in these houses. Isl. korf, krawf, krifut, excentero, to gut an animal, Su. krasau, kropp, inglurities. Corf-house, however, is used as synon. with Sheat, both signifying a hut or cottage.

As cum privilegio siccani et expandendoria reta, et aedificandi duas casas (Anglice, two skilts, or two corf-houses) in locis maxime idoneis, &c. Precept from Chancery, A. 1782.


CORFT, part. pa. A term applied to fish. Corffish are fish boiled with salt and water, S. B. See Sup.

To Corre, v. a. To curry leather.

Corier, s. A currier.

Cork, s. An overseer; a steward; a cant term, given by operative weavers to the agents of manufacturers, and by journeymen tailors to their masters.


It seems nearly equivalent to E. volatile. See S. 254

Corky-headit, adj. Light-headed; giddy.

Corky-noddle, s. A light-headed superficial person.

Corkes, s. The Lichen omphalodes; Cutbude, S. B. S.

Corkie, s. The largest kind of pin; a bodkin-pin.

Corkin-preen, s. A corkin-pin.

Corkie, s. The Lechanora tartarea of the Highlands.

Cormolade, s. Meaning doubtful. See Sup.

Cormundum.

—I sell gar crop thy tongue, And thou sall cry Cormundum on thy knees.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 68, st. 19.

i. e. I will bring thee to confess thy falsehood. It is an allusion to one of the Penitential Psalms, used in the Church of Rome, which has these words, Cor mundum creas in me.

To Cormundum, v. a. To confess a fault; to sue for peace.

CORN, s. The name given to oats in Scotland.

To Corn, v. a. To give a horse his feed of oats; applied metaph. to a man exhilarated with liquor.

CORN-CART, s. An open-spoked cart.

Corkie, s. The Crane or land-rail, Rallus crex, Linn. 2. A hand-rattle to scare birds from sown seed or growing corn.

He gart the Emprowe trow, and trelwely behald, That the Cormeath, the pandure at hand. Had poynit all his prys hors in a poynd fald, Because thet eite of the corn in the kirnlnd.

Houlate, iii. 12. MS.

The rail seems to receive this designation, because it cries, or makes a hoarse noise, from among the corn. Thus, in the fable here, the corn is represented as his peculiar charge.

The name given by Martin is cor-craiker; Western Isles, p. 71. In Sw. and Isl. the name craika is given to the crow; Alem. crazic. Both Junius and Wachter suppose that the designation has its origin from the sound emitted by this bird.

Its name given to oats in some parts of Norway has some degree of analogy; agerhoene, q. the cock of the field; Dan. aker-riss, q. king of the acre. The name daker-hen given by Willoughby to this bird, seems merely a corr. of the former. It has been said that it received from Linn. the appellation of crex from its cry.

Corneyll, Corneling, Cornelling. The precious stone called Cornelian.

Corney Pipe, s. See Sup.

"The first hed ane drone bagpipe, the nyxt hed ane pipe maid of ane bleddir and of ane reid, the third playit on ane prop, the feyrd on ane corne pipe, the fyft playit on ane pipe maid of ane gait home." Compl. S. p. 101.

A corne pipe is a horse pipe, pipeau de corne.—This, it is conjectured, is the instrument alluded to by Ramsay in his Gentle Shepherd:

When I begin to tune my stock and horn,
With a' her face she shaws a cauldrie scorn.

Which he explains in a note to be "a reed or whistle with a horn fixed to it by the smaller end." Ritson's Essay on S. Song, cxvii. N.

*CORNER, s. To put one to a corner; to assume authority or precedence in a house.

CORNETT, s. The cornet or ensign of a troop of horse.

CORNETTIS, s. pl. A kind of female head-dress.

CORN-HARP, s. An instrument made of wire for freeing grain from the seeds of weeds.

Corny, adj. Fruitful or plentiful in grain.

Cormie Wark. Food; properly, that made of grain.


Corky-le, s. A chronicler.

Bot Malcolm gat wpon this lady brycht
Schir Malcolm Wallas, a full gentill knyght,
And Wilyame als, as Conus Cornykle beris in hand, 
Qhilk elfr was the reskew of Scotland. 
Wallace, i. 37, MS.

CORNYT, CORNIT, part. pa. Provided with grain. S.  
CORNOY, s. Sorrow or trouble. S.

CORP, s. A corpse; a dead body.

Fr. corps, Dan. krop, Isl. kropp, Germ. korper, id., all from Lat. corp-us, the body.

Corps-present, s. "A mortuary, or funeral gift to the church; in recompense, as was pretended, for anything that had been omitted or withheld by the deceased; synonym with O. E. soul shott or soul portion," Gl. Sibb.

This is the account given by Mr. Brand. "It is mentioned," he observes, "in the national council of Eshgam, about the year 1006." He also says; "It was anciently done by leading or driving a horse or cow, &c. before the corpse of the deceased at his funeral." Popular Antiquities, p. 25.

"The uppermost Clainth, corps-present, Clerk-maile, the Pasche-offering, Tiende-le, and all Handling uplandal, can neither be required nor received of good conscience." First Buiks of Discipline, ch. viii. 2.

In Knox's Hist. MS. the orthography is the same. For in MSS. the whole First Buik is inserted: although not in editions. In Spotwood's Hist. p. 164, it is erroneously printed Corpresent.

Sir D. Lyndsay satirizes this oppressive custom. V. UMAST.

Fr. corps and present-er, q. to present the body for interment; or Fr. present, a gift. L. B. praesentia.

CORPERALE, CORPORALL, s.

A disturbance in the bowels. S.

Also a cake, Aberd.; so called because quartered.

An ancient French coin.

Doug. Virgil, 426, 18. V. Cors, 2.

CORTER, s. 1. A quarter, Aberd. corr. from quarter.

2. Also a cake, Aberd.; so called because quartered.

"I believe an honest fallow never brack the nook o' a corter, nor cutt a fang frae a keebuck." Journal from London, p. 1.

CROWN OF THE CORTER. The rectangular corner of the quarter of an oaten cake; met the best part of any thing.

CORTES, CORTIS, s. An ancient French coin.

S. CORT STOP. A vessel for holding a quart.

CORUELIE, s. A crooked iron to draw down buildings.

Here croked Coruilies, fleeting theyr tall, Their scathfull Scorpions, that raynes the wall.

Hudson's Judith, p. 33.

Fr. courb-er, courw-er, to crook, bow, bend; hence, correrz explain "a certaine warlike instrument;" Cotgr.

CORUYN, s. A kind of leather.

Thair senyt for to be
Of corbulye coruyn seyn grete oxin hydls.
Cor. from Cordovoun, q, v.  
Doug. Virgil, 141, 9.

COSCH, COshe, s. A coach; Fr. coche, pronounced soft. See Sup.

Then Empiries and Kings sall walk behinde,  
As men defaut, cled all in dullfull black,  
In coschis traynd with slander, schame and lack:  
Thair children yong, and menyonis in a rout,  
Drest all in dule sall walk thair cosch about.

Hame, Chron. S. P. iii. 382.

The moyen that hee useth against these, is tauld in the 6. verse, he striketh them with a deadlie sleepe, with sik a sleepe, that the ridar was al deade as the cothe.  
I will not insist; the chariot is here placed for the ridar."  
Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591, Q. 7, a.

Su. G. kust, Germ. hutche, Belg. koets, id. Wachter derives the term from kuit-en, tegere; Lye, the Belg. name from koets-en, cubare, as properly signifying a couch. Cal-lander, in his MS. notes on Ibre, says that the coach was invented by the Scythians.

To COSE, Coss, Coiss, v. a. To exchange; to barter.  
Coss is still used, Loth. See Sup.

I trow in warld was nocht a better Knycht,  
Than was the gud Graym off trewth and hardement.

Doug. Virgil, 385, 43.
C O S

Teris tharwith fra Wallace eyn doun went.
Bruce said, Per ma on this day we haif lost.
Wallace answier, Allace, that war euy coseyt.

Wallace, x. 470. MS.
i. e. "It was a bad exchange; Grahame being of more
value than all who fell on the English side." The sense is
lost in the old edit, in which it is,
Allace, they were il cost —
unless this be an abbrev. of cosist, then in use.

—— the trait Ashleth
With him lies helmes costit, and gaih his him.

Coss a doe, a phrase commonly used among children, Loth.
i. e. exchange a piece of bread, as a bit of oat-meal cake for
wheaten bread.

Phillips mentions scoos or source, as an old word, used
in this sense. But it seems now to be provincial. Grose
accordingly gives source, or scoures, id., as used in the Exmoor
dialect.

Rudd, derives cose from A. S. cost-an, to choose, because
an exchange, he says, is a sort of mutual or alternate
election. Su. G. kis-a, kius-a, Belg. kies-en, Moes. G. kis-an,
id., which appears in its opposite us-kius-an, to reject, to repro-
bate. I have not observed, however, that any one of these
terms occurs as denoting exchange. This is the sense of
Su. G. ky-t-a, (on which word Ibre observes that cose, S. has
the same significan,) also of kau-en, used in Thuringia.

Hence,
Cossing, Coissing, s. The act of exchanging.
  " Bote — signifies compensation, or satisfaction; — and in
all excambion, or cossing of landes or geare moveable." Skene,
  Sic coising, but losing,
  All honest men may use
That change now were strange now,
Quod Reason, to refuse. — Cherrie and Slae, st. 57.

To COSE.
Then meekly said the lady free
To Sir Egeir, Now how do ye?
I rede ye be of counsel clean,
Ye will not cose, Sir, as I ween.
I think your love be in no weir;
Therefore I rede you make good cheer.—Sir Egeir.
The meaning is uncertain. Shall we suppose the term,
in this application, allied to Teut. koox-en, to flatter ? Or is
it used as before; q. "you will not change your mind."

COSH, adj. 1. Neat; snug; as denoting a comfortable
situation; S.
The gudeman, new come hame, is blyth to find,
When he out o'er the halland flings his een,
That lika turn is handled to his mind,
That a' his housie looks sau cose and clean.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 55.

2. Comfortable, as including the idea of defence from
cold. See Sup.

3. Quiet; without interruption; a coss crack, S.; a con-
versation free from disturbance.
He lighted at the ladye's yate,
And sat him on a pin;
And sang fu' sweet the notes o' love,
Till a' was coss within.

Minstrelsey, Border, iii. 9.

4. In a state of intimacy; They are very coss. In a simi-
lar sense it is said, They are sitting very coss, or coshly;
they are sitting close or hard by each other, as those
do who are on a familiar footing; S.
Stib., without any proper reason, derives it from Fr. cosy,
quietus.
The term, as used in the last example, might seem bor-
rowed from Ir. koish, hard by, near: or as denoting intimacy,
To COSTAY, v. n. To coast; to go or sail by the side of.

In S., ca'vin is still used for convent. Thus at Arbroath there is a place called the Ca'vin's kirkyard, that is, the churchyard belonging to the convent.

COUATYSE, COVETISE, COWATYSS, s. Covetousness.

In this sense it is frequently used by Doug. Arm. couetisit, O. Fr. couvoitise, id.

2. It is used, somewhat obliquely, as denoting ambition, or the lust of power.

Than wes the land a quhile in pess.

But couatiis, that can nocht cess

To set men upon felony,

To get tham cum to senyowry,

Gert Lordis off full gret renoune

Mak a fell coniuracioun

Agayn Robert, the doughty King.

It is a singular fact, that, in different countries, poets have been the first to lash the corruptions of the church, and have, in some respects, laid the foundations of that Reformation, the happy effects of which we now enjoy. It has been asserted, that Sir David Lyndsay contributed as much to the Reformation in Scotland as John Knox. Although this assertion is not consonant to fact, it cannot be denied that, in consequence of the severe attacks which Sir David made on the clergy, the minds of the people were in so far prepared for throwing off their galling yoke.

In S., a convent. Pink and Sibb. very oddly render couernis "guests," although interrogatively.

It is no glaid collation

Quhyle ane macks merrie, an uthair luiks doun;

Aner thists, an uthair playes coppe out.

Let anes the cope go round about,

And wyn the covennis benysoun.


By ancient writers it was generally written covent.

—One thing wolde I wite, if thi wil ware;

If bedis of bishoipiis might bring thè to blisse;

Or coventes in cloisterie mètre thee of the care.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. i. 16.

—He ys byvore the heye wened ybured there ywys,

And of the houz of Teukesbysh thulke covent ys.


I am Wrath, quod he, I was sometyme a Fryer,

And the coventes gardiner, for to graffen impes;

On Limitours and Legisters leysgener I imped.


Hence the name of Covent-garden in London; i.e. the garden which belonged to a certain convent.

Vol. I. 257
COUL, COULIE, COWLIE, s. 1. A boy, S.

COUK, COVINE, s. Fraud; artifice. "But fraud or covine." S.

COUHIRT, COVERATOUR, COVETTA, s. A plane used for moulding framed work. To COUGHER, v. n. To continue to cough.

COUGHT, for cough. Could.

Out of hevin the hie gait caught the wif gaying.

Pink. S. P. Rep. iii. 142.

COUHIRT, s.

Crawdones, coukirts, and thefts of kynd.—

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

It seems uncertain whether this be for coours, as connected with crawdones; although it may simply signify cowhers as conjoined with thieves, q. a. stealers of cattle. Teut. koe-herde, koerd, koord, bubulacus.

COVING, s. Fraud; artifice. "But fraud or covine." S.

COVIN-TREE, s. A large tree in the front of an old Scottish mansion where the Laird met his visitors. S.

To COUK. V. COOK.

To COUK, v. n. A term used to denote the sound emitted by the cuckoo.

The coukow couks, the prattling pyses.

To geck hir they begin.—Cherrie and Slae, st. 2.

To COUK, v. n. To reach. V. COWK.

COUNYIE, s.

To COUNTERCOUP, v. a. To overcome; to surmount; to repulse; to overturn; to destroy. S.

To COUNTERFACTE, v. n. To Counterfeit.

"Diverse the subjects of this realme, hes wickedlie, and contemptible in grunting, less slepy than before. For coum is being viewed as synonym. With Protestants, the third command?—Thay that abusis the name of God, to think that this is the meaning. It may signify, "treated as a culprit, made to suffer injurious treatment," by a liberal use of coin, of circulation or course;" Lord Hailes. But the last idea supposes Dunbar to use a very unnatural metaphor. It may either be from Fr. cogn-er, cogn-er, to beat, to strike, as respecting the increased quickness of motion. Or we may view the poet as referring to what he had already said in the same stanza. Having compared SueIRMES or Indolence to a sow, he adds:

Full slepy wes his grimpe:

i. e. grunt. Afterwards he exhibits the same honourable personage as served by a number of drones; and the effect of the application of fire to their feet, was their being more active in grunting, less slepy than before. For coum may be viewed as synon. with grunyie, from O. Fr. com, com, the gery or gurting of pigs, Coig.

COUNT, s. An accomplice; an inhabitant. Count-book, a book of accomplishments; Counting, arithmetical; S.

COUNTER, s. A person learning arithmetical.

COUNTERCHECK, COUNTERCHECK-PLANE, s. A tool for working out the groove uniting two window-sashes. To COUNTERCOUP, v. a. To overcome; to surmount; to repulse; to overturn; to destroy. S.

To COUNTERFACTE, v. n. To Counterfeit.

"Diverse the subjects of this realme, hes wickedlie, and contemptuously purchased the said Papes Bulles, dispensations, letters and priviledges at Rome, or hes caused counterfacte the samyn in Flanders or uthers parts;—as alswa, sum others hys purchased, or counterfacted gifts and provisions of benefices." Acts Ja. VI. 1572, c. 51, Murray. Fr. contre-faire, id. part. contre-faisit; Lat. contra and fac-ere.

COUNTING, s. The common name for arithmetic. S.

COUNTY, COUNTER, s. 1. Encounter.

At the first conyer into this bargane Amon Tyrrius eldest son was slane.

Dug. Virgil, 226, 17.

2. A division of an army engaged in battle. Wall.

The v. is abridged in the same manner from the Fr.
COUPER

To COUNT KIN with one. To compare one’s pedigree with that of another. S.

COUNTRY, s. In the Highlands of S., a particular though limited district is so called. S.

COUNTRY DANCE. A dance of S. origin, in which a number of couples form double rows, and dance a figure from the top to the bottom of the room. See S.

COUNTRY-KEEPER, s. One employed in a particular district to apprehend delinquents. S.

COUNTRY-SIDE, s. A district or track of country. S.

To COUP, Cowp, v. a. To exchange; to barter; S.

Sometimes it includes both the idea of buying and of selling; as “to coup cattle,” to buy in order to sell again. See Sup.

A. B. coup, Yorks. Norf. cope, id. Su. G. koep-a, not only signifies to buy, but to barter; kopa jord i jord, to exchange one piece of land for another.

A. S. coap denotes cattle. The v. coap-an, to buy, might be derived from this, as Lat. pecunia, money, from pecus, cattle; because among barbarous nations cattle are the primary article of barter. This reason, however, is capable of being inverted.

The ancient Latins gave the name of capo, not only to one who sold wines, but to him who sold goods of any kind; whence cauponari, to make merchandise in general.

Coup, s. 1. Exchange. A good bargain; a company of people; S. See Sup.

Yit houp hings be ane hair, Houping aganes all houp; Thow catche my hairt in hir tub, for the taiking furth of sick stuffe.

“The jest is in the different significations of the word coup, which signifies to buy and sell grain, cattle, &c. and to turn one thing upon another; spoken when people have fallen behind in dealing.” Kelly, p. 144. V. the v. n.

To Coup, v. n. To overturn; to overset; to fail in business; to become bankrupt; S. See Sup.

The whirling stream will make our boat to coup.

Therefore let’s passe the bridge by Wallace’ loup. Muses Threnodie, p. 136.

This seems radically the same with Germ. kopp-en, nutare, inclinari ad terram, auf der kippe stecken, pronum esse ad lapsum, in discriminis lapsus versari; Wachter. This he derives from Gr. κοπεῖν vergeere, propendere. But it is certainly not only from kippe, kopp, also kopf, apex, summits. One, however, might suppose that it had some affinity to Sw. guppa, to rock, to tilt up; Baaten guppar, the boat rocks or pitches, q. is in danger of being overset; Wideg.

Coupit, part pa. Confined to bed from any illness. S.

Coup, Cowp, v. 1. A fall, S.; sometimes coupits, S. B.

Stand by the gait: lat se if I can loup.

I mon run fast in dreed I get a coup. Lyndsay’s S. P. Repr. ii. 158.

2. A sudden break in the stratum of coals, S.

“The coal in this district is full of irregularities, styled by the workmen, coupes, and hitches, and dykes.— These coupes and hitches are found where the strata above and below the coal suddenly approach or retreat from each other, by this means coupis the coal out of its regular bed.” P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 329.

To COUP oure, v. a. To overturn.

S. To Coup Carls. To tumble heels over head.

S. To Coup the Crans. To be overturned; occasionally used to denote the misconduct of a female.

S. To Coup the Creels. To tumble heels over head; to bring forth an illegitimate child; to die.

S. To Coup oure, v. n. To be overset; to fall asleep; vulgarly applied to a woman when confined in childbirth.

S. COUP, Caps. To cap or bowl.

S. Coup-cart, Cowp-cart, S. V. Coop.

Coup-hunted, adj. Meaning doubtful. See Sup.

Coup-the-ladle, s. The play of see-saw.

Coupair, s. A town in Angus, referred to in the following S. Prov. He that will to Coupar, maun to Coupar; He that will, will.

S. COUE-JARRET, s. One who hamstrings another. S.

COUPEN, s. A fragment; a shred. V. Cowpon.

S. COUPLE, Cuppit, s. A rafter, S.

— Twenty cuppit he gave, or ma,
To the body of the kyrk alus.

Wyntown, ix. 6. 163.

“The oak coupis were of a circular form, lined with wood, and painted in the taste of the times.” P. Cupar-Fife, Statist. Acc. xvii. 140.

C. B. kapul, tg, lignum, a rafter of a house, a beam. It is observed, Gl. Wyt., that rafters are “so called from being in pairs or coupes.” It is favourable to this idea, that C. B. kapul signifies to join or couple. Heb.כבל, kebel, compus, copula; כבל, cabal, duplicare.

Couple-yill, Kipple-yill, s. A potatoes to house-carpenters on putting the couples or rafters on a new house.

To COUR, v. n. To stoop; to shrink; to crouch, S.; cover, E. Chaucer writes coure.

Kinges moto to him knele and coure. Pl. T.

V. the etymon, vo. Cur, 2.

To COUR, v. n. To recover. V. Cower.

COURAGE-BAG, s. A modest term for the scrotum. S.

COURANT, s. A severe reprehension; a scolding. S.

COURCHE, Curch, s. A covering for the head; a kerchief; S. Curchey, Dunbar. See Sup.

A rossaut goun of her awn scho him gaff
Apon his weyd, at courtly all the layth.

A soudly couche our bed and oke leit fall.

Wallace, i. 241. MS.
COU

This is also used in Wallace, and by Douglas, and in the same sense by Rob. Glouc. and R. de Brunne. V. Tyne Sa.

This seems to be the A. S. pret. cuth, novi, from cunn-an, noscere, as originally used to denote ability of mind, or knowledge, and thence transferred to power in a general sense.

COUTH, part. pa. Known.

Pergamea I nemey it, but bade,
Our folkis than that warren blith and glad,
Of this couth surname our new ciety,
Exhort I to graithe hous, and leif in lee.

COUTH, s. Expl. "enercuated sound; a word."
O, blessins on thy couth, lord John;
Weel's me to see this day;
For mickle hea I done and deed;
But weil does this repay.

Jameson's Popular Ball. i. 125.

He refers to Gael. cuth. I have not met with the word elsewhere. It is probably peculiar to Moray. But it is more probably of Goth. origin, as allied to IsI. quaeae, syllaba, gued-a, Su. G. guaed-a, effari, dicere, to speak.

COUTH, COUTHY, COUDY, adj. 1. Affable; agreeable in conversation; frank; facetious; familiar; S.
Ramsay uses couth in this sense.

Nor will North Britain yield for fouth
Of ilky thing, and fellows couth
To any but her sister South.

Poems, ii. 419.

Fu' weel can they ding dool away,
Wi' comrades couth.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 45.

Heal be your heart, gay couthy carle,
Lang may ye help to toom a barrel.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 340.

2. Loving; affectionate; kind; S. See Sup.

And sayd, God-speid, my son, and I was fain
Of that couth word, and of his company.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 187, st. 7.

Of the nuts on Hallowen, it is said—
Some kindle, couthe, side by side,
An' burn theither trimly;
Some start awa' wi' saucy pride,
An' jump out-owre the chimley.

Fu' high that night.—Burns, iii. 128.

Here the adj. is used for the adv.

3. Comfortable; giving satisfaction.

His pantry was never ill-boded;
The spence was ay couthie an' clean.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 293.

A mankie gown, of our ain kintra growth,
Did mak them very braw, and unco couth.
A tartan plaid, pin'md round their shoulders tight,
Did mak them ay fu' trim, and perfect right.
Galloway's Poems, p. 182. V. Courches.

4. Pleasant to the ear, S.B.
The water feckly on a level sled
Wi' little dmn, but couthy what it made.
Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

5. Opposed to solitary, dreary, &c. See Sup.

6. With a negative prefixed, it denotes what is supposed to refer to the invisible world. Any thing accounted ominous of evil, or of approaching death, is said to be no coudy. The term is also applied to a dreary place, which fancy might suppose to be haunted, Ang.

It is nearly allied to A. S. cuth, notus, familiars. There are other terms which have an evident affinity to this as used in the first sense. Tutt. kodde, facuta, jocus; kodag, facetus, jucundus; Kilian. Isl. kuvid, salutare, valedicere. Isl. kuvid is nearly allied to sense 1. Testificatio familiaris incolatus, qued, saluto, valedicere, quedia, salutatio; G. Andr. pp. 153, 156.

The courche, or as also denominated S. B. courteys, is thus defined by a friend: "A square piece of linen, used, in former times, by women, instead of a cap or match. Two corners of it covered the ears, one the neck, and another the forehead. The latter was folded backwards."

It must anciently have been of a different form, from the description given of it in an old act of Parliament; probably resembling what is now called a toot. The act respects the wives and daughters of communis and pure gentil men, with the exception of persons "to constitute in dignities, as Alderman, Bailie, or other good worthy men, that are of the counsell of the town."

"That they mak their wyffes and douchters be ably, ganand and correspondand for their estate, that is to say, on their heidis schort courechis, with lytul hudis, as yr visit in Flanders, Inglend, and ¥ther cuntreis." Acts Ja. ii. 1457, c. 78. Edit. 1566.

"Cleanliness is couthie, said the wife, quhen she turned her coureche." S. Prov.

Fr. couro-chef, a covering for the head.

COURERS, COUERS, s. pl. Covers, Gl. Sibb.

COURIE, adj. Timid; easily alarmed. V. CURR.

COURIE, s. A small stool. V. CURRIE.

CURSABLE, CURSABLE, adj. Current.

CURTHAGIS, s. pl. Curtains.

CURTIN, s. A yard for holding straw.

COUSIGNANCE, s. A relation by blood. V. COSINGE-
NACE.

COUSIGNES, s. A female cousin-german.

COUSIN-RED, s. Consanguinity; kindred.

COUT, COWT, s. A young horse; S.; corr.

COU, part. pa. Laid; inlaid; stuffed.

— Thair semyt for to be
Of corbulye coruyn seuin gret oxin hydis,
Stiff as ane burd that stud on athir sydis,
Of the nuts on Hallowen, it is said—
It is said—

The first syllable seems allied to Teut. koud, warm.

To couatch, v. a. To lay out, or lay down; applied to a proper division of land among joint proprietors.

To couatch be caewill. To divide lands, as properly laid together, by lot.

COUTCH, s. Land lying in one division, not in runrig. S.

COUTCHACK, CUTCHACK, s. The clearest part of a fire; a small blazing fire; S. B. See Sup.

"The first was a lieftenant o' a ship, a gaucy, swack, warm.
Did mak them very braw, and unco couth.
A tartan plaid, pin'md round their shoulders tight,
Did mak them ay fu' trim, and perfect right.
Galloway's Poems, p. 182. V. Courches.

Fr. couch-er, to lay. In this sense Chaucer uses the phrase "couched with perles," v. 2136.

COUTH, auxiliary v. Could.

A gyrd rycht to the King he couthe makk, And with the ax hym our straik.

Barbour, v. 629. MS.

He wes a man of gret brownte,
Honorabil, wys, and rycht worthy:

He couthe rycht mekel of company.

Wintown, iii. 128.

Properly rendered in Gl. "He could bring many followers to the field."
COW

COUTHILY, adj. Kindly; familiarly; comfortably; agreeably; in regard to situation; S. See Sup.

As they drew near, they heard an elderly day,
Singing full sweet at making of her ky;
In by they come, and hailst her couthily.
Ross's Helenore, p. 76.

COUTHINESS, Coudiness, s. Facetiousness; familiarity; kindness, S.

COUTHLY-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of being kind, familiar, or agreeable. S.

COUTHLESS, adj. Cold; unkind; disagreeable. S.

COUTRIBUT, s. A confused struggle; a tumult. S.

COUTTERTHIIL, s. The vacuity between the coulter and the ploughshare, S. V. THRILL.

COUTS. V. SUMMER-COUTS.

1. To poll the head, S.

1. To consume as food; to eat up; S.

To Cow, v. a.

1. To poll the head, S.

"They had thair hedis ay cowit, as the Spanyartis viss bot oon bonet or couer less than thay war trublit with infrimte. None of thaym throw ythand cowit of their hedis grew held." Bellend. Descrip. Alb. c. 16. This is the translation, instead of capitibus tonnis, Boeth.

Ye gar us trow that all our heids be cowit.

This alludes to the Prov., "Wad ye gar me trow that my head's cow'd, when ne'er a sheers came on't?" Ramsay, p. 74.

2. To clip short, in general. See Sup.

Where we clip, quoth the Cummings, there need's na kame;
For we have height to Mahown for handsel this hair:
They made it like a scraped swyne;
And as they cow'd they made it quhryne.
Foliarvrt, Watson's Coll. iiii. 19.

3. To cut; to prune; to lop off.

A cow, which wants the horns, is said to be cowit, S., A. Bor. Su.G. kollit, Isl. kollot, C. B. kula, cornish careet. For the origin, V. Coll., v.
The name of an old S. song, mentioned in Compl. S. was "Cow thou me the rashes grene." P. 100.

"Cow" thou me the rashes grene."
"To cow out, to cut out."
"I'd fret, wae's me! to see thee lye
Beneath the bottom of a pye;
Or cow'd out, page by page, to wrap
Up snuff, or sweeties, in a shap.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 561.

4. To consume as food; to eat up; S.

"Welcome, auld carl!" said the Captain;
Auld crumit kail, wi' your fat yow;
It weel will saur wi' the good brown yill;
And the four spawls o't I wat we's cow.
"The spaws o' it gin ye should cow,
I'll will I tloke to brook the wrang."
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 169, 170.

5. To be cowit, to bald; to have little hair on the head.

Weil couith I claw his crumit bak, and keme his couith noddil.
Dunbar, Mailand Poems, p. 54.

6. It occurs in one instance, as signifying shaven; applied to the Roman tonsure.

But new-light herdis get sic a cow,
Folk thought them ruin'd stick an' stowe.
Burns, iii. 235.

Improperly expl. "fright" in Gl.

COW, Kow, s.

1. A scarecrow; a bugbear, S.

With Wallace also, Earl Malcolm's gone,
A better lord; and braver could be none;
And Campbell kind, the good knight of Lochow,
To Suthron still a fearfull grievous cow.

Hence the compound word, a worrie-cow, any frightful object; although the term is now often used in a ludicrous sense, to denote any one who makes a ridiculous appearance, in consequence of being fantastical dressed, or from any other cause. Cow is sometimes used by itself in the same sense.

2. A hobgoblin, S.
Gudeman, quhat misteris all thir mowis,  
As ye war cumbred with the cow's?  
_Philot._ st. 126. _Pink,_ S. P. Rep. i.  
And he appear'd to be nae kow,  
For a' his quiver, wings, and bow.  
_Ramsay's Poems,_ i. 145.  

It deserves observation, that like this, the S. B. word  
_dooie_ signifies both a scarecrow and a hobbogbin. Hence  
_bu-kow,_ id., and _cowman,_ also used in both senses. _Cowman,_  
indeed, is a designation sometimes given by the vulgar to the  
deevil, especially to frighten children, S.  
From _cow_ to intimidate; or as immediately corresponding  
to _Ils._ _kug,_ suppressio; _Vorl._  
_To play kow,_ to act the part of a goblin.  
— And Browny als, that can play cow,  
Behind the clath with mony a mow.  
_Rollit's Cursing,_ Gl. _Compl._ p. 330.  

**COW.** _Brown cow,_ a ludicrous designation given by the  
vulgar to a barrel of beer or ale, from its colour, as  
contradistinguished from that of milk, S.  
While the young brood sport on the green,  
The auld ans think it best  
With the brown cow to clear their een,  
Smuff, crack, and take their rest.  
_Ramsay's Poems,_ ii. 114.  

**Cow-Carl,** s. A bugbear; one who intimidates others. S.  
**Cowan,** s. A fishing-boat.  
"When the Earl [Argyle] came to Allangreg in this cri-

cular juncture, he resolved to man out four prizes he had got  
with them, and attack the men of war that were coming up."  
_Wodrow's Hist._ ii. 535.  

Perhaps a dimin. from _Su._ _gogge,_ _Ils._ _kagreg,_ genus na-
vigii apud veteres; _C._ _Bach._ lichter. _O. E._ _cogge._  
**Cowans,** s. 1. A term of contempt; applied to one who  
does the work of a mason, but has not been regularly  
trained.  
2. Also used to denote one who builds dry walls, other-
wise denominated a _dry-diker._ S.  
3. One unacquainted with the secrets of Freemasonry.  
"A boat carpenter, joiner, _cowan,_ (or builder of stone  
without mortar,) get Is. at the  
very or exceedingly intoxicated; Lanarks. It is also used as an  
adv. _Cowie._  
Very; as  
_Ms._  
For ther nes in al the world swerd hym yliche:  
Bot he about him nocht for thi  
Be still, my  
My new spaind howphyn frae the souk.  
_Yhis,_ said the King, with owtyn wer,  
Thar bost has made me haile and for.  
For to ressaiff sic ane  
Haiff _coweryt_ me as thai haiff done.  
For suld na medicine sa sone  
He gaif till hir ane aple-ruby,  
Very well;  
As ye war cumbred with the  
Tay, from its round _cowed_ head.  
Be still, my _cowfye_, and my _cowf_;  
My new spaind howphyn frae the souk.  
_R. Glac._ p. 49.  
_Contr._ from _Fr._ _cur-en,_ to heal, or rather _recoverer_; as  
Barbour elsewhere uses _recover_ in the same sense.  
**Cowering,** s. Recovery.  
_Off his _coweryng_ all blyth thai war.—_Barbour,_ ix. 238. MS.  
COW-FEEDER, s. A dairyman who sells milk. S.  
**Cow-Feeder,** s. A name commonly applied to _Macra  
luatrix,_ _Mya arenaria,_ or any other large oval shell-fish,  
Orkney.  
_Lyndsay,_ _iv._ 321. MS. _Edit._ 1620, _recorr._  
_0. E._ _kuer_ is used in the same sense.  
For fer nes in al the world swerd hym yliche:  
For ther nes non ther with y woned, that eruer _kuer_  
myyte.  
_S. P. R._ ii. 52.  

The name given to the seal in the Firth of  
_Flor._ Suec.  
**Cowder,** s. A boat that sails pleasantly. S.  
**Cowd,** s. A short pleasant sail; the gentle rocking pro-
duced by the waves; the act of swimming. S.  
**Cowie,** s. pl. Nervous. S.  
**Cowie,** adv. Very; as _cowie weel,_ very well; _cowie fow,_  
very or exceedingly intoxicated; Lanarks.  
**Cowie,** s. A cow wanting horns, S.  
_Cowie,_ adv. Very; as _cowie weel,_ very well; _cowie fow,_  
very or exceedingly intoxicated; Lanarks.  
It is also used as an _adj._ _A cowie _chiel,_ an odd, queer  
fellow; supposed also to imply the idea of cleverness.
COW

COW-ILL, s. Any disease to which a cow is subject. S. COWIT, part. pa. 1. Closely cut.
2. Having short and thin hair. V. Cow, v.
COWINS, s. COWINS, s. past. COW-ILL, part. pa. COWIT, s. COW-LICK, s. To COWLIE, COW-MACK, s. COW-LADY-STONE, s. A COWNTIR, *. Rencounter. COW-MAN. V. Cow, s.
COWNTYR PALYSS, opposite ; contrary to ; acting
COWPES, COWPIS, to make’ exertions with the throat, gula niti; from Mne, Martofwa, to hair
which is most nearly allied to Belg. North." Gl. Grose.
COWK, of nausea; to threaten to puke; in the same sense in
is sometimes used, S. B. bok
COWKINS, s. Any disease to which a cow is subject.
COWKINS, s. pl. Baskets for catching fish, S.
"Fische—ar distroyt be coupis, narrow massis, nettis, pynis, set in rivers.—All mylaris, that slayis smulcis with cirellis or any other maner of way—salbe punit.—That ilk schiref—sall distroy and cast downe the said instrumentis, coupis, pynis, and narrow massis, nettis, crellis, or any other sic lyke," Acts Ja. III. 1469, c. 45. Edit. 1566. Coupis, c. 38. Murray.
Coupis might seem to be synon. with cruse. They are, however, somewhat different from cruces, according to the following account.

COW

In the spring and summer months there are a good many salmon taken, and in harvest and winter there are a considerable quantity of whiching, cod, and flounders got, by means of what the people call coops, or large creels, so placed in the water, that the fish run into them as the tide ebbs, and are taken out at low water." P. Kirkmabreck, Kirkcud. Statist. Acc. xv. 565.
The cruises are fixed, whereas these coops seem to be moveable.
A. Bor. coop is undoubtedly the same word. "A fish coop. A hollow vessel made of twigs, with which they take fish in the Humber. North." Gl. Grose. Thus coupse is originally the same with E. coop, as used in hen-coop.
Text. ANGIE is used in a secondary sense to denote an enclosure; HÜGE DER STAD, septa urbis, spatium urbis moenibus comprehensum, locus urbis Vallatus ; Kilian. The term primarily denotes a tub or cask; hence applied to any thing that surrounds and encloses ; isl. koppa, kopp-r, sw. koppe, lagena. The sense of prynis, is more doubtful. At first view it might seem to signify some sharp instrument, such as the leister, for wounding large fish ; Su. G. pren, Isl. priona, acus. But as prynis are mentioned in connexion with nettis, coupis, cremillis, &c., the word seems rather to denote some species of crib, with a narrow entrance. Su. G. praeng is rendered angiportus, semita inter contiguas aedes ; Belg. prang-br, arcate, comprimere.
The number of terms in the O. E. laws on the same head, now unintelligible, is, I suspect, still greater.
That no person or persons,—with any manner of nette, weele, butte, tayninge, kepper, lyme, creele, rave, fagnette, troliet, trymenet, strobete, strolle, weblyster, seur lammet, or with any deuyse or inginne made of heere, you leyne, or canuas,—shalt take and kill any yong broode, spanwe, ror of eles, salmon, picke or pickerel ; or take fyše with any manner of nette, treameel kepper, wore, lyke, crele, or by any other inginne, deuyse, wals or means whatsoever." Acts Hen. VII. c. 21. Rastell’s Stat. Fol. 181, b. 182, s.
COW-PLAT, s. Cow’s dung dropped in the field. S.
COWPON, s. A fragment; a shred. Cowpons, shat.
COWTIR, s. A needly wretch.
Cowkins, henseis, and culrom kevels.— Dunbar, Mootland Poems, p. 109.
Fr. coquin, a beggar, a base scoundrel, Cotgr. Teut. koch-kine, a female cook.
COW-LADY-STONE, s. A kind of quartz. S.
COW-LICK, s. A tuft of hair on the head, which brushes up, and cannot be made to lie in the same direction with the rest of the hair, S.
It seems to receive this designation from its resemblance to hair licked by a cow. In Su. G. this disorderly tuft is called Marlofen, or the Mare’s tuft ; because it is vulgarly attributed to the riding of this nocturnal hag.
COWLIE, s. A man who picks up a girl on the street. S.
COW-MACK, s. An herb supposed to have great virtue in making the cow desire the male, S.
COW-MAN. V. Cow, s.
COWNTIR, s. Encounter.
Schir Jhon the Grayme, quhen he the cowntir saw
On thaim he raid, and stud bot litill aw.
Wallace, v. 923. MS.
Ye want wapynnys and harnes in this tid,
The first cowntir ye may nocht well abide.
Ibid. vi. 511. MS.
COWNTR PALLYSS, opposite ; contrary to ; acting the part of an antagonist.
Bruce promest hym with xrr Scottis to be thar.
And Wallace said, Stud thow rychtwyss to me,
On thaim he raid, and stud bot litill aw.
Wallace, x. 524, MS.
COWWOOD, pret. Convoyed. Leg. convowid from MS.
Dowglas held thaim gud conand, And convowid thaim to thair countre.— Barbour, b. 486.
COWFAR, s. A horse-dealer.
COWPENDOCH, s. A young cow. V. Colpynadach.
COWPIES, Cowois, s. pl. Baskets for catching fish, S.
Cowe, —anis, frustum, nostris Copon, quasi particula abscissione avulsa : nam nostri copur & coper, abscindere dicunt, ex Graeco κοπή, unde κοπή & κοπής in Glossis, pro frusto rei cujuslibet & fragmento. Proprie autem usurpatur de cereis canelis minutoribus Copon de circ. Du Cange ; q. "a coupon of wax." It occurs in Hoveden, V. Spelm. in vo.
COWPER JUSTICE, trying a man after execution; the same with Jeddart, or Jedburgh justice; S.
Yet let the present swearing trustees
Know they give conscience Cowper Just ce.
And by subscribing it in gross
Renounces every solid gloss.—
And if my judgement be not scant,
Some lybel will be relevant,
And all the process firm and fast,
To give the Counsel Jedburgh cert.
Cleveland’s Poems, pp. 109, 110.
CRA

This phrase is said to have had its rise from the conduct of a Baron-bailie in Coupar-Angus, before the abolition of heritable jurisdictions.

COW-QUAKE, s. An affection of cattle, caused by the chilliness of the weather; the cold easterly wind in May; a very cold day in summer. See Sup.

"Come it early, come it late in May, comes the Cow-quake," S. Prov. "A cold rain oftentimes falls out in May, which makes the cows, which are then but poor and weak, to tremble!" Kelly, p. 80.

COW'S BACKRIN, Cow's dung dropped in the fields. S. COW'S BAND. Money borrowed on the cow's band was reckoned as legal an obligation as a bill. S.

COWSCHOT, s. An ancient name for the evening star. V. KOWSHOT.

COW'S THUMB. A ludicrous term for a very small fleet horse; one that cuts the ground.

COW'S BAND. Money borrowed on the cow's band was reckoned as legal an obligation as a bill. S.

COW-TH'E-GOWAN, s. A ringdove. V. KOWSHOT.

COWSMOUTH, COWSCHOT, s. A ringdove. V. KOWSHOT.

COWSCHOT, s. A ringdove. V. KOWSHOT.

COWSHOT, COWSLEM, s. An ancient name for the evening star.

CROAK, v. a. To provoke; to incense. See Sup.

"Thou shalt conserve, and, as before stated, one of our entire conversation with great vivacity. There appears from the next stanza.

There may be, however, which may be viewed as indicating that the word had originally implied the idea of boasting. Kraecken ende poffen, to brag, to boast; kraecker, a boaster, a braggar. Gael. croaire, a talker, Shaw.

CRACK, Craik, s. 1. Boasting. S.

This to correct, they shew with many crackis, But little effect of speir or battar ax.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 43, st. 8.

That means boasting, as it is exp. by Lord Hailes, appears from the next stanza.

Sie want of wountours with hairits in sinfull statues, &c. This sense is supported by another passage; He that does all his best servys, May spill it all with crackis and cryis.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 46.

"I heard you the crack that gave? S. Prov.; spoken when we hear an empty boast." Kelly.

2. Chat; free conversation. S.

Nae langsyne, fan our auld fouks were laid, And taking their ain crack into their bed;

Weening that I was sleeping, they began To speak about my getting of a man.

Ross's Helenore, p. 20.

3. Any detached piece of entertaining conversation. S.

Kindly and couthy ay to her he spak, And held her in gude tune with mony a crack.

For he was ay in dread that she might rue,

Ross's Helenore, p. 32.

Probably from crack, as denoting a quick and sharp sound. This term, S. is especially used with respect to the smack of a whip. Crack is used as a v. both a. and n. in the same sense.
CRAG, CRAGE, CRAIG

2. CRACK, *

CRACK, CRACKER, CRACKER, CRACK, adj. 1. Talkative; often used to denote the loquacity, which is the effect of one's being elevated by means of strong drink. See Sup.

2. Affable; agreeable in conversation, S.

CRACK, a. A CRACKMASSIE, CRACK-TRYST, adj. 1. Talkative; often used to denote the loquacity, which is the effect of one's being elevated by means of strong drink. See Sup.

2. Affable; agreeable in conversation, S.

CRACK1E, CRAKIE, s. A CRACKMASSIE, CRACK-TRYST, a. A CRACKMASSIE, CRACK-TRYST, adj. 1. Talkative; often used to denote the loquacity, which is the effect of one's being elevated by means of strong drink. See Sup.

2. Affable; agreeable in conversation, S.

CRACK2, CRACKER, CRAKKAR, s. A CRACKMASSIE, CRACK-TRYST, adj. 1. Talkative; often used to denote the loquacity, which is the effect of one's being elevated by means of strong drink. See Sup.

2. Affable; agreeable in conversation, S.

CRACK-TRYST, s. One who breaks his engagements. V. TRYST, S. CRACK-TRYST, s. One who breaks his engagements. V. TRYST, S.

CRACK, CRACKER, CRAKIE, Craig, Craige, Craig, Craigsman, Craigsman, a. One who climbs craigis or cliffs to procure sea-fowls, or their eggs. S.

CRAYAR, Crear, s. A kind of bark or lighter. See Sup.

CRAIG, Craige, Craig, s. 1. The neck, S.

" In ald tymes ther culd nocht be ane gritar defame nor quhen ane mannis craig vas put in the yolk be his enemy." Compl. S. p. 158. O. E. crag, id. Get this curst king men in his grip, My craig will wi quhat weys my hippis.

Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 176.

With mightie maters mynd I not to mell, Ascopping Courts, or Comonweiltis, or Kings. Vol. I. 265

CRAYAR, Crear, s. A kind of bark or lighter. See Sup.

" It is statute and ordainit, that na maner of persoun, strangar nor liege, nor inhabitar in this realme, tak vpone any bait, or vther vessehelquhatsumeuer." Acts Ma-

ri, 1363, c. 90. edit. 1666, also Burrow Laws, c. 181. § 4.

This L. B. term craigis, creag, is also written creyris,
CRAIK

occurs in the same sense in Rymer. Foed. in the Charters of Edw. III. Du Cange defines it, navigii genus apud Septen-
trimoniales. Sw. krodek, a small vessel with one mast; Wideg. CRAID, s. Perhaps, yellow clover. V. Crow. S.
CRAIGHING, adj. Coughing. S.
CRAIK, CORN-CRAIK, s. The land-rail. S.
To Listen to the Craik in the Corn. To carry on courtship by night, under the canopy of heaven. S.
To CRAIK, v. n. 1. This primarily denotes the cry of a hen after laying; or when dissatisfied with her confinement in a crib; the clamour or screeching of fowls in general.

The cry was so ugly of els, apes and owles,
That geese and gasling cries and craiks.

Polworet, Watton's Coll. iii. 21, 22.

2. To call for any thing, with importunity and impa-
tience. S.

3. To croak; to emit a hoarse sound. See Sup.

Teut. kreck-en, crepare, strepere. This seems radically the same with Isd. skrek-s, epilae, Sw. skrik-a and E. screech, s being often prefixed to Goth. words. Perhaps we may trace these terms to Moes.G. skrek-a, crocitate, to crow as a cock, krauk hannis, the cock crowing. Matt. xxvi. 75.

CRAKYNG, s. The clamorous noise made by a fowl.

“A gannyr made
Sa hwee craaking and sic cry,
That the Romanys suddanly
Waknyd——

Wyntown, iv. 9. 9.

CRAIK, s. “A kind of little ship,” Rudd. See Sup.

Now goith our barge, for nother houk, nor craik
May here bruik saile, for schald bankis and sandis.


CRAILL-CAPON, s. A haddock dried, but not split, Loth. This is called a lucken haddock, q. located, shut.

Ang. Fife. See Sup.

This word might originate from Craill, a town on the coast of Fife, as being the place where such haddocks were pre-
pared; as Bernie from the village of Inverroche, and Fin-
drum speldings, from Findhorn.

CRAIM, s. A booth. V. Cream.

CRAIT, CREET, s. A term used to denote that sort of basket in which window-glass is packed, S. See Sup.

“A crait of glass,” is a basket filled with glass; from Germ. kroat, corbis, or perhaps Su.G. krets, a circle, as these kind of baskets are of a circular form.

To CRAIZE, v. n. To creak; to make a creaking noise. S.

CRAIZING, s. The act of creaking. S.

To CRAK. V. CRACK.

CRAKER, s. The Rail, Rallus crex, Linn.; commonly called the corn-craik.

“The land-fowls produced here are hawks extraordinary
good, eagles, plowers, crows, wrens, stone-chaker, craker,

CRAIGHLING, s. To croak; to emit a hoarse sound.

To croak ; to give a hoarse sound.

... One thing, however, may be objected to this etymon. Teut. krecke and kreacheart are rendered by Kilian arcabulata. After the introduction of fire-arms, the name given to the instruments, which were formerly in use, may have been transferred to them.

CRAKLANE POKIS, “bags for holding artificial fire-
works and combustibles, employed in naval engagements.” G. Compl.

“Boitis man, bayr stanis & lyme pottis ful of lyme in the craikle-pokis to the top.” Compl. S. p. 64.

This has been derived from Fr. craquer, to crackle.

CRAME, CRAMERY. V. CREAM, CREAMERY.

CRAMESYE, CRAMMESY, s. Crimson; cloth of a grain-
colour.

“Aurora, to mychty Tithone spous,
Ischit of his safferon bed and euyr hous,
In crammye clede and grant violate.


Fr. cramoisi, Ital. cherneu, Teut. krammewin, L. B. crom-
mesium, carmesinus, kermesinus ; according to Gerop., Beac.
and Du Cange, from kermes, an Arab. word, denoting the worm which is bred in the berry of the coccus, from the juice of which clothes receive a scarlet, crimson, or purple colour.

CRAMMASY, adj. Of or belonging to crimson.

To CRAMP, v. n.

At luis law a quhyle I think to leit,
In court to cramp clenely in my clothing,
And luke amangis thir lusty ladeis sweit.

Henryson’s, Bamantye Poems, p. 132.

Lord Hailes renders this, “to climb, to ramp, grumper,” Fr. But cramp is probably here used in relation to its pro-
sper sense, as signifying to contract. Thus the poet may represent Youth as speaking of being cramped in his clothing at court; perhaps in derision of some stiff and strait dress worn at the time. Teut. kroppen-cen is not only used actively, but in a neuter sense; contrahi, extenuari, minui. Sw. kropp-a, contrahi.

This view seems confirmed by the reply of Age, in the next stanza.

For thy cramping thow salt baith cruke and couere.

i. e. “The contraction or confinement of thy body, in compliance with ridiculous fashions, shall at length bring on decrepitude.”

Muse’s Threnodie, p. 149.

It is also written, but, I suspect, improperly, cramp-bit.

Firm on our feet, and clubs in hand.

CRAMPET, CRAMP-BIT, s. 1. A cramping-iron, S.

2. An iron made to fit the sole of the shoe, with small pikes in it, for keeping the foot firm on ice or slippery

ground; very generally used by curlers. S. See Sup.

We need not card, nor crostaffe for our pole,
But from thence landing clam the Dragon hole,
With crampets on our feet, and clubs in hand.

Muse’s Threnodie, p. 149.

CRAKYS, s. pl. Great guns; cannons. See Sup.

“Twy newtlyis that day that saw,
That forouh in Scotland had bene nane.
Tymmeris for helmys war the tane,
That thaim thought thane off gret bewtew,
And alsau wondry for to se.
The totbtyr, crakey, war off weu,
That thai befor herd near er.

Barbour, xix. 399. MS.

Dr. Leyden understands this phrase as denoting fireballs, which, he says, “were probably the original species of fire-
arms, and have been used from time immemorial by the Hin-
doo and Chinese tribes;” Gl. Compl. But the expression

Graeme’s Poems, Anderson’s Poets, xi. 447.
3. It seems to signify the guard of the handle of a sword, in the following passage:

— No hilt or crampet finely hatched.
A lance, a sword in hand we snatched.

Wats. Coll. i. 28.

Here, however, it may merely signify the cramping-iron of the scabbard.

4. The cramp-iron of a scabbard. 5. An iron spike driven into the wall to support any thing. 6. The guard at the end of a staff; a ferril.

Teut. krampe, id. from krench-en, to contract, because it is meant to confine the thing to which it is applied.

C R A N P L A N D, part pr. Curling; curled.
Full laithly thus sail by thy lusty head,
Holkit and how; and wallowst as the weid,
Thy crampland hair; and eik thy cristall eae.
Bonaityne Poems, p. 139.

This is evidently from the same source with E. crumple; Teut. krench-en, contrare; Sw. krympling, contractus.

CRAN, s. An iron instrument, laid across the fire, reaching from the ribs of the grate to the hinder part of it, for the purpose of supporting a pot or kettle.

It seems to be derived from its form, as if it bore some resemblance to a crane.

CRAN, s. To v. a. CRANCH, CRANCE, s. A chaplet; a garland.

CRAN, s. A s.

CRAN, s. CRAMPLAND, joar*. Curling; curled.

C R A N K, s. "The noise of an ungeased wheel," Gl. Burns; used metaphor. to denote inharmonious poetry.

When wanting thee, what tuneless cranks
Are my poor verses! —Burns, iii. 17.

This may be from kranch, aeger, infirmus; as denoting, like Lat. aeger, aegre, difficulty in motion. V., however, the adj. See Sup.

CRANKOUS, adj. "Fretful; captious;" Gl. Burns.
This while she's been in crankous mood.

Her lost Mutila hid her blood.
Burns, iii. 23.

CRANK, s. An iron made to fit the sole. V. CRAMPET, 2.

To CRANK, v. a. To shackle. V. HAM-SHACKLE. S.

CRANACH, s. Pottage; North of Ang. and Aberd.

Perhaps of Gael, origin, although I find no word resembling it. Gronnn is used by the Norwegians to denote every kind of meal or grain.

CRANNIE, s. An aperture in the wall of a house.

CRANREUCH, CRANREUCH, CRANREUGH, s. Hoarfrost, S. O. See Sup.

Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But house or haid.
To thole the winter's sly thief dribble,
An' cranchous could! —Burns, iii. 147.

Gael. cranstarach, id.

CRANROCHE, adj. Riny; abounding with hoar-frost.

CRANSHACH, CRANSHAK, s. A crooked, distorted person, S. B.

There's wratacks, and cripples and crantsahs,
And all the wodgoths that I ken,
No sooner they speak to the wenches,
But they are t'ain far enough ben.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 149.

Gael. crannada, decrep, corronta, crooked.

CRANTZE, s. The Common Coraline, Millepora polumorpha, Linn. Shetland.

Can this name have any relation to the form of the coraline, as allied to Sw. kron, a crown?

CRAP, s. The highest part or top of any thing, S. y crop, E.

"The crop of the earth," the surface of the ground; "the crop of a fishing-rod," Chaucer design the tops or outermost boughs of trees cropit: in which sense our word is very commonly used. The crop of the we, the highest part of it in the inner side of a house. The cones of firs are called fir-crops, S. B.

A. S. cropa, Su.G. kroppa, id. S. kroppas is the ridge or top of a house. Hence the phrase, Crab and Root. Entirely; both beginning and end.

CRAP, s. Crop; the produce of the ground; S.

— Sun-burn'd Gypsis reap a plenteous crop.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 323.

The farmer's crap, weel won, an' neat,
Was drawn by monie a beast in.

Rev. J. Nicl's Poems, i. 142.

CRAP, s. The grain put at once on a kiln to be dried. S.

CRAP, s. The crop of a fowl, crop E.; used ludicrously for the stomach of man, S. See Sup.

"He has a crop for a' corn," Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 31: an expression used with respect to one who has a keen appetite, or a stomach fit to receive any kind of food.

To shake one's crap at another, to give vent to any grudge o' the mind, S.

Afore ye let him get o'er meikle time
To shak his crap, and skaud you for the quean,
Be bauld enough to tell him a' your mind.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 54.

Crapine is used in the same sense.
CRAUCHMET, (gutt.) *. An exaction made
CRAPPIT HEADS. A compound of oatmeal, suet, CRAT,
adj. s. pl. CRAPS, 2.
CRAU, v. n. indignatio, as our
food. Su.G. comicum. It is not improbable that both these verbs, as
made of the roe, oatmeal and spiceries; formerly a common accompaniment of fish and sauce in S.
Teut. kropp-en, saginaire, ingluvium avium facere, turundis facere. Thus, according to Kilian, it has its origin from
the stomach, of a fowl, as being generally stuffed with
food. Su.G. kof is the general word for a pudding.
CRAP, pret. v. Crept; did creep.
To CRAP, v. a. To crop; to lop; S. See Sup.
Like thee, by fancy wing'd, the Muse
Scuds ear an' heartsome ower the dews;
E't vague, an' fu' bythle to crahp
The winsome flow'rs frae Nature's lap;
Twining her living garlands there,
That bynt Time can ne'er impair.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 32.
Teut. krapp-en, decorpere, abscindere.
CRAPPIT HEADS. A compound of oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper, stuffed into the heads of haddocks.
CRAPPS, s. pl. The seed-pods of Runches or wild mustard; Runches in general. See Sup. A weed very troublesome to husbandmen. S. Probably from its keeping near the crap or surface of the ground.
CRAY, adj. Feeble; puny; s. A weak child. V. CROOT. S.
CRAUCH.
— Cry crauch, thou art owrested.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 60.
This may be merely an abbrev. or perhaps a corr. of Crawden, q. v. I rather consider it, however, as from Arm. creac, a bastard, the son of a bastard.
To cry crauch is synonym. with, to cry cok. V. Cox.
CRAUCHMET, (gutt.) s. An exacted made by men in a state of war.
"Item, that tayt the crauchmet of Bute the sanym tyne, viz. 1. bolls of male, 1. bolls of malt, 1. mertis, 1. mercis of silver." MS. Chronicle of the reign of James II. of Scotland.
Can this be formed from Gael. creaich, plunder? It may indeed be a corr. of some word left by the Norwegians, resembling Dan. krigs-magt, force of arms; or formed from krog, a place for drink. Teut. krogh-en, potare, and mete, a measure or proportion; q. something given under the name of drink-money.
*To CRAVE, v. a. To dun; to dun a debtor. S.
CRAVEN, s. The act of dunning. S.
CRAUG, s. The neck; the weasand.
To CRAUK, v. n. To fret; to complain. V. CRAIK. S.
CRAUP, pret. of the v. To Creep. Crept; did creep. S.
To CRAW, v. n. 1. To crow; cravain, part. pa. See S. Phæbus crounit bird, the nicthis onlager, Clapping his wings thys had cRAWIN cleere.
Doug. Virgil, 202, 8.
"As the auld cock crawes, the young cock cears." S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 2. This intimates the obligation lying on parents, to set a proper example before their children.
2. To boast; to vapour; S.; like E. crow.
— They have scrapit the dautit Plumb,
Then crau fell crously o' their warck.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 105.
A. S. crou-æn, id., Teut. krau-æn, cornicari, garrire more cornicum. It is not improbable that both these verbs, as
well as the name of the crow itself, have been formed in imitation of its cry.
To CRAY DAY. May I ne'er cray day! i.e. see the morning. S.
CRAW, s. The act of crowing. S.
CRAW, s. A crow. See Sup.
November chilli blasss loud wi' angry sough,
The short'ning winter day is near a close;
The maw or stomach of a fowl.
The black'ning trains o' crows to their repose.
A. S. crouwe, Alem. craue, Dan. krase, Belg. kraye. These words Junius derives from Gr. κράων, clamor.
CRAW-CROOPS, s. pl. Crow-berries, or black-berried heath,S. B.; Empetrum nigrum, Linn.; Sw. kraak-ris, id. V. CROUP. See Sup.
CRAW-DULSE, s. Fringed fucus; S.; Fucus ciliatus, Linn.
In S. this is eaten like the Fucus palmatus.
Denominated perhaps, like the next word, from its supposed resemblance to the foot of a crow.
CRAW-TAES, s. pl. 1. Crowfoot. S. This name is given to different species of the Ranunculus, particularly, R. repens and acris. See Sup.
2. The wrinkles or puckering of the skin about the corners of the eyes in those of advanced life, or in declining health. S. Caltrops, an instrument with three spikes for wounding the feet of horses. See Sup.
To SIT LIKE CRAWNS IN THE MIST. To sit in the dark. S. CRAW-FOOT, s. The ranunculus. Synon. CRAW-tae. S.
CRAW'S-COURT, s. A court of judgment held by crows. S.
CRAW-SILVER, s. Mica. S.
To CRAW, CRAWE, v. n. and a. To crave. S.
CRAWDOUN, s. A coward; a dastard. See Sup. Becum thou cowart crawden, recraine.
And by consent cry cok, thy dide is dicht.
Doug. Virgil, 556, 29.
This has been viewed as the same with E. cravant, cren; by pronouncing which, he, who was vanquished, in a criminal trial by battle, was obliged to proclaim his submission.
If the appellant, or accuser, made this ignominious concession, he was said, amittere libaram legem, as becoming infamous; if the appeleee, or party accused, lie was accounted guilty and immediately hanged.
Skinner derives craven from the v. crenne; Sibb. from A.S. craf-tan, Isl. kraf-ta, postulare, and ande, anima, spiritus. But the term is undoubtedly from O. Fr. creant, terme de Jurisprudence feodale. C'est une promesse de rendre serfice, Dict. Trev. By the use of it, therefore, the vanquished person merely declared that he did homage to the victor as his superior. Hence O. Fr. creant-er, creant-er, L. B. creant-are, fide aut sacramenti interpositis promittere; et creant-un, cautio de re quapiam facienda; Du Cange.
Crawdoun may be a corr. of creant. But if not from a different origin, we may suppose it to have been formed from creant and donn-er, to give faith, or do homage. V. Recriand.
CRAWS, Woes my craws! Woe's my heart! S.
CRAZE, s. Craziness; dotage; foolish fondness. S.
CREAGH, s. An expedition to drive off cattle by force from the grounds of the lawful owner; a kind of foray. S.
To CREAM, v. a. To hawk goods; to carry them from place to place for sale. S. B. Belg. kraam-en, to expose to sale.
CREAM, CRAIN, CRAME, s. 1. A merchant's booth; a wooden shop, or a tent where goods are sold; a stall in a market or fair; S. See Sup.
Hence the Creames of Edinburgh, which are small shops or booths, projecting from the adjoining walls.
CREE

The excellent law of death-bed, securing men's inheritances from being alienate at that time, may happen to be
frustrate and evacuate,—if they make any merchandise privily
in a shop or crame, or come to the mercate-place, when there
is no public blacket."

Booths, (or as they are here called, craines) containing
hardware and haberdashery goods, are erected in great num-
bers at the fare [fair], and stored with such articles as suit
the generality." P.Lessuden, Roxb. Statist. Acc. x. 207.

Teut. kraem, cadurcum, taberna sive capsa rerum venal-
um; Kilian. Belg. kraem, a booth; Su. G. kramodb, Dan.
braem, pedem, a booth for merchandise.

2. A pack, or bundle of goods for sale.

"Ane pedder is called an marchand, or creamer, quha
bears ane pack or crame vpon his back; quha are called
beiraris of the puddill be the Scottes-men of the realme of
Polonia." Skene, Verb. Sign. V.

"Booths, (or as they are here called, kramaris), or as signifying "ane merchand
skreech, ratilare, to shine, to
bearing ane pack or
merchandise; such goods as
are usually sold by a pedler; Aberd.

"A severe reprehension or rebuke.

"The braes o' fame—
Allan, iii. 249.
Perhaps it is rendered too forcibly in Gl. "to be crazed,
to be fascinated."

The metaphor is probably borrowed from the vertigo some-
times occasioned by the juggling motion which one receives
when carried in a pannier. This idea seems to receive con-
firmation from the phrase when fully expressed; "The man's
in a creill, and the creill's wagging with him," S. B. But
although the allusion should be viewed as obscure, the cor-
temporary terms, in other Northern languages, are metaph.
used in a way fully as unaccountable. Su. G. korg signifies
a basket; and fast korgen denotes a repulse of any kind, es-
pecially when a man loses his sweetheart; Ire. Germ. kipe,
id. is used precisely in the same manner. Die kipe kriegen,
repulsam ferre. Both the Germ. words korb and kipe are
metaph. applied to vain and fruitless vows and prayers;
because, as Wachter conjectures, these may be compared to
empty baskets.

Sibb. mentions Ir. kril as signifying corbis, area. This,
however, by Lhuyd and O'Brien is written krilt; Gael. croil,
"a chest, coffar," Shaw; Ir. id. Su.G. kaur, kauril, a
vessel, from kor, id. Isl. kurla, signifies to cut twigs, virgis
amputare.

CREILEW, CREEL. V. CREEIL.
To CREEP IN, v. n. To shrink; to be contracted.
Creatun in, shrivelled, S. Isl. kropna, contrahi.
CREEP'N-BUR, s. Lycopodium clavatum.
CREEPY, CREEPS, s. 1. A low stool, such as is oc-
casionally used in a pulpit for elevating the speaker, S.
2. It sometimes denotes the stool of repentance, or that
on which it was customary for culprits to sit when
making public satisfaction in the church, S.

"It's a wise wife that kens her weird,
"What th'o' ye mount the creeply?"

"The stool of repentance." N.

3. A child's stool, or any small stool or footstool.

CREUSEE, CREEZE, s. Crisis; Ross's Helenore.
CREET, s. V. CRAINT.
CREIGHLING, s. Coughing.

CREIL, CREILL, CREEL, s. An ozier basket; a hamper;
applied as a nursery term to the belly; S. Scull, syn.

"Ane card, ane creill, and als ane cradil.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 159, st. 7.

"As for millaris, that settis crellis and nettis in dammis,
mlne landis, and watters, destroyand reid fische, and fry of
fishe, as said is, salbe a punct of ditty." Acts Ja. IV.

Panners are also called crellis.
Of lads and lowers ther ryses sic a noyse,
Quhyle wenches rin away with cards and quheils,
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 59. st. 23.
Put your hand i' the creill, and take out an adder or an eel.
Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 27.

One is said to be in a creel, or to have one's wits in a creel,
when labouring under some temporary confusion or stupe-
faction of mind, S.

My sensad was be in a creel,
Should I but dare a hope to speel,
Wi' Allan, or wi' Gilbertfield,
The braes o' fame.—Burns, iii. 249.

CREILLOW, CREELFULL, s. A basketful.

To CREIL, v. a. 1. To put into a basket, S.
2. Metaphorically, "He's no gude to creel eggs wi,'" He's
not easy or safe to deal with. See Sup.
CREELING, s. A foolish and indeclicious custom, on the day after marriage, still retained among the vulgar in some places. S.

It is described, Statist. Acc. ii. 80, 81.

To CREIS, v. n. To curl.

O now thou spere, that neur failyete in dede—
Now is the tyme that I maist myster the,—
That with my stalwart hands I may than
His laweke of his body to arrace,—
And in the dusty powder here and thare
Suddill and fule his crispe and yaliow hare,
That are made creis, and curlis now sa wele.

Doug. Virg., 410, 2.

Not from Fr. frizer, or Lat. crispare, as Rudd suggests, although uncertainly; but as allied to Germ. krus, Su.G. krus, Belg. kroes, crispus; Teut. kroes-en, Germ. kraus-en, crispare.

To CREISCH, v. a. 1. To grease, S. See Sup.

"Like the Orkney butter, neither good to eat, nor to creisch wol." S. Prov. "applied to a thing that is useful no way." Kelly, p. 237.

2. Used metaph. in reference to the use of money, S.

The Court o' Session weel wat I—
Can creis therawl-gawn wheels whan dry
Till Session's done.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 42.

3. To creish one's lufe, to give one money as a vail or gift; also as a bribe; S.

"We cou'd na get achiel to shaw us the gate, alpuist we
krywisk'd his lief
Grampus. S."

To CRIE, s. A very
CRINE, s. Synon. with a bicker o' brose.

CRIE, s. The name of the reel for winding yarn. S.

CRIEPIE, s. As much yarn as goes half round the reel. S.

CRIEY, s. Probably an old term for a louse. S.

CRIKET, s. A term applied to the grasshopper. S.

CRIKLET, s. The smallest of a litter; the weakest bird of the nest. Synon. Wallydrag, Wrig, Crott. S.

CRIED FAIR. A proclaimed fair or market.

CRIEKES, s. A. s. A small reptile; perhaps, a tick.

CRIKES, s. pl. Angles; corners.

CRIKES, s. The smallest of a litter; the weakest bird of the nest. Synon. Wallydrag, Wrig, Crott. S.

CRIED FAIR. A proclaimed fair or market.

CRIKES, s. A small reptile; perhaps, a tick.

CRIKES, s. pl. Angles; corners.

CRIE, s. A very

CRIMPING-PIN, S.

CRIMP, s. A person who is at the same time diminutive and loquacious. Border. See Sup.

Perhaps from Teut. kroes-en, kruis-en, to curl, to contract.

If the designation has originated from loquacity, the origin might be traced in Isl. kryste strido, also, stridor.

CREY, s. A species of the Polyopody Fern. S.

CREITCH, s. A circle or district. S.

CREPARIS, CREEPERS, s. pl. Grappnels of iron, for dragging things out of the water; S. creepers.

"He peirt in Lochlay, quhare he hapnit to be at ane fishing with his seruants for his solace. His body was found be creparis, and buryt in Colmekyll." Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 20. Furcinalis, Booth.

From the c. creep, because of their being dragged along the channel.

CREPINALL, s. Perhaps, knave. S.

CRESIE, s. A kind of cap worn by women. S.

CRESPIE, s. A small whale; perhaps, the Grampus. S. 270
CRINKIE-WINKIE, s. A pother; contention; umbrage; to denote the act of diminishing money by clipping it.  

Sum trichteur crnis the curmy, and kepis core stakaks.  

Virgil, 298, b. 54.  

Sibb. refers to Teut. kleymernen, diminuere. But here there is no affinity. This word indeed seems more nearly allied to the Celtic, than to any Gothic term. C. B.  

CRIPPLE-JUSTICE, s. A bony boy out of the globe, A. S. kryss, crision, crionach, with his horse feit strampes to the earth ane man gang-gid.  

Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 13.  

This is mentioned in the description of Cupid. In the Lat. version; Involvens nivea de Syndone lumine velo.  

Dunbar writes kris.  

CRIPPLE-JUSTICE, s. A contemptuous term applied to one that is lame, yet at the same time proud of his personal appearance.  

S.  

CRIPPLE-MEN, s. pl. Oat cakes toasted before the fire.  

CRISE, s. Crisis. V. Creese.  

CRISP, CRISPE, KRISP, s. 1. Fine linen or cobweb lawn. I haue forret how in a rode  

Of clene crispe, side to his kneis,  

A bony boy out of the globe,  

Guie to hir Grace the silver keen.  

Durst, Watson's Coll. ii. 13.  

Ane cleinly crisp hang owre his eys.  

Cherrie and Stae, st. 9.  

This is mentioned in the description of Cupid. In the Lat. version; Involvens nivea de Syndone lumine velo.  

Dunbar writes kris.  

— Cutches, cassin thame abone, of kriss cleir and thin.  

Maitland Poems. p. 45.  

Fr. crespe, cobweb lawn.  

To CRISP, v. n. To crackle, as the ground does under the feet when there is a slight frost.  

S.  

CRYSTE, s. Meaning not given. See Sup.  

CRISTIE, CRISTY, adj.  

"The ther lordis of Parliament haue ane mantill of reide, rychts oppinit befyr, and lynyt with silk, or furnit with crisyts grey grece or purray, togidder with an hude of the same clath, furnit as said is." Acts Ja. II. 1455, c. 92.  

Edit. 1566. Cristie, Skene.  

This seems to signify crisp, curled; Belg. kroes, Su. G. krus, id.  

CRIV, s. Corr. of E. Crib; the rack, or an ox's stall.  

CRO, CROV, s. The compensation or satisfaction made for the slaughter of any man, according to his rank.  

"Quhen ane ryand vpon horse, passes throw the towne, and with his horse feit strapmes to the earth ane man gang- and before him, swa that thereby he deceisses; he qhita ryand commits this fault, or suffers that samine to be done, sail pay Cro and Gaines (assymthment) as gif he had slane him with his awin hand." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 24. s. 1.  

"The Schreif or Minister of Regalitie, that ministeris not the law," viz. on those who have shed blood, "shall pay to the King xi. pundis, and the crov to the narrowst of the kin of the slaine man." Acts Ja. I. 1426, c. 104. Edit. 1506.  

"The Cro of ane Erle of Scotland is seven tyms twenty ky, or for ilk kow, three pieces of gold Ora; — of ane Earles sonne, or of ane Thane, is ane hundreth kye; — of the sonne of ane Thane, — thrie-score sax kye; — of ane husbandsman — saxtene kye." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 86.  

To this day the term is used in some factories, where the workmen are in some degree bound for each other. As from their poverty, money is often advanced before the work be finished; if any one of the workmen run off in arrears to his master, the rest are bound to finish the work, which is called making up his cro, S.  

Gael. cro signifying cows, and crov a shee-fold or cow­pen, Dr McPherson supposes that this word may thus have had its origin; as denoting that the manslayer was to make reparation in cattle taken out of his pen or fold; Crit. Diss. xiii. It might, however, originate from Ir. cró, death.  

Ware seems to have viewed this term as peculiar to the Albanian Scots, or the Celts of Scotland; Antiq. p. 71. Eric was the synon. word among the Irish; as Wergelt in A. S.  

To CROAGH, (gutt.) v. a. To strangle with a rope, Fifies. Teut. kroag-en, jugulare.  

CROCE, CROYS, s. One of the sails in a ship. Heis bie the croe, (he bad,) al mak thaim boun, and fessyn bonettis beneth the mame sale doun.  

Dong. Virgil, 156, 11.  

And now the wynd blavis wele to sale away, The manymeris glaid layis schippis vnder croys.  

Ibid. 114, 29.  

Sw. krissa-topp, the mizen-top, kriss-segel, the mizen-top­ sail. Kriss has the sense of croe, cross.  

To CROCE, v. a. To go across.  

CROCHE, CROCHERT. V. Haghurt.  

CROCHIT.  

The King crochit with crown, cumly and cleir, Tuke him up by the hand  

With ane fair sembland.  

Gewon and Gol. iv. 22.  

Mr. Pink. renders this covered; and it is evidently the meaning, as appears from st. 28.  

The King, cumly with kith, wes crochit with crowne.  

But I have met with no similar word, used in this sense.  

CROCK, s. A ewe that has given over bearing. S. CROCKATS, s. pl. To set up one's crockats; to shew ill-humour, or give an indiscret answer. S. CROCK EWE. An old ewe that has given over bearing. CROCKIE, s. A low stool for children. Syn. Creggy, S. CROCKONITION, s. A term applied to any thing bruised all to pieces, so as to be rendered quite useless, Buchan. Perhaps formed from Teut. kruyk, an earthen vessel.  

CROFTER, s. V. Crafter.  

CROFTING, s. The state of being successively cropped; the land which is successively cropped. S. CROFT-LAND, s. The land of superior quality, which, according to the old mode of farming, was still cropped, S. See Sup.  

"Lime and manure were unknown, except on a few acres of what is called croft-land, which was never out of crop." P. Tinwald, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. i. 181.  

CROGAN, s. A small bowl or earthen vessel. S. CROY, s. An enclosure for catching fish; a mound or quay, projecting into a river to break its force. S. CROY CLAYCHT. Cloth of Croy, a town in France. S. To CROICHELHE, Croighle. To have a short dry cough. S. To go across.  

CROICHELHE, (gutt.) s. A slight, or short dry cough. S. CROICHLIES, s. pl. A disease affecting cattle on the coast of Moray, and peculiar to that district. S. CROYD, s. Yellow clover. S. CROYDIE, adj. A croydie lea; a field containing much fogage for sheltering game. S. CROIL, CROYL, s. A crooked person; a dwarf. See S. Of this mismade moidewart mischief they muit. Of this mismade moidewart mischief they muit. Ora;  

Ora;
To CROYN, CRONE, CRUNE, CRUNE, s.
1. A hollow, continued moan, S.
    Like as twa boustu bulls by and by, —
    With front to front and home for horn attanis
    Rusceland togidder with cronyes and forefull granis.
    Amang the brachens, on the brae,
    Between her an’ the moon,
    The deil, or else an outer quyre,
    Gat up an’ gae a croon.

2. An incantation; as being uttered with a hollow murmuring sound.
    Here Mausy lives, a witch that for sma’ price
    Can cast her cantraips and gi’e me advice:
    She can o’ercast the night, and cloud the moon,
    And mak the deils obedient to her crune.

3. A simple piece of music; an unnatural chant.

To CROINTER, s.
The Grey Gurnard, a sea-fish.

To CROISHTARICH, s.
The fire-cross, or signal of war.

To CROK, s.
A dwarf, Ang. Drioch, synon.

To CROKNIE, v. a.
To brand with a mark of the cross.

To CROKONITION, CRONACH, CRONACHIE, CRONDE, s.
A nursery term for the little finger.

To CROKONITION, CRONACH, CRONACHIE, CRONDE, s.
A nursery term for the little finger.

To CROKONITION, CRONACH, CRONACHIE, CRONDE, s.
A nursery term for the little finger.

To CROKONITION, CRONACH, CRONACHIE, CRONDE, s.
A nursery term for the little finger.

To CROKONITION, CRONACH, CRONACHIE, CRONDE, s.
A nursery term for the little finger.

To CROKONITION, CRONACH, CRONACHIE, CRONDE, s.
A nursery term for the little finger.

To CROKONITION, CRONACH, CRONACHIE, CRONDE, s.
A nursery term for the little finger.
CROOKSTONE DOLLAR. A large silver coin struck in Scotland and Ireland, which was the same with the Welch erudd or eruth. For a long time past it has been confined to North Wales.——The Rev. Mr. Evans gives the following account of it. „Ex sex cordis felinis constat, nec eodem modo quo violium modulator, quamvis a figura haua multum, ablatum.“ Report Comm. Highland Soc. App. p. 298.


CRONY, s. A potato, Dumfr. It seems to be a cant term. Hence Crosty-hill, a potato-field.

CROO, s. A hovel; a sty. V. CRUFE.

CROOBACKS, s. p.l. Panniers borne by horses, for carrying peats, corn, &c. in mountainous districts. S.

To CROODLE, CROOLED, v. n. To coo; to purr as a cat; to hum a song; to sing with a low voice. S.

To CROOK, v. n. To halt in walking; to go lame; S. “We halt and crook ever since we fell.” Rutherford’s Lett. P. I., ep. 61.

“It is ill crooking before cripples;” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 45.—Sw. krok-za, id.

CROOK, s. A halt, S.

“If ye mind to walk without, heaven a crap or a crook, I fear ye must go your alone.” Rutherford’s Lett. P. II., ep. 2. V. CRICKS.

To CROOK, v. a. To bend. Hence, To CROOK A FINGER. To make the slightest exertion. S. To CROOK A HOUGH. To sit down; to be seated; to bend the knee-joint in order to motion. S. To CROOK THE ELBOW. To use freedom with the bottle.

To CROOK one’s Mou’. To close the lips in order to articulate; to disfigure the face, as when about to cry; to manifest anger or scorn by a distortion of the mouth. S.

CROOK(CRUKE,CRUCK, s. The iron chain with its hooks on which vessels for cooking are hung over the fire. S.

CROOK-STUDIE, s. A cross beam in a chimney from which the crook is suspended; which keeps the crook steady. S.

CROOKED MOUTH. A species of flounder. S.

CROOKIE, s. A low designation for a sixpence. S.

CROOKS, p.l. The windings of a river. S.

CROOKS AND BANDS. The hooks and staples used for hinges. The crooks are the iron-hooks in the door-post. S.

CROOKSADDLE, s. A saddle for supporting panniers, S. B.


“Horse-loads are for the most part carried in small creels, one on each side of the horse, and fixed by a rope to the crook-saddle.” P. Stomoway, Lewis, Statist. Ace. xix. 248.

“Cadgers are ay cracking of gunpowder.” Ferguson’s Croydie, st. 2.

“A weary croot; Q. Mary of S. V. Mary Ryall.

CROYN. S.

S.


3. Metaph. to groan; to complain.

“There are a groaning generation, turtles crowding with sighes and groans which their tongues cannot expresse.” Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 299.

V. Croud, which is evidently the same word. C. B. Grid.
CROUDS, s. An instrument of music formerly used in S. V. CROONDE. See Sup.

CROUDS, s. "Crows and ream," curds and cream. S.

CROVE, s. A cottage. V. CRIFFE.

To CROUP, CROPE, CROUP, CRUPE, CROWP. v. n. 1. To croak, used concerning frogs. 
2. To make a croaking, murmuring, or rumbling noise, S. pronounced croot.

On the West they call it the crowping, S. A done with ane mischance I." S. Prov. Fer." Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.}

A done, i.e. Have done.

Arms. The hoarse sound made by cranes.

—Trumpetts blast rayst within the town
Se manere brute, as thocht men hard the soun
Of crannis crouping being in the are.

CROUP, s. A fatal disease affecting the throat of a child, in consequence of which it breathes with a kind of croaking noise, S.: Cynanche trachealis.

"It is known by various names in different parts of Britain. On the East coast of Scotland it is called the croup. On the West they call it the chock or stuffing. In some parts of England, where I have observed it, the good women call it the rising of the lights." Buchan's Domestic Med. p. 615. It is also called the closing. P. Loudon, Ayr. Statist. Acc. ii. 107.

But whatever name may be given in some particular places, that of croup is generally known through S. It seems to originate from the noise made in breathing. V. the v.

CROUP, s. "A berry; Crouch-coops, crow-berries; A. S. crop, uva," Gl. Sibb. V. CRAW-CROOPS.

CROUPIE, s. A raven; a Corbie. S.

CROUPIE-CRAW, s. A raven. The same with Croupie. S.

CROUS, CROUSE, adj. Brisk; lively; bold; apparently brave; S. See Sup.

A spek wi wourdi wonder crouse,
"A done with ane mischance!"
A done, i.e. Have done.
Poblis to the Play, st. 10.

He's sae crouse that he wou'd try
To be braveAjax' maik

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

"A cock is crouse on his ain midding" S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 2.

Mr. Pink. views this as a contr. of courageous; Select Scot. Ball. ii. Gl.

Sibb. derives it from Fr. courroucé, angry, fuming, chafed. But the sense does not correspond. Belg. Stock, Germ. krous, Su.G. krus, knusig, all signify crisp, curled, frizzled. This may be the origin, as our term conveys the idea of a person assuming a great deal of self-importance. The primary allusion, indeed, seems to be to a cock, who is said to be CROUSE, when he bristles up his feathers, so as to make them appear as if curled. Dan. kruus-a, adorno, cincinnum paro; G. Andr. p. 155.

CROUSENESS, s. Appearance of self-importance, or of courage, S.

Ajax for a' his crouseness now,
God na get out his sword.


CROUSE, CROUSELY, adv. With confidence; often as also implying some degree of petulance; as, He cracks very crouse, or, o'er crouse; S. See Sup.

—How crousely does he stand!

His taes turn'd out, on his left haunch his hand. —Ramsay's Poems, i. 354.

CROUSE, s. Perhaps, crockery. See Sup.

To CROUT, v. n. 1. To croak, used concerning frogs. Sup. 2. To make a croaking, murmuring, or rumbling noise, S. pronounced croot.

And O, as he rattled and roard,
And绿化, and mutter'd, and crousted,
And Bessie to tak awa shor'd.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 298.

Exp! "made a noise like the roaring of cattle when they threaten each other;" Gl. But it never, as far as I know, denotes a roaring noise. If applied to cattle it might be synonym. with cropy, crune.

The belly is said to croot, when there is a noise in the intestines in consequence of flatulence. Sup.

The Germans have at least a synonym. phrase; Der bauch gurret, the belly rumbles.

3. To coo, as a dove; also, to emit that sound which is made by an infant in its throat, when well pleased, S. "The dou croustf byr sad sang that soundit liyk sorrou." Compl. S. p. 60. V. CROUP.

CROW-BERRY, s. Bilberry; whortleberry.

CROWDIE, s. 1. Meal and water in a cold state, stirred together, so as to form a thick gruel, S.

There will be drammock, and crowdie.

Ritson's S. Poems, i. 211.

With crowdie mowdy they fed me.—Ibid. p. 182.

2. It is frequently used as a designation for food of the porridge kind in general.

Grind the groodden, grind it:
Well'll a' get crowdie when it's done,
And bannocks steve to bind it.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 335.

"Keep your breath to cool your crowdie;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 47.

3. Curds with the whey pressed out mixed with an equal proportion of butter.

S. This word is very ancient, and claims affinity with a variety of similar terms in other languages. Su.G. grot, Isl. gratur, pulse made of meal and water, edulii genus ex aqua et farina concutum. A. S. grot, grst, Belg. grutte, Germ. gruss, meal; E. groat, coarse meal; S. groats, oats that have the husk taken off, and are partially ground. Shell. grutte, id. Fr. gruotte, grotte, meal. Hence,

CROWDIE-TIME, s. Time of taking breakfast; crowdie being here used, as above, rather in a ludicrous sense for porridge, S.

Then I gaed hame at crowdie-time,
An' soon I made me ready.

To CROWDIE, v. a. To crawl as a crab.

S. To CROWDIE, CROWDLE THEGHTH, v. n. To draw one's self together; to draw close to each other.

S. CROWL, s. A heap; a collection.

S. CROWL, s. Perhaps, a puny, feeble child. Syn. Croot. S. To CROWL, v. n. To crawl, S.

Ha! where ye gaun, ye crowdie ferlie!
Your impudence protects you sairly.

To a Louse, Burns, iii. 228.

Belg. kreed-en, id.

CROWNELL, s. A small crown; a coronet.
CRU

Her croumell picht with mony precious stane
Infrill all of birnand dawis scheane.

Doug. Virgil, 207, 16.

L. B. corona, parva corona; Du Cange.

CROWNER, CROWNARE, CROWNAL, s. 1. An officer to whom it belonged to attach all persons, against whom there was any accusation in matters pertaining to the crown. There seems to have been one for each county, and in many instances for each district. The office was materially the same with that of Coroner in E.

"All attachments perteines to the Crownare, quhere the accuser makes mention, in his accusation, of the breaking of the King's peace. Otherwais, gif he makes na mention thereof, the attachment perteines to the shirlei." Lawes Male. II. c. 16.

Til Elandonan his Crounare past,
For til arest mysoardis thaire.

Wytetoun, vii. 24. 120.

2. He who had the charge of the troops raised in one county.

When all were ordained to send out the fourth man, we (in the sheriffdom of Ayre) sent out 1200 foot and horsemen, under Lord Loudoun's conduct as crowners. — Benewr had chosen Montgomery their crowners." Baillie's Lett. i. 164.

"Our crowners lay in canvas lodges, high and wide; their captains about them in lesser ones; the soldiers about all in huts of timber, covered with divot or straw. Our crowners for the most part were noblemen." Ibid. i. 175.

Here it is used, although improperly, in the same sense with colonel, Hisp. Belg. cornel, S. pron. coronet.

Crownar seems to have the same signification.

Son for loun Willoch to be your crowan strang,
Quhais heid and schoulders ar of beuk aneuch,
That was in Scotland yvreinyn you amang,
Quhen as he drave, and Knox held stiew the pleuch.

Nicol Burns, Chron. S. P. iii. 3.

CROWNARSHIP, s. The office of a crownar.

The first certain proof of the existence of this office occurs in the reign of David II.

"Carta to Allan Erskine, of the office of the Crownarship of Fyfe and Fothryf." Robertson's Index, p. 50, 4.


Although in most instances, as would seem, the coronership included a county, it was occasionally confined within very narrow limits.

"Carta to Gilbert Carrick, ane liferent of the office of Crownership betwixt the waters of Air and Doune." Ibid. p. 41, No. 42.

This is evidently an error for Done, or Doone, the Doon celebrated by Burns.

Crownarie, Crownry, s. The office of a crownar. S.

CROWNER, s. The name of a fish. V. CROONER.

CROW-PURSE, s. The ovarium of a skate. S.

To CROCK, v. a. To make lame. V. CRUKE, v. S.

To CRUDELE, CRUDELL, v. a. To curdle; to congeal; to cause to coagulate.

CRUDELITE, CRUDELITIE, s. Cruelly.

CRUDS, s. pl. Curds, S.; crudes, Buchan.

He—roos'd my crudis, and said, to eek my praise,
He ne'er had feasted better a' his days.

Shirreffs' Poems, p. 142.

CRUDE BUTTER, "a kind of cheese, only made by the Scots, whose curds being generally of a poorer quality than the English, they mix with butter to enrich it."


CRUE, s. A sheep pen or smaller fold.

CRUE-HERRING, s. Apparently The Shad or Mother of Herrings, Clupea Allosa, Linn. V. Penn. p. 296.


Are they thus named, because so large that they are sometimes detained in crowes?"

CRUELL, adj. 1. Keen in battle.

Perseus war trew, and ay of full gret wail,
Sobyr in pess, and cruell in bataill.

Wallace, iii. 306. MS.

2. Resolute; undaunted.

Off manthai thai in harts cruell was;
That thocht to win, or neuir thine to pass.

Ibid. vi. 566. MS.

3. Terrible.

The awful ost, with Eduard of Inland,
To Beggar come, with sexte thousand men,
In wer wedis that cruell war to ken.

Ibid. vi. 341. MS.


CRUEL RIBBAND. V. CADDIS.

CRUELS, s. The king's evil; scrofula, S.; Fr. ceroulles, id. See Sup.

"Not long after, his right hand and right knee broke out in a running sore, called the cruels. — Not many days after he died in great terror, and used to cry out, This is the hand I lift up to take the Test, and this is the knee I bowed." Wodrow, ii. 445.

CRUER, s. A kind of ship. V. CRAYAR.

CRUFE, CRUIFE, CRUFE, s. A hovel, a mean hut, S.; cru, S. B.

The pure husband hes nocht
Bot cote and cruft, upon a clout of land.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 120, st. 17.

— I that very day
Fare Roger's father took my little crowe.

Bannay's Poems, ii. 180.

2. A sty. See Sup.

"Crefera, or hara pereoroum, ane crufe, or ane swine's cruft; — quhilk in sum auld buikes is called ane styke." Skene. Verb. Sign.

Isl. kroo, Su.G. krog, Teut. kroegh, all signify a tavern or alehouse. But it seems more nearly allied to Isl. krof, krof, structura vilis,—qualis navigorum stationcula; G. andr. Perhaps we may view as cognate terms, A. S. cruft, Teut. krofte, krofte, a vault or hollow place under ground, a cave; Corn. krow signifies a hut, a sty; Ir. cro, id.

CRUGGLES, s. pl. A disease of young kine.

CRUIK STUDIE. An anvil with the projecting horn. S.

CRUISKEN of whisky, a certain measure of this liquor. O. Fr. Cruquisquin; coupe, gobelet. Sup.

Dan. kruus, a cup, a goblet to drink out of, a mug. This word, however, has probably been imported from the Highlands; as Ir. crostain signifies a small pot or pitcher.

CRUKE, s. A circle. At the monys cruke, at full moon.
It semys ane man war mangeth, tharon list luie, Like dremes or doctage in the monys cruke.
Dong. Virgil, Proli. 158. 29.

"He uses the word cruke, or crook, for circle, when
the moon's orb is round and full. Thus we say, S. He has a
thing in the crook of his neiss, when his hand goes round and
encompasses it, that it is scarce seen." Rudd.
The term would seem more properly to apply to the moon
when in the form of a crescent; from Teut. krauk, carvare.

Among the articles necessary to the purposes of incanta-
tion, mention is made of the
— Tali and mayn of a Baxter aver,
Had careit lame heather to the yne,
Cuttit off in the cruik of the moone.
The wauing of this luminary seems to correspond best to
magical operations.

CRUKIS, Crooks, s. pl. 1. The windings of a river. 2.
The piece of ground closed in on one side by these
windings. Sup.
The Persay said, Forsuth he is nocht ded;
The cruks off Forth he knavis wondyr wye;
He is on lyff, that sail our natioune feill;
Quhen he is strest, than can he swym at will,
Gret streth he has, bath wyt and grace tharestill.
Wallace, v. 513. MS.
The noble Neidpath Peebles overlooks,
With its fair bridge and Tweed's meandering crooks;
Upon a rock it proud and stately stands,
Whan he lies down,
And hap his crown.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 358.

1. The windings of a river. 2. A blow on the head with a cudgel; a smart
stroke; S.

To CRULGE, v. a. To contract; to draw one's self to-
together; to stoop; to cower.

Aaid Cock, Tea Table Miscell.
They tell me ye was in the other day,
And sauld your cruimok, and her bassand quay.
Ramsey's Poems, ii. 87.

Isl. kronme, Su.G. Dan. krum, A.S. cromb, Belg. krom,
Franc. Germ. krum, C.B. krumm, achrwm, Gaeil. crum,
crooked. Isl. krumma is equivalent to S. gopen and gay
penfou.

CRUMMET, adj. Having crooked horns.
CRUMMIE-STAFF, s. A staff with a crooked head.
CRUMMILT, adj. Crooked; the same with Cruim, s.
CRUMMOCK, CRUMMIE-STICK, s. A staff with a crooked
head, for leaning on, S.

But wither'd heldams, auld and droll,—

Lowping and flingin on a croummock,
I wonder didnn turn thy stomach—
Burns, iii. 333.

CRUMMOCK, s. Skirtet, a plant, S. Sium sisarum, Linn.

"Cabbage, turnip, carrot, parsnip, skirtet, or croummocks,
&c. grow to as a big greatness here as anywhere." Wallace's
Orkney, p. 35. It is also mentioned by Brand, p. 54.

Gael. crumag, a skirtet, Shaw; perhaps denominated from
its being somewhat crooked in form.

To CRUMP, v. a. To make a crashing noise in eating
any thing that is hard and brittle, S.

Tib's teeth the sugar plums did crump.
Morton's Poems, p. 19.

CRUMP, CRUMPIE, adj. Crisp; brittle; applied to bread
that is baked dry, E. crimp.

Farls bak'd wi' butter
Fu' crump that day.
Burns, iii. 31.

"Item, that al
the sey fillis and ebbis, the quhilk destroyis the fry of all
fishesis, be destroyit and put away for euer mair." Acts Ja.

An' mony a fallow got his licks,
Wi' hearty crunt.
Burns, iii. 255.

CRUPAND, V. CROUF, v.

CRUPPEN, CRUPFIN, part. pa. Crept.
CRUPPEN THEGITHER. Contracted; shrunk with cold;
bowed by age.

CRUSHIE, s. A familiar name for a shepherd's dog. S.
CRUSIE, CRUSY, s. A small iron lamp; a crucible.

To CRUSIL, v. a. To contract the body in sitting.

CRUTE, s. A decrepit person.
CRUTLACHIN, part pr. Conversing in a silly tattling
way, S. B.; perhaps a dimin. from the v. Creut, q. v.

CRUVE, CRUVE, s. A box or enclosure, made with
spars, like a hen-crib, generally placed in a dam or
dike that runs across a river, for the purpose of confi-
ning the fish that enter into it, S.

"Item, that al crusis & yairis set in fresche waters, quhair
the sey fillis and ebbis, the quhilk destroys the fry of all
fisheis, be destroyst and put away for euer mair." Acts Ja.
1. 1424. c. 13. Edit. 1561.

Su.G. Krudda, praesepa. For there is no good reason to
doubt that it is originally the same word with E.crib.
C U D

CUBE, CUBIE. Perhaps, abbr. of Cuthbert. Syn. Cuddie. S.
CUBICULARE, s. A grooms of the bedchamber. S.
CUCHIL, CUTHIL, s. A forest; a grove; special place of residence. Rudd.

Ane thik all wood, and skuggly fyris stout
Belapart al the said cuhil about.


There grew ane fir wood, the quhike into daynté
Full mony yeris held I, as is know;
This was my cuhil and my hallout schw.—Ibid. 277, 4.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. couche, lecteur, sedes. But cuhil seems to be the reading in both MSS.; allied to C. coedwul, belonging to a forest, coedwul, a place planted with trees; koed, koeduyg, Corn. koud, Arm. koot, a wood.

CUCKING, s. Syn. The s. A cu CHUM.

CUD, s. A strong staff, S.

CUCOLD'S CUT, s. A cudbear. s.

CUDDIE, CUDDY-ASS, s. A cud-em, a beast.

To CUD, v. a. To cudgel, S.

Cuddy-rung, s. A cudgel.

That cuddy rung the Dumfries full
May him resctame agane this Yul.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 108.

CUD, CUDIE, s. A small tub, with an upright handle. S.

CUDBEAR, s. The Lichen tartareus, Dark purple Dyer's Lichen; used as a dye-stuff, S. See Sup.

"This is a manufacture for making a dye-stuff, now becoming an useful article, and employed chiefly in the woollen and silk manufactures of Britain, and is made from an excrescence that grows upon rocks and stones, a species of the Lichen or rock-moss, which, with certain chemical preparations, makes a dye-stuff called cudbear. It was known and used as a dye-stuff in the Highlands of Scotland by the name of coke or crottel, some hundred years ago." Baron P. Glasgow, Statist. Acc. xii. 113.

CUDDIE, CUDDY-ASS, s. An ass. This term is of pretty general use. See Sup. Prov. "Haul the cuddie reeking." Make constant exertion.

CUDDE, CUTH, s. The cole-fish. It is also written Cudde, Cudde, s. A gutter in a street.

Cudding, s. The name for char, Ayrs.

"In both loch and river [Doon] there are salmon, red and white trouts, and coddings, or char." P. Straiton, Ayrs. Statist. Acc. iii. 586.

To CUDDLE, CUDLE, v. n. To embrace, generally with the prep. in affixed, S.

I wat na how it came to pass,
She cuddled in wi' Jonnie,
And tumbling wi' him on the grass,
Dang a' her cockernony
A jee that day.—Ramsay's Poems, I. 273.

It is often applied to a child nestling in its nurse's bosom; Cumb. cuddle, id.

Cuddle is used by Prior, but merely as signifying to lie close, to squat. She cuddles low behind the brake.

Johnson views it as "a low word—without etymology." But it may be from Teut. kued-en, coire, convenire; or C. B. cudde, cubicum, from cudde, abscendere, colere.

To CUDDELE, v. a. To embrace; to fondle. S.

CUDDIE, s. A whispering, or secret muttering among a number of people, S. B. See Sup.

Perhaps allied to Belg. koud-en, to talk, to discourse; or a dimin. from Isl. koud-a, id.

CUDDOCH, s. A young cow, or heifer; one of a year old.

CUDDUM, s. A custom.

To CUDDUM, CUDDEM, v. a. 1. "To cuddem a beast," to make it tame and tractable. Cuddumin siller, is money given to a shepherd, that he may be attentive to a beast newly joined to the herd or drove, S. B.

2. To bring into domestic habits; applied to persons; S. Well, aunt, ye please me now, well mat ye thrive!

Gin ye her cuddam, I'll be right by your.

Ross's Helenore, p. 40.

— Alas! she'll be my dead,
Unless ye caddum and advise the lass,
Whis ha's to me a heart as hard as brass.

Morton's Poems, p. 121.

Teut. kudle signifies a flock, and knud-en, to go or flock together. But it seems to be rather from Fr. accoutum-e, to accustom.

CUDDUM, adj. Tame, usually applied to a beast, S. B. Fr. accoutumé. V. the v.

CUDE, CUDIE, s. (pron. as Gr. u.) A small tub, Ang. V. Coodie.

CUDE, CODE, s. A chrisom, or face-cloth for a child. Probably Cude-cloth, i. e. God's cloth, or the holy piece of linen, used in the dedication of the child to God. Cowel. Perhaps rather from C. B. cudd-uo, to cover, to conceal.

Abp. Hamilton describes this as if it were a covering for the body.

"Last of all the barne that is baptizit, is cled with ane cude, quhilk betakins that he is clene weschin fra all his sinnys, that he is brocht to the libertie of the Haly Spriet, that he suld lyue ane innocent lyfe, and may have been originally the same word, the s being thrown suppressed; and may be allied to Isl. koid-a, to fear evil; quide, fear; guidin, timid, fearful; meticulosus, G. Andr. It may have originally denoted that temporary derangement which is produced by excess of fear. Teut. kide, however, signifies stultus, insanus, vacillans cerebro; also as a s., a disease of the brain; Kilian. But as it is used precisely in the same sense with Skew'd, q. v., it may have been originally the same word, the s being thrown away; this letter being very ambulatory, in the beginning of words, in different Goth. dialects.

CUDEIGH, CUDDIE, s. 1. A gift; a bribe; a premium for the use of money, Loth.; a gift conferred clandestinely; S. Something given in addition to wages. Syn.
CUI

with Bounteth. Sup. Sibb. derives it from Gael. cuid, a share or part. Cuidagh-am signifies to help, to assist; Shaw.

But sickerly I took good tent.
That double pawns,
With a cuideigh, and ten per cent,
Lay in my hands.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 308.

CUDGER, CUDGIE, s. The blow which one school-boy gives to another when he dares him to fight. V. Coucher's Blow.

CUDYUCH, s. An ass; a sorry animal.

CUDREME, s. A stone weight. V. Chudreme.

CUDUM, CUDDOM, s. Substance or largest share.

CUDWEED, s. A cudwre.

CUI, s. A servant, and that signifies a slave.

CUICE, s. A cant term for one who intoxicates others.

CUIF, s. A simpleton. V. Coof.

CUFF, s. A share or part. Gives to another when he dares him to fight. V. Coucher's Blow.

CUIJACHER'S BLOW.

CUIK, s. A servant, and that signifies a slave.

CUIRE, s. Stable; mews.

CUIRE, s. Substance or largest share.

CUIRE, a term allied to Custreum, q. v.

And we mell, thou shalt yel, little custreum cuist.

Pepwort, Watson's Coll. i. 2.

CUIST, pret. of the verb to Cast.

CUL

CUITCHOURIS, s. pl. "Gamesters, gamblers; also smugglers, those who lie in wait to carry on some secret trade. Fr. coucheur; or perhaps from Teut. ciute, talus, a cubical cone used as a die." Gl. Sibb. V. Coucher.

To CUITLE, v. a. To wheedle. V. CUTLE.

S. To CUTTLE, v. a. To tickle, used licendiously.

S. CUITTLE, s. A measure of aquavitae or beer.

S. CUK-STULE, s. The Cucking-stool. V. Cock-stule.

CULDEES, CULDEV. A sort of monkish preachers, who formerly resided in Scotland and Ireland, were greatly celebrated for their piety, and chose some of their own society as their overseers. The latter were designed by early writers, without distinction of place or rank, Scotiaeum episcopi.

"These Culdees, and overseers of others, had no other emulation but of well doing, — nor striving, but to advance true piety and godly learning." D. Buchanan's Pref. to Knox's Hist. C. i. 6.

In this tyme the Scottis began to be rycht profound in theologie and holy writ, be doctryne of certane monkis, quhilkis wer callit in thay dayis Cudley, that is to say, the honoraris of God. For than al priests that honorit God war callit culdei. Thir priests be general vocis chest ane bischop to have auctorite and jurisdiction abow thaym.

Bellend. Chron. B. vi. c. 5.

According to Boece and Buchanan, they were called Cudel, q. cultores Dei, or worshippers of God, from Lat. coele and Deus. Spotswood thinks that they were named from the cells in which they lived; Hist. p. 4.

Others have embraced still more far-fetched etymons. Nicolson says that Culdee signifies a black monk, as being meant to denote the colour of the cowl, fr. culsa; Pref. to Irish Hist. Library. Some have supposed that this word was borrowed from the Greeks, in the same way as the names bishop, presbyter, deacon, and monk, have come to us from them; for their monks confined to cells are called Killessor. V. Goodall, Introd. ad Scotichron. p. 68.

The origin assigned by Obrien is certainly preferable to any of these. In Ir. it is Ceile-De, from ceile, a servant, and De, God. Goodall adopts this etymon.; observing that, in more ancient MSS., the word is not written Culdei, but Keledei, and that the more learned in our ancient language affirm, that the word is compounded of keile, a servant, and Dio, God.

Dr. Smith gives the same etymon. "The word Keledi is, in fact, merely the Latinized Gaelic phrase Cille De, which signifies Kamali Dei, or "Servants of God." Life St. Columba, p. 162.

Toland, however, contends that Keledet is "from the original Irish or Scottish word Ceile-de, signifying separated or espoused to God." Nazarenus, Acc. of an Ir. MS. p. 51.

"It has also been said, that Gael. cuil and eal, signifying a sequestered corner, cave, &c., those who retired to such a place were called Culdeach, plur. Culdeich; which they spoke or wrote Latin, turned into Culdenes and Culidi, altering only the termination." P. Blair-Atholl, Statist. Acc. ii. 461, 462.

"Culdee is a Gaelic word, signifying a monk or hermit, or any sequestered person. Culdeach is common to this day, and given to persons not fond of society. The word is derived from Cul, a retired corner." P. Kilfinichen, Argyles. Statist. Acc. xiv. 900. N.

CUL-AN'-SUP. A term denoting a state of poverty. S. CULE-THE-LUME, s. An indolent person, who suffers the instrument he works with to cool.

S. CULES, s. pl. Buttocks.

S. To CULYE, CULYIE, (erroneously printed Culze,) v. a. 1. To caox; to cajole; to flatter; to entice; S. To
clyse in with; one; to attempt to gain one's affection by wheedling; to curry favour; S.

Now him withhaldis the Phenitiane Dido,
And clyses him with selcit wordsis sle.

Doug. Virgil, 34, 22.

2. To soothe.

—Sche hisi lang round nek bane bowand rait
To gif them souch, can thaym clyse bayth,
Semand schi suld thare bodisys by and by
Lik with hir toun, and clenge ful tenderly.

Ibid. 266, 3. Mulcebat, Virg.

It is also used to denote the ceremonies reckoned necessary to give peace to the mames of the dead.
The purpore florius I sail skattir and pull,
That I may straw with sic rewaris at leist
My nevesses saule to clyse and to feist.—Ibid. 197, 54.

3. To cherish; to fondle.

This sayand, scho the bing ascendis on aye,
And gan hame ful dide hir sister germane,
Culyeand in hir bosom, and murnand ay.
Fovebat, Virg.

Ibid. 124, 19.

4. To gain; to draw forth.

“ Our narrow counting clyseis no kindnes.”—S. Prov.

“When people deal in rigour with us, we think ourselves but little obliged to them.” Kelly, p. 273.

5. To train to the chase.

The cur or rackis he haldis at smale auale,
And clyses spayneyartsis, to chase partrik or quale.

Doug. Virgil, 272, 1.

Rudd. views this as “ probably from Fr. cueilir, to gather, pick or choose out.” Sibb. renders it, “ to cull, to impose upon, to gull.” But this throws no light either on the signification or origin.

Did we derive it from Fr., the most natural origin would be coller, to embrace, la faire tenir a une autre, avec de la colle, Dict. Trev.; whence E. coll, v. to clip and coll; from Lat. collum, the neck. Collies is rendered, flatteries affec­tedes, ou tromperies affectées; &c. Rom. de la Rose. But it is probably allied to Su.G. kela, blanderi, which Ihre traces to Gr. κόλλω, blander; kela-to, to cocker; to fondle; kela medes, to make much of one, Wideg. Ihre, vo. Kelsa, sermo­cinerium mentions Sc. cullze as a cognate word. But, from the absurd orthography, he has most probably been misled as to the sound. Gr. καλλυς is a flattering; Gael. collag-am, to flat­ter. Shaw.

Culyeon, s. A poletoon, E. cullion.

But Wallace quickly brought the culyeon back,
And there gave him the whisle of his plack.

Cullionry, s. The conduct of a poltroon; from E. cullion.

“Argyle’s enemies had of a long timer haid him, among many slanders, with that of cowardice and cullionry.” Bail­lie’s Lett. ii. 284.

Cullage, s. “ Habit; figure or shape of body.” Rudd.

Men mycht se hym aye
With birsye body portyrir and visage,
At rouch of hars, semyng of cullage
In mannsys forme, from the colat to his croun,
But from his bally, and thens fordwart downe,
The remenant straucht like anee fyschis tale.

Doug. Virgil, 392, 5.

Lye renders this “ apparel, habit,” deriving it from Ir. culaigh, id. But he seems to have been misled as to the sense, by the resemblance of the word which he adopts as the ety­mon. For the term apparently refers to the characteristic marks of a breed. He gives the described, not only displayed the human form, from his sides upwards, as distinguished from a fish; but that of a man, as opposed to the figure of a female. The word seems formed from Fr. couille; whence couillage, “ a tribute paid in times past by Priests for licences to keep wenches;” Cogtr. L. B. culag-ium, tributum a subli­tis matrimonio jungendis, Domino exsolvendum; Du Cange.

Culleshan, s. An uproar; a row.

Cullieuction, s. A noisy squabble.

Cullock, Cullock, s. A species of shell fish, Shetl.

“The shell-fish are spouts, muscles, cockles, cullocks, smurllins, partans, crabs, limpets, and black wilks.” P. Unst, Statist. Acc. v. 99.

“The Cullock is the Tellina rhomboideos: and the same name seems to be sometimes applied also to the Venus Ery­cina, and Mastra solida.” Neill’s Tour, p. 98.

Cullonaris, Colenaris, s. pl. The inhabitants of Cologne.

Culls, s. pl. The testicles of the ram.

Culmes, Culmez, s. A rural club.

To mak debate, he held in til his hand
Ane rural club or culmes in stede of brand.

Doug. Virgil, 388, 53.

Perhaps allied to Ir. caistle, a club; Fr. galimasse, id.

Culpis, Culpfis, s. pl. Cups.

Culpit, part. pa.

Thocht ye be culpit al togidir,
With slik and sowlis of siluer fyne;
Ane dog may cum out of Balquidder,
And gar yow leid ane lawer tryne.

Lyndsay’s Works, 1592, p. 305.

It certainly should be read cypil; edit. 1670, coupled.

Sowlis, (edit. 1670, soowes) swivel. Isl. súefla, volutare.

Culreach, Colrach, Colerath, Collereth, s. A surety given to a court, in the case of a person being repledged from it.

If he is repledged to his Lords court, he sail leaue be­hind him (in the court, fra the quhilk he is repledged) one pledge called Culreach, quha sail be bound and oblied, that justice sail be done against the defender in his Lords court, to the quhilk the defender is repledged.” Quon. Attach. c. 8. s. 4.

It is erroneously printed Culreach in Du Cange. Sibb. says that this is a cor. of A. S. gylde wold, arba. But the A. S. word is gylde-wold. Erskine gives more a rational etymon, “ from the Gaelic cul, which signifies back, and rach, cautioner.” Institute, B. i. Tit. iv. s. 8. He seems to have understood the term cul, as signifying that the criminal was repledged, or called back from the court before which he was carried on the ground of a proper pledge.

The term, however, which signifies a surety is urradh, Gael. cul, another word of the same form, denotes custody, and reachd, a law.

Curling, s. A curverin, a species of ordinance.

Culroun, Culroin, s. “A rascal; a silly fellow; a fool;” Rudd. He makes it equivalent to E. cully or cullion.

The cageare calls furth his capyl wyth crakkis wele cant,
Calland the colyeare ane knaif and
The cageare callis furth his capyl wyth crakkis wele cant,

Doug. Virgil, 238a, s. 51.

For hichtines the culroin dois miskan
His awin maister, as well as uthir men.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 142.

It is sometimes used as an adj.

“ He said, quhare is yon culroin knaif?”

It has been derived from Ital. coglione, a fool; from “ Fr. couille, a lubberly coward, and the common termination rou.”

It more probably it is from Belg. hul, testiculus, colens (evidently from the same origin) and rump-en, castrare, emas­cutare, whence rump, a gelding. Thus, to call one a culroin, was to offer him the greatest insult imaginable. It does not so properly signify a rascal, as a mean silly fellow.
CUMBERLACH, s. A cutler.
CULTIE, s. A nimble-footed little beast.
To CUM to, v. n. 1. To recover, S.
   "Thocht I be not in perfyte helthe, yet I find myself in
   very gyde in cuming to." — Knox’s Hist. p. 275.
This is a Gothic idiom. Su.G. homna sig, homna sig fore,
qui ex gravire morbo ad sanitatem redeunt, Ihere.
2. To make advancement in the knowledge of any science,
   art, or piece of work, S.
3. To regain one’s usual serenity.
4. To come near in
   throw, v. n.
   To CUM, a.
To CUM, v. a.
   To bring; to fetch ; applied to a stroke,
   with different prepositions added.
To CUM at.
   To strike at; to hit with satire.
To CUM about.
   To strike athwart or across.
To CUM, or COME o’er, or over.
   To befal, used in a
   bad sense ; to get the better of one ; to circumvent;
   to take in by craft.
To CUM over, or out over.
   As, "I cam a straik out over
   his shouthers." S.
To CUM o’er wi’.
   To strike a person or thing with ; as,
   "He cam o’er his pow wi’ a rung." S.
To CUM up’ or upon, v. a.
   "He cam a yark upo’ me;"
he gave me a severe blow.
To CUM about again, v. n.
   To recover from sickness.
To CUM on.
   To rain. "It’s cummin on;" it begins to
   rain. Hence, Oncum, oncome; a fall of rain.
To CUM out, v. n.
   To dilate ; to widen.
To CUM throw, v. n.
   To recover from disease.
CUM-OUT-AWA, s.
   A swindler.
CUM, COME, s.
   A bend; a curve, or crook.
CUMBER, adj.
   Benumbed.
CUMBLUFF, adj.
CUMERB, s.
   v. CUMERLACH.
CUMERLACH, CUMBERLACH, s.
   Apparently a desig-
   nation of an inferior class of religious in the Culdee
   monasteries. For a full explanation of this word, see
   Supplement, pp. 279, 280.
   This term occurs in some old charters ; particularly in one
   granted by David I., and in another by William the Lyon.
   De Fugitivis qui vocantur Cumberlach. David Rex Scot-
   torum, &c. Precipio quatenus cito Cumerlachii reddantur ec-
   clese. Sancte Trinitatis de Dunfermlin, et omnes seris sui
   quos pater meus et mater mea et fratres mei ei dederunt, et
   Cumberlachi sui a tempore Edgaris Regis usque nun necum tota
   pecunia sua ubique inveniatur, et probheo ne injuste
   De fugitivis qui vocantur Cumerlachii. Praecipio firmiter
   ut ubiquique monachi de Dunfermlin, aut servientes eorum

CUMERLAS et Cumerlachos suos invenire poterint, eos juste ha-
CUMLIN, s.
   Any animal that attaches itself to a per-
   son or place of its own accord. S. A cumin-cat, one
   that takes up its residence in a house spontaneously.
   O. E. kuoulynge denotes a stranger, a new comer. See S.
   "Oh! he seide, the grete despit, that y se to me here
   That this file (vile) and homelynge castes leteth mere.
Op on my load baldehiche, as me for to a fere.
   R. Glouc. p. 18.
Comeling is yet used in E. as a country word, denoting one
newly come. Baillie derives it from Germ. an-homeling, id.
CUMMAR, s.
   V. Xation ; difficulty ; entanglement ; E.
cumber.
   "Deluiir vs fra all dangeurs and perrellis of fyre & watir,
of fyrfrauchtis and thundir, of hungar and derth, sedition &
battel, of pleys and cunnmar, seiknes and pestilence," &c.
Abp. Hamilitou’ns Catechisme, Fol. 190, b.
Begl. kommen, id.
CUMMER, s.
   V. Xation, &c.; the same with Cummar S.
CUMMER-ROOM. In cummer-room ; an encumbrance.
CUMMER, Kimmer, s.
   1. A gossip ; a companion; S.
   Till ane Yule evn your wyifes to counselling,
   Than spak ane Lawers wyfe baith trim and gent,
   Cummers, (quod scho) it is piete to se
   Folk in a towne for cald and hounuer die.
   It is mair schame in burgh for to se beggers,
   Nor it is scait in Crumant to want dreggers.
   —Sa thay did skail, and scho tuke with hir Pryde,
   And on the morn scho cum furth lyk an bryde,
   With hir new gait as proud as ane peycoek,
   And in hir hart scho did hier Cummers mok.
   "Good your common to kiss your kimmer," S. Prov.;
   "spoken to them whom we see do service, or shew kindness
   to them to whom they have great obligations." Kelly, p. 116.
C. B. cunnmar denotes an equal, a spouse, a companion;
cynnari, to join, to unite. But our word is perhaps rather
from the Fr. commer, a she-gossip or godmother; L. B.
commeuter, from con and mater.
2. A common designation for a young girl ; as corre-
sponding to calland for a boy, Ang.
3. A god-mother ; a midwife ; a young woman ; applied
to a female without respect to age, in contempt or displease-
ture ; used to denote one supposed to be a
   witch ; &c. See Sup.
CUMMERLYKE, adj.
   Like cummers or gossips; Dunbar.
CUMMERFEALLS, s.pl.
   An entertainment formerly given
in S. on the recovery of a female from infyling.
S.
CUMMING, CUMYEONE, s.
   A vessel for holding wort. S.
CUMMIT, part. pa.
   Come.
S.
CUMMOCK, s.
   "A short staff with a crooked head.
   To tremble under fortune’s cummoch,
   On scarce a bellyfu’ o’ drummock,
   Wi’ his proud independent stomach,
   Could ill agree."
Burns, iii. 216.
Gael. cam, camogach, crooked.
CUMMUDGE, adj.
   Snug ; comfortable. S.
To CUMPLOUTER, v. n.
   To accord. V. COMPLUTHER.
CUMPTER PACISS. Probably, counterpoises.
S.
CUMRAYD, CUMPTER PACIOUS. Probably, counterpoises.
S.
CUMRAYS, pret. v.
   Encumbered ; embarrassed.
   Of Frye there fays thai cumrayd swa.
That mony thai gert drownyd be.—Wyntown, viii. 11. 20.
To CUN, CNS, v. a.
   1. To learn; to know; E. con.
   —Iber, Frere Martyne, and Vincens
Storvis to cun did diligens. Wyntown, v. 12, 290.
Swennygoirs and skyrvyagis, swankys and swanyws,
Geis na cure to cun craft. Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 24.
CUN

2. To taste. It is still used in this sense.

They sall not than a cherry cu,"
That wald not enterprise.—Cherrie and Slate, st. 47.
"Dicumus—to cu a cherry or apple, gustare;" Rudd.

This is a Su.G. idiom. Kaenna is used to express the exercise of all the senses. This use of the word, which primarily signifies to know, is certainly very natural. For a great portion of our knowledge, with respect to external objects especially, arises from our senses. A heuing is a small portion of any thing, that is an object of taste, Clydes. prisci, synon, as much as is necessary to make one acquainted with its particular relish, or put this to the proof.

To Cun, or Cunne Thanks. To give thanks; to express a sense of obligation; to have a sense of obligation. S.

To Cundie, s. An apartment; a place for lodging; more strictly, a concealed hole; a sewer or shore; an arched passage for conducting the water collected by drains from wet lands. See Sup.

It is supposed that this is a corr. of E. and Fr. conduit, Teut. condut.

Cundie-hole, s. A conduit, as one across a road. S.

Cunjie, s. A corner formed by the meeting of two lines.

Cunjie-nuk, s. A snug situation; the corner of a corner.

Cunjie-House, s. The mint. V. Cunjie.

Cuning, Cunyn, s. A rabbit; S. kanen, E. cony.

Scho thrangis on fat capouns on the speit, And fat cunning to the fyre can lay. Dunbar, Maldain Poems, p. 70.

Make kanen and capon ready then, And venison in great plentie, We'll welcome here our royal king; I hope he'll dine at Glineck. Minsleryg, Border, i. 64.

The con, the cunning, and the cui. Cherrie and Slat, st. 3.

Belg. konyn, Germ. kanyn; Sw. kanin, C. B. kunningen, Corn. kynin, Arm. con, Fr. & kanin, Gael. coinin, Fr. conin, Lat. cuniculus.

Cuningar, Cunnynaire, s. A Warren for rabbits, S. See Sup.

The said clerke sall inquiro of the —— destroyers of Cunninigers and Dowcattes, the quhilkis sall be punished, as it is ordained of the steelers of woodde." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 33., Murray; Cunninghamis, Edit. 1566, c. 36.

"The whole isle is but as one rich cunning or cony-warren." Brand's Orkn. p. 37.

"Sw. kaningard, Wideg. from kanin a rabbit, and gaard an enclosure." V. Yare.

Cunysance, s. Badge; emblem; cognisance. Ilk knyght his cunysance kitth full cleir. Fr. cognaison, Id. Gawan and Gol. ii. 14.

Cunnand, s. Covenant; condition.

The cunnand on this wyys wes maid. Barbour, iii. 753. MS. V. Cunnand.

Cunnand, part. pr. Knowing; skilful; Wyntown. See S.

In the same sense cunning is used, not only by Shakspeare, but by Prior. This is the old part. from Moes. G. A. S. cuim-an, scire.

Cunning, s. Knowledge.

"Gif thair be ony pure creature, for fault of cunning or dispenses, that can not, nor may not follow his cause, the King, for the lufe of God, sail ordane the Juge befoir quhame the cause sulde be determinit, [to] purs way and get a leill and a wyse Aduocat, to follow sik purs creaturis causis." Acts Ja. I. 1424, c. 49. Edit. 1566.

A. S. cunning, experientia. This word has now, in general use, greatly degenerated in its signification.

To Cunner, v. a. To scold. S. vol. 1. 281

Currence, s. A scolding; a reprimand; a reproof. S.
1. An accommodation for skating on a frozen pond.

2. A name given to natural clover, S. Ork.

CURT, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURTIE, s. Inquiry; search; investigation.

CURUL, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURUL, s. A stalk of ribgrass.

CURUL, adj. Churlish; niggardly.

CURULAT, s. A reminder of servitude; a convoy.

CURULAT, adj. Churlish; niggardly.
To CURMUD, v. n. To sit closely and familiarly together.

They're curmudgin' thegither. S.

CURMUDLIE, CURMUDLIE, s. Close contact. S.

CURMUDGE, s. A mean fellow; a curmudgeon. S.

CURMUDGEOUS, adj. Mean; niggardly. S.

CURMURRING, s. Murmuring; grumbling; sometimes applied to the motion of the intestines which is produced by slight grips; S.

A countra laird had tae'en the batts,
Or some curmurring in his guts. Burns, iii. 48.

This is one of those rhythmical sort of terms, for which our ancestors seem to have had a peculiar predilection. It is compounded of two words, which may be traced both to the Teut. and the Goth. Teut.

2. A particle, whether the greater or smaller part of a thing; S.

3. A quantity of any thing; a parcel or indefinite number.

4. Used to denote a number of persons; S.

"You wou'd na hae kent fat to mak o' her, unless it had been a gyr-carlen, or to set her up amon' a flock o' sheep, S.

"And were a man, I'd gar their hams, S.

"If I had but ten thousand at my back, 0 had I but ten thousand at my back, And were a man, I'd gar their curpons crack. HAMILTON'S Wallace, p. 9.

To CURR, v. n. To sit by leaning one's weight on the hams, S.

The idea of alluding, according to the sense last mentioned, to grains of corn as marks of quantity, was very natural for men in a simple state of society.

CURNY, adj. 1. Grainy; full of grains; S. Meal is said to be curny, when the grains of it are large, or when it is not ground very small. Germ. kernicht, id.

2. Knotted, candied; as, honey, marmalade, &c. See S.

CURN, CURNE, s. A hand-mill; a quern. S.

"To CURN, CURNE, v. a. To grind. S.

Bere-curne, s. The stone in which bear was ground. S.

Pepper-curne, s. A mill for grinding pepper. S.

To CURNAB, v. a. To piller. S.

CURNEY, CURNIE, s. A small quantity or number. S.

CURNIE, s. A nursery term for the little finger. S.

CURNOITED, adj. Peeveish. S.

CURPHOUR, s. The curfew. See Sup.

Far fra the sound of curphour bell, To dwell thinks nevir me. Bannatyne Poems, p. 177, st. 14.

"The course-fen, and, by corruption, curfes. This bell was rung in boroughs at nine in the evening. Act 144, Parl. 13, James I. The hour was changed to ten, at the solicitation of James Stewart, the favourite of James VI." Lord HAYLES, N. ibid.

This is a corr. of the E. word, from Fr. courir, to cover, and fen, fire. It is well known that this term had its origin in E. from the statute made by William the Conqueror, under severe penalties, that every man, at the ringing of a bell at eight o'clock in the evening, should rake up his fire and extinguish his light. Hence, says Stow, "In many places at this day, where a bell is customarily rung towards bed-time, it is said to ring cur feu." Annals. Thus the name has passed to S.

CURPLE, s. A crupper, S. Fr. croupe.

Croupe is used by R. Brunne, p. 190.

The body he did overwelm, his head touched the croupe. i. e. Crupper.

CURPON, CURPIN, s. 1. Properly the rump of a fowl; often applied, in a ludicrous sense, to the tail or buttocks of man, S.

O had 1 but ten thousand at my back, And were a man, I'd gar their curpons crack. HAMILTON'S Wallace, p. 9.

The grain he for a harrow takes,
An' haurls at his curpin. Burns, iii. 133.

The syn and press bade rafe he down, Fro his hals to hiss croupoon. —YOSAIV, v. 2468.

2. The crupper of a saddle, S.

3. APE'S CURPIN. A term applied to a child in contempt. S.

4. To pay one's curpin; to beat one. "Your curpin paid;" your skin paid. S.

Fr. cropion, the rump; from croupe, id.

To CURR, v. n. To cou as a dove; S. V. its etymon, vo. CURMURING.

To CURR, v. n. To couer. S.

To CURR, v. n. To pur as a cat. S.

To CURR, v. n. To sit by leaning one's weight on the hams, S.

This word, although, as would appear, radically the same with couer, E. couer, is used as different, and in a more limited sense. Our signifies to crouch, to draw the body together, in general. There is not, indeed, an E. phrase that properly expresses the idea attached to curr. It exactly corresponds to Lat. in talos desideres, which is the sense of C. B. currhan; desiderae in talos, Davies; synon. to sit on one's hunkers, V. HUNKERS. The term seems to have been common to the Celt. and Goth. For Isl. kurde, kurde, is rendered, avium more recusantium quiesco; and torra, tales quiess, G. ANDR. p. 154.

Su. G. kur-a, clanculum delitescere, ut solent se subducentes, et quasevis laiulba petentes flexo poplite conquinquere. Sw.
CURRACH, CURROK, CURROUGH, CURRACK-CROSS'T, CURRAN-PETRIS, CURSCHE, CURSADDLE, CURRIE-WIRRIE, CURRIE, COURIE, CURRIEMUDGEL, CURSEESE, CURCUDDOCH.

CURRACH, s. A small cart made of twigs, S.B.

CURRACH, CURROCH, CURRROUGH, CURRACK, CURROO, CURROO, CURRach, CURWURRING, CURTALD, CURTALD, CURTIONS, CURSCHE, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH.

CURRACH-CROSS'T, s. Bounded to a currach.

CURRAN-PETRIS, s. The name of a certain root; a small stool.

CURRAN-PETRIS, s. A small cart made of twigs, S.B.

CURRACH-CROSS'T, s. Bounded to a currach.

CURRIEMUDGEL, v. a. To beat in good humour.

CURRIEMUDGEL, s. A kind of cannon.

CURRACK, CURROCH, CURROUGH, CURRACK, CURROO, CURROO, CURRach, CURWURRING, CURTALD, CURTALD, CURTIONS, CURSCHE, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH.

CURRACH-CROSS'T, s. Bounded to a currach.

CURRAN-PETRIS, s. The name of a certain root; a small stool.

CURRACH-CROSS'T, s. Bounded to a currach.

CURRIEMUDGEL, v. a. To beat in good humour.

CURRIEMUDGEL, s. A kind of cannon.

CURRACK, CURROCH, CURROUGH, CURRACK, CURROO, CURROO, CURRach, CURWURRING, CURTALD, CURTALD, CURTIONS, CURSCHE, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH.

CURRACH-CROSS'T, s. Bounded to a currach.

CURRAN-PETRIS, s. The name of a certain root; a small stool.

CURRACH-CROSS'T, s. Bounded to a currach.

CURRIEMUDGEL, v. a. To beat in good humour.

CURRIEMUDGEL, s. A kind of cannon.

CURRACK, CURROCH, CURROUGH, CURRACK, CURROO, CURROO, CURRach, CURWURRING, CURTALD, CURTALD, CURTIONS, CURSCHE, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH.

CURRACH-CROSS'T, s. Bounded to a currach.

CURRAN-PETRIS, s. The name of a certain root; a small stool.

CURRACH-CROSS'T, s. Bounded to a currach.

CURRIEMUDGEL, v. a. To beat in good humour.

CURRIEMUDGEL, s. A kind of cannon.

CURRACK, CURROCH, CURROUGH, CURRACK, CURROO, CURROO, CURRach, CURWURRING, CURTALD, CURTALD, CURTIONS, CURSCHE, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH.

CURRACH-CROSS'T, s. Bounded to a currach.

CURRAN-PETRIS, s. The name of a certain root; a small stool.

CURRACH-CROSS'T, s. Bounded to a currach.

CURRIEMUDGEL, v. a. To beat in good humour.

CURRIEMUDGEL, s. A kind of cannon.

CURRACK, CURROCH, CURROUGH, CURRACK, CURROO, CURROO, CURRach, CURWURRING, CURTALD, CURTALD, CURTIONS, CURSCHE, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH.

CURRACH-CROSS'T, s. Bounded to a currach.

CURRAN-PETRIS, s. The name of a certain root; a small stool.

CURRACH-CROSS'T, s. Bounded to a currach.

CURRIEMUDGEL, v. a. To beat in good humour.

CURRIEMUDGEL, s. A kind of cannon.

CURRACK, CURROCH, CURROUGH, CURRACK, CURROO, CURROO, CURRach, CURWURRING, CURTALD, CURTALD, CURTIONS, CURSCHE, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH.

CURRACH-CROSS'T, s. Bounded to a currach.

CURRAN-PETRIS, s. The name of a certain root; a small stool.

CURRACH-CROSS'T, s. Bounded to a currach.

CURRIEMUDGEL, v. a. To beat in good humour.

CURRIEMUDGEL, s. A kind of cannon.

CURRACK, CURROCH, CURROUGH, CURRACK, CURROO, CURROO, CURRach, CURWURRING, CURTALD, CURTALD, CURTIONS, CURSCHE, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH.

CURRACH-CROSS'T, s. Bounded to a currach.

CURRAN-PETRIS, s. The name of a certain root; a small stool.

CURRACH-CROSS'T, s. Bounded to a currach.

CURRIEMUDGEL, v. a. To beat in good humour.

CURRIEMUDGEL, s. A kind of cannon.

CURRACK, CURROCH, CURROUGH, CURRACK, CURROO, CURROO, CURRach, CURWURRING, CURTALD, CURTALD, CURTIONS, CURSCHE, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH.

CURRACH-CROSS'T, s. Bounded to a currach.

CURRAN-PETRIS, s. The name of a certain root; a small stool.

CURRACH-CROSS'T, s. Bounded to a currach.

CURRIEMUDGEL, v. a. To beat in good humour.

CURRIEMUDGEL, s. A kind of cannon.

CURRACK, CURROCH, CURROUGH, CURRACK, CURROO, CURROO, CURRach, CURWURRING, CURTALD, CURTALD, CURTIONS, CURSCHE, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH, CURRACH.
The ankle; S. Ankle.

Cute,  Cut. — A counterfeit cutron that cracks, does not cair.— *Polywart, Watston’s Coll.* iii. 6. 25.

Chaucer uses quiuron, which is undoubtedly the same word, although somewhat disguised by the orthography. Urry renders it “a beggar.” But Tyrwhit says: “I rather believe it signifies a scullion, un garcon de cuisine.”

Fr. castorouz denotes “penantry outlaws, who in old time did much mischief to the nobility and clergy”; Cotgr. This was in the reign of Philip Augustus, A. 1163. They were also called Routiers, whence our Rotiers. As we have retained the latter term, the former may also have been transmitted.

O. E. coutereyll signified “the servant of a man at arms, or of the life-guard to a prince. For K. Henry VIII., his life-guard had each a custrell attending on him;” Blount’s Gloss. Fr. couturier.

Perhaps this word is derived from Cuit, q. v. It is evidently used in a similar sense. But both this, and the etym., are lost in obscurity. “Sibb. explains it: ‘pitiful fellow;’ literally, perhaps, a tailor of the lowest order, or botcher. Fr. coutourier; or q. custre-roun, from Fr. custre, a college-pedant, and the common termination roun.”

Ritson uses what appears to be the same word, in referring to the language of Skelton. “See how he handles one of these comely coystrowes.” Dissert. Anc. Songs, xlv. The term is here applied to persons who played on the lute.

CUSTUMABLE, CUSTOMABLE. — Subject to payment of custom; according to custom. S.

CUSTUMARIE, s. — The office of the customs. S.

To CUSTUME, v. a. To exact custom for; to subject to taxation. S.

CUT, COUT. — A lot. To draw cuts, to determine any thing by lottery.


In one MS. fyne occurs, in the other synge.

“Ane stallanger at na time may have lott, cut, or cavel, anent merchandice, with ane Burges, but only within time of ane fair.” Burrow Lawes, c. 59.

The term being used in the same sense in E., I take notice of it chiefly with a view to observe that Du Cange has fallen into a curious blunder. He views this word as meaning some kind of tax, tributi species apud Scotos. And what makes the error more remarkable is, that he quotes this very passage in which cut is explained by two other synonym terms.

Sibb. says that this is “from Teut. kote, talus, astrabulus, a small cubical bone, which seems to have been much used in gambling and other affairs of chance, before the invention of dice.” But as it is the same Teut. word, used in another sense, which signifies the ancle, whence our cute, why should it be pronounced so differently? Besides, the s. now constantly used in connexion with this word is draw, which does not refer to the use of the talus or die. The custom of Scotland forms another objection. For the phrase refers to the practice still retained in lottery, of drawing things that are so cut as to be unequal in length, as bits of paper, wood, straw, &c.

Straws are often used for this purpose. This custom seems very ancient. For in Su.G. draga stra has precisely the same meaning, sortes ducere; *Hiere.* A similar custom, it appears, prevailed among the Greeks. Hence the phrase *koptai,* literally, to cast straws. The word *cophin* is used by Polybius for a die or lot.

CUT, s. — A certain quantity of yarn, whether linen or woollen, S.

“A stone of the finest of it [wool],—will yield 32 slips of yarn, each containing 12 cuts, and each cut being 120 rounds of the legal reel.” P. Galashiels, Roxburghs. Statist. Acc. ii. 308.

A cut is the half of a beer. V. Heen.

The term may allude to the reel *chacock,* as it is called, or striking with its spring, at every cut; or to the division of the cut, one from another, in the way in which they are generally made up.

CUTCHACH, s. V. COUTCHACK.

CUTCHEON, adj. — Cowardly; knocking under. V. COUCHER.

CUTE, COOT, COUT, s. — The ankle; S.

— I can make selone, brotekins and buittis. Gif me the coppie of the King’s cutites, And ye sal se richt some qhath I can do.  *Lydensy.* S. P. Repr. ii. 237.

Some clashes the, some cloths thee on the cutes.  *Dunbar, Evergreen.* ii. 59, st. 23.
Some had hoggars, some straw boots,
Some, uncovered legs and coots.

Covill's Mock Poem, p. 6.

To let one cule his cutes; to leave one in a situation exposed to the cold.

CUTE, s. To let one cute his cutes; CUTE, s. A cutie-stane,

CUT-FINGERED, v. n. To cut; v. a. CUTER, v. a.

CUTH, COOTH, s. pl. CUTFINS, s. CUTHIL, adj.

CUT-HORNIT, CUTHERIE, CUDDERIE, To

CUTIL, CUITIL, s. The removing of corn, &c. V. CUTLE, v. S.

CUT-HORNIT, part. adj. Having the horns cut short. S.

CUTHE, adj. Being poetically for a trifle, a thing of no value.

CUTHL, OR THY AWIN;

And cues them that cares not three cutes
To be miskown.

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 113. st. 7. Your crakkis I count them not one cute.

I sall be fund into the field
Armit on hors with speir and schedile.

Lyndsay's Spynner Meldrum, A. vi. a.

Teut. kote, Belg. koot, a huckle-bone, talus, astragalus; whence kooten, to play at cockals. As these bones were used in other countries, in games of chance, before the invention of dice, it is probable that they were also known in S.; and that thus a cute might come proverbially to denote a thing of no value.

CUTE, adj. Shrewd; sharp-sighted; deep, designing.

CUTIKINS, s. cutted. V. CUTTIT.

CUTLE, v. a. To cutle corn, to carry corn out of water mark to higher ground, and set it up there; or to remove to a drier and more advantageous situation.

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 113. st. 7. Thir words were spoken by the Chancellor, purposely the calf of the leg; dik van kuyten, thick-legged.

CUTC, adj. Having ankles.

Smal-cutit; having neat ankles. Thic-quiet, cockle-cutit, &c.

Cutting, s. A dark lantern; a piece of ordnance.

CUTPOCK, s. Properly the stomach of a fish; S.

CUT-POCK, s. The corn that is cutted, or set up to dry.

Cutty-free, s. Able to take one's food; free to handle the saddle at each end by a cord, Mearns; synon. tronach, trullion.

Cutty-brown, s. Apparently a brown horse, crop-eared.


Cutty-throat, s. A slender, sharp, short, testy; short of the temper.

Cutty-brown, s. Apparently, a brown horse, crop-eared, or perhaps docked in the tail.

Cutty, adj. Bobtailed; testy; hasty; short of the temper.

Cutty-throat, s. A short tobacco pipe; Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 44. 4. A short stump of a girl.

Cutty-throat, s. Able to take one's food; free to handle the spoon. He is said to be cutty-free, who, although he pretends to be ailing, retains his stomach, S.

Cutty-Rung, s. A crupper used for a horse that bears a pack-saddle, formed by a short piece of wood fixed to the saddle at each end by a cord, Mearns; synon. tronach, trullion.

The phrase, to cutle in with one, is now used in S. Cuttle off occurs in Pittcortie, in the same sense.

To effect any object by wheedling one. S.

Cutting, s. A flatterer; a wheedler. V. CUTC.

To cutle corn, to carry corn out of water mark to higher ground, and set it up there; or to remove to a drier and more advantageous situation.

To cutle corn, to carry corn out of water mark to higher ground, and set it up there; or to remove to a drier and more advantageous situation.

Cutting, s. A flatterer; a wheedler. V. CUTC.

To cutle corn, to carry corn out of water mark to higher ground, and set it up there; or to remove to a drier and more advantageous situation.

But the fish most generally caught, and the most useful, is a grey fish here called sura, venter tibiae objectus.

To cutte the place or situation of com. V.

But the fish most generally caught, and the most useful, is a grey fish here called sura, venter tibiae objectus.

CUT-POCK, s. The corn that is cutted, or set up to dry.

Cutty-free, s. Able to take one's food; free to handle the saddle at each end by a cord, Mearns; synon. tronach, trullion.

The phrase, to cutle in with one, is now used in S. Cuttle off occurs in Pittcortie, in the same sense.

But the fish most generally caught, and the most useful, is a grey fish here called sura, venter tibiae objectus.

CUTLE, v. a. To cutle corn, to carry corn out of water mark to higher ground, and set it up there; or to remove to a drier and more advantageous situation.

Cutting, s. A flatterer; a wheedler. V. CUTC.

Cutting, s. A dark lantern; a piece of ordnance.


Cutty-brown, s. Apparently, a brown horse, crop-eared, or perhaps docked in the tail.

Cutty, adj. Bobtailed; testy; hasty; short of the temper.

Cutty-throat, s. A short tobacco pipe; Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 44. 4. A short stump of a girl.

Cutty-free, adj. Able to take one's food; free to handle the spoon. He is said to be cutty-free, who, although he pretends to be ailing, retains his stomach, S.

Cutty-Rung, s. A crupper used for a horse that bears a pack-saddle, formed by a short piece of wood fixed to the saddle at each end by a cord, Mearns; synon. tronach, trullion.
2. The stool of repentance, on which offenders were seated in church, now generally disused, S.

"The cutty stool is a kind of pillory in a church, erected for the punishment of those who have transgressed, in the article of chastity, and, on that account, are liable to the censures of the church." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 226.

This seems formed from cutty, cuttie,*.  The Black Guillemot.

KITTIE.  Seren. when referring to this stool as used in S., signifies that his heart was so boldened, that his tongue wald not serve him to express the matter." — Rewlls and Cautelis of Acts Ja. VI. 1594. c. 210.

DAB, s. Day.

Bustous aboue all other his menye, That the pepel elipt had telt mony da. — Doug. Virgil, 235, 40.  V. DAW.

DÁ, DAE, DAY, s. Doe.

"His haill Woods, Forrestes, Parkes, Hanynges, Da, Ra, Harts,*Hynds, fallow deir, phesant, foules and utheris wild beastes within the same, are greattumly destroyed." Acts Ja. VI. 1594. c. 310.

A. S. da, Dan. daan, id. 10.

DA, s. A sluggard. V. DAW.

DA, s. Perhaps, a small portion or piece. V. DAW. S.


DAW, v. a. To prick slightly; to pierce ; used in the sense of jay, E. Job. The thorn that daws I'll cut it down,

Though fair the rose may be.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 87.

DAB, s. A stroke from the beak of a bird, S ; a blow; a smart push with a pointless weapon; A. Bor.

DABACH, s. A stroke or blow. S.

To DABBER, DEVER, v. a. To confound or stupify one, by talking so rapidly as not to be understood. S.

To DABBER, v. n. To jar ; to wrangle. S.

DABBIES, s. pl. Holy, Holy, or Holy Dabies; flour cakes used in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; also cakes baked with butter, or Shortbread; Petticoat-tails. S.

DABERLACK, s. A kind of long sea-weed; any wet dirty strip of cloth or leather; the hair, when hanging in lank, tangled, or separate locks. S.

DABLET, DABLET, s. An imp; a little devil. This epithet is given to one who is represented as the offspring of an Incubus.

When all the weird sisters had thus voted in one voce The deid of the Dablet, then syne they withdrew.

To let it ly alone, they thought it little loss,

In a den be a dyke on the day dew. — Watson's Coll. iii. 16.  V. also p. 22.

Fr. diablet, id. dimin. from diable. V. Macklack.

DACHAN, s. A puny dwarfish creature.
DADDLE, DADDLE, DADDIE, DADDY, DADDLE, DADDLE

To DACKER, DAKER, DAIKER, v.a. 1. To search; to examine; to search for stolen goods, S. B. Descendants of Is. dackar, to jog slowly up a street or road.

2. To struggle; to grapple; S. B.

DAD, DAD

His mother came out, and wi' the dishcloth
She daddit about his maw.

—Jameson’s Popular Ball, i. 328.

This said, he daddit to the yate.

—Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 575.

Then took his bonnet to the bent,
And daddit off the gar.

—Ibid. i. 260.

—An’ claut a divot frae their tower,
An’ daddit down their standard.

—Rev. J. Nicol’s Poems, i. 3.

“Sum bragis maid the preists patrounis at the first; but when they saw the feblines of their God, for one tuk him be the heallis, and daddit his heid to the calsyf, left Dagoun without heid or handis, and said, ‘Fy upon the, thou young Socret Geilt, thy Father wald have taryed four suche.’” Knox’s Hist. p. 95.

3. To throw mire or dirt so as to bespatter, S.

Whae'er they meet that winna draw,
Maun hae his lugs weel blaudit,
Wi’ hard squeeze'd bummin ba’s o’ snaw,
An’ his cheathin daddit
Wi’ glaur that day.


DAD, s. A sudden and violent motion or stroke; a slap; a blow given by one person to another, &c. Sup. He fell with a dad, He fell with such force as to receive a severe blow, S.

—He, like a fail,
Play’d dad, and dang the bark
Aff’s shines that day.

—Ramsay’s Poems, i. 276.

DADDINS, s. A beating; I’se gie you your daddins. S.

DAD, s. A large piece. V. DAWD.

DAD, Devil. Dad a bit; not a whit; a minced oath. S.

DADDIE, DADDY, s. A father; the term commonly used by the children of the peasantry. S.

To DADDLE, DADDLE, v.a. 1. To draggle; to bemire one’s clothes; S.

2. To mismanage; to do any work in a slovenly way. Meat is said to be daddled when improperly cooked; clothes, when ill-washed; Ang. Shall we view this as related to Isl. tad, laetamen? whence Sibb. derives Su. G. tadla, to accuse, censure, reprehend, q. colludare.

To DADDLE, DADDLE, v.n. 1. To be slow in motion or action. “A daddling creature,” one who is tardy or inactive. Daule, Perths.

2. To waddle; to wriggle in walking. “He daddled like a duki,” he waddles as a duck, S.; “to walk unsteadily like a child; to waddle,” A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

3. To be feeble or apparently unfit for exertion. S.

4. To daddle and drink, to wander from place to place in a tippin way; or merely to tipple; S. This v. is probably allied to Dauule, q.v. See Sup.

DADDLING, part.pr. Silly; mean-spirited. S.

DADDLE, DADDLE, s. A cloth put on the breast of a child, to keep it clean during the time of eating; a larger sort of bib; S.

To DADE. Perhaps, to suck.

S.

DACKER, DAKER, DAIKER, v.a.

1. To search; to examine; to search for stolen goods, S. B. Descendants of Is. dackar, to jog slowly up a street or road.

2. To struggle; to grapple; S. B.

DAD, DAD

His mother came out, and wi’ the dishcloth
She daddit about his maw.

—Jameson’s Popular Ball, i. 328.

This said, he daddit to the yate.

—Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 575.

Then took his bonnet to the bent,
And daddit off the gar.

—Ibid. i. 260.

—An’ claut a divot frae their tower,
An’ daddit down their standard.

—Rev. J. Nicol’s Poems, i. 3.

“Sum bragis maid the preists patrounis at the first; but when they saw the feblines of their God, for one tuk him be the heallis, and daddit his heid to the calsyf, left Dagoun without heid or handis, and said, ‘Fy upon the, thou young Socret Geilt, thy Father wald have taryed four suche.’” Knox’s Hist. p. 95.

3. To throw mire or dirt so as to bespatter, S.

Whae'er they meet that winna draw,
Maun hae his lugs weel blaudit,
Wi’ hard squeeze’d bummin ba’s o’ snaw,
An’ his cheathin daddit
Wi’ glaur that day.


DAD, s. A sudden and violent motion or stroke; a slap; a blow given by one person to another, &c. Sup. He fell with a dad, He fell with such force as to receive a severe blow, S.

—He, like a fail,
Play’d dad, and dang the bark
Aff’s shines that day.

—Ramsay’s Poems, i. 276.

DADDINS, s. A beating; I’se gie you your daddins. S.

DAD, s. A large piece. V. DAWD.

DAD, Devil. Dad a bit; not a whit; a minced oath. S.

DADDIE, DADDY, s. A father; the term commonly used by the children of the peasantry. S.

To DADDLE, DADDLE, v.a. 1. To draggle; to bemire one’s clothes; S.

2. To mismanage; to do any work in a slovenly way. Meat is said to be daddled when improperly cooked; clothes, when ill-washed; Ang. Shall we view this as related to Isl. tad, laetamen? whence Sibb. derives Su. G. tadla, to accuse, censure, reprehend, q. colludare.

To DADDLE, DADDLE, v.n. 1. To be slow in motion or action. “A daddling creature,” one who is tardy or inactive. Daule, Perths.

2. To waddle; to wriggle in walking. “He daddled like a duki,” he waddles as a duck, S.; “to walk unsteadily like a child; to waddle,” A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

3. To be feeble or apparently unfit for exertion. S.

4. To daddle and drink, to wander from place to place in a tippin way; or merely to tipple; S. This v. is probably allied to Dauule, q.v. See Sup.

DADDLING, part.pr. Silly; mean-spirited. S.

DADDLE, DADDLE, s. A cloth put on the breast of a child, to keep it clean during the time of eating; a larger sort of bib; S.

To DADE. Perhaps, to suck.

S.
2. Foolish; unwise; S.

2. To make sport; to toy, rather conveying the idea of v. n.

DAFF, DAFFERY, S.

DAFT, adj. L

4. Foolish or excessive diversion, &c. &c.

DAFFIN, DAFFING, S.

3. Used to denote matrimonial intercourse, Pink. S. P.

mente alienatus visus, nullus amens aut stolidus; Boeth.

Descr. Alb. c. 15. Nullus tamen in ea unquam ebrius aut
derived as the design of the original writer.

This is evidently the primary sense. All  the northern
denote a mere privation of mind, from whatever cause,
or a cokenay.

However

Regardless, whether in a greater or less degree. When  a man is
without including the idea of fury. Now, there is a remark­
ables analogy in the use of the adj.

words mentioned as cognates of the

words, Heb. doef, to daunt, A. Bor.

Sibb. thinks daffin may be q. gaffin, from Teut. gafferen, nugari, jocari; or gachelen, cachinnarie. It is strange that
he should resort to an etymon so forced, when he had Ju­

 expressed with Bellenden, according to what he con­
dered as the design of the original writer.

"Howbeit the pepill [of Orkney] be geuin to excessiue
"He's na sae daff as he lets on," Ferguson's S. Prov.

p. 17; applied to one who is more knave than fool.

2. Foolish; unwise; S. Daffist, superl.

"Thai [jugs] syn greevously in twa points. First, gif

Vol. I. 289

DAF

To DAFF, v. n. To be foolish.

Ye can pen out twa cuple, and ye pleis,
Yoursell and I, old Scot and Robert Semple.

When we ar deid, that all our days but daffis,
Let Christian Lyndsay wryt our epitaphis.

Montgomery, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 500.

Leave Bogles, Brownies, Gyrne-carles & Gaists;
Dustard, thou daffis, that with such devilry melis;
Thy reason savours of reck, and nothing else.

Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 27.

Hence, O. E. daffe, fool.

Thou dottest, daffe, quod she, dull are thy witty.

P. Ploughman, F. 6, b. —

When this jape is told another day,
I shall be halden a daffe, or a cokenay.

Cheque. Reves T. 4906. V. Daff.

2. To make sport; to toy, rather conveying the idea of wantonness.

To daffe, A. Bor. still signifies to daunt.

Daffery, s. I. Romping; frolicksomness; S.

2. Thoughtlessness; folly; S. B.

By rackilege she with my lassie met,
That wad be fain her company to get;
Wha in her daffery had run o'er the score.

Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

Daffin, Daffing, s.

1. Folly in a general sense, S.

But it's a daffin to debate,
And aurgit-bargain with our fate.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 335.

But we're nae sooner fools to give consent,
Than we ou daffin and t'int power repent.

Ibid. ii. 128.

2. Pastime; gaiety; S. Like daffery.

Qulat kind of daffing is this a day?
Suyith smakes, out of the feild, away.

Lyndsay, S. P. Repr. ii. 201.

3. Used to denote matrimonial intercourse, Pink. S. P.

Repr. iii. 39.

4. Foolish or excessive diversion, &c. &c. See Sup.

5. Loose conversation; dallying; indelicate toying. S.

"Play is good, but daffin dow not;" Prov. S. it spoken to
them who are silly and impertinently foolish in their play;" Kelly.

Daffing, part. adj. Merry; gay; light-hearted. S.

Daff, adj. 1. Delirious; insane; S.; A. Bor. Stupid; blockish; daunted; foolish. See Sup.

This is evidently the primary sense. All the northern
words mentioned as cognates of the v. daff, except Mod. Sax.
daw-en, denote a mere privation of mind, from whatever cause,
without including the idea of fury. Now, there is a remark­
able analogy in the use of the adj. daff. For it does not
properly denote one who is furious, but merely a person de­
ranged, whether in a greater or less degree. When a man is
furious, either the term wod or mad is used. This distinction
is clearly marked by Bellenden, according to what he consi­
dered as the design of the original writer.

"Howbeit the pepill [of Orkney] be geuin to excessiue
drinkin, and be plent of beir makis the starkest all of Al­
bloem, yit nane of thaym ar sene wod, daff, or drunkin."
Descr. Alb. c. 15. Nullus tamen in ea unquam ebrus aut
mente alienatus visus, nullus amens aut stolidus; Boeth.

"He's na sae daff as he lets on," Ferguson's S. Prov.

p. 17; applied to one who is more knave than fool.

2. Foolish; unwise; S. Daffist, superl.

Thow art the daffest full that evir I saw.

Towis yow, man, be the law to get remeid
Of men of kirk? na nevir till thow be deid.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 65.

"Thai [jugs] syn greevously in twa points. First, gif

Vol. I. 289

DAF

thai laughfully ken ony sidlike misdoars within their boundis
quhaarof thay haif audioritie & tholis thame, luki at thame
throw thair fingers, & will nocht punis thame, other for lufe
of peir or carnal affection or sum verer daff opinione, be
resone quharrow misdoars takis mair baldnes to perseuere in eul,
& the common weil is hurt. Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme,
1552, Fol. 50, s.

My daff opinion was, that I might stand by honest and
and virtue, which I find now to be but a vain imagination, and
a scholastical discourse, unmeet to bring men to any proper
preferment." Melvill's Mem. Address to his Son, prefixed.

3. Giddy; thoughtless; S.

Quhen ye your sellys ar daff and young,
And hes nocht bot ane pyat toung;
Ye knaw ais meikll as ane guse,
That callis this ordour ane abuse.

Dialog sine Tit. Reign Qu. Mary.

It is "betwix ane Clerk and a Courtier."

4. Playful; blithe; sportive; innocentely gay; S.

"A daff nourse makes a wise wean;" Ramsay's S. Prov.

p. 1. i. e. A child thrives best with a lively nurse.

wi' cheese an' nappie noor-cakes, auld
An' young weel fill'd an' daff are.

Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 27.

5. Very gay; frolicksosome; disposed to go to excess in
mirth; S.

Then Colin says, Come, deary, gee's a sang,
And let's be hearty with the merry thrang:
Awa, she says, fool man, ye're growing fu;
Whatever's daff to day, it setsna you.

Ross's Helenore, p. 117.

We'll reel an' ramble thro' the sands,
An' jeer wi' a we meet;
Nor hip the daff an' glesomese bands
That fill Edina's streets
Sae thrang this day.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 49.

6. Wanton, S.

For gende blades, wha have a fouth o' cash
To dit fouk's mou's, ne'er meet wi' ony fash.

However daff they wi' the lasses be,
It's ay o'erlook'd, gin they but pay the fee.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 68. V. Hain, v.

7. Extremely eager for the attainment of any object, or
foolishly fond in the possession of it, S. See Sup.

Ray derives daff from the v. daffe, to daunt, A. Bor.

Sibb. thinks daffin may be q. gaffin, from Teut. gabberen, nugari, jocari; or gachelen, cachinnarie. It is strange that
he should resort to an etymon so forced, when he had Ju­
nus open before him. "But Junius," he says, "would

"Thai [jugs] syn greevously in twa points. First, gif

Vol. I. 289

"Thai [jugs] syn greevously in twa points. First, gif
DAY

To DAY, is, that part of the time during which light proceeds from the sun. V. DAW.

To day, v. a. To wash in a slight way. S.

To DAIBLE, v. a. To wash in a slight washing. S.

To DAIBLE, v. a. To go about in an inactive, feeble way. S.

To DAIBLE, v. a. To hesitate; to feel reluctant. S.

To DAIBLE, v. a. To trifle. V. DADDLE.

DAIBLE, s. A trifler. S.

DAIBLE, s. A large bib for children. S.

DAY-NETTLES, Dead nettles, an herb. S. Lamium album, Linn. Hemp-leav’d dead Nettle is called Da niektóry, A. Bor.

DAIGH, s. Dough. S.


DAIGH, s. Winter. S. A "daig." Ramsay’s Works, i. 143.

DAIGHINESS, s. The state of being doughy. S.

DAI’S, s. Anguis Dayis; probably, Anguis-Del’s. See Sup.

DAYTHIS, s. Debits. S.

To DAI’, v. a. To smooth down. S.

DAIKER, s. A decad. See Sup.

"Ten hides makis ane daicher, and twice daicher makis ane last.” Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Serplath.

Su.G. daker, id. "Daker skin, says Ibre, according to our old laws, was the number of ten or rather of twelve hides.” The reason he gives for mentioning both numbers is, that the decades of the ancients generally consisted of twelve, as the hundred of 120. In S. the lang hunder is 120, or six score. Skene observes, indeed, that six score skins are reckoned to the hundred. Thus the same mode of reckoning has evidently been common to us with the Scandinavians. In the sale of many articles it is still preserved.

To DAIKER, a. n. V. DACKER.

To DAIKER out, v. a. To dispone in an orderly way. S.

DAIKINS, interj. An exclamation, or kind of oath. S.

DAIKIT, part. pa. It is said of a thing, “It has ne’er been daikit,” when it has never been used, or is quite new, Ang.

Perhaps allied to Teut. daech-en, nebulum exspirare, nebulum exhalare, Kilian ; q. a thing that has never been exposed to the air; that, according to a common phrase, the wind has not been suffered to blow upon.

DAIL, s. A field; a dale. S.

DAIL, s. I. A part; a portion; E. deal.

2. A number of persons.

— Frecshe men come and haslit the dulia.
And dang thame doun in daillis. Chr. K. st. 22.

A. S. dael, pars; be daele, ex parte; Moe.G. dail. Gilf mis dail aiginis, Give me my proper portion, Luke xv. 12.

Hence the phrase, to have dale, to have to do, or, as used by Doug., to have to contend with one in battle.

Wile thay persaue and behaldis sans fale,
Thir campiouns war not of strenth equale.

—The soft berde newlie did furth springing.

As al to yng with sic ane to have daile. Doug. Virgil, 415, 37.

3. Nae great dail; of no great worth or value. S.

To have Dale. To have concern or interest in any thing; to intermeddle. S.

Su.G. del-a, ligitare. Hence, as Ibre observes, urdela, ordael, the trial by ordael, quod est liti finem sntentia lata impomeure, ab ur, quod rei finem indicat.
D A I

DAIL, s. A ewe which, not becoming pregnant, is fattened for consumption.

"Than the laif of their fat flockis sowlt on the fellis
bayrbt youis and lamnis, kebbs and daitsis, gyrmrys and
dilmonds, and mony heurist hog." —Compl. S. p. 103.

Perhaps from A.S. dael-en, Teut. deel-en, partii; be-
cause ewes of this description are separated from the flock.

DAILY DUD, The dish-clout. —V. DUD.

DAILEIGAUN, s. The twilight. Syn. Gloamin. —S.

DAILL, s. Dealing, as denoting intercourse.

DAILL-SILVER, DAILL-SILVER, s. Money to be dis-
tributed among the clergy on a foundation. —S.

DAIMEN, adj. Rare; occasional; what occurs only at
times; S. anstrin, synon. Thus,

DAIMEN-ICKE, s. An ear of corn met with occasionally, S.

A daimen-icker in a thrave
'S a sma' request. —Burns, iii. 147.

From A. S. aecer, an ear of corn, Moes. G. akran; and
perhaps diement, counted, from A. S. dem-en, to reckon; as
undeement, what cannot be counted, q. v.

To DAIMIS, v. a. To stun; the same with Damnish. —S.

DAINE, adj. Gentle; modest; lowly. —S.

DAINSHOCH, adj. Nice or squeamish; dainty. —S.

DAINTA, DAINTE, expl. 'No matter, it does not signi-

—I danc'd wi' you on your birth day;
Ayr. heary, quò she, now but that's awa;
Dainta, quò she, let never warse baf'.

Ross's Heliomen, p. 21.

This term is probably very ancient. We might suppose
it to be corr. from Teut. tien-en, Su. G. tien-a, to serve, to
avail, and intes, nothing; q. it avails nothing.

DAYTE, s. Regard.

And of his chawmy ane wes he,
That wes in gret doynt.

Wyntoun, ix. 1. 54. V. next word.

DAINTY, adj. Large, as applied to inanimate objects;
plump and thriving, as regarding a child; comely;
agreeable, good-humoured; worthy, excellent; liberal,
open-hearted, &c. —See Sup.

Ye dainty Deacons, and ye douce Conveeners,
To whom our moderns are but causey-cleaners.

Burns, ii. 57.

Skinner derives E. dainty from O. Fr. dain, fine, quaint,
curious. But this, I suspect, has been introduced by the
Franks, as being of Goth. origin. It had occurred to me,
that it was probably allied to the Northern terms mentioned
under Dandie, q. v.; and upon looking into Seren. I find
that he expressly refers to Goth. dandi, liberalis, as having
a common origin with E. dainty. The termination may have
been originally tid, retained in the s. Daintith, from Goth.
tid, time. Thus the word might signify an excellent season,
or an opportunity rarely occurring.

DAINTESS, s. A rarity; a delicacy. —V. DAINTETH. —S.

DAINTITH, DAINTETH, s. A dainty, S.

Save you, the board wad cease to rise,
Bedight wi' daintithis to the skies.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 97.

"He that never eat flesh, thinks a pudding a daintith;"
S. Prov.

"A man not up't to what is good, thinks much
of what is indifferent." —Kelly, p. 126.

DAJON-WABSTER, s. A linen-weaver. —S.

To DAIR AWAY, v. n. To roam; to wander; applied
to sheep forsoaking their usual pasture. —S.

DAIRGIE, s. An entertainment after a funeral. —S.

DAIS, s. V. Deis and Chambraedese. —S.

DAYS. A the Days of the Week; a game of children. —S.

DAIS'D, part. pa. Having lost its freshness or texture. —S.

DAISE, s. The powder, or that part of a stone which
is bruised in consequence of the strokes of the pick-
axe or chisel. Ang. —See Sup.

To DAISE, v. a. To stupify, &c. —V. DAIRE. —S.

To DAIS, v. n. To wither; to become rotten or spoiled
from keeping or dampness; to be cold or benumbed. —S.

DAYIS. To hold dayis.

The Erie Jhon dye besynes,
Bathe be land and be se,
To sawle the rycht of his ewntre;
For the 'Tarbar he wes while
Haldan dayis wyth Jhone of Ile,
That wes til Inglys fay haldand;
And qwhyle was in-to the mayne land.

Wyntoun, viii. 30. 28.

This may either signify, "observing a truce with John of the
Isles," or "entering into terms with him," as these
noblemen were on opposite sides.

Su. G. dag, a truce; also, the time of the observation of a
truce; Laasto theti en dag staa, they agreed on a truce for a
certain time; Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre. Teut. dagh, in-
duciae. Su. G. daga, to come to terms, to enter into an
agreement.

DAYS OF LAW, LAWDAYIS. The term of the session of a
court of justice; or the time, when those are sum-
mom to attend who have interest in the court.

"—The subjectes—ar—frequentlie inquieted, be cumming
in convocation, to dages of Law, and to passe upon Assises in
Edinburgh, quhair the Courtes ar oftimes continued [de-
layed] in hinderance of justice, and to the great trouble and
needles expenses of the Kings lieges." Acts Ja. VI. 1587.
c. 81.

A greet dyttay for Scottis thai ordand than;
Be the laudayis in Dunde set ane Ay:
Than Wallace wald na langar soirone thar.

Wallace, ii. 275. MS.

Sometimes it occurs in the sing.

"I send this be Betown, quha gais to ane day of Law

Su. G. dag, the fixed time for public conventions or courts
of Law; En daag maande in Telge staa; the convention was
appointed to be held at Telge; Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre.
Isl. lagdag, dies lega praefinitus; Verel. Ind. Teut. daeg-ex, diem
ecularium, dies lege praefinitus; Belg. dag-en, to summon,
daeg-vaard and landdag, a convention of the states.

I need scarcely observe, that L. B. dia, whence E. diet,
an assembly of estates, is formed, by analogy, from Lat. dies;
which especially in declension (dies), seems originally the
same with the Goth. term.

DAYSIS-DARLING, s. A sweetheart. —S.

DAISIE, DAIZIE, adj. A daisie day; a cold, raw, dull day.

DAISING, s. A disease of sheep. —V. PINE, PIXING.

DAY-SKY, s. Appearance of the sky at dawn or twilight.

DAIT, s. Destiny; determination. This, at least, seems
to be the meaning of the term as used by Harry the
Minstrel.

"Off we that haiff wendowe may than ynew;
My faithful fayder disiplyfully thai swelw,
My brothir als, and gud men mony ane.
Is this thi daite, saill thai our cum ilkane?
On our kynrent, deyr God, quhen will thow rew?"

Wallace, ii. 194. MS.

Skinner derives from O. Fr. die, whence E. diet, an
assembly of estates, is formed, by analogy, from Lat. dies;
which especially in declension (dies), seems originally the
same with the Goth. term.

Off we thai haiff wendowe may than ynew;
My faithful fayder disiplyfully thai swelw,
My brothir als, and gud men mony ane.
Is this thi daite, saill thai our cum ilkane?
On our kynrent, deyr God, quhen will thow rew?

In Perth edit. it is;
In is this that daite sail yai ourcum ilkane?
In edit. 1648:
This is the date shall we overcome each one.
O. Fr. det, a die.

To DAIVER, v. a. To stun. —Davier ye; confound you. —S.

DAIVIL, adv. Listlessly.
DAL

DAYWERK, Dawerk, Dark, s. 1. A day's work; a task performed during a day. 2. It signifies also a certain quantity, being the work of a day. Sup.

Daleman, s. An inhabitant of a small valley.

Daleir, s.

Dall, s.

Dale, s.

DAME, s.

Dakyr, s.

Daywerk, Dawerk, Dark, s. A day's work to that daywerk lyk.

Wyntown, viii. 16. 224.

That duleful daywerk that tyme was done.

Ibid. ix. 14. 44.

"A drunken wife will get the drunken penny, but a drudge will get a dark!" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 29.

From dau, day, and werk, work; A. S. daegwoore, id. Teut. dagh-werek, pensum. As this word is used by ancient writers to denote a battle, we may remark the analogy between it and Fr. journee. V. Dair.

Dakyr, s. The same with Dakier, q. v.

Dale, s. Part; interest; management. V. Dall. S.

Dale-Land, s. The lower ground of a district. S.

Dale-Lander, Dale-man, s. An inhabitant of a dale. S.

Daleir, s. A dollar. S.

Dalesman, s. An inhabitant of a small valley. S.

Dalk, s. A term sometimes applied to particular varieties of slate clay, and sometimes to common clay, by the common coal-miners in S. See Sup.

"Below the coal, there is eighteen inches of a stuff, which the workmen term dalk; then the white lime, of an inferior quality to the other, and as yet but seldom wrought." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 329.

Dall, s. A cake made of sawdust mixed with cows'-dung, used by the poor for fuel. S.

Dall, s. A sloven. Dallish, adj. Slovenly. S.

Dally, s. The stick used by one who binds sheaves, for pushing in the ends of the rope, after they have been twisted together, Bord.

Dally, s. Properly a girl's puppet, S. B.; corr. from E. doll; used to denote a painted figure.

Ne'er price a wearthen, wanton elf,
That nought but pricks and prins herself,
What's like a dally drawn on delf
Or china ware.

Morison's Poems, pp. 81, 82.

Dallis, 3d pers. sing. v. Dawns; poetically for dawns. Has how the day dally.


Dallop, s. V. Dollop.

Dalmatyk, s. A "white dress worn by the Kings and Bishops;" Gl. Wynt.

The Byschape Waltyr—
Gave twa lang coddis of welwete,—
Wyth a prestis vestment hale,
Wyth tymynk and Dalmatyk. —Wyntown, ix. 6. 153.

The Dalmatyk was thus denounced, because first found in Dalmatia. The dress formerly worn was a coelium or a coat without sleeves. For this the dalmatica was substitu­ted, which Servius thus defines, tunica manicata. It was introduced by Pope Silvester, during the reign of Constant­tine the Great, because many found fault with the naked­ness of the arms, when the coelium was in use. When it is said that this dress was worn by Kings and Bishops, the accoutrement is too limited. It was worn also by priests and deacons. According to some writers, indeed, this privilege was granted to deacons only during greater festivals. V. I. a. Orig. lib. 19. c. Du Cange.

Dalmes, s. Damask cloth.

Dalth, s. The Highland designation for a foster-child. S.

Dame, s. An improper term for a mill-lead. S.

Dame, s. The quantity of urine discharged at once. S.

To Dame, v. n. To urine.

Dunbar alludes to—— A doit dog, that dam on all bussis.

Maitland Poems, p. 51.

"To mak one's dam," id. S. This seems to be merely a metaphor. use of dam, as denoting a body of water in a state of confinement. To tyne one's dam, to bessis one's self. Sup.

DAMALL COMBRONE. A designation anciently given to the usher of a grammar school.

Dambessed, adj. Chequered; having square figures.

Dambrod, s. A chequered board on which the games of Draughts and Chess are played. V. Dam.

Dammageus, adj. Injurious.

"Wer nocht their contentious, James the first had neir cumyn in Scotland, the quhilk had bente rycht dammageus to the reame." Bolland. Cron. B. xvi. c. 20.

It is probable that dammageus was used in the same sense in O. Fr.

Dammer, s. A miner.

Dammertime, art. adj. Stupid. Synon. Doited. S.

Dammis, Dammas, s. Damask-work. S.

Dammis und Lavin. A low kind of fishing, in which a pool in a rivulet is dammed up, the stream turned aside, and the water laved or thrown out to reach the fish.

S.

Dammis, s. The city of Damascus.

Dammis, Dammeis, s. *Damage. Fr. dommage;" Gl. Sibb.

To Dammish, v. a. To stun; to stupefy. Dammished, part. pa., stupidified in consequence of a stroke or a fall.

When a man hath fallen into a great sinne, he will com­mit with the fall: euen so—— after that once we are fallen from God, we are senselsse altogether, we by without sense or motion." Rollon the Passion, p. 38.

He was perfectly dammished with the stroke; and when he recovered his senses, he thought it convenient to ly still in the place as dead." Wodrow's Hist. p. 54.

Germ. damisch, vertiginous; Wachtcr. Einen damisch machen, to stun one's head.

Dammis, part. pa. The same as Dammish't, stunned. S.

To Dampne, v. a. To damn, to condemn. This ortho­graphy, as Rudd. has observed, was introduced in the dark ages. They placed p between m and n in a Lat. word, as amnis, alumnus, for amnis, alumnus.

Dampnis, s. pl. Damages; or perhaps, expenses. S.

Dams, Dames, pl. The game of draughts; S. Sw. dam, damspel, Germ. damspiel, damenspil, Fr. dame, id. Germ. damae, a man at draughts; damenbret, a chessboard, Sw. damabraede; S. s. dambrod, q. v. See Sup.

Ferrarius thinks that the game has received this name from dame, which Fr. signifies a lady. But female power is un­known in this game. Wachtcr therefore with reason rejects this origin. As Germ. damae denotes a double piece at draughts, or what is called a crowned man, damen-spil, he apprehends, signifies that game in which one man is covered by another; observing that with the Turks dam has the sense of covered, and that, according to Festus, Lat. damum sacrificium means sacrificium opertum.

The illustrations of this sense given by Wachtcr are very remote; but the general idea is supported by analogy. For Sw. dam is a king at draughts; and scott dam paa brinkan,
DAN

signifies crown that man. There is no evidence, however, that there was any v. of this form signifying to cover or to crown. Kilian observes that some derive the name of this game from dam, pagger, a rampart, a bank, or dam; Append. As O. Fr. dam is a title of honour, equivalent to Lord, Sir, from Lat. dom-i-nus; it is not improbable that this is the origin, the covered pieces acting as lords in the game, and principally influencing its issue.

Although it is evident that this game was known to the Northern nations, they were especially attached to that of chess. This was one of the chief amusements of the ancient Icelanders. They called it skak, skak-spel, Su. G. shaftof-wel. This game seems to have been peculiarly adapted to the studious habits of this insulated people; who were making considerable progress in learning, in those very ages in which the nations of the continent were buried in ignorance.

DAMSCHED, s. A portion of land bordering on a dam.

DAN, s. A term used by S. and O. E. writers, as equivalent to Lord, Sir; See Sup.

Doug. not only applies it to Virgil, but to Apollo.

——The ancient Nun of Dan Phens.

Thir wourdis endit. — Virgil, 186, 48.

O. Fr. dam, "a title of respect and honour, given, in courteous, unto a Gentleman or Knight: This in old time; and yet the Governors of the Charterhouse Monks are styled Dans;" Colgr. His. dom; from Lat. dominus. This designation was used in O. E. so early as the time of R. Brunne. He indeed writes Danz.

With them went danz Merlyn,
For the stones to make engyn.—App. to Pref. excii.

DAN, DAND, DANDIE. Abbrev. of Andrew in South of S.

*To DANCE, v. n. "Ye'll neither dance nor hau! [hold!] the candle;" i.e. you will neither do, nor let do. S.

To DANCE his or her lane; a phrase expressive, either of great joy, or of violent rage; q. danced without a companion, or without music; S.

Some ran to coffers, and sune to kists,

But nought was stown that cou'd be mist;

She danced her lane, cry'd, Praise be blest!

I have lodg'd a leil poor man.

Gaberlungie Man, st. 5.

DANCE-IN-MY-LUFE, s. A person of diminutive appearance; apparently in allusion to a child's Doll. S.

To DANDER, v. n. 1. To roam; to go from place to place; S.

2. To go about idly; without having any certain object in view; to saunter; S.

Allane throw flow'ry hows I dander,
Tenting my flocks, lest they should wander.

Rambler's Poems, ii. 263.

3. To roam from place to place, without having a fixed habitation; S.

O! then we needna gie a plack
For dand'ring mountebank or quack.—Ferguson's Poems, ii. 18.

4. To trifle; to mispend one's time; S.

5. To bewildor one's self; on a way, generally including the idea of want of attention, or stupidity, as the reason.

"He dandert out of the road," he lost his way. In this sense it is used as nearly equivalent to wander.

The wille Tod came by me to,
With violence and speid:
For feir the he for left the scho,
He wes in sic a dreed;
Quibles loping, and scooping,
Ouer bushis, banks, and brais;
Quibles wandering, quibles dandring,
Like royd and wiltryt raus.

Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 18, 19.

DAND

Sibb. refers to Fr. dandin-er, Teut. dant-en, ineptire. It might be suspected that this were rather from some Goth. word, now lost in the common languages, perhaps in its primary sense, corresponding to Isl. Su. G. andre, vagari; were it not that there is another v. of the same meaning, which seems to oppose the idea. This is Dandill, q. v.

DANDER, DUNER, s. The act of sauntering. S.

DANDERER, DUNERER, s. A saunterer. S.

DANDERIN, S. A sauntering. S.

DANDERS, SWIDDY DANDERS, s. pl. The refuse of a smith's fire, S.; scoriae, Lat. See Sup.

Sibb. refers to Goth. tandem-ian, ascendere, to kindle. This perhaps is the proper line for discovering the etymology. But Isl. tend-ra, id. is still nearer. Tindra, signifies to emit sparks. Now this name may have been given originally to the sparks of burning metal that flee from the forge, and afterwards extended to these as mixed into one mass with the cinders. There is one difficulty, however. How should we retain the in tend, a spark, and change it into d in dander; if both are from the same source?

DANDIE, DANDY, s. A principal person or thing; what is nice, fine, or possessing supereminence in whatever way; S.

They'd gie the bag to dolefu' care,
And laugh at ilk dandy,
At that fair day.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 89.

This word claims a very ancient etymology. Isl. dandi, and Su. G. daenne signify, liberal, munificent. V. Loccen. Antiq. Sueo. G. p. 199. Su. G. dandes folk, dandmann, is a title of honour or respect. Various are the accounts given, by Northern writers, of its etymology. Some derive it from Isl. danni, or dandi, liberalis, already mentioned; others, from A. S. Thun, Thane. Ihre. vo. Danneman, considers it as contr. from dugande man, viri strenui, because all titles of honour had their origin from fortitude in war. This corresponds to A. S. dugend, valens, bonus, probus; the part. of dug-an, valere. G. Andr. derives it from the old Isl. primitive dae, denoting any thing good, honourable, excellent; whence daene wele, excellently; daenem, very beautiful.

V. Doyn. Kilian mentions O. Germ. degn-en, degnen-man, as signifying, vir praestans, strenuus, fortis.

DANDELIFECHAN, s. A sort of hollow stroke on any part of the body; a slap. Clash, synon. Fife. See Sup.

To DANDILL, v. n. To saunter; to go about idly.

Euin as the blind man gangs beges,
In houering far bynd,
So dois thou dandill in distres,
Quhilk I feir thou sall find.

Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 39.

This seems to be synon. with Dander, q. v. But Fr. dandin-er, and Teut. dant-en, are not the only words to which it seems to claim affinity. It is more nearly allied to Germ. dentelen, to act in a ludicrous manner; ludere, ludere agere. V. Dant, Ihre.

DANDILLY, DANDILY, adj. Celebrated, especially for beauty, S. B.

There lives a landart laird in Fife,
And he has married a dandily wife,
She wadna shape, nor yet wad she sew,
But sit wi' her cummers, and fill her sell fu'.

Old Song, Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 324.

The dandilily toast of the parish
Is wood'd and marrying and;
—Ross, Songs, p. 145.

It is also used as a v. signifying one who is spoiled or rendered foolish by being too much made of, Fife, Ang.

There some old horse tur'd out of stable,
When young dames are at council table.
The fate of some were once Dandillies,
Might teach the younger stags and fillies,

293
DAN

Not for to trample poor cart-horse;
Yet they [grow] still the worse and worse.

Cleland's Poems, p. 76.

This may be merely a dimin. from Dandie, q. v. But from the sense given to it as a s., it has a strong resemblance of Germ. dentel-en, to play the fool, Fr. dan-din-er, to carry one's self like a ninny; Ital. dondolo, a baby, a puppet, dondolo, a ninny. See Sup.

DANDILLIE CHAIN. A child's toy chain or ornament, made of the stems of the dandelion. S.

DANDRING, part. The armies met, the trumpet sounds, the dandring drums all did took. Battle of Harlaw, st. 16. Evergreen, i. 85.

We may view this word as either formed to express the noise made by the drum, like Down-derry down, in a later composition; or as allied to Teut. dundra, noise made by the drum, like dundre, dundring. See Sup.

We may view this word as either formed to express the semblance of Germ. danter, to fool, or as allied to Teut. dundra, noise made by the drum, like dundre, dundring. See Sup.

This nearly corresponds to the use of the word by Chaucer for failyeing or he wan to a strenth.

The horss was gud, bot yeit he had gret dreid,
For iiii off his, ay ane quhill I may be:
We ar our ner, sic purpos for to tak,
A danger chace thai mycht vpon ws mak.

Wallace, v. 283. MS.

DANGER, DAWNGER, s. 1. It is used in relation to the great exertions of a pursuer, in consequence of which he who is pursued is exposed to imminent danger.

He who is pursued is exposed to imminent danger.

Either from O. Fr. daign, dainty, fine, or the v. daign-er, whence E. dain.

2. To intimidate; to daunt.

3. To intimidate; to daunt.

S.

2. To break in or tame a horse.

To saunter. V. DANDER.

Priests of Peblis, Pink, S. P. Repr. i. 43.

The Editor gives this word as not understood. Dant nor dail seems to have been a proverbial phrase now disused, denoting intimate intercourse. Dant may signify play, sport; Su. G. dant, luidbrium. But I suspect that it rather means affection, regard, as dantis is still used in Angus. V. Dent.

To DANT, v. a. To subdue.

"Rewis to dant the flesch."—"We suld repres & dant our carnal lustis & desyris in the beginning, and quhen thai ar lytil." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 75, 6, 76, b. V. next word.

DANTER, s. A tamer; a subduer; danter of hors, one who breaks horses.

The ymage porturit was of Kyng Pictus
Danter of hors, in chare satt glorius.

Lat. domitor.

Dug. Virgil, 211, 38.

"The maist perfyit industreus horse dantars of Macedon cuckold nocht gar hym be veill briedit nor manerit in no comodius sort convenient to serue ane prince." Compil. S. p. 236.

Lat. domitor, id. from dom-age, to tame. Sw. demp-a, id. seems radically the same.

To DANTON, DANTOUN, v. a. 1. To subdue, by whatever means, S.

"He left word behind him, to the Sheriff of Fife, Strathern, and Angus, to make proclamation out through thir shires, that all men betwixt sixty and sixteen, spiritual and temporal, as well burgh as land, that they should be ready, at a certain day, at his coming, to pass with him, where he pleased, to danton rebels and conspirators against him." Pitscottie, p. 87.

2. To break in or tame a horse.

To danton, v. a. 3. To intimidate; to daunt.

S.

"Bot it is otherwise of a tamed and dantonned horse," i.e. one thoroughly broken. Quon. Attach, c. 48, § 11.

This may have been originally the same with O. E. daunten.

—Reason shall rayne, and realmes gouerne,
And right as Agag had, happe shall come,
Samuell shall slee him, and Saulle shall be blamed,
And Dauud shall be disdain'd, & dantan't hem all.

P. Ploughman, P. 16, a.

This seems to be merely the Fr. v. domter, danter, id., with
DAR

a Goth. termination. Seren. derives E. dauft from Goth. daun-t, deliquium pati, from dari, deliquium.

To DANT, v. n. To be afraid. S.
To DANYELL, v. To dangle; to jolt as a cart does on a rough road. S.

DAPILL, adj. Perhaps, severe, harsh. S.
DAPPERY, adj. Of variegated woolen cloth. S.
To DARE (pronounced daur), v. n. To be afraid; to stand in awe. To dare at, to be afraid of a person or thing. Ang. Stirl. V. DARE. See Sup.

Sw. darr-a, to quake, to tremble. DARRING, DARGUING, S. The work of a day-labourer, S.

DARE (pronounced daur), adj. DARE, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i.4. V. DURKEN.

DARG,  DARK, DARE-THE-DIEL, S. The work of a day-labourer, S.

It is sometimes used to denote a certain quantity of work, whether more or less than that of a day, S.

Formerly the coals were put out by the daywork, for every acre, or lOd. per annum. See Sup.

Bot at a place, quhar meit he to thaim brocht, And in the blue-clue throws then.

The croonin' kie the byre drew nigh, Are glad to fa' to wark that's killing,

And bedyn to, als glaidly as he mocht, In dern, a disease of cattle. V. RINNIN' DARN.

The DARN, DERN, adj. Secret. Darn yeit, a postern; the name still given to one of the gates of the Abbey garden at Aberbrothick. See Sup.

Our soldiers then, who lying were a darning, By sound of trumpet having got a warning,

So do kyth, and give the eharge.

The DARN, DERN, v. a. To hide one's self; to hearken or listen; to loiter at work; to muse; to dare behind, to fail back.

S.

Their courage quailed and they began to dern.

In dern, in secret.

Do kyth, and give the eharge.

With lustuous bastoun

The Dare, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i.4. V. DURKEN.

DARE, adj. Stupid; dull.

The character of the herons is stupid; dull. V. DAW, DA.

DARLING, S.

S. pl.

DARRENT, s. A small piece; often applied to bread. S.

To DARN, DERN, v. a. To hide; to conceal. He darning himself, he sought a place of concealment, S. Darned, part. pa.

"They have by maist subtle and craftie means, by changing their names, and dissembling the place of their nativity, conveyed themselves in the in-countries of this realm,—abusing and harming his Majesties good subjects by their darned stouths, in the in-country transported, reset and quyetlies sold in the bounds of the late Borders." Acts Ja. VI. 1609, c. 10.

A darning, secreting themselves.

Our soldiers then, who lying were a darning, By sound of trumpet having got a warning,

So do kyth, and give the eharge.

Muses Threnodie, p. 116.

DARN, adj. From dern, to hide; to conceal.

Dart, S.

Dart, S. iii. 357. V.

To DARE, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i.4. V. DURKEN.

DARE, adj. Stupid; dull.

The character of the herons is stupid; dull. V. DAW, DA.

DARLING, S.

S. pl.

DARRENT, s. A small piece; often applied to bread. S.

To DARN, DERN, v. a. To hide; to conceal. He darning himself, he sought a place of concealment, S. Darned, part. pa.

"They have by maist subtle and craftie means, by changing their names, and dissembling the place of their nativity, conveyed themselves in the in-countries of this realm,—abusing and harming his Majesties good subjects by their darned stouths, in the in-country transported, reset and quyetlies sold in the bounds of the late Borders." Acts Ja. VI. 1609, c. 10.

A darning, secreting themselves.

Our soldiers then, who lying were a darning, By sound of trumpet having got a warning,

So do kyth, and give the eharge.

Muses Threnodie, p. 116.

Darna, pret. Hid, concealed.

And as he fand schupe to his feris schaw,

His nausy derno amang the thik wod schaw,

Underneath the hingand holkit rochis hie.

S.

To DARN, DERN, v. n. To hide one's self; to hearken or listen; to loiter at work; to muse; to Dern behind, to fail back.

S.

Their courage quailed and they began to dern.

Hudson's Judith, p. 31.

A. S. dearn-an, dyrn-an, occultare.

To Derne, v. a. To cause to hide; to force to flee. S.

DARN, DARNE, DERN. Secret. Darn yeit, a postern; the name still given to one of the gates of the Abbey garden at Aberbrothick. See Sup.

Bot at a place, quhar meit he to thaim brocht,

And bedyn to, als glaidly as he mocht,

Our soldiers then, who lying were a darning,

By sound of trumpet having got a warning,

So do kyth, and give the eharge.

Muses Threnodie, p. 116.

In dern, in secret.

My dule in dern bot gif thow dill,

Doutless bot dreid I dé,

Bannatyne Poems, p. 98, st. 1.

The sense of derne is evidently mistaken by Hearne, in his Gl. to R. Glouc. where it is rendered "dismal, bad, sad."

Sire, he seide, of derne cas ich wol the warne stilte Thine fon [foes] beth in ech half, this yis the meste doute, That thine owne men ne lougeth the nocht, that the beth aboute.

P. 114.

DARN, s. A disease of cattle. V. RINNIN' DARN.

DARRAR, DARRER, adj. Dearer; higher in price. See S.

"Till our nychoobh na temoral or erdy thing is darrar and mair precious thane is his awin bodylie lyfe." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 352.

The DARN, DERN, s. A day-labourer, S. Belg. dag-werk, id.

The cromin' kie the byre drew nigh, The darger left his thrift.

Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 357.

LOVE-DARG, s. Work done for affection, not hire. S.

DARG-DAYS, s. pl. Days in which a cottar works to his superior in lieu of rent. S.

DARGEIS, pl. Dargis.

They prit God with tryffills tume tentraits, And daift him with [their] daylie dargeis;

With owklihe Abitis, to augment their tentraits,

Bannatyne Poems, p. 197, st. 12.
To DASCAN, v. n. To ponder; to contemplate; to scan.  
Than did I dascan with my self,  
Quhillder to heuin or unto hell,  
Thir persoons said it pertene.  
Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 45.  
Lat. descendere in sese, to examine one's self; from de and scando; whence E. scan.  
To DASE, DAISE, DAZE, v. a. 1. To stupify, S.  
This term denotes mental stupor, whether proceeding from 
sanity, or from any external cause. He daises himself  
with drink, he stupifies himself with intoxicating liquor. See Sup.  
Part. pa. dasyd, dasit, dazed, stupid, stupified. A dazed look, A. Bor. is such as persons have when frightened; Ray.  
— But yhit he wes than  
In bys deyd bot a dasyd man,  
In na-thyng repute of valu,  
Na couth do na thyng of wertu.  
He had bot nomen sine re.—Wyntown, vi. 4, 56.  
My daisit heid fordullit disselé;  
I raist up half in ane lithargie.  
Police of Honour, i. 26.  
O verray Phrigiane wyffis,  
Reekie's Poems, p. 42.  
Quhidder to heuin or unto hell,  
He had bot dasyd, daisit, dazed,  
Dazed, stupid, stupified.  
I am very cold; A. Bor. Ray.  
Quhaire Das Kane did abound:  
With Triple, Tenor, Counter, Mein, Cherrie and Slae, st. 7.  
This is left in the barn, after part is removed, what is left is  
called the tass.  
With daggaris derfly thay dang,  
With daggaris derfly thay dang,  
Dasis and Seis, as signifying to change  
the proper heirs of the testator. He, to whom this  
power is granted, is called the  
executor-dative.  
“Then 15 strata of muirstone rise above each other to the  
summit of the Fells, where they jut out; in the face of  
the braes, they go by the name of dasses or gerrocks.” T. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xx. 327.  
To DASH, v. a. 1. To flourish in writing; to make ornamental figures with a pen; S.  
2. To make a great show.  
This may be merely an oblique use of the E. v. the origin of which is probably Isl. dask-a, verbera et verba dura  
diffigo. Its second sense might indicate a relation to Isl. daas,  
a candle, a torch, because of its splendour. The Isl. s.  
deemed, has a similar metaphor. sense; Das, fervor agendi, quasi  
incendii flagrantis, G. Andr. p. 47.  
To DASH, v. a. 1. A flourish in writing, S.  
2. A splendid appearance; to cast a dash, to make a great  
figure; S.  
Daft gowk, in macaroni dress,  
Are ye come here to shaw your face;  
Bowden wi' pride o' simmer gloss,  
To cast a dash at Reekie's cross?  
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 32, 33.  
"A little above this, upon the side of a pleasant green hill  
in Romanno-ground, are to be seen eleven or twelve large  
orderly terrace-walks, which in their summer verdure cast a  
bonny dash at a distance.” Penneuil's Tweedale, p. 16.  
DASH, DASHIE, s. A cant term for a hat or cap. S.  
DASH, s. A Dash o' weet; a sudden fall of rain. S.  
DASH YOU. An imprecation. Synon. Dise you. S.  
DASYD, DASIT. V. DASE.  
DAS KANE.  
Throw rowing of the river rang,  
The roches sounding lyke a sang.  
Quhair Das Kane did abound:  
With Triple, Tenor, Counter, Mein, Cherrie and Slae, st. 7.  
This should be written as one word; and properly denotes  
singing in parts: Lat. discant-us, from discendo, to sing treble;  
Ital. desceante, Fr. deschant, descant, E. descant, id. dis­  
cant, cantus diversus vocibus constitutus, Kilian, in Append.  
In the Lat. version, however, it is rendered; —  
— Ubis Discantus nulla ota capsans  
Tripcat.  
This suggests that the Translator, T. D. (probably the  
famous T. Dempster) understood Montgomerie as meaning,  
that there was a frequent repetition of the same words. This  
agrees with the definition given of E. descant by Skinner.  
Quibusdam, vocis frequentamentum.  
DASS, s. 1. Dass of a hay stack, that part of it that is  
cut off with a hay-knife for immediate use, Loth. See S.  
2. A dass of corn. When a quantity of corn in the sheaf  
is left in the barn, after part is removed, what is left is called  
the dass.  
In the same manner, in Fife, the hay left in the stack, when part is cut off, receives this designation.  
The latter seems the most proper use of the term; as corresponding most closely in meaning to the cognate terms in  
other languages. Sibb. says that it is "so called perhaps  
from its resemblance to a delis or seat." But it is evidently  
allied to C. B. das, according to Boxhorn, a heap of grain,  
hay or the like; Gael. tas, a heap; Su. G. does, anc. dys,  
Gelidus, it is left in the barn, after part is removed, what is left is called the dass.  
Fife. In the same manner, in Fife, the hay left in the stack, when part is cut off, receives this designation.  
"we haif given—our full power to our saids Commis­  
saries of Edinburgh, to give daties, and constitute silk persons as  
they, be the aviss of our Lords of the said Session, or  
ane certain noomver of them as sal be appointit to that effect  
(sal judge proper to be) executor-datives to the guids  
and gar of the persons decessand." Act Sed. 24 July 1664.  
L. B. datiu-us, a guardian appointed by the Judge.
DAUB, s. A dash; a sudden stroke. S.
DAUCH, s. A soft substance of clay, mica, &c. &c.
DAVELIN, adj. Shabby in appearance.
DAVIE, s. The diminutive of the name David.
DAUGH, s. A pret. v.
DAUSDNEL, adj. Silly, inactive.
DAUER, DAIVER, part. pa. To weaken.
DAUER, DAI VER, To affect; to make impression.
DAVIE, s. The diminutive of the name David.
DAUGH, s. A pret. v.
DAUER, DAVIE, v. a. To affect; to make impression.
DAVIE, s. The diminutive of the name David.
DAUGH, s. A pret. v.
DAUER, DAVIE, v. a. To affect; to make impression.
DAVIE, s. The diminutive of the name David.
DAUGH, s. A pret. v.
According to this view, both dawch and Laird are S. words, and signify "lazy laird." But a gentleman, versant in the Gael, informs me, that although Gud deyn is merely good even, all the rest of the line is Gael, and ought to be read, "Dich labhart, b'ail thuibh, Beannach a De." i. e. "Rather say, if you please, God bless you." The words, rather say, however, mar the sense. It would therefore seem that Dawch Laird is not Gael. Dawch is thus the same with dawe, used by Dunbar.

To DAWCH, v. a. To moisten as with dew; to damp. S.

DAWD, DAUD, DAD, s. A considerably large piece of any thing, especially of what is edible. S. Synon. lunch. See Sup.

For daws of hamocks, whangs o' cheese, Their pockets' they sought aye.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 11. V. LUNCH.

"Raw dawds make fat lads." This is "spoken when we give a good piece of meat to a young boy." Kelly, p. 284.

"There is little sense in this," he says. Perhaps he refers to the epithet raw. But this seems to mean, that the keen appetite of a boy will not wait till meat be fully made ready; and that it is better to give him a portion in this state, than to suffer him to fast too long.

The term does not appear invariably to include the idea of magnitude. This is sometimes determined by means of an adj., as, a muckle dawd.

It is sometimes written dawd. But this orthography is not consonant to the pronunciation.

A d'at's a bannock, or fadge to prie.

Jamsion's Popular Ball, i. 301.

To rise all a dawds, to tear all in pieces; Gl. Yorks.

"Dod, a lump," A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

The Isl. phrase, At drugia dade, to bring supplies, sup­petias ferre, may have some affinity; especially, as dead is rendered, virtus et amica officia; G. Andr. It may, however, be rather allied to Isl. toddle, portio, tomus; as the change of the dental letters is very common. The Isl. term properly signifies a portion bestowed as a gift. Anciently every husbandman in Norway was bound to present to the King, at Yule, a bushel of barley, and the quarter of an ox three years old. This was called Vina todde, literally, a friend's portion; Heims Kringle, c. 232. A gift at Christmas was also deno­minated Isl. todde; G. Andr. v. Todde, p. 240.

Dawds and Blawds. The blades of colewort boiled whole, or broth made in this manner. This phrase is used both S. B. and Loth. It seems equivalent to lang kail; also to, the greatest abundance; S. See Sup.

"Dawds and blawds, broth with green colewort, boiled," Gl. Shirr.

Dawds is undoubtedly the pl. of dawe, a large piece of anything, q. v. The phrase seems equivalent to blades in dawe, or in large pieces. V. BLAD.

DAWDGE, s. A tatterdemalion. V. Dawdie, s. E.

DAWDIE, s. A dirty slovenly woman; a slattern; S. B.

Dawdie, used by Shakspeare, is evidently from the same origin. This is Isl. daw-da; dawda doppa, foemella ignava. Moes. G. af-dawds, languidus. Our dawdie is perhaps immediately from S. daw, a sluggard, q. v.; like Isl. dawd, dawfs, from daa, deliquium animi.

Dawdie, adj. Slovenly; sluttish; S. B. V. the s.

To Dawdle, v. n. To be indolent or slovenly, Perths.

V. Dawdie, DAW.

Dawd, Daw, Dawk, Dawer, Dawketh, Dawketh, s. A thin flat turf. V. Diver.

Dawch, Dawk, Daw, adj. "Lazy; idle;" Gl. Wall.

Sen ye ar Scottis, yeit salat sail ye be, Gud deyn, Dawch Laird, bith lowth bancho a de.

Wallace, vi. 138. MS. Good even, daucht Lord, Balloach Benochade.

Edit. 1648.
DAWING, s. Dawn of day.

On the Rud ewyn, in the dawning,
The Ingils ost blew till assail.

Barbour, xvii. 634. MS.

Be the this dawning at most morn.
And chasit away the sternes fra every stede.

Doug. Virgil, 85, 50.

From Daw, v. q. v. A. S. dagung, aurora.

DAWK, s. A drizzling rain.

To Dawk, v. n. To drizzle.

DAWKIE, DAWKY, DAUKY, adj.

S.

DAWNER, DAUNER, S. A stroll. V. DANDER, &c.

DAWLIE, adj.

DAWLESS, DAWLT, S.

DAWK, DAWKIE, DAWKY, DAUKY, adj.

S.

DAWNER, DAUNER, S. A stroll. V. DANDER, &c.

DAWNTIE, DAWTE, DAWTY, *. 1. Love; kindness; en-
dawting, dauteing,

DAWNER, DAUNER, S. A stroll. V. DANDER, &c.

DAWLIE, adj.

DAWLESS, DAWLT, S.

DAWK, DAWKIE, DAWKY, DAUKY, adj.

S.

DAWNER, DAUNER, S. A stroll. V. DANDER, &c.

DAWNTIE, DAWTE, DAWTY, *. 1. Love; kindness; en-
dawting, dauteing,

DAWNER, DAUNER, S. A stroll. V. DANDER, &c.

DAWLIE, adj.

DAWLESS, DAWLT, S.

DAWK, DAWKIE, DAWKY, DAUKY, adj.

S.

DAWNER, DAUNER, S. A stroll. V. DANDER, &c.

DAWNTIE, DAWTE, DAWTY, *. 1. Love; kindness; en-
dawting, dauteing,

DAWNER, DAUNER, S. A stroll. V. DANDER, &c.

DAWLIE, adj.

DAWLESS, DAWLT, S.

DAWK, DAWKIE, DAWKY, DAUKY, adj.

S.

DAWNER, DAUNER, S. A stroll. V. DANDER, &c.

DAWNTIE, DAWTE, DAWTY, *. 1. Love; kindness; en-
dawting, dauteing,

DAWNER, DAUNER, S. A stroll. V. DANDER, &c.

DAWLIE, adj.

DAWLESS, DAWLT, S.

DAWK, DAWKIE, DAWKY, DAUKY, adj.

S.

DAWNER, DAUNER, S. A stroll. V. DANDER, &c.

DAWNTIE, DAWTE, DAWTY, *. 1. Love; kindness; en-
dawting, dauteing,

DAWNER, DAUNER, S. A stroll. V. DANDER, &c.

DAWLIE, adj.

DAWLESS, DAWLT, S.

DAWK, DAWKIE, DAWKY, DAUKY, adj.

S.

DAWNER, DAUNER, S. A stroll. V. DANDER, &c.

DAWNTIE, DAWTE, DAWTY, *. 1. Love; kindness; en-
dawting, dauteing,

DAWNER, DAUNER, S. A stroll. V. DANDER, &c.

DAWLIE, adj.

DAWLESS, DAWLT, S.

DAWK, DAWKIE, DAWKY, DAUKY, adj.

S.

DAWNER, DAUNER, S. A stroll. V. DANDER, &c.

DAWNTIE, DAWTE, DAWTY, *. 1. Love; kindness; en-
dawting, dauteing,

DAWNER, DAUNER, S. A stroll. V. DANDER, &c.

DAWLIE, adj.

DAWLESS, DAWLT, S.

DAWK, DAWKIE, DAWKY, DAUKY, adj.

S.
DEAN, DEN, s. 1. A hollow where the ground slopes on both sides; generally, such an one as has a rivulet running through it; S.

"Spott house, romantically situated on a rock, in a dean, den or glen, about a mile long, though appearing in a low site, has a prospect of the German ocean, Dunbar, the Bass, Isle of May, and the neighbouring very rich coast of East Lothian." P. Spott, E. Loth. Statist. Acc. v. 455.

This term is often applied to a wooded hollow.

"I have made several visits of late to the Den of Rubislaw.—Of the evening appeared in dreadful majesty; for it was so thick a fog, that I could hardly see the tops of the trees, or even of the cliffs." Sir W. Forbes's Life of Beat- tie, ii. 51.

"A Den, in the vernacular language of Scotland, as used in the sense here meant, is synonymous with what in England is called a Dingle." N. ibid.

2. A small valley, S.

"On the south side of the two rocks of Carlops, a small valley, called the Carlops's Dean, crosses the glen behind.—At the foot of the Dean, eastward, before it contracts and deepens into a glen, is a subterranean spring, called the Rumbling Well." P. Pennycuick, Loth. Statist. Ace. Ap­ running through it; S.

DEAR, DERCH, DEBAID, To s. A

DEATH-SOUGH, DEATHIN, DEARTH-CAP, adj. s.

To DEar, v. a. For fault of cattle, corn and gerse, your banquet's of most nobility

Dear of the dog brawen in the Merse.

Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 9, 10.

This undoubtedly relates to some proverbial phrase now obsolete. Dear seems equivalent to savour, taste, have a smack of. V. B. Sexey.

To DEAR, v. a. To hurt; to injure. V. DEERE, DEIR, v. S.

DEARCH, DERCH, s. A dwarf.

Dreed, dirtfast Derch, that thou has disobeyt My cousin Quintine, and my Commissar.

Evergreen, ii. 49, st. 2.

Derch, I sail ding thee till I gar thee dung.

Ibid. 68, st. 19. V. Droom.

DEARI, DEARY, s. A sweetheart; a darling. S.

To DEART, DEARTH, v. a. To raise the price of any thing. Darted, raised in price, Orkney.

DEARTHFUL', adj. High-priced.

DEARTH-CAP, s. The name of a species of fungus. S.

DEAS, s. A turf-seat on the outside of a cottage. V. Deis.

DEASIE, adj. "A deassie day;" a cold, raw, uncomfortable day. V. Daisie.

DEASOIL, DEISHEAL, s. Motion according to the course of the sun; a Gael. word. V. Widdershins. See S.

DEATH-CANDLE, s. The appearance of what the vulgar consider a preternatural light, giving warning of death.

DEATH-ILL, s. Mortal sickness. V. Deele-ill.

DEATHIN, s. Water hemlock.

DEATH-SOUGH, s. The last inspiration of the dying.

To DEAVE, v. a. To deafen. V. Deve.

To DEAW, v. n. To rain gently, as if it were dew falling; to drizzle; S. B.

A. S. dew-in, Belg. daw-en, id.

DEBAID, s. Delay.

Than Bonnak with the company, That in his wayne closyt he had, Went on his way, but mar debaid.

Barbour, x. 222. MS.

From de and baud, id. from A. S. bid-an, manere, expectare.

To DEBAIT, v. a. To be diligent in procuring any thing.

"Attoure that virtew suid be autoris in this realme, he commandit na vagabound nor ydill pepyll to be ressauit in any towne without they hab sum craft to debait their leuying." Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 1. Nisi victum artificio allo quasi-rantes. Boeth.

This is perhaps from Fr. debait-re, to strive.

To DEBAIT, v. a. To protect.


"Pape Innocent (beacuse he had any yeirly pension of King Johne) was the mai commounit at this complaynt, and pro­ mittit to debait him with maist fauoure." Ibid. B. xii. c. 11. Causam Joannis sibi curae fore, ac eam se tutandum recipere. Boeth.

This seems allied to Fr. se debait-re, to besit one's self.

To DEBAIT, v. a. To bring low; to lower.

The same wyse thir Rutulianis, as he wald, Gan at command debait thare voce and ceice, To here the Kingis mynd, and hald thare peace.

Doug. Virgil, 459, 11.

This seems used improperly, as Rudd. has observed, "for abate."

To DEBAIT, v. n. To cease from eating.

S. DEBAIMENT, s. Contention.

Plesand debaiments, quha sa right reportis Their might be sene, and all maner disportis.

Fr. debatement, id. P. Police of Honour, iii. 47.

DEBAITABLE, adj. A debaitable person; one who makes a good shift to gain a livelihood.

S. To DEBAUSCH, v. a. To squander; to dissipate.

DEBAURD, v. Departure from the right way.

To DEBORD, DEBOARD, v. n. To depart; to go beyond proper bounds; to go to excess. See Sup.

Thee, shadowing forth, my drakhts may not de bord From sacred mirror of thy saving word.

More's True Crucifix, p. 7.

Fr. deborder, to overflow, to exceed rule; from bord, a border, brink, brink.

DEBORDING, s. Excess.

To DEBOSH, v. n. To indulge one's self in the use of any thing to excess, as tea, snuff, wine, &c.

S. DEBRUSH, s. Excess; a person given to excess.

S. To DEBOUT, v. a. To thrust from. Fr. debout-er, id.

"Yet his fraud was detected before they came home, and he debouted, and put from that authority." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 264.

*DEBT, s. To come in debt o'; to destroy; to kill.

S. DEBTBOUND, part. pa. Bound by engagement.

S. DEBTFULL, adj. Due, honest; indebted.

S. To DEBUCK, v. a. To prevent any design from succeeding; a term used at the game of Nine-pins.

S. DEBUTION, s. A term used at the game of Nine-pins.

S. To DEBURSE, v. a. To disburse.

S. DEBURSING, s. Disbursement.

S. DECAY, s. A decline; a consumption.

S. They have a charm also whereby they try if persons be in a decay or not, and if they will die thereof; which they call Casting of the heart." Brand's Orkney, p. 62.

To DECAID, v. n. To fail.

S. DECADES, adj. Apt to fall.

S. DECANTED, part. pa. What is much spoken of.

S. DECEDENT, s. One who has demitted an office.

S. DECIVERIE, s. A habit or course of deception.

S. To DECERN, v. a. To adjudge.

S. To DECERN, v. n. To determine; to pass a decree.
3. The manner of dying.

DEDE-CANDLE, S. A smart stroke, supposed to be a premonition of death.

DEDE-BELL, S. A dead-snap.

DEDE-BED, S. Deathbed.

DEDE-AULD, S. Extremely old.

DECLARATION, DECEDENT,  DECLUTOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.
DEE

“Kyng Alexander cam at that instant tyme quhen Darius was in the agonyc and deith thrue.” Compl. S. p. 188.

The ingenious Glossarist to this work has made some curious remarks on the subject. Speaking of the contortions of death, he says: “These are regarded by the peasants with a species of superstitious horror. To die with a thrue, is reckoned an obvious indication of a bad conscience. When a person was secretly murdered, it was formerly believed, that if the corpse were watched with certain mysterious ceremonies, the death-throws would be reversed on its visage, and it would declare the perpetrators and circumstances of the murder. The following verse occurs in a ballad, of which I have here heard some fragments. A lady is murdered by her lover; her seven brothers watch the corpse. It proceeds—

’Twas at the middle o’ the night,
The cock began to crow;
And at the middle o’ the night,
The corpse began to throw.

E. thrue, thrue; A. S. throw-an, agonizare.

2. Meat is said to be in the dead-throw, when it is neither cold nor hot, S.

3. Any thing is said to be “left in the dead-throw,” when it is left unfinished, S.

4. The weather is said to be in the dead-throw, when it is between frost and thaw. S.

DEDE, or DEAD TIME o’ THE YEAR. Midwinter. S.

DEDE-WATCH. DEAD-WATCH. & V. DEDE-CHACK. S.

To DEDEINYE, DEDANE, v. n. To deign.

To DEDE, or DEAD TIME o’ THE YEAR. Midwinter. S.

DEEDLE, v. a. To sing in a low key.

DEEs, s. A deemis of money; a countless sum. S.

DEEMIS, s. From DEEMIS, s. A deemis of money; a countless sum. S.

DEE D I N Y, s. A net.

DEEP, s. The channel, or deepest part of a river; S.

“Deep, as in the ford-dike the deep or channel of the river is upon the Seaton side.” State, Leslie of Powis, p. 119.

Deep-draucht, adj. Designing; artful; crafty; S.; from deep, and draucht, a plan, a scheme. It may be observed, however, that Su.G. drage-a, primarily to draw, also signifies to deceive; and that there is even a synon. term in Su.G., laangdrongen, qui simultates duu servat alta mente repostas, Ihre; q. langdrauchit.

DEEPIN, s. A net.

DEEP-WORKERS, s. pl. Net-weavers.

DEEP-SEA-BUCKIE, s. Murex cornuca, Long Wilk. S.

DEEP-SEA-CRAB, s. Cancer araneus, Spider Crab. S.

DEER-HAIR, DEERS-HAIR, s. Heath club-rush; S.

Scirpus caespitosus, Linn. See Sup.

At the Skell-hill the cauldron still
The men of Liddesdale can shew;
DEY

In this sense, S. B., they commonly speak of "defending a stroke." Fr. défendre, id.

To DEFER, DEFY, v. a. An old law term; to yield; to refer, to submit; to offer, to exhibit. S. To DEFUSE, DEFAUSE, v. a. V. DEFASTE. S. To DEFIDE, v. n. To distrust. V. DIFIDE. S. To DEFINE, v. n. To consult; to deliberate. S. To DEFUSE, DEFAUSE, To treat with violence; to dispossess. S. To DEFOUL, v. a. 1. To defile; Doug. 2. To dishonour; to disgrace. That doughty delit with hym sa, for dout he was defold.

Gawan and Gol. iii. 25. Fr. defoul-er, to trample on, also, to reproach.


Lat. defund-o. Doug. Virgil, 293, 8. DEFRAG, DEFRAUD, DEFRAUDE, s. Act of defrauding. DEFILY, adv. In a proper manner; handsomely. S. To DEG, v. a. To strike smartly with a sharp-pointed object; to pierce small holes with it by smart strokes. S. A stroke of this kind, or the hole made. S. One who degs. S. To DEGENER, v. n. To degenerate.


The flouris suete, Degestable, engenered throu the hete. Wallace, iii. 2, MS. Fr. digest-er, to concoct, whence digestif, digested, or procuring digestion.

DEGYSIT, part. pa. Disguised. And ay to thame come Repentance amang, And maid thame choir degrat in his wede. Fr. deguys-er, to disguise. "King's Quhair, iii. 8. DEGOUTIT, part. pa. Spotted. With this hong A mantil on hir schulrdies large and long; That furrit was with ermyll full quehit, Degoutit with the self in spottis blake. "King's Quhair, v. 9 10. DEY, DEE, s. 'A woman who has the charge of a dairy; a dairy-maid, S. B. Dee, Loth. See Sup. As they drew near, they heard an elderin dey, Singing full sweet at milking of her ky. Ross's Helenore, p. 76. There sing the gowans, broon and knows,— And blithe some swains, Wha rant and dance, with kikit dees, O'er mossy plains. Ramsey's Poems, ii. 399.

DEI

My mother she is an auld dey; And we'll sleep on a bed o' green rashes, And dine on fresh curds and green whey.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 157. This word is used by Chaucer. She was as it were a maner dey.

Nonne's Pr. T. 14851. Tyrwhitt says; "A kind of dey; but what a dey was, is not easy to determine precisely. It probably meant originally a day-labourer in general, though it may since have been used to denote particularly the superintendent of a dayerie." Note, Vol. iii. 278. "Deyhouse, De glocest, signifies dairy-house. This Marshall derives 'from dey, an old word for milk, and house, the milk-house." "Rural Écon. of Glocest. GL. Lye (Addit. to Junius), derives it conjecturally from Isl. degg-men, lac praebere, lactare, g being changed into y, which is very common. Although he speaks with uncertainty, he has evidently referred to a cognate term. Sw. deja has precisely the sense of dey; a dairy-maid, Wideg. Sibb. having mentioned deya oemcon, refers also to A. S. thanec, fumula, serva, ancilla. But there is no sort of affinity between these; whereas Su. G. deja is evidently allied to a variety of terms in the Northern languages, which have a similar meaning. Isl. dia, dy, Sw. da, to suck; Su. G. deggs-an, daeggs-a, to give milk, to suckle. Moes. G. dad-fan, both to milk and to suckle. The root seems to be Isl. dy, Dan. dae, die, mamma, at fyrger barnet da, to give the breast to a child: whence also die, concubina foeta; G. Andr. p. 49. and Sw. da-barn, a nurse-child. A. S. diende, lactantes; Benson. There justly observes that the tug preserves the root. Belg. tithe and E. tithe are viewed as having the same origin. V. Jun. Goth. Gl. To DEI, v. n. To die; Wyntoun.

Isl. dey-a, id. daen, mortuous. G. Andr. and Heyre view G. Dafwen, Swau, as radically the same. In another place however, G. Andr. seems to consider Isl. dau, deliquium, as allied, explaining it, seminis, quis morti similior, p. 44. DEY, s. A father; Grand-dey, a grandfather. S. DEID, s. Death; also, pestilence. V. DEDE. S. DEIDIS PART. That portion of a deceased person's movable estate which he had a right to dispose of as he pleased before death.

S. To DEIG, DECH, v. a. To build, applied to turfs. S. DEIL, DEILLE, DELL, s. Part; quantity; E. dealing. A deal; any thing; aught.

Schir Ranald said, Lordis, yhe knew this well, At my commande he will nocht do a deal. Wallace, iii. 282. MS. Half dey, the one, the half.

All kind of vices to comprehend half dey, Nor all the names of tormentis and of panis, I micht not rekkin, that in yon hald remanis. Doug. Virgil, 186, 41. Moots. G. dael, pars, portio; A. S. deel, Belg. deel, id. een deel, partly; A. S. sun deel, aliqua pars, Chron. Saxon. Sw. deiel; S. deel, c share, dividend, in partnership among fishermen;" Gl. Wyntoun. DEIL, DEILL, s. The devil, S. Betoocht-us-to! and well I wat that's true: Awa! awa! the deel's owre grit wi' you. Ramsey's Poems, ii. 120. Between the Deel and the deep sea; between two difficulties equally dangerous. S. The pronunciation of this word has originated, as in many other words in which v was anciently written u, from the soft sound given to this letter.

DEIL'S, s. An herb; the Scabiosa succisa. S. DEIL'S-BIT, DELL'S-BIT, DELL'S-BOOKS. Playing cards are so denominated. S. DEIL'S-BUCKIE. An imp of Satan. V. Buckie. S. DEIL'S-DARNING-NEEDLE, s. The dragon-fly. S.
DEIL'S DOZEN, pron. dizen. The number thirteen, S.
This number is accounted so unlucky, that I have seen people, who were in other respects intelligent, refuse to form one of a company that would amount to thirteen. Many will not sail in a vessel, when this is the number of persons on board; as it is believed that some fatal accident must befall one of them. Whence this strange superstition could originate, it is impossible to say. But it evidently includes the idea, that the thirteenth is the devil's lot.

DEIL'S DUNG, Assafotilda, S.
So called from its stench. It is singular, that its name in Teut. is the same in signification; *dungels* deefch, diabolicus ster cus; and in Sw. *dyfvelstræck*, the term *træck* denoting excrement.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia peplus. S.

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water Plantain, S. Alisma.

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX. A name given to the Common Puffman. V. Maitland Poems, ii. 239.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia peplus. S.

DEIL'S DOZEN, pron. dizen. The number thirteen, S.
This number is accounted so unlucky, that I have seen people, who were in other respects intelligent, refuse to form one of a company that would amount to thirteen. Many will not sail in a vessel, when this is the number of persons on board; as it is believed that some fatal accident must befall one of them. Whence this strange superstition could originate, it is impossible to say. But it evidently includes the idea, that the thirteenth is the devil's lot.

DEIL'S DUNG, Assafotilda, S.
So called from its stench. It is singular, that its name in Teut. is the same in signification; *dungels* deefch, diabolicus ster cus; and in Sw. *dyfvelstræck*, the term *træck* denoting excrement.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia peplus. S.

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water Plantain, S. Alisma.

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX. A name given to the Common Puffman. V. Maitland Poems, ii. 239.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia peplus. S.

DEIL'S DOZEN, pron. dizen. The number thirteen, S.
This number is accounted so unlucky, that I have seen people, who were in other respects intelligent, refuse to form one of a company that would amount to thirteen. Many will not sail in a vessel, when this is the number of persons on board; as it is believed that some fatal accident must befall one of them. Whence this strange superstition could originate, it is impossible to say. But it evidently includes the idea, that the thirteenth is the devil's lot.

DEIL'S DUNG, Assafotilda, S.
So called from its stench. It is singular, that its name in Teut. is the same in signification; *dungels* deefch, diabolicus ster cus; and in Sw. *dyfvelstræck*, the term *træck* denoting excrement.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia peplus. S.

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water Plantain, S. Alisma.

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX. A name given to the Common Puffman. V. Maitland Poems, ii. 239.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia peplus. S.

DEIL'S DOZEN, pron. dizen. The number thirteen, S.
This number is accounted so unlucky, that I have seen people, who were in other respects intelligent, refuse to form one of a company that would amount to thirteen. Many will not sail in a vessel, when this is the number of persons on board; as it is believed that some fatal accident must befall one of them. Whence this strange superstition could originate, it is impossible to say. But it evidently includes the idea, that the thirteenth is the devil's lot.

DEIL'S DUNG, Assafotilda, S.
So called from its stench. It is singular, that its name in Teut. is the same in signification; *dungels* deefch, diabolicus ster cus; and in Sw. *dyfvelstræck*, the term *træck* denoting excrement.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia peplus. S.

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water Plantain, S. Alisma.

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX. A name given to the Common Puffman. V. Maitland Poems, ii. 239.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia peplus. S.

DEIL'S DOZEN, pron. dizen. The number thirteen, S.
This number is accounted so unlucky, that I have seen people, who were in other respects intelligent, refuse to form one of a company that would amount to thirteen. Many will not sail in a vessel, when this is the number of persons on board; as it is believed that some fatal accident must befall one of them. Whence this strange superstition could originate, it is impossible to say. But it evidently includes the idea, that the thirteenth is the devil's lot.

DEIL'S DUNG, Assafotilda, S.
So called from its stench. It is singular, that its name in Teut. is the same in signification; *dungels* deefch, diabolicus ster cus; and in Sw. *dyfvelstræck*, the term *træck* denoting excrement.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia peplus. S.

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water Plantain, S. Alisma.

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX. A name given to the Common Puffman. V. Maitland Poems, ii. 239.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia peplus. S.

DEIL'S DOZEN, pron. dizen. The number thirteen, S.
This number is accounted so unlucky, that I have seen people, who were in other respects intelligent, refuse to form one of a company that would amount to thirteen. Many will not sail in a vessel, when this is the number of persons on board; as it is believed that some fatal accident must befall one of them. Whence this strange superstition could originate, it is impossible to say. But it evidently includes the idea, that the thirteenth is the devil's lot.

DEIL'S DUNG, Assafotilda, S.
So called from its stench. It is singular, that its name in Teut. is the same in signification; *dungels* deefch, diabolicus ster cus; and in Sw. *dyfvelstræck*, the term *træck* denoting excrement.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia peplus. S.

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water Plantain, S. Alisma.

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX. A name given to the Common Puffman. V. Maitland Poems, ii. 239.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia peplus. S.

DEIL'S DOZEN, pron. dizen. The number thirteen, S.
This number is accounted so unlucky, that I have seen people, who were in other respects intelligent, refuse to form one of a company that would amount to thirteen. Many will not sail in a vessel, when this is the number of persons on board; as it is believed that some fatal accident must befall one of them. Whence this strange superstition could originate, it is impossible to say. But it evidently includes the idea, that the thirteenth is the devil's lot.

DEIL'S DUNG, Assafotilda, S.
So called from its stench. It is singular, that its name in Teut. is the same in signification; *dungels* deefch, diabolicus ster cus; and in Sw. *dyfvelstræck*, the term *træck* denoting excrement.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia peplus. S.

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water Plantain, S. Alisma.

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX. A name given to the Common Puffman. V. Maitland Poems, ii. 239.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia peplus. S.
DELIUERLY, adv. 1. Nimblly; cleverly.

Than buskyt he him, but delaying.
And lapp on hors deliuery. —Barbour, x. 566. MS.
—He—strak with spuris the stede in hy.
And he lansyt furth deliuery. Ibid. iii. 122. MS.

2. Incessantly; continually.

S. DELLI, s. The goal in games; perhaps corr. of Dule. S.
To DELTI, v. a. To fondle; to caress. Syn. Davet.
S. DELTIT, part. adj. Treated with great care; Davetit. S.
DELIT, part. adj. Hid from view; of retired habits. S.
To DELUGE, v. n. To dislodge; to remove.
In the law Land I come to seek refuge,
And purposit thair to mak my residence,
Bot singular Proffit gart me sone deluge. 
Lyndsay’s Works, 1592, p. 255.

Fr. deslog-er, delog-er, to remove, to shift.

To DEMANE, DEMAIN, v. a. To treat, generally
in a bad sense; to maltreat; S. B.
Thus the mother of Euryalus laments over her son killed in battle;
Sall I the so demanit on sic wyse?

Dong. Virgil, 294, 1.

The temporale stait to gryp and gather,
The son d workshops this thaird,
And as aine dyvour wald him demane. 

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 116.

V. also Barbour, v. 229.
S. B. it is still said, that one is "damauny et weet," when he is drenched with rain, or injured by the effects of it.
Rudd. derives this from Fr. demen-er, to toss; Sibb. from Teut. man-er, mortiser. But suspect that it is rather from O. Fr. demain-er, traiter. Il se prend surtout en mauvais partie.

Voila comment fortune me demaine.

Maret, Dict. Trev.

To DEMAIN, DEMAIN, v. a. To punish by cutting off the hand.

— The forcing of poor people by—exorbitant finings, imprisements,—for the simple cause of non-conformity, to take arms in their own defence, as at Pentland, Bothwell-bridge, and then demenning and executing them, what in fields, and what on scaffolds, as the most desperate traitors," &c. Argyll’s Declaration. A. 1685. Crookshank’s Hist. Church of S. ii. 316.

This word is evidently from Lat. de and manus, or Fr. main, hand.

Demaine occurs concerning felonies, Acts Ja. I. 1426. c. 96; Murray.
"Gif it be suddainelie done, demaine them as the Law treaties of before."

But here it seems equivalent to treat, as above.

DEMANYT, part. pa. Demanced.

—Thought that be well fer way ma
Than that, yet cyn demanit thaim sua,
That Edmonde de Caillow wes ded.

Barbour, xv. 376. MS.

DEMELLE, s. Engagement; encounter; Rudd.
Fr. demel-er, to dispute, to contest. Demeler un different l’epede à la main; Dict. Trev.

DEMELLIT, part. pa. Hurt; injured; disordered, Ang.
DEMELATIT, s. A hurt; a stroke; an injury of what kind soever, Ang. q. the effects of a dispute or broil.
Fr. une chose à desmesler, a thing to scuffle for, Cotgr.
To DEMEMBER, a. To dismember; to mutilate. S.
To DEMERRE, s. One who mutilates another.

S. To DEMENT, v. a. To deprive of reason.

Always if the finger of God in their spirits should so far deament them as to disagree, I would think there were yet some life in the play." Bailie’s Lett. ii. 255.

Q q
DEMPSTER, adj. 1. Insane; foolish; nonsensical. S.  

"'Tis known that, during that time I had no favour from those usurpers; it was inconsistent with, and repugnant to my interest, and cannot be thought (unless I had been demented and void of reason) that I should have had freedom or affection to be for them, who being conspired enemies to monarchy, could never be expected to tolerate nobility."  

Marq. Argyle’s Supplic. Wodrow's Hist. i. 46.  

2. Unsettled in mind, to a degree resembling, or approaching to, insanity. S.  

"All these are alarms, to make us, if we be not demented, as many the best men here are, to be the more wary of their toleration." Ballie's Lett. ii. 173, 179.  

I am at a loss whether the origin be Lat. demens, insane, or Fr. dement-iir, sibi non constare, deflectere a consuetudine.  

DEMENTATION, s. A state of derangement.  

"There was not the least thought of stirring up any to rise in arms, yea, we would have accounted such a thought not only disloyalty, but dementation and madness." Wodrow's Hist. i. 75.  

DEM-FOW, adj. Quite full; having too much to do. S.  

DEM, s. A gold coin, anciently current in S. S.  

DEMSTAGE, s. A kind of taminny or woollen stuff.  

To DEMIT, DIMIT, v. a. To resign; to abdicate; to give up; generally applied to an office.  

To DEMISSION, DIMISSION, v. a. To intimate; to announce.  

To DEMIT, v. a. To dismiss; to permit to depart.  

DEMMIN, adj. Rare; occasional. V. DAIMEN. S.  

To DEMONT, v. a. To dismount.  

DEMPLE, adj. Apparently, the office of Demster. S.  

DEMPETER, DEMSTER, s. 1. A judge, S. B.  

"Ye'll no die as lang’s he’s your demster," S. Prov.  

This sense is retained in the Isle of Man.  

"Demsters, or Demsters, are a kind of Judges in the Isle of Man, who, without process, writings, or any charge, decide all controversies there; and they are chosen from among themselves." Cowel in vo.  

According to Spelman they are two in number.  

2. The officer of a court, who pronounces doom or sentence definitively, as directed by the clerk or judge.  

"The court being affirmed, the dempster sull be called, and caused to be sworn, that he will lie and truly use sentence definitively, as directed by the clerk or judge." Justice Air, T. 9, c. 28.  

The officer of a court, who pronounces doom or sentence definitively, as directed by the clerk or judge.  

To DEM, v. a. To translate; to judge; whence deme, dema, judex.  

DEMSTARY, s. Apparently, the office of Demster. S.  

DEMT, judged; doomed.  

Tharfor thai drawyn war ilkane,  
And hangyt, and hediyt thart;  
As men had dempt thaim for to do.  

Barbour, xiv. 58. MS. V. DEMPSTER.  

DEN, s. A hollow between hills; a dingle; S. V. DEAN.  

DEN, DEXN, s. "A respectful title, given indiscriminately to religious men. See Sup. It seems the same with O. Fr. dama, Lat. dominus, Hisp. doun." Gl. Wynt. V. DAN.  

The Abbot of Abbybrothek than,  
Den Henry, than callld a cunning man,  
Be cowmsale he wes chosyn thare  
Of this charge to be berare. — Wyntewn, viii. 10. 92.  
Yet or evin enterit that bare office,  
Obeyard thir Bischoppis, and byandand thame by,  
Grit Ganaris on ground, in gudlie awyce,  
That war demit but dout Densley duchy.  

Houlate, i. 16.  

I at first imagined that Den was equivalent to E. Deen; but on examining the Chartulary of the Abbey of Aberbroth, more minutely, I find that my conjecture was unfounded.  

To DEN, v. a. To dam; to shut up water.  

This fals traytours men had maid  
A littill [bank] quhair he herbyt had  
Schyir Eduarda and the Scottismen,  
The isshow of a loch to den;  
And leyt it out in to the nycht.  

Barbour, xiv. 354. MS.  

This word seems to be a cor. as all the Northern languages use m.  

To DEN, v. n. To get into a cavern or den. S.  

To DEN, v. a. To conceal; to secrete. Pret. Dent. S.  

DENCE, adj. Danish.  

For Ingles prelates, Dutch and Dence,  
For their abuse are rutted out. Spec. Godly Ball. p. 16.  

From the Dan. term. Danske, of or belonging to Denmark.  

DENSMAEN, s. A Dane.  

Ersch brybour Baird, yyle beggar with thy bratts,  
Ill-fart and dryit, as eksch thaim for to do.  

Dennir, Deneir, Dene, dryd upon the Ratts;  
Densmen of Denmark are of the kings kin.  

This alludes to a barbarous mode of punishment used in several countries abroad. Dunbar had probably seen it in Denmark or Norway. For he speaks of Eolus blawing him by Holland, Zelatand, and the Northway coast.  

Ibid. p. 52, st. 6.  

Zeland certainly is meant. Kennedy refers to the same voyage, p. 67, st. 17. V. RATTs.  

Kennedy, in his reply, says;  
It may be verifie thy wit is thin,  
Quhen thou wrypts Densmen dryd upon the Ratts;  
Densmen of Denmark are of the kings kin.  

Ibid. 66. st. 14.  

Kennedy would seem to have known that, in Scandinavie, Dansmenaen, sometimes daeneysfolk, is a title of honour given to men of a respectable character. For he seems to play on the term, as admitting of a double sense. V. DANDIE.  

DENEIR, DENEYR, s. A small coin; pl. money. S.  

DENK, adj. 1. Neat; trim; gay; S. dink.  

—Young lustie gallandis  
—I held mair in dawtie, and deirar be full mekill,  
Na him, that dressit me sa denk.—  
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 58. V. DINK.  

2. Saucy; nice.  

Ane fayr blyth wyfe he had, of ony ane,  
Bot scho was sumthing and dangerous.  

DUNBAR, Ibid. p. 67.  

DENNER, DENNARE, s. Dinner. S.  

LITTLE DENNAR. A slight reflection before the usual breakfast, when people rise early. S.  

DENSAIXES, s. pl.  

"In 1643, a Mr. Douglas, town-clerk of Elgyn, attests that — there were only acht score — able-bodied men, fit
DEP

for bearing arms in the town;—and of these only fourscore could be furnished with muscaths, pickes, gunnis, halberds, densaxes, or Lochaber axes." P. Elgin, Morays. Statist. Acc. v. 16, N.

Whether q. Dens axes, i.e. Danish. A Danish axe was the proper name of a Lochaber axe, and from the Danes the Islesmen got them. See Sup.

DENSHAUCH, (gutt.) adj. Nice; hard to be pleased, applied especially to food.

DENT, DINT, part. pa. Dent, Dents.

DENTILIOUN, s. Dandelion; an herb.

DENTIS, adv. To

v. a. DENUM, To
dent de lyon,

DEPESCHE, DEPISCHE, n. Despatch; a letter or message.

DEPESCH-er, depesch-er, id. q. from Lat. de and spatium, place, or spatior, to walk abroad, to travel.

DEPESCH-er, depesch-er, id. q. from Lat. de and spatium, place, or spatior, to walk abroad, to travel.
DERCHEDE, s. Derchede male; DER, DEIR, DERE, v. a. To DER, DEIR, DEYR, used substantively for a precious or honourable.

DEREGLES, 2. raw, traced to Germ. reihe, a rank. The origin of this we have in Moes.G. rah-nan, to number. It corresponds with S. raw, E. row.

DERCHEDE, s. Derchede male; DER, DEIR, DERE, v. a. 1. To hurt; to harm; to injure. It is sometimes written Dear. See Sup.

DER, DER, DEIR, To DER, DEIR, DEYR, used substantively for a precious or honourable.

DERE, 2. To dere upon, to affect; to make impression. In this sense it is said, "It never der'd upon him," S. B.

O. E. dere, to harm.

Alle that suerd mot bere, or other wapen wend,
Were sette R. to dere, embusshed thorf the feld.

R. Brunne, p. 187.


DERE, DER, DEIR, s. Injury; annoyance. See Sup.

The constable a felion man of wer,
That to the Scottis he did full mekill der,
Selbye he hecct. — Wallace, i. 306. MS.

For colour quyht it will to no man der:
And ewill spreitts quhyte colour ay will fle. — Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 82.

A. Bor. dare, harm or pain, Ray. A. S. dare, damnum, O. Teut. dere, nocumment. Kilian seems inclined to derive this from Gr. bres, pugna, riza.

To DER, v. a. To fear.

In ane concauitie I sat,
Amasit in my mind;
Remembring me of Typhons traps,
Compelling thame to change their schaps,
And fle away for feir:
Past fering, and diering That hellthauld auld and hair,
How he to, micht me to,
Inoule into his snair.

Burel’s Pilg. Watson’s Coll. ii. 43.

This word is sometimes pronounced as here written; at other times as Dier, q. v.

DERE, s. As it signifies dear, it also denotes any wild beast that is pursued by hunters.

Thare hunteyn is at alleyn der,
And rycht gud hawlkyn on rywer.

Wynston, Chron. i. 13. 19.

A. S. dear is used with the same latitude; wild dear, fe-
rae; wild beasts of all kinds, Somner. Su.G. diar; Isl. dyr; Alem. tier; Belg. dier, id.

DERE, used substantively for a precious or honourable person.

Yit induing the day to that dere drewe
Swannis swoonchand full swyth——Houlate, i. 14. MS.

A. S. dear, pretiosus. Hence deor-boren, illustri familia
natus, one of noble birth, Somner; to which dere, as here used, nearly corresponds. V. Deir.

DERELEGES, s. pl. Loose habits; irregularities. Also, deceptive, fraudulent informations.

To DEREYNE, DERENE, DERENYE, DERENYE, v. a. To contest; to determine a controversy by battle.

I tak on hand
For to dereyne the mater wyth thys brand.
Certare, Virg.

In playne feecting
Ye suld press to derenhy [your] rycht,
And nocht with cowardy, na with slycht.

Barbour, ix. 745. MS.

O. Fr. deroen er, “to justify, or make good, the denial of an act, or fact.” Cotgr. Menage and Du Cange derive it

DER from L. B. disration-are, jus suum disceptare. But as this is generally viewed as a Norman term, it is not improbable that it had a Gothic origin. The Fr. particle des may have been prefixed to Isl. raina; the proper sense of which is es-
peri, to try, to prove. It is extended to a trial of strength in battle. Ihre, explaining Su.G. roem-a, id., says; Usurpa
tor vox illa cum generaliter de quavis probatones, tum in specie de Scotiis virum inter certandum. Isl. reina sin
miilli, pugnare, decertare; Verel. L. B. runc is expl. pugna, by Isidore, and runata, praelia.

DEREYN, DERENE, DERENYE, s. Contest; decision.

In Sarynyzys thre derenyeys faulthe he:
And, in sill ilk derenye upon thia,
He wencusyat Sarynyzys twa. — Barbour, xii. 324. MS.

Suffir me perforeme my deryne by and by.


To DERENE, v. a. Befoir no wicht I did complene,
So did her denger me deryne.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 81.

Lord Hailes has given this among passages not understood. Mr. Pink says; "Denger me deryne is powr owerv me,
terryfi me; to be in one’s denger, is to be in his powr. —
Derenye to terrify, by a common figure from deir to hurt." Maitl. P. Note, p. 536. The sense here given is doubtful, as the etymon is unnatural.

This word, although written in the same manner, seems entirely different from the preceding; and may be from Fr.

bdreur, to disorder, to put out of array. This sense agrees with the rest of the passage. Denger certainly does not here signify power. It may denote the fear the lover had of her frown; or perhaps coyness, as danger is used by Chauc. That this is nearly the sentiment, appears from the following stanza, ibid.

I half a luve farar of face,
Qohome in no denger may halp fad,
Quhlilk will me guerdoun gif and grace.

DERETH, s. A kind of ecclesiastical office.

S. DERF, DERFF, adj. 1. Bold, daring; conjoined with the idea of hardihood and resolution.

Turnus the prince, that was baiith derf and bald,
Ane bibrand bleis lete at the foreteres glide.

Douglas, Virgil, 296, 19.

There is no correspondent epithet in the original. Both are thrown in by the translator; the second as expletive of the first, which is very common to our writers.

—The hardy Cokes derf and bald
Durst brek the byg that he purosent to bald.

Ibid, 266. 48.

These three epithets are all explanatory of auderet, Virg.

The fier thor furt his ways tais,
That wess all stout, derf, and hardy.

Barbour, xviii. 307. MS.

Hardy seems to be added, as giving the sense of derf here, i. e. intrepid and determined. Derf, is still used in the sense of bold, intrepid, S. B.

2. Sometimes it includes the idea of hardiness of body, as well as of mind; capable of great exertion, and of bearing much fatigue. See Sup.

Here are not the slaw weremen Atrides;
Nor the fenyane of the far speche Ulyxes.
Bot we that bene of narture derf and doours
Cumin of kynd, as kene men in ane stoure.
Our young children, the first tyme borne they are,
Vnro the nixt rymand flude we thame bare,
To hardin thare bodis, and to make thaym bald.


Durum a stirpe genus.—Virg.
DER

3. Unbending in manner; possessing a sullen taciturnity. This is the most common sense, S. B.

4. Hard; severe; cruel. See Sup.

Many times, like a Scot, I com out
Of Wallace part, that put to that derff deid.
—Thy sun or seer to that derff deid that dycht,
Of barronis bald, and mony worth ye knicht.

Wallace, vii. 217. 239. MS.

This refers to the hanging of the barons of the West, in the Barns of Ayr.

In similar sense, it is used to denote the violent effects of a shower of arrows.

The derff schot draiff as thik as a haill schour,
Contene tharwith the space ner off ane hour.

Wallace, x. 857. MS.

5. As applied to inanimate objects, massive. See Sup.

Rudd. derives this word from A. S. deer-fon, laborare, q. laborious. For he renders it “active, strong, robust, vigorous.” I have not, however, met with any passage in which the adj. can properly be explained by any of these terms. It is undoubtedly the same with Isl. daff-u, Su. G. daerf, daring; the E. word having the same general origin; as also Dan. dærv, lively, mettlesome, fiery; Isl. aflaðr is expl., temperari audax; Verel. These may be all traced to Isl. dorf-u, Tuit, dorf-en, audere. Sibb. derives the latter, but rather fancifully, from der, fera.

DERFFLY, adv. Forcibly; vigorously.

Schiare the Grayme a straik has tayne him rycht,
With his gud suerd, vpon the Sootherne Syr;
Derffly to ded draiff in that to ire.

Wallace, vi. 168. MS.

The phrase, derffly to ded, frequently occurs in Wallace, as denoting the force with which a mortal stroke is given.

DERGAT, s. Target; shield.

Thi wagynys ar schape, and mare redy,
Than ony in-to this sted hawe I,
Dergat to ded draiff in that to ire.

Wynount, vii. 1. 61.


DERGY, s. An entertainment after a funeral.

S.

DERYT, s. Raised in price.

Fr. déterre, from Lat. deperdere, to delay. Ihre considers stupor, as the primary sense of this interprize to

Fr. dette, from Lat. deperdum.

Palice of Honour, ii. 10.

DETFULL, adj. Due.

Of battall cum sal detfull, tyrne bedene.

Doug. Virgil, 312, 44.

V. also Knox, p. 129. 133.

DETTIR, part. pa. Indebted.

We ar detir to you, as fadertis to thair chyldrin.” Bell. Lond. Chron. Pol. 6. 6.

DETBUND, adj. Predestinated; bound by a divine determination.

This mystfourn is myne of ald thirlague,
As theto detbund in my wrechit age.


This is not from det, duty; but from O. Fr. det, a die.

V. Dair.

DETERIORAT, part. pa. Injured; rendered worse.

S. To DETERME, v. a. To determine; to recede. S.

DETFULLY, adv. Dutifully; as bound in duty.

S.

DETRUSARE, *. Probably a robber.

S. To DETURN, v. a. To turn aside; to divert.

S.

To DEUAL, DEUAL, v. n. 1. To descend; to fall low.

This transitory pleasure cuhau that availl?
Now thair, now heir, now hie, and now devualt.

Palice of Honour, i. 6.

Fluids montsours, sic as mereswyns and quhalis,
For the tempest law in the deep devualt.

Doug. Virgil, 200, 29.

2. v. a. To let fall; to bow.

And everie wych, fra we that sicht had sene,
Thankand greit God, thair heidis law
Off barronis bald, and mony worthi knycht.

Of battall cum sal derff, tyrne bedene.

Doug. Virgil, 312, 44.

Fergusson’s Poems, ii. 99.

According to Sibb., “q. devall; from Fr. devallir, defeci aliqua re.” But this seems to be a very ancient word; and both in resemblance and signification approaches much more nearly to Isl. dafoala, Su. G. dafoala, Alem. daualen, to delay. Ihre considers stupor, as the primary sense of daual-a, a delay.

DEVAII, s. An inclined plane for a waterfall.

S. To DEVALL, DEVALL, v. n. To cease; to stop; to intermit; to.

S.

Devall then, Sira, and never send
For daintiths to regale a friend;
Or, like a torch at baith ends burning,
How pleas’d he was I scarcely can
describe, describe, S. See S.

How pleaid’ he was I scarcely can describe,
But thought himself the happiest man alive.

Hamilton’s Wallace, p. 341.

To DESERT the Diet. To relinquish the suit or prosecution for a time; a forensic phrase.

S.

Desert, part. pa. Prorogued; adjourned.

S.

To DESPISE, v. n. To be filled with indignation, as seeing another do any thing improper, or esteemed such; S. B. Fr. se despirt-er, id.

DESTRUCTIONFU’, adj. Destructive; wasteful.

S.

DET, s. Duty.

Euterpe—daily dois hir det,
In dulce blastis of pypis sweit but let.

Fr. dette, from Lat. deperdum.

Palice of Honour, ii. 10.

DESGREIVE, V. a. To describe. S. See S.

How pleaid’ he was I scarcely can describe,
But thought himself the happiest man alive.

Hamilton’s Wallace, p. 341.

To DESCRIBE, DESCRIVE, V. a. To describe, S. See S.
DEU

DEVAL, s. A stop; cessation; intermission; S. "Without devald; without ceasing," Gl. Sibb.

S. "Without devald; without ceasing, Gl. Sibb.

Su.G. dwa, mora; utan alla dwa, saine ula cuncatione; Isl. dwaal, dilatic, mora; Verel. Ind. V. the v.

DEUCH, TEUCH, s. 1. Properly a draught; a potation; S. 2. Drink in general; usually applied to that which is intoxicating; S. B. Gael. deoch, a drink. V. TEUCH.

DEUCHANDORACH, DEUCHANDORIS, s. A drink taken at the door of a house before leaving it; the stirrup-cup; S. B. See Sup.

It is evidently from Gael. deoch an doruis, "the parting drink, bon aller, Shaw;" q. the drink at the door.

To DEVE, DEAVE, v. a. To stupefy with noise or clamour, S. See Sup.

To crak and cry awly quhill he hir dewe.

That I command him straitly quhill he de.

King Hart, ii. 60.

The rerd at rayss quhen speris in sondyr glaid, Duscht in gloss deuyt with speris dnt.

Wallace, x. 285. MS. V. Gloss.

—Wha tear their jungs and deave your ears, With all their party hopes and fears.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 434.

Su.G. doef-wa, obtundere, to deafen; Isl. deyf-s, surdum et stupidum facere; G. Andr. p. 47. V. DEAF.

To DEVEL, DEVE, v. a. To give a stunning blow.

S. To SEVER, v. n. To be stupid. V. DAUER, DAI VER.

DEVELLER, s. One celebrated as a pugilist.

S. To DEVER, v. n. To be stupid. V. DAUER, DAI VER.

DEVILRY, DEVIL'S SPOONS, V. DEIL.

To DEVIN, part. adj. To divide.

S. To DEVISE, DiUSS, DEVYS, v. n. To talk; to communicate information; to narrate.

—Than the King, with ouyt mar, Callyt ane, that was him prewe,—

And chargyt him in les and mar,

As ye hard me diuiss it ar. Barbour, iv. 569. MS.

Fr. devis-er, to talk, to discourse together.

DEUGIND, adj. Wilful; obstinate; litigious; Caithn.

DEUK, s. Covert; shelter. The deuk of a tree, the shelter afforded by it from wind or rain, S. B.

Germ. decke, Belg. dawk, id. experimentum, or perhaps from the same origin with Jock, q. v.

DEUKE, s. A duck.

DEULE WEEDS, mourning weeds. See Sup.

"It is likewise statute, that no moe deule weeds bee made at the death of any Earle, or Contesse, but twentie foure at the most; or for ane Lord of Parliament, or for ane Lords wife, but sixteeone only." Ja. VI. Parl. 23, 1621. Act 23. §. 12.

Fr. deuil, duel, mourning; also, a suit of mourning clothes.

To DEVOID, DEWOED, DEWD, v. a. To clear; to evacuate; to leave; to go out from.

S. DEUORIE, s. A duty payable from land, or belonging to one from office.

DEVORE, DEVUER, s. Duty; service; good offices; exactions. See Sup.

Be the devore of that day.

Of Legis the Elect wes bidand ay Pensalby in his possessione.

Bot ony contradictioune. Wyntoun, ix. 27. 457.

"Devore—seems attchievement, O. Fr. devoyer, to finish, achieve;" Gl. Wynt. But perhaps it is merely devoir, anciently debor, "a service, good office." Cotgr.

It is used in a similar sense by Abp. Hamilton.

DEW

"Thus, we doand throch God's grace our devore & dll-gens quhil we aught to do, God wil gife til vs his spreit." Catechisme, 1551. Fol. 75. b.; i. e. duty. V. DEWOR.

DEW, adj. Moist.

Ane hate fyre power, warme and dew,

Heuiney beginnyng, and original,

Bene in thyd sedis quhilis we saulis cal.

Drog. Virgil, 191, 8.

From A. S. deau-ian, irrigare; having the same origin with E. dew, and corresponding to the adj. deuy.

DEW, pret. Dawned.

The ost agayn ilkane to that ward raif,

Comaundynt waitych, and no mayr noys mad;

Bot restyt still quhil that the brycht day dew;

Agayne began the toon to sailie new.


DEW-CUP, s. The herb called Ladies' Mantle.

S. DEWGER, s. A mode of salutation.

He salust thaim, as it war bot in scorn.

Dewgar, gud day, bone Senyhour, and gud morn.

Wallace, vi. 190. MS.

"He cummis to the King, and after gret dwegward and salutationalis, he makis as thocht he war to require sum wechtie thing of the Kingis Grace." H. Charters Pref. to Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. A. i. b.

Fr. Dieu garde, "a salutation, or God save you." Cotgr.

DEWGS, s.pl. Rags; shreds; shapings of cloth; small pieces; S.

"Speaking of the West of Scotland, after the insurrection at Bothwel, he said, But gane onny of their friends be here, tell them if they stur again, they shall awa be cut in dewgs."


Thus Europeans Indians rifle, And give them for their godw some trife; As dewgs of velvet, chips of crystal, A facon's bell, or baubee whistle.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 332.

I know not if this has any affinity to Teut. dook, cloth; Isl. duck-ar, a rough cloth for covering a table.

To DEWYD, DEWOYD, v. n. To divide.

The grounden sper throuch his body schar.

The shaft to schonkit off the fruschand tre.

Dewydyde sone.— Wallace, ill. 148. MS.

To DEWID, v. a. V. DEVOID.

To DEWYSS, DiUSS, v. a. To divide.

And the King, quhen his mengne wer Dewysit in till bataillis ser.

His awyne bataill ordanyt he. Barbour, xi. 171.

Fr. deviser, id.

To DEWYSS, to talk. V. DEVISE.

DEVYFT. Deafened; stunned. V. DEWOR.

To DEWITT, v. a. To murder; to assassinate.

S. DEWOR, DEWORY, s. Duty. The former is used by Barbour.

Dawery occurs in Wall. MS. for dewory.

The armut men, was in the cartis brocht, Rais wp and weil thar dewery has wrocht.

Upon the gait that gert folt Sothroun de.

B. ix. 728. V. DEVOKE.

DEW-PIECE, s. A piece of bread, which in former times used to be given to farm-servants, when they went out to their work early in the morning, S. B.

"The girl was called for, and asked, if she had given him any hard bread; No, says she, but when I was eating my due piece [apparently meant for dew-piece] this morning, something come and clicked it out of my hand." Sinclair's Satan's Invisible World, p. 48.

This is evidently from dew, or perhaps daw, the dawn; corresponding to O. Teut. dagh-moes, jentaculum.

310
D I C

DGUHARE.
The Douglas in thai days, duchtye Dguhare,
Archibald the honorable in habitations,
Weddit that wlook wicht, worthye of ware,
With rent and with riches.—Houslate, ii. 19.
In transcribing, al has been read as D, and q as g. For
the word in MS. undoubtedly is alguate, q. v.; that is,
"every where celebrated for his prowess."

DIACLE, s. The compass used in a fishing-boat. S.

DIB, s. A small pool of rain water. V. Dus.

DIBBER-DERRY, s. A bad scrape.

DICENS, DICHEL, (gutt.) s. A bad scrape.

DICHELS, DIGHALS, (gutt.) Reproof; correction.

DGUHARE. To polish; to remove inequalities from a surface;

DICE, To array; to deck ;

DICHT, DYTE, DIGHT, to make one's self ready for

DICT, DICTE, DICTE, To plant with a dibble.

DIBLE, s. Uproar, along with violence. S.

DIBLES, a. "The hear sail hau-e—ané dish, ané dihler, ané charger,
ané cuipie." Burrow Lawes, c. 123. § 3. Paropsiden, Lat.

Skinner justly views this as the same with O. E. dobeler,
Lincoln, dobler, which he expl. as signifying a large wooden
platter; q. duplex patina, from double? But it is evidently
allied to Lovan. Allied to Lovan.

DIBBER-DERRY, s. A bad scrape.

DIBLER, s.

DIBBER-DERRY, s. A bad scrape.

This sense was retained in O. E.

The only word that seems to have any affinity is Germ.

DIBBER-DERRY, s. A bad scrape.

DIANCE, DACE, DACE, DACE, To prepare any thing for its use, by dressing it properly.

They had into thare handis warkand fast,
That ane parte polisst, burnist wele and dycht.

D. V. Virgil, 257, 30.

1. a weak and feckless creature,

2. To handle, applied to the operation of the mind. A

3. To make clean; to wipe; to remove nastiness, S.

With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphale derely
With the rych spulye triumphal...
DIFFICULT, v. a. To perplex; to render difficult. S.
To DIFFIDE, DEFIDE of, v. n. To distrust. S.
To DIFFOUND, v. a. To diffuse.
In every part the lie wysdome deuyne
Diffoundit monys this wyrdlis hale ingyne.
Lat. diffund-ere. Doug. Virgil, 190, 55.
DIGESTIE, adv. Deliberately. S.
DIGGOT, s. A term applied in contempt to a child. S.
Digne, adj. Worthy. V. Ding.
To DIGNOSC, v. a. To distinguish. S.
To DITYT, v. a. To endite; the same with Dite, q.v. S.
DIKE, Dyk, s. 1. A wall, whether of turf or stone, S.
“Long e’er the De’el lye dead by the dike side!” S. Prov.; “spoken when we are told that some wicked person is like to die.” Kelly, p. 290.
Teut. dïck, agger; Heb. pìtt, daék, antemurale.
2. Among coal-miners, a vein of whinstone, traversing the strata of coal; often also called a trouble.
“These dykes are sometimes observed upon the surface of the earth, from which they sink down to an unfathomable depth.” P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 399.
3. A ditch; as in E., although now obsolete. See Sup.
Dede owr the rock in to the dyk he fell.
Wallace, vi. 891. MS.
A. S. dîc, Su. G. dîke, Isl. dîki, Gael. dîg, id. These should perhaps be considered as different words.
DRE-STEANE DYKE, s. A wall built without mortar. S.
FALDYKE, s. A wall of turf. S.
DYKE, s. A low or little wall, or ditch. Hence the phrase, To LOUP the DYKIE; to die. S.
DYKE-LOUPER, s. 1. Applied to cattle that cannot be kept within fences. 2. Loose or immoral conduct. S.
DYKE-LOUPER, s. 1. A beast that transgresses all fences. 2. A person given to immoral conduct. S.
To DYK, v. a. To enclose with ramparts or ditches; to surround with a stone wall.
—With all mycht that he mycht get
To the toune ane assege set;
And gert dyk thaim sa stalkwartly,
That quhill thaim likyt thar to ly,
Thai suld fer owt the traister be.
Barbour, xvii. 271. MS.
DÍKER, DýKERS, s. A person whose employment is to build enclosures of stone, generally without lime; often called a dry-diker; S. See Sup.
“The dyker, as he is called, gets from L.2 to L.3 Sterling, and sometimes more, for 3 months in Summer.” P. Tarland, Aberd. Statist. Acc. vi. 209.
To DIKE, v. n. To dig a small hole; to pick. S.
To DILATE, v. a. To accuse legally. V. Delate. S.
DILATOR, s. An informer; the same with Delator. S.
DILATOUR, Dylatour, adj. Causing delay. S.
DILDERMOT, s. An obstacle; a great difficulty. S.
DILF, s. A legacy. S.
Isl. dîl-a, Su. G. doil-ja, ant. dîl-a, A. S. digel-an, occulture; Alem. dunugol, also in dougol; clam.
To DILL, v. a. To still; to calm; to mitigate. See S.
My dule in dern bot gi thow dill,
Doutless bot dreid I dè.
Banatayne Poems, p. 98, st. 1.

DIFFICIL, adj. Difficult; backward; reluctant. See S.
—Fortune les schauen lyr rycht adverse contrar
me, as is lyr rye to do to them that vndirtakkis difficil entreprise.” Compl. S. p. 23.
Fr. difficile. Lat. difficil-is.
To DIFFER, v. a. To cause difference between; to divide.
To DIFFER, v. a. To yield to; to submit. V. Defer. S.
DIFFERIT, pret. Submitted. S.
To DIFFERR, v. a. To delay. E. Defer.
DIFFERENCE, s. Delay; procrastination. S.
DIFFERER, s. Delayer; the person who delays. S.
DIFFICIL, adj. Difficult; backward; reluctant. See S.
—Fortune les schauen lyr rycht adverse contrar
DYN

The sense, according to Lord Hailes, is: "Unless thou share my secret woe." What has misled this learned writer, is the use of two words, bearing a resemblance, in st. 5 and 15. He views dill as equivalent to daill, deill, share. Mackyindeed says;

Sen God sendis bute for baill,
And for marning remeild,
I ders with the; but gif I daill,
Dowbles I am bot deid.

But it is evident that here she in some degree parodies her former language, which was spoken in derision. The sense given in the Everg. Note, is therefore nearer the mark; to still, calm, or mitigate.

The term seems derived from A.S. dīl-lāgatel, delagat, dilly; dilly-castle, dilly, s. A.
dilly-dally, To s. A
dynd, Dyne, v. a.
dymenev, v. a.

is the use of two words, bearing a resemblance, in st. 5 and share my secrete woe." What has misled this learned writer, to resound.

en, sense given in the Everg. Note, is therefore nearer the origin with DILL.
dill down,

DILL DOWN, v. n.

The noise of the Queen's voyage to France has delere; or Isl. dylliast, dilled

But it is evident that here she in some degree parodies

For thow war better of stone than the barrow,

If the seruand hes na gudis, he sail be

It is applied to a child, that is dispirited in consequence

Here, however, it may signify beaten,

If the seruand hes na gudis, he sail be

Far darg, the brightest beauties o' the green.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 55.

Tho' joints be stiff as any rung,

You pith wi' pain be sairly darg,

Be you in caller water flung,—

Wes takyn thus, and

The modest glances o' her ein

It is a sair darg bairn that dare not greeet!" Ferguson's S.

Prov., p. 22.

Here, however, it may signify beaten.

9. To deng down; to overthrow; S.

The toun

Wes takyn thus, and dengyn doun.

Barbour, ix. 473. MS.

And lefull is it yet of athir Kyng

The reinein in batten doun to deng.

Exseindere, Virg.


DINE, s. Dinner.

Dyne, s. Used for den, a dale.

To DING, v. a.

1. To drive, S. For additional applications of this active verb, See Sup.

Siclyk the Trojans with their knychts strang

The valiant Greiks furth frea their ruins darg.

Bellend. Vertue and Vye, Everg. i. 46.

2. To exert one's self, to expend force in labour.

For thow war better of stone than the barrow,

Of suetand, darg and delfe qhill thow may dre,

Na be machit with a wicket narrow.

Henrystone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 122, st. 1.

i. c. Drive on in delving, do it with force, till thou hast suffered from the exertion.

3. To beat; to strike; A.Bor., id.

Thai band him, darg hym, and wowndyt sare

In-to the nycht, or day couth daw.

Wynlowen, vii. 9, 262.

"In this regioun is ane carnell of stanis liand togiddir in maner of ane crone, and ryngis (quhen thay ar doun) as ane bell." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 10.


Sacerdotem manu percussisset. Boeth.

4. To strike by piercing.

"Skarslie wer thir wourdis said quhen scho, in presence of the pepill, or thay mycht aduert,

Gif the seruand hes na gudis, he sail be

The word is used according to the fault." Acts Ja. i.

1426, c. 85. Edit. 1566, c. 75. Murray.

4, 22.

7. To excel, S.


Sacerdotem manu percussisset. Boeth.

5. To scourge; to flog.

"Gif the seruand hes na gudis, he sail be doungin opilie at the mercat croce, and throw the towne." Acts Ja.

I. 1503, c. 103. Edit. 1566, c. 69. Murray.

6. To overcome, S.

"In this regioun is ane carnell of stanis liand togiddir in maner of ane crone, and ryngis (quhen thay ar doun) as ane bell." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 10.


Sacerdotem manu percussisset. Boeth.

S.

DYLLOW, s.

DILLAGATE, Delagat, s. A dainty.

DILATOR, s. A delay; an old forensic term.

"The answer he received from the town was a dilator,

till the state, which within a few days was to meet, did con­
cider of his demands." Baillie's Lett. i. 165.

DILLY, DILLY-CASTLE, s. A small mound of sand on

which boys stand during the influx of the tide, till it

is washed away.

S.

DILLY-DAW, s. One who is both slow and slovenly.

S.

DILLOW, s. A noisy quarrel.

S.

DILP, s. A trollop; a slattern; S. B.

But I see that but spinning I'll never be braw,

But gae by the name of a dlep or a da.

Song, Ros's Helenore, p. 136.

Young Bess was her mammie's ae dother,

Though neither a dlep nor a da.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 294.

Sw. toelp, an awkward fellow, a clown; Isl.

dae doppa, dvaep, dwaep, dill, deill,

foemella ignava; Teut.

Seid, wasted, used by Chaucer, or Germ.

dien-en, to humble as a servant, to reduce to a state of servitude, derived

by Wachter from A. S.

"Q. to overcome, domper, Fr. Cotgr. daunted," Lord

Hailes. But this is not a natural etymon. It may be for

DIN

DYND, part. pa.

Continew in gude, reforme the ill,

Do so that dolour may be dyned.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 188, st. 9.

"Q. to overcome, domper, Fr. Cotgr. daunted," Lord

Hailes. But this is not a natural etymon. It may be for
**D I N**

The burne on spait hurly doum the bank—

*Down dandg and cornes, all the pleuch labour anat.*

*Dong, Virgil, 49, 20.*

"It is a sair field where a' is dand down?" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 22.

10. To *ding in*, to drive in; S.

11. To *ding off*, or *aff*, to drive from.

— Quhilk manfully schupe thaim to with stand

That on na wyse thair saul arriue.


The carlin she was stark and sture,

She aff the hinges *ding* the dure;*

" O is your bairn to lard or loun,

Or is it to your father's groom?"

Minstarely, Border, ii. 131.

12. To *ding on*, to attack with violence; to strike with force in battle.

Than thay, that saw sua sodanly

Thair lay *ding* on thaim, war sa rad,

That thay na hart to help thaim had.

*Barbour, xiv. 439. MS.*

It also signifies to urge, to press.

" When the signe was offered to him [Ahaz] be Isaiah, and *ding* on him, hee would not haue it, but he cuist it off be ane shift." Bruce's Eleven Serm. E. 8. 6.

13. To *ding out*, to expel,

*To ding out* the bottom of any thing, to make an end of it, S.; a metaphor borrowed from the work of a cooper, or perhaps of a tinker.

"I am hopeful that the motion of *ding out* tke bottom of any thing, to make an end of it, S.; a metaphor borrowed from the work of a cooper, or perhaps of a tinker."

*Baillie's Lett. ii. 68.

14. To *ding ower*, to overturn; to overthrow; S.

*To ding o'er*, also signifies to overcome, S. B.

Then Ajax, wha alane gainstod

Gods, Trojans, sword and fire,

See him that cudna be o'ercome

*Ding by* his ain ire.

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 38.

15. To *ding throw*, to pierce; to run through the body.

" At last king Edward tuke sic displesair againis this Hel-tane his brothir (because he brint the kirk of Sanct Bute for his brothir, be ane shift." Bruce's Eleven Serm. E. 8. 6.

*To ding throw* the body with ane sword afore the alter of Sancte Johne."


"Ye may drive the de'il into a wife, but ye'll ne'er *ding* him out of her;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 60.

*To ding out* the bottom of any thing, to make an end of it, S.; a metaphor borrowed from the work of a cooper, or perhaps of a tinker.

"I am hopeful that the *ding* of their plots shall be *ding out*." Baillie's Lett. i. 68.

16. To *ding to dede*, to kill with repeated strokes.

Some entrit thai quhar Sotheroune slepand war,

To *ding to dede*.

*Wallace, viii. 485. MS.*


*Ding* occurs in O. É.; but it does not seem to be used by modern writers. It is mentioned by Ray as a provincial term.

In P. Flowlan it has the sense of knock, drive.

I am Christes creature, quod lie, & christen in many a place;

In Christes court I know wel, & of his kin a party;

Is neither Peter the porter, ne Poulle with hys faucheon,

That will defende me the *ding*, I neuer so late.

At midnight, at middaye, my voyce is so knowe,

That ech a creature of his court welcometh me.

*Fol. 77, a.*

---

**D I N**

To *DING*, v. n. 1. To drive. *See Sup.*

The hale schoure hoppis and *dingis*

In furdis schald, and brayis here and thare,

Qwen trublit bene the heynniss and the are.

*Dong, Virgil, 502, 3.*

The modern phrase is synon. to *ding on*, used elliptically:

*It's dingin on.* This respects a fall of rain, hail, or snow, S.; hence, *on-ding*, s., having the same signification, S. B.

2. To *ding down*, to descend; to fall.

To *ding down* down, to descend; to fall.

All fountains from the eirth upsprang,

And from the heavn the rain *ding down*

Fourtie days and fourtie nightis.


Here it seems to signify falling with violence, or as equivalent to *ding on*.

To *Ding one's self.* To vex one's self about any thing.

To *DING-dang*, ade. In rapid succession; one on the heels of another; pellmell; helter-skelter; in confusion.

To *DING-ME-YAVEL.* Lay me flat.

*V. YAVEL.*

*DING, Digne, adj.* Worthy.

"I say the, heuand vp my handis,—

And be thy welebelouit fader *fader*;"

Fr. *digne, from Lat. dign-us.*

*Dong, Virgil, 176, 10.*

To *DINGYIE, v. a.* To deign.

*To DINGLE, v. n.* To draw together; to gather.

*To DINGLE, s.* A group; a number gathered together.

*To DINGLE-DANGLE, adj.* Hanging, and moving backwards and forwards.

*To DINGLEDOUSIE, s.* A stick ignited at one end, foolishly given as a plaything to a child; Dumfr.

Perhaps from Dan. *dingler*, Su.G. *ding-la*, to swing, to toss to and fro; and *ding*, dizzy, as alluding to one who is swung till he becomes giddy. Or there may be an allusion to the motion of *Will o' the wisp*, which Teut. is denominated *dwaes-licht*, A. S. *dwaes-liht*; *dwaes fatus*.

*DINK, DYNK, DENK, adj.* Neat; trim; precise; saucy; S.

The burges mous, saw *dyuk* and full of pryde,

*Sayd, Sister myne, is this your daylie fude?*— *Evergreen,* i. 146, st. 7.

"A denk maiden, a dirty wife;" Ramsay's S. Prov. This seems to signify that those who are very nice before marriage, often become slatterns after it.

Sibb. views this as a cor. abbreviation of decken, decked. Arm. *din*, pretty, and Alem. *ding*, gay, are the only words I have met with which have any resemblance.

**DINKLY, ade. Neatly.**

They stand sae *dinkly*, rank and file,

And crack sae crouse.

*R. Galloway's Poems,* p. 163.

To *DINK*, v. a. To deck; to dress neatly.

*To DINKET, part. pa.* Finely dressed.

*To DINKLE, DYNLE, DYNLE, dunle, adj.* To tremble, to shake, S.

*R. Galloway's Poems,* p. 163.

To *DIN*, v. a. To deck; to dress neatly.

*To DINKET, part. pa.* Finely dressed.

*To DINKLE, Dynle, dynele, adj.* To tremble, to shake, S.

*To DINKLE, Dynle, Dynle, dunle, adj.* To tremble, to shake, S.

*See S.*

The large are did reirding with the rusche.

*The brayis dynlit and all doun can dusche.*

*Dong, Virgil, 249, 30.*

We say, *The floor's dynland,* to denote the quick tingling occasioned by a stroke, or the fall of any heavy body on it, S.

A. Bor. *dindle,* " to reel or stagger from a blow," seems originally the same word.

2. To make a great noise. This at least appears to be the meaning in the following passages.

The birmand towris doun rollis with ane rusche,

Qwhil all the heuynnys *dynd* and the.

*Virg., Doug.*

*The dindis drums alarm our ears,*

*The serjante screechs fu' loud.*

*Ferguson's Poems,* ii. 28.
3. To thrill; to tingle. *My fingers are dynland;* they tingle with cold, or in consequence of a blow, S.
   The notes his finer feelings would, An' 'discord, distils thro' his head, Strikes little warbler maistie dead.


In this sense it is synonym. with *dirle.*


**DINLE,** s. 1. Vibration; a temporary sensation of pain, as from a stroke on the elbow; a thrilling sensation as applied to the mind; S.

2. A slight noise about any thing; a vague report; S. B. perhaps q. a tingling sound.

*To DINLE, DINNL, v. a.* To produce a tremulous motion; as, *'Dinna dinne the table.'* S.

**DINMONT, DIMENT, DILMOND,** s. "A wedder in the second year, or rather from the first to the second shearing;" Gl. Sibb. This is pronounced *dummond,* Twedd., *dunnott,* Berw. *See Sup.*

"Than the laif of ther fat flockis follout on the fellis baryth youis and lamans, kibbs and dullis, gylmys and duilis, and moony herueat hog." *Compl.* S. p. 103.

"There are two different ages at which they are sold; the first when they are 18 months old, after the first fleece is taken off, when they are called *dunnotts,* at which time, they usually sell from 24s. to 34s." P. Donkle, *Berw. Statist.* Acc. iii. 135.

"Quas. *toumond,* or *towlmond,*" Gl. Compl.

**DINNA.** Do not; the imper. with the negative particle. S.

**DINNAGUDE, DO-NAE-GUDE,** s. *DINNA.* S.

**DINNOUS,** adj. Noisy. The same with *dornus,* *dorse,* *dorse,* *dore,* *dorse;* A. S. *dornus,* *dorse,* *dorse,* *dore,* *dorse;* *dorse,* *dorse,* *dorse;* S. B.

**DINNEN SKATE,** The young, as is supposed, of the *Dinmont, Dunmott,* shearing;* Gl. Sibb. This is pronounced *durnam,* "Stown* dinmott,*" Gl. Sibb. This is pronounced *durnam,* *durna
DIR

To DIRK, v. n.
Their fleetchin words o'er late he sees,
He trudges hame, repines, and dies.
Sic be their fa' wha dirk thibren
In blackest business nae thair ain.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 35.

Perhaps, who as it were grope in the dark to the inner part of the house, from eagerness to pry into secrets.

To DIRKIN, v. n.
Upon the Midsummer ewin, mirriest of nichtis,
I muvit furth alane, quhen as midnicht was past,—
I drew in derne to the dyke to dirkynnyt
Iftir mirthis.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 44.

"To hide myself in obscurity, after a merry day;" Pink.
N. It may signify, clandestinely to seek diversion, to do so, q. in the dark, as corresponding to derne which is conjoined, and to the preceding v.

To DIRKIN, v. a.
To darken.
The dairis thilk and fleand takillis glidis,
As dos the schoure of snaw, and with that flicht
The dartis thik and fleand takillis glidis,
Young Pirance, the sone of erle Dragabald,
He trudges hame, repines, and dies.

Kelly, p. 396.

Parish in E. Lothian.

To DIRKNESS, s.
2. A tremulous motion; vibration; S.
3. To move with the wind.

The pain occasioned by a stroke of this description, S.

The air was dirklet with lufe of fair Meridiane.

Hamilton's Wallace, B. x. p. 250.

This coarse allusion is not peculiar to S. As Isl. rassragur signifies culus, rassragar is expl. nimmio timore perculsum, from rass and ragger, timidus. Sw. ski-rayder is still more strongly analogous, from skita, stercus excernere, and raed-as timere.

V. Verel.

DIRF, part adj.
1. Filthy in the sense of the s., S.

2. Mean; contemptible; metaph. used, S.
See Sup.

The English all flee fast before them now,
As does the Bishop of St. Andrews too,
Who would not Wallace' coming there abide,
Was so dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide.

Hamilton's Wallace, B. x. p. 250.

This coarse allusion is not peculiar to S. As Isl. rass signifies culus, rassragar is expl. nimmio timore perculsum, from rass and ragger, timidus. Sw. ski-rayder is still more strongly analogous, from skita, stercus excernere, and raed-as timere.
V. Verel.

Dirt-fear'd, adj.
So much afraid as to lose the power of retention, S.

The English all flee fast before them now,
As does the Bishop of St. Andrews too,
Who would not Wallace' coming there abide,
Was so dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide.

Hamilton's Wallace, B. x. p. 250.

This coarse allusion is not peculiar to S. As Isl. rass signifies culus, rassragar is expl. nimmio timore perculsum, from rass and ragger, timidus. Sw. ski-rayder is still more strongly analogous, from skita, stercus excernere, and raed-as timere.

V. Verel.

DIRL, 2.
of the house, from eagerness to pry into secrets.

DIRRAY, s.
Disorder; disturbance. V. DERAY. 

DIRT, s.
Excrement; a mean insignificant person, S.

The most common sense of this word confirms the derivation given by Johns. and Lye, of the term as used in E. from Belg. or rather Isl. dyr, excrementum. In O. E. it had the same sense as in S. Somner, vo. Tord, says; Hinc nostr. dyr, i.e. succus, sodoris. Hence:

DIRTENLY, adv.
In a dirty way.

DIRT-FEAR'D, adj.
So much afraid as to lose the power of retention, S.

The English all flee fast before them now,
As does the Bishop of St. Andrews too,
Who would not Wallace' coming there abide,
Was so dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide.

Hamilton's Wallace, B. x. p. 250.

This coarse allusion is not peculiar to S. As Isl. rass signifies culus, rassragar is expl. nimmio timore perculsum, from rass and ragger, timidus. Sw. ski-rayder is still more strongly analogous, from skita, stercus excernere, and raed-as timere.
V. Verel.

DIRT-FEAR'D, adj.
So much afraid as to lose the power of retention, S.

The English all flee fast before them now,
As does the Bishop of St. Andrews too,
Who would not Wallace' coming there abide,
Was so dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide.

Hamilton's Wallace, B. x. p. 250.

This coarse allusion is not peculiar to S. As Isl. rass signifies culus, rassragar is expl. nimmio timore perculsum, from rass and ragger, timidus. Sw. ski-rayder is still more strongly analogous, from skita, stercus excernere, and raed-as timere.
V. Verel.

DIRT-FEAR'D, adj.
So much afraid as to lose the power of retention, S.

The English all flee fast before them now,
As does the Bishop of St. Andrews too,
Who would not Wallace' coming there abide,
Was so dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide.

Hamilton's Wallace, B. x. p. 250.

This coarse allusion is not peculiar to S. As Isl. rass signifies culus, rassragar is expl. nimmio timore perculsum, from rass and ragger, timidus. Sw. ski-rayder is still more strongly analogous, from skita, stercus excernere, and raed-as timere.
V. Verel.

DIRT-FEAR'D, adj.
So much afraid as to lose the power of retention, S.

The English all flee fast before them now,
As does the Bishop of St. Andrews too,
Who would not Wallace' coming there abide,
Was so dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide.

Hamilton's Wallace, B. x. p. 250.

This coarse allusion is not peculiar to S. As Isl. rass signifies culus, rassragar is expl. nimmio timore perculsum, from rass and ragger, timidus. Sw. ski-rayder is still more strongly analogous, from skita, stercus excernere, and raed-as timere.
V. Verel.

DIRT-FEAR'D, adj.
So much afraid as to lose the power of retention, S.

The English all flee fast before them now,
As does the Bishop of St. Andrews too,
Who would not Wallace' coming there abide,
Was so dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide.

Hamilton's Wallace, B. x. p. 250.

This coarse allusion is not peculiar to S. As Isl. rass signifies culus, rassragar is expl. nimmio timore perculsum, from rass and ragger, timidus. Sw. ski-rayder is still more strongly analogous, from skita, stercus excernere, and raed-as timere.
V. Verel.

DIRT-FEAR'D, adj.
So much afraid as to lose the power of retention, S.

The English all flee fast before them now,
As does the Bishop of St. Andrews too,
Who would not Wallace' coming there abide,
Was so dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide.

Hamilton's Wallace, B. x. p. 250.

This coarse allusion is not peculiar to S. As Isl. rass signifies culus, rassragar is expl. nimmio timore perculsum, from rass and ragger, timidus. Sw. ski-rayder is still more strongly analogous, from skita, stercus excernere, and raed-as timere.
V. Verel.

DIRT-FEAR'D, adj.
So much afraid as to lose the power of retention, S.

The English all flee fast before them now,
As does the Bishop of St. Andrews too,
Who would not Wallace' coming there abide,
Was so dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide.

Hamilton's Wallace, B. x. p. 250.

This coarse allusion is not peculiar to S. As Isl. rass signifies culus, rassragar is expl. nimmio timore perculsum, from rass and ragger, timidus. Sw. ski-rayder is still more strongly analogous, from skita, stercus excernere, and raed-as timere.
V. Verel.

DIRT-FEAR'D, adj.
So much afraid as to lose the power of retention, S.

The English all flee fast before them now,
As does the Bishop of St. Andrews too,
Who would not Wallace' coming there abide,
Was so dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide.

Hamilton's Wallace, B. x. p. 250.

This coarse allusion is not peculiar to S. As Isl. rass signifies culus, rassragar is expl. nimmio timore perculsum, from rass and ragger, timidus. Sw. ski-rayder is still more strongly analogous, from skita, stercus excernere, and raed-as timere.
V. Verel.

DIRT-FEAR'D, adj.
So much afraid as to lose the power of retention, S.

The English all flee fast before them now,
As does the Bishop of St. Andrews too,
Who would not Wallace' coming there abide,
Was so dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide.

Hamilton's Wallace, B. x. p. 250.

This coarse allusion is not peculiar to S. As Isl. rass signifies culus, rassragar is expl. nimmio timore perculsum, from rass and ragger, timidus. Sw. ski-rayder is still more strongly analogous, from skita, stercus excernere, and raed-as timere.
V. Verel.

DIRT-FEAR'D, adj.
So much afraid as to lose the power of retention, S.

The English all flee fast before them now,
As does the Bishop of St. Andrews too,
Who would not Wallace' coming there abide,
Was so dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide.

Hamilton's Wallace, B. x. p. 250.

This coarse allusion is not peculiar to S. As Isl. rass signifies culus, rassragar is expl. nimmio timore perculsum, from rass and ragger, timidus. Sw. ski-rayder is still more strongly analogous, from skita, stercus excernere, and raed-as timere.
DISCENSE, s. Descent; succession.
The ancient Kyng Saturne thar mychth thou se,—
With whir princis porturit in that place,
From the beginning of thare fyrst descense.

DISCEPCIONE, s. The determination of causes in consequence of debate without renewed citations. S.


To DISCHARGE, v. a. To prohibit; to forbid. S.

To DISCHONNE, v. a. To take breakfast. V. Disjune. S.

DISCLAMATIOUN, s. The act of disowning one as the superior of lands; or of refusing to pay feu-duty. S.

DISCOMFIGHT, part. adj. Overcome. S.

DISCOURTISE, adj. Not contiguos. S.

DISCONVENIENCE, s. Inconvenience. S.

To DISCONVENIENCE, v. a. To put to inconvenience. S.

DISCOURRI Twice, adj. Inconvenient. S.

DISCOURSY, s. Conversable. S.

DISCREET, adj. "Civil or obliging;" not rude; not doing anything inconsistent with delicacy towards a female. Sir John Sinclair's Observ. p. 100; S. See S. "Ex. He is a very discreet (civil) man, it is true; but his brother has more discretion (civility.)" Ibid.

DISCRETION, s. Civility; propriety of female conduct; kindness or hospitality in one's house. S.

To DISCRIUE, v. a. To describe. The battellis and the man I will discriue. S. Doug. Virg, 13, 5.

To DISCURE, v. a. To watch; to observe accurately. In the mene tym of the nycht wache the cur. We gif Messapus, the yettes to discurse.—Ibid. 280, 15.

Fr. discoverer, to survey. Lat. discurrere.

To DISCOURRY, s. A scout; a sentinel. The discourrors saw thaim command, With baneris to the wynd wawand. Barbour, ix. 244. MS.

DISDOING, adj. Not thriving. S.

To DYSE, v. a. Dyse you; a sort of imprecation. S.

DISEIS, DYESE, DISESS, s. 1. Uneasiness; want of ease. It is gud that we sawyn ta Disse or esse, or payne or play. —Barbour, v. 73. MS.

2. Contention; state of warfare. Of disesse gret trettis past To this Legate at the last. —Wytoun, vii. 9. 169. Fr. desaisse, "a being ill at ease;" Cotgr.

DISFORMED, adj. Deformed. S.

DISFREINDSCHIP, s. Disafection; animosity. S.

To DISGAGE, v. a. To digest. S.

DISGAST, s. Digestion. An ill digest; a bad digestion. S.

To DISH, v. a. To push or strike with the horns. S.

To DISH, v. a. To destroy; to render useless; as, I'm completely dish'd wi' that journey. S.

To DISH, v. a. To make concave. S.

To DISHABILITATE, v. a. Legally to incapacitate. S.

DISHABILITATION, s. The act of legally depriving a person of honours, privileges, or emoluments. S.

DISHALOF, s. A sort of children. S.

To DISHAUNT, v. a. To leave any place or company. S.

"The small respect carried to Bishops in these Assemblies of the Church, made them dishant, and came no more into the same." Spotswood, p. 303.

Fr. dechant-er, id.

DISHEARTSUM, adj. Saddening; disheartening. S.

DISHERING, s. The act of disheriting. S.
DISPLEASANCE, adj. Displeasure. To dispose of, in a legal form. To Dispose of, v. a. To make over, or convey to another. To Dispose of, v. n. To dispose of, used in a general sense. To Dispose upon, v. a. To dispose of. To DISPOSE upon, v. a. To dispose of. To DISPOSITION, s. Deposition; forfeiture or forfalie. To DISPURSE, v. a. To disburse. V. DEPURSE. DISYSS or IRNE. Perhaps, bullet moulds. DISSAIF, s. Insecurity; danger.

Quhill wald he think to luff byr our the laiff, And other quhill he thocht on his dissaiff, How that bys men was brocht to confusion, Throw his last luff he had in Saynet Jhonstoun.

From dis and sofe. Wallace, v. 612. MS.

To DISASSENT, v. n. To dissent. S. DISASSENT, s. Dissent. S. DISSEMBLE, adj. Unclothed. Wallace statur, off gretnes, and off hycht, Was jugyt thus, be discretioun of rycht, That saw him, bath dissembill and in weid; ix quartaris he was in lenth indeed.

Corr. from Fr. destabillé, id. Wallace, ix. 1994. MS. In Edit. 1643, — on chevill and on weed. V. DISCHOWYLL.

DISSENTMENT, s. Dissent; disagreement. S.

DISTORT, v. a. To deform; to twist; to contort.

How can he do so, being himself so wicked, except by nevromancy or the power of the devil?

We might suppose it to be formed from the word *D"uis*, used by the ancient Gauls to denote a supposed class of *In"uiri*, and Germ. Su. G. *mal*, speech.

But the account given by Soren. of the origin of the adj. dismal deserves our attention.


How that hyss men was brocht to confusion, Throw his last luff he had in Saynet Jhonstoun.

From dis and sofe. Wallace, v. 612. MS.

To DISASSENT, v. n. To dissent. S. DISASSENT, s. Dissent. S. DISSEMBLE, adj. Unclothed. Wallace statur, off gretnes, and off hycht, Was jugyt thus, be discretioun of rycht, That saw him, bath dissembill and in weid; ix quartaris he was in lenth indeed.

Corr. from Fr. destabillé, id. Wallace, ix. 1994. MS. In Edit. 1643, — on chevill and on weed. V. DISCHOWYLL.

DISSENTMENT, s. Dissent; disagreement. S.

DISTORT, v. a. To deform; to twist; to contort.

How can he do so, being himself so wicked, except by nevromancy or the power of the devil?

We might suppose it to be formed from the word *D"uis*, used by the ancient Gauls to denote a supposed class of *In"uiri*, and Germ. Su. G. *mal*, speech.

But the account given by Soren. of the origin of the adj. dismal deserves our attention.


How that hyss men was brocht to confusion, Throw his last luff he had in Saynet Jhonstoun.

From dis and sofe. Wallace, v. 612. MS.

To DISASSENT, v. n. To dissent. S. DISASSENT, s. Dissent. S. DISSEMBLE, adj. Unclothed. Wallace statur, off gretnes, and off hycht, Was jugyt thus, be discretioun of rycht, That saw him, bath dissembill and in weid; ix quartaris he was in lenth indeed.

Corr. from Fr. destabillé, id. Wallace, ix. 1994. MS. In Edit. 1643, — on chevill and on weed. V. DISCHOWYLL.

DISSENTMENT, s. Dissent; disagreement. S.

DISTORT, v. a. To deform; to twist; to contort.

How can he do so, being himself so wicked, except by nevromancy or the power of the devil?

We might suppose it to be formed from the word *D"uis*, used by the ancient Gauls to denote a supposed class of *In"uiri*, and Germ. Su. G. *mal*, speech.

But the account given by Soren. of the origin of the adj. dismal deserves our attention.

DISTRUBLANCE, s. Disturbance. 

To DIT, DYT, DITT, v. a. To stop; to close up.

In little space he left liard
Sa fele, that the wrecumyn wes then
Dyttit with slayn hors and men—Ibid. vi. 168. MS.
—His bening eris the goddes dittit,
That of thare asking that was notch admittit.


"Dit your mouth with your meat," S. Prov.Kelly, p. 89; spoken to those at table who talk impertinently.

When a's in, and the slap dit, 
Rise herd, and let the dog sit.

Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 77.

A. s. dytt-an, occuludere, obturare; whence diten, morder, to stop up the oven, Northumb.

To DIT, DYT, DITT, v. a. To indulge; to make much of.

To DITAY, DYTAY, DICTAY, *. 1. Indictment; bill of accusation; a term much used in our old laws; S. A great dyttay for Scottis thai ordan thain; Be the lawdayis in Dunde set ane Ayr.

Wallace, i. 274. MS.

 Thou must not skare upon thy soares to looke,
To read thy dyttay in that sacred booke;
As thout by nature art from grace exil'd,
With miserie surchargt, with sinne defyl'd.

More's True Crucifixes, p. 134.

2. Reprehension; as, "Ye'll get your dyttay." S.

Lat. dict-am, judicium, sive sententia arbitrorum; W. Malmesb. ap. Du Cange. Indictamenta, however, is the word used in the L. B. of our old Laws, and translated dyttay.

To DYTE, v. n. To walk crazily. Synon. Doytt. S.

DYTIT, s. A short thick compactly-made person.

DVE, v. n. To cover with dve. S.

DIVE, s. A diviner; a soothsayer. S.

DIVAN, DEVAN, s. A large turf or divet. S.

DIVAN, s. A small wild plum, or kind of sloe. S.

DIVE, s. The putrid moisture, which issues from the mouth, nostrils, and sometimes from the ears of a person after death, S. B. See Sup. Hence,

DIVIE, adj. Having much dve; "a dieve corp;" S. B.

I have observed no similar word. But this may be from Isl. dey-a, to die. In Belg. this is called revee, reveuvel, doodachyn, the form of one that is dying; Sewel.

To DIVERT, v. n. 1. To turn aside; Lat. diversere.

"In his way, it is said, he diverted to York and Durham, and some other of the bishops." Baillie's Lett. i. 30.

2. To part, to separate from each other; applied to husband and wife. S.

DIVERT, s. Amusement.

DIVES, adj. Luxurious. A dives eater; an epicure. S.

DIVET, DIFFAT, DEVIT, DIVOT, s. 1. A thin flat turf, generally of an oblong form; used for covering cottages, and also for fuel; S.


"That the saidis glebes be designed with freedome of fog-
That thay your Lords impaires of thair pryce.

Wallace, vi. 377. MS.

To divert a matere in fare should be
Like a mirrour meete,
This Wolf I likin unto a scheref stout,
For Su. G.

To divert, v. a.

As thou by nature art from grace exil'd,
With miserie surchargt, with sinne defyl'd.

The blynd myndis!—
0 welaway! of spaymen and


Fr. devin, id., from devin-er, divin-er, to foretell.

DIVINES. To serve in the divines. See Sup. S.

DIVISE, s. A term denoting a boundary by which land is divided; a portion of land.
DIXIE-FIXIE, s. A DIZZEN, s. A DIXIE, s.
DYUOURIE, s.
DYUISIT, part. pa. A bankrupt.

To DO, s. DOACH, DOAGH.

To die the same, for eschewing of prison and other paines, make of five shillings and ane placck;" Quon. Attach, c. 7, proclaim and himselfe Bair-man, and indigent, and becom-
tend term denoting a state of confinement, or that one is imprisoned or put into the stocks.

DYVOUR, s. A bankrupt.

DYVOURIE, s. Declaration of bankruptcy.

Diverse shamefull forms of dyvourie ar used and observed: for sum-time the debtour naked sittis upon ane cauld stane, in presence of the people. S. Sometimes his hinder partes, or hips, ar dashed to ane stane." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo. Dyvour.

DIXIE, s. Sharp chiding; severe reprehension; S.; a term probably formed from the self-importance of a pedagogue who, in former times when Lat. was spoken in schools, might confirm his decrees by the use of the term dixi, I have said it, as declaring that there could be no reply.

DIXIE-FIXIE, s. A term denoting a state of confinement, or that one is imprisoned or put into the stocks.

DIZZEN, s. A dozen; in spinning, a hank or hesp of yarn, i.e. a dozen of cuts.

To DO, v. a. To avail; Wallace, iv. 437. V. Dow. To DO in-to. To bring into.

Na thai consent wald be na way,
That ony Ynglis manys sone in-to that honour sult be done,
Or succede to bere the crown
Of Scotland in succession.

Wyntown, viii. 45. 146.

To DO to dede. To kill.

As ay thai come Jhon Watsone let thaim in,
And doun to dede with outyn noys or din.

Wallace, v. 1042. MS.

Wnder that kyng Henry Saynt Thomas Done to dede, and martyryd was.

Wyntown, vii. 5. 162.

The same phraseology occurs in O. E.

—Jewes hated him and haue done him to death,

P. Ploughman, Fol. 101. b.

—For to do him to death day and night they casten.

Ibid. Fol. 106. a.

Sometimes the v. is used singly.

As he was done the rode upon.

Richard Coeur de Lyon.

DO, s. pron. doe. A piece of bread, a luncheon, S. A. as being a school-word, formed perhaps from Lat. do, dare, to give; or Fr. dé, a portion. See Sup.

To DO, DOB at. To take effect; to make impression on.

DOACH, DOAGH, s. A wear or cruiue.

"But few of them [salmon] get above the works termed doachs, erected across the river,—excepting in very high floods." P. Tongland, Kirkedub. Statist. Acc. ix. 320.

The number of salmon,—caught in the doachs or cruives,—is almost incredible. —The spars also, which are fixed across the river in those doachs, to prevent the fish from getting up, instead of being perpendicular, are placed horizontally." P. Kirkendbright, Statist. Acc. xi. 10.

Gael. daingnach signifies a mound.


DOBIE, DORIE, s. A soft inactive person; a clown.

To DO PE down. V. Doss down.

DOCHER (gutt.) s. Fatigue; stress; injury; deduction.

DOCHLY, adv.

Dane Nature the nobilist nycht in ane,
For to ferm this fetheren, and dochly hes done.

Houtaie, iii. 20. MS., where to is found instead of so in edit.

Dochly may be a contr. of dochelty, from A. S. dochting, powerful; or immediately from the v. doag-an, Teut. doag-en, valere.

DOCHT, pret. Could; availed; had ability. V. Dow, i.

DOCHTER, DOUTHyr, s. Daughter.


A. S. dohter, Belg. dochter, Germ. tochter, id. It has been observed that Gr. tvronon is evidently allied.

DOCHTER-DOCHTER, s. Grand-daughter.

Thai ordanyd message to send swene Orse the se in-till Norway,
In-till Scotland to bring that May,—
The douthyr douthyr of our Kyng Alysandre of gud memor.——Wyntown, viii. 1. 80.

Sw. doter doter, id. sone son, grandson. In the same simple manner are the various relations by blood expressed in this language. V. Brodor-Dochter. Wyntown uses sone for grandson, viii. 3. 117.

DOCHTERLIE, adj. Becoming a daughter.

DOCHTY, adj. Saucy; malapert; S. an oblique sense of E. daughter, q. v., affecting the airs of an illustrious person.

To DOCK, v. a. To beat; to flog the hips; S. See Sup.

At first view this might seem formed from dock, q. v.

But Teut. dock-en has the same meaning; dare pugnos, ingerere verbera; Kilian.

DOCK, dok, s. 1. Podex, S. Kennedy, Everg. ii. 74. Some call the Bishops weather-cocks,

Whoe where their heads were turn their docks.

Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 72.

This is apparently an oblique use of dock, E. the stump of the tail.

2. Stern of a ship; as being the hinder part.

"She bare many canons, six on every side, with three great bassils, two behind in her dock, and one before." Pitscotte, pp. 107, 108.

E. stern is used in a similar way for the back part of any thing.

DOCK, s. A public walk on the bank of the Nith. S. To DOCK, v. n. To go about conceitedly; applied to the strutting of persons under the common size.

DOCKETIR, adj. Short, round, and jolly.

DOCKY, adj. Applied to one who is little, neat, &c. S. To DOCKY, DOAKY, v. n. To move with short steps; always applied to one of small stature.

DOCKEN, DOKEN, s. The generic name for the dock, an herb. S. See Sup.

"Yet these poorer sort that take them, must not feed on them, but on sorrel or docken, when boilled together in Summer." Buchan's St. Kilda, p. 25.

Als like ye bene, as day is to the nycht, Or sek-cloth is unto fyn cromesye, Or doken to the fresche daysye.

King's Quair, iii. 36.
DOG

Wad ye compare ye'er sell to me,
A doch'en till a tansie?—Hilton's S. Songs, i. 192.

All the larger species of rumex receive this name, although sometimes with a prefix marking the distinction; as bur-doch'en, the burdock, smear-doch'en, S. B., the common dock, so denominated because an ointment was annually made of it; from A. S. smæro, Belg. smeer, smear, unguentum, and S. dotna.

DOCKENS. A day among the Dockens; a very stormy day; sometimes, a day distinguished by a quarrel. S.

DOCKER. s. Struggle, S. B.

And mair than that, I reed our herds are ta'en,
And it's sair bom o' me that they are slain.

For they great docker made, and tulyied lang,
Er they ware yield and let the cattle gang.

DODDIE-MITTENS, S. A large piece or lump.

S. A cow wanting horns, S.

DOCTOR, s. The title anciently given to the masters of the Edinburgh High School; an usher in a grammar school.

To DOCTOR one, v. a. To do one's business completely.

To DOCUMENT, v. a. To prove; to bring evidence of.

DOCUS, s. A stupid fellow, S.

German dock, a puppet, one of the figures used in a puppet-show. See Sup.

DODD, DODS, s. Pet; a slight fit of ill humour; often used in the pl. DODS; S.

Gael. sdoid, id.

DODDY, adj. Pettish, S. Gael. sdodach, id. See Sup.

To TAK THE DODS. To be seized with the sullens. S.

To DODD, v. n. To jog; to move by succession; Fif.

Nearly allied to E. dodge, to shift place, which Johns. derives from dog. Perhaps the proper origin is Isl.uddat, to be slow in motion; signifies esse; G. Ander.

DODDERMENT, s. A recompense; what one deserves.

DODDY, DODDIT, adj. 1. Without horns, S. See Sup.

Humilit, synon. A. Bor. “dodded sheep, sheep without horns;” Gl. Grose.

2. Bald; without hair, S. B.

DODDIE, s. A cow wanting horns, S.

DODDIE-MITTENS, s. Worsted gloves without fingers. S.

To DODDLE about. To wag about. V. Toddle. S.

DODGE, s. A pretty large cut of any kind of food. S.

DODGEL, s. A large piece or lump.

To DODGE, v. n. “To jog, or trundle along; Teut. dogg-en,” Sibb. But Kilian has not this word.

To DODGEL, DUDGEL, v. n. To walk in a stiff or hobbling way; to jog on; to trundle along.

DODGEL-HEM, s. That kind of hem called a splay. S.

DODGIE, adj. Thin-skinned; irritable. S.

DODLIP, s. A person in ill-humour, or disconcerted at any thing, is said to hang a dodlip.

DODRUM, s. A whim; a maggot.

DOE, s. The wooden ball used in the game of Shinty. S.

DOER, DOARE, s. A steward or factor on an estate; an attorney employed by a proprietor to manage his legal business; one who transacts business for another in his absence. S.

DOFART, adj. Stupid. V. Duffart.

DOG, DOGHEAD, s. The hammer of a pistol or firelock. S.

DOG, s. A blacksmith's lever for hooping cart-wheels. S.

DOG, SEA-DOG. The name of a meteor seen at sea before sunrise or after sunset, viewed as the prognostic of bad weather. S.

DOGS, s. A whim; a maggot.

Stupid. V. Duffart.

DOG-DRIVE, DOG-DRAVE, s. A state of ruin; often used to denote bankruptcy. To go to dog-drive, to go to wreck in one's affairs. S. See Sup.

"He's gane to the dog-drive." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 32.

Q. As if one could have no employment but that of driving dogs; a phrase analogous to the E. one, leading apes, applied to old maids. The Fr. have a phrase somewhat similar, Jetter son lard aux chiens, to spend his fortune idly.

As written by Ramsay, it might seem to allude to something cast to the dog-kennel.

DOG-DRUG, At the. In ruinous circumstances. S.

DOGGER, s. Coarse iron-stone. S.

DOGGERLONE. He's aw gane to doggerlone; He is completely gone to wreck or ruin. S.

Doggis, s. pl. Swivels; small artillery.

"Mak reddy your cannons,—beris, doggis, dubil beris, hagbutis of croche."—Compl. S. p. 64.

Norm. Fr. dogge, a small gun.

DOG-HIP, s. The fruit or heel of the Dog-rose, S. Rosa canina, Linna.

DOG-LATIN, s. "Barbarous Latin, or jargon," Rudd. vo. Leid. It is that which is commonly called macaronic.


This in Germ. is denominated kuchen-latein, which Wachter renders kitchen-latin, q. that used among cooks. This is opposed to A. S. boe-laten, a term used by K. Alfred, in his Pref. to the translation of Boethius, to denote Latin of a purer kind. Our word seems radically the same with E. doggrel.

DOG-NASHICKS, s. Something of the same kind with the gall-nutt, produced by an insect depositing its ova on the leaves of the Salix repens, or Trailing willow, S. B.

DOGONIS, s. pl. Perhaps, admirers; suitors.

Thir damisellis, for derne doytit luf
—Doganis haldis in dawte, and dels with thame sa lang,
Quhill all the cuntre knaw their kyndhes of fayth.

Daniel, Maitland Poems, p. 61.

Most probably, as Mr. Pink, conjectures, from the idea of following one as a dog, whence E. to dog.

DOG-RÖWAN-TREE, s. The red elder. S.

DOG-ROWANS, s. The berries of the red elder. S.

DOG-RUNG, s. One of the spars which connect the stilts of a plough.

DOGS, s. Pieces of iron of a zigzag form for fixing a tree in the saw-pit.

DOG'S CAMOYNE, Weak-scented fever-fever, also Dog-govan, S. B. Matricaria inodora; Linn.

DOGS' HEADS, As thick as. "They are as thick as dogs' heads;” they are in a state of most familiar intimacy. S.

DOGS' HIPPENS, s. pl. Dog-hips.

DOG'S-LUG, s. The mark made in a book by folding the corner of a page. S.

DOG'S-LUGS, s. Foxglove or Digitalis.

DOG'S-SILLER, Yellow rattle or Cock's comb, S.

DOG'S-SILLER, Yellow rattle or Cock's comb, S.

DOG'S-TANSY,*. Potentilla anserina, pr Silver-weed, S.

DOG'S-THICK, adj. As intimate as dogs. S.

To DOYCE, v. a. To give a dull heavy stroke, Ang.

Doyce, s. 1. A dull heavy stroke, Ang.; douss, a blow, S.
DOID, DOIL, DOIL'D, DOILT.

v. imp.

2. The flat sound caused by the fall of a heavy body, Ang.


as signifying "to give one a slap on the face;" and with A.

dier to determine, whether the arbiters justly repelled

gi. Lord Hailles renders this deed.

Fr. il dolt, anc. doil, it becomes, from debovir, dovir to

owe.

DOID, s. A fool; a sot; a drucken doid. S.

DOIGHLIN, s. A drubbing. V. DICHALS.

DOIL, s. A piece of any thing, as of bread, Ang.; ap­
parently the same with E.

parently the same with Isl.

DOIL'D. DOILT, adj. Stupid; confused; S. See Sup.

—Doidl snail,

Thy rousy ratyrmes made but mater

I could well follow, wald I sail.

Or preasse to fish within thy water.

Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 7.

He hosts and he hirplies the weary day lang;

He's doyl't and he's dozin, his blude it is frozen.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 250.

It's ten to ane I haena diet,

Sae dool, tortoughten, cald, and weet.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 337.


Dool is used in the West of E. in a cognate sense. "To
tell dolt; to talk as in a delirium, wildly, inconsistently;"

Gl. Grose. Dausal. ibid. synon. in signification must have
also had the same origin. Dualing, talking nonsense; Ex­
more.

Su. G. dual-a, stupor; also a trance, sopor gravis inter
vitam et mortem; ligiia i duala, jacere in sopore; Ibre.
Moes. G. dual-a, a fool, stultus, fatuus; Junius. Athkhan sae
quithith. Dualia skula soitherth giaimain funnin, mat. v. 22.

Withoutsoever shall say to his brother, Thou fool, &c. Junius
suspects that duala had ancidently denoted a man wandering
with an undetermined sort of gait, vago atque incerto passu
obdernanten, as one ignorant of his way, or insane; Goth.
Gl. This nearly approaches to the idea we affix to doil'ld.
A. S. doile, fatuis, stultus, Isl. duale, sopor; ligia i duala,
sopitus esse et semenecatus; G. Andr. p. 55. Dalegr, lazy,
dual-an, duel-an, Belg. dual-en; doel-en, errare. Mod.
Sax. duel-en, ineptias agere. Belg. duel-en, to do a thing
very unhandomely, to fumble; dol. insanus, dolhes, insanis,
dollicke, insanis; Jun. Etymol. S. Dolit, is used next in
the same sense. V. Ondantit.

—To look a-doyle, to squat; Glouc. (Gl. Grose), has
probably originated from A. S. duaelan, errare, as literally
applied; because the eyes of one who squints may be said
to stray from each other. There view duaela, doalig, as de­
rivered from duc, deliquam animi. V. DAW.

DOYN, DONE, DOON, DOONS, DUNZ, adj. Very; in
a great degree; a mark of the superlative; S. See Sup.

In describing the horse-muscles found in some rivers in S.
Bellend, says;

"Thir mussels ar sa doyn gleg of twiche and hering, that
lowbeit the voce be neir sa small that is maied on the bra
besyde thaim, or the stane be neir sa small that is cassin
in the watter, they douk laistete atanis, and gangis to the

ground, knowing well in quhat estimation and price the
frute of their wambe is to al pepel." Descr. Alb. c. 12.

Sensus illis tam acute est; Boeth.

Dunbar, speaking of a benefice, for which he had long
waited in vain, says,

I wait [it] is for me provydit;

Bot sa done tyrsym it is to byt it.

It breiks my hairt, and bursts my brane.

Dunbar, Metland Poems, p. 118.

Mr. Pinkerton has overlooked this word. It is sometimes
written doon. V. WORLIN.

If truth were planted in all place,

Wherefore would men seek justice here? 

Fras time the clerk once knew the caice,

He was not thence so doons severe.

P. Many's Truth's Travels, Penneucuik's

Doon weel, or dunze weel, very well, S. But it is most
frequently used with a negative prefixed; as, No that
duan strong, not very strong, or not remarkably healthy, S.
Nae that duane meikle, not very much, S. B.

This word is much used by the vulgar; and seems of great
antiquity, as being most probably the same with Isl. daeins,
which bears precisely the same sense. Daecens used, ex­
cellently; dae wauen, very beautiful, eximio formosum; from
daue, an old primitive, or particle, denoting any thing good,
worthy, or excellent. V. G. Andr. p. 44. Ibre, vo. Dan­
neman. V. DANDIE.

The only passage that I have met with in which this term
seems to occur in O. E., is one in P. Ploughman.

And when I se it was so, sleaping I went

To warne Pilatus wife, what done man was Jesus,

For Jewes hated him and haue done him to death.

I wold have lengthed his lyfe, for I leued if he dyed

That his soulde shulde suffre no syne in his syght.

Fol. 101, b.

This does not seem to be an error of the press; as the
same word occurs both in the first and in the second edition.
I can scarcely think that it is used in the same sense, as in
the line following; as if it denoted one of whose preservation
there was no hope. It seems most naturally to signify, ex­
cellent, surpassing; corresponding to the sense of Su.G.
danneman, danedeman.

DOONLINS, adv. Idem. Ye're no that doonlins ill; You
are not very bad; or, you do not ail much; S. B.

Formed by the addition of the termination Lings, q. v.

*DOING. To be doing. To continue as before; to rest
satisfied; to bear with, or exercise patience under. S.

D o o n t, v. n. To throw down.

To be doing.

S. To DOYST, v. a. To fall with a heavy sound.

S. To DOYST, v. a. To throw down.

S. DOYST, s. A sudden fall; that mot be made in falling.

S. DOISTER, Dysstar, s. A storm from the sea; as
contradistinguished from bau-gull, which denotes a breeze
from the sea during summer.

This word is used by the fishermen in Ang. It seems
doubtful whether it be allied to Su.G. dyster, Belg. dister,
Germ. dyster, A. S. thyster, obscuris. In its signification
it has greater affinity to Isl. thystar, aer incipient inlem
eri, a verb used with respect to winter. G. Andr. refers to
thiyster, indagation, as its root.

DOISTER, adj. Confused; overpowered with surprise.

DOIT. s. A name given to a kind of rye-grass.

DOIT, s. A small copper coin, formerly current in Scot­
land; said to have been equal to one penny Scots; or half a
boyle.

The famous Hector did na care

A doit for a' your prid.


No worth a doit, a phrase used to signify that one is in a

322
DOL

state of poverty; or that he has no coin, even of the lowest kind, in his pocket; S.

Begl. doyi, half a farthing. Dolthyns is a kind of money prohibited by a statute of Henry V. of England; Spelm., vo. Galloglenses.

To DOYTT, v. n. 1. To dote.
Qhain hes thorw bane, fas ladroune towne?
Doyttlund, and drunkand, in the towne?

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 8.
q. Stupifying thyself with drink.

2. To move as signifying stupidity, S.
Huhoc he cam doytn by.
W!' glownin een, an' liftin han's.

Poor Huhoc like a statute stan's.—Burns, iii. 77.

To DOIT, v. n. To move with an appearance of stupor and indolence; to walk in a tottering way.

S.

To FALL DOITED. To become stupid; to be infatuated. S.

To DOIT, v. n. To dote; to become superannuated. S.

DOITTRIFIED, DOIT, part. adj. Stupid; confused; S.; doit'd, synon. See Sup.

Full doit was his head.
Qhan he was heriet out of hand, to bee up my honour.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 58. V. Daver.

This is evidently an old part. pa. Belg. dot-en, delirare; dat, delirium. Dan. doede, stupid; Isl. doede, stupor; dod-a, to stupidly; doðna, wut, stupid; dod-na, to become stupid, to grow imbecile. To the same source we are to trace E. doit. Doitit, indeed, often denotes that dotation which proceeds from age.

DOIT, s. A fool; a stupid creature; a numskull; S.

This might seem originally the same with E. doit, so nearly allied in signification, which Seren. and Jun. derive from A. s. doit, fatuus. But it appears to claim a different origin. V. Dote and Doitit.

DOIT, s. A disease, most probably stupid.
Thay bad that Bassch suld not be but—
The Doit, and the Dismal, indifferently delt.

Watson's Coll. iii. 14. V. Feyk.

DOITTERT, adj. In a state of dotage or stupor.
S.

DOITTRIE, s. Stupidity; dotation; S.

Is it not doitrie bes you dreven,
Haiknayia to seik for haist to heaven?


DOITRIFIED, part. pa. Stupified; used to denote the effects of sleep, intoxicating liquor, or any thing else that causes stupefaction.

"Doitried with sleep,—with drink," &c.; & S.; See Sup.

This does not appear to have been a written word. It seems rather of modern date, and is formed in an anomalous manner, by the addition of the Lat. verb. V. Dortre, Dottar.

DOK. V. Dock.

DOKEN, s. The dock; an herb; S. V. Docken.

DOKBERT, s. A stupid fellow; a blockhead. S.

DOLE, s. Fraud; a design to circumvent; malice. S.

DOLE, s. A doxy, Gl. Sherr.; perhaps E. doll, used in a peculiar sense. On this word Seren. refers to Goth. dauh. doel, a certain nymph mentioned in the Edda.

V. G. Andr. p. 46.

DOLENT, adj. Mournful; dismal.

Quhen he had roung, as thou may hear,
The space of thre & fourtie yier:
Being in his excellent glori,
The dolent Deith did him devoir.

Lat. dol-en, dolens. Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 79.

DOLESS, DOWLLESS, adj. Without action; destitute of exertion; S. Doingless is sometimes used in the same sense. See Sup.

DOM

Sw. dugles, id., opposed to dugig, and dugitig, able. Doolless is probably a more modern word, from the v. do; whereas doless may be from dow, 1. q. v., as Su. G. dugles is from dug-a, dog-a, valere. Sibb. is mistaken in viewing dowlless as the same with thouless; for, although similar in signification, their origin is different.

DOLF, adj. V. Dowf.

DOLNESS, s. Want of spirit; pusillanimity.

How huge dolpnes, and sciametafull cowardise.

Has wmbeset your minds apoun sic wyse?


DOLPHISH, s. Supposed to be an erratum for Dog-fish, the name commonly given to the small sharks along the western coast of S.

"In summer 1787, there were several companies of natives employed, and, though of little experience, they caught at one setting of 200 or 300 hooks, from 30 to 80 cod and ling, besides a variety of skate, eels, dogfish, &c."


DOLLY, s. Dung, generally that of pigeons; Dows'-doll. S.

DOLLY, DOLLY, DOLLY, DOLY, DOLY, adj. Dull; mournful; melancholy; doleful; vapid; spiritless; possessing no power of excitement. See Sup.

Eftir this at last Layluy thay fader in law—
Doun to the goisits in campy Elseye
Sail wend, and end his doyll days, and dee.

Doug. Virgil, 478, 8.

It were lere for to tell, dyte, or address,
All their deir armes in doyke desyre.

Houlate, ii. 9. MS. Dole, erroneously in Edit.
Full mony Catherens hes he chaist:
And cruished mony Holland gait.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 8.

—He sang and playit, as him behuift,
The doyll tones and lays lamentabil.


Fr. duel, grief; Ir. doilgh, doeful, melancholy; Su. G. dasig tristis, which Ihrre gives as a cognate to dace, deliquium animi. V. Daw.

A. Bor. "dally, or doally, lonely, solitary;" Gl. Grosse; doody, melancholy; Iblid.

DOLLYNE, part. Buried.

Deid is now that divyr and dollyne in erde.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 59

Evidently softened from dolen, or doyline, as in Prompt. Parv. the part. pa. of delf. A. S. bedelf-en, be-dolfen, buried, from be-delf-an, sepulture. Teut. dolo-en, dolo-en, inhumare, humo tegere, sepohre; Kiliian.

DOLLY-OIL, or EEL-DOLLY, s. Oil of any kind. S.

DOLE, s. "The cavity of the head where the eye is fixed," Rudd.

Of his E dole the flowand blude and ait
He wosche away all with the salt watir.

Doug. Virgil, 90, 45.

Rudd, views this as the same with S. doup. But this is very doubtful. Dole perhaps is merely the deep place, or hollow, of the eye; analogous to the Sw. phrase, dups oqron, hollow eyes.

DOLPHIN, DALPHYN, s. An old French gold coin. S.

DOLVER, s. Any thing large; as, "a dover of an apple."

DOME, s. Judgment formed concerning any thing.

To my dome, he said in his dyng;
For to be yong I wald not for my wis.

Pink. S. P. Repr. iii. 128.

DOMEROR, s. Said to signify a madman. S.

To DOMINE, v. n. To rule.

DOMINIE, s. 1. A vulgar designation for a pedagogue, or schoolmaster. S. Formerly the title used to be prefixed to the name; as, Dominie Cawdell. See S. Then, Dominies, I you seehce.

Keep very far from Bacchus’ reach; He drowned all my cares to a reach With his malt-bree.

Forbes’s Dominic Depot’d, p. 29.

"There is muckle to do when Dominies ride." S. Prov.

"for such are not well provided for riding, nor expert at it."

Kelly, p. 315. The last idea is not included. The proverb expresses the great bustle made in preparing for a business that people are not accustomed to. Kelly thus explains the term in a note; "Pedagogus, students at the university."

2. Sometimes used as a contemptuous name for a minister.

S.

 Ministers’ stipends are uncertain rents For ladies conjunct-fee, laddie; When books and gowns are all cried down, No Dominies for me, laddie.

Ritson’s S. Songs, i. 179.

It seems to have had its origin, as applied to a schoolmaster, from the circumstance of his being addressed by his pupils to whom he taught Latin, by the title Donnie, Sir. We learn from Du Cange, that a Bishop, an Abbot, or even a Canon, was commonly designed Dominus in ancient times.

DOMLESS, s. A DON-NAE-BETTER, DON-NAE-GUDE, DINNAGOOD, s. A DONCIE, DONG YN, DOUNGIN, s. A DONIE, DONNARD, DONNER'D, adj. S.


S.

Has thou with Rosencruceans wandert, Or thro’ some doncie desart dandert? That with thy magic, town and landart,— Man a’ come truckle to thy standart

Of poetry.

Hamilton, Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 334.

Donch, dainty, over-nice in eating, Gl. Grose, seems originally the same.

"Better rough and sonies, than bare and doncie;" S. Prov. Kelly improperly explains it, "poor, mean, despicable:" N. He gives the meaning of the Prov., however, tolerably well: "Better a plentiful condition, though not so neat and nice, than too much cleanliness, with penury;"

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 228.

5. Heavy; severe; applied to strokes. 6. Unlucky, ill-fated in regard to accidents. 7. "Unlucky," applied to moral conduct.

I, for their thoughtless, careless sakes, Would here propose defences, Their doncie tricks, their black mistakes.

Their failings and mischances. Ibid. iii. 141.

6. Used obliquely to signify pettish, testy. S. See Sup.

3. Saucy; malapert. 4. Restive; unmanageable; as applied to a horse; S.

Tho’ ye was tricky, sleek, an’ funnie, Ye ne’er was doncie; But hamely, tawie, quiet, and cannie, An’ unco sonie.—Burns, iii. 141.

7. "Stupified with court could not then weill beir), posted ane with all diligence to the Comptroller." Ibid. p. 335.

The only original prob I have observed, is Germ. duns-en, to swell, elevari, turgere, intumescere, Wachter; a fre­

quentative from dun-en, id. which he views as a very ancient v., giving birth to dun, a hill, dun-en, feathers quae depressae resurgunt et elevantur. Belg. donsieg, downy.

Donsie, Doncie, s. A stupid lubberly fellow. S.

DONT, DOUNT, s. A stroke. V. DUNT.

DONTIBOURS, DOUNTIBOURIS, s. pl.

"The auld Dountibours, and others that long had served in the court, and hes no remission of sinnes, bot by vertay of the Mess, cryed, They wald to Frand without delay, they could no live without the Mess. The same affirmd the Quenes Uncle." Knox, p. 284.

"In the palace of Hulyrudehous wer left certane Domtibours, and uthers of the French menzie, quho raised up them, and uthers that long had served in the court, and hes no remission of sinnes, bot by vertay of the Mess, cryed, They wald to Frand without delay, they could no live without the Mess. The same affirmd the Quenes Uncle." Knox, p. 284.

The only conjecture I can form as to this word is, that if it have not a worse meaning, it denotes pensioners, from Fr. domter, donter, to subdue, and bourse, a purse, q. those who emptied the Queen’s purse. I suspect, however, that the
term, especially as opposed to Maidens, rather signifies that these were Dames of easy virtue. Dutny, which is probably contr. from the other, still bears this meaning. Thus bourse might admit of a metaphor. sense, to be found in Dict. Trew. Lyndsay seems to use it in some such signification.

—Fair weill, ye get na mair of me.

Quod Lyndsay in contempt of sye taillis,

That duddrownis and doonthoors throw the dubbis

P. i. Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1599, p. 311.

DOOBIE, DOBIE, s. A dull stupid fellow.

DOOCK, DUCK, s. A kind of strong coarse cloth, manufactured in the coast towns of Ang. One kind of it is called sail-dooock, as being used for sails. Pron. doock. See Sup.

“The women, in particular, spin a great deal of lint into coarse yarn for the duck or sail-cloth factory.” P. Menmuir, Forfars. Statist. Acc. v. 154.

Teut. doock, pannus, linteum, Kilian; Dan. duug, Su.G. duk, Germ. tuck, id. fadenig tuck, coarse cloth; Su.G. segel-duk, sail-cloth, canvas; Isl. akdr, pannus lintears.

To DOODLE, t. a. To dandle, S. B. See Sup.

It denotes the motion given to an infant, when it is tossed up and down in one’s arms; hobbled; hound, synon.

Fr. dodin-er, dodeliis-i, Ital. dorodolare, Belg. doudyn-en, id.

DOOF, s. A dull stupid fellow. V. DOWF.

DOOF, DOOFF, s. A blow with a softish body; a hollow sounding fall, like that of a loaded sack.

DOOK, s. A peg; a small bit of wood driven into a lime wall, for holding a nail, S.

Belg. dweig, a stopple or plug.

DOOL, s. The goal in a game. V. DULE.

DOOL, s. 1. To thole the dool; to bear the punishment or evil consequences of any thing, Ang.

2. To sing dool; to lament; to mourn.

A. S. doal, also dolg, a wound, is the only word of Goth. origin that seems to have any affinity. E. dole, grief, radically the same, which Johns. derives from Lat. dolor, is more immediately allied to Fr. duel, id.

DOOL-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of sorrow.

“Tears of poor and friendless Zion, now going to lament; to mourn.


This is reckoned a very ancient word, and there seems to be good reason to think so. It has unquestionably a near affinity to Su.G. dagwerp, properly breakfast, but used to denote any meal, from dag, day, and ward, food, because this food is taken at the entrance of the day. Maal, a meal, or some similar word, is understood. It is sometimes expressed; as dagwaterd mail, Ilre, vo. Dag. This in S. would be the dorder meal. For the word is only changed, as dagwerk, the work or task of a day, into dawker, dark, darg.

Isl. dagwert-den denotes dinner, dapes prandii, as nattver-dur is supper; G. Andr. p. 253.

To DORE, v. a. To make one deaf with noise.

DORECEHENK, s. The door-post. S. See Sup.

DORE-CROOK, s. The hinge of a door.

DORE-STANIE, s. Threshold; q. stone of the door, S.

V. DUR. See Sup.

DORE-STEP, DORE-stap, s. The threshold; the landing-place at a door.

DOREN.

Wallace, thai said, the King desiris that ye Doren battaile sa crucel be to se, And charges yow to fecht on his lyoun.

Rutherford’s S. Poems, ii. 45.

DOOSIN, adv. Very, the note of the superlative. S.

DOOR, s. A door. See Sup.

The dark and door made their last hour, And prov’d their final fa’, man.

ROITSON’S S. Poems, ii. 45.

DOOR, s. To be put to the Door; to be ruined.

OPEN DOORS. For superstition regarding this, See Sup.

To TAK the Door on one’s Back. To pack off; to be gone.

S. DOOSSIL, v. a. To beat; to thump.

S.

DOOZIL, s. 1. A term used to denote an uncomely woman, S. B.

2. A lusty child, S. B.

DORBEL, s. Any thing unseemly in appearance. S.

DORDERMEAT, s. A bannock or cake given to farm-ser­vants, after allowing the plough, between dinner and supper, Ang. See Sup.

According to some, this word, in former times, signified a certain quantity of meal allowed to reapers for breakfast.

This is reckoned a very ancient word, and there seems to be good reason to think so. It has unquestionably a near affinity to Su.G. dagwerp, properly breakfast, but used to denote any meal, from dag, day, and ward, food, because this food is taken at the entrance of the day. Maal, a meal, or some similar word, is understood. It is sometimes expressed; as dagwaterd mail, Ilre, vo. Dag. This in S. would be the dorder meal. For the word is only changed, as dagwerk, the work or task of a day, into dawker, dark, darg.

Isl. dagwert-den denotes dinner, dapes prandii, as nattver-dur is supper; G. Andr. p. 253.

To DORE, v. a. To make one deaf with noise.

DORECEHENK, s. The door-post. S. See Sup.

DORE-CROOK, s. The hinge of a door.

DORE-STANIE, s. Threshold; q. stone of the door, S.

V. DUR. See Sup.

DORE-STEP, DORE-stap, s. The threshold; the landing-place at a door.

DOREN.

Wallace, thai said, the King desiris that ye Doren battaile sa crucel be to se, And charges yow to fecht on his lyoun.

Wallace, xi. 224. MS.

This most probably signifies dare, from A. S. durfan, durr-an, audere; especially as this question follows, v. 232.

Wallace, dar ye go fecht on our lyoun? In Ed. 1648, however, it is deryne battell.

DOREN. A term of imprecation equivalent to Mischief, Sorrow, Devil; as, Doren tak you! Orkney.

DORY, JOHN, s. The name given to the Doree, a fish. S.

DORLACH, DORLOCH, s. A short sword; a dagger. S.

DORLACH, DORLOCH, s. 1. A bundle, apparently that kind of truss, formerly worn by our Highland troops instead of a knapsack.

2. A portmanteau.

“Those of the English that came to visit our camp, did gaze much with admiration upon these supple fellows [the Highlanders] with their plaid, targes and dorlach’s.” Bailie’s Lett. i. 175.

Gael. dorlich, a bundle.

DORNEL, s. The fundament of a horse.

DORNEL, s. Darnel. Lolium.

DORRECK, s. [Of Deornick in Flanders,] “A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table,” Johnson. See Sup.

It is properly linen cloth, having certain figures raised in
DOR

the weaving, diaper. This term has been supposed to denote damask, as Mr. Pinkerton inclines to view it in Gl. But damask is different; being always of finer yarn, and wrought in a different manner, S.

He fand his chemical weill arrayit
With dornik work on burn'd display.

Lyndsey's Swyer Maidrum, 1594, B. vi. b.

It is probable that this stuff, although originally manufactured at Tournay, was immediately imported from Holland, where Tournay is called Dornick, (Kilian. Nomenclat.,) whence the cloth had received this name. The term dorneck, however, was formerly used in E., for cloth wrought at Norwich.

"No person shall make or weave dornecks, or exercise the misteries of weaving of dornecks & couterlettes, or any of them, within the sayde citie of Norwich,—ones he be licensed,—by the Maiour," &c. A. 15. Eliz. c. 24. Rastell.

DORTY, adj. Saucily; pettedly.

DORTYNES, s. "Pride; haughtiness; arrogance;" Rudd.

The dortynes of Achilles offspring
In bondage under the pride Pirrus yng, &c.

By force sustenynt thraldome mony ane day.

DOROTY, s. 1. A doll; a puppet. "A dancing Doroty;" S.

2. A female of a very small size, S.

From the E. name Dorothy.

To DOSEN, v. a. To stupify. V. DOZEN. S.

DOSK, adj. Dark-coloured; E. dusk.

The grund stude barrane, widderit, dosk and gray, &c.

Bydus wauit, in glori, &c.

DOSOURIS, s. Perhaps, a back-stay; a canopy.

DOS, s. A tuft of ribbands, flowers, hair, &c. S.

To DOS, v. n. To go about any business in a neat and exact way, and in the proper season.

S.

To DOS up, v. a. To trim; to make neat.

S.

DOSSEL, adj. Applied to money. Weel does he loe the lawen coin, &c.

Doss, DOSSIE DOWN, To throw one's self down.

Doss, DOSSLIE, To table, applied to money.

To DORT, v. n. To become pettish; a slyly, but occasionally used; S. See Sup.

They maun be toyed wi' and sported, &c.

And gin it pass, she'll, in a short way, &c.

Dortynes, with a back-stay; a canopy.

This shews that the s. was formerly used, S.

Doss, s. A tuft of ribbands, flowers, hair, &c. S.

To Doss about. To go about any business in a neat and exact way, and in the proper season. S.

To Doss up, v. a. To trim; to make neat. S.

Dossie, adj. Applied to one who acts as above. S.

Dossie, s. A neat, small, well-dressed person. S.

Dossie, ade. Neatly but simply. S.

Dossiness, s. Neatness, conjoined with simplicity. S.

To DOSS DOWN, v. n. To throw one's self down. S.

Doss, s. A box or pouch for holding tobacco, Aberd. His stick aneath his oxtur rister. S.

As frae the doss the chew he twistet.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 238.

Come, lad, lug out your doss, an' gie's a chaw.

Morrison's Poems, p. 183.

Isl. dos, Germ. dose, Su. G. doza, a box; snusdosa, pyxis in qua condita servurator herbis Nicotiana in pulverem redacta, a snuff-box, q. a sneezin doss, S.

To Doss, DOSSE down, v. a. To pay, S.; a low term; perhaps from dos, a box, as being the place where money was kept.

Weel does he loe the lawen coin,
When dosseit down.—Ferguson's Poems, ii. 42.

To Doss down, v. a. To table, applied to money. S.

Dossins, s. pl. Human excrement. S.

DOT-AND-GO-ONE, adj. Used to denote inequality of motion; waddling.
DOU

DOTAT, part. pa. Endowed.

"The noblist set one counsell, and fand the said Galidus baith rychtuous ayre to the crown, and ane maist excellent person dotat with sindry virtewis and he prerogatiuis." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 43, b. Lat. dotat-us.

To DOTCH, v. n. To dangle. V. DODGE.

DOTE, s. A dowry; a marriage-portion. Syn. TOCHER. S. DOTE, s. 1. A dotard.

Thou hast y-tint thi pride,
Thou dote:
With thine harp, thou wone hir that tire,
Thou tint hir with mi rote.—Sir Tristrem, p. 109.

2. A state of stupor.

Thou as thus after in a dote he hath tottered some space about, at last hee falleth downe to dust." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 529.

To DOTTLIT, part. adj. DOTHIRLIE, adj. To roam with the appearance of stupor or fatuity.

2. Modest, as opposed to light or wanton conduct. "There seems indeed to be the part of this v., metaph. applied to Night, as descriptive of its influence."

Dougler, s. A slumber; a slight unsettled sleep; S. See S. Sil. dur, sommus levis; viewed by Ibre as the root of Lat. dormio; dur-a, dormino, dormito; G. Andr. p. 55.

To DOVER, v. a. To stun; to stupefy; properly DAOER. DOWERING, part. adj. Occasional; rare. S.

To DOF, v. n. To become dull and languid.' S.

To DOF on, v. n. To continue in a slumbering state. S.

DOUDEY, s. Dullness; melancholy. S.

To DOUFF, v. a. To strike forcibly; to push; to beat. S.

Doff, s. A dull heavy blow. S.

DOUKE, Douse, adj. 1. Sober; sedate; not light or frivolous; applied both to persons and things. S. See S.

Sae far, my friend, in merry strain,
I've given a douze advice and plain.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 143.

This is often opposed to daft.

A. Bor. douze, thrifty, careful, (Grose), seems originally the same.

2. Modest, as opposed to light or wanton conduct. "There war na douce ongains betweesh them;" their conduct was not consistent with modesty; S. B.

3. Of a respectable character in general, S.

Ye dainty Deacons, an' ye douce Conveeners,
To whom our moderns are but causey-cleaners;—
A' ye douce folk I've born aboon the broo,
Wore ye but here, what would ye say or do?—Burns, iii. 57.

4. Soft; soothing; as applied to music. S.
To DOUK, Dowk, Dook v. a. To plunge forcibly into water; to put under water.

The rosy Phebus rode
His very stedis had doukit over the heede.

D. Virgil, 398, 41.

Belg. duck-en, dysck-en, Germ. tauch-en, Šu. gyk-a, immergere se. Perhaps the root is Goth. dok, locus voragineus; Seren. vo. Dük.

To DOUK, Dowk, Dook s. To dive under water; to duck; to bathe. S.

DOUK, s. The act of plunging into water; the state of being drenched with rain.

DOULE, * A fool; a blunt or stupid person.

To DOUK, Dowk, Dook s. A waterfowl; called also Willie-fisher. S.

DOULE PALE. A pall; now called a mort-cloth.

To DOUK, Dowk, Dook s. A fool; a blunt or stupid person.

Dounjo, dongeo, dongio, dangio, domgio, dompjonus, Stultus; Germ. fatuus; Moes. G.

DOULE, v. n. Dole,
dowl,

s.

s.

s.

Depreciation by proclamation.

DOUNNINS, adv. A little way downward.

DOUNPUTTING, s. Crushing; degrading.

DOUNSETTING, s. Setting or sinking.

DOUNT, s. A stroke; a blow. V. DUNT,

DOUNTAKING, s. Reduction, or taking down. S.

To DOUTHRAU, v. a. To overthrow.

To DOUN THRING, v. a. 1. To overthrow.

He was ane gyant stout and strang,
Perforce wynde beistis he doun thrang;
Lyndsay's Monarchy, 1592, p. 47.

"— Sathan in his members, the Antichristis of our tymes, cruelie doeth rage, seiking to dounthring and to destroy the evangell of Christ, and his congregatoun."

2. To undervalue; to depreciate.

The febl mychtis of your pepill fey,
Into batal twyns vincitseulme
Spare not for tyl extol and magnify:
And be the contrare, the pissance of Latyne King
Do set at nocht, but lichtie, and doun thring.
D. Virgil, 377, 4. V. THRING.

DOUNTHROUGH, adv. Into the low or flat country.

DOUNWITH, adv. 1. Downwards, in the way of descending from rising ground, S.

In heich haddir Wallace and thai can twyn.
Through that down with to Forth sadly he soucht.
Wallace, v. 301. MS.

What can they do? downwith they darena budge,
Their safest course seems in the height to lodge.
Rose's Helenore, p. 74.

A. S. adun, deorsum, and with, versus, motum corporeum denotans. V. With, Lyse. This particle is frequently used in composition, in the same sense as E. wourd, in downward, toward, &c.; as upwith, upwards, outwith, outwards, inwards, hamewith, towards home, S.

2. Used as a s. To the downwith, downwards, S.

3. Metaph. used to denote a fall from rank or state. S.

DOUNWITH, adj. Descending; as, a downwith road. S.

To DOUN, Dowr, v. a. 1. To incline the head or upper part of the body downwards, S.

Thither the valiant Tersals doup
And heir repacious Cotbies croop.
Scott, Evergreen, ii. 233.

"To doup down, S." Rudd., vo. Doukis.

When earth turns toom, he rummages the skies,
Mounts up beyond them, paints the fields of rest,
Doupis down to visit ilk lawland ghaist.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 1.

2. To lower; to be clouded; applied to the weather. S.

Teut. dupp-en, verticem capitis dimittere, suggeri.

Doup. In a doup, adv. In a moment.

They snapt her up baith stoup and roup.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 257.

Teut. dupp-en, dip? q. as soon as one could plunge into water.

Doup, Dowp, Dolf, s. 1. The breech or buttocks, S.

Rudd. See Sup.

The wight an' doughty captains a',
Upo' their doupis sat down;
A rang o' the common fouk
In bourachs a' stood roun.


But there had been some ill-done deed,
Thay gat sic thrawart cowps:

Ramsay's Poems, i. 279.
Hence, metaph. to land on his dowp, to bring him low, to bring into a state of poverty, S.

The factor treasures riches up,
And leaves the Laird to sell;
And when they land them on their dowp,
Gude morning, fare ye well.

R. Galloway’s Poems, p. 38.

2. The bottom, or extremity, of any thing. “The dowp of a candle,” the lower part of it, when it is mostly burnt. “The dowp of the day,” the latter part of the day. S. V. Dolp, Rudd. See Sup.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 274.

3. A cavity; as the E. dolp; V. Dolp. “The dowp of an egg, a toom dowp,” i.e. empty shell, Rudd. It occurs in the S. Prov., “Better half egg than toom dowp;” Ferguson, p. 7. See Sup.

Rudd. gives no conjecture as to its origin. Sibb. says, “q. depth, from Goth. dups, profundus.” But this etymology has no affinity to the term as used in the first two senses. It is undoubtedly allied to Ital. dop, doppo, behind, backward, and dopoi, a little after. These words appear to be of Goth. origin. It is probable, indeed, from these examples, that the ancient Goths, of whose language there are many vestiges in the Ital., had some radical word nearly agreeing with ours in signification.

Since forming this conjecture, I have observed that Isl. dof denotes the hinder quarters of a beast; posterior pars. Su.G.

Dolp seems a corr. orthography, in many instances adopt­ed by our ancient writers, by the unnecessary insertion of l. As viewed in the last sense, it seems almost certain that we should consider it as radically a different term. Belg. dop signifies a shell or husk; ovi testa, — ovum exanimatum; Kilian. This exactly corresponds to the phrase, “ a toom dowp,” mentioned above. Su.G. doppsko denotes a ferule for a staff, the lower part of a scabbard fenced with iron or any other metal. It may signify, indeed, q. “ the shoe at the extremity or lower part.”

Dowp-scour, S. A fall on the buttocks. S.

Dour, Dour, adj. 1. “Hard,” Rudd.

During his time, sa justice did preuaill,
The savage Iles trymblit for terrour,
The ilke ground, fra quham the first stok came
Of your lynnage, with blyth bosum the same
Wee that bene of nature derf and
Sail you ressaue

During his time, sa justice did preuaill,
Durst not rebel, douting his dy'ntis

To kepe is

Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1592, p. 102.

Se now quhilk dourist is,
His riggand or this tre ?

Jamieson’s Popular Ball. i. 345.

2. Bold; intrepid.

O ye dour peplin descend from Dardanus,
The ilke ground, fra quham the first stok came
Of your lynnage, with blyth bosum the same
Sall you ressaue —


3. Hardy; able to bear fatigue; as synon. with dert. See S.

We that bene of nature dour and dourf, &c.

Ibid. 299, 7. V. Derf.

4. Inflexible; unbending; obstinate. See Sup.

Bot al our prayeris and requisteis kynd
Mycht nowthir bow that dour peplin mynd;
Nor yit the takinis and the wouderis sere.

Ibid. 467, 42.

5. Having an aspect expressive of inflexibility. In this sense it is still said, He has a dour look, S.

Vol. I. 829

Douro, Dour, s. A species of late oaks.

Dourly, adv. 1. With vigour; without mercy.

Thir ar the words of the redoutit Roy,—
Qhillik hes me sent all cuntris to convoye,
And all misdoars dourlly to down thing.

Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 211.

2. Pertinaciously.

The thrid dois eik so dourlly drink,—
Qhillik in his wame no rawn be dry.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 167. st. 3.

He drinks so hard, E. V. Dourty.

Dourdon, s. Appearance; a rising into view. S.

Dourin’. Cont. of dowerin’; doting; slumbering. S.

Dourty.

Duschand on deir wedis dourty thai dyng.

Gaeon and Gol. iii. 17.

Leg. dourly, according to edit. 1508.

Doussé, adj. Solid. V. Douce.

Douss, s. A blow; a stroke. V. Doyle.

To DOUSS the Sails. To let the sails fall down sud­denly on account of a squall. S.

To DOUSS a ball. To strike it off the course as useless. S.

To Dousslle, Doosele, v. a. To beat soundly. S.

To DOUSS, v. a. To fear; to venerate. S.

DOUT, Doute, s. 1. Fear; apprehension; S., O. E.

I tell yow a thing sekyrly,
That yone men will all wyn or de.

For doute of dede thai sail nocht fle.

O. E. ed. II.

Thei toke the quene Edith, for
doute of treson,
Was kyng Edwardes wif, le’d hir to Kelion.

R. Brunne, p. 72.

2. Ground of fear or apprehension.

—Enprowsneys in swelk qwhite
To kepe is doun and gret peryle.

Wintoun, viii. 11. 29.

Fr. double, doute, id. V. Douit.

Doutance, s. Doubt; hesitation; Fr. doubstance.

—I stand in gret doutance,
Qulhome I sail wyte of my mischance.

Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1592, p. 260.

Doutet, part. pa. For dottit, i.e. endowed. S.

DOUTH, adj. Dull; dispirited; causing melancholy. S.

DOUTH, adj. Comfortable; in easy circumstances. S.

DOUTISH, adj. Doubtful. S.

Doutsum, adj. 1. Doubting; disposed to doubt.

“In speciall we detest and refuse the usurped authoritie of that Roman Antichrist upon the Scriptures of God,—
his general and doubtsome faith.” National Covenant of S.

2. Uncertain; what may be doubted as to the event.


To DOW, v. a. 1. To be able; to possess strength; S.

Pret. docht, doauth.

“Incontinent he pullit out his swerd and said; ‘ Tratour,
**Dow**, s. Dow, v. n.

2. To thrive, in a moral sense; or, to prosper in trade.

"He'll never dow," S. he will never do good, Rudd.

3. In a negative sense it denotes reluctance from mere ennui or indolence; as, "I donw rise." S.

4. Inability to endure generally; "He donwbe con­tered;" He cannot bear contradiction.

Rudd, views this as the same with the *dow*, which signifies, to be able. But, notwithstanding the approximation in sense, as well as identity of form in our language, this idea is not fully supported by analogy in the cognate tongues. For as we have seen that the former is intimately connected with Su.G. *dog-a*, A. S. *dog-an*, &c. this seems more immediately allied to Germ. *deth-en*, crescere, producere; A. S. *the-an*, *the-en*, *go-the-an*, *go-the-an*, Alem. *douch-en*, *dol-en*, *dii-an*, *thig-an*, *dich-en*, and with still greater resemblance, *diah-en*, Teut. *dyd-en*, *dy-en*, id. These Wachter views as related to Heb. *727 dagah*, crevit.

It must be acknowledged, however, that in modern Germ. *taug-en* signifies both, to be able, and to thrive; to increase.

This is also the case with respect to Alem. *dih-an*, &c.

**To DOW**, v. n. 1. To fade; to wither; S.; applied to flowers, vegetables, &c.; also, to a faded complexion;

"He's quite don-w'd in the colour."

Yet bright, industrious, bids her latest days,

Tho' age her sia don'd front wi' runker wave.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 57.

It seems to be merely this *dow*, used actively, which occurs in Houlale, ii. 11. MS.

The Roy Robert the Bruce to raik he avowis,

With all the hairt that he had, to the holy grave;

Syne quhen the date of his deid derfhy him donw.

Mr. Pinkerton renders it composed, without any apparent reason.

The meaning may be, that the approach of death had so greatly enfeebled and wasted the King, that he could not accomplish his intended pilgrimage to Palestine.

2. To lose freshness; to become putrid in some degree; S.

"Cast na out the dowd' water till ye get the fresh." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 21.

3. To doze; to fall into a sleepy state; S. B.

Syne piece and piece together down they creep,

And crack till baith dow'd o'er at last asleep.

Robs's Helenore, p. 75.

Analogous to this sense is A. Bor. "dow'd, dead, flat, spiritless;" Gl. Grose. It is indeed merely the part. pa.

4. To trifle with; to neglect; S. B.

Good day, kind Maron, here the wark's ne'er dow'd;

The hand that's diligent ay gathers gowd.


5. Dow'd meat; meat in a lukewarm state.

It may be allied to Su.G. *dax*; Cui nihil frugis inest. Ita in Legibus patriis *daufvidr* dictur arbor infrigifera; Ibr., vo. *Dofka*; Is. *ligia* *i* *dav*, in deliquio jacere; from *dava* V. *Daw*.

It must be observed, however, that Alem. *douw-en* signifies perire, occumbere; Wachter. It is often used by Otfried. Schiller renders it mort, as synonym with Germ. *toed-en*, and *tereb-en*.

In the example given above, in which the *v*. is used actively, it might bear the same sense with Alem. *dowuen*, domare, Teut. *dow-en*, premere, pressure.

**To Dow**, v. a. To go quickly; to hasten. V. Do.

DOWATT, s. A thin flat turf; a *divet*, q. v.

DOWATTY, s. A silly foolish person. V. Daw.

DOWBART, s. A dull stupid fellow.

Dastard, thou speirs, giff I dare with thee fecht?

Ye Dagon, Dowbart, thoro' half thau nae daut.

Dunbar, Evargreen, ii. 51, st. 3.

This seems to be from the same origin with *dowart*, adj. used in a similar sense. Germ. *dober-en*, *toeb-en*, insamire, Alem. *dobunga*, delirium. V. Dowfart.
DOWRECK, s. A species of fish, Aberd.


There seems to be an error of the press here, as there are a great many in this useful work. Sterlings should certainly be sprailes, or, as written in E., sparrlings. For Gael. dúbhebreac is expl. a smelt, Shaw; q. a black trout, from dúbh, black, and breac, a trout.

DOWCATE, s. A pigeon-house. Pron. Dookit.

"It is statute,—that eerulik Lord and Laird mak thame to haue parkis with Deir, stankis, cuningharis, Birse, Aberd. Statist. Ace. ix. 109.


This is borrowed from O. Fr.

This learned writer observes, that Odin this morning, twelve associates, who were called

traditional allusion, on the part of the Franks in this instance, to the number of Odin's companions. He had, we are in-

the name of Turpin, a celebrated prelate during that reign,

Honorable association? Shall we suppose that there was a

spirit or animation, S.; and also of courage, as this

Dowf were drown'd.

This may be formed from

A duffart, a duffle, heavy-hearted, deficient in courage.

DOWRECK, s. A species of fish, Aberd.


There seems to be an error of the press here, as there are a great many in this useful work. Sterlings should certainly be sprailes, or, as written in E., sparrlings. For Gael. dúbhebreac is expl. a smelt, Shaw; q. a black trout, from dúbh, black, and breac, a trout.

DOWCATE, s. A pigeon-house. Pron. Dookit.

"It is statute,—that eerulik Lord and Laird mak thame to haue parkis with Deir, stankis, cuningharis, Birse, Aberd. Statist. Ace. ix. 109.


This is borrowed from O. Fr.

This learned writer observes, that Odin this morning, twelve associates, who were called

traditional allusion, on the part of the Franks in this instance, to the number of Odin's companions. He had, we are in-

the name of Turpin, a celebrated prelate during that reign,

Honorable association? Shall we suppose that there was a

spirit or animation, S.; and also of courage, as this

Dowf were drown'd.

This may be formed from

A duffart, a duffle, heavy-hearted, deficient in courage.

DOWRECK, s. A species of fish, Aberd.


There seems to be an error of the press here, as there are a great many in this useful work. Sterlings should certainly be sprailes, or, as written in E., sparrlings. For Gael. dúbhebreac is expl. a smelt, Shaw; q. a black trout, from dúbh, black, and breac, a trout.

DOWCATE, s. A pigeon-house. Pron. Dookit.

"It is statute,—that eerulik Lord and Laird mak thame to haue parkis with Deir, stankis, cuningharis, Birse, Aberd. Statist. Ace. ix. 109.


This is borrowed from O. Fr.

This learned writer observes, that Odin this morning, twelve associates, who were called

traditional allusion, on the part of the Franks in this instance, to the number of Odin's companions. He had, we are in-

the name of Turpin, a celebrated prelate during that reign,

Honorable association? Shall we suppose that there was a

spirit or animation, S.; and also of courage, as this

Dowf were drown'd.

This may be formed from

A duffart, a duffle, heavy-hearted, deficient in courage.

DOWRECK, s. A species of fish, Aberd.


There seems to be an error of the press here, as there are a great many in this useful work. Sterlings should certainly be sprailes, or, as written in E., sparrlings. For Gael. dúbhebreac is expl. a smelt, Shaw; q. a black trout, from dúbh, black, and breac, a trout.

DOWCATE, s. A pigeon-house. Pron. Dookit.

"It is statute,—that eerulik Lord and Laird mak thame to haue parkis with Deir, stankis, cuningharis, Birse, Aberd. Statist. Ace. ix. 109.


This is borrowed from O. Fr.

This learned writer observes, that Odin this morning, twelve associates, who were called

traditional allusion, on the part of the Franks in this instance, to the number of Odin's companions. He had, we are in-

the name of Turpin, a celebrated prelate during that reign,

Honorable association? Shall we suppose that there was a

spirit or animation, S.; and also of courage, as this

Dowf were drown'd.

This may be formed from

A duffart, a duffle, heavy-hearted, deficient in courage.

DOWRECK, s. A species of fish, Aberd.


There seems to be an error of the press here, as there are a great many in this useful work. Sterlings should certainly be sprailes, or, as written in E., sparrlings. For Gael. dúbhebreac is expl. a smelt, Shaw; q. a black trout, from dúbh, black, and breac, a trout.

DOWCATE, s. A pigeon-house. Pron. Dookit.

"It is statute,—that eerulik Lord and Laird mak thame to haue parkis with Deir, stankis, cuningharis, Birse, Aberd. Statist. Ace. ix. 109.

DOWIE, adv.  Sadly; drearily.

DOWKAR, s.  A ducker or diver.

Thou said to get a dowkar for to dreg it.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 67, st. 17.

i. e. To fish it up, or drag for it.

Su. G. dohare, Belg. ducker, id. as Su. G. drag-a, signifies piscari. V. Duk.

DOWL, s.  A large piece; a dole. Synon. Dawd. S.

DOWLESS, adj.  Feeble; without energy; unhealthy. S.

DOZEN, DOSEN, s. 1. A dozen.

The state of parturition. 2. An establishment. 2. Any thing that produces great depression; as, He's aw down i' the mouth wi' that news.

To doz'd, v. n.  to make it dose, or apparently inactivity, remissness; also, slow, sense, G. Andr.

To doz'd timber, a doz'd raip. V. Daise.

S. TO DOZEN, DOSEN, v. a. 1. To stupify, whatever be the cause.

Those who are stupified by a stroke are said to be dosmyt.

—— The gynour

Hyt in the aspyne with a stane,
And the men that tharin war gane,
Sum ded, sum dosnyt, come down wynland.

Barbour, xvii. 721. MS.

He saw he had lost the fechtin
Schir Philip the Moubray, the wicht,
That had bene doz'd, in to the fycht.

And with armys led was he,
Wyth twa men, apon a cause.

Ibid, v. 507. MS.

Fr. doublet, to fear, to dread; whence redoubted, redoubtable, used in the same sense. The publisher of Edit. 1620 has acted as if he had supposed that this word was derived from A. S. daguth, power; for he has changed it to doughtie, in the passage last quoted.

He was the most doughtie man,
That into Carrik was living than.

Barbour, ix. 538. MS.

DOWN, s.  At the foot of prices.

Downess seems here properly to signify stupor, according to its primitive sense, from A. S. dozesenesse, id. although it cannot be doubted that this is the origin of dizziness. E.
DRAFF

In a similar sense, old people are said to be dozant, when not only their limbs are stiffened, but when both their corporeal and mental powers fail, S.

2. To benumb. Dozant with cauld, benumbed with cold; S. This is the more general sense. Dozand, shrivelled, A. Bor. (Gl. Grose) is originally the same word. V. DAISE.

3. It is used in relation to impotence, or to denote the hurtful effects of a life of idleness. S.

How did he warning to the dozen'd sing,
By allt Perganty, and the Dutchman's ring?  
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 11.

This has been derived from Teut. dageisen, attonitum fieri. Sibb. pref. egem, gelare; which has no affinity whatsoever. Belg. ser-doof-en, to benumb, may be viewed as remotely allied; as well as Isl. das-aa, stupusco, viribus carce. But it is more immediately connected with A. s. dozes, Belg. dozes, Su.G. daaes, stipulifis; Isl. das-aaat, linguare, fatissere; still from that prolific root daa, deliquium. V. DAW. Dan. dozesende, sleepy, heavy, drowsy, has a striking analogy.

What confirms this etymon, is, that A. B. dazed is used in the same sense with this. Thus it is said, Ps. dazed, I am very cold. They also call that dazed meat, which is ill roasted, by reason of the badness of the fire. V. RAY.

To Dozen, Dozin, v. n. To become torpid, S.

A dish of married love right soon grows cold,
And dozins down to nank, as low grow auld.  
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 84.

Nature has chang'd her course; the birds of day
Dozen in silence on the bending spray.  
Ferguson's Poems, xi.

To DRAB, v. a. To spot; to stain. S.

DRAB, s. A spot; a stain. S.

To DRABLE, v. a. To make dirty; to befoul; to be-smear. One is said, To drable his claize, who slabbers his clothes when eating, S. See Sup.

This is nearly allied to E. drible, and also driel, which Lyre derives from A. s. dreiffien, rheumaticus. V. DRAGLIT, Rudd.

DRABLES, DRIBLES, s. pl. Spots of dirt or drops of liquid food allowed to fall on the clothes in eating. S.

DRAILLY, adj. Spotted with drabes. S.

DRABLY, s. A bib or pinafore to preserve the clothes. S.

DRABLE, s. Perhaps a servant, Houlate, ii. 24. V. WOODROSES.

DRABLOCH, (gutt.) s. Refuse; trash; dregs. S.

DRACHEL, s. One slow and dragging in his motions. S.

DRAFF, s. 1. Grains, or the refuse of malt which has been brewed; S.

Thai kast him our out of that baftfull steid,
Off him that troitul suld be no mor ramede,
In a draff myddyn, quhar he remantyt thar.  
Wallace, ii. 256. MS.

"As the sow falls, the draff sours!" S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 5. * "The still sow eats up all the draff," i.e. He who makes least noise about anything, is often most deeply engaged; "spoken to persons who look demurely, but are roguish;" Kelly, p. 313. V. THRUNLAND.

2. Metaph. it denotes any moral imperfection, S.

This word is used in E. but in a loose and general sense, for refuse of any kind. In Cumberl. it signifies, as in S., brewer's grains, Gl. Grose. It occurs, apparently, in its proper sense, in the following passage.

-Noll mattere man, Margarite Pearles,
Amonge hoggis that hue haues at wyll,
They do but driel theron, drafe wer hem leuer
Than al precious Pearles that in Paradise waxeth.  
P. Ploughman, Fol. 45, a.

i.e. Draff would be more agreeable to them.

DRAFF-CHEAP, adj. Low-priced; cheap as grains. S.
DRAFFY, adj. Of inferior quality; applied to liquor. S.
DRAFF-POCK, s. 1. Literally a sack for carrying grains, S.
2. Used metaph. in the same sense with draff, S.

"The best regenerate have their defilements, and if I may speak so, their draff-poek that will clog behind them all their days." Ruth. Ltt. P. i. Ep. 50. This refers to the common S. Prov. "Every one has his draff-poek;"

DRAG, s. A toil; a hindrance; an encumbrance. S.
DRAGGLE, s. A feeble, ill-grown person. S.
DRAGON, s. A paper kite, S.
DRAGOONER, s. A dragoon. S.

DRAGOON, s. The Wallang, that was wys and wycht,
—Bad him men of armys ta,
And in by till Scotlant ga,
And byrn, and slay, and raiss draugon;
And hycht all Frye in wargsou.  
Barbour, ii. 205. MS.

"The editions seem rightly to read dangerous, that is, keeps or forts to bridle the rebels;" Pink. N. But draugon is the word in MS. The phrase seems to denote military execution; in the same sense in which the E. v. dragon is used.

DRAICH, DRAIGHE, s. A lazy lumpish person. S.
DRAIDLIT, part. pa. Bespattered. S.
DRAIF FORE. Drove away. S.
DRAIG, DRAIK, DRECK, s. A word which often makes part of the name of a dirty low-lying place. S.
DRAIGLE, s. A small quantity of any thing. S.

To DRAKE, DRAIK, DRAWK, v. a. To drench; to soak. To drape meal, to drench it with water, in order to its being baked, S. See Sup.

—All his pennis war drownd and draikit.  

Su. G. draek-a, aqua submergere, is nearly allied. But dreak is evidently the same with Isl. dreck-a, aquis obruo, at dreck-last, submergo, G. Andr. p. 52. This seems to be merely eg dreck, drick-a, potare, used obliquely, q. to give drink; as A. S. drem-an not only signifies to drink, but to drench.

DRAIKS. In the drakhs, "in a slovenly, neglected, and disorderated state, like something that is put aside unfinished," S. B.

He stennet in; hyts hart did quaik;
For ilka thyng lay in the draik.  
Jamison's Popular Ball. i. 288.

The allusion seems borrowed from meal that is wetted, but not baked, especially when left in this state. It might, indeed, be viewed as allied to Su. G. draek, filth, q. in the dirt. V. Dreck.

DRAM, adj. 1. Sullen; melancholy; S.; the same with drem. See Sup.

Says not your sentence thus, skant worth ane fas;
Qhat honeste or renowne, is to be with dram?

Or for to drouple like ane fordulit as?  
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 93.

It is strange that Mr. Pinkerton should render this,—
DRA

"That grief may never force him to the dram bottle." Ibid. Note, 409.

2. Cool; indifferent; S. B.

As dram and dory as young miss wad be.

Ross's Helenore, p. 82. V. Bawaw.

Rudd refers to Isl. dramh, pride. Sibb. prefers a far less natural etymology; supposing it "slightly corrupted from Teut. gram, asper, iratus, stomachous." Isl. draums, melancholicus, G. Andr. p. 54, exactly corresponds with the primary sense of our term. Thruma conveys the same idea, tristițita afficit; Havamal. s. 18. Su. G. truppen, tristis, cui nubila frons est; C. B. trom, moestus. I. trom, sad, melancholy, lloyd. In the second sense, it seems to have considerable affinity to Isl. dramh, pride, dramh, proud, haughty.

DRAMOCK, DRAMACH, DRUMMOCK, s. I. Meal and water mixed in a raw state, S. This, at least, is the proper sense. See Sup.

For to refresh my stamock,
I was receiv'd, and fed with dramock.
Aught days, and with the better.

Watson's Coll. i. 62.

Burns writes DRUMMOCK. V. CUMMOCK.

I. To drop, S.

"It is a good goose that drops and don't die dying, one after another.

S. Isl. dramh, pride, harness for war; draeig, armour, harness for war; droagt, attire. V. Ilre, vo. Drabba, dracga.

"So sone as the spirit of grace hath begun to draw the draughts and lineaments of God's image within the soul of Scotland. The use of this is mentioned as a proof of the luxury of the times, in a poem which contains a considerable portion of satire, and seems to have been written towards the middle of the seventeenth century.

We had no garments in our land,
But what were spun by th' Goodwife's hand:
No Dram-De-Berry, cloaths of seal;
No stuffs ingrain'd in cocheneel;
No Plush, no Tissuse, Cramosie;
No China, Turkie, Taffety;
No proud Pyropus, Paragon,
Or Crackarally, there was none;
No Figurata, or Water-chambelet;
No Bishop-satine, or Silk-chambelet;
No cloth of Gold; or Bever hats
We car'd no more for, than the oats:
No windy floorish'd flying feathers,
No sweet permusted shambo leathers;
No hilt or crampet richly hatched:
A lance, a sword in hand we snatched.

Watson's Coll. i. 28.

The wool of Berry, as the editors of Dict. Trev. observe, is admirable. "Les draps de France," they elsewhere say, "sont de Sedan, de Berry, d'Abbéville, &c. Le drap de Meunier, est un drap fait de laine fine, et qui est plus épais que celui d'Angleterre, qu'a été ainsi nommé du nom de l'ouvrier qui le fabrique en Berry." Vo. Drap.

The meaning of "cloaths of seal" is uncertain, unless from Fr. selle, a hall, q. such cloaths as were used for a court dress. Pyropus seems to have been cloth of a bright red; Fr. pyropes, Lat. pyropus, a carbuncle of a fiery redness.

DRAUGHTS, s. pl. Lead draughts; small shot of every kind. S.

To DRAUCH, v. a. To draw in the broad in convulsive throbs, as a dying person does, S.

Formed, as a frequenter, from A. S. drag-an, to draw; or rather Sw. drag-as, used in a similar sense; drag-as med doeden, be in the agonies of death.

DRAUCH TRUMPET. The war trumpet.

Be this thee armour grathiat and thare gere,
The draucht trumpet blaiw the brag of were:
The slughorne, ensenye, or the wache cry
Went for the battall all suld be reddy.

—He driuis furth the stampand hors on raw
Yuto the yolk, the chariotis to draw:
He clothis him with his scheild, and semys bald,
He claspis his gilt habirihone thrinfald.

Chauc. as quoted by Junius. Isl. dratt-a, segniter, lente procedere; Gl. Hervarar. S.

We had no garments in our land,
No Bishop-satine, or Silk-chambelet;
No cloth of Gold; or Bever hats
We car'd no more for, than the oats:
No Plush, no Tissuse, Cramosie;
No China, Turkie, Taffety;
No cloth of seal;
No China, Turkie, Taffety;

We car'd no more for, than the oats:

Rudd. refers to Isl. drasp, pride. He had in his eye was that used by Chauc. as quoted by Junius. Isl. tresktr, peritanix; Su. G. trisk-as, tergiversari; Westgoth. thrydiska, tergiversatio. Perhaps Isl. tryst, trought, throlot-a, cesso, deficio, is also allied. V. Dreich.

To DRAUCHT, v. a. To draw the breath in long convulsive throbs, as a dying person does, S.

DRAUCHT, v. a. To draw the breath in long convulsive throbs, as a dying person does, S.

DRAUCH DE-BERRY, s. A kind of fine woolen cloth, made at Berry in France, and anciently imported into Scotland. The use of this is mentioned as a proof of the luxury of the times, in a poem which contains a considerable portion of satire, and seems to have been written towards the middle of the seventeenth century.

We had no garments in our land,
But what were spun by th' Goodwife's hand:
No Dragh De-Berry, cloaths of seal;
No stuffs ingrain'd in cocheneel;
No Plush, no Tissuse, Cramosie;
No China, Turkie, Taffety;
No proud Pyropus, Paragon,
Or Crackarally, there was none;
No Figurata, or Water-chambelet;
No Bishop-satine, or Silk-chambelet;
No cloth of Gold; or Bever hats
We car'd no more for, than the oats:
No Plush, no Tissuse, Cramosie;
No China, Turkie, Taffety;
No cloth of seal;
No China, Turkie, Taffety;

Rudd. thinks that it is so called, because the word it draws the soldiers to their colours or standards." But from the sense in which the term is here used, it implies that the troops were summoned to harness or arm themselves for the fight. The term, therefore, may perhaps be allied to Su. G. draughtig, armour, harness for war; draeig, attire. V. Ilre, vo. Drabba, draga.

"So sone as the spirit of grace hath begun to draw the draughts and lineaments of God's image within the soul of...
DRE

a man, nothing shall be able to deface or mangle that liuelie image." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1084.

In her face ilk sweet and bouny draught,
Come to themsellis— Ross's Helnore, p. 32.
V. Track, synon.

2. A piece of craft; an artful scheme; S. See Sup.

"I have been writing to you the counsells and draughts of men against the kirk."—Rutherford's Lett. P. iii. ep. 6.

I ken by thee that draught was drawn,
That honest Truth was so abus'd;
For many a man thou hast ow'r thrawn,
Wherefore thou shall be now accused.

P. Mony's Truth's Travels, Penneick's Poems, 1715, p. 100.

Teut. draught, vestigiae, from draugh-en, to draw. Su.G. draug-a is used in this figurative sense; decipere. Ihre.

DRAUCHTIE, DRAUGHTIE, adj. Characteristic of dreariness.

v. a. To select from a flock of sheep those not fit for breeding, to be fattened or sold. S. DRAUCHTIE.

To drench; to soak. V. DRAKE.

To  fear; to dread; S. B.

S. DREARYSOME,

3. A crowd; a throng of people; S.

A. S. dref, armentia: agmen.—grey hominum. Ld. dref, Teut. drifte, Su.G. drift, id. from drif-a, pecudes agere.

DRAUGHT, s. A draft for money.

To be slow in action, S.

S. DRAUGHT, s. pl. Light grain blown away with the chaff in winnowing.

DRAVE, s. 1. A drove of cattle; 2. A shoal of fishes, S.

"Immense quantities of herrings were cured for home consumption, and for exportation. The Drive, as it is here called, was seldom known to fail." P. Crail, Fifes. Statist.

"The E. word is confined to slowness of speech. Johns."

1. A drove of cattle; 2. A shoal of fishes, S.

DRAVE—To waste time; to be in a state of courtship.

3.35

DRAUK, pret.

V. TRACK, synon.

DRAUKIE, s. Bog Cotton, a plant; Scirpus capensis.

To DRE, DREY, v. a. To suffer; to endure; S.

He did great pyne and meikle sorrow dree.
Ross's Helnore, p. 43.

To dree one's weird, to do penance, S. "Dree out the inch, as you have done the span;" Prov. Kelly, p. 84.

"According to the popular belief, he [Thomas the Rhymer] still drees his weird in Fairy Land, and is one day expected to revisit earth."

"He [Merlin] answers briefly to Waldehave's inquiry concerning his name and nature, that he drees his weird, i.e. does penance in that wood." Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 267, 296, N.

Sibb. derives it "from A. S. dreg-an, pati. Dree-an, id. is the proper root; pret. drench and atholde. Lye, by dreed and tholed, S. The compound terms Su.G. verdraag-a, Belg. verdraegen, both signify to suffer, from dreg-a, draegen, to draw, to carry, to bear; which shews that they have been transferred from labour to suffering, and indicates that A. S. dreg-an has been radically the same with drag-an, to draw.

To DRE, DREY, v. a. To endure; to be able to act; to continue in life.

He all hewt that he our tuk;
And dang on thaim quhill he mych drey.
Barbour, i. 383. MS.

Now help quha will: for sekyrly this day, but mar baid, fecht will I.
A. S. drey, is used in this figurative sense; decipere. Ihre.

DRED.—To dream of the dead before day.

"Immense quantities of herrings were cured for home consumption, and for exportation. The Drive, as it is here called, was seldom known to fail." P. Crail, Fifes. Statist.

"The E. word is confined to slowness of speech. Johns."

1. A drove of cattle; 2. A shoal of fishes, S.

DRED, s. Suspicion; as, "I hae an ill dread o' you." S.

DREDDER, s. One given to suspect others.

S. DREAM.—To dream of the dead before day.

"Immense quantities of herrings were cured for home consumption, and for exportation. The Drive, as it is here called, was seldom known to fail." P. Crail, Fifes. Statist.

"The E. word is confined to slowness of speech. Johns."

1. A drove of cattle; 2. A shoal of fishes, S.

DREAM.—To dream of the dead before day.

"Immense quantities of herrings were cured for home consumption, and for exportation. The Drive, as it is here called, was seldom known to fail." P. Crail, Fifes. Statist.

"The E. word is confined to slowness of speech. Johns."

1. A drove of cattle; 2. A shoal of fishes, S.

DREAMER, s. A lingerer. V. DRATCH.

To DRED—By me, Turnus, quhat panys sail thou dree?
Barbour, i. 327. MS.

For many a man thou hast ow'r thrawn, Wherefore thou shall be now accused.

P. Mony's Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 100.

Teut. draught, vestigiae, from draugh-en, to draw. Su.G. draug-a is used in this figurative sense; decipere. Ihre.

DRAUCHTIE, DRAUGHTIE, adj. Characteristic of dreariness.

v. a. To select from a flock of sheep those not fit for breeding, to be fattened or sold. S. DRAUCHTIE.

To drench; to soak. V. DRAKE.

To  fear; to dread; S. B.

S. DREARYSOME,

3. A crowd; a throng of people; S.

A. S. dref, armentia: agmen.—grey hominum. Ld. dref, Teut. drifte, Su.G. drift, id. from drif-a, pecudes agere.

DRAUGHT, s. A draft for money.

To be slow in action, S.

S. DRAUGHT, s. pl. Light grain blown away with the chaff in winnowing.

DRAVE, s. 1. A drove of cattle; 2. A shoal of fishes, S.

"Immense quantities of herrings were cured for home consumption, and for exportation. The Drive, as it is here called, was seldom known to fail." P. Crail, Fifes. Statist.

"The E. word is confined to slowness of speech. Johns."

1. A drove of cattle; 2. A shoal of fishes, S.

DRAVE—To waste time; to be in a state of courtship.

3.35

DRAUK, pret.

V. TRACK, synon.

DRAUKIE, s. Bog Cotton, a plant; Scirpus capensis.

To DRE, DREY, v. a. To suffer; to endure; S.

He did great pyne and meikle sorrow dree.
Ross's Helnore, p. 43.

To dree one's weird, to do penance, S. "Dree out the inch, as you have done the span;" Prov. Kelly, p. 84.

"According to the popular belief, he [Thomas the Rhymer] still drees his weird in Fairy Land, and is one day expected to revisit earth."

"He [Merlin] answers briefly to Waldehave's inquiry concerning his name and nature, that he drees his weird, i.e. does penance in that wood." Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 267, 296, N.

Sibb. derives it "from A. S. dreg-an, pati. Dree-an, id. is the proper root; pret. drench and atholde. Lye, by dreed and tholed, S. The compound terms Su.G. verdraag-a, Belg. verdraegen, both signify to suffer, from dreg-a, draegen, to draw, to carry, to bear; which shews that they have been transferred from labour to suffering, and indicates that A. S. dreg-an has been radically the same with drag-an, to draw.

To DRE, DREY, v. a. To endure; to be able to act; to continue in life.

He all hewt that he our tuk;
And dang on thaim quhill he mych drey.
Barbour, i. 383. MS.

Now help quha will: for sekyrly this day, but mar baid, fecht will I.
A. S. drey, is used in this figurative sense; decipere. Ihre.

DRED.—To dream of the dead before day.

"Immense quantities of herrings were cured for home consumption, and for exportation. The Drive, as it is here called, was seldom known to fail." P. Crail, Fifes. Statist.

"The E. word is confined to slowness of speech. Johns."

1. A drove of cattle; 2. A shoal of fishes, S.
DREICH, DREEGH,
DREG-POT, s. A tea-pot.

To DREEL, v. n. 1. To move quickly; to run in haste; Ang. As she was soole like a very eel, O'er hill and dale with fury she did dregel.

Dros's Helenore, p. 56.

2. To carry on work with an equable and speedy motion.
Su. G. drill-a, circumagere; Teut. drill-en, motitare, ultro citroque cursitare.
We also speak of the dragging or driling of a carriage, that moves both smoothly and with velocity; although this may refer to the tinging sound. The verbs referred to are used in both senses.

DREEL, s. A swift violent motion. S.
DREEN, part. pa. Driven.

DREFYD, pret. Drave.
But cowatie the ay fra honour dreffyd.
Wallace, xi. 1330. MS.

DREG, s. A very small quantity of any liquid. S.

DREGY, DERGO, DIRIGE, s. 1. The funeral service.
We shall begin a carefull soun, An Dregy kynd, devout and meik; The blest abane we beswik You to delyvir out of your noy,—
And see the Dregy thus begins.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 42.

2. The composition of the funeral company after the interment. See Sup.
But he was first hame at his ain ingle-side, And he helped to drink his ain salvo.

Herd's Collection, ii. 42.

Skinner derives dirge "from the beginning of the Psalm, Dirige nos, Domine, which used to be chanted at funerals. It is not, however, the fifth Psalm, one of those sung in the office for the dead. The particular reason why this came to be used as a designation for the service in general, must have been, that Dirige was repeated different times as the Antiphone. In like manner this was also called singing a Requiem, because in different parts of the same office the Antiphone was, Requiem aeternam dona, &c. or simply, Requiem. Thus, also, the service called Te Deum has been denominated from the initial words, and the Mass, L. B. Missa, from the conclusion. V. Missa.
The verb Dirge appears in its primary form of dirigere, both in S. and O. E.
"All the play that should have been made was all turned over in soul-masses and Dirigies; wherethrough there yeild such mourning, through the country, and lamentation, that it was great pity for to see: and also the King's heavy moan, that he made for her. [Q. Magdaleen], was greater than all the rest." Pitscottie, pp. 159, 160.
"At the last crepte in the worshipping of reliques and shrines, with holy oyle and creame, with the paschall and paxe, in the fastes and dedications, with leanies, masses and diriges for the dead." Bale's Image of both Churches, Sign. L. 2.

DREGGLE, s. A small drop of any liquid, S. Synon. Dribble.
Su. G. dregg, dreggs; dregel, saliva.
To DREGLE, DRAIGLE, v. n. To be tardy in motion or action, S.; synon. dreach, drouter.
This has the same origin with Dreach, q. v.

DREG-POT, s. A tea-pot.

DREICH, DREETH, adj. 1. Slow; lingering, S. See S.
She was not sae skeieg,
Nor wi' her answer very blate or dreeth.

Dros's Helenore, p. 38.

DREICH, DIRCHION, a. A very dreich's art, i.e. when rain falls out from the east, it generally continues long.
2. Tediuous; tediousome. A dreich rood, S. In this sense A. Bor. drece is used; "long, seeming tedious beyond expectation, spoken of a way." Ray. See Sup.
The craig was ugly, stay and dreiche.

Chorrie and Slae, st. 26.
Said to be dreiche, because of the little progress made in ascending it.
Merk, wull and goustie was the nicht, And dreich the gate to gae.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 232.

3. Metaph. used to denote distance of situation.
Loup down, loup down, my master dear.
What though the window's dreigh and his?
I'll catch you in my arms twa,
And never a foot from you I'll flee.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 35.

Ray strangely supposes that drece is "originally no more than dry." Rudd. derives our word from "draw, to contract." Sibb. properly refers to Teut. draegh, tardus, ignavus. We have the very form of the word in Goth. drig, dirieg, prolixus; Isl. dregr-ar, tardus, G. Andr. p. 55. Su. G. dreat-ja, cunctari. Sw. drug is used precisely in the second sense; drug mil, a long mile; drugte arbeta, a heavy piece of work; en drug bok, a voluminous book to peruse; i.e. tedious, prolix. V. Wideg. With these correspond Su. G. troeg, tardos, Isl. treg-ar, throgg, drugar; tregg, A. S. thraego, qui dui moratur, Hickes, Gram. A. S. p. 118. Alem. drygg, tragi tarditas. Fris. drae-jen, morari; Belg. ver-traeg-en, to delay, traagheyed, slowness, laziness. To this fountain must we trace Itag. treg-care, cessare. Ihre views draw-a, to draw, as the root. He reckons this probable, not only because the Latins use the phrase trakere moras, but because those who carry heavy burdens move slowly. It is also in favour of this hypothesis, that the compound foer-drag signifies a delay. V. Dratzt.

DREICH, DERCH, On dreich, used adv. "At leisure; at a slow easy pace," Rudd.; at a distance. See Sup.
Liilil Lulus sal bere me cumpany,
My spous on dreich efir our trace sail by.

Dong. Virgil, 62, 36.
It seems doubtful if it does not rather mean behind, as adreach is used, q. v.; also, on dreach, ibid. 276, 36.
Rudd. observes, in Addit. that "to follow on dreich, S. is to follow at a distance, but so as to keep sight of the person whom we follow."
Thus the phrase is used by Bellend.
"The first battaill was fochtin on dreich." Cron. B. iv. c. 16. Eminus certabatur, Booth.
Why drawes thou the on dreich, and mak siche deray?
It is used in the same sense by R. Brunne.
Merlyyn wist it suld not valie
Strength of body ne trauaile.
He bad tham alle draw tham o dreich, Strength of body ne trauaile.
Thorg strength ne com ye thame neigh.

App. to Pref. cxciv.

Hearne renders it, "aside, away;— He bid them all draw themselves away;" Gl.

DREICHLIE, adv. Slowly; denoting long continuance. S.
DREICHISS, s. Slowness; tediousness. S.
DREICH, DREETH, s. A stunted dwarfish person, S.

To DREIP, v. n. 1. To fall in drops; to drip. 2. To have water carried off by dripping. 3. To descend in drops, or action, S.; synon. driug-r, drog-ar.

Loup down, loup down, my master dear.
What though the window's dreigh and his?
I'll catch you in my arms twa,
And never a foot from you I'll flee.

See Sup.
DREIPIE, an inactive female.

S. s.

DREIRE, DRENIE, *.

dronings, a trembling noise. It may, like a bee. The term

DREIP, however, have the same general origin with

DREVEL, DRIUILLYNG, DRIUYLLING, S. Unsound sleep; slumbering; vagaries of the imagination in unsound sleep.

DREVELLS— DUNBOR, Mistletoe Poems, p. 109. I scarcely think that it is allied to Teut. drel, mediatinus, servus. V. next word.

DREW, s.

1. A species of sea-weed, Orkney.

S. DREW, s.

See Sup.

DREW, s. A drop; a small quantity of any liquid; S. See Sup.

That muchkin stoup it holds but dribs,
Then let's get in the tappit hen.

Dry-burrow. An inland burg; one not on the coast.

Dry (in a stone,)

S. DRY, a flaw.

Dry-adj. Cold in manner; without affection.

Dry burrow. An inland burgh; one not on the coast.

Dry-darn, Dry multures. Quantities of corn paid to a mill, wire.

Dry-farand. S.

Dry-farand, adj. Frigid in manner; not open.

Dry-gair-flow, s. The place where two hills join.

Dry-haired, adj. The same with Dry-farand. S.

Dry Multures. Quantities of corn paid to a mill, whether the payers grind at it or not.

DRIB, Dribble, s.

1. A drop; a very small quantity of any liquid; S. See Sup.

That muchkin stoup it holds but dribs,
Then let's get in the tappit hen.

Dry-burrow. An inland burg; one not on the coast.

Dry (in a stone,)

S. DRY, a flaw.

Dry-adj. Cold in manner; without affection.

Dry burrow. An inland burgh; one not on the coast.

Dry-darn, Dry multures. Quantities of corn paid to a mill, wire.

Dry-farand. S.

Dry-farand, adj. Frigid in manner; not open.

Dry-gair-flow, s. The place where two hills join.

Dry-haired, adj. The same with Dry-farand. S.

Dry Multures. Quantities of corn paid to a mill, whether the payers grind at it or not.

DRIB, Dribble, s. 1. A drop; a very small quantity of any liquid; S. See Sup.

That muchkin stoup it holds but dribs,
Then let's get in the tappit hen.

Dry-burrow. An inland burg; one not on the coast.

Dry (in a stone,)

S. DRY, a flaw.

Dry-adj. Cold in manner; without affection.

Dry burrow. An inland burgh; one not on the coast.

Dry-darn, Dry multures. Quantities of corn paid to a mill, wire.

Dry-farand. S.

Dry-farand, adj. Frigid in manner; not open.

Dry-gair-flow, s. The place where two hills join.

Dry-haired, adj. The same with Dry-farand. S.

Dry Multures. Quantities of corn paid to a mill, whether the payers grind at it or not.

DRIB, Dribble, s. 1. A drop; a very small quantity of any liquid; S. See Sup.

That muchkin stoup it holds but dribs,
Then let's get in the tappit hen.

Dry-burrow. An inland burg; one not on the coast.

Dry (in a stone,)

S. DRY, a flaw.

Dry-adj. Cold in manner; without affection.

Dry burrow. An inland burgh; one not on the coast.

Dry-darn, Dry multures. Quantities of corn paid to a mill, wire.

Dry-farand. S.

Dry-farand, adj. Frigid in manner; not open.

Dry-gair-flow, s. The place where two hills join.

Dry-haired, adj. The same with Dry-farand. S.

Dry Multures. Quantities of corn paid to a mill, whether the payers grind at it or not.

DRIB, Dribble, s. 1. A drop; a very small quantity of any liquid; S. See Sup.

That muchkin stoup it holds but dribs,
Then let's get in the tappit hen.

Dry-burrow. An inland burg; one not on the coast.

Dry (in a stone,)

S. DRY, a flaw.

Dry-adj. Cold in manner; without affection.

Dry burrow. An inland burgh; one not on the coast.

Dry-darn, Dry multures. Quantities of corn paid to a mill, wire.

Dry-farand. S.

Dry-farand, adj. Frigid in manner; not open.

Dry-gair-flow, s. The place where two hills join.

Dry-haired, adj. The same with Dry-farand. S.

Dry Multures. Quantities of corn paid to a mill, whether the payers grind at it or not.

DRIB, Dribble, s. 1. A drop; a very small quantity of any liquid; S. See Sup.

That muchkin stoup it holds but dribs,
Then let's get in the tappit hen.

Dry-burrow. An inland burg; one not on the coast.

Dry (in a stone,)

S. DRY, a flaw.

Dry-adj. Cold in manner; without affection.

Dry burrow. An inland burgh; one not on the coast.

Dry-darn, Dry multures. Quantities of corn paid to a mill, wire.

Dry-farand. S.

Dry-farand, adj. Frigid in manner; not open.

Dry-gair-flow, s. The place where two hills join.

Dry-haired, adj. The same with Dry-farand. S.

Dry Multures. Quantities of corn paid to a mill, whether the payers grind at it or not.

DRIB, Dribble, s. 1. A drop; a very small quantity of any liquid; S. See Sup.

That muchkin stoup it holds but dribs,
Then let's get in the tappit hen.

Dry-burrow. An inland burg; one not on the coast.

Dry (in a stone,)

S. DRY, a flaw.

Dry-adj. Cold in manner; without affection.

Dry burrow. An inland burgh; one not on the coast.

Dry-darn, Dry multures. Quantities of corn paid to a mill, wire.

Dry-farand. S.

Dry-farand, adj. Frigid in manner; not open.

Dry-gair-flow, s. The place where two hills join.

Dry-haired, adj. The same with Dry-farand. S.

Dry Multures. Quantities of corn paid to a mill, whether the payers grind at it or not.

DRIB, Dribble, s. 1. A drop; a very small quantity of any liquid; S. See Sup.

That muchkin stoup it holds but dribs,
Then let's get in the tappit hen.

Dry-burrow. An inland burg; one not on the coast.

Dry (in a stone,)

S. DRY, a flaw.

Dry-adj. Cold in manner; without affection.

Dry burrow. An inland burgh; one not on the coast.

Dry-darn, Dry multures. Quantities of corn paid to a mill, wire.

Dry-farand. S.

Dry-farand, adj. Frigid in manner; not open.

Dry-gair-flow, s. The place where two hills join.

Dry-haired, adj. The same with Dry-farand. S.

Dry Multures. Quantities of corn paid to a mill, whether the payers grind at it or not.
Now, thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But house or hail,
To thole the winter's slyety dribble.—Burns, iii. 147.

Belg. *drappel*, a drop.

To Drible, v. n. To tipple. S.

Drichtine, s. The Lord; our Saviour. V. Drichtin.

Dryness, s. Coldness; want of affection. S.

Dry Schelis. Dry schele; the pan of a night-stool. S.

Dryster, s. The person who turns and dries the grain in a kiln; one who dries cloth at a bleachfield. S.

Dry Stull, s. A close-stool; called also a *Dry Seat*. S.

Dry Talk. A phrase used to denote an attempt at an agreement, or bargain-making, without drinking. S.

Drychyn, Drychyn, s. Delay; stay; protraction of time.

That wykked syng so rewled the planait,
Saturn was than in till his heast stait. —
His drychyn is with Pluto in the se,
As off the land, full of iniquite,
He waknys wer, waxyng off pestilence.


The date na langar may endure, na devinis.

In edit. 1648 and 1673, *dreaching*.

— To Rowme that tribwte pay
Wyth-owtyn drychynge or delay.

*Wytownt*, v. 3. 52.

O. E. *dretching*. V. Drech.

To Dridor, v. a. To fear. V. Dredour.

To Dridler, Dridle, v. n. 1. To spill any thing, although not liquid; to let fall from carelessness; to make urine in small quantities; Loth.

2. To be under the influence of a dysentery.

Dridland like a foul beast.

In the latter sense, it seems allied to Teut. *dredel*, pillula stercoraria.

To Dridler, v. n. 1. To move slowly, S. B.; same as *druutle*, q. v.

2. To be constantly in action, but making little progress, Border.

Driddles, s. pl. The butockts; the intestines. S.

Driddlins, s. pl. Meal formed into knots by water; the knotted meal left after baking; S.


Drieshach, s. A train, a suite. V. Griehach.

This is analogous to one use of the E. v. *drive*, mentioned by Skinner, *to drive time*, differre, moras nectere. Su.G. *ferr-directa tiden*, tempus fallere; *Ihre*. Sw. *drifusa baarit tiden*, to pass the time; Wideg.

Driht, s. Delay; procrastination. See Sup.

“Touble uppon touble is the matter and exercise of patience, lang driht and delay of thinges hoped for is the exercise of true patience.” Bruce’s Eleven Serm. V. 5, a.

Driht, s. Falling or flying snow, *driven* by the wind; applied also to snow lying in wreaths or heaps. S.

To Driht, v. impers. It’s drihtin’; the snow is being driven forcibly by the wind.

Drifty, adj. Abounding with snow-driht. A drifty day; a gusty snow day. S.

Drihtin, s. Lord; a designation given to our Saviour.

Quhare Cristie cachis the courts, it rynmys quentely. —
The date na langar may endure, na *drichtin* devinis.

Gawan and Goli, iv. 18.

i. e. “than the Lord determines.” Sir Gawan is made to use the same term in an oath, ibid. st. 9.


By the Goths the term seems to have been first used to denote their false deities, and afterwards to characterise the true God, as well as to distinguish persons of rank or authority. Some derive it from *drot*, dear; others, from *drot-aa*, to rule, wall his according to Wachter, is from *drot*, populous, because to rule is merely to be over the people. Analogous to this, A. S. *driht* denotes a family, the vulgar; *drist-folke*, a train, a suite.

It is certainly in the same sense that *driht* is used in P. Ploughman, although overlooked both by Skinner and Junius.

There is charity the chiefe chamberer for God hym selfe; Wher patient porti, quod Hankin, be mor plesant to our driht Than ryches rightfuly womane, & resonably dispent.

Fol. 73, a.

Dry Goose, a handful of the smallest or finest kind of meal, pressed very close together, dipt in water, and then roasted among the ashes of a kiln, S. A.

Drymuck, s. The same with *Dramock*.

“T’mode of fishing is curious. They make what they call a *Drimuck*, resembling thin wrought mortar, which they throw into the pool, to disturb the clearness of the water. The fishers stand upon the point of the rock, with long poles, and nets upon the end of them, with which they rake the pool, and take up the fish.” P. Rattray, Perths. Statist. Ace. iv. 150.

*Dramcock*, A. Bor., is synon. with *Dramnock*, sense 1.

To DRING, v. a. To drag; to obtain any thing with difficulty; to sing in a slow melancholy way; S. B. See S. His hors, his meir, he mone len to the laird, To dring and draw, in court and cariere.

*Henryson*, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 120, st. 20.


To DRING, v. n. To be slow; to lose time; to protract; also, to *drong* on, id.; whence *dringin*, slow, given to protraction. S. B.

This, if not an oblique sense of the preceding v., as *dragging* signifies reluctance, and therefore tardiness, may be a frequentative from *Drych*, which seems anciently to have been used as a v. V. *Drychyn*; or from Su.G. *droe-ja*, Isl. *trep-a*. V. Drech.

To DRINGLE, v. n. To be dilatory. S.

Driht, adj. ’Slow; dilatory; S. B.

I’ll wad her country-lads shall no be *diring*
In seeking her, and making us to rue
That ever we their name or nature knew. —

*Ross’s Helenore*, p. 93.

To DRING, DRINGE, v. n. To make a noise, such as that of a kettle before it boils.
DRYVE,*. Perhaps a floating line. V. KIPPING LYNE.

DRITHER, DRY SOME, adj.

DRIVE,* To To

DRIZZLE, To

DRINK-SILVER, To

DRING, DRING, S. The noise of a kettle before it boils; Gl. Rams.

2. A Germ, adrenct, sound, as synon. with the might thence come to signify any mean creature. It must be observed, that But its primary sense refers us to Su.G. This indeed primarily signifies, vir fortis; and, even in its secondary and modern sense, implies no idea of meanness; ex­

DRITE, v. n.

DRITHER, v. n.

DRIVER, v. n.

DRIGHT, s.

DRIGHTER, s. Dread, &c. S. DRED DOUR.

DRIGHTER, v. n. To fear; to dread; to hesitate. S.

DRIVE,* v. a. To delay; to prolong. S.

DRIVE, v. n.

DRILL, v. n.

DRIZZLEN, v. n.

To DROB, v. a. To prick, as with a needle or other sharp instrument, Ang. Syn. brog, brod.

I can hardly think that this is from brod, by transposition. It may be allied to Su.G. drab-b-ai, to strike; Isl. drep-ai, id. also to pierce, perforare; G. Andr. pp. 53, 54. Hence, Drob, s. A thorn; a prickle; Perths.

DROCH, s. A pigmy; a dwarf. V. DROICH. See Sup.

DROCHLIN, DROCHLING, adj. Puny; feeble; indolent; Drochlin and Coglinl, wheezing and blowing. S.

DROD, s. A rude farm candlestick or lantern. S.

DROD, s. A short, thick, clubbish person. S.

DRODUM, s. Expl. " the breech;" A. Bor. id.

O for some rank, mercurial rozet,— I'd gie you sic a hearty doze o', Wad dress your droidum.

To a Louise, Burns, iii. 229.

To DRODGE, v. n. To do servile work; to drudge. S.

DROD LICH, (gutt.) s. A useless mass. S.

DRODS, s. pl. What is commonly called, the pet. S.

DROG, s. A buoy sometimes attached to the end of a harpnon line, when the whale runs it out, S.; perhaps from drag.

DROGAREIS, pl. Drugs.

"The unyements & drogareis that our forbears visit mycht not cure the new maledyis." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 17, b.

Fr. drogueries, id.

DROGGIS, s. pl. Confections. S.

DROGS, s. pl. The vulgar pronunciation of Drugs. S.

DROGSTEER, s. A druggist. S.

DROGUEY, s. Medicines; drugs. V. DROGAREIS. S.

DROICH, DROCH, s. A dwarf; a pigmy; droch; S. B. Clydes; driech, Border.

Hence one of the Poems in the Bannatyne Collection is entitled, "Ane little Interdul, of the Droichis part of the Play," p. 173.

Duerow and Duerg are used by Thomas of Ercildone.

"The duerow y siegeh geinne, Ther he sat in the tre.

Sir Tristrem," p. 116. V. DUERGH.

A. S. duwærh, Dan. duærg, Isl. Sw. duerg, Belg. dwerg, Germ. zwerg, id. Skinner mentions dærg-en as an E. word of the same meaning. This is more nearly allied to the terms already mentioned than dwarf. There is another Isl. word which our droch or droch still more closely resembles. This is draug, pl. draugur. It differs somewhat in significiation; being rendered, lemures aut defunctorum gen.; Ol. Lex. Run. Gl. Landnamabok. See Sup.

Shaw gives droich as a Gael. word signifying dwarf; also written troich. But I strongly suspect that it has been borrowed from the Lowlanders; as none of the terms mentioned by Lhuyd have any similarity.

Junius says that he cannot discover the origin of the Northern designations for a dwarf. But A. S. duwærh may be allied to Moes. G. drauska-na a crumb, a fragment; and Isl. drog, denotes any object very minute, minutissimum quid et fugi­

tivum; G. Andr. p. 53. He adds, item, toemella nauci. It seems doubtful, whether he means a very puny female, or one of no value in a moral respect.

In the Northern dialects, duerg does not merely signify a dwarf, but also a fairy. The ancient Northern nations, it is said, prostrated themselves before rocks, believing that they were inhabited by these pigmies, and that they thence
DROICHY, adj. Dwarffish.

DROILY, adj. Drippy.

DROOP-RUMPLED, adj. part. adj. Drooping.

DROOPIT, s. Dropped.

DRONACH, s. pl. Droots.

DROTES, s. pl. Drotes.

DROTCHEL, s. Droth.

DROUBLY, DRUBLIE, v. n. Used in derision for uppish yeomen or the worse kind of apes.

DRUCHE, s. A cod-fish; a lazy lumpish fellow; applied also to worthless females; a kind of herring-haik.

DROUERIE, s. I. Lying in the gutter.

DROUGHT, S.

Drought, S.

DROUKET-LIKE, adj. resembling druket.

DROUK, s. A drenching.

DROUKE-LIKE, adj. Appearing drenched.

DROUKNESS, s. The state of being drenched.

DROUL, s. A drencher.

DROULY, adj. Muddy.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a gr נהדר face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.

DROULY, adj. He must have been drunk.

DROULY, adj. Applied to water.

DROULY, adj. He is like a man with a grxor face.
Mr. Tooke properly mentions A. S. *drugoth* (sicentas, ariditas,) as the immediate origin; adding, that this is the third pers. sing. of the v. *drig-an, drug-an, arescere, to dry. Drieth and drieth were used for drought, O. E. Divers. Purley, I. 413, 414.

**Droughty**, adj. 1. Droughty, applied to the weather, S.

2. Thirsty, S.

— Though this night he drink the sea, The morn he'll e'en as droughty be.

*Penricot's Poems*, 1715, p. 124.

**Droughty**, adv. Thirstily. S.

**Droughtesum**, adj. Addicted to drinking. S.

**Doughtesumlie**, adv. As one addicted to drinking. S.

**Droughtesummeness**, s. The state of being addicted, &c. S.

**To DROVE cattle or sheep. To drive.** S.

**DROVE**, s. The broadest iron a mason uses in hewing. S.

**To DROVE**, v. a. To hew stones for building with a broad-pointed instrument or *drome*. S.

**DROVE**, v. n. To drive, what so men wold devise. S.

Throaty, S.

**DROVE**, s. A fainting fit; a qualm; a sort of convulsion; also, a state of partial insensibility in dying persons, Ang.

2. Any tedious and lingering fit of sickness. S.


Teut *dronet*, moerens, dolens.

**DROVE**, s. A severe gust; a squall. S.

**DROVE**, s. A cold mist; a drizzling shower; a drop. S.

**Drowie**, adj. Moist; misty; as, a drowie day. S.

It's *dron' on*. It is a thick-wetting mist. S.

**Drow**, s. A melancholy sound, like that of distant waves.

**Drowp**, s. A feeble person.

But I full craffelie did keip that courtlie weidis, Qhillie eft deid of that *droup*.

— *Dunbar, Maidland Poems*, p. 58.

He also uses *droup* as an adj. p. 51.


**DROPER**, s. One who yields to dejection of spirits.

**DROWE**, s. 1. A fainting fit; a qualm; a sort of convulsion; also, a state of partial insensibility in dying persons. S.

**To DROWE**, v. a. To pull forcibly; to tug; to drag. S. See S.

Richt ernistle thay wirk, And for to drog and draw wald neuer irl.


Then in a grief he did her hail, And drugged both at main and tail, And other parts he could best wail.

Watson's *Coll. I.* 40.

It is sometimes contrasted with *draw*.

But than better sone to *draw* nor lat to *drow*. S.

**Lament. I. Scotl. Vol. 5. b.**

This seems to have been a prov. expression, signifying that it is preferable to use strong measures in proper season, than such as are more feeble when it is too late.

It is also used by Chaucer.

— At the gate he proffered his service, To *drouge* and *draw*, what so men wold devise.

— *Knights T.* v. 1418.

Rudd. views it as corr. from *rug*. But it is radically the same with *draw*; only the guttural sound is retained, as denoting that the action is more forcible.

**Drug**, s. A rough or violent pull, S. B.

— lasht him on before wi' birken wands, 341

**About his houghs, and round about his legs**;

And at his hair loot many unco *drugs*.

— *Ross's Helensore*, p. 47.

**Duggage**, adj. Drudging; subjected to labour.

Of bestis sawe I mony diverse kynd:—

The slave asse, the *duggage* beste of pyne.

— *King's Quair*, v. 4.


**DRUG SAW.** A saw for cross-cutting timber. S.

**To DRUDLE, v. n.** To idle away one's time. S.

**DRULE**, s. One who is slow and inactive; a sluggard. S.

**DRULE, v.** The goal in a game. Synon. *Dule*, Dool. S.

**DRULIE, adj.** Muddy; troubled. Synon. *Drumly*. S.

**DRUM, s.** The cylindrical part of a machine. S.

**DRUM, adj.** Dull, melancholy. S. B. Isl. *thrum-r*, taciturnus; Haldorson. V. *Dram*.

**DRUM, s.** A knoll; a ridge; S.

See *Sup*.

"On these grounds, and neighbourhood,— there are many of these singular ridges of nature called here *Drams* [dorsum]; perhaps 10 to 12 of them within a small space of each other. They have all a parallelism to one another, and decline eastward.—— There are many of these *drums* in the neighbourhood, in the parishes of Alyth and Rattray, and in the Stormont, which have the same parallelism and position with the above." P. Bendothy, Perks, Statist. Acc. xix. 342.

Gael. *druim*, the back or ridge of a hill. C. B. *trym*

Hence *Dram-Albin*, a name given to the Grampian mountains; according to Adomnan, *Dornum Britanniae*, q. the back or ridge of Britain; a name proper enough, as this ridge divides the country into two parts.

It is applied, S. B., to little hills, which rise as backs or ridges above the level of the adjacent ground. The use of this term corresponds with the metaph. sense in which Lat. *dorsum* frequently occurs. V. Now.

To *DRUMBLE*, v. n. To make muddy; to raise disturbance, like one who stirs mud; to trouble. S.

As from a bow a fatal flane, Train'd by Apollo from the main, In water pier'd an eel; S.

Sae may the patriot's power and art, Sic fate to souple rogues impart, That *drumble* at the commonweal.

— *Ramsay's Poems*, i. 376.

It is still used as a v. a. in a literal sense. V. the adj.

**Drumly, Drumbly, adj.** 1. Dark; troubled.

The *drumly* schour yet furth ower all the are Als blak as pyk, in bubhis here and thare.

— *Doug. Virgil*, 151, 8.

2. Muddy; thick; *drumley*, A. Bor. id.

Fare thine strekis the way profound anone, Dope unto hils, and skaldand as it war wode.


3. Having a gloomy aspect, S.

Some said my looks were groff and sour, Pretfu' *drumblily*, dull, and down.

— *Ramsay's Poems*, i. 306.

"Good fishing in *drumly* waters;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 28.

Rudd. views it as corr. from Fr. *trouble*, id. Sibb. from Teut. turbelen. But it seems rather a derivative from Teut. *droef*, turbidus, feculentus; if not from the same origin with *Dram*, q. v. *Drambled* is used in the same sense, A. Bor. The ale is *drumbled*, i. e. disturbed, muddy.

"Look how *you drumble*," Shakespeare, i.e. how confused you are. Lambe's Notes, Batt. Fledgdon, p. 71. *Drambe, Cumb*. "A muddy river;" Gl. Grose.

4. Confused; applied to the mind.

— The Muse ne'er cares For siller, or sic guilefu' wares,
**DUALM**, DWALM, DWAUM, *. 1. A swoon, S., DRUSCOCH, DRUSH, s. Atoms; fragments; dross of peats; refuse, DRUTTLE, s.

**DRUNT**, S. A v. n. DRUMMURE, DRUMMOCK, s. pl.

To dramb, corresponding to Moes. G. and lazy manner, like one who is fatigued. This Wachter derives from Su. G.


A crumb, a fragment; from drus, cipitare; also, Su. G.

**5. Troubled**; applied to the state of public matters; S.

This was about the time appointed for our Parliament in the midst of May. We little expected the holding of it in so drummy a season.” Baillie’s Lett. i. 163.


**DRUMMOCK, s.** Meal and water mixed.

**DRUMMURE, adj.** Grave; serious; sad.

**DRUMSHORLIN, adj.** Sulky; pettish.

To DRUNE, v. n. To low in a hollow or depressed tone; to moan, or complain with a low and murmuring voice.

To drune like a cow, Ang. Croyn, crane, synon.

Isl. dryn-a, mugire, Sw. drena-a. Drena som en tier, to bellow as a bull; gaa och drena; to go moping; Wideg. Isl. dryn, mugar, G. mogen, Verel. Ind.

Drune, s. The murmuring sound emitted by cattle, or by children after being flogged; a drawling tune.

To DRUNT, v. n. The same as Drunt, Drant, S.

**1. To be slow in motion; to make little progress in walking;**

He hit her on the shouder, That he dang’t all to drune like a cow,

He laid it on so sicker. Watson’s Coll. i. 44.

This word seems radically related to Moes. G. drasuna, a crumb, a fragment; from drians-an, to fall; whence draus, casus, ruina, and dras-jan, of dras-jan, ex alto precipitare; also, Su. G. dross-es, cadere; and perhaps Belg. ge-draught, immains fragor magae alcius molis ex improviso diruntur; and poss. Belg. jun-co, Jun. Goth. Gl.

**2. To trifle about any thing in which one is engaged,**

Teut. drellen, piumanion passus facere, gradi instar nani; Kilian. Germ. drollen, trottlen, a, to walk in a slow and lazy manner, like one who is fatigued. This Wachter derives from Su. G. trot, trotti, lassus, trot-ta, fatigare, corresponding to Moes. G. us-trudjan, fatigari, Su. G. tryt-a, to vex, furoresca; healso. Isl. trudil, curso parvulus; from tritc cursito. See Sup.

To DRUTTLE, v. n. To apply to a horse or dog that often stops on its way to dung in small quantities. S.

**DWRY**, V. Drovery.

**DUALM, DWALM, DWAUM, s. 1. A swoon, S. See S.**

But toil and heat so overpowr’d her pith,

And thirber, sister, friend and fae,

Without reneid o’ kindred, snae. Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 90.

2. A sudden fit of sickness, S.

The day it was set, and the bridail to be,

The wife took a dream, and lay down to die;

Ritson’s S. Songs, i. 129.

**DUD**

Rudd, renders dualmyng, levis animi defectus, justly observing that it is synon. with E. qualm, which Skinner de­fines, deliquium animi breviour. But the former is mistaken in viewing both these terms as from the same origin. He has not observed, that the very word dualm is mentioned by Junius, and expl. nearly in the same manner. Willeramo dualm est caligo mentis quodam veluti stupore correpatae; Gl. Goth. He refers to Belg. beteweensheyd as synon.; and views both as allied to Moes. G. dual, stultus, fatius, duelm-in, sonime, A. S. dual-tan, dual-tan, errare, vagari, Alem. duel-en, Belg. dwalah-en; v. Duol. Teut. bedeuten, en, con­sidere animali, descreire animo, examinari, vertigine corripui; Kilian. Wachter derives dualm from Germ. dolen, doalen, stupere, stupidum esse. This word has, indeed, the same affinities with Dull’d, q. v.

**DUALMYNG, DWUAMING, s. 1. A swoon,**

—To the ground all mangit fell scho doun,

And lay one lang time in one dedely swoon,

Or any speche or word sho mycht furth bringes;

Yit thus at last said eftir hir dualmyng;

Dug, Virgil, 78, 18. V. DUALM.

2. A swFreedom after being flogged; a drawling mode of enunciation.

_Shirreffs’ Poems, p. 144._

**DUB, s. 1. A small pool of rain-water; a puddle;**

Ane standand stank semyt for to be,

Or than a smoith pule, or dub, loud and fare.


The cry was so ugly of elfs, apes and owles,

And diving crie, in diving cries and craikes,

In dubs douks down with dubs and drakks.

_Powart, Watson’s Coll._ iii. 21, 22.

2. A gutter; foul water thrown out; S.

Ir. dob, a gutter; Coll. dubb, canal, Bullet. The root perhaps is Isl. dy, lacuna, seu parva aque scatebra; G. And. p. 49. Locus voraginosus, paludinosus; Verel. Ind. The latter mentions Sw. drep as a synon. term, as well as Isl. dob. Dubs, s. pl. Durt; mire.

_S. Dubby, adj. Abounding with small pools; wet; dirty.

_S. Dub-skepfer, s. One who gets over the road whether it be clean or foul; a rambling fellow.

_S. Duck-dub, s. A duck-pool._

V. DUKE-DUB.

_S. Dubbin, s. Composition of oil and tallow, used by curriers for softening leather._

_S. Dubie, adj. Doubtful._

_S. Dublar, s. My berne, scho sayis, hes of hir awin—_ Dischis and dublaris nyne or ten._

_Bannatyne Poems, p. 158, st. 3._

_V. Dibler._

_DUBLATIS, s. pl. Probably erratum for Dublaris, q. v._

_Duchal, s. An act of gormandizing._

_Duchas, (gutt.) s. Pl._

The patrental seat; the possession of land which has been held by one’s ancestors._

_Duchery, s. Dukedom; dutchy._

“Robert Duk of Normandy deceitis but no succession of his body, be qhual deith the duckery come to Hary Bew­chel his brother.” Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 17.—Fr. ducké, id.

**Duck, s. A leader. V. Duke.**

**Duck, s. Sail-cloth. V. Doock.**

**Duck, s. A game in which a small stone, placed on a larger, is to be hit off by the player at a short distance.**

**Duckie, s. A young girl, or doll.**

**Dud, s. 1. A rag; S. duds, rags; A. Bor.**

DUE

This choice is just as unco as the last,—
A hair-brain'd little one wagging a' wi' duds.
—Ross's Helenore, p. 40.

Hence daily dud, the dish-clout. S. B.; because, as it is generally a tattered cloth, it is in constant use.

2. Duds, dutts, pl. Clothing, that especially which is of inferior quality. S. Dutts, clothes; dutman, a scarecrow; also, a ragged fellow; West. E. V. G. Grose.

I dar nocht cum yon mercat to,
I am so evil soe-brint;
Among you marchand my dudda do?
—Pebble to the Play, st. 4.

Shame and sorrow on her snout, that suffers thee to suck,—
Or when thy duds are bedirten, that gives them a douk.
—Polwart, Watson's Coll. p. 15.

But or thay twynd him and his dutts,
The tymne of none was tareit.—Chron. S. P. i. 381.

i. e. It was past midday before they stripped him of his clothes.

Shaw mentions Gael. dut, a rag, and dudach, rattled. This may be alluded to C. B. dut, to put off, exuere; Davies. But the word is most probably of Goth. origin. Isl. dude denotes a lighter kind of clothing, indumentum levioris generis; Ad dude eim upp, levidesa alium vestire. Gr. ἀλλειμένα has been mentioned as allied. Belg. tod, toddle, a rag.

As duds is commonly used by the vulgar to denote the clothes worn by them when at work, it seems to be the same with the Isl. word. It may have been transferred to rags, as the secondary sense, because people are not nice about their working apparel, and often wear it after it is tattered. Could we suppose that the Isl. word had ever signified rags, with the Isl. word. It may be transferred to clothes worn by them when at work, it seems to be the same generally a tattered cloth, it is in constant use.

Could we suppose that the Isl. word had ever signified rags, with the Isl. word. It may have been transferred to clothes worn by them when at work, it seems to be the same generally a tattered cloth, it is in constant use.

Duddroun, s.
Shaw me thy name, Duddroun, with diligence.
—Lindsay, Pink S. F. R. ii. 53.

"Ragged slut," Pink.
Bot to indyte how that Duddroun was dreest.
Droopit with dregs, quhant aye with mony quhrine,
That process to report it war ane pyne.
—Lindsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 298.

Mony swear bumbard belly-huddroun,
Mony slute daw, and slepy duddroun,
Him servit ay with sounyie.
—Dunbar, Banatyne Poems, p. 29, st. 7.

Lord Hailes thinks that "it means a ghost, from A. S. dybrunyn whose meaning is phantasma." But the ghost writer has been misled by mere similarity of sound. It may signify, tatterdemalion, a person in rags, from Dud, q. v. This view would agree tolerably well with the connexion. It seems doubtful, however, whether it does not rather denote a slugger; as allied to Isl. dudrid-a, to act in a remiss and slovenly manner; factio, pro remissa et tenui actione ponitur; dudar, remissa ac scigna opera; G. Andr. p. 54.

DUDE.

Used for do it, S.

But thay that did mak this ordour,
I thow saw proue it to be gode;
—The Clerk said, Quha is he will dud?

DUE, adj.
Indebted; as, I'm due him a groat.

To Due, v. n. To owe; to be indebted.

To DUEL, Duelle, Duelle, Dwell, v. n. 1. To delay; to tarry; to procrastinate.

Brasand and balesand thay duel al nycht and day.

"Do way," quoth scoh, "ye dwell too lang."
—Maitland Poems, p. 190.

2. To continue in any state or situation; to remain.

—Shyr Thomas duel fechtand, Qurban Schyr Raff, as belof said I, Withdraw him.—Barbour, xvii. 434. MS.

3. To cease or rest; used obliquely.

Qhuhat set yow thus, scho said, so God yow saiff,
Fra violent wer at ye lik nocht to dwell?
—Wallace, viii. 1322. MS.

4. Dwelt behind is used passively, as equivalent to left behind.

The Erle of the Leunax was,—
Lenvt beyond with his galay
Till the King wes fer on his way.
—Quhen that thay off his cuntre
Wyst that so duelt behind was he,
Be se with schippys thay him soucht.
—Barbour, iii. 596. MS.

It frequently occurs in O. E. as signifying to tarry and also to remain.

And prayd thay for to duel,
And thayy aventures to telle.
—Rom. R. Cuer de Lyon.

Of tham, that wyrtyn we to fore
The bukes duelle.

And ye wolle a while duelle,
Of bold batailles I wolde telle.
—V. Sir Tristrem, Intr. cxii.

Ouel, Auckinleik MS.
Alem. duel-l-en, Su.G. duel-a, duel-las, Dan. duel-lar, id. Isl. duel, moror, cunctor. Here we discover the primary signification of L. dwelle. Ihre derives Su.G. duel-a, from dwięła, stupor, as primarily denoting stupidity of mind, then, fluctuation and delay.

DUELLING, s. Delay; tarrying.

Quhen that the King herd that tithing,
He arrnyt him, but mar duelling.
—Barbour, vii. 565. MS. V. the v. Godwin unjustly censures Chaucer for his use of this word, in rendering the following verse of Boethius in his Consolatio Philosophiae. Protrahit ingratas impia vita moras. "Myne unipitous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges." "Here," says the biographical writer, "if we should affirm that Chaucer himself unquestionably understood the last word of the line, we must at least admit that his version would never convey the true sense to a mere English reader, and that the word dwellynge must be interpreted by such a person, not as a denomination of time, which is its meaning in Boethius, but as a denomination of place." Life of Chauc. ii. 82, 83.

Not only did Chaucer himself understand the Lat. word, but the sense he gave of it was strictly proper, according to the use of the term dwellynge in that age. Ancient writers, however, are often censured by the moderns, merely in consequence of the partial information of their judges.

DUERGH, s. A dwarf.

Ane Duerg braydit about, besily and bane,
Small birds on broche, be a'en highe fyre.—
Than dysnyn the Duerg in angir and yre.
—Gawan and Gol. i. 7. V. Drookit.

To DUF, v. a. To strike with a softish substance.

S. Dure, s. A blow with a softish substance; the sound emitted by a blow of this description.

S. Dufe, s. The soft or spungy part of a loaf, turnip, cheese, &c.; a soft spungy peat; a soft silly fellow.
DUL

DUFFINGBOUT, s. A thumping or beating. S.
DUFFART, s. A blunt stupid fellow; a dull-burning coal. S., adj. Stupid. V. DOWF.

DUFFIE, adj. Soft; spongy; also applied to coals that crumble down when struck by the fire-irons. S.
DUFFIE, s. A sort of silly fellow. S.

DUFFINESS, s. The quality of being soft. S.
To DUFFIFIE, v. a. To lay a bottle on its side, after pouring out the contents, that it may be completely drained of the few drops remaining. S.
DUGON, DUGEON, DUDGEON, DUGOEN-TRE, DUKRIE, DUKRIE, S. A hood of cloth. adj.
DUIRE, adj. A hooded. S.

dulu, interj. Alas! wo is me! S.
DULL, s. Hard of hearing; a common Scotticism.

dule, s. A duck. S.
Thie days in dub among the dukis He did with dirt him hyde. Bat Christis word, right dulce and redolent.

DULBER, s. Any thing large, S. B. Belg. daelder, a slice.
DULBERD, adj. Confused; in a state of stupor. S.
DULDIE, s. A large piece of any thing. S.

to dule, v. n. To grieve; to lament.
— Certis, we wemen, We set us al fra the sichte to syle men of trueth: We dule for na evil deidis saw it be device halden. Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 61.

Dule, Dool, s. Grief, S.; dole, E.
Makbeth-Fynlayk and Lulawch fule Oure dreyvand had all thare days in dule. Wigtown, vii. 1, 4.
"To sing dule," to lament, to mourn; Shirr. Gl.
The term is sometimes used adjectively.

"After episcopation of the men, come syndry ladyis of Scotland arrayit in their dule habit, for dooloure of their husbandis, quhilkis war slain in this last battall." Bellend. Chron. B. vi. e 18.
How many leretirs and dule habitis schyne Sal thou behald! — Doug. Virgil, 197, 32.
Fr. douil-oir, Lst. dol-eve.

Dule, Dool, s. I. The goal in a game. The term is most commonly used in pl. Dule is also used to denote a boundary of land. See Sup.
— Fresche men come, and hault the duiis. And deng thame dou in daliis. — Chr. Kirk, st. 22.
"A well-known phrase at foot ball. When the ball touches the goal or mark, the winner calls out, Hal! or It has hault d the dule." Tytler, p. 187. The term is here used figuratively, to denote victory in fight.
"The object of the married men was to hang it, [the ball] t. e. to put it three times into a small hole in the moor, the

DUM

dool or limit on the one hand; that of the bachelors was to drown it; i. e. to dip it three times into a deep place in the river, the limit on the other." P. Scone, Perths. Statist. Acc. xviii. 88.
"In the game of golf, as anciently played, when the ball reached the mark, the winner, to announce his victory, called, Hail dule!" Chron. S. P. ii. 370. N.
Sibb. has properly observed, that Teut. doel is agest terra in quam sagittarii jaculantur sagittas; and doel-pinea, scopus, or the mark.
O. E. dole seems to have been used in a sense nearly allied to our dule.
The Curate, at certain and convenient places, shall admonish the people to give thanks to God, in the beholding of God's benefits; for the increase and abundance of his fruits upon the face of the earth, with the saying of the 103 Psalm, &c. at which time the Minister shall inculeate these or such sentences. 'Cursed be he that translath the bounds and doles of his neighbour.' "Injunct. 19 Eliz. ap. Brand's Pop. Antiq. p. 266.

2. A boundary of land.
Phillips defines doles or dools, "certain balks or slips of pasturage left between the furrows in plough'd lands;" Dict.
To dule off, v. a. To mark out the limits. S.
DULERENCE, interj. Alas! wo is me! S.
DULL, s. Hard of hearing; a common Scotticism.
To DULL, v. n. To become torpid. S.
DULLY, adj. V. DOLLY.
DULLYART, adj. Of a dirty dull colour. S.
DULSE, adj. Dull; heavy; S. B.; most probably from Isld. doala, appendere ignavum, G. Andr. p. 50. See S.
DULSE, s. The Fucus palmatus, a species of sea-weed which is eaten in S. See Sup.
"Dulse is of a reddish brown colour, about ten or twelve inches long, and about half an inch in breadth: it is eat raw, and then reckoned to be loosening, and very good for the sight; but if boiled, it proves more loosening, if the juice be drank with it." Martin's Western Isl. p. 149.
"Fishermen—go to the rocks at low tide, and gather the fucus palmatus, dulse; fucus esculentus, badderlock; and fucus pinnatifidus, pepper dulse, which are relished in this part of the country, and sell them." P. Nigg. Aberd. Statist. Acc. vii. 207.
"Palmated or sweet Fucus, Anglis. Dulse or Dils, Scottis." Lightfoot, p. 933.
Gael. dullich, Ir. dalsh, id. It might almost seem to have received its name from Isld. dol-a, mentioned above, which also signifies, to hang loose, haremos appendere, pendulum; as it adheres in this manner to the rocks.
DUM TAM, a bunch of clothes on a beggar's back, under his coat, S. B.
This seems to be a cant phrase, denoting that although this is carried as beggars carry their children, it is a mute.
DULSHET, s. A small bundle. S.
DULT, s. A dunce. E. dolt.
DUMBARTON YOUTH. A phrase applied to a male or female who is at least thirty-six years of age. S.
To DUMFOUNDER, v. a. To confuse, S.; to stupify, to stun; used both as to the body and the mind, denoting either the effect of a fall, or a blow, or of a powerful argument, S.; Dumfounded, perplexed, confounded. A. Bor. See Sup.
DUN

Johns. only mentions dumb as the origin. But this seems awkwardly coupled with Fr. *foudre*, to fall; whence E. *founder*. Perhaps the first part of the word is from Dan. *dum*, stupid.

**DUMBIE**, s.; pron. *Dumnie*. One who is dumb, S.

—it in the end these furious cryers
Stood silent like Observant Friars,
Or like to Dumies making signs.

—Coltis's Mock Poem, P. ii. p. 22.

Auld gabbet Spec,—was sae cunning,
To be a dumye ten years running.

—Z. Boyd's Last Ballad, p. 1049.

It may deserve to be noticed here, that Heb. *

**DUMFOUTTER**, v. a. The same as Dumfounder.

**DUMMOND**, v. Dinmont.


**DUMP**, v. a. To dump; to strike with the feet; Ang. A term used at marbles. V. Dump, s. See Sup.

This is so nearly allied, both in sound and sense, to E. dump, that it seems radically the same word. The latter is derived, according to Skinner, from Ital. *thombo*, a powerful and sonorous stroke. This, as well as the S. and E. verbs, is most probably allied to Sw. *domp-a*, rudus palpae; *domp-a vel dim'-a*, praecepit cadere. See vo. Thump, N.

**DUMP**, s. A stroke. Dumps; a term used at a game of marbles, in which the winner gives the loser a certain number of strokes on the knuckles with the marbles. S.

**DUMP** about, v. n. To move about with short steps. S.

To DUMP in, v. a. To plunge into. S.

**DUMPH**, adj. Dull; stupid; insipid. S.

**DUMPY**, adj. Short and thick. Applied to cloth; coarse and thick. It is also used as a s. S. See Sup.

Isl. *doomp*, ancilla crassa et gravis, G. Andr. p. 46. The phrase, a thumping boy, applied to a lusty well-grown boy, ought perhaps to be traced to the same origin.

**DUMNESS**, s. The state of being thick and short. S.

**DUMPLING**, s. A thick bannock, made of oatmeal and suet, boiled among kail or broth, or in water.

**DUMPS**, s. pl. A game at marbles, played with the holes scooped in the ground. V. Dump.

**DUMPS**,* s. pl. Mournful or melancholy tunes. S.

**DUMSCUM**, s. A game of children, much the same as *pallall*, or the beds.

**DUN**, s. 1. A hill; an eminence. 2. A hill-fort, or a regular building, commonly called a Danish fort. See S.

There are four or five moats in different parts of the parish; one of which, (the Dun of Boreland), is very remarkable.


No word in the English language accurately determines the form of that rising ground, which is known in Scotland as the origin. But this seems radically a Celtic word. V.

—Coltis's Mock Poem, P. i. p. 57.

**DUNBAR WEDDER**, s. A salted herring.

To DUNCH, Dunshe, v. a. To push or jog with the fist or elbow; to push or jog in any way; to push as a mad bull; S. Synon. punch, jumde. See Sup.

This is precisely the sense of the Teut. *duns-en*; as explained by Kilian, pugno sive typhiae clava in dorso percurre, from *dunse*, typha, clava typhae; S. *du-a*, cum impetu et fragore procedere; *duns-a i backen, ad terram cum impetu prolabi, libre; from dunt, ictus. This is evidently allied, although not so intimately as the Teut. v. Hence, Duns. s. A jog; a push with the elbow; S. V. the v. Dunshing, s. The act of pushing. S.

DUNCH, s. One who is short and thick, S.

DUNCHY, *s. adj. Squat; short and thick; S.

DUNCY, s. adj. Perhaps, saucy; malapert. S.

**DUNDEHEAD**, s. A blockhead; a nusmskull; Loth.

N. Apparently allied to Bedunder'd, Donnart, q. v. See Sup.

It may be observed, however, that Dan. *dummer-hoved* is exactly synon. *“a dunce, blockhead,”* Wolff.

**DUMMIESMAN**, s. A judge.

—Mycht it nevyr fall to thi thought,
Before the rychtwys Dummies-man
Qhat that thow art to say than?—

-Wyntown, vii. 5. 201.

This resembles A. S. *domys-daeg*, doomsday, or the day of judgment; Sw. *domare*, a judge.

**DWN**, pret. and part. pa. of the v. Do.

This word is frequently used by Wyntown as the pret. or part. pa., like A. S. *don*, which admits of various senses in which the E. v. *do* is not used. In *presouen dun*, killed in prison.

Edward cald of Carnarwen—
Takyn scho gert be rycht swne,
And gert hym in presouene depe be dune.

-Wyntown, viii. 22. 40.

**DUNDIEFECAN**, s. A stunning blow.

**DUNG**, part. pa. of *Ding*. Overcome with fatigue, infirmity, or disease; disconsolate; deserted.

**DUNGEON of wits,** a phrase common in S. explained in the following extract.

“Before Dr. Johnson came to breakfast, Lady Lochbuy said, ‘he was a dungeon of wit,’ a very common phrase in S. to express a profundity of intellect, though he afterwards told me that he had never heard it.” Boswell's Journ. pp. 428, 429.

It must be remembered, however, for the honour of our Scottish intellects, that the allusion is only to the depth, not to the darkness of a dungeon.

Dungeonable, shrewd, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

**DUNGERING,** s. The dungeon of a castle, or place for confining prisoners.

Stolin he ses the lady ying,
Away with her is gone:
And kist hir in his dungering,
Qhaur licht scho micht se nane.

—Pink. S. P. R. iii. p. 190, st. 3.

V. Dwayne, whence this by cor.

**DUNIWASSAL, DUNIWESSLE, DUIN-WASSAL, s.** 1. A nobleman.

—— Some, Sir, of our Duniwasses
Stood out, like Eglinout and Cassils,
And others, striving to sit still,
Were forc'd to go against their will.

—Coltis's Mock Poem, P. i. p. 57.

2. A yeoman; a gentleman of a secondary rank. See S.

Among the Highlanders, it seems to denote a cadet of a family of rank, who receives his title from the land which he occupies, although he holds it at the will of the chief. X
D U N

1. He was born a daun-wassal, or gentleman; she a vassal or commoner of an inferior tribe: and whilst ancient manners and customs were religiously adhered to by a primitive people, the two classes kept perfectly unmixed in their alliances. Garnet’s Tour, i. 200.

Borland and his men’s coming,
The Camrons and M’Leans’ coming,
The Gordons and M’Gregors’ coming,
A’ the Dunywastles coming.

Ritson’s S. Songs, ii. 55.

DUNN: i. e. “Highland lairds or gentlemen,” Note.

3. A term, as I am informed, used to denote the lower class of farmers; and generally in a contemptuous way.

To DUNKLET, part. pa.

To v. a.

DUNT, S. A

The dint or blemish made by a blow.

The dint, or by a stroke on wood, S.

The dint of blemish made by a blow. A. S.

Dunklet, part. pa.

Dimpl’d; dinted.


Dunner, s. A thundering noise; reverberated sound.

DUNSEKE, s. Apparently, a dunce.

To DUNT, v. a. To strike so as to produce a dull hollow sound. See Sup.

—He danted o’ the kist, the buirds did flee.

Jamieson’s Popular Ball. i. 304.

To Dunt any thing out, used metaphor.

1. To bring any business to a termination, S.

Then said the Squire, I wis we hed the priest,
I’m thinking Lindy’s all this time in jest;
We sed dunt out the boddom o’ter lang,
Nor Lindy mair be chargeable with wrang.

Ross’s Hellenore, p. 106.

But there is ae thing I’d hae danted out,
And I nae mair sall say this thrapp about.

Ibid. p. 115.

2. To come to a thorough explanation, when there has been a previous umbrage; to go over the grounds of dissatisfaction that one has with another, and make an end of it; S.

Here there seems to be an allusion to the act of striking upon a cask, till the bottom be driven out.

Su.G. dunt, icet; Isl. dyn, duná, tono, dun-an, resonare, from dyn-an, strepere, to din. Thus it appears, that, as in S. the term suggests the idea of the sound emitted, it has originally included the self-same idea; whence dun-an, con-cussatio; A. S. dyna, icet. Ihre views Lat. tundo as a cognate term.

To Dunt, v. n.

To beat; to palpitate.

My heart’s aw duntin,
I’m sure my heart will ne’er gle’ o’er to dunt,
Till in a fat tar-barrel Mause be bunte.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 171.

Originally, I suppose, brunt.

But wi’ revenge their hearts had danted
Like ony mell.—Shirreff’s Poems, p. 262.

Instead of this v., dunka, a derivative from dunt, is used in Su.G. Hirztai dünkar, cor palpitat., id. Isl. V. Verel. p. 54.

Dunt, Doumt, s. 1. A stroke, such especially as causes a flat and hollow sound; the sound caused by the fall of a hard body that in some degree rebounds, S. See Sup.

Doug. uses Doumt. V. Bellan.

Doumt is used in the sense used by E. writers. Dr. Johns, says this is “an Earse word.” Shaw mentions it under Pomiard. But Lhuyd seems to have been a stranger to it. Sibb. expl. derk, “properly concealed dagger.” Teut. doke, sica; from Sw. dolsa, celare, occultare. It is not improbable that it is radically a Goth. word, especially as Isl. daw signifies a sword.

D U R

The king kens this: Your heavy neive
Guill muckle duns can deal:
Wf’ courage and guill counsel, we
Can wrang our foes mair leal.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 36.

Dunt is used in this sense by R. Glouse.

Wyth hard dunt & gret yre to gadere suththe hii come.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 36.

Dunt is used in this sense by E. writers. Dr. Johns, says this is “an Earse word.” Shaw mentions it under Pomiard. But Lhuyd seems to have been a stranger to it. Sibb. expl. derk, “properly concealed dagger.” Teut. doke, sica; from Sw. dolsa, celare, occultare.

It is not improbable that it is radically a Goth. word, especially as Isl. daw signifies a sword.

2. Palpitation of the heart.

For fear she cow’r’d like maukin in the seat,
And dunt for dunt, her heart began to beat.

Ross’s Hellenore, p. 62.

In this sense we speak of a dunt proceeding from love, S.

3. Also a gibe; an insult; a slanders falsehood. S.

Isl. dunt, a stroke given to the back or breast, so as to produce a sound, although there be no effusion of blood; Verel.

At a Dunt, adv. Unexpectedly; with a sudden stroke.

S. To Play Dunt. To palpitate from fear.

S. Dunting, s. A continued beating; so as to cause a hollow sound; such as that produced by a wooden instrument, or by a stroke on wood, S.

This word frequently signifies, not the striking only, but the sound caused by it.

“We were compelled to fortifie the doors and stairs, and be spectators of that strange hurly burly for the space of an hour, beholding with torch-light forth of the Duke’s Gallery, their reeling, their rumbling with halberts, the clacking of their culverins and pistols, the dunting of mells and hammers, and their crying for justice.” Melvil’s Mem. p. 197.

To Dunt out, v. a. To drive out by repeated strokes.

S. Dunt-about, s. A bit of wood driven about at Shiny or similar games; any person or thing roughly treated as of little value.

S.

S. Dunt, s. A large piece.

S.

S. Dunter, s. A porpoise; Porcus marinus.

S.

S. Dunter-Goose, s. The Eiderduck, anas mollissima; Linn. Dunter goose, Sibb. Scot. Lib. 3, p. 21. See S.


Perhaps q. dun-eider goose, the goose which has eider down; or, Su.G. dun, down, and taer-a, to gnaw, whence E. tear, because it plucks the down from its breast as often as it lays its eggs.


To Dunyeil, v. n. To jolt; nearly the same as Dinkle. S.

Dunze. Very; in a great degree. V. Doyn.

Dune, Dure, s. Door.

Scho gat hym wyth-in the dune.

Wytown, viii. 12. 69.


DURANDLIE, adv. Continually; uninterruptedly. S.

Durg, adj. Thick; gross; Loth.; as, a durgy man, one who is squat and strongly made.

There can be little doubt that this is originally the same with Isl. dirg-r densus, jugier vigens.

DURK, s. A dagger, s. See Sup.

What slaughter made I wi’ my durt,
Amo’ Sarpedon’s troop !

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 36.

Durg is used in the sense used by E. writers. Dr. Johns, says this is “an Earse word.” Shaw mentions it under Pomiard. But Lhuyd seems to have been a stranger to it. Sibb. expl. derk, “properly concealed dagger.” Teut. doke, sica; from Sw. dolsa, celare, occultare.

It is not improbable that it is radically a Goth. word, especially as Isl. daw signifies a sword.
DUSCHE, adj. DURT, s. Dirt.

DURSIE, adj. 2. To spoil; to ruin; S. To deaden or alleviate pain. v. a. To.

DURNAL, 2. To make a noise in consequence of motion; to twang.

Fr. p. 145. V. the s.


I glow'd as eerie's I'd been
Duschet, b. To disgust, from slovenliness.

DUSCHE, s. An indorsement; a docket.

Bot for to tell what test he tuk
Dysseth Duschet was the buke.—He—gat his letters in his hand.

This bead done, as I have said,

DUSCHE, Dusse, s. A tumult; an uproar; S. See Sup.

To DUSH, v. a. To raise a tumult or uproar.

This at first view might seem to be a metaphor. Use of E. dust, in the same manner as S. stour denotes both dust, and a fight or broil. But the E. word dust was never so much used in its simple sense in S. as to suggest the idea of a metaph. one.


DUSCHE, Dusse. A slovenly-working female.

S. To DUSH, v. a. To disgust, from slovenliness.

DUST, s. A tumult; an uproar; See Sup.

Dust, indeed, has evidently the same origin with the v. Dusch, q. v.

To DUST, v. n. To raise a tumult or uproar.

S. DUST of lint. The particles which fly from flax when it is dressed, S.; synon. stuff.

Teut. donst, synon. doest, lanugo lintei.

DUSTIE-FUTE, DUSTIFS, s. 1. A pedlar, or hawkaw; "an merchand or creamer, quha hes na certain dwell­ing-place, quhair the dust may be dicht fra his feete or schone," Skene.

2. A stranger, one who is not resident in a country; equivalent to Fairand-man. This is only a secondary sense; for Skene says that the term specialtie denotes "an merchand," &c.

"Ane day being assigned to the parties be the law of Fairand-man, or Dustifit, for conœirnce in court: gif the per­­server is absent at the day, he sail be in ane amerciament, tine his clame and action; and the defender sail passe frie, and be essolyied." Burrow Lawes, c. 140.

DUSCHE, v. a. 1. To stab with a dagger, S. See Sup.

Had it not been for the Life-guard,

She would have durkt him, when she saw
He keepep so the Laird in aw.— Cledaand’s Poems, p. 15.

To DURK, v. a. 1. To stab with a dagger, S.

See Sup.

She would have durkt him, when she saw
He keepep so the Laird in aw.—Cledaand’s Poems, p. 15.

2. To spoil; to ruin; S. Stick, synon. Dirke is used in the same sense by Spenser.

DURK, DIRK, adj. Thick-set; strongly made.


All the dearen in the delles
Thei durken and dare.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 4.

Sibb. writes this also "deirken ; q. eirken, from etry, fear­ful." This is by no means a natural etymology.

Dare here seems the same with dere, to hurt. It is also probable that durken conveys the same idea: the one being formed from A. S. daer-ian, der-ian; the other from derig-ian, nocere.

To DURNAL, v. n. Used to denote the motion of the cheek when a flabby person runs or walks fast. S.

To DURR, v. a. To deaden or alleviate pain. S. DURSIE, adj. Obdurate; relentless; hard-hearted. S.

DURT, s. Dirt.

To DUSCH, v. n. 1. To rush; to move with velocity.

On thame we schout, and in that myd rout duscht, Hewit, hakkit, smyte down, and all to fruschit
Thay ley Gregionys.—Irruimus, Virg.

The feand schaft Italiane to his hart
Gildand, throw out the schire are duscht sone.

D. Virgil, 51, 52.

Volat, Virg. ix. 698.

Ibid. 303, 7.

2. To make a noise in consequence of motion; to twang.

The flame flaw fast with ane spang fra the string,
Throw out the wame and entrellis all but stynt,
The scharp hedit schaft duscht with the dynt.

D. Virgil, 295, 1.

Perque uterum sonitu perque ilia venut anundo.

Virg. vii. 499.

3. To dusch down. To fall with a noise.

Doun duscht he in deede thrall all forloist
The warme blude furth bokkand of his coist.


Rudd renders this, to fall upon, to attack; observing that it is much the same with E. does.

To this Sibb. assents; adding, "from Dan. dasch, a blow or attack." But as dasch is allied to this Dan. term, and also to Su. G. dasch-a, to strike, to beat; our word is far more analogous to Germ. dos-en, strepitum edere, quatiendo, cadendo, currando, vel alio quo­vis modo; Wachter. This is nearly the same with Teut. does-en, pulsare cum impetu et fragore; Kilian. To this corresponds Isl. thys-a, thus-a, thys-a, tumultuosse prorurre; Verel. Thys, birder oor kongi; Tom rustici cum stre­pita pedum promovebant versus regem; Heims Kring. T. I. p. 145. V. the z.

DUSCHE, s. 1. A fall; as including the crash made by it.

The birnand towris doun rolls with ane rusche,
Quhil all the heynyns dyntit with the dusche.

D. Virgil, 296, 35.

—Coelum tonat omne fragore. Virg. ix. 541.

2. A stroke; a blow.

With mony lasche and dusche
The cartaris smate thare hors fast in tene.

D. Virgil, 192, 23.

Barbour uses it as synon. with dync.

—He, that in his sterapsyd sturd,
With the ax, that wes hard and gud,
With sa gret mayne raucht hym a dync,
That na thyr hait na helm mycht stynt
The heavy dusche, that he him gav.

V. also xii. 147.

Bruce, xii. 55.

347

DUST, Wyntown writes it dawhys.

Than thai layid on dawhys for dawhys,
Mony a rap, and mony a brwsh.—Cron. viii. 16. 119.

Su. G. dust, tumultus, fragor; Isl. thys, Alem. thu, doz; dero unoellino dos, fragor undarum. It is evidently the same word that is now pronounced Doss, doss, q. v.

DUSCHET, Dusse, s. "A sort of musical instrument, probably the doonets of Lydgate, or dowsed of Chaucer." Gl. Sibb.

Fra Haliglas sone hard this thing,
He toned his dussie for a spring.


Contras. mentions Fr. doussaine, a certain musical instrument; from Lat. dulcis, as in latter times dulcimer. .
3. It is used still more obliquely, in the sense of revelry. For Dowg'it and Bob at euin
Do sa increse,
Hes driven sum of them to tein,
For all their Mes. Spec. Godly Ball. p. 41.

This term is evidently a literal translation of Fr. pied pou-
dreux, which, as the Editors of Dict. Trev. observe, se dit des vagabonds et des étrangers inconnus, qu'on a appelé dans la base Latinité, Pedepulbroser: ce qui se disoit particu-
lièrement des Marchands qui venoient trafiquer dans les Foiras. A particular court was appointed to take cognisance
of all causes in which they were concerned. This in O. E.

Dwalling, m.

Dwable, Dweble, Duthe, adj.

Due, s. A
To Dutch Plaise. A flat fish; Pleuronectes platessa.

Dustie-Miller, s.

Dustie-Melder, s.

3. It is used still more obliquely, in the sense of revelry.

Dwang, v. a.

To Dwang'd with work, S. B.

1. A rough shake or throw, S. B. 2. Toil;
labour; what is tiresome. 3. A large iron lever for
screwing down presses, or for raising stones, or any
heavy weight. Synon. Pinch. See Sup.

To gar our bed look hale and neighbour-like,
Wi' glessome speed last week I span a tike,
To mak it out my wheel got mony dwang,

To Turn the Dwang. A pastime for a trial of strength,
by lifting up the dwang to the perpendicular by the
small end.

Dwaub, s.

A person feeble in proportion to size. S.

Dwybe, s.

An over-tall slender person. S.

Dwyhs. V. Dusche.

To Dwyne, v. n.

1. To pine away; to decline, especially
by sickness, S.

When death approaches, not to dwine, but die;
And after death, blest with felicite;
These are my wishes——
A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, c. 100.

2. To fade, applied to nature.

The breeze nae od'rous flavour brings
Frac Borean cave,
And dwynin Nature drops her wings
Wi' visage grave.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 11.

3. To decline, in whatever respect, S.

The stak indeed is unco' great,
But name Ulysses to it anes,
The worth quite dwines away.

Pois in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

This word, in sense 1., occurs in O. E.

"And then hee sickned more and more, and dried and
dwined away." Hist. of Prince Arthur, 3d part, chap. 175.
Divers. Parley, ii. 207.

Teut. dwing-en, attenuare, extenuare, defecerere; Isl. dwyn-
a, Su. G. twin-a, desino, diminuor; A. S. dune-an, tabescere,
thwain-an, decresce, minuit.

To Dwyne, v. a.

To cause to languish.

Nor yet had neid of any fruit
To quench his deidlie drouth;
Qhilk pysns him and dwyna him
To dead, I wate not how.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 54.

Consrangers, Lat. vers. V. the v. n.

Dwning, s. A decline; a consumption, S.

Isl. dwinar, diminutio; Sw. tvei-sed, id. i. e. a dwining
sickness; Germ. schwund sucht; id. the d being frequently
softened into s or sch.

Dwine, s.

Decline; waning, applied to the moon. S.

To Dwingle, v. n.

To loiter; to tarry.

To Dwingill, v. a.

To Dwineill out of a thing, to be deprived of it by cozenage.

Dyne or DAW. Dead; deceased. V. DAW. S.
E.

EAR

E long, or the ordinary sound of it in ee, ea, is, in the South of Scotland, changed into the diphthong ei or ey; hence beis for bees, toi or toy for tea, sog for sea. The pronouns he and me, pronounced very broadly hei and mei, the voice rising on the last vowel, most forcibly strike the ear of a stranger.

S.

EAR, s. The eye; S.
About hys hals ane quhissil hung had he,
Was all his solace for tinsale of his E.

Doug. Virgil, 90, 42.

"Qwhat is the rycht keping of thir twa commandis? To haif ane cleir ee, and ane clein hart. A cleir ee is the rycht ingument of reasone, and intentioun of our mynd." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551. Fol. 73, a.

EAR, adj. Especially. V. ERAST.

EAR-RACK, s. A hen of the first year. V. EIRACK.

EAR-SKY, s. V. under SKY.

EASEL, EASEL, adv. Eastward.

EASEFUL, adj. Convenient.

EASING, EASIDRAG, s. That part of the roof of a house which juts over the wall, and carries off the drop, S. eaves, E. See Sup.

Perhaps merely corr. from A. S. efene, id. subgrunda; Sommer. Seren. derives the E. word from Isl. af or of, ex, or Moes. G. aqua, Sw. aa, fluvis. This term, however, as Ihre observes, has been greatly varied in different Northern languages. In Su. G. it is ops, whence optaeundrum stillicidium; Bep., eae, whence oadഏr, oad rushes, &c. V. Ihre, vo. Ope.

EASING-GANG, s. A course of sheaves in a stack, projecting at the eassin to keep the rain from getting in. S.

EASSIL, adv. Towards the east.

EASSIL, adj. Easterly. V. EASTILT.

To EASSIN, EISIN, v. a. 1. To desire the male. In this sense, a cow is said to be esseasin, S. Eassint.

Having taken the bull. See Sup.

2. Metaph. used to express strong desire of any kind.

Weel does me o' you, Business, now;
For ye'll weet mony a drouthy mou',
That's lang a earring gate for you,
Withouten fill,
O' dribbles frae the gude brown cow.

Ferguson's Poems, i. 42.

Here the allusion to the rutting of a bull is obvious.

This word is also pronounced nesthein, S. B. The former, I apprehend, is the original mode; as allied to Isl. yzna or ozena, vitula appetens taurum; G. Andr. p. 260, from Moes. G. aue, Isl. oe, aze, a bull, A. S. ehe, however, simply signifies a male. Nesthin might be derived, but not so naturally, from Su. G. nydok, nish, avarus, Sax. nydak, cupidus. Chaucer uses neshe as signifying soft; from A. S. hnesec-ian, to soften, to assuage. It also occurs in Gower, in the story of Iphis and Araxarathen, as descriptive of a heart susceptible of ardent love.

He was to nesthe, and she to harde.

Conf. Am. Fol. 88, b.

It may deserve to be mentioned, that Isl. niom-a signifies to smell out, to inquire after; Ol. Lex. Run. From the eagerness of an animal in this state, as well as from the acuteness of smell, the word, by a slight transition, might be used in that sense which it bears in S.

I am confirmed, however, in the idea, that the proper pronunciation is without the initial n, by a passage which I have met with since writing this article.

"In the parishes of Calder, the country people call this plant [Morsus diabolii flore albo] Eastning wort, which they affirm makes cowes come to bulling, when they get of it amongst their meat." - Pennecuik's Tweeddale, p. 15.
ECH

A similar name is given by the Dalekarlions, in Sweden, to the Butterfly Orchis. It is called *yzneegraes*. The reason of the designation appears from what is added by Linn. Tauri tardi provocatur in venenem hujus radicibus a Dalis. Flor. Suec. No. 703.

Lightfoot says: “the roots of this and most of the other species of orchis, are esteemed to be aphrodisiacal;” p. 513.

EARN, s. The Eagle. V. ERN.

EARTH, s. A ploughing of land, the act of earing, S. B. "Next year it is sown with barley, or Chester bear, after three earths, or furrows." P. Ecclesgreig, Kincard. Statist. Acc. xi. 109.

This exactly corresponds to Sw. ærd, aratio, from aer-ia, to ear; whence also aerder, a plough. V. Seven. vo. Ear. This suggests what is perhaps the most simple etymon of Earth. V. END.

EASTIE-WASTIE, s. An unstable person; one on whose word there can be no dependence; Ang.

EATCHE, EBB, adj. Shallow, not deep, S. The act of eating. Thus it is said that a thing is *gude to the eat*, when it is grateful to the taste, S. B.

EAT, s. The half-roasted half-ground grain of which Burton is made.

EASTLAND, adj. Belonging to the east country; from east, and land.

"While—our bread would be too long a-coming, which made some of the east-land soldiers half-mutiny." Baillie’s Lett. i. 176.

EASTLAND, s. The eastern part of Europe. S.

EASTLE, prep. To the eastward of.

EASTLIN, adj. Easterly, S.

This shields the other frae the eastlin blast.

A. S. east-lae, oriente tenuis.

EASTLINS, adv. Eastward, S.

"To the gait she got; Ay hading eastlins, as the ground did fa'."

Ross’s Helenore, p. 58.

EASTILT, adv. Eastward; towards the East; to which westilt corresponds: pronounced eassilt, wessilt, Loth. See Sup.

A. S. east-daele, west-daele, pars vel plaga orientalis, —occidentalis. His cunth, from east-daele and west-daele, Lok. xii. 29. They shall come from the east, and from the west.

EAT, s. The act of eating. Thus it is said that a thing is *gude to the eat*, when it is grateful to the taste, S. B.

A. S. æt, Teut. act, at, food, edulium.

EATCHE, s. An adze or adde. S.

EATIN BERRIES, Juniper berries, S. B. This is the common pronunciation. But Ross writes Etnagh, q.v.

EATIR, s. Gore; blood mixed with matter. V. ATIR.

EAVE, s. The nave of a cart or carriage wheel. S.

EASTER, v. AVER, ARAGE.

EBB, adj. Shallow, not deep, S. See Sup.

"O how ebb a soul have I to take in Christ’s love!"


From the same origin with the E. v. and s.

EBBNESS, s. Shallowness. S.


EC, conj. And. V. AC.

ECCELERGRASS, Butterwort or sheeprot, Pinguicula vulgaris, Linn. Orkney.

"P. vulgaris, or common butterwort — in Orkney is known by the name of Ecclegrass." Neil’s Tour, p. 191.

Allied perhaps to Isl. ecke, ecki, angor, aegritudo; being generally, although as it would seem, unjustly, supposed to produce the roth in sheep.

ECHER, ICKER, s. An ear of corn, S. pl. echeris; — How fell echeris of corn thick growing

ECHT, s. Ought; used adverbially, Echt lang, considerably long.

It is thus printed, Barbour, vii. 259, Pinkerton’s edit. But in MS. it is;

But I think to se, or echt lang, Him lord and king our all the land.

Thus it is still used, S. *Wil ye be echt lang?* will ye be tedious, or delay for any length of time? A. S. ahi, aliquid.

ECHT. Fa’s echt the beast? to whom does it belong? S.

ECKIE, EKIE. Abbrev. of Hector. Sometimes Heckie. S.

ECKLE-FECKLE, adj. Cheerful; gay; applied also to one of a sound clear judgment.

S.

EDDER, s. The udder of a beast.

S.

EDGAR, s. The eastern part of Europe.

To the eastward of.

EDGER, adj. Clever.

S.

EDIE, s. Abbreviation of the name Adam.

S.

EDROPKIT, part. pa. Under the influence of the dropsy.

"His wambe throw immoderat voracite was swolin as he had bene edropkit," Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 21. Instar hydropici inflatus; Boeth. I need scarcely say, that this points out the origin.

EE, s. Ac ee; a darling, a chief delight.

S.

EE, s. Eye, V. EE.

EE of the day. Noon; mid-day; S. B. See Sup.

This is a beautiful metaphor, the allusion being evidently to the eye as the brightest part of the body.

EBREE, s. Eyebrow.

S.

EEE-LIST, EYE-LIST, EYE-LAST, s. A flaw; a deformity; an eyescore. See Sup.

"You shall not doe amisse to set before your owne eyes for your present use the following Articles of the Lords Supper, as straight rules to rectify the uncomely eye-lasts required to be introduced upon the sound work of this sacrament." Epistle of a Christian Brother, 1694, p. 12. See also Bruce’s Eleven Serm. B. fol. 7. Omission, Eng. edit.

I have outset, and insight and credit, And from any eelist I’m free.

Song. Ross’s Helenore, p. 147.

2. An offence; a cause of regret. See Sup.

"It is known that these two lived after from thenceforth in good friendship, as prince and subject, without suspicion, grudge or eye-list on either parte." Hume’s Hist. Doug. p. 87.

"—To this hour not the least difference, the smallest eyelast betwixt any of us, either state or church commissioners, in any thing, either private or publick." Baillie’s Lett. i. 450.

3. "A break in a page; the beginning, of a paragraph, or rather of a section or chapter,” Sibb. S.

4. A legal defect, such as might invalidate a deed. See Sup.

A. S. aet, at, agans, agressus, —us. Last, a section or chapter,” Sibb. S.

A. S. aet, at, aegres, agressus. E. last, a section or chapter, a lacking; "want, defect, a lacking;" Somner. Su. G. Edest, wossitt, by the Dalekarlions, in Sweden, to the Butterfly Orchis. It is called *yzneegraes*. The reason of the designation appears from what is added by Linn. Tauri tardi provocatur in venenem hujus radicibus a Dalis. Flor. Suec. No. 703.

Lightfoot says: “the roots of this and most of the other species of orchis, are esteemed to be aphrodisiacal;” p. 513.

ECHER, ICKER, s. An ear of corn, S. pl. echeris; — How fell echeris of corn thick growing

ECHT, s. Ought; used adverbially, Echt lang, considerably long.

It is thus printed, Barbour, vii. 259, Pinkerton’s edit. But in MS. it is;

But I think to se, or echt lang, Him lord and king our all the land.

Thus it is still used, S. *Wil ye be echt lang?* will ye be tedious, or delay for any length of time? A. S. ahi, aliquid.

ECHT. Fa’s echt the beast? to whom does it belong? S.

ECKIE, EKIE. Abbrev. of Hector. Sometimes Heckie. S.

ECKLE-FECKLE, adj. Cheerful; gay; applied also to one of a sound clear judgment.

S.

EDDER, s. The udder of a beast.

S.

EDGAR, s. The eastern part of Europe.

To the eastward of.

EDGER, adj. Clever.

S.

EDIE, s. Abbreviation of the name Adam.

S.

EDROPKIT, part. pa. Under the influence of the dropsy.

"His wambe throw immoderat voracite was swolin as he had bene edropkit," Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 21. Instar hydropici inflatus; Boeth. I need scarcely say, that this points out the origin.

EE, s. Ac ee; a darling, a chief delight.

S.

EE, s. Eye, V. EE.

EE of the day. Noon; mid-day; S. B. See Sup.

This is a beautiful metaphor, the allusion being evidently to the eye as the brightest part of the body.

EBREE, s. Eyebrow.

S.

EEE-LIST, EYE-LIST, EYE-LAST, s. A flaw; a deformity; an eyescore. See Sup.

"You shall not doe amisse to set before your owne eyes for your present use the following Articles of the Lords Supper, as straight rules to rectify the uncomely eye-lasts required to be introduced upon the sound work of this sacrament." Epistle of a Christian Brother, 1694, p. 12. See also Bruce’s Eleven Serm. B. fol. 7. Omission, Eng. edit.

I have outset, and insight and credit, And from any eelist I’m free.

Song. Ross’s Helenore, p. 147.

2. An offence; a cause of regret. See Sup.

"It is known that these two lived after from thenceforth in good friendship, as prince and subject, without suspicion, grudge or eye-list on either partie." Hume’s Hist. Doug. p. 87.

"—To this hour not the least difference, the smallest eyelast betwixt any of us, either state or church commissioners, in any thing, either private or publick." Baillie’s Lett. i. 450.

3. "A break in a page; the beginning, of a paragraph, or rather of a section or chapter,” Sibb. S.

4. A legal defect, such as might invalidate a deed. See Sup.

A. S. aet, at, agans, agressus, —us. Last, a section or chapter,” Sibb. S.

A. S. aet, at, aegres, agressus. E. last, a section or chapter, a lacking; "want, defect, a lacking;" Somner. Su. G.
EEL

Ah! willawins for Scotland now,
When she maun stap ilk birky's mow
Wi' eistacks, grown as 'tware in pet
In foreign land, or green-house het.

Or shall we suppose that the last syllable is radically the same with Isl. styggd, an offence?

EE-SWEET, EYE-SWEET, adj. Acceptable.

EE-PICK, EE-PICKIE, a$. Equal; applied to things common to each other, when viewed as perfectly alike; Ang. v. preceding word.

EE-FEAST, the third crop after lea; as the second EEBREK.

EE-EYE, EE-EYE, s. A custom. V. ETT.

EE-EEN, ENE. Eyes; pl. of EE, S.

EEHIE NOR OGHIE. A rareity; a thing that excites wonder; a satisfying glance.

EEL-DROWNER, s. A term applied negatively to one by no means clever. He's nae eel-drowner.

EEL-DROWNER, s. A term applied negatively to one by no means clever. He's nae eel-drowner.

EEL-STRAN, s. A place near the shore.

EELA, s. A fishing-place near the shore.
E F T

Quhilk hes exalit thee to sic honour,
Of his pepill to be ane gouernour.
Lyndsay’s Works, 1592, p. 194.

EFFRAY, EFFRAYING, s. Fear; terror.
The King—saw thain all commounaly
Off sic contenace, and sa hardy,
For owt effray or abaying.—Barbour, xi. 250. MS.
And quhen the Inglis cumpany
Saw on thaim cum sa sodanly
Sik folk, for owtn abaying,
Thay war stonayt for effrayng.—Ibid. xi. 599. MS.

EFFRAITLY, adv. Under the influence of fear.
Quhen Scottis men had sene thain swa
Effraity the all thair way,
In gret by apon thain schot thai ;
And slew and tuk a gret party.
The laiff fleled effraity.
Barbour, xvii. 577, 580. MS.

EFFORE, prep. Before; afore.

EFREST, adv. 
Prep.
EFTER, EFTIR, is
that it should signify, best, most excellent; “the finest ta­
Isl.
as Mr. Pink. expl. the word. As to
EFT CASTEL, EFT SCHIP. “The stern or hinder part of
prep.
EFTER, EFTIR, is used in the same sense. V. EFT.

EFT E I D

Ful wele I wate my text sal mony like,
Syne eftir ane my toung is and my pen,
Quhilk may suffice as for our vulgar men.

Doug. Virgil, 452, 30.

EFT HEND, adv. Afterwards.
“ And eftirhend, in the same cheptour, God sais thus to
the same peple ; Et dixisti, absque peccato et innocens sum;” 
&c. & Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, ProL Fol. i. b.
As Su.G. eftir has the same meaning with A. S. aetfer,
hend is often contr. from haedan, hence. Thus haedan eftir
signifies dehinc, posthac. In the same manner, Belg. eor­
heen, before, is formed : A. S. heona corresponds to Su.G.
haeden, haen.

EFT HEND, prep. After.
“A. S. eftir all this, thati turnthat to the brekars of
of the law, & spak to thame mair shapary, saying: Curset
and warit sail thow be in the citie, & cursit in the feild.”
Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, Fol. 8, a.

“ The Apostil sanct Paule rehersand the deidis of the
flesche, reckins manslauchter amang thame, sayand eftirhend
thame all quh, Qua sa dois thame & siclik, sall nocht get
the kingdome of God.” Ibid. Fol. 50, b.

EFTREMNESS, s. A dessert.
Thai seruyt thain on sa gret wane.
With scherand swerdis, and with knyffis,
That weile ner all left the lyvys.
Thai had a felloun eftremness ;
That sowr chargis to chargand wes.

Intermais, ed. 1620. Barbour, xvi. 457. MS.
A. S. aetfer and mess, a meal. To this Sw. aftermaate
coresponds, also signifying a dessert.

EFTER-CUMMARE, s. A successor.

EFTIR-FALLIS, s. pl. Remains; proceeds; results. S.

EFTSONYS, adv. Soon after; in a short time.

EFTSYIS, adv. Oftimes. This is mentioned by Rudd.
But I have not marked any place in Doug. Virgil.

As A. S. eft signifes iterum, rursus, it has been viewed as
the origin of E. aft, a. ftis is the pl. from A.S. sithe, vice.

EGAL, adj. Equal.

EGE or URE, s. 3.

EGG-BED, s. The ovarium of a fowl, S.

EGGLAR, s. A hawkew, who collects eggs through the
country for sale, S. A. See Sup.

EGG-TOGGLE, s. 1. The act of wasting time in bad
company. 2. Immodest conduct.

EGIPATIS, s. pl. Gipsies.

EGYPTIAN HERRING. The Saury Pike.

EGYPTIANIS, s.

EGGTAGGLE, s.

EGG-BED, s. The ovarium of a fowl, S.

Elder DOUN. Properly the down of the eider duck,
or adas mollissima, Linn.

E. afoft is used in the same sense. V. Eft.

EFTER, EFTIR, prep. After.

“With qhat oondour followis the saxt command after the
fift;’” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 52, a.

“ Bot & we eftir Baptyme fal in synnis, suppose thai be
neuir sa gresous and mony, we haue the second reemed
quhilk is the sacrament of Penance.” Ibid. Fol. 119, a.

A. S. aetfer, post. Mr. Tooke views
the origin of both, aetyf, ig, &c. It is retained also in the names of many
of the Western Isles, as
Some peculiar kind of needle-work.

EY. A term used in the formation of the names of many
places; signifying an island. It is sometimes written
ay, a, or ie.

This is not only the term of the general, but of most of the
peculiar names of the islands of Orkney; as Grams-ey,
Sand-a, Stroms-a, &c. It is restricted also in the names of many
of the Western Isles, as Tyr-ee, Isl-a, Jur-a, Hy or Lcolmilll,
&c. It occurs also in the Frith of Forth; Micker-y, Sib­

Isl. ey, insula; Su.G. oe. It properly denotes a larger
island, while holm is restricted to a small one, such as that
Fris. og. Ir. oghe. The root is supposed to be Heb. 111, ie, id.

To EICEN, v. a. To desire the male. V. Eassin. S.
EIDENT, adj. Busy; diligent. V. Ithand.

EY. A term used in the formation of the names of many
places; signifying an island. It is sometimes written
ay, a, or ie.

This is not only the term of the general, but of most of the
peculiar names of the islands of Orkney; as Grams-ey,
Sand-a, Stroms-a, &c. It is retained also in the names of many
of the Western Isles, as Tyr-ee, Isl-a, Jur-a, Hy or Lcolmilll,
&c. It occurs also in the Frith of Forth; Micker-y, Sib­

Isl. ey, insula; Su.G. oe. It properly denotes a larger
island, while holm is restricted to a small one, such as that
Fris. og. Ir. oghe. The root is supposed to be Heb. 111, ie, id.

To EICEN, v. a. To desire the male. V. Eassin. S.
EIDENT, adj. Busy; diligent. V. Ithand.

EIDER DOUN. Properly the down of the eider duck,
or adas mollissima, Linn.
EILD, s. A division of time in chronology, including many generations; an era.

EYEN,/?/. Eyes. V. EEN.

EYLL, s. The aisle of a church.

EYN, s. The same age, or equal in age.

EYLLIN, s. aad aada, ans mollissima; eiderdan, the down of the eider.

EYE-LIST, s. A flaw. V. EE-LIST.

EYEN, pl. Eyes. V. EEN.

EIFFEST, adj. used especially.

EILDING, s. A generation.

EILD, EILD, part. pa. Added in most of the senses mentioned above;

EILD, adj. Old.

EILDIT, part. pa. Advanced in years; aged. V. EILD, sense 1.

EILDIT, s. An addition, S. See Sup.

EYEN, adj. Especially.

EILD, V. n. To add; to subjoin.

EYEN, s. A division of time in chronology, including many generations; an era.
To EYNDILL, v. n. To suspect; to be jealous of.

My wyf sumyme wald tals twow, and moy lymes weill allow, War of me tawd! Sebo will not eyndill on me now; And I sa ald. [Maitland Poems, p. 319.]

Eyndling, according to Sibh., is perhaps q. intelling, nearly akin to inquilning. I have observed no term that seems to have any affinity, save A. S. and-lan, Alem. ant-on, Germ. and-en, selere; A. S. andig, envious. Isl. indaela signifies electamen; indael, volupis, vulopie, G. Andr. p. 392. [V. next word and Eldering.

Eyndling, EYNDLAND, part. pr. Jealous.

As for his wife, I wald ye could forbid her Hir eyndling totes; I true ther be nae danger. [Semple, Evergreen, i. 76, st. 12.]

"Thir ar Goddis wordis; Ego sum dominus deus tuus, fortis, zeolote,—I am the Lord thi God, stark and iolious or nearly akin to eyndland." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 27, a. V. the r.

EIR, s. Fear; dread; Ang. Hence Eiry, V. Ery.

EIRACK, EAROCK, ERACK, EROCK, S. A hen of the first year, one that has begun to lay, S. Household, synon.

"Eirack, a chicken." [Statist. Ace. xv. 8, N.]

The writer of this account refers to Gael. etirag. This indeed signifies a chicken; a pullet, a young hen; Shaw. But notwithstanding the coincidence, I have a strong suspicion, that our term is properly yearcock, q. of the first year. Germ. johrig, one year old.

EIRD AND STANE. V. Sarine. [S.]

EYRE FALCONS, Houlate, ii. 1. Leg. Gyre falcons, as in MS.

EISDROP, s. The eaves. V. EISING.

EITHER, either, adv. or conj. Or.

"By no means would we admit them either judges in his cause, either auditors of the same." Knox's Appell. p. 432. This word is still occasionally used in both senses, Ang. Isl. eda, eir, et, au, seu, sive; Alem. athe, aut, vel; Schieter. These have more the appearance of primitives than A. S. aether. V Atth.

Eyttyn, ETFYN, ETIN, s. A giant. See Sup.

"Sum var storeis, and some var flut tails. Thir var the namis of them as efiur follous.—The tayl of the reyde eyttyn with the three hedis." [Compl. S. p. 96.]

The propheceis of Rymour, Reid, and Marling, Of Reid Ettin and the Gyre Carling;

Comfortand thee, quhen that I saw the sory. [Lyndsay's Workis, 1592, p. 225.]

Dr. Leyden thinks that the term may be from A. S. etsu, to eat, adding; "hence an anthropophagus. The Berserkers of the North were accustomed, in the paroxysms of their fury, to devour human flesh, and drink human blood; and hence probably the romances of giants and eten, that devoured quick men." Gl. p. 332.

But I need scarcely observe, that when nouns are formed from verbs, the infinitive termination is thrown away. Besides, although in A. S. there is an accidental coincidence in respect of orthography, between the v. et-en, and the substantive eten, gigas, it is otherwise in the Scandinavian dialects. In Isl. it is jeutun, joten, Su. G. jate, jette; whereas as Isl. et-a, and Su. G. aet-a, signify to eat. Accordingly, it has not occurred to any of the Northern etymologists, that there is the least affinity between the terms. It must be acknowledged, however, that in Su.G. the letter i is sometimes prefixed to words beginning with a vowel, where it has no particular meaning. Thus jøtla is sometimes put for acet, to eat. In other instances, it is used intensively, as ge occasionally occurs in A. S.

Although the etymon above referred to is very doubtful, I have met with none that is not liable to exception. G. Andr. and Spegel, derive joten from Heb. JeN, aethan, strong, powerful; and Sternhelm, from Gr. aet-a, great.

Nor can it reasonably be supposed, that the romances of giants and eten, that devoured quick men," originated from the accounts given of the Berserkers (or more properly, the Berserker; for this in Isl. is the pl. of Bersker, or Berserkur—V. Ol. Lex. Runic.), in Lat. denominated Berserkii. As far as I can observe, they are mentioned by Isl. writers only, and as peculiar to their country. Their writings were by no means sufficiently known, and at any rate were of too late a date, to have given rise to the romances mentioned. Nor does it appear that the Berserker devoured human flesh. It is said, indeed, that some of them at first took a draught of human blood, in order to procure that extraordinary strength by which they were afterwards distinguished; and that others, under the same idea, drunk of the blood of a wild beast which they had slain, and eat part of its heart.

The character of these extraordinary men having been necessarily introduced, it may not be unacceptable to the reader to have some further account of them. As their strength was remarkable, they were actuated by such fury as to pay no regard to any thing that was in their way. They rushed, as I thame wryttyn fand, To tell, as I thame wryttyn fand, Thai ar nought eth til wyndystr.

Eth, id. R. Brunne, p. 194. [Wytownt, viii. 4. 234.]

Wild thei bicom Cristen, fulle eth I were to drawe, Bot I dar not for tham alle one to leue our lawe. A. Bor. A. S. etaa, faciliis; Isl. aed, Su. G. ed, oed, Alem. ed, Mod. Sax. oede, id. This, according to Junius, may be derived from Gr. ζεόν. Itteth that the root is obsolete. It may perhaps be deduced from Su. G. ed-a, cucere, placeere; or Isl. ee, pret. edue, pausare, quiescere. It properly signifies, to rest with cattle, to give them time to breathe. V. G. Andr. p. 5.

Eth is also used adverbially.

"Etth troubles eth were born; What's bogles, wedders, or what Mausy's scorn?" [Ramsey's Poems, ii. 4.]

"Eth learned, soon forgotten;" [Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 24.]

A. S. cathelic is used as an adj. in the same sense with cethal; whence this might be originally formed.

Ethiar, Ethiar, comp. Easier.

For ethar is, quha list syt down and mote, Ane othere sayaris faltis to spye and note, Than but othir o fall thame self to write. [Doug Virgil, 483, 41.]

EYTHLY, adv. Easily, S.

EITHER, adv. or conj. Or.

"By no means would we admit them either judges in his cause, either auditors of the same." Knox's Appell. p. 432. This word is still occasionally used in both senses, Ang. Isl. eda, eir, et, au, seu, sive; Alem. athe, aut, vel; Schieter. These have more the appearance of primitives than A. S. aether. V Atth.
Some of the Berserker were, in their general conduct, wise and peaceable men; but occasionally seized by this unaccountable fury. It was preceded by an extreme coldness and rigour, by gnashing of the teeth, and bodily agitation. After the attacks, they felt an excessive weakness and languor.

The accounts given of these symptoms plainly indicate a nervous fever, in some respects very similar to that called St. Vitus's Dance, in Anguo The Louping Ague: with this difference, indeed, that the patients in the latter, notwithstanding their extraordinary exertions, discover no inclination to hurt others; although when seized with the fit, if disposed to run, they overturn every object that is in their way.

It must be acknowledged, however, that the Northern writers in general, and even the most learned among them, consider this affection as preternatural. Sturleson traces this fury back to the times of heathenism. "Odin," he says, "was believed to have such power in battle, that he struck his enemies blind, and deaf, and stupid, so that their arms were as blunt as most wolves. But his soldiers rushed forward without being covered with mail, and raged like dogs or wolves, gnawing their shields. Strong as bears or bulls, they mowed down their foes: but neither fire nor steel could injure them. This quality is called the Berserhic fury."

Heimsk. Ynglinga, S. c. b. "They appear," says Verel. "as demoniacs under the impulse of the devil. The strength of ten other men seem scarcely equal to theirs; because the evil spirit departs from them, they lie weak and exhausted."

Not. in Gothr. & Rolf. S. c. 27, ap. Bartholin. ubi sup.

Some derive this word from Isl. ber, bare, and serkr, a shirt, metaphor. used for a coat of mail; because they generally fought without armour, as it was believed that, by the force of enchantment, they were secure from wounds. Others, from ber, bear, and yrk-ia, to exercise; because they were not afraid of wolves, when they met them. Others again, from ber-ias, to fight, and yrk-ia mentioned above; as they were prone to fighting. V. Berserker. They. One thing which strikes against all these derivations is, that Berserki, saxiola, a term entirely synon., has its first syllable from Isl. berg, a rock or mountain; Ol. Lex. Rixe, gigas, Cyclops, G. Andr. p. 199. Shall we suppose, that, according to this analogy, berserker is q. berg-serkian, from berg mons, and serk-ian, Saraceni, as probably denominated from their impetuousity and ferocity, in which they might be supposed to resemble the Saraceni, who in a short time overran so many countries? Suerland is the name given by Scandinavian writers, not only to Arabia, but to Africa in general. V. Hansk. 160, 296.

Red-bitin. A person of a waspish or bloody disposition. S.

EYE-WHARM. S. An eyelash.

EIZEL, IZLE, ISLE, ISEL, s. 1. A hot ember. S. She suff't her pipe wi' sic a lunt, In wrath she was sae vap'rin, She nocht na, an' aizle brunt Her braw new worsre apron. — Burns, ii. 131. 2. A bit of wood reduced to the state of charcoal. S. A. S. yłe, favullie; " embers, hot ashes. Lane, hodie-stude, "extremus cineres, Virg. Doug. Virgil, 314, 41. A. S. yłe, favullie; " embers, hot ashes. Lane, hodie-stude, "extremus cineres, Virg. Doug. Virgil, 314, 41.

EKE, s. Abbrev. of the name Hector; also Eckie. S. 355

ELBOCK, ELBuck, s. Elbow, S. Rudd. Hab fdgd'd and leugh, his elbuck clew, Baith fear'd and fond a spirit to view. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 529.

"She brake her elbuck at the kirk door;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 61: "spoken of a thrift maiden, when she becomes a lazy wife." Kelly, p. 293.

A. S. elbog, Belg. elle-boege, Isl. allboge, Alem. elnboge, ellenboge, id. from A. S. elin, Alem. el, elin, Belg. elle, Moes. G. alleina, Lat. ulna, a word originally used to denote the arm, and boge, curvature, from A. S. bug-an, Teut. bogh-en, to bow.

ELBOW-GREASE. s. 1. Hard work with the arms; s. a low word. 2. Brown rappee, Ang. See Sup.


But examples are unnecessary, elders being still used in the same sense in E.; A. S. aeldor, senior, pater familias; Su. G. aeldere senior, old.

ELDER, s. Among Presbyterians, one who is elected and ordained to the exercise of government in ecclesiastical courts, without having authority to teach; hence, for the sake of distinction, often called a ruling elder; S.

"The Elders, being elected, must be admonished of their office, which is to assist the Ministers in all publick affairs of the Kirk; to wit, in determining and judging causes, in giving admonition to the licentious liver, in having respect to the manners and conversation of all men within their charge." First Book of Discipline, c. x. § 4.

For some time after the Reformation in S., it was required that Elders and Deacons should be made every yeare once,— lest of long continuance of such officers, men presume upon the liberty of the Kirk." Ibid. § 3. Now both are chosen ad vitam aut culpam. See Sup.

ELDERSCHIEF, s. 1. A term anciently applied to that ecclesiastical court which is now called a Presbytery.

"When we speek of the Elders of the particular congregations, we mean not that every particular Parish Kirk can, or may have their ain particular Elderschips, especially to Landwart, but we think thrie or four, maie or fewar particular Kirkis, may have ane common Eldership to them all, to judge their ecclesiastical causes.——

"The power of this particular Elderships, is to use diligent labours in the bounds committit to thair charge, that the kirks be kept in gude order.—It pertaines to the Elderschip to take heid, that the word of God be purely preichit at the kirk door;" Ramsay's Poems, xx. 355.
ELD

ELDFADER, s. 1. Grandfather.
   The King lysi drouthe, that was far,
   And was aperand ayr.
   With Walters Stewart gan he wed.
   And thai were some gat of their bed
   A know child, throw our Lordis grace,
   That efre lysi gud eldfader wes.
Calvy Robert; and syne wes King.
   *Barbour*, xiii. 694. MS.
   Oure Kyng of Scotland, Dawy be name,
   Wes eldfadrye til oure kyng Wyllame.

2. Father-in-law.
   Cesar the eldfader——
   His maich Pompey sail strach agane him went,
   With raity oistis of the oryent.
A. S. eldfader, avus.

ELDIN, ELDING, s. 1. Fuel of any kind; but more generally applied to peats, turfs, &c.; S. A. Bor. Lincoln.
   Could Winter's bleakest blasts we eithly cowl
   Our eldin's driven, and our burst is owr.
*Ferguson's Poems*, ii. 6.
   "The day-light, during the winter, is spent by many of the women and children in gathering elding, as they call it, that is, sticks, furze, or broom, for fuel, and the evening in warming their shivering limbs before the scantly fire which this produces." P. Kirkiminer, Wigtos. Statis. Acc. iv. 147.
A. S. aeld, Su. G. eld, Is. eld-r, fire. Sibb. renders the Sw. word not only ignis, but pabulum ignis. I have met with no authority for this. In Isl. subterraneous fire is called jardelldr, from jard, earth, and pandi, oc sagdi at came a man panting for breath, and said that subterraneous fire was bursting forth in Orfus; Kristinisaga, p. 88.
The ancient Persians called fire eald-r, eallis, to ane h under thar saw I Heccuba. Arboribus clausi circum elea, A. Bor.
   "The day-light, during the winter, is spent by many of the women and children in gathering elding, as they call it, that is, sticks, furze, or broom, for fuel, and the evening in warming their shivering limbs before the scantly fire which this produces." P. Kirkiminer, Wigtos. Statis. Acc. iv. 147.
A. S. aeld, Su. G. eld, Is. eld-r, fire. Sibb. renders the Sw. word not only ignis, but pabulum ignis. I have met with no authority for this. In Isl. subterraneous fire is called jardelldr, from jard, earth, and elldr. Tha kvam madr laundit, oc sagdi at jardelldr var uppheimin i Olfusi; Then came a man panting for breath, and said that subterraneous fire was bursting forth in Olfus; Kristinisaga, p. 88.
The ancient Persians called fire eald-r, eallis, to ane h under thar saw I Heccuba.

ELDIN-DOCKEN,s. The Water-dock; used as fuel.
   *V. EILD,*

ELDING, s. 2. jardelldr, from jard, earth, and pandi, oc sagdi at came a man panting for breath, and said that subterraneous fire was bursting forth in Olfus; Kristinisaga, p. 88.
The ancient Persians called fire eald-r, eallis, to ane h under thar saw I Heccuba.

ELDLYNG, s. 1. Grandfather.
   The Water-dock; used as fuel.
   *V. EILD,*

ELDLYNG, s. 2. jardelldr, from jard, earth, and pandi, oc sagdi at came a man panting for breath, and said that subterraneous fire was bursting forth in Olfus; Kristinisaga, p. 88.
The ancient Persians called fire eald-r, eallis, to ane h under thar saw I Heccuba.

ELD, s. 1. The name vulgarly given to an arrow-head of flint, S. It is used in the Highlands as an amulet. See Sup.
   "Elf-shots, i.e. the stone arrow-heads of the old inhabitants of this island, are supposed to be weapons shot by Fairies at cattle, to which are attributed any disorders they have," Pennant’s Tour in S. 1769, p. 115.
   These are also called elf or fairy stones. "Arrow points of flint, commonly called elf or fairy-stones, are to be seen here," P. Launder, Berwicks. Statist. Acc. i. 75.

2. Disease, supposed to be produced by the immediate agency of evil spirits, S.
   "There are also several things in Agnes Simpson’s witchcraft, such as there scarce occur the like in the foregoing stories. As her skill in diseases. That the sickness of William Black was an elf-shot." *Trial of Scotch Witches*, Glamis’s Sadducismus Triumph, p. 398.
   This vestige of superstition is not peculiar to our country. We learn from thir, that in Sweden they give the name of shot, i.e. shot, to that disease of animals which makes them die as suddenly as if they had been struck with lightning; and that the vulgar believe that wounds of this kind are the effect of magic.
   The same disease, is, in Norway, called allskad, and in Denmark elleskud, i.e. elfshot. *V. Jamieson’s Popular Ball*. i. 224, N. Thus, these terms are originally...
Elliot, s. pl. adj.
Eliminus, adj.
Elike, To v. a.
Elide, * 
Elly, v. n.
Ellis, Ell, s. prep.
Ellangous, s.
Eliterate, s.
Ellon, s.
Ellwiss, adv.
Ellis, adv.
Eller, s.
Ellis, adv.
Eller, s.
Ellis, adj.
Ellis, adj.
Ellis, adj.
Ellis, s.
Ellitics, prep.
Ellis, s.
Ellite, s.
Ellone, s.
Ellowynne, adv.
Ellone, prep.
Ely, s.
Elphrisch, adj.
Elriche, Elrige, Elrick, Alrisch, Alry, adj.
Elys, adv.
Ely, s.
Eller, s.
Ellidric, adj.
Ely, s.
Ellis, prep.
Ely, s.
Ellidric, adj.
Ely, s.
Ellidric, adj.
Ely, s.
Ellidric, adj.
Ely, s.
Ellidric, adj.
Ely, s.
The same learned writer observes, that, with the ancients, 
alp nites, demon. He adds that there are stones of the class 
which the Germans call Alpenschoss. This is the same 
word with elf-shot, only formed after the Germ. idiom.

ELF-SHOOT, part. pa. Shot by fairies, S. See Sup.

My byr turned, nine browen were smoor'd,
Three elf-shot were, yet I these ill endur'd.' 

"Cattle, which are suddenly seized with the cramp, or 
some similar disorders, are said to be elf-shot; and the 
approved cure is to chase the parts affected with a blue bonnet 
which, it may be readily believed, often restores the circula­
tion." Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 225.

"In order to effect a cure, the cow is to be touched by 
an elf-shot, or made to drink the water in which one has 
been dipped." Pennant, ubi sup.

To Elf-shoot, v. a. To shoot with an elf-arrow. S.

Ellins, s. pl. Water-dock, dried and used as fuel. S.
To Elide, * v. a. To quash.

Elile, adj. Alike; equal.

Elik Wisse, Elikwys, adv. In like manner; likewise.

To Ely, v. n. To disappear gradually; to drop off one 
by one, as a company that disperses imperceptibly. S.

Elymosiner, Elymosinar, s. An almoner. S.

Elymosinus, adj. Merciful; compassionate.

—An pepill maist hyronius,
And o' wais elitmosine,
Bot burirous in bluid.

Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 39.

Lat. eleemosyna, mercy; Gr. eilemos

It occurs in R. Brunne, p. 209.

The pape at his dome ther elite quassd doun,
Eft he bad tham chase a man of gode renoun,
Or the suld ther voice lesse of alle ther eleccion.
O. Fr. elit-e, Lat. elect-us.

Elliwiss, adv. Also; likewise.

Ellaungous, prep. Along. V. Alang.

Eller, s. The Alder, a tree, S. A. Bor. Betula 

alinus, Linn.; also Arn, q. v. See Sup.


Ellowynde, adj. Eleven.

Ellion, s. Fuel, chiefly of peats or turf.

Ellis, adv. Otherwise; else.

Examples are unnecessary; this being the same with elles,

Ellis, Els, adv. Already, S. A. Bor. else.

Mych nane eschop that euir come thar.
The qhethir mony gat away
That ellis war fled as I sall say.

Barbour, xiii. 398, MS.

Hir feirs stede stude stamping redly elli,
Gnyppand the fomy golden bit gingling.


"Heir it is expedient to describe quha is ane heretyk,
qhilk discription we will noch mak be our awin propir in-

uncion, but we will tak it as it is els made and genin to vs 
be twa of the maist excellent doctouris of hyly kirk, 
Hirene and Augustine." Apb. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, 
Fol. 18. a.

She is a maiden certainie.
Sir Alistoun that gentle knight,
She and he else hath their troth pliglit.

There is no evidence that A. S. ellas was ever used in 
this sense. Nor have I observed any cognate term; unless 
we view this as originally Moes. G. allis, A. S. eallis, omi­
nino (plenarie, Benson.) used obliquely. The phrase in Virg.
reddy ellis, if thus resolved, would signify, "completely 
ready." It merits consideration, that this is evidently analo­
gous to the formation of the E. synon. already, q. omnino 
paratum.

ELNE, Ell, s. A measure containing 37 inches. S.

ELPHRISH, adj. Inhabited by elves or spirits. S.

ELRISCHE, ELRIEHE, ELRAGE, ELRICK, ALRISCH, 
ALRY, adj. For expressing relation to demons or 
evil spirits; equivalent to E. elvish.

Thair was Pluto, that elrick incubus,
In cloke of grene, his court usit unsable.


First I conjure the by Sanct Marie,
Be alrich king and quene of fairie.

Psik. S. P. Repr. iii. 45.

2. As applied to sound, it suggests the idea of some­thing 
preternatural; S. synon. waneearthly.

Thus it is said of the screech-owl;

Ygum to here wes her wyld elrische skreik.

Doug. Virgil, 202, 3.

Betwixt the hours of twelve and one,

A north wind tore the bent;

And straight she heard strange elrich sounds

Upon that wind which went;

—And up there raise an elrick cry—

"He's won amang us a'."

Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 256, 257.

To thè, Echo'. and thow to me agane.

Thy elrich skirils do penetrat the roks,
The roches rings, and renders me my cryís.

Montgomerie, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 497.

3. Hideous, horrid; respecting the aspect or bodily ap­pearance; corresponding to Lat. trux, immannis.

Of the Cyclops it is said;

Thay elriche brethren with thair lukis thraining,
Thocht nocht awalit, thare standing haue we knawin;
An horribil sorte, wyth mony camshol beik.

Doug. Virgil, 91, 16.

4. Wild, frightful, respecting place, S.

"Mony haly and religioun men for feir of thir cruelteis
fled in desertis and elriage placies, quhair thay ther exonerit
of all truble and leiffk ane haly life." Bellend. Cron. B. vi.
c. 9. In eemos as ferarum lastra; Boeth.

Ye houlets, frae your ivy bow'r,
Ye houlets, frae your ivy bow'r,
In some auld tree, or
Of the Cyclops it is said;

Thay elriche brethren with thair lukis thraining,
Thocht nocht awalit, thare standing haue we knawin;
An horribil sorte, wyth mony camshol beik.

Doug. Virgil, 91, 16.

5. Strange, uncouth; used in relation to dress.

"Be aventure, Makbeth and Banquho wer passand to
Foers, quhair kynge Duncan hapat to be for the tyme, &
met the gait thre women clouth in elrage & uncouth weid.
Thay war jigit to be the pepill to be weird sisteris." Bellend.
Cron. B. xii. c. 3. Insolita vestitus facie, Boeth.

6. Surly; severe in temper and manners.

7. Chill; keen, applied to the weather. V. Allerish. S.

8. Painful; fretted; applied to a sore or wound. An
dry stait, Ang.
This term has most probably been formed from A. S. Su.G. *ælf*, genius, daemonion, and A. S. *ric*, Su.G. *rīk*, rich; q. abounding in spirits; as primarily descriptive of a place supposed to be under the power of evil genii. It greatly confirms this etymology, that the term, as more generally used, conveys the idea of something preternatural.

ELSPETH. Perhaps corr. of Elizabeth; abbreviated S.

ELWAND, ELNWAND, ELSON-HEFT, S.

ELSIN, ELSIN-BOX, S. An instrument for measuring.

EMERGENT, EMERANT, EMERAND, S.

EMERGE, v. n. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMPLESANCE, S.

EMMELDYNG, s. Meaning not given. S.

EMMERIS, s. pl. Red-hot ashes. S.

EMMIS, IMMIS, adj. 1. Variable; uncertain; what cannot be depended on; Ang.

This term is applied to seed that is difficult of culture, or is frequently unproductive. Ground which often fails to give a good crop, is called immis land. The term is also used with respect to changeable weather.

2. The term is used in an oblique sense, Banffis. An immis nicht, a gloomy or dark night; chill.

3. Insecure; threatening to fall.


Thiere supposed, although rather fancifully, that the Germ. have hence formed their misslich, signifying uncertain. The root, he says, is *om*, a particle denoting variation; as, *Gora on en ting*, to change a thing.

EMMLE-DEUG, s. Some piece of dress flying loose.

EMMOCK, s. A pismire; an ant.

To EMPASH, EMPSCHE, v. a. To hinder; to prevent.

Fr. *Empescher*, id. See Sup.

“Thair stomok was neir surely charget to *empsche* thaym of vthir besines.” Bellend. Cron. Deser. Alb. c. 16.

EMPSCHEMENT, s. Hindrance.

EMPHITEOS, s. A grant in feu-farm.

EMPRESS, EMPRISS, EMPRISE, ENPRESS, S.

Enterprise.

EMPRIMIT, s. Perhaps, borrowing. V. ENPRUNTEIS, S.

EMPRIOUR, s. A general; an emperor.

ENACH, s. Satisfaction for a fault, crime or trespass.

“Gif the maister hes carnal copulation with the wife of his bond-man, and that is proven be ane lawfulfull asisse; the bond-man shall be made quite and frie frae the bondage of his maister; and sail receive na other mends or satisfaction (Enach, Lat. cop.) but the recoverie of his awin libertie.” Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 12. § 7.

ITEM, the Cro. Enach and Galnes of like man, are like in respect of their wites.” Ibid. B. iv. c. 36. § 7.

EMERANT, s. Emerald.

Her goldin haire, and rich aythe; In freitwise couicht with perlis quhithe,— With mony ane emerant and faire saphire. —King's Quair, ii. 27.

EMERANT, EMERAND, adj. Green; verdant.

Mayst amyabil waxis the emerant medis.

V. EMERAND.

To EMERGE, v. n. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMERGENT, s. Any sudden occasion; a casualty. S.

EMERY, adj. Glided mouse and hold your way Toward the portis or baunynys of the se.

Doug. Virgil, 222, 6. V. ANARM.
ENARMOUR, s. Armour.

— This rich hand not the les
    That sauls al berth, and thare express
Of als mony enarmour spylet clene.
    Doug. Virgil, 263, 11.

ENANTEUR,* adv. Lest; if perchance.  S.

ENBRODE, part. pa. Embroidered.

The swarted solyte enbrode with sellouth kewis.—
    Fr. brodâ.  Doug. Virgil, 400, 15.

To ENBUSCH, v. a. To place or lay in ambush.
    And we sal ne enbuschyt be,
    Quarh we thar outcome may se.
    Barbour, iv. 360. MS.

Fr. embusc-er, embusqueu, id. q. en bois, to lie or secret
    one's self in a wood, thicket, or bushes.

ENBUSCHY, s. Ambuscade.

That enbuscht on thaim that brak,
And slew all that thar mycht our tak.
    Ibid. iv. 414. MS.

Corr. from Fr. embuscade, or formed from embusche, id.

ENBUSCHMENT, s. 1. Ambush.

Thai haff sene our enbuschement,
And agane till thair streth ar went.
    Yone folk ar gouernyt wittily.—Ibid.xix. 465, MS.

2. This word is used in describing the testudo, a war-
    like engine.

— Aboue that hedis he
    Sa surely knyt, that manere enbuschment
    Semyt to be ane clois volt quhere thay went.
    Sa surely knyt, that manere
    End. Errand. The special design;
    End's Errand. The special design.
    End's Errand. The special design; anes errand.
    Endways, adv. Near the end; well through.
    END's, s.pl. Shoemakers' threads; Roset-ends. To Pack
    up one's Ends and Auls. Prov. To make ready for
    departure.

END's Errand. The special design; anes errand.

ENDWAYS, adv. Near the end; well through.

ENDS, s.pl. Shoemakers' threads; Roset-ends. To Pack
up one's Ends and Auls. Prov. To make ready for
departure.

ENGLISH WEIGHT. Avoirdupois weight
    ENGLISH WEIGHT. Avoirdupois weight.

ENMI RESPONSE.

Fart, end, or of death; " Gl. Wynt.

ENNY, s. Selfish; scheming; shuffling; shifting. S.

ENNY, s. A. S. enlang, ad longum, per; Su.G. eanel-
longs, id. Fara aendalongs stranden, littus legere, Ilre, from
    enende, usque, and, langus. Ilre observes, that
    " Heaped," Pink. But it is evidently from Fr. endore,
    beset, enriched; properly, adorned with gold. Lat.
    endores, for throw his cald lying,

ENGAGE, v. a. To narrow the ridges in a field from
end to end; as opposed to thwarting.

ENENDED, part. pa.

— Thus Schir Gawyn, the good, glades hor gest,
    With riche dayntees, endored in disshe hydene.

Sir Gawyn and Sir Gal. ii. 10.

"Heaped," Pink. But it is evidently from Fr. endor,
    beset, enriched; properly, adorned with gold. Lat.
    enaundor, ad longum, per; Su. G. enaundor, ad longum, per.

ENDRIFT, s. Perhaps, snow driven by the wind. S.

ENDS, s.pl. Shoemakers' threads; Roset-ends. To Pack
up one's Ends and Auls. Prov. To make ready for
departure.

END'S ERRAND. The special design; anes errand. S.

ENGLISH WEIGHT. Avoirdupois weight
    ENGLISH WEIGHT. Avoirdupois weight.

ENGLISH WEIGHT. Avoirdupois weight.

To ENGRAVE, v. a. To irritate by ridicule.

To ENHAIN.

To ENCHAP, v. a. Perhaps, to cover the head. S.

ENCHESOUN, s. Reason; cause.

A fals lوردane, a losyngeour,
    Rosabarne to name, maid the tresoun,
    I wate nocht for quhat enchesoun;
    Na quham with he maid that conwyn.
    Barbour, iv. 110. MS. V. also B. i. 173. 203.

Mr. Pink. views this as the same with O. Fr. acheson,
    used in Rom. Rose, as denoting occasion, motive.
    He is certainly right. This in Fr. is sometimes written
    achenion. Achenio se; the same sense, Cotgr. It occurs in O. E.
    of occasion.

The kyng one on the morn went to London,
    His Yole forto hold was his
    Engaigne;
    This gud knycht said, Deyr cusyng, pray I the,
    Thow sal be newit at neid with nobillay
    Of als mony
    Thay saulis al bereft, and thare express
    Of als mony enarmour spylet clene.

ENESCOU, s. Reason; cause.

A fals lourdane, a losyngeour,
    Rosabarne to name, maid the tresoun,
    I wate nocht for quhat enchesoun;
    Na quham with he maid that conwyn.
    Barbour, iv. 110. MS. V. also B. i. 173. 203.

Mr. Pink. views this as the same with O. Fr. acheson,
    used in Rom. Rose, as denoting occasion, motive.
    He is certainly right. This in Fr. is sometimes written
    achenion. Achenio se; the same sense, Cotgr. It occurs in O. E.
    of occasion.

The kyng one on the morn went to London,
    His Yole forto hold was his encheson.
    R. Brunne, p. 49. V. Chressoun.

To ENCHIEF, v. n. Perhaps, to achieve; to accomplish. S.

END, ENYNGE, s. Breath. Dough. See Sup.

His stinking end, corrupt as men well knaws;
    Contagious cankers cleaves his sneaking snout.
    V. a. End, engaige; for throw his cald lying,

To ENDAY, s. “ Day of ending, or of death;” Gl. Wynt.

He chasyd the Romaynys al away,
    And wes King till hiss enday.—Wyntown, v. 10. 408.

Su.G. end-as not only signifies to breathe, but also to die,
    from ende, haltus, spiritus. This seems preferable to
deriving it from end E., especially as aynd, breath, is often
written end.

ENDFUNDYNG, s. See Sup.

This malice of enfundyng
    Begouth, for throw his cald lying.
    Quhen in his gret myself he be,
    Him fell that hard perplexitë.
    Barbour, xx. 75.

His sickness came of a fundying, Edit. 1620.

In Ms. it is enfundyng.

One is said to fundy, or furnish, when benumbed with cold.
    S. The term is especially applied to a horse.
    Fr. morfondre, to catch cold. But it is not improbable that the term
    signifies an asthma. Thus it may be allied to Su.G. end-
    fiauld, cut spiritus praeculatus est, ut solet asthmaticae; from
    359
ENGRAINED. A thing is said to be engraved with dirt which cannot be cleaned by simple washing. S.

To ENGREGE, v. a. To aggravate.

Perchance gift that ye understande
The gude respectis hes them moit,
To mak this ordour, ye wald lufe it,
And not engrege the eace sa hie.

Diall. Clerk and Courtier, p. 4.

From Fr. engreg-er, id. or s'engreg-er, to grow worse, used actively.

To ENGREVE, ENGREW, v. a. To vex; to annoy.

The Scottis archeris absa
Schot amang thaim sa deliterly,
Engrewaund thaim sa gretumly,—
That thai wandyst a little wae.

Barbour, xiii. 210. MS.

Fr. grev-er, to vex, to oppress. There may, however, have been an O. Fr. v. comp. with the prep. prefixed.

ENKEERLOCH, adj. Having a difficult temper. S.

ENKERLY, ENCRELY, INKERLY, adj. v. a. To aggravate.

ENPRISE, adj. Earnest; eager; intent. Fr. en-prise.

See Sup.

He, that hey Lord off all thing is,
—Grant his grace, that their oyspring
Leid weil [the land,] and ententye
Be to folow, in all thair lyve,
That nobil eldys gret bounté!

Barbour, xx. 615. MS.

ENTENTELY, adv. Attentively. V. adj. and EMPRESS.

ENTREMELLYS, s. pl. Bondage; the chains of slavery; prisoners of war; É. in trammels. S.

ENTRENS, s. pl. Skirmishes.

Now may ye her, giff that ye will,
Entremellys, and juperdyis,
That men assayit mony wyss,
Castellis and pelyllis for to ta.—Ibid. x. 145. MS.

Fr. entrencel-er, to intermingle. V. MELL, v.

ENTRES, S. Access; entry.

"Olyuer set an houre to giff it
To erle Dauid with al
Quhair that a man was set with lymmis squair,
His bodie weil entenyalie eusie steid.

Palice of Honour, i. 39.

Fr. entaille, to carve; metaph. applied to the form of the body. Thus Chaucer uses entaille for shape.

ENTENTIT, part. pa. Brought forward judicially. S.

ENTENTYVE, adj. Earnest; eager; intent. Fr. ententif. See Sup.

"Alebeit the said commision hath mait a gude progress
In the said matter of Eectrioun and Teyneds, and that a great number of our subjectis haveing entres therein, have subscrivet to us general submissiouns; — yet it is certain that many of these who have entres in Eectriouns and Teyneds, lyt furth, and have not subscrivet the saids general submissiouns." Acts Sederi, p. 4.

Fr. interesse, interested.

ENTRES, S. Interest; concern.

The Scottis archeris alsua
entremels the cace sa hie.

Diall. Clerk and Courtier, p. 4.

ENTERSILIER, The same with Gersome, q. v. S.

ENVYFOW, adj. Invidious; malicious; malignant. S.

EPHESIAN, s. A pheasant, in some parts of Galloway. S.

EPGE, YEPE, s. A blow, as with a sword. S.

EPISTIL, s. Any kind of harangue or discourse.

So pretaky he sat intill his cheyre !
Scho roundis than ane epistle intill eyre.

Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 72.

Mr. Pink, gives this among passages not understood. We have the phrase nearly in the same words in Chaucer.

Thow rouned she a pistol in his ere.

W. Bothe's Tale, v. 6603.
E R D

The term still occurs among the vulgar, in the sense given Above, S. B.; evidently from Lat. epistola used obliquely.

EQUAL-QUAL, adv. Alike. S.

To EQUAL-QUAL, v. a. To balance accounts. S.

EQUALS-QUALS, adv. Strictly equal in division. S.

EUQATE, pret. and part. pa. Levelled. S.

EUQYRIER, s. An aquaery. S.

ER, adv. Before; formerly.

—Sebyh Amery, that had the skait
Of the bargane I tauld off er,
Raid till Ingland.—Barbour, ix. 542. MS. V. Air.

ERAR, EARER, To plough; Lat. arat.

ERD, YRDE, 1. Rather.

Swa errare will I now ches me
To be reprowd of synpilies,
Than blight to thole of wynknydes.

Wyntown, vii. ProL 32.

In this sense it is very frequently used by Bellenden:

"The common meit of our eldaris was fische, nocht for
their plente of it, but errar because their lands lay oftymes waists
then throw continual exercition of cheuelry, & for that caus they
heft the maist of fische." Descr. Ath. c. 16.

"God commandis the—to forgeue him al his offensis as
thou wald be forgeuin of God. Quhilk and thou do nocht,

These senses, although given as distinct, are very inti­
mately connected.

It merits observation, that as errar is formed from the idea
of priority as to time, E. rather owes its origin to a similar idea.
For it is derived from A. S. rat, quickly; compar. rathor.

ERAST, superl. Soonest; also, chiefly; especially. See S.

Than war it to the comowne lawe,
That is Impereale, erast drawe.

Wyntown, viii. 3. 38.

ER. In the termination of many words expressive of office
or occupation, er signifies man; as baker, writer, print­
er, &c.: i. e. the man that bakes, writes, prints, &c. S.

ERANDIS, s. pl. Affairs; business. S.

ER-ANDER, s. A messenger. S.

ERCHIN, (gutt.) s. A hedgehog. S.

ERD, ERD, YERD, YERTH, s. 1. The earth, S. pron.; yird.
Gret howsyes of stane and hey standard
To the erde fell all doone. Wyntown, v. 3. 179.
O catifie Cresideze, now and evirmare!
Gon is thy joie and all thy mirth in yerth.


2. Ground; soil. S. Dry yerd, dry soil. See Sup.

A. S. eard, Isl. jaurd, Su.G. Dan. jord, Alem. erd, Germ. erde.
Some have traced erd or earth, to Heb. שָד, e-retz, id. G. Andreae. seems to derive it from Isl. aer-a, er-is, to plough; Lat. arare; Lex. p. 120. This is the etymon
given by Mr. Tooke. Earth, he says, is the third pers. of
the indicative of A. S. eréem, arare, to ere, or plough—that
which one ereth, or eareth, i. e. ered, erd, that which is
ploughed. Divers. Purley, ii. 417, 418. He also derives
Lat. tellus, the earth, from A. S. tolian, q. that which is
tilled; ibid. 419.

To ERD, YERD, v. a. 1. To bury; to inter; to commit
a dead body to the grave, S. B.; pronounced yird.
Thai haiff had hym to Dunferlyne;
And him solemnly erdyt syne
In a fayr tum, in till the quer.

Barbour, xx. 286. MS.

2. Sometimes it denotes a less solemn interment, as ap­
parently contrasted with bery, i. e. bury.

—The gret lordis, that he fand
Vol. I. 361

ER F

Dede in the feld, he gert bery
In haly place honorably.
And the lave syne, that dede war thar,
Into gret pyttis erdyt war.—Barbour, xii. 666. MS.

3. To cover any thing with the soil, for preservation or concealment. Thus potatoes put into a pit under
ground, that they may not be injured by frost, are said to be erdit, or yridit, S.

An wi' mischief he was sae gnib,
To get his ill intent,
He howk'dt the goud which he himself
Had yerded in his tent.


I have not observed that there is any A. S. v. of a similar
formation. But in Su.G. there is not only the comp.
ird-saetta, but also iord-as, used in the same sense, sepelri;
Ibre. Isl. iord-a, id.

ERD HOUSES. Habitations formed under ground. See S.

"At the same place, and also in another part of the
parish, are what the country people call erd houses. These
are below ground, and some of them said to extend a great
way. The sides of these subterraneous mansions are faced up
with dry stones to the height of about five feet, they are
between three and four feet wide, and covered above with
large stones laid across. They may have been either re­
ceptacles for plunder, or places of shelter from the inclemency
of the weather, before houses were built, or of concealment
182, N.

These subterraneous structures are by some called Pictish.
V. Statist. Acc. xix. 359. Some of those buildings ascribed
to the Picts seem to have been originally covered with earth.
Ibid. P. Dunnet, Caithn. xi. 257, N.

The description, as has been observed, corresponds to
that given by Tacitus of the buildings of the ancient Germans.

ERDDYN, YEIRD, s. 1. An earthquake.
Erddyn gret in Italy
And hughem fell all suddanly,
And forty dayis frac thine lestand.

Wyntown, vii. 5. 175.

2. It seems to be originally the same word which is
sometimes used in Ang., and pretty generally through
the Northern counties, for thunder.

In Fife there is a proverbial phrase denoting expedition,
although the meaning of the allusion seems to be lost among
those who use it; "The work goes on like girdun."
A. S. eorth-dyn, terra motus, q. the din made by
the earth. It is also called in the same language, eorth-beung,
the trembling of the earth. The latter corresponds to the
Su.G. and Isl. designation, iord-haefting, the heaving of the
earth; and iord-shafle, Isl. iard-shafle, from skelaf, to shake,
to tremble, to cause to tremble.

As transferred to thunder, it is evident that the term is
used very obliquely. The well-known effect of thunder in
the air, however, seems to have suggested to our ancestors
the idea of some sort of resemblance in the imagined effect
of a concussion of the earth.

ERD AND STANE, Process of. The legal mode of giving
validity to the casualty of Recognition, by which the
right of property returned to the superior. S.

ERD-DRIFT, EIRDIF, s. Snow or hail driven violently
from off the earth by the wind. V. ENDIFT. S.

ERDLY, EIRDIE, adj. Earthily. S.

To ERE. V. Ar, v.

ERE, EIR, s. Fear; dread. Ang. V. ERY.

ERE, adj. 1. Averse; reluctant. Ery to do any thing,
Loth. Fife. Ise arf, I am afraid, Gl. Yorks.

2. Reserved; distant in manner; Loth.

This seems merely a corr. of Ergh, q. v.
ERF, ERFE, adv. Near; scarcely; not fully. S.

To ERGH, ARGH, ERF, v. n. 1. To hesitate; to feel reluctance; S.

"Yet when I had done all I intended, I did ergh to let it go abroad at this time, for sundry reasons." Ballie's Lett. i. 367.

Thy verses nice as ever netter,
Made me as cavy as a cricket;
I ergh to reply, lest I stick it.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 334.

2. To be timorous; to be reluctant from timidity; S.

Dear Jenny, I wad speak t'ye, wad ye let,—
And yet I ergh, ye'r ay see scornfu' set.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 126.

That gars me ergh to trust you meikle,
For fear you should prove false and fickle.—Ibid. p. 549.

A. S. erg-ian, toporscere pro timore. Erf, as expl. in Fife, retains the original sense, to be anxious to do a thing, yet afraid to venture on it.

ERGH, adj. 1. Hesitating; scrupulous; doubtful; S.

For fear that the spiritual world, S.

2. Timorous. 3. Scanty; not sufficient; not full.

2. Fear; timidity; S.

4. Parsimonious; niggardly; S. B.

4. Causing fear of the spiritual world, S.

It is not improbable that Belg. eer, reverentia, and eer-en, venerari, vereri, colere, have had a common origin. But our word is more immediately allied to Isl. ogra, terceo; G. And. Lex. p. 188. Egryn in like manner signifies fear, (Verel.) as also uggir; ogurlegur, terribilis; Ihre, vo. Oga. Ir. Gael. earuth denotes fear, mistrust. But it seems to have no cognate terms, in either language. V., however, Ergh, adj.

EERY-LIKE, adj. Having an appearance that causes fear.

EERISSOME, adj. Causing fear, arising from the idea of something preternatural.

S.

ERYSLAND, ERLSLAND, EUSLAND, s. A denomination of land, Orkn.

"Remains of Popish chapels are many, because every Eryslan of 18 penny land had one for mattins and vespers, but now all are in ruins." P. Birsay, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xiv. 323.

Here, the entries are first by islands and parishes, then by towns and villages, and lastly by marklands, erislands or ouclears, pennylands, and farthinglands; and these divisions were observed, in order to fix and limit this tax, which is supposed to have been paid to the town for protection.

Barry's Orkney, p. 220.

"The islands were divided into Euslands, or Ouclears, every one of which made the eighth part of a Mark land, and was deemed sufficient for the support of a chief and his soldiers." Ibid. p. 187.

Eryslan is evidently the same with Su. G. oeselund, which thir defines as denoting the eighth part of a Markland.—Ita ut markland octonis partibus superet oeseland; vo. Tuedja, p. 864. Oere signifies an ounce. V. Urk. The same division was sometimes called oesetal. V. Ihre, vo. Mark. Perhaps erisland is q. oeselandsl. Oere, in the Laws of Gothland, is written er, Isl. aurí, eyrí; Ibid. vo. Oere; from ear, eyre, aes, brass. Eusland is probably an error for erisland. Uns is indeed used in Sw. for ounce. Thus it might be a cor. of unsland. But it seems, at any rate, a word of modern use.

To ERL, v. a. To betrothe. Erled, betrothed. V. ARL. ERLIS, V. ARL.

ELRISH, adj. Elvish; preternatural. V. ELRISCH. S.

ERMIT, s. An earwig. S.

ERN, ERNE, ERINE, EARN, s. 1. The eagle, S. B. See S. For Jouis foule the Erine come sorand by.

Feand wp heich towt the bright rede sky.

Dougl. Virgil, 416, 51.

The term occurs in O. E. .

—In eche roche ther ys

In tymre of yere an erne's nest, that hí brideth in ywys.

In another MS. egel's. R. Glone. p. 177.

In some parts of S., at least, this name is appropriated to the Golden Eagle, or Falco Chrysaetos, Linn.

"The golden eagle used formerly to build in our rocks, though of late it has discontinued the practice; but we have a visit of them annually for some months; they are commonly known among the shepherds by the name of the earne, a visit of which amongst the flock is dreaded as much as that of the fox." P. Campise, Strirlings. Statist. Acc. xcv. 329, 324. 2. The osprey; Falco haliaetus, Linn. Unsl.

Holland, after mentioning the Egle as Emperor, says;

Ernis ancient of air kings that crownd is

Next his Celsitude forsuth secound apper.

Houlate, ii. 1.
ESC

It is accordingly observed by Run. Jonas; *ern* Scotis est grande genus accipitrum. Dict. Island, ad Calc. Gramm. Isl. Many writers, indeed, have clasped the osprey among hawks.


EST


ESKIN, ESKIN, s. The hiccup, S. B. A. S. geo osung, Isl. hiz te, Belg. hizke, id. V. the v.

ESKDALE SOUPLE. A figurative designation for a broadband, or a two-handed sword.

ESPANYE, s.

To ESPLIN, s. A ESPINELL, adj.

ESPOUENTABILL, s.

ESSCOCK, s.

ESS, s.

ESPERANCE, s. Hope. Fr. id.

ESSCOCKLE. S.

ESSONYIE, ESSOINYIE, s.

ESPROY, s.

ESTALMENT, s.

ESTON, s.

ESTORIE, ETRIE, V. n.

EST, s.

EST, v. n.

ESTABLY, ETHE, adj.

ESTER, s.

ESTER, v. a.

ESTERN, adj. Polishled; applied to stones. V. AISLAIR.

ESTEL, adj. Hewin.

Braw towns shall rise, with steeples mony a ane, And houses biggit a' with estel stane.

ESTLINS, adv. Rather; with good will.

ETRERIE, ETRIE, adj. 1. Keen; bitter, applied to weather. 2. Ill-humoured; hot-headed; fiery.

ETH, adj. Easy. V. EITH.

To ETHER, EDDER, v. a. To twist ropes round a stack.

ETHERINS, EITHERINS, s. pl.

The cross ropes of the roof of a thatched house, or of a stack of corn, S. B.


A. S. eder, edor, ether, a fence, an enclosure, a covert; edoras, covertures; Sommer. Heather-ion, arcere, colibere; Lye.

ETHERCAP, s. A variety of Ettercap, q. v.

ETHERINS, adv. Either; rather.

ETHIK, ETICK, adj. 1. Hectic.

"Qhil sic thyngis war done in Scotland, Ambrose kyng He sail be summoned to compeir, and to answere etik feuir," Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 1. Hecticum febrem; Boeth.

2. Feeble; delicate. In this sense etick is still used, S. B.

Fr. etique, hectic, consumptive; also, lean, emaciated.

ETIN, s. A giant. V. ETTYN.

ETION, s. Kindred; lineage, S. B.

Bat thus in counting of my etion I need na mak sic din, For it's well kent Achilles was My father's brither sin.

ETNAGH, ETNACH, ETNAGH BERRIES, Juniper berries; also called eatin berries, Ang. See Sup.

With the cauld stream she quench'd her lowan drouth, Syne of the Etnagh-berrris ate a fouth;

That black and ripe upon the busses grew,

And were new watered with the evening dew.

Rost's Helenore, p. 62.

Ir. aiteann, Gael. attin, signify furze.

ETNAGH, ETONACH, adj. Of or belonging to juniper. S. ET, EIT, s. Habit; custom. Ill etts, bad habits. S.

To ETTER, v. n. To emit purulent matter. V. ATRY.

ETTERCAP, s. A spider; an ill-humoured person.

S. ETERLIN, s.

A two-year-old cow that has a calf.

S. ETTERLIN, s. A two-year-old cow that has a calf. S.

To ETTER, ETLE, ATTEL, v. a. 1. To aim, to take aim

Hewin. At the berne in at the breist.

That black and ripe upon the busses grew,

And were new watered with the evening dew.

Rost's Helenore, p. 62.

Ir. aiteann, Gael. attin, signify furze.

ETNAGH, ETONACH, adj. Of or belonging to juniper. S. ET, EIT, s. Habit; custom. Ill etts, bad habits. S.

To ETTER, v. n. To emit purulent matter. V. ATRY.

ETTERCAP, s. A spider; an ill-humoured person.

S. ETERLIN, s.

A two-year-old cow that has a calf.

S. ETTERLIN, s. A two-year-old cow that has a calf. S.

To ETTER, ETLE, ATTEL, v. a. 1. To aim, to take aim

Hewin. At the berne in at the breist.
EVE

If I but ettle at a sang, or speak,
They dit their lugs, syne up their legins cleek.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 66.

3. To propose; to design; denoting the act of the mind, S. A. Bor. id., to intend; also corr. echle. See Sup.
This goddes ettilit, gif werdes war not contrare,
This realme to be superior and maistes
To all lands.— Doug. Virgil, 13, 34.
Qhat purpossis or ettil thou now lat se?—Ib. 441, 25.

4. To direct one's course.
By diuers cases, sere parrells and sufferance
Upto Iaill we ettil, quhare destanye
Has schap for us ease, and quiet harbrye.
Ibid. 19, 23.

Holland, having said that the 'Turtle wrote letters, adds that he

— planelye thame yald
To the swallow so swift, harraid in hede,
To ettil to the Emprome, of anecuty ald.
Houlate, i. 23.

This, at first view, might seem to denote information, or the act of communicating intelligence. But perhaps it merely signifies, that the messenger was to direct his course to the Empourer.

Also, to aspire; to expect; to reckon or compute.
S.
Isl. aetla til, destinare; Verel. Their observs, that this word indicates the various actings of the mind, with respect to any thing determined, as judging, advising, hoping, &c. and views it as allied to Gr. αιτέω. It would appear that the primary sense of the Isl. v. is puto, opinor. It also signifies, deputo, destinor; G. Andr. Mihi est in propositis; Kristnisag, Gl.

ETTE, ETLING, s. 1. A mark, S.
But finannes to be hame, that burnt my breast,
Made me [to] tak the ettle when it keest.
Ross's Helemonre, p. 112.

2. Aim; attempt, S.
For Nannie, far before the rest,
Hard upon noble Maggie prest,
And flew at Tam wi' furious
Hard upon noble Maggie prest,
And, eftir this, the birdis
Tuke vp ane other sang full loud and clere.
— Be north the Month war nane,
Then thai his men war evillkan.

V. the me.
Barbour, i. 583. MS.

ETTLE, s. Intention, A., Bor.
ETTLER, s. One who aims at any particular object, S.
To EVAIG, v. a. To wander; to roam.

EVANTAGE, ADVANCE, s. A term expressive of certain rights of children upon the death of their parents, or of a husband or wife after the death of one of the parties.

EVERS, Way of escape; means of escaping. S.
EVE-EEL, s. The Conger Eel, Muraena conger. S.
To EVEN, v. a. 1. To equal; to compare, S. with the prep. to subjoined.

"To even one thing to another; to equal or compare one thing to another." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 29.
Shame fa' you and your lands baith! 
Wad ye s'en your lands to your born billy?
Mindreig, Border, i. 202.

2. To bring one down to a certain level.
"God thought never this world a portion worthy of you; he would not even you to a gift of dirt and clay." Rutherford's Lett. Ep. 6.
I wold na even myself to sic a thing. I would not deme myself so far, as to make the supposition that I would do it.

3. To talk of one person as a match for another in marriage, S. See Sup.
365

EV

"To even, is sometimes made use of in Scotland, for to lay out one person for another in marriage."
Sir J. Sinclair, p. 29.
The vulgar phrase is, They are even'd theri.
Isl. jafa-n, aquarea, quadrate facere; Moe. G. ibn-an, ga-ibn-an; Teut. effen-en, id.

EVENBOUND, adj. 1. Straight; perpendicular; S.
2. It is used to denote a very heavy fall of rain. This is called an evenbound pour, S. q. what falls without any thing to break its force. See Sup.

3. Honest; equivalent to E. downward, S. See Sup.
4. Also; direct; plain; express; mere; sheer. See Sup.

EVEN-HANDS, adv. On an equal footing. S.
EVENNER, s. An instrument used by weavers for spreading out the yarn on the beam. V. Raiwel. S.
EVENTURE, s. Fortune. S.
EVER, IVER, adj. Upper; denoting the highest in situation of two places of the same name; as, Iver Nisbet. S.
To EVER, v. a. To nauseate. S.
EVER BANE. Ivory. V. EVEROUR.

EVERICH, adj. Every; everichone, every one.
The bird, the beste, the fisch eke in the see,
They lyve in fredome everich in his kynd.
King's Quair, ii. 8.
And, effet this, the birdis everichone
Take vp ane other sang full loud and clere.
Ibid. ii. 45.

A. S. aefre eac, id. Everich, R. Glouc.

EVERYESTREEN, s. The evening before last.
E U RILK, adj. Every.
— Of all fouls of the air
Of euerilk kinder enterit ane pair.
Lyndsay's Workis, p. 39.
A. S. aefre eac, semper unusquisque, which Johns. views as the origin of E. every. But it is rather from aefre eac.
V. preceding word.

EVIKANE, adj. Every one; everi ihome, R. Brunne.
— Be north the Month war nane,
Then thai his men war euvikane.
Barbour, ix. 305. MS.

EVERLIE, adj. S.
EVEROCKS, s. The cloudberry or knoutberry. S.
EVERISVE, adj. Tending to the overthrow of. S.
EVIDENT, s. A title-deed. S.
EVRIL MAN. The devil. V. ILL MAN.
EVIL-HEIDIT, adj. Prone to butt, as an ox or ram. S.
EVILL, adj. In bad preservation; nearly worn out. S.
EVIL-WILLER, s. One who has ill-will at another. S.
EUILL-WILLIE, adj. Evil-disposed; malevolent. S.
EUILL-Diddy, adj. Wicked; doing evil-deeds.

"This contentious rai be evil deidy men that mycht suffer na peace." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 55. b. Sceulerum consci; Both.

Se quhat it is to be euvilk deidy.
Lyndsey. P. R. ii. 188.
A. S. yfel-daedo, yfel-daedo, prava agens, malefactor; formed like Lat. maleficus. Yfel-daedo, indeed, is used in the sense of prava actio; and yfel-daen, malefacere. Teut. eveldaeo, Zcelus; evedlaidig, lacinorius, sceleratus; Kilian.

EVIN, adj. Equal; indifferent; impartial. S.
EUN-BLED, adj. Equal in age. V. EILD.
EVINLY, EUINLY, adj. 1. Equal; not different.
The prince Anchises son Enneas than
Tua eunly burdouns walis, as commoun man.
Aeques, Virg.
Doug. Virgil, 141, 48.

Thus we speak of work that is carried on evinly; and of an evinly course, both as respecting progress in a journey, and the tenor of one's conduct, S.
EUERILKANE. Every one. Under EUERILK.

EVINLY, adv. S. Ewe-Gowan, the Common Daisy, S. B. V. Gowan.

EWHOW, interj. Ah! alas! Used also as an exclamation expressive of surprise.

EWER, adv. Straight; right; directly.

EWEST, adv. Near; contiguous; convenient.

EWHOW, interj. Indeed! really!

EWE EXP, s. Expectant, candidate for the ministry who has not yet received a license to preach the gospel.

EWENDRIE, s. The refuse of oats after being fanned.

EWELL, interj. See EWENDRIE.

EWER, adv. Ever.

EWES, adj. Near; contiguous; convenient. See EWENDRIE.

EWHOW, interj. Ah! alas! Used also as an exclamation expressive of surprise.

EWER, adv. Straight; right; directly.

EWINT, s. Snow driven by the wind.

EWYNLY, adv. Equally.

EWDER, s. A disagreeable smell, S. B. A mischance edder, Clydes. The steam of a boiling pot.

EWDER, eddruch, s. A disagreeable smell, S. B. A mischance edder, Clydes. The steam of a boiling pot.

EWDER, edderuch, s. A disagreeable smell, Clydes. The steam of a boiling pot.

EWDEN-DRIFT, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDENDRIFT, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN-DRIFT, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

Ewdendrift, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

EWDEN, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.
EXPRES, adv. s.

To EXTENT, v. a. To despatch; to expedite. S.

To EXPISCATE, v. a. "To fish out of one by way of a discovery." S.

This does not seem to be an E. word, although it has found its way into some of the later editions of Bailey's Dictionary. It has been originally used in our courts of law.

It is very evident, this method was fallen upon to explicate matter of criminal process against gentlemen and others, to secure their evidence, and keep it secret likewise, till it was past time for the pannels to get defences." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 299.

Lat. expisco-ri, id.

EXPLOSIÓUINE, s. Disgraceful expulsion. S.

To EXPONE. 1. To explain.

"The council had subscribed the King's covenant, as it was exposed at the first in the 1581 year." Bailie's Lett. i. 91.

2. To expose to danger. See Sup.

"They lying without trench or gabioun, was exposed to the force of the hall ordinance of the said castell." Knox, p. 42. Lat. expon-er.

3. To represent; to characterise. See Sup.

To EXPRES, v. a. To express, Doug.

EXPRES, adv. Altogether; wholly.

To mak end of our harms and distres, Our paneful labour passit is expres; Lo the acceptabil day for evermore!


Fr. par exprés, expressly; chiefly.

To EXTENT, v. a. To assess; to lay on; S. to stent. S.

FA, FAE, s. Foe; enemy.

Pas on, sister, in my name, and thys ane thing Sa lawlie to my proud fa, and declare.

Doug. Virgil, 114, 41.

A. S. fa, fah, inimicus. This is most probably from fa-, fag-, O. Su. G. fa-, Moes. G. f-an, Alem. f-en, fa-, to hate.

FA, v. and s. V. FAW.

FAB, s. A fab; a small pocket; a tobacco pouch. S.

FABORIS, s. pl. Suburbs of a city.

On to the yettis and faboris off the town Braithly thai brynt, and brak thair byggyngis doun.

Wallace, vili. 527, MS.

Edit. 1648 and 1673 read suburbs. Faulxborg also occurs.

"He was placit in a desert ludging near the wall and fawls-borg of the town, callit the Kirk of Peild, prepairit for a wicked intent." — Historie K. James the Sext, p. 9.

Fr. fawatre, id.

FABURDOUN.

In modulation hard I play and sing Faburdon, pricksang, discant, countering.

Palace of Honour, i. 42.

Fabourdoun, Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 5.

Here there is an enumeration of the different tones and forms of music then in use. As Fr. fawbourne signifies the drone of a bag-pipe, it may refer to bass. The Fr. term, however, is used to denote what is called simple counterpoint, in music. V. Dict. Trev.

FACE, s. The edge of a knife or any sharp instrument. S.

FACHENIS, pl. Falchions.
FAD

This Aventinus followeth in this weirs,
Bure in thare handys, lance, staffis and burrel spetris,
And dangerous fachenys into the staffys of tre.

Dolon, Virg.

Doug. Virgil, 231, 51.

Fr. fauchon. This word, properly signifying a short crooked sword, is most probably from Lat. faice, a hawk or bill.

FACHT.

Then ilke fowl of his facht a feather has tane,
And let the Houlat in haste hurtly but hone
Dame Nature the nobilist nycht in ane;
For to ferv this fetheren, and dochy hes done.

Honolate, iii. 20.

This seems to be flicht in MS. in reference to the wing as the instrument of flight. Thus Germ. flugel, Belg. vlugel, signify a wing. Dan. floi, metaph, the wing of a building, of an army; which shews that it has been originally used for that of a bird. Instead of hurtly, and so, in MS. it is as given in the extract.

FACIE, adj. Bold, fearless; forward, impudent. S.

FACILE, adj. Of soft or easy disposition. S.

FACOUND, adj. Having a graceful utterance. S.

FACTOR, Factor, s. 1. A land steward who has the charge of an estate. 2. One legally appointed to manage sequestered property. 3. One to whom sequestered property is given. V. DONATORY.

FACORIE, s. Agency.

FADD, s. A hunting pole. This is perhaps radically the same with E. waddle, the origin of which is very uncertain.

FADEN, adj.

Her sailes let denon,
And knight ouer bord thai strade,
Al claddle:
The knightes that weare fad
Thai did as Rohand bade.

Sir Tristrem, p. 16, st. 14.

This is rendered "faithful" in GL. I suspect that it rather signifies, prepared, synon, with al claddle, ready to obey. A. S. fad-an, fadin, ordinaire, disponere, to set in order; Schiller mentions Franc. fad-en, fath-en, id.: and Cimb. fath-a, ordinaire, ornare.

FADEN, s. A company of hunters.

— The range, and the faede on brede
Dynas throw the grauis, sercheyng the woddis wyd,
And sune set the glen, on every syde.

Indago, Virg.

Doug. Virgil, 103, 49.

"At last quhen the fad had brocht in the wol aflere the houndis, the sry crais, & ylk man went to his gam." Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 3.

Rudd. conjectures that this is for fald. But there is not the slightest affinity. Lye (Jun. Etymol.) erroneously renders this, "a pack of hunting dogs," canum venaticorum turba. He deduces it from Isl. veid-a to hunt; mentioning as cognate terms, A. S. waeth-an, id. Belg. veider-en, veidman, a huntsman. This word, however, in its form is more immediately allied to Gaeil. Ir. fiadhach, hunting, fiadh, a deer; whence iarriu-fiadh, a hare, fiadh-chualach, a wild boar, fiadh-kiot, a huntsman, fiadh-ghadh, a hunting spear, fiadh-fore, a hunting pole.

Fiadh, land, a forest, or fiadh, wild, may perhaps be viewed as the radical word. But both the Goth. and Celt. words seem to have had a common origin.

To FADE, v. a.

"To taint, corrupt, or fall short in."

Gl. Wynt.

Set thow hawe fastyt thi lawte,
Do this dede yhit worship honeste.—Wintoun, vii. 1. 69.

"Isl. fasti-int (v. impers.) is defective." Gl.

368

FAY

FADER, FADYR, s. Father.

And then come tythandis our the se,
That his fadyr wes done to ded.—Barbour, i. 347. MS.


FADERLY, adj. Fatherly.

S.

FADGE, s. A bundle of sticks, Dumfr. Fadge, a burden, Lancash. Gl.

A. S. ge-feg, commissura, compago, from feg-an, ge-feg-an, jungere; Belg. voeg, a joining, voeg-en, to join; or rather Sw. faggga paa sig, oneare, Seren. N. vo. Fog-end.

FADGE, FAGE, s. 1. "A large flat loaf or bannock; commonly of barley-meal, and baked among ashes," Sibb. But the word is also used to denote a kind of flat wheaten loaf, baked with barm, in the oven, Loth.

"They make not all kindes of breade, as law requyres; that is, ane fage, symmel, wastull, pure clean breade, mixed breade, and bread of trayt." Chalmers Air. c. 9. § 4.

A. S. ge-feg, commissura, compago, from feg-an, ge-feg-an, jungere; Belg. voeg, a joining, voeg-en, to join; or rather Sw. faggga paa sig, oneare, Seren. N. vo. Fog-end.

Ye thought a feast. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 339.

"A herring, and a coarse kind of leavened bread used by the common people." Note.

Stene derives this from Gr. πα&omicron;r-νη, to eat. But it is undoubtedly the same with Teut. wegghe, panis triticus, libum oblongum, Kilian. Belg. wegge, a cake, a farthing-loaf. Sw. hetweegg, a sort of bread prepared with spices, eaten warm on Shrovetide, q. calidus panis. Perhaps Fr. fouace, a thick cake, or bun, hastily baked, has the same origin. See Sup.

2. A lusty and clumsy woman, S.

Her oxen may dye i' the house, Billie,
And her kye into the byre;
And I sail hae nothing to my sell
But a fat fader by the byre.

Sir Thomas and Fair Annet, Ritson's S. Songs, i. 188.

To FADLE, FADDALE, v. n.

To walk in an awkward and waddling manner, Ang.

This is perhaps radically the same with E. waddle, the origin of which is very uncertain.

FADOM, s. A fathom, S.

Isl. fadm-r, id. quantum mensura se possunt extendere laceri cum manibus; G. Andr. The Isl. word also signifies the bosom.

To FADOM, FADDOM, v. a. To measure; to encompass with the arms; to comprehend, applied to the mind. S.

FAE, pron. Who. S.

FAG, s. The sheep-louse.

FAGALD, v. Faggot. See Sup.

— Grot fagaldis tarroff thaid maid,
Gyrdyt with irne bandis braid.
The fagaldis weill mycht meysurt be
till a great towneys quantitie.

Barbour, xvii. 615. MS.

Instead of towneys, in edit. Pink, it is towry; edit. 1620 tumys, i. e. the size or weight of a tun. Mr. Pink, renders fagoll, parcel. But it is evidently Fr. fagoll, a little disguised; or from C. B. Arm. fagoden, id.; L. B. fagot-am, fagot-am.

FAGGIE, adj. Fatiguing; exhausting. S.

FAG-MA-FUFF, s. A garrulous old woman. S.

FAGS, s. A disease of sheep; lousiness. S.

FAGSUM, adj. Producing weariness; tiresome. S.

FAGSUMNESS, s. Tiresomeness. S.

FAY, s. 1. Faith; belief.

That fay the Brettownys than held clen.
Ane hundy! wynter and sestene.

Wintoun, v. 13. 51.

2. Fidelity, allegiance.

—With him tretty sau the King,
That he belewyt of hys dwelling;
F A I

To FAIK, v. a. 1. To lower the price of any commodity, Loth. Perths.

Vol. I.  369

F A I

Su. G. falk-a, licitari, to cheapen, to attempt to purchase a thing; Isl. fal-a; from fal, promericals, any commodity exposed to sale. As this word occurs in a radical form in Su. G. and Isl., we cannot suppose that it is from Fr. de-falquer, Lat. defalcare.

To FAIK, FAICK, v. n. To fail; to become weary; S. B.

She starts to foot, but has na maughts to stand:

Hallach’d and daimish’d, and scarce at her sell,

Her limbs they jacticed under her and fell.

Rost’s Helioren, p. 73.

Perhaps from the same origin with weak: Sw. nek-na, flaccessere; Su. G. wik-a, cedere; or allied to Teut. veæk, somnus; vaeschigh, soporatus.

To FAIK, v. a. To grasp; to enclose in one’s hand.

They rych arme of smyttin, O Laryde,

Amyd the fieldy lisy the beside;

And half lylyes thy fingers wer stander,

Within thy nei in dois grip and faik thy brand.

Doug. Virgil, 330, 23.

Rudd. refers to Belg. voegh-en, conjugatore. But the word, as thus used, is undoubtedly the same with Fland. juck-en, apprehendere, Kilian; corresponding to Fr. empoigner. 

To FAIK, v. a. To fold; to tuck up. A woman is said to faik her plaid, when she tucks it up around her, S. See Sup.

Sic haunns as you soud ne’er be faikit,

Be ha’nit wha like. Burns, iii. 375.

Del. feke, “among seamen, a coil of rope,” (Johns.) is evidently from the same fountain. It is more properly defined by Phillips, “one circle or roll of a cable or rope quoiled up round; so that when a cable is veered, or let out by hand, it is demanded, How many fakes are left; i.e. how much of the cable is left behind unveered.”

Rudd. views this as the same with the preceding v. As originally signifying to clasp, it might indeed in an oblique sense denote the act of tucking up, because one

veared, or veered, when the hand is used to denote turfs for fuel, but those employed for the most common kind of fuel in S.” But this word is seldom, if ever, used to denote turfs for fuel, as for keeping in the fire kindled on a hearth, and for some other purpose. Sibb. with much more reason, refers to Belg. vaek, for fuel, as for keeping in the fire kindled on a hearth, and for some other purpose. Sibb. with much more reason, refers to Teut. veld, solum, superficies. But the term seems to be in want of anything, as a thing; Isl.

in the summer months, the swarms of scarfs, marrots, faiks, &c. that come to hatch in the rocks of Dungisbay and Stroma, are prodigious.” P. Canisbay, Caithn. Statist. Acc. viii. 139.

The Razorbill is called the Falk, Martin’s St. Kilda, p. 33.

“in the Hebrides this bird is called Falk or faik.” Neil’s Tour, p. 197.

The word may be derived from L. B. folae, whence O. Fr. faule, E. fuel; “because turf is the most common kind of fuel in S.” But this word is seldom, if ever, used to denote turfs for fuel, but those employed for some other purpose. Sibb. with much more reason, refers to Teut. veld, solum, superficies. But the term seems to be in want of anything, as a thing; Isl.

in the summer months, the swarms of scarfs, marrots, faiks, &c. that come to hatch in the rocks of Dungisbay and Stroma, are prodigious.” P. Canisbay, Caithn. Statist. Acc. viii. 139.

The Razorbill is called the Falk, Martin’s St. Kilda, p. 33.

“in the Hebrides this bird is called Falk or faik.” Neil’s Tour, p. 197.

To FAIK, v. a. 1. To lower the price of any commodity, Loth. Perths.

Will ye no faik me? will you not lower the price? He will not faik a penny; he will not abate a single penny of the price. See Sup.

2. To excuse; to let go with impunity; Loth.
F A I

FAINTIE, s.
FAIN', adv.

FAINY, finding, v. a.

FAIS, To make shift for one's self.

FAILYIE, FAITHILY, s.

Failing, To attempt; to endeavour.

FAIR, FAYR, FAR,

FAIR, adj. Calm; opposed to stormy. It is fair, but rainy; Orkney.

FAIR, FERE, PETR, s. Appearance; show; carriage; gesture.

FAINTIE GRUND. Syn. with Hungry grund, q. v.

FAINTS, s. pl. Low wines; spirits half-distilled.

FAIPLE, s. Any thing loose and flaccid hanging from the nose; the crest or comb of a turkey, when elated; the under-lip in men or animals, when it hangs down large and loose.

One is said to Hang his faiple, when shopfallen, or when from ill-humour he lets fall his under jaw. It sometimes signifies to cry; to weep; S.

It is only by transposition, that we could suppose any affinity to Su. G. fit-a, plriore; Isl. fit-a, labrum vulneris pendulum.

FAIR, adj. Calm; opposed to stormy. It is fair, but rainy; Orkney.

FAIR, FERE, PETR, s. Appearance; show; carriage; gesture.

FAIN, a. Fainy; to fail; also, to lack, to want.

Faintise, to fail; to fail; to fail; to fail; to fail.

This agrees with flinching, or turning aside, A.

One achieve anything without this? Can it mean defection, or perhaps shifting, guile, S. G. gil

ical subjection to a penalty in consequence of disobedience. See Sup.

3. To attempt; to endeavour. The Devil come, in full intent

For til fund hym of their argument.

Faund, a.

Faint, to fail; to fail; to fail; to fail; to fail.

To fand.

Fand, a.

Faints, Fainst, s.

3. To attempt; to endeavour.

The Barnage at the last Assemblythain, and fandyt fast

To chesys a king, that land to stier.

Bib. i. 42. MS.

Rycht so did the ferdt, quhair he furth fore;

With thi it be conabill thing,

Thus thai sey, and fandyt fast

To chesys a king, that land to stier.

Bib. i. 42. MS.

Rycht so did the ferdt, quhair he furth fore;

With thi it be conabill thing,

Thus thai sey, and fandyt fast

To chesys a king, that land to stier.

Bib. i. 42. MS.

Rycht so did the ferdt, quhair he furth fore;

With thi it be conabill thing,

Thus thai sey, and fandyt fast

To chesys a king, that land to stier.

Bib. i. 42. MS.

Rycht so did the ferdt, quhair he furth fore;

With thi it be conabill thing,

Thus thai sey, and fandyt fast

To chesys a king, that land to stier.

Bib. i. 42. MS.

Rycht so did the ferdt, quhair he furth fore;

With thi it be conabill thing,

Thus thai sey, and fandyt fast

To chesys a king, that land to stier.

Bib. i. 42. MS.

Rycht so did the ferdt, quhair he furth fore;

With thi it be conabill thing,

Thus thai sey, and fandyt fast

To chesys a king, that land to stier.

Bib. i. 42. MS.

Rycht so did the ferdt, quhair he furth fore;

With thi it be conabill thing,
ancient Germans. Others view the term as originally denoting fire-worship. But as many Gothic, as well as Celtic terms, respecting religion, were introduced by the Latins, it is more probable that this word was formed from Lat. fer-ius, a holiday; whence also Fr. faire, E. and S. fair, a market. I am not fully satisfied that this ought to be viewed as radically different from the preceding word. The ideas suggested by both are very congenial.

FAIR, s. Business; affair.

This rich man, be he had hard this tail, Full sad in mynd he wax baith wan and pail. And to himselfe he said, sickand full sair, Allace, how now! this is an haisty war.

Priests of Pebbils, Pink. S. P. B. i. 38.

This may be contracted from Fr. affaire. Or the observation made by Tyrwhitt may here apply; that faire "seems to have been derived from the Fr. v. faire, whenever it can be interpreted by the word ado"; as, as this hote fare, v. 3997.

What amouneth all this fare? v. 13193, &c.

Ifayr, adj.

Proper; expedient.

And quhen the King had hard this tale, His cunsail he assemblyt haile,

To faire, fete de, whence is formed a holiday; whence also Fr. 20. 105.

is more probable that this word was formed from Lat. fer-ius, a holiday; whence also Fr. faire, E. and S. fair, a market. I am not fully satisfied that this ought to be viewed as radically different from the preceding word. The ideas suggested by both are very congenial.

FAIR, s. Business; affair.

This rich man, be he had hard this tail, Full sad in mynd he wax baith wan and pail. And to himselfe he said, sickand full sair, Allace, how now! this is an haisty war.

Priests of Pebbils, Pink. S. P. B. i. 38.

This may be contracted from Fr. affaire. Or the observation made by Tyrwhitt may here apply; that faire "seems to have been derived from the Fr. v. faire, whenever it can be interpreted by the word ado"; as, as this hote fare, v. 3997.

What amouneth all this fare? v. 13193, &c.

Ifayr, adj.

Proper; expedient.

And quhen the King had hard this tale, His cunsail he assemblyt haile,

To faire, fete de, whence is formed a holiday; whence also Fr. 20. 105.
To FAIZE, FEaze, FAise out, v. n. To have the woof at the end of a piece of cloth rubbed out from the warp. S.

FAIINS, s. The stringy parts of cloth when the woof is rubbed out from the warp. S.

To FAIZLE, v. a. To coax; to flatter; S. B.

Su.G. fussle, per dolum et clandestines artes avertere, lire; to carry off by guile; fias-a, to flatter, in whatever way. To FAKE, v. a. To give heed to; to believe; to credit. S.

FAKES. By my fakes, a minced oath. V. FAKS. S.

FAKLESS. V. FECKLESS.

FALD, FAULD, s. 1. A fold; a sheep-fold; S.

To fold, v. n.

Sw. faella faar, to enclose sheep. See Sup.

To FALD, FAULD, v. a. To enfold; to enclose in a fold; S.

FALD-DIKE, s. The wall surrounding a fold. S.

To FALD, FAULD, v. a. To enfold; to enclose in a fold; S.

Sw. faella faar, to enclose sheep. See Sup.

FALD, FAULD, v. a. To enfold; to enclose in a fold; S.

In this sense the term seems to be used by Wyntown: Bot Fortowne, thowcht scho with noucht at anis myscheffis fall.


In this sense the term seems to be used by Wyntown: Bot Fortowne, thowcht scho with noucht at anis myscheffis fall.

Cron. viii. 33. 134.

This, according to Mr. Macpherson, "seems pret. of Fal, which appears to be overturn, throw down." Gl. But the idea is not natural. Fald apparently signifies bend, as denoting the variable character attributed to Fortune; from A.S. feald-an, plicare, used metaphor. Fald might signify, to let fall; if there were any example of its being used in this active sense. Su.G. Isl. faell-es, however, signifies to fit together, to associate; Faella samman sakre, to join different accusations together: hence fallin, aptus. It also signifies to shed, to let fall

"Naither the a pertie wald fold to the uther, nor yet con­descend to any midds." Historie James Sext, p. 122.

FALD. V. FANFALD, i.e. raffe. S.

FALDERALL, s. A gawgaw, idle fancy or conceits. S.

FALE, s. Turf, &c. & V. FAIL. S.

To FALE, v. n. To happen; to take place.

—That done of his counsal wes, Tyl hald thaim in mare sikkyrnes 372

FALL, v. n.

Than ner-hand a se besid, Qhære douteis and perilis may fale sum tid.

Evidently the same with E. fall; Su.G. falla, accidere.

FALK, FAUK, s. The Razor-bill, a bird; Alca torda, Linn.

"The bird, by the inhabitants called the Fakl, the Razor­bill in the West of England, the Auw in the North, the Murre in Cornwall, Alca Hoieri, is a size less than the Lary." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 33. V. FAUK, S.

FALKLAND-BRED, adj. Equivalent to "Bred at court," Falkland in Fife being a favourite residence of several princes of the Stewart family. S.

To FALL, v. n. To be one's chance; to happen. S.

To FALL, FA', v. n. To dissolve as burnt limestone when slaked, or clay when frostbitten. S.

To FALL, v. n. 1. To fall to, as one's portion; pron. faw, s. See Sup.

Ane said, The fairest fallis me; Tak ye the laif and fone thame.

Peblis to the Play, st. 7.

2. To be one's turn, by rotation, or according to fixed order. It fawis me now, S.

To FALL by, v. n. To be lost or disappear for a time; to be affected with any ailment; to be confined in child-bed; S. See Sup.

"Christ's papers of that kind cannot be lost or fall by." Rutherford's Lett. p. 11, ep. 28.

To FALL or Fa', w' air bairn. To become pregnant, S. See S.

Is. faa is used in a similar sense, denoting the pregnancy of cattle; suspicere foetuim, ignigere, G. Andr. p. 63. But this seems to be only a peculiar use of faa, capere.

To Fa' by one's Rest. Not to sleep. S.

To FALL or Fa' in, v. n. To sink; "His een's fa'n in," his eyes are sunk in his head; to become hollow; to subside; as, The water's fa'n in, i.e. has subsided. S.

To FALL or Fa' in w' one. To enter into courtship with one, with a view to marriage. S.

To FALL or Fa' in two. To bear a child. S.

To FALL in wi', v. a. To meet with. S.

To Fa' o' (of.) To abate. S.

To FALL or Fa' o'er. To fall asleep; to be in childbed. S.

To FALL out, v. n. To make a sally. S.

To FALL or Fa' throw, v. a. To relinquish any undertaking from negligence; to bungle any business; to lose; to defeat any design by mismanagement. S.

To FALL. Wynt. vii. 33, 134. V. FALD, v. 2.

FALL, s. Apparently, scrap or offal. S.

FALL, (pron. faw), s. A measure nearly equal to an E. perch or rood; a lineal fall is 6 ells long; a superficial fall contains 36 square ells.

"There is two sorts of fallis, the one lineall, the other superficial: The lineall fall is ane metwend, rod, or raip, of sexe clans, quahaire length and breith are seuerally met. Ane superficial fall of lande, is sa meikle bounds of landes, as squairly conteins ane lineall, the vther ane lineall, the vther sa meikle bounds of landes, the vther ane lineall. Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Particata.

When he says, in the same place, that "sa meikle lande, as in measuring fallis under the rod, or raip, in length is called ane fall of measure;" he seems to derive the word from the v. fall. But fallis is synon. with rod. For it is evidently the same with Su.G. fale, pertica, a pole or perch. The inhabitants of Gothland use fala in the same sense; also for a staff or cudgel. Isl. fale always denotes the handle of a spear. Su.G. wai (waf) is synon. with fale, rusis, pertica.

This is evidently a very ancient term. For Ulphilas uses uulans for staffs, the pl. of wal-as. Ihre reckons Lat. sal-as, a stake or paleside, a kindred word; and observes that the
FALL, FAW, s. A trap; Mouse-faw, a trap for catching mice; S.
Houses I haif enow of grit defence,
Of cat, not fall, nor trap, I haif nae dreed.

Borrowtoun Mon. Evergreen, i. 148, st. 13.

Ger. fæla, Su. G. falna, Bel. val, A. S. fælæ, decipulæ; mus-fealle, Belg. mus-ve-val, a mouse-trap. It is so denominated, because in the formation of a trap there is something that falls, and secures the prey.

FALLALLS, FALLALLS, s. A

FALLEN STARS, s. Jelly tremella; S. Tremella Nostoc, Linn.; a gelatinous plant, found in pastures, &c.

FALLOW, v. a. To

Terat; O. Fr. moule, and punish these persons as used to be drawn by wryters, — they will proceed against 44, Murray.

See Sup.

This is a singular instance.

FALLOW, v. n.

Here the E. retains the original vowel as in A.

Sea FALLEN STARS, Sea Lungs, S. An animal thrown on the sea-shore in summer and autumn; Medusæ aequorea, or Sea-nettle, Linn.

FALLOW, v. a. To follow, S.

To fallow the behuffus, les than thou war vayked, As for to lef thy brothir desolate
All hymne allane, na follow the samyn gate.

Doug. Virgil, 339, 36.

Here the E. retains the original vowel as in A. S. folg-em, Alem. folg-en, Belg. volg-en; while the S. changes it. This is a singular instance.

FALLOW, FALLOW, s. Fellow; associate; a match; one thing suited to another. See Sup.

Jhone the sowlyth that like yhyre
Wyth Jhon Cwamyn fawne and ferre
As a wardenne of Scotland. — Wintown, viii. 15.128.

It is full fair for to follow, and feir,
To the best that has been beevit you beforne.

Gawan and Gol. i. 22.

Fallow and ferre are synon. terms.

Goth. felag, sodalium, communias, a solga, seoi, Seren. V. Fellow.

To FALLOW, v. a. To equal; to put on a footing with.

And lat no netill yyle, and full of yvece,
Her follow to the gudly floure-de leyce.

Dunbar, Banatyne Poems, p. 6, st. 20.

To FALS, v. a. To falsify.

FALSAR, FALSARIE, s. A falsifier; a forger.

"— King James the Fyt, and in lykewyse our sooreran

"If the servant of any wryter to the signet shall adhibite his masters subscription to a bill of suspension, or other bill used to be drawn by wryters, — they will proceed against and punish these persons as falsaries and forgers of writes." Acts Sed. July ult. 1678.

L. B. Falsarius literarium, qui literas supponit vel adulterat; O. Fr. fausstaire, id.

FAM.

To FALSE a dome. To deny the equity of a sentence, and appeal to a superior court.

FALSED, FALSETTE, FALST, s. 1. Falsehood.
Fath hes ane fayr name, bot falsit faris better.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 61.

2. A forgery.

"— Considering the greit and mony falsetlie daylie done within this realme be Notaris, — thairfor it is statute," &c.

Acts Mar. 1555, c. 44, ubi sup.

O. Fr. fausstede, id. Su. G. falskhet, versuita.

FALT, FAUTE, FAWT, s. Want, of whatever kind. See S.
Bot that war wondir for to fall,
Na war faute off discreetion.

Barbour, vi. 345. MS.

Thus god Wallace with Inglissmen was tane, In fault of helpe, for he was him alayne.

Wallace, ii. 142. MS.

Thai thocht he suld, for gret necessitie,
And faute off fude, to steyll out off the land.

Ibid. viii. 710. MS.

Faut is sometimes used by itself, to denote want of food.
And now for fault and mister she was spent,
As water weak, and dwelwe like a bent.

Ross's Hemonore, p. 25.

Defaut of mete, O. E.

Atte last the kyng was y brought to gronde,
For honger for defaut of mete, alas ! thilke stonde.

R. Glouc. p. 56.

O. Fr. faute, want of any thing; Teut. faute, defectus, Su. G. fat, faat, id. The them war faat, lade han til; when any thing was wanting, he supplied it. Chron. Rhythm. ap. lrive; fat-as, Isl. fat-aat, deficiere, deceese.

FALTEN, s. A filet; a ribbon for the head. S.

FALITIVE, adj. Faulty. S.

FAME, FAIM, FEIM, s. 1. Foam, S.

The bittir blastic, contrarious always,
Throw wallis huge, salt fane, and wilsum wayis,
And throw the perrellus rolkis, can vs driue.

Dug. Virgil, 29, 52.

2. Passion. In a mighty feim, in a great rage, S. B.; q. foaming with fury. This, however, may be allied to Isl. fum-a, velox feror; which is also rendered as a subst., præceps motus, G. Andr. p. 80.

A. S. fam, faem, Germ. faum, spuma.

To FAME, v. n. To be in a rage, S.; feim, S. B.

FAMELL, adj. Female. S.

FAMEN, pl. Poes.

Goth. felag, solitium, communias, a solega, seoi, Seren. V. Fellow.

To FALLOW, v. a. To equal; to put on a footing with.

And lat no netill yyle, and full of yvece,
Her follow to the gudly floure-de leyce.

Dunbar, Banatyne Poems, p. 6, st. 20.

To FALS, v. a. To falsify.
fan

"And as to the reset of James Spreul, that the time when he came to his house, he was in a high fever. — And for proving of this, adduced several famous witnesses." Wodrow, II. 309.

2. Libellous; calumniatory; slanderous. S. Fr. famæus, "of much credit:" Coqtr.

FAMALT, pret. Perhaps, stammering; unintelligible. S.

FAMULIT, pret. When. Aberdeen pron.

To FAND, v. a. To try. V. FAYND.

FAND, pret. v. Found, S.

—For a while their dwelling good they fand.

By "fan," Hadden's Judith, p. 16.

It is used by Wyntown. V. Errt.

Fanth is the pret. of Moes. G. fænth-an, scire, cognoscere, intelligere; which, I am convinced, is originally the same with A. S. find-an, invenire. For what it is to find, but to attain the knowledge of any object, of that especially which is matter of inquiry?

To FANE, v. a.

Fy on hir that can nocht fenyre hir awin name to fane! Yet am I wys in sic wark, and was all my tyne.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 61.

This apparently signifies, to cover, to protect. The only word that seems to have any affinity is Su. G. fæne,

fhæng-an, fhænehus, fhængelse, which, I am convinced, is originally the same with the fifth.

It is used by Wyntown. V. EITH.

FAN, s. An elf; a fairy. £.

In fane; pret. v.

FAND, FANE, To fand, v. a.

To FANTISE, Vain appearance.

Desire, quod sche, I nyl it not deny,

And therefore, son, opyn thy hert playnly.

FANTON, s. Swoon; faint.

Comfort your men, that in this fanton sterius,

With sprit arraisit and euerie wit away,
FAOILTEACH, adj. Fantastick; imaginary.

SYNE thai herd, that Makbeth aye 
In fantomen form had greit fay, 
And troth had in swyk fantasy. 

Wytton, vi. 18. 362.

FAOILTEACH, s. Gaelic term for what in the Low­
lannds are called The Borrowing Days, q. v.

FAIPLE, s. To hang afaple. V. FAIPLE.

FAR, s. Pompous preparation. V. FAIR, s. 2.

And as he met thaim in the way, 
He welcummyt thaim with glaisdum far, 
Spekand gud words her and thair. 

Barbour, xi. 256, MS.

This word may also signify preparation. But it seems 
rather the same with FAIR, appearance; q. v.

FAR, FAIRE, FAIRR, s. Journey; expedition.

— Said he, “Now mak yow yar. 
“God furthyrw ill in toll our far.”—Ibid. iv. 627, MS.

Now have I told you less and mare, 
Of all that hapned in my fare.—Sir Egeir, p. 14.

A. S. fare, Isl. far, id. Mr. Macpherson here mentions 
Fare Isle, as signifying “The isle in the fareway between 
I. Shetland ;” Gl.

FARAND, FARRAND, adj. Sagacious; prudent; usually 
applied to children, when they discover more sagacity 
and vaar-

Sum the maist semyly farand personage 
Tyistis to the feld to prize his grene curage. 

Doug. Virgil, 223, 46.

i. e. One appearing as the most seemly personage.

Hune decus egregiae formae movet atque juventae. Virg.

AUDFARAND, adj. Sagacious; prudent; usually 
applied to children, when they discover more sagacity 
than could be expected at their time of life ; S.

A. S. far-an, id. Ray derives this from 
and, used for old, and farand, the humour or genius, ingenium. But 
I know not where he finds the latter.

FAIRFARAND, adj. 1. Having a goodly or fair appearance.

Syne in ane hal, ful farand, 
He ludgit al the lord[i]s of his land. 

Priors of Pbias, Pink. S. P. R. i. 5.

2. Having a fair carriage, men, or deportment.

—Thay appert to the Faip, and present thame ay; 
Farand, and free, 
In ane gudlye degree. 
Houlate, i. 12.

Desyre lay stokkit by ane dungeoun dure. 

V. FAR, adj. Gawan and Gol. iv. 3.

FAIR, s. A traveller or voyager.

From the eft schip yprae anone the wynd, 
And folowit fast the sey fararis beynd. 

Doug. Virgil, 154, 4.

A. S. far-an, Su. G. far-a profisci.

FARAWA’FARAY, adj. Distant; remote; both as to 
place and consanguinity. 

S.

FARANA’SKREED, s. Foreign news, or a foreign letter. S.

FARCOST, s. The name of a trading vessel.

“ It appears, that in 1883, the burgesses of Elgyn had a 
trading vessel, named Farcost, that sailed up the Lossie, 
which then had direct communication with the Loch of 
Sprue, at that time an arm of the sea.” P. Elgyn, Morays. 
Statist. Acc. v. 11.

It seems uncertain whether this was the name given to 
this vessel in particular, or that by which vessels of this kind 
in general were known at that time.

It is evidently of Northern origin. Su. G. far-kost is 
a term used to denote any thing employed as the instrument 
of travelling, as a horse, a ship, &c.; omne id, quo iter fit, 
equis, navis, &c. Ibre; from far-a, profisci seu terra sive 
seva mari, and kost, instrumentum, medium agendi. Isl. far-kost, 
avis; Verel. vo. Kost.

To FARD, FAIR, v.a. 1. To paint.

“The fairest are but farded like the face of Jezebel.” 
Z. Boyd’s Last Batell, c. 510.

2. To embellish; used metaph.

“I thocht it nocht necessair til he fardit unde lardit this 
tracteit vith souhaest terms, quhilkis ar nocht daly visit, 

375
FARDER, adj

but rather I haf visit domestic Scottis language, maist intelligible for the v[u]llgare peopel." Compl. S. p. 25.

"They—mask a feigned heart with the vail of faired language." Calderwood's Hist. p. 458.

Fr. fard-er, id. fard, paint. It seems doubtful whether the Fr. word has any affinity to Alem. far for, far heus, German, farbe, Su.G. faer, id. pigmentum, color. This etymon is more eligible than that of Menage, who derives it from Lat. fæcus, which he supposes may have been changed to fucardus, then to fardus, thence fard.  

FARD, s. Paint. O. E. id.

"Fard and foolish vaine fashions of appareil are but bawds of allurement to vncleannesse. Away with these dyed Dames, which he supposes may have been changed to fuardus, Su.G. fuardis of fuardus from favoured. Weill fard, well favoured.

To make a faird, 1st No.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. fardeau, a burden, or weight; Sibb., more naturally, rather from Teut. vaerdigh, promptus, agilis. But it seems to be merely Su.G. fard, cursus, iter; as it occurs in sense 1. It is not peculiar to the S. term that it has been metaph. used. For Su.G. fard is transferred to a course of any kind; and often includes the idea of violence: Han fikk en fanders fard, he was sent packing with a vengeance; Widge. Fart is used in the same manner. Skepet aer i fart, ovis in cursu ext. Deinde de quvos velociri progressu summitur. Thus it is said of one who is slow; Det har ingen fart med honom, he makes no progress in his business; med fart, adv. quickly. Ilure. vo. Fara. Rudd. has given this word the sense of weight, although without reason; most probably from its supposed relation to Fr. fardeau. The term may, however, be from A.S. ferth, ferth, animus, spiritus. If so, its primary sense is ardour of mind.  

V. FERD, FAIRD, FAIRDING.

FARDER, adj Further, S.

"No farder distance is there betuixt the pronouncing of the one sentence and the vther, nor is betuixt the Kings bed and the second hall." Bruce's Eleven Serm. E. 4. 6.  

Belg. verder, Alem. farur. It is properly the compar. of far, procul, A.S. fer.

FARDILLIS, s. pl. Shivers ; pieces. Synon. finders. The childish in fardilla can fle in field, away for.  

Gawan and Gol. iv. 2.

Teut. vier-deel, quadra, vier-deel-en quadripartiture. V. FABLE.

FARDING, s. A farthing.

S. FAREFOLKS, s. pl. Fairies ; fair-folk, Banffs. See S.

Douglas renders Fauni Nymphaeque, Virg., by farefolks and elfis.

Thir woddis and thir schawis all, quod he, Sum tyne inhabit war and occupyit.

With Nympsis and Faunis apoun euery syde, Quhilk farefolkis or than elfis clepin we.  

Virgil, 252, 45.

The origin of this word is so uncertain, that although a great variety of hypotheses have been formed, still nothing but conjecture can be offered. Dr. Johnson derives fairey from A.S. ferth, as if it signified a spirit. But its proper meaning is, the mind or soul, as restricted to the spirit of man. Casaubon derives it from Gr. ψαρν, Fauni.

Concerning the last etymon it has been observed, that "the Fr. faerie is a much more obvious root; which may, perhaps, be ultimately traced to the peri of the Persians, or peri Saracens." Edin. Rev. 1803, p. 203. "The oriental genii and peri seem to be the prototype of the fairies of romance. The very word faerie is identified with the peri of the East; which, according to the enunciation of the Arabs or Saracens, from whom the Europeans probably derived the word, sounds speri, the letter p not occurring in the Arabic alphabet." Ibid. p. 132.

It appears highly probable, indeed, that we have received this term through the medium of the Fr. But the appropriate sense of Fr. faerie, sterie, suggests the idea that it may have had a Goth. origin. Par ferie signifies, "fatally, by destiny, by the appointment of the Fairies;" Cotgr. and fete, not only a fairy, but as an adf., fatal, destined. Now, as fete corresponds to our fey, both in sense and origin; as Isl. feirr, feirr, the root, is still expl. as denoting a supposed determination of the Fates; it is not improbable that there may have been a Goth. word of this form, though now obsolete, corresponding to Norvair and Valkyrior, the modern names of the Parcae, used in like manner as a designation for these imaginary beings.

Seven. vo. Fairy, refers to Isl. fer uppa man, incubus; and S. faerie, Ephialtis species, as cognate terms.

As our ancestors firmly believed that it was a common practice with the Fairies to carry off healthy and beautiful children from their cradles or the arms of their nurses, and leave their own puny brood in their place; the very same idea has prevailed on the continent. Alp, elf, strix, lamia, saga, quod daemonis instar nocturni per loca habitata obserret, et in varias mutata formas infantes e cunis abripiat, et
FAR

in locum eorum alios et deteriores substituat; Wachter. This idea is not altogether banished from the minds of the vulgar, in some parts of S. When a child, from internal disease, suddenly loses its looks, or seems to vanish, as they express it, strong suspicions are sometimes entertained that the declining child is merely an elvish substitute. This foolish idea also prevails in the Hebrides. They had a singular mode of obtaining restitution. "It was usual with those who believed that their children were thus taken away, to dig a grave in the fields upon Quarter-day, and there to lay the fairy skeleton till next morning; at which time the parents went to the place, where they doubted not to find their own child instead of this skeleton." Martin's West. Isl. p. 118. By this process, they would at any rate often get rid of the skeleton.

The Solomon of our country, as he has been called, gives a curious piece of information, which, it seems, had been learned from those who had been thus carried away. "This we have in proof by them that are carried with the Pharie, who never see the shadows of any in that Court, but of them that thereafter are tried to have been brethren and sisters of that craftie." K. James's Daemonol. p. 135. We also learn from him, that they were reckoned particularly fortunate who were thus carried away, and afterwards restored. V. SONSY, also BUNEWAND.

Faring, s. The passage or channel in the sea, or in a river; the way, or course, in which a vessel fares. S. FARE-HIE-AN'-ATOUR, adv. Considerably distant. S. FARM, s. 1. Busfle; tumult; uproar. But evir be reddy and addrest, To pass out of this frawfull fare.

Dunbar, Bonnytyme Poems, p. 59, st. 8.

2. Confusion; consternation; such as may be caused by an external tumult, or by that of the passions. — And baith his hands in that samyne stede Toward the heuin vpheus in an fare.

Doug. Virgil, 350, 37. Yit stude nocht ovir mekill, adreid thow warie; For i persaue the hallings in an fare.

Palace of Honour, iii. 65.

Feery and feery-fary are still used in both senses, S. Fery occurs in O. E. for a festival. Eche daye is holye daye with hym, or an hygehe fare.

F. Ploughman, Fol. 60, b.

V. FERRY, and FERRY-FARY.

FACING, s. The leading of an army.

And quhen that ewan-sang tym wes ner, The folk with owt that wer wery, And sum woundyt full cruellly, Saw thaim within defend thaim swa ; And saw it wes not eyth to ta The toun, quill sik defens wes mad : And thai that in till faring had The ost, saw that thair schip war brynt, And of thaim that thairin wes tynt ; And thair fook wondyt and wery ; Thal gert blaw the retreat in hy.

Barbour, xvii. 486. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton has not explained this word. But from the punctuation he has given to this passage, as well as the variation of some words from the reading in MS., he seems to have understood fairing as relating to those within the town.

In edit. 1620, it is ; —By them that within the steering had, The host saw that thair schip was brynt, &c.

But it is evident that the leaders of the English army, which lay without the town, are meant; those who had the host in till thair faring, or under their conduct. It is not said of the host or army in general, that they saw their ship burnt, but of the leaders. For they who saw this, also saw thair fook woundyt and wery.

FAS, s. Hair.

His tymbrel bultik was, Lyke til ane lokkerit mane with mony fas.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 49.

FARTHING-MAN, FERDINGMAN, s. The Dean of Guild.

S.

FARTICAL, s. A fardingale, or woman's hoop.

To mak thame sma, the waist is bound; A buist to mak thair bellie round:

Fr. farrock, Gael. farraich, denote violence, force.

FARRANT, adj. Sagacious. Ellipsis for auld-farrant.

S.

FARNSY, adj. Having that disease of horses called in E. the farcy. Fr. farcin.

He fipillis lyk ane farsy aver, that flyit at ane gillot.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 11.

FARTHING-MAN, FERDINGMAN, s. The Dean of Guild.

S.

FARTICAL, s. A fardingale, or woman's hoop.

To mak thame sma, the waist is bound; A buist to mak thair bellie round:

Fr. farrigil, to gathair wind.—Fartigal, or woman's hoop.

Maitland Poems, p. 186.

As the satire contained in this poem is very severe on the dress and manners of the times, the author might perhaps mean to play a little on the word. It corresponds, however, to Fr. vertugade, id.

FAS, s. Hair.

His tymbrel bultik was, Lyke til ane lokkerit mane with mony fas.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 49.

FARTING-MAN, FERDINGMAN, s. The Dean of Guild.

S.

FARTICAL, s. A fardingale, or woman's hoop.

To mak thame sma, the waist is bound; A buist to mak thair bellie round:

Fr. farrock, Gael. farraich, denote violence, force.

FARRANT, adj. Sagacious. Ellipsis for auld-farrant.

S.

FARNSY, adj. Having that disease of horses called in E. the farcy. Fr. farcin.

He fipillis lyk ane farsy aver, that flyit at ane gillot.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 49.

FARTHING-MAN, FERDINGMAN, s. The Dean of Guild.

S.

FARTICAL, s. A fardingale, or woman's hoop.

To mak thame sma, the waist is bound; A buist to mak thair bellie round:

Fr. farrigil, to gathair wind.—Fartigal, or woman's hoop.

Maitland Poems, p. 186.

As the satire contained in this poem is very severe on the dress and manners of the times, the author might perhaps mean to play a little on the word. It corresponds, however, to Fr. vertugade, id.

FAS, s. Hair.

His tymbrel bultik was, Lyke til ane lokkerit mane with mony fas.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 49.

FARTING-MAN, FERDINGMAN, s. The Dean of Guild.

S.
FASHION, s. A knot or bunch. V. pl. FASSIS.

FASHIONABLE, s. A scheme; a new-made device. S.

To FASH, FASH, v. a. 1. To trouble; to vex; S.; applied to what is affective to the body.
   "Loudon is fashed with a defluxion; he will stay till Monday, and come on as heath serves, journey or post." Baillie's Lett. i. 215.

2. Denoting that which pains the mind.
   "I have also been much fashed in my own mind upon this occasion." Baillie's Lett. ii. 110.

3. To meddle with any person or thing supposed to sub­
   the same with our vulgar language, concerning one of a testy
   temper; "Ye had better
   no fash with
   him." S. Su.G.

To FAASAN, FAAS, FASS, FAS, s. A FASCH, FASH, partly.
   "Ye had better
   no fash with
   him." S. Su.G.

To FASCH, FASH, v. n. To trouble; to molest; in a general sense; S. Cumb. id. See Sup.
   "To be weary of; to account a trouble; S.

To FAAS, FAS, FASS, s. A FAASCH, FASH, partly.
   "To be weary of; to account a trouble; S.

To FASSIT, FAAS, FAAS, s. A FASCHERIE, FASHRIE, partly.
   "To be weary of; to account a trouble; S.

To FASSE, FAAS, FASS, s. A FASSE, FASS, partly.
   "To be weary of; to account a trouble; S.

FASSIS, s. pl. Knots; bunches.

FASSIT, part. pa. Knotted.

FASSON, FASON, Faason, Fasson, s. I. Fashion; S. B. fast. 2. The expense of making any article; the fashioning. See S.
   "Ane potar wil mak of ane masse of mettal diuerse potis of defferent faisons," Compl. S. p. 29. Fr. faison.

FAST, FASSIT, part. pa. Cut in facets, little faces, or
   small angles; applied to precious stones.

FASTAN REID DEARE.
   "They discharge any persons whatsomever, within this realm in any wise to sell or buy any fastan reid or fallow reid, Daes, Raes, Hares," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1600, c. 25. Murray.

This may perhaps signify red or fallow deer, that have been enclosed in a park, as distinguished from those that run wild; A. S. faesten, a wall, wudu faestemm, propinquum silvestre, fast-stone, a park, a place enclosed; Mues. G. fastan, custodire. As, however, the sale of all kinds of game seems to be prohibited by this act, it appears doubtful whether fastan may not be a term strictly conjoined with reid, as characterising the colour, and resembling the modern phrase fast colours, which is used to denote those that are not lost by being exposed to the air or washed. In this sense, it might denote a deeper colour than that of the fallow deer.

FASTEING, WALLACE, ii. 33. Edit. Perth. V. STEING.

FASTRYNGIS-EWYN, Fastronevin, s. The evening preceding the first day of the Fast of Lent. Parts-teen, S. Fastens een, A. Bor. and Border. This in E. is called Shrove-Tuesday, because then the people, in times of Popery, used to apply to the priests to shrive them, or hear their confessions, before entering on the Fast.

And on the Fastomevin rycht,
   In the beginning off the nycht,
   To the castell thai tak their way.

Barbour, x. 373. MS.
FAU

"It behuifi thame to banquet hir agane; and so did banquetting continew till Fastrovenin and after." Knox's Hist. p. 346.

The S. designation is much older than the E. For Shroved-Tuesday is not to be found in A.S. Nor does it appear that there is any particular name for this day in that language. A. S. feasten signifies a fast, in general. But allied to our word as denoting Shrove-Tuesday, we find Germ. Fastnacht, Fastelahend, Su.G. Fastelagen, Dan. Fastelavn, Belg. Fasendaen; abed, agen, aun and awen, all signifying evening, as nacht is night.

Our language retains, not only Fasterns-een, but Yule-een, and Hallow-een. They were thus designed, because all the feasts commenced and ended with the evening. The Northern nations, even in the time of Tacitus, began their computation of the day in this manner. Apud illos noxi diem duxerit.—De Mor. Germ. This, indeed, was the original mode. "The evening and the morning were the first day." We have a remnant of the same ancient customs in the E. words Se'ennight and Fortnight, instead of seven and fourteen days.

The barbarous custom of cock-fighting, still permitted in some schools on Fasterns-een, is a relic of the Popish Carnival, or Bacchanalian revels, which it was customary to celebrate at this time, as a preparation for the Fast.

FAT, s. A cask or barrel. S.

FAT. Pron. of what in Angus, Mearns, Aberd., &c. S.

FATCH, s. At the fetch; toiling, drudging. S.

FATCH-PLEUCH, s. A plough employed by more tenants than one, or which is twice yoked in one day. S.

FATET. Acknowledges. S.

FAATHERBETTER, adj. Surpassing one's father in any respect. This is a common proverbial expression S. B.

"Remembering my service to your good kind Lady, and her glorious son, whom I pray God to bless, and make fatherbetter, I rest," &c. Baillie's Lett. ii. 138.

This wish was much more apropos than the good man could have imagined at the time. For the letter was written to Lord Lauderdale, afterwards the Duke of that name, and the most bitter persecutor of that profession which he had once so zealously supported.

This term is very ancient. Isl. fauchabetringr, id. The term is also inverted; betur fedrungar. This is defined by Olaus, qui ex inferioris sortis ortus parentibus, ad dignitates magnas pervenit. Lex. Run.

FATHER-BROTHER, s. An uncle by the father's side, S.

"Failing ye the father brother, and the aires lauchfullie gotten of his bodie: the father sister (Materlens, hoc est Amila) and her bairnes suld succeede." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Enegy.; also Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 25, § 5. V. Browsn.

FATHER-SISTER, s. Aunt by the father's side. V. preceding word.

FATHER-WAUR, adj. Worse than one's father,—falling short in goodness: opposite to Father-better. S.

FATHOLT, s. Perhaps some kind of wood from Norway. S.

FAT-RECKS. Aberd. pronunciation of what-recks. S.

FA TO FATTER, v. a. To thresh the ovens of barley. S.

FATTRILES, s. pl. Apparently, folds or puckering of female dress, S. O. Fattrels, ribbon-ends.

Now hau you thare, ye're out o' sight, Below the fattirk, snug an' tight.—Burns, iii. 229.

FAUCH, FAW, FEWE, adj. Pale red; fallow. It seems to signify dun, being defined a colour between white and brown, Shirr. Gl.

To the lordly on loft that hufy can lout:—
Salust the bauld berne, with ane blith wout,
Ane furthent before his folk, on feildis sa few.

Gawan and Gol. iv. 22.

FAU

Ane lenye wattry garmond did him wail,
Of cullour fauch, schape like an hempsy sail.

Sometimes printed fauch, in consequence of the similarity of e and i in MSS. Feue also occurs.

Himself the cowhill with his boim furth scheue,
And quhen him list hait vp salis feue.

Ivid. 179, 50.

Rudd. thinks that this is metri gratia. But it is used without any such reason.

Thus to fote ar thei faren, thers frekes unfayn,
And feen fro the forest to the feue felles.

Perhaps it may here signify grey.

Lat. fan-us, whence Fr. faue, id. But the following Northern words may be allied: A. S. fah, discolor, Aeflr. Gl. fealu, fuscus; fealg, fealth, helvus; Teut. faul, fahl, id. Isl. fahvr, fulvus.

To FAUCH, FAUGH, v. a. 1. To follow ground; to suffer it to lie after being ploughed without a crop, S. See S.

"A part of folding ground, enriched by the dung of sheep and cattle, ploughed thereon in Summer, during the night and heat of the day, or fauched, (a kind of bastard fallow) and manured by a little compost dung, bore three, four, or five crops, and then, according to the quality of the ground, was allowed to rest four, five, or six years. P. Montquhitter, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xxi. 139.

2. To beat. He faught him well, he beat him soundly, Shirr. Gl.; perhaps instead of waught. E. thawacked, id. It may, however, be the v. faugh, used metaph. like dress; or it may be the pret. of the v. To focht.

The origin seems to be Isl. faug-a, G. Andr. p. 64; Su.G. fei-a, fari-a, Teut. vaugh-en. Germ. fey-en, purgare; as one special design of fallowing is to cleanse the soil from weeds. To this corresponds A. Bor. to feys or fey, to cleanse.

FAUCH, FAUG, adj. Fallow; not sowed; S. V. the v. See Sup.

FAUCH, FAUGH, s. 1. A single furrow, out of lea; also the land thus managed: Ang.

"The fauchs, after being five years in natural grass, get a single plowing (hence they were called one fur ley), the land continuing without a crop for one year, and then bearing four crops of oats, without any dung." P. Keith-hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc. ii. 435.

FAuchs. "The fauchs are a part of the outfield never dunged, and yet carry usually five crops of oats, and never less than four, when in tillage; the other half of them is always in lea; but the crops, both of oats and grass, which they produce, are generally poor indeed." P. Cluny, Aberd. Statist. Acc. x. 269.


2. Metaph. applied to the tearing of one's character to pieces; most probably from the rough work that the plough makes in ground that has been lying under grass; Ang.

FAUCHENTULIE, (gutt.) s. A contentious argument. To FAUCHENTULIE, v. a. To contend in argument. S.

FAUCHENT, pret. Fought. V. FECHT.

FAUCHENTULIES, s. pl. Certain perquisites which the tenant is bound to give to the proprietor of land, according to some leases; as fowls, &c. Ang.

FAVELLIS, pl. Synes whe therane is tae tast all nutriment
That to the king wes servit at the deis :
Ane other wes alle favellis for sent
Of licour, or of ony lustie meis.

King Harl, Maitland Poems, p. 5, st. 8.

Mr. Pinkerton is uncertain whether it should be favelli
or savellis. As sent is for scent, it is probable that the other is a corr. of savouris.

FAW, s. Struggle. V. FECHT.

FAULDS, s. pl. A part of a farm, so termed because it is
manured by folding sheep and cattle upon it. S.

FAULTOUR, s. A transgressor.

Qhairh sail appear that dreidfull Juge,
Or how may faullours get refuge?
—Lyndsay’s Worth, 1592, p. 152.
Fr. faulx, a fault; fautier, faulty.

FAUSE, adj. False; the vulgar pronunciation. S.

FAUSE-FACE, s. A visor; a mask.

FAUSE-HOUSE, s. A vacancy in a stack for preserving
corns, S.

"When the corn is in a doubtful state, by being too green,
or wet, the stack-builder, by means of old timber, &c. makes
a large apartment in his stack, with an opening in the side
which is fairest exposed to the wind: this he calls a
fause-house." Burns, iii. 128, 129, N.; q. FAW, FEW, FEY, FIE, FE, FEW, FEY, FIE.

2. To have as one’s lot, S. is preferable.

may be equivalent stiaelae, similar; to acquire, to attain; also, to be able, whence Germ.
reverse of that which is usual. Instead of falling to a person,
viewed as allied to Su.G. if fall in the following line.

Su.G. interpretation, is the mention made of yellow, red, and green
house." Burns, 1592, p. 152.

FAW, FEW, FEY, FIE, s. A...n. To faulx, s. A suburb.

FAW, adj. Of diverse colours. This at least seems the
sense in the following passage:

"Ferly yay wesh the field, fexerit and fau,
With gold and goulis in greyne,
Ferly fayr wes the field, flekerit and
Schynand scheirly and scheyne.
—Burns, iii. 128, 129, N.; q. FAW, FEW, FEY, FIE.

To FAW, FA’, v. a. 1. To obtain; to acquire.

My hait tak nowdir pane nor wa,
For Meg, for Merjory, or yit Mawis:
Bot he thou glaid, and latt his ga;
For [ne’er] a crum of thè scho faus.
—Bannatyne Poems, 204, st. 3.

—he mauna fa’ that.
—Burns, iv. 227.

"Falls to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
if fail be the word, it is evidently used in a sense directly
the reverse of that which is usual. Instead of falling to a person,
the person is said to fau the thing. This might perhaps be
viewed as allied to Su. G. fau, Dan. fauer, to get, to gain,
to acquire, to attain; also, to be able, whence Germ. fahig,
capable, fit. We have indeed a common phrase somewhat
similar; It faus me to do this, or that; it is my turn; which
may be equivalent to fail, or to fail, as to meaning to happen.
Su. G. fau, however, has the sense of accidere. Fau han
stiaelae, accidiat ut fuerit; Ibre. But the first etymology is
preferable. See Sup.

2. To have as one’s lot, S.

A sonsy rede swythe rede to me,
How Marstig’s daughter I may fa’,
My love and lemman gay to be.
—Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 74, 34.

—Cherrie and Slae, st. 27.

FAZART, adj. Dastardly; cowardly.

—Fazart lowmart, fostert in filth and fen.

Faw, Fa’, s. 1. Share; what is due to one.

To London he prest’d,
And there he address’d,
That he behav’d best of them a’, man,
And there without strife
Got settled for life,
An hundred a year for his fa’, man.
—Ritson’s S. Poems, ii. 65.

3. To exert one’s self to the utmost; metaph. used, S.B.

To FAW, FA’, v. a. 1. To wrestle, S.

By this time Lindy is right well shot out,—
And kibble grown at night o’ gude fellowship sowthes it a’.
—Burns, iv. 205.

To FAW, FA’, v. a. To befall. Fair faw ye! may you be fortunate. Foul faw ye! evil betide you. S.

FAW, FA’, s. A fall, S.

To SHAK a FA’, v. a. 1. To wrestle, S.

When the corn is in a doubtful state, by being too green,
the stack-builder, by means of old timber, &c. makes
a large apartment in his stack, with an opening in the side
which is fairest exposed to the wind: this he calls a
fause-house." Burns, iii. 128, 129, N.; q. FAW, FEW, FEY, FIE.

2. To exert one’s self to the utmost; metaphorically.

FAWELY, adv. Few in number; q. fewly.

Quar he fand ane without the othir presance,
Eftir to Scottis that did no mor grewance;
—Fazart fowmart, fostert in filth and fen.

This is the reading in MS. instead of streik, sedanlye,
mayndit not, and sawelly, Perth. ed.
In ed. 1648, it is thus altered;
He cared not, fand he thaim anerly.


FAWICHIT, v. a.

To fallow.

His fillok hir deformyt a’ wald haue ane fare face.
—and berd was fadit quhare he stude,
By this time Lindy is right well shot out,—
And kibble grown at night o’ gude fellowship sowthes it a’.
—Burns, iv. 205.

FAW, s. A trap. V. FALL.

FAW, FEW, adj. V. FAUCH.

FAWELY, adv. Few in number; q. fewly.

Quar he fand ane without the othir presance,
Eftir to Scottis that did no mor grewance;
—Fazart fowmart, fostert in filth and fen.

This is the reading in MS. instead of streik, sedanlye,
mayndit not, and sawelly, Perth. ed.
In ed. 1648, it is thus altered;
He cared not, fand he thaim anerly.

FAWELY, adv. Few in number; q. fewly.

Quar he fand ane without the othir presance,
Eftir to Scottis that did no mor grewance;
—Fazart fowmart, fostert in filth and fen.

This is the reading in MS. instead of streik, sedanlye,
mayndit not, and sawelly, Perth. ed.
In ed. 1648, it is thus altered;
He cared not, fand he thaim anerly.
2. Small cattle, sheep or goats.


8. The term is used in our Law, to denote absolute pro-

reversion. He, whose property

was set; the former being called

the naked property

is thus burdened, is, in our law-language, called thenar, and

has to use and enjoy a subject during life, without destroy­

ing or wasting its substance; which definition is well enough

lower country, where they are employed in herding till the

sense in the following passages.

Oxen seem to be the/e meant in the last extract.

In st. 2, 4, and 6, it is restricted to

made to the Kyng Jhon than homage

And Schyr Robert the Keyth, that than was

This Kyng Jhon

Til Alayne of Galluway gave in

The King send than James of Douglas,

And made him to yok his/e.

The Inglis mennys come to se.—

This Kyng Jhon

The wealth of our ancestors consisting principally in cattle,

the name was naturally transferred to money, when it be­

came the medium of traffic; in the same manner as Lat. pecus

had been supposed to be the origin of the word pecunia. There

may, indeed, be some affinity between fe, Alem. feh-o, and

pec-us, f and p being letters of the same organs; espe­

cially as in Moes.G. the term for wealth or possessions is

fathus. Junius views it as derived from Gr. ἀνακ, grex;

Goth. Gl.

The term, originally denoting cattle as the principal prop­

erty, would naturally be extended to property of every kind.

This has been generally the case in the Northern languages.

The A. S. word denotes goods movable and immovable;

Su.G. fæ, facultates, possessio, cupiduscunque generis; Ihre,

Isl. fæ, pecunia, opes, bona, thesauri, plantationes, pecora, ar­

mente; Verel. Ind. Hence it would easily be transferred to

the property transmitted to heirs.

I had supposed that this Goth, term must be the origin of

L. feodum,feudum; and am happy to find that Somner is of

the same opinion. He derives it from feo, and had, a particle

denoting quality, instead of which hood is used E., heid. S.

It may, however, be from Su.G. fæ and ad possessio.

It seems probable, that fæ was originally used to denote

small cattle; as corresponding to pecus in its more proper

sense. May not this be the origin of Su.G. faar, ovis, for

which Ihe can find none?

1. One to whom any property belongs

in fee, who has the property in reversion. V. Fe, sense 6. See Sup.

2. As connected with the term conjunct, it denotes a

liferenter, in contradistinction from the proprietor.

"The husbands and the wife are infeft in certaine lan­

d, the largest livere of them twa, and the aires gotten, or to be

bought bietwise qhe, qoiskilr fayjicing, his aires: In this case, the

husband is proprietar, and the wife is conjunct-feur or


FEAKE, s. The upper part of a sack about which the

rope is tied when it is full. Synon. Faik, a fold. S.

FEAL, s. Turf. V. FAIL.

FEAL, adj. Faithful; loyal; just; fair; proper. See Sup.

PRENT the words.

Quhilkis ar nocht skar, to bar on far frae boudis,

Bot leale, bot feale, may hael avall thy Grace.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 201, st. 27.

Fr. feal, id., from Lat. fidél-is. Hence E. fealty, S. feudt.

FEALE, s. A liege-man; a faithful adherent. S.

FEALE, FEALL, s. Salary; stipend. V. FIAL.

To FEAM, v. n. To foam with rage; to be furious. S.

FEAR, s. A fright. S.

FEARD, part. adj. Afraid. S.

FEARIE, adj. Afraid; fearful. S.

FEARN, s. Gut. V. THERM.

FEARSOME, adj. Frightful; causing fear. S.

FEARSOME-LOOKING, adj. Having a frightful appearance.

FEASELY, adj. Neat; tidy. S.

To FEAT, v. a. To qualify; to prepare. S.

FEATHER CLING, a disease of black cattle, S.

"Feather Cling. — This disorder is occasioned by want of

water in very dry summers, or in the hard frosts of winters.

The food parches the stomach and intestines, hardens and

concretes in the fold of the second stomach or aeraeffus,

so that the dung of the animal is excreted in small quanti­

ties, and in the form of small hard purls, which are generally

FEATLESS, adj. Feeble.

FEATOR, s. A transgressor. V. SATOURE.

FEAUK, s. A plaid. V. FAK.

To FEAZE, v. n.; also FEAZINGS. V. FAIZE.

To FEBLE, v. a. To become weak; to give way.
— Tis folk he cryt hey:
"On thaim! on thaim! thi feble fast!
This bargsane neir may langar langer!"

Fr. foiblir, to give away. Barbour, ii. 384. MS.

To FEBLIS, v. a. To enfeeble; to weaken. See Sup.
With hungry he thought thaim to feblita,
Syne bring on thaim thair enemies.

The pret. occurs in this form, O. E.

A. S. faict-an, feocht-an, Alem. fecht-an, Teut. vecht-ent-

FECHT, v. a. To struggle; to toil; S.

The month of February. V. FEUERYHER.

To FECHT, s. A plaid. V. FAIK.

The pret. occurs in this form, O. E.

The barons faught aegyn, thei wist of no socoure.

R. Brunne, p. 223.

FEBLING, S. FEBRUAR, v. n.

1. The greatest part; used without any adj., S.
— Me think the best off all,
To kepe our strynth of castell and of wall toun,
Swa sall we send the fek of this regioun.

Wallace, viii. 699. MS.

3. Of feck, of value; deserving consideration.
They are maire fashions nor of feck:
Yon hazards durst not for their neck
Clim up the craig with us.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 46.

Importuna magis quam par mith turbas, nec audent, &c.

Lat. vers. 1631.

i.e. They give more trouble than can be repaid by all their worth.

This term is of very uncertain origin. According to sense 1, it corresponds to A. S. fece, space, interval, distance, applied both to time and place; titel face, little time; Germ. feck-en, to divide into equal spaces, fech, one of these spaces.

The second sense seems to have more analogy to A. S. feok, Teut. veegh, opes. V. Fecklow. As used in sense 3, notwithstanding some similarity of signification, it most probably claims a different origin. It is nearly allied to Fr. homme de peu d'effet, a weak and w提示 fellow; Qui n'a point d'effect, void, unsuccessful. In one passage, indeed, it seems to be used in the sense of effect, consequence.

Wald ye foirse the forme,
The fassoun, and the fek,
Ye said it fynde incorne,
With bawdry yow to blek.

Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 148.

4. Ony fek. Any consideration or consequence. S.

FECKFUL, FECKFOW, adj. 1. Wealthy; possessing substance; S. Hence feckflow-like, having the appearance of wealth or abundance; S.

2. Active; possessing bodily ability; S. B.

Great room he made, so did his trusty men,
Till mony a feckful chiel that day was slain.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 52.

3. Powerful. This is also written Feekful. See Sup.

You Ramsay make (mock?) a feckful man,
Ringleader of a hearty clan.
— He'll gar his "thistles" rive your "bays."

Ramsay's Poems, i. 343.

Moes. G. faiku, A. S. feok, wealth, possessions, money. V. Fr.

FECKFULLY, adv. Powerfully; effectually.

FECKY, adj. Gaudy; rich; S. B.

Then says auld auntie to her dought Bess,
Ye'er nae like this w'il a' your fecky dress
She dings you wi' her hamely gown of gray,
As far's a summer dings a winter's day.

V. FECKFUL.

Ross's Helenore, p. 33.

FECKLESS, adj. 1. Weak; feeble; as applied to the body; Cumb.

Breathless and feckless, there she sits her down,
And will and willsome spied a' her around.

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.


2. Feeble; in relation to the acts of the mind.

Fals Fenyreit, with flyng and flattrie
Maist sinfull and sensaull, shame to rehearse,
Whose feckless foolishness,
And beatefully brulkeness
Can no man, as I guess,
Well put it into verse.

Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 25.

Has thow not heard, in oppin audience,
The purpose vaine, the feckles conference
Th' informal reas, and importinent
Of courtoure. — Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 376.
FEEDAM, s. V. FEYDOM, under Fey. S.

FEDDERAME, FEDEDERONE, FEDERONDE, FEDREM, s. pl. Wings.

Pas, son, in hast, graith thy wynigs in effect,
Slide with thy feyderame, to yone Troyane prince.


A. A. S. fed-an, under Fey. v. a. To educate; to nurture.

Fifteene yere he gan hem fed-an,
Sir Rohand the trewe;
He taught him ich alede
Of ich maner of glewe.

Sir Tristrem, p. 22, st. 27.

A. S. fed-an, to educe; fedan, educatus. Su. G. fodd-a only signifies squire, but aere, a trib. Moe. G. fodd-an, educeat; Thar is fedoltis, where he was educat, Luke, iv. 16.

FEDGAN, s. A long, low, narrow chest. V. FIT-GANG. S.

FEDY, parti. pa. Under enmity; exposed to hostility. S.

FEDMIT, adj. Gluttonous. S.

FEDMIT, s. A glutton. S.

383
move backwards and forwards within a small compass, as when a person wishes to keep near one point, used as v. n. S. B.

When other esw they lap the dyke,
And ate the kail for a' the tyke,  
My ewie never play'd the like.

But fey'd about the barn wa.

V. Ritson’s S. Song’s, i. 287, where it is erroneously given tees’d.

3. To feyze on, to skrew, S.

4. To feyze aff, to unskrew, S.

5. To feyze up, metaphor. to flatter; also, to work up to a passion; S.

In its proper sense, it is undoubtedly allied to Belg. wyzen, to skrew up; whence E. vise, a small iron press with screws. In the last sense it might admit of a different origin; Su. Fie, to wheedle, cupilium quoquo modo blandiri, hire; Isl. fja-a, to incite, to persuade.

FEEZE-NAIL, S. A screw-nail. V. FEEZE, S.

FEFT, part. pa. Legally put in possession. Poofed, E. S. FEG, Fegg, S. A fig; what is of no value. S.

To FEG, v. a. To propel a marble with the thumb. S.

FEGS, interj. A kind of vulgar oath, used for faith. S.

FEY, s. Croft or infield land. S.

FEY, Fee, Fees, adj. 1. Predestined; on the verge of death; implying both the proximity of this event, and the impossibility of avoiding it; S.

Wallace in ire a burly brand can draw,
Qhur feilt Sothron war sembit vpon raw,
To fende his men with his deyr worthi hand:
The folk was fey that he befir fand.

Wallace, iv. 616. MS.

The hardy Eirl befir his men furth past:—
A scherand suerd bar drawyn in his hand,
The fyrst was fey that he befir fand.

Ibid. viii. 833. MS.

Or thow be fullyeit fey feke in the fight
I do me in thy genetrie—
Gwen and Gol, iv. 9.  
S. i. e. “ Ere thou be dishonestoured and devoted to death, as being under my power, I trust myself to your honour.”

Wuxly wicht, what did thy mind inuaid
Sa grete wodnes? Felis thou not yit (quod he)
Othir strethch or mannis force has delt with the?
Seis thou not wele thy selfe that thou art fey?

Tharfor to God thou yielde the and obey,
Theower of goddis ar turnyt in thy contrare,
Obey to God.—


Non vire alias, conversaque numina sentis

Virgil, v. 466.

Or is here used for than, as nor more commonly.

“ Puir faint hearted thief,” cried the Laird’s ain Jock,
“ There’s nae man die but him that’s fey;”

“I’ll guide ye a’ right safely thro’;
Let ye the prister on ahint me.”

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 180.

This is undoubtedly the primary sense, as it is that in which it is still used, S. When a man does any thing out of the ordinary line of his conduct, or directly the reverse of his character, as when a peevish man becomes remarkably good-humoured, or a covetous man becomes liberal, it is common to say, He’s surely fey, i.e. he is near his end. Any thing of this kind is called a fey takin, S. B., a presage of approaching death.

“A neighbour endeavoured to comfort Margaret Cruickshank, when in the 99th year of her age, for the loss of a daughter with whom she had long resided, by observing that in the course of nature she could not long survive. ’Aye!’ said the good old woman with pointed indignation, ‘what fey token do ye see about me?’” P. Montgomerie, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xxi. 150.

384

"Fall on the faynest, the beetle among the bairns," S. Prov.

"Spoken when we do a thing at a venture, that may be good for some, and bad for another;" Kelly, p. 111.

"There is fey blood in your head." S. Prov. “The Scots call a man fey, when he alters his conditions and humours, which they think a sign of death;” Kelly, p. 333.

This, however, is not properly the sense of the term. When a man is said to be fey, these unusual humours are not the reason of the designation; but, by a change of disposition, he is supposed to indicate that his death is at hand.

2. Unfortunate; unhappy; producing fatal effects. This is an oblique sense, in which it is generally used by Douglas.

...and yonder, lo, beheld he Trosylus
Wanting his armoure, the fey barne fleand;
For to encounter Achilles unganand.—Virgil, 27, 49.

Infelix puer atque impars causissus Achilli.—Virgil.

With ane grete fold of gold fey Priamus
Secretly vnmqulte send this Poldorus.

Infelix, Virg.

Ibid. 68, 41.

Nor yit be naturale dede perischit sche,
Bot fey in haisty fowur inflammyt hie.
Before hir day had onysyly hir self split.

Ibid. 124, 38.

Here it corresponds to misera, Virg.

It is applied to the love of Coroebus for Cassandra, which was the cause of his death at Troy.

—Mydneous son also, Corebus yng.

Qhililk in thay dais for fey luft hate burnyg
Of Cassandra, to Tros was cunningly that yere.

Ibid. 50, 33.

Inasmo Cassandrae incensus amore. Virg.

3. Fey is sometimes used with respect to corn. A fey puckle is a grain that has lost its substance, or become decayed, S. B.

This word is common to all the Northern dialects. Isl. feig-r, moribundus, morti vicinus, cui exterem Parcae jam nunc fila legunt, G. Andr.; morti imminenti propinquus; Verel. Su. G. feg, night to death, natural, accidental, or violent. A. S. fiuge, moribundus, morti approximans, ad moriendum destinatus; Hickes. Alem. veig, id. Belg., veegh, fatal; veeg zyn, to give signs of death; een veeg teyen, a fatal presage; the very phrase mentioned above as still common in S. Fr. † feé, fatal, destined, is undoubtedly from the same origin.

The germ, feig signifies timid, which, as Ihré observes, has doubtless originated from the vulgar belief, that those who were near death, as if they had a presentiment of their fate, failed in respect of courage; while, on the contrary, fortune still common in S. Fr.

"There'l nae man die but him that's fey over him; Wideg.

My ewie never play'd the like, •

When other ewes they lap the dyke,

S. B.

"Fall on the faynest, the beetle among the bairns," S. Prov.

"Spoken when we do a thing at a venture, that may be good for some, and bad for another;" Kelly, p. 111.

"There is fey blood in your head." S. Prov.

"The Scots call a man fey, when he alters his conditions and humours, which they think a sign of death;" Kelly, p. 333.

This, however, is not properly the sense of the term. When a man is said to be fey, these unusual humours are not the reason of the designation; but, by a change of disposition, he is supposed to indicate that his death is at hand.

2. Unfortunate; unhappy; producing fatal effects. This is an oblique sense, in which it is generally used by Douglas.

And yonder, lo, beheld he Trosylus
Wanting his armoure, the fey barne fleand;
For to encounter Achilles unganand.—Virgil, 27, 49.

Infelix puer atque impars causissus Achilli.—Virgil.

With ane grete fold of gold fey Priamus
Secretly vnmqulte send this Poldorus.

Infelix, Virg.

Ibid. 68, 41.

Nor yit be naturale dede perischit sche,
Bot fey in haisty fowur inflammyt hie.
Before hir day had onysyly hir self split.

Ibid. 124, 38.

Here it corresponds to misera, Virg.

It is applied to the love of Coroebus for Cassandra, which was the cause of his death at Troy.

—Mydneous son also, Corebus yng.

Qhililk in thay dais for fey luft hate burnyg
Of Cassandra, to Tros was cunningly that yere.

Ibid. 50, 33.

Inasmo Cassandrae incensus amore. Virg.

3. Fey is sometimes used with respect to corn. A fey puckle is a grain that has lost its substance, or become decayed, S. B.

This word is common to all the Northern dialects. Isl. feig-r, moribundus, morti vicinus, cui exterem Parcae jam nunc fila legunt, G. Andr.; morti imminenti propinquus; Verel. Su. G. feg, night to death, natural, accidental, or violent. A. S. fiuge, moribundus, morti approximans, ad moriendum destinatus; Hickes. Alem. veig, id. Belg., veegh, fatal; veeg zyn, to give signs of death; een veeg teyen, a fatal presage; the very phrase mentioned above as still common in S. Fr. † feé, fatal, destined, is undoubtedly from the same origin.

The germ, feig signifies timid, which, as Ihré observes, has doubtless originated from the vulgar belief, that those who were near death, as if they had a presentiment of their fate, failed in respect of courage; while, on the contrary, fortune was supposed to favour the brave. It is used, on one occasion by Douglas, nearly in this sense.

— We as thrallis leif sail our native land,
And vnto proude tyrannis, has the ouerhand,
Sall be compellit as lordis tyl obey;
That thus now sleuthfully sa fant and fey.
Huffis still on thir felidis as we war dede,
And for our self list schape for na remedie.

Virgil, 416, 28.

The only Lat. epithet used by Virg. is lentes.

Su. G. Jug tror han aer feig. I believe that a fatality hangs over him; Wielge. I troth that he be fey. S. Isl. ufjfrig, mori hoc tempore non destinatus; Verel. He's no fey yet, S.

FEYDOM, s. The state of being fey, or that conduct which is supposed to indicate the near approach of death, S.

Isl. feigd, a. noting that death is at hand; mors imminens, G. Andr. V. FEYDOM.

FEY, s. 1. A fey, or possession held, by some tenure, of a superior.

Thai said, succession of kyngrik
Was nocht to lawer feys lik.
FEY, s. Thoroughly agreeable; perfect. "He that saith to his brother, fugh, schal be gilty to the counsel."—Wiclif. 

For ther myght succed na femail, 
Quhill foudyn mycht be ord m ale. 

Barbour, i. 58. MS. 

i. e. Not like to inferior fiefs. 

2. It seems used improperly for a kingdom. 

— It myght fall lyk, 
Sum hethyn man, or herytyk 
Mycht wuspe Crystyn Fegs, 
Andwyn, and joyys wylyk dysnyteis. 

Wyntown, vi. 2. 49. 

This is evidently the same with Fe, Fez, q. v. 

V. FA. 

Maitland Poems, p. 150. 

FEID, FEDE, s. Enmity; hatred; a quarrel; S. 

Schir Ranald knew weill a mar quiet sted, 
Qohan Wilyham mycht be bettr frair fede. 

Wallace, i. 364. MS. 

"Gif anie man is (coniunct as) mensworne,—to condemn ane innocent man, for feid or favour of anie man, in accusation or testimonie, he sail be excluded, and want the comfort and societie of all christian men." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 29, st. 1. 

As, fed, S.; corresponding to Germ, frid, fiol. 

This is evidently the same with FE, FEE, q. v. 

FEIDIT, FEIDYT, v. a. To learn ; to understand; metaph. apply to the mind. 

He that sendeth to his brother, fugh, schal be gily to the couunsel.—Wiclif, Matt. v. 

Wiclif, prefixed to Wiclif, N. T. p. 319. 

Junius mentions C. B. feit, and Bullet. Arm. fach, fech, as terms expressive of displeasure, disgust, or aversion. 

O. E. fugh is nearly allied. 

"He that senteth to his brother, fugh, schal be gily to the counsell."—Wiclif, Matt. v. Roak, in our version. 


To FEIK. V. Fyke. 

FEYK, s. This seems to signify that kind of restless­ness, sometimes proceeding from nervous affection, which prevents one from keeping in one position; otherwise called the fidgets. 

They bad that Baich should not be but—— 
The Frecie, the Flues, the Feyk, and the Felt, 
The Fevers, the Farcie, with the spynie Fles; 
The Doit, and the Dismal, indifferently delt; 
The Powlings, the Palsey, with Pocks like peas; 
The Sweed, and the Sweitinge, with Sounding to swelt; 
The Waim-ill, the Wild fire, the Vomitt and the Vees; 
The Mair and the Migrame, with Meaths in the Melt; 
The Warbles, and the Wood-worm, whereof Dog dies; 
The Teasick, the Tooth-aik, the Titts and the Titles; 

Vol. I. 385 

FEI, s. The painful Poplesie and Pest, 
The Rot, the Roup, and the suld Rest, 
With Parellese and Purliness opprest, 
And nip'd with the Niiles. 

Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 14. 

It is possible, however, that the disease meant may be the same with fykes, expl. "an itching in the fundament," Gl. Sibb. V. Fyke. 

FEIL, FEILE, FEILEL, FELE, adj. Many. See Sup. 

The word opposed to this is ghuhome. 

And we ar ghuhome, agayne sa fele. 

Barbour, xi. 49. MS. 

i. e. "We are few, opposed to so many." 

The Inglismen sembit on Wallace thar, 
Feil on the feild of freks fechtand fast. 

Wallace, ii. 47. MS. 

Strekit in stirrit here and thare thy lay, 
Feil corsis dede of mony unwelyd wicht. 

Douglas Virg., 51, 22. 

Vale is used in the same sense, O. E. 

— Three thousand wyl wyre, & tuo hondered also, 
Wythoute fott men, that were so vale, that thar nas of non ende. 


The phrase feil men, which so frequently occurs in our old writers, is purely Isl. fjolmenne, malutino hominum. G. Andr. Fiol, pluralitas; A. S. feol, sa Moes. G. Alem. filus, Germ. veil, Belg. vele, many. These are viewed as radically the same with the Gr. συγκέντρωση. The term is still used to denote, 

1. Number ; quantity; S. 

The vulgar speak of a fell quhene, an improper phrase. They also say, a fell keep; sometimes redundantly, fell mony. 

2. Degree. Fell weel, remarkably well. 

O leze me on my spinning wheel, 
O leze on my rock and reel; 
Frae tap to tae that cleeds me bieen, 
And haps me feil and warm at een.—Burns, iv. 317. 

Fiel is expl. in Gl. "soft, smooth." But there is no evidence that the word is used in this sense. It is merely fell and warm, i. e. very warm. Guy, feil, and unco, form a climax in vulgar description: Gay and weel, tolerably well; Fell weel, very well, so as to produce satisfaction of mind; Unco weel, exceedingly well. 

Franc. filus vola, optime. Fell pains, great trouble about any thing; S. corresponding to Germ. viel sorgen, abundance of care. V. FELL SYIS. 

To FEIL, v. a. To learn; to understand; metaph. applied to the mind. 

His modyr come, and othre freynys cneu, 
With full glad will, to feil thay tithings true. 

Wallace, ii. 434. MS. 

Belg. ge-voel-en, sentire; also, sapere. 

FEIL, FEILLE, s. Knowledge; apprehension. 

Thar dulet a Wallas welcummit hym full weel, 
Thocht Inglass men thar of had liill feille. 

Ibid. ii. 14. MS. 

Thou has full little feil of fair indyte. 

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 53. st. 8. 

FEIL, adv. Very. V. FELL. 

S. 

FEIL, FEILLE, adj. Smooth; clean; comfortable. S. 

FEIM, s. Foam; a great heat over the body, with violent perspiration. V. FAMIE. See Sup. 

To BE IN A FEIL. To be in a violent heat. 

S. 

FEIR, s. Demeanour; deportment. 

Be kynd, courtas,. and fair

Be kynd, courtas,. and fair

Be kynd, courtas,. and fair

Be kynd, courtas,. and fair
FEYR. In feyr, s. FEIRINDELL, FEYRD. Fourth. V. FERD. FEIR, FEIRIS.

FEK, FEIT, part. pa. pret. proficisci; whence FEKIT, FYKIT.

FEIT, part. pa. Hired; from Fee, v. S.

FEK, s. For its different senses, from V. FECK.

FEKIT, FYKIT. Agayn he turnytt till England haistely,

FELOUTH. Than Butler said, This is a felcouth thing.

FELD, pret. V. FELT. And thai, that at the first meting,

To FELL, v. a. To kill; used in a general sense, whatever be the instrument, s.

To FELL, v. n. To befall. See Sup.

Well fells the lad that's fairest? thy books.

Su.G. faella, accidere. Ross's Holinore, p. 34.

Fell, s. Lot; fate; destiny. V. FELL, to befall. S.

FELL, adj. Keen; hot; biting; singular; extraordinary; clever; mettlesome; acute in mind; S. See Sup.

The dame brings forth in complimental mood;

To grace the lad, her weel-hain'd kebbuck fell.

Burns, iii. 178.

This is merely the E. word used obliquely. The term signifies hot, A. Bor.

To FELL, FELL OFF, v. a. To let out, or cast a net from a boat; a term used by fishermen, as opposed to haulung; S. B.

"Depones, that upon the north side of the river,—there were the following shotes when he became a fisher; —to the south of it, the Ware-shot,—and another called the Neeks, opposite to the sandy beach, which shot is commonly used by felling or laying the net up the water, to intercept fish going out by the sea, upon a flowing or returning tide."

State, Leslie of Powis, &c. p. 53.

"Depones that the fishers pointed out to him a shot called the Mouth of the Allochy, but they did not describe the exact place where they felled it off, nor where they hauled the net." Ibid. p. 197.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. faella, a, dejecere, demittere, vel potius facere ut quid decidat,—Hire; from fella, a, cadere.

State, Leslie of Powis, &c. p. 53.

FELL, s. A wild and rocky hill; high land only fit for pasture; a nearly level field on a hill; S. A. Bor. See S. Be-twene the fells and the se.

Thare thaid fand a hale cuntre

And in all guds abowndand.—Wynownt, ix. 7. 41.

"Fintry is situated in the midst of that range of hills, which reaches from Stirling to Dunbarton, and behind that particular district of them usually denominated the Campsie Fells." P. Fintry, Statist, Acc. xi. 371.

The fynd fair with the forward ower the fells. Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 74, st. 33.

Su.G. faella, a, a ridge or chain of mountains; Alem. fels, Germ. fels, a rock; Isl. fóll, a "small mountain resting on one larger and longer," Gl. Rymbegè. Floill, mountains; Eda Saemund. Suidas uses épatais for mountainous places.

FELL, s. Skin; the hide of an animal; the cuticle immediately above the flesh.

S. FELL-ILL, s. A disease in which cattle become hide-bound.

FELL, adv. Very.

S. FELL, s. A large quantity.

S. FELL-BLOOM, s. The flower of Lotus corniculatus, or Bird's-foot trefoil.

S. FELL'D, FELL't-SICK, s. Extremely sick.


S. FELLIN, s. V. FELL.

FELLIN-GRASS, s. The plant called Angelica.

S. FELL-ROT, s. A kind of rot in the skin of sheep.

S. FELL SYIS, many times; often.

Me think we suld in barrat mak thaim bow,

At our power, and so we do fell mns.

Wallace, ii. 238, MS.

I thank yow pretly, Lord, said he,

Off mony largess, and gret bounte,
F E M

That the half done me felesss,
Sen first I come to your seruce.

Barbour, xx. 225. MS.
A. S. fela, many, and sith, tempus. V. Fræl.

FELOUN, FELLOUN, s. The creeping Wheat-grass, S.
Felton, fellon, fell, cruel; A. S. felnisse, id.

2. Fierece; cruel.

3. Great; denoting any thing in the extreme.

2. Violent; dreadful.

1. Fierce; cruel.

FELT, s. The remains of a feast. S.

FELT, v. a. 1. To shift; to make shift; gene­
2. To support; to maintain.

To FEND AFF, v. a. To defend against.

To FEND FOR, v. a. To make shift for.

To FEND CAUL, adj. Adapted for warding off the cold.

To FEND, FEN, v. n. 1. To shift; to make shift; gene­

FEN, s. Mud; filth.

He slaid and stummerit on the siddeby ground,
And fell at ert gruelings amid the fen,
Or beasts blade of sacrifice.

It occurs in Lybeaus Disconus;
Bothe maydenes, and gassoun,
Fowyll fen schull on the throwe.

Ritson's Mel. Rom. ii. 64.

i. e. "Foul mud," a redundancy.

Mr. Tookke derives fen, as used by Douglas, from A. S. fyng-æan, mucescere; "to wax musty, fusty, fanewod or hoare;" Somner. But it is evidently the same with A. S. fenn, lutum, sordes, Moes. G. fani, lutum. Lat. fœn-um.

To FEN, v. FEND, v. 2.

To FENCE, FENSS, v. a. To Fence a Court; to open a
court of law or parliament in name of the sovereign. S.

To FENCE THE LORD'S TABLE, or THE TABLES. To give
directions after the Action Sermon to intending comminucants.

S.

S.

S.

Fence, s. The act of fencing, or opening a court. S.

To FEND, v. a. To tempt.

Our lordis, for their mycht;
Will allgate fecht agane the rycht.

Barbour, xii. 364. MS.

Offend occurs in edit. 1620. But the word seems rather from A. S. fand-ian, tentare.

To FEND, FENDE, v. a. 1. To defend; to ward off; S. See S.

Wallace in ire a burly brand can draw,
Qubar fell Sothron war semblit vpon raw,
To fend his men with his deyr worthi hand.

Wallace, iv. 614. MS.

My trees in boursch owr my ground
Shall fend ye freie ilk blast of wind.

Fr. de-fend-re, id. Ferguson's Poems, ii. 32.

2. To support; to maintain.

But there is neither bread nor kale,
To fend my men and me.

Battle of Otterbourn, Minstrely, Border, i. 36.

3. To provide for one's self, in whatever way; with the pron.

I am sure if my one foot were in heaven, and then he
would say, Fend thyself; I will hold my grips of thee no longer;
I should go no further, but presently fall down in as many

Fr. de-fend-re also signifies, to preserve, to maintain. But I am doubtful, whether the v. as used in senses 2 and 3, is the same as in sense 1, and so from the Fr. or from A. S. For it was anciently written Fand, q. v.

To FEND AEF, v. a. To defend.

To FEND FOR, v. a. To make shift for.

To FEND-CAUL, adj. Adapted for warding off the cold.

To FEND, FEN, v. n. 1. To shift; to make shift; generally as implying the idea of some degree of difficulty; S., A. Bor.

Thrift and tressoun now is cherisht
As few for falsset now may fend.

Chron. S. P. ii. 46.

Then I knew no way how to fend,
My guts rumbled like a hurlebarrow.

Watson's Coll. i. 13.

"There is a great difference between fen o'er, and fair
well;" S. Prov. "There is a great difference between their
The term, as used in S. may have merely denoted a coasting vessel, q. one that 
fer} along the coast.

**FERD, FEIRD, FEYRD, adj.** Fourth. 
Skars on the ferd day at morn I aspiem 
Hie from the wallis croppis Italie. 

*Doug. Virgil*, 175, 49. 

"The four marmadyns that sang quhen Thatis was mareit on month Pillion, that sang noch sa suet as did thir scheip-
yhrdis, quhilkis ar calit to name, Parthenopie, Loucilia, Il-
ligestemora, the fyrad calit Legia." Compl. S. p. 99. 

*Su. G. fynard, Isl. fyrada, Germ. vierde, O. E. vethe, ferthe.* 
And yet there was of Welse men the verthe ost therto. 

*R. Glosc.* p. 432. 

Sitten in his ferthe yere he went tille Alurton. 

*R. Brumme,* p. 82. 

**FERDLIE, adv.** Fourthly. 

**FERD, s.** Force; ardour. 

"It was our great desire to have at once been at handy-
stakes, well understanding that the ferd of our hot spirits 
could not long abide in edge." Baillie's Lett. i. 170. 

In ferd seems to be used in a similar sense in O. E. 
Eres with that powere, barons that er of pris, 
Knights gode & wight, sergeant alle in ferd, 
Thisalle seale be dight, & help the with ther suerd. 

Perhaps rather, enraged, q. with great ardour of mind. 

V. *FARD*, q. 

**FERDELY, adj.** Strong; able; active. 

*Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.* i. 15. 

A. S. faerd, fyrd, exercitus, from far-an ire, proficisci. 

**FERDELY, adv.** 

"With his fute the yett he straik wp ycht, 
Quhill brais and band to byrsi all at anys. 
Ferdelthy thai rais, that war in to thai wayns. 
The wachman had a felloune staff of steall, 
At Wallace strake, but he kepyt hym weill. 

Wallace, iv. 244. MS. 

*Edit. 1648,* it is changed to frayndely, i. e. "with affright." 

It seems doubtful whether it means "actively, cleverly," 
as being formed from ferdy, adj., or "under the influence 
of terror." The passage would admit of the former sense. 
But it may be an error of the writer for feredy, q. v. 

**FERDER, adv.** Farther. 

And ferder eik perordour mycht ye know, 
Within the chief deambulatour on raw 
Of ofefaderis grete ymagis dyd stand.

*Doug. Virgil*, 211, 16. 

**FERDY, FEIRDY, adj.** Strong; able; active. 

A ferdy man, an able-bodied man. 

Sibb. writes it fardie, feather, ferdy, rendering it "expedi-
itious, handy, expert." Its meaning is somewhat different.

*Wallace*, vii. 1044. 

A. S. feor, farr, Moes. G. fawra, Su. G. faer, Isl. far, 
far, Alem. ferro, Belg. warre, verre, id. 

**FERRDY, FEIRDY, adj.** 

Aferdy, an able-bodied man. 

"I need na tell the pilgets a' 
I've had wi' ferdy foes; 
It cost baith wit and pith to see 
The back-seams o' their hose. 


The superl. formed from this is ferdeliest, strongest; S. B. 
This might at first view appear derived from Isl. faer, 
able, powerful; faer, strength. But another word, fery, 
feirde, is formed from this. Ferdy, therefore, seems to be 
merely Su. G. faerdig, paratus, Germ. fahrig; from faerd,
FERDINGMAN, s. Dean of Guild. FARTHING-MAN.
FERDLY, adv. Fearfully; timidly.

He sparyt at hyr, quhat hapnyt in the ayr.

FERELIE, adj. Cleverly; with agility; S.

FERRY, FEIRIE, FEERIE, adj. Fresh; vigorous; active; agile; S.

A King thair was sumtyme, and eik a Queene,
As monie in the land befoir had bene.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person. S.

FERETERES, s. A bier.

How mony fereteres and dule habits schyne
Sal thou behald, as thou flowis at Rome
Doun by hys new made sepulture or toume!

FERE, adj. "Fierce, wild;" Tytler. Lat. fer-us.

Of bestis sawe I mony diverse kynd.
The lyon king and his ferre fonesse.

Ferie, s. A journey, or course. Belg. nardrig, ready, quick; variga, expeditos, paratos, Gl. Pez. p. 319. Su. G. ofarendig denotes any one who is lame, or unfit for a journey. V. Tongue.

FERE of WEIR. V. FEIR.

FERE, THE Kyng hym self Latinus the grete here
Quhisperis and musis, and is in manere fere,
Quham he sal chies, or call vnto his throw
To be his doughteris spous, and son in law.


Of fere occurs in MS. If this be the true reading, it may signify, afraid, q. of fear. But the other seems preferable, as probably denoting uncertainty of mind; A. S. faer, casius, improvisus.

FERE, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERE, adv. "Fearfully, timidiy.

He sparyt at hyr, quhat hapnyt in the ayr.

FERE, FER, FERILIE, FERELIE, FERIALE, FERIELL, FERIEL, adj. Of or belonging to holydays; the same with feri. V. Fee. Ferea.

This Rudd. traces to the same source with in fere, yfer, &c. But it seems rather allied to Isl. efer, Su. G. fær, validus, C. B. fier, robustus.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

FERFIS, s. A puny or dwarfish person.
FERINE, FERINNESS, s. Adhesiveness or consolidation.

FERYT, pret. v.

FERIE-FARIE, FERIS, s. pl.

FERITIE, s.

throughout the said burgh, all and hail the sum of 11 pennies money of this realm, forth of ilk twenty shillings of maill quhilk sail be payit— for thair houis, chambers and buiths occupied and possessit be thaim." Acts Sedt. 29 July, 1637.

Lat. feriati dies, Pinn.; from feriae, holidays.

FERIE, FAIRLY, v. n. To wonder. See Sup.

The fare portis alsua he fertyt fast.

Doug. Virgil, 26, 10.

Nane ferlies mair than fulls.

Cheirrie and Slae, st. 61.

This v. has been formed from the s.

Ferlyfull, FAIRLYFLE, adj. Wonderful; surprising; filled with wonder or surprise.

— With sa ferlyfull a mycht
Off men off armys, and archeris,—
He come, ridand out of his land.

Barbour, xiii. 638. MS. Ibid. ver. 638.

FERLYST, Wallace, xi. 197, Perth. ed. Read Terlyst, q. v.

FERLOT, s. The fourth part of a boll. V. FIRLOT.

FERMANCE, v. a. To establish; to make firm.

— Lat vs fornent haist vs to the se,
And thare recounter our fais or thay land :
Or thay thare futestippe ferme, and tak array.

Doug. Virgil, 325, 28.

Fr. ferm-er, to fasten, Lat. ferm-are.

To FERME, v. a. To close; to shut up.

Thus said he, and tharwith in his thocht
Deuysis——
quham he suld not from the sege vprais,
Bot still remane to ferme and clos the toun,
The wallis and the trinschis iniuon.

Doug. Virgil, 325, 35.

FERME, s. Rent.

"The auld possessoures [offews of kirk-lands, not having regular confirmation] sail not be prejudged be this act, and sail give their confirmations for the 4. mailles, and the fermeares for doubling of their ferme;—seeking the samyn within yeir and day, after the publication of this act, utherwaies to pay 8. mailles or three ferme,

Mr. Ressel has justly observed, that "ferme clearly signifies rent payable in grain or meat." Conveying, P. Ploughman, 18. 11. He is mistaken when he adds, that "the word duty is only applicable to services," Ibid. For it is at least occasionally used as synonym. with mail. Hence the compound term tachduty.

Fr. ferme, a toll or rent. L. B. firm-a, id. which Spelm. deduces from A. S. ferme, denoting food of every kind; because anciently lands were farmed out, not for money, but on condition of the tenants supplying their landlords with instruments in kind. Others derive it from Arm. ferme, fermi to hire, to pay rent. V. Dict. Trev.

FERMORER, s. A farmer.

"All and sundry," Prelatis and benificent men,—ar charged, be vertew of the sais letters, now presently being in Edinburge, or sail happin heireftir to repair thaito, their Faccours and Fervormars," Knox's Hist. p. 298.

This is undoubtedly a corr. of Fr. fermor, or L. B. ferm-a, id. although it occurs in our Laws. V. Fervum, s.

FERMELAND, s. The Mainland; terra firma. S.

FERN, FERN, s. "A prepared gut, such as the string of a musical instrument," Gil. Sibb. S.; tharm, E.

A. S. thearm, Isl. tharm, Belg. darm, Sw. tarn, intestinum. This word is much corr. But fern is used, S. B.
FERNITICLES, s. pl. Freckles; spots in the skin from the influence of the sun, S. See Sup.

Perhaps having ticks or dots resembling those on the fern or broken; or from Dan. frege, freckles.

FERNICKLED, FAIRNICKLED, adj. Freckled, S.; faurnickled, A. Bor. id.

And there will be faurnickled Hew. — Ritson's S. Songs, i. 210.

FERNYEAR, FARNE-YEIR, FAIRNYEAR, S. The preceding year; the last year, S. See Sup.

He, furnyear, 'gainst the en'mie's power,
With 'a choice gang had wander'd.'

Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, ii. 3.

Every one knows that the epithet given to Robert III. was Faranydr: — But the learned writer seems to err in his etymology. For although farne, as Sibb. has observed, vo. Fare, sometimes signifies gone or past, as farand is going or passing. — Thus farane signifies many past years, or inedit. 1561.

And oftimes haue mened the to think on thin end,
And how fele ferniers are faren, & so few to comen.

Ibid. Fol. 58. b.

In the first edit. it is printed fernies; but corrected as here in edit. 1561.

Ferne yere, Chaucer, according to Tyrwhitt, "seems to signify former years". But from the connexion, it can mean, last year. Farewell all the snowe of ferne yere.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 60. b.

We also find fele ferniers, which must be understood as signifying many past years. I haue followed the in fayth, thys XLV wynter,

Lesley, Bp. of Ross, uses ferne days, but whether as signifying old or past, seems doubtful. In the former case, his language is tautological.

"I might here fetche forth odle ferne days. I might reache backe to the noble worthie Kings long before the conquest, of whose royal blood she is descended." Title of Succession, A. 1584, p. 20.

Lord Hailes is still farther from the truth in assigning the reason for conferring this surname on Robert III. For, first, it does not appear that he was ever called Robert Fernyer, in Skene's Table of the Kings, he is designated "Robert 3. sur-named John Farne-yer." Nor is there the least reason for supposing that this name was not conferred on him till after his death. It indeed seems to have been given him soon after his accession. The reason of it is obvious. After he had, for whatever cause, assumed the name of Robert, the people, struck with the singularity of the circumstance, in a ludicrous way called him John Fernyeir, because he was formerly named John; literally, he who last year was John.

This is not the only instance of the term Ferne-yer having proved a stumbling-block to the learned. Skinner, after mentioning it, sagely observes; Exp. February, nescio ansc dictus, a Ferri, &c.

It may be added, that those who meet with any particular hardship during the year, are wont to use this Prov. "If I live another year, I'll call this year Ferneyre;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 41.

FERNYEAR'S TALE. A fabrication.

So with the lady on a time,
On his foot with her would he gang,
Then to his fellow would amang;
And then told him a fern-year's tale.

But all was feigned each a deal.—Sir Egeir, p. 19.

i.e. A story that had as little relation to the truth as what happened last year; equivalent to the modern phrase, an old song. Among is probably corr. S. Fernyear news is used to denote any piece of intelligence that has been known long ago.

FERN-SEED. To gather the Fern-seed; to attain the power of rendering one's self invisible by means of gathering the seed of Ferns as a charm.

FERNY-BUSS, s. A busk of ferns.

FERNY-HIRST, s. A hill-side covered with ferns.

FEROKERLY, adv. For the most part; most frequently.

FEROW, adj. Not carrying a calf. V. FERRY Cow. S. FERR. Fared; Wallace, iii. 83. Four, MS.

FERRARIS, s. pl. Barell ferraris, casks used for carrying on horseback the drink necessary for an army, or in travelling.

The barell ferraris that war that
Cumbryt thaim fast that ridand war.

Barbour, xv. 39. MS.

The ship-men sone in the monrnyng
Tursyt on twa hors thare fertying.

[An] a pair of coil crelis [bare,]
That covert welle wyth clathis are;
The tothir barell ferraris twa;
Full of wattyr als war thae.—Wyntown, viii. 38. 53.

It is certainly the same word with Fr. ferriere, "a kind of big Dutch leathern bottle;" Cotgr. Une grosse bouteille de métal, et ordinairement d'argent, dans laquelle on porte du vin chez le Roi. Elle est carrée, ou demironde d'un cote, et plate de l'autre.

It is certainly the same word with Fr. ferrière, "a kind of big Dutch leathern bottle;" Cotgr. Une grosse bouteille de métal, et ordinairement d'argent, dans laquelle on porte du vin chez le Roi. Elle est carrée, ou demironde d'un cote, et plate de l'autre.

It is certainly the same word with Fr. ferrière, "a kind of big Dutch leathern bottle;" Cotgr. Une grosse bouteille de métal, et ordinairement d'argent, dans laquelle on porte du vin chez le Roi. Elle est carrée, ou demironde d'un cote, et plate de l'autre. Fernydr:

Su.G. fornu.

F. fornu.

O. E. ferne ago is long ago.

He was found once,
And it is ferne ago, in Sæunt Frances time.

To farrow; to bring forth young.

FERREKYN, s. A firkin.

FERRELL, s. Perhaps, a quarter.

To farr, v. a. To farrrow; to bring forth young.

FERRICHIE, (gutt.) Strong; robust. V. FEEROCH.

FERRYAR, FERRER, s. A ferryman; a boatman.

"All bairten and fernaries, quhair hors ar ferryit, sail haue for ilk baite a trenebrig, quhairwith thay may resseue within thair baits trauellouris hors throw the reame, vn-hurt and vnkaithit." Acts J. 1. 1425, c. 66. edit. 1566.

This thir toweris and thir watteris kept war
Be ane Charon, ane grisly ferrear.

Dougl. Virg. 173, 42.

Su.G. ferria, to ferry; fierrj-harle, a ferry-man.

FERRYIT. V. FERT.

FERS. On fers. Perhaps, of necessity; perforce.
FES

All hevinly thing mone of the self discend,
But gif sum thing on fers mak resistance;
Than mey the streme be na wasys mak offence,
Na ryn bakwart.—

Henryson, Bonnaytoe Poems, p. 117, st. 5.

"Fers, force," Gl. If this be right, on fers must signify, perforce, of necessity.

FERSI, s. The leprosy of horses, S.;


FERTER, s. A fairy.


Wi' sickness now he's ferty-like,
Or like a water-wraith.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

This, in Gl. Lyndsay, is mentioned as one of the blunders of Sibb. But it is not his; for he has given it from the Gl. to the Poems above quoted.

I can form no probable idea of the origin, according to the sense here given; but am inclined to suspect that the proper meaning of the term has been misunderstood in colloquial use, and that it has some affinity to Fertour, the word immediately following; ghastly, q. one who looks as if he were ready for his coffin.

FERTOUR, FERTOR, s. A little coffer or chest; a casket.

"King Alexander in the seconday yeir of his regne con­nent all the prelatis and baronis of his realme, & put thame in ane precious fertoir of syluer the xxi. day of July." Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 16. Capsulae argentaee; Boeth.

L. B. feretrum, a sarcophagus; whence O. Fr. ferêtre, a chest in which relics of saints were kept. V. Feretrum, Du Cange.

Malcolm Canmore having chosen Forfar as one of the chief places of his residence, the memory of his excellent Queen is still held in great veneration there. A place, which now forms a peninsula, jutting into the Loch of Forfar, but which was formerly an island, is still called St. Margaret's Inch. Tradition says, that she used frequently to retire thither for the purposes of devotion; and the foundations of a church were wont annually to walk in procession to the Inch on the 21st of July, in commemoration of the translation of her Queen is still held in great veneration there. A place, which now forms a peninsula, jutting into the Loch of Forfar, but which was formerly an island, is still called St. Margaret's Inch. Tradition says, that she used frequently to retire thither for the purposes of devotion; and the foundations of a church were wont annually to walk in procession to the Inch on the 21st of July, in commemoration of the translation of her bones, as mentioned above in the extract from Bellenden.

The term is commonly used by O. E. writers.

—He tok vp the bones,
In a fertere tham laid a richie for the neses.

R. Brunne, p. 36.

FURTHER, s. Expl. "wrack and ruin." S.

FESART, s. An impudent person. V. FAZART. S.

To FESH, v. o. To fetch.

To FESH, v. n. Apparently, to seek; to fash. S.

To FEST, v. a. 1. To fix; to secure.

Our seymily soverane hymself fursath will noght cese Qhill he have frely fangit your friendschip to fest.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 9.

Su.G. faest-a, Belg. esten, to fasten, A. S. faest, fast. A. Bor. to fest, to fasten, to tie, or bind.

To confirm, by promise or oath.

For thi manheed this forthwart to me fest,
Quhill that thow seis thow may no longer lest:
On thow ilk place, qhillik I hae gone to wer,
At thow cum furth, and all othir forber.

Wallace, xi. 487. MS.

—Fewte I you fest without fenyeing,
Sa that the cause may be kend, and kownin throw skill.


Harry the Minstrel uses it in the same sense.

FET

Passand thai war, and mycht no langer lest,
Till Ingliissmen, thair fettwe for to fest.

Wallace, xi. 540. MS.

Test, by mistake, in Perth edit.; but fest in MS., as in edit. 1648 and 1675.

Ihre's definition of Su.G. fast-a shews that it is used in a sense nearly allied to enjeoff. Fasta dicitur actus ille forensis, quo entori plenaria rei venditae possession adjudicatur, post­quam certo, et in lege definito, tempore contractus hic publicat numanritat est. The origin seems to be fest, firmus. Germ. fist, nest-en, nest, stipulari, interposita fide vel juramento:

To Isl. fest-a, juramento confirmare, festa hong-domi, in senti­entiam regis jurare, festa, stipulato fidei; Verel. Ind.

To FESSIN, v. a. To fasten, S.

"Sa mekil is the lufe of God & our nyichbour fessin and linkit togidder, that the tane lufe can nocht be had without the tothuir." Abp. Hampiington's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 42, b. 43, a.

FESTNYNG, s. Confirmation of a bargain.

He gert stryk off hys twa handis,
That fessning wes of the commonis.

Wyntown, vi. 12. 76.

FESTYCOCK, s. New-ground meal made into a ball, and baked among the burning seeds in a kiln. S.

To FESTYN, v. a. To bind; to enter into a legal eng­agement that one person should work under another.

FESTYNANCE, FESTINENS, s. Confinement; durance. S.

To FETCH, v. n. To make inspirations in breathing. S.

FET, s. The long deep inspiration of one dying. S.

To FETCH, v. a. To pull intermittently. S.

To FETHIR, FEATHER, v. n. To fly. S.

FETHIR LOK. A lock with a feather-spring. S.

FETHOK, s. A polecat. S.

To FETYL, v. n. To join closely; to grapple in fight.

The Scottis in-to gud aray
To gyddyr knyt thaim, apertly
The Scottis in-to gud aray
Tuk the fold, and manlykly
Fetlyt wyth thare fais in fycht.

Wyntown, viii. 16. 197.

Su.G. fett-ia, Isl. fit-ia, to tie, ligare, connectere; Isl. Su.G. faetil, ligamen, cingulum, a band, a fetter, a girdle. Mr. Macpherson mentions the last word as used in the same sense, Westmore.

FETIL, FETTLE, s. Expl. "Ease; condition; energy; power; strength." Gl. Shirr. Her tongue tint fettle, her tongue lost the faculty of speech, S. B. Also, temper; humour, generally in a good sense. See Sup.

The grip daint'd her, but she cud na speak;
Her tongue for fear tint fettle in her cheek.

Ross's Helenore, pp. 28, 29.

Ibid. p. 44.

Perhaps, q. lost the power of its strings or ligaments. V. FETTL, v.

To FETTLE, v. a. To tie up; to put in order; to fit up; S. See Sup.

I give this word on the authority of the learned and in­genious Callander in his MS. notes on lire, vo. Faetil, vin­culum. V. FETTL, v.

This occurs as a n. in Forbes's Eulubus, p. 157; but it is probably an error for ettleth.

Not daring more our doctrine to oppone,
Hee fettheth, failtie to find our vocation.

A. Bor. fettle signifies to prepare.

FETTLE, adj. 1. Neat; tight; well-made, S. B.; of the same meaning as E. neat, which has been derived
FETUS, L. adj. FETTLE, FETTLE, FETTLE. To any work.

FEUCH, FEU, FEW. A fief; a possession held of a superior. Feverfew, S. Fever-Largie, S. To have been confined to the A. S.? With what propriety Europe, should originate from the Augustan age? In a word, if few be from theudum, how did our ancestors so readily give up their own primitive sound for one borrowed from barbarous latinity?

FEUR, FEVER, FEVERFOULLIE, *. Feverfew, S. B. -See Feug, Feugk, Feuk.

FEUCHIT, gutt.) Feuch, FeUCH, FEUCH, FEUCH. To drive. A cloud, or anything driven by the wind; Belg. fuyck-en, to drive.

FEUG, FEU FEW. The sound made in the air by swift motion. Feug, Feugk.


FEUERYHER, FEUERY, FEUERY, s. The month of February. S.

FEU, FEW, FEWTER, FUTER, FUTTER. To bring close or lock in. To serve him aye in lawte.—Thay fewter to fewter, and man to man.

FEW, FEW-ANNUAL, FEW-FERMORER, FEW-FERME, FEW-ANNUAL, FEW-ANNUAL, FEW-FERMORER, FEW-FERMORER. The feu-duty or annual rent paid by a vassal to his superior, for his tenure of lands. S.

FEUER, FEUER, s. The feu-duty or annual rent paid by a vassal to his superior, on condition of a certain service or rent. S.

FEWE, adj. Fallow, or grey. V. a.

FEW-LARGE, FEW-LARGE. Expl. Two stomachs to eat, and one to work; County unknown.

FEU, FEW. A fief; a possession held of a superior, on payment of a certain yearly rent, S. The mode of possession is also called feu-ferme, the rent feu-duty, or feu-maill.

"In case it shall happen in time cumming any vassal or feu-halding lands in feu-ferme,—to failie in making of payment of his feu-devity;—they shall amite and tine their said feu of their saids lands, conforme to the civil and common Law." Acts J. VI. 1597, c. 246.

Sibb. asserts, that the word in all the three forms of feu, feu-feu, feu-fut, is an abbreviation of L. B. feudum or feodum, the original meaning of which was certainly neither more nor less than bondage or slavery." He adds, that feodum comes from A. S. theudum, theudom, servitium, servitus, mancipatio; and that "those writers who had occasion to mention the word in Latin, took the liberty to write feodum instead of theudum, there being, in fact, no such sound as th in that language."

But this passage is one continued tissue of errors. The first assertion ought to be inverted. It will generally be found that the L. B. terms, such especially as respect laws, customs, &c. are merely Gothic or O. Fr. words latinized. Of this, innumerable proofs occur in Du Cange. Feodum, feodum, as Somner acutely observes, seems to be merely A. S. fo-hod, from foe pecuina, and hod, or hod, a particle denoting quality, as in childhood, &c. with a Latin termination; unless the last word should rather be Gothic od, possession. Somner views foe-hod as analogous to all-hod, whence he derives L. B. allodium. But allodial rights are opposed to those that are feudal. V. Erskine's Inst. B. ii. T. 3. and Ural.

To support his theory, Sibb. has imposed a sense on feudum which it did not originally bear. Subjection, and often servitude, was connected with feudal possession. This arose, however, from the nature of the tenure, but was not necessarily implied in the sense of the term; which simply denoted possession on the ground of paying a certain rent, in money or other goods, being of the same origin with Feu, q. v.

Is it probable that feodum, a word generally used through Europe, should originate from theudum, a term which seems to have been confined to the A. S.? With what propriety can it be said that "there is no such sound as th" in Lat., Vol. I. 393

FEW when it retains so many words of Gr. origin, which begin with this very sound? Were the writers of the dark ages more refined in their taste, and more fastidious as to the admission of foreign sounds, than those of the Augustan age? In a word, if few be from theudum, how did our ancestors so readily give up their own primitive sound for one borrowed from barbarous latinity?

FEUAR, FEWAR, s. One who holds lands on condition of paying a certain rent or duty to the superior, S. V. FEU. To Feu, Few, v. a. 1. To give in feu; to grant a right to heritable property on condition of a certain return in grain, money, &c. 2. To take in feu. S.

FEW-ANNUAL, s. Feu-duty within burgh. S.

FEW-FERME, s. The feu-duty or annual rent paid by a vassal to his superior, for his tenure of lands. S.

FEW-FERME, s. The feu-duty or annual rent paid by a vassal to his superior, on condition of a certain service or rent. S.

FEUER, FEUER, s. A feu granted by a vassal. S.

FEUD, s. The supreme Judge in the Lawting, or chief court formerly held in Orkney and Shetland. V. FOUD.

FEUD, s. The supreme Judge in the Lawting, or chief court formerly held in Orkney and Shetland. V. a.

FEUGE, s. A smart blow. S.

FEUG, s. A sounding blow. S.

FEUGHIN, FEUGHIN, s. Feughin, part. pa. Fought. S.

FEURE, s. Furrow. V. Fur.

FEW, s. The sound made in the air by swift motion. S.

FEW-LARGE. Expl. Two stomachs to eat, and one to work; County unknown.

FEU, FEW, FEWTER, FUTER, FUTTER. To bring close or lock in. To serve him aye in lawte.—Thay fewter to fewter, and man to man.

FEU, FEW, FEWTER, FUTER, FUTTER, s. To give in feu; to grant a right to heritable property on condition of a certain return in grain, money, &c. 2. To take in feu. S.

FEW-ANNUAL, s. Feu-duty within burgh. S.

FEW-FERME, s. The feu-duty or annual rent paid by a vassal to his superior, for his tenure of lands. S.

FEW-FERME, s. The feu-duty or annual rent paid by a vassal to his superior, on condition of a certain service or rent. S.

FEUER, FEUER, s. A feu granted by a vassal. S.

FEUER, FEUER, s. The supreme Judge in the Lawting, or chief court formerly held in Orkney and Shetland. V. a.

FEU, FEW, FEWTER, FUTER, FUTTER. To give in feu; to grant a right to heritable property on condition of a certain return in grain, money, &c. 2. To take in feu. S.

FEW-ANNUAL, s. Feu-duty within burgh. S.

FEW-FERME, s. The feu-duty or annual rent paid by a vassal to his superior, for his tenure of lands. S.

FEW-FERME, s. The feu-duty or annual rent paid by a vassal to his superior, on condition of a certain service or rent. S.

FEUER, FEUER, s. A feu granted by a vassal. S.

FEUER, FEUER, s. The supreme Judge in the Lawting, or chief court formerly held in Orkney and Shetland. V. a.

FEU, FEW, FEWTER, FUTER, FUTTER. To give in feu; to grant a right to heritable property on condition of a certain return in grain, money, &c. 2. To take in feu. S.

FEW-ANNUAL, s. Feu-duty within burgh. S.

FEW-FERME, s. The feu-duty or annual rent paid by a vassal to his superior, for his tenure of lands. S.

FEUER, FEUER, s. A feu granted by a vassal. S.

FEW-FERME, s. The feu-duty or annual rent paid by a vassal to his superior, on condition of a certain service or rent. S.
FY, interj. Make haste; quickly!  
FIAL, s. Perhaps, retainor or hired servant.  
FIALL, Faale, s. Vassalage.  
FIALLES, s.pl. Vassals; dependants; those holding by a feudal tenure.

"The Cardinalis banner was that day displayed, and his falles war chargit to be under it."—Knox's Hist. p. 42.

MS. 1. finalia. London edit. files, p. 46.

L. B. finalis, of the same meaning with feudalism, from femur used as fudum. Du Cange.

FIAR, s.pl. One who has the reversion of property. V. Fe.

FIARS, s.pl. The prices of grain legally fixed, in a county, for the current year.

"Sometimes—the price in sales of grain is fixed by the Sheriff's fiars. These are the rates settled by a sentence of the sheriff, proceeding on the report of a jury, on the different kinds of grain, of the growth of the county for the preceding crop; and serve as a rule for ascertaining the prices, not only in contracts where the parties themselves cannot fix them, but in all sales where it is agreed to accept of the rates settled by the fiars." Erskine's Instit. B. iii. T. 3, s. 4.

Rudd. and Sibb. write fiars, entire; the latter, with much more plausibility, "from Fr. fiar, estimatio velum, pretii constitutio; affeurer, annone venali pretium edicere; foie, fides, because the affeerers were sworn to give a just judgment." But fiar is undoubtedly from Lat. forum, the market-place where commodities are purchased, and by which the price is generally regulated. V. Dict. Trev.

Fair, notwithstanding their similarity, seems to have no affinity to feur. It is of Goth origin; Isl. far, fear, the genit. of fe, fie, pecunia, opes, bona, thesauri, facultates, pecora, armenta, Verei; a term including every species of wealth, real or fictitious. Fair audia, consumptio facultatum; ibid. V. Fr.

FICHER, s. To work slowly and awkwardly at his different kinds of grain, of the growth of the county for the preceding crop; and serve as a rule for ascertaining the prices, not only in contracts where the parties themselves cannot fix them, but in all sales where it is agreed to accept of the rates settled by the fiars." Erskine's Instit. B. iii. T. 3, s. 4.

Rudd. and Sibb. write fiars, entire; the latter, with much more plausibility, "from Fr. fiar, estimatio velum, pretii constitutio; affeurer, annone venali pretium edicere; foie, fides, because the affeerers were sworn to give a just judgment." But fiar is undoubtedly from Lat. forum, the market-place where commodities are purchased, and by which the price is generally regulated. V. Dict. Trev.

Fair, notwithstanding their similarity, seems to have no affinity to feur. It is of Goth origin; Isl. far, fear, the genit. of fe, fie, pecunia, opes, bona, thesauri, facultates, pecora, armenta, Verei; a term including every species of wealth, real or fictitious. Fair audia, consumptio facultatum; ibid. V. Fr.

FICHER, s. A fish.

For Phoebus was turnd in a cat, And Venus in a foul fish.

This fidder, togidder, Unto the wood ar went.

Buret's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 29.

This term, from what follows, seems to imply the idea of danger or hostility; q. confederation, abbr. from Fr. confeder-
F Y E

FYE, HASTE, *. A great hurry. V. FIDDER.

FYE, adj. Predestined. V. FEX.

FYE, adj. On the verge of death; also a v. S. FEX.

FYE-GAE-TO. Much ado; a great bustle. S.

FYE-HASTE, s. A great hurry. S.

FIELD, Burns, iv. 317. V. FEI, adj.

To FIELD, s. a. To sink a margin round a panel of wood.

FIELDING-PLANE, S.

FIELD-WART. S.

FIE, *. Sheep. V. FE.

Fierce lings, FIERCE-LINGS, adj. FIER, adj. FIESE WILK, the Striated Whelk.

FIERI-TANGS, FIERI-FARY, 2.

FIERIE, adj. From home; abroad. S.

FIERIE, adj. From home; abroad.

FIER-ON, FIERIARI.

FIERE, s. a. To celebrate the Vulcanalia, to keep the feast of Vulcan, who came fiercelins in, as fiercelins, in fieriari, or fieriari. Ind. Ihre observes, that some fright he judged the beauty might have got,—

i. e. "Her violent motion." Ibid. p. 56.

FIERED, s. A ford. S.

FIERY, s. 1. Bustle; confusion, S. See Sup.

2. It is sometimes used to denote rage; also pron. fieroch, fieroch, Perths.

Su.G. For, to celebrate; fier en rudeles dag, to celebrate one's birth-day, Germ. feier-on, id. Ihre observes, that the learned are not agreed, whether this word has been preserved from the times of heathenism, and derived from feur, fire; or adopted, after the introduction of Christianity, from Lat. feria, a festival. The former seems most probable; as Teut. vier-on, not only signifies feroari, to keep a holiday, but ferato extruere ignes, to kindle festival fires; and also, to celebrate the Vulcanalia, to keep the feast of Vulcan, who by the A. S. was called fyres-god, by the Germ. feur-gott. Teut. vier-on corresponds to Franc. fer-on, ferari.

Perhaps, as used in the second sense, it is from Gael. fear, ferg, anger, indignation. V. Farr.

FIERY-FARY, s. 1. Confusion; bustle; S.

All folks war in a fiery fairy.

Battle Harlaw, Evergreen, i. p. 78, st. 2.

Allace, I have not time to tarie,

To schaw you all the standard of any kind.

Amang them selfs raisit variance.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 269.

2. It is used by Baillie in a peculiar sense, as if equivalent to shew, pretended bustle.

"What he said of the King, he meant ever of his just proceedings; that chamber and table discourse, for argument, fum-flams, and fierie-faires, could not be treasons." Journal of Stradford's Trial, Lett. i. 285.

This is evidently formed from the preceding word, con-joined with Fary, q. v.; which is the same in another form.

FIEIR-EANS, s. A name for the crab and lobster. S.

FIERDAY, s. Thursday. S.

FIESE WILK, the Striated Whelk.


Denominated from its spiral form. V. FEEZE, v.

FIEVALIS, adj. Powerless. S.

FIFISH, adj. Somewhat deranged. S.

FIFISHNESS, s. The state of being a little deranged. S.

FIGFAG, s. A tender of the neck of cattle or sheep. S.

FIGFAGGER, s. A destroyer of good morals. S.

FIGGLELIEGE, adj. Foppish; ostentatiously polite. S.

FIGMALIRIE, s. A whim; a maggot.

But Bess the whig, a raving rump,

Took figmaliries, and wild jump,

With sword and pistol by her side,

And cock a-stride a rowing ride

On the hag-ridden sumph, and grapple

Him hard and fast about the thrapple.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 496.

Perhaps originally the same term with Whigmaleerie, q. v.

To FIEE, FYKE, FEIK, v. a. 1. To be restless, to be constantly in a state of trivial motion, without change of place, S.

If we had made our judgements lurk,

Till once we'd seen how things would work,

We should have met with little more

Of soul reproaches than before:

But we forsooth must fyke and fling.

And make our pulps sound and ring
FIK

With bulkie words against the Test:
And now we see the day I guess.
—Fasheous Frederic gars her fyke.
Ramsay's Poems, p. 105.

2. To move from one place to another in an inconstant and apparently indeterminate manner.

The Bee now seeks his byke;
Quhlis stinging, quhlis flinging,
From hole to hole did fyke.

3. To be at trouble about any thing, S.; synon. fish.
To dally; to trifle, &c. See S.
S.; this will give him pain.
Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 44.

To Fyke, Fyke, v. a. 1. To give trouble; to vex; to perplex.
This will fike him, S.; this will give him pain.

2. To do any thing in a diligent but piddling way, S.; used as a v. a.
"You feik it away, like old wives baking," Prov. "Buttle at it,—spoken when people do a thing in haste," Kelly, p. 379. But the phrase excludes the idea conveyed by both. It is applied, indeed, to struggle or fight with the legs, as a cow in the tie, or a child in the cradle." Gl. Grose.

3. Restlessness, from whatever cause, whether pain or pleasure, S.
O sic a fike and sic a fishe.
Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, i. 332.

4. A restless motion; also flirtation.
Su.G. fiuk-a, to be carried or driven by the wind.
Ramsay's S. Prov. i. 362.

To Mak a Fyke. To make a mighty fuss.

FIKIE, adj. Troublesome; especially as requiring minute attention, restless; unsettled. It is applied, indeed, to persons as well as things, S. See Sip.

FIKERIE, FIKERY, s. Minute exactness about trifles. S.

FIKE, s. Burnt leather.
S.

FYKE, s. The Medusa's Head, a fish.
S.

FIKEFACKS, s. pl. Minute pieces of work that cause a considerable degree of trouble to the agent, those especially which are occasioned by the troublesome humour of another, S.

2. Little troublesome peculiarities of temper, S.

Teut. fick-fack-en, agitate, factitare, fickfacker, angelo, a busy body. In Lower Germany, according to Ihre, fickfack-en signifies to be engaged in trifles. The repetition seems to denote frequent reiteration in the same course, as well as perhaps its insignificance. The first syllable which contains the root, seems to claim the same origin with Fike.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke-My-Facks, s. pl. V. Fick-fack-es.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

To Fyke, Fyke, s. A silly troublesome creature.

Fyke-My-Facks, s. pl. V. Fick-fack-es.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.

Fyke.
FILL, s. Full.

Quhen thay of youth ressavit had the fill,
Yit in thaire age lakkit thame no gude will.

King’s Quar., iii. 11.

Sw. fylle, id.; fyll-a, A.S. ful-an, implice.

FILL, prep. From. adv. Since; till.

S.

FILL AND FETCH MAIR. Riotous prodigality.

S.

FILLAT, Filet, s.

Eneas sanyll wille his Troyane menye
Dyd of perpetually ox filaits etc.


Filet in E. is "the fleshy part of the thigh." In S. it denotes the flank, both in man and beast. Fr. fillet, the fleshy part along the back bone; Sw. fylle, Sernen.

FILLER, s. The only term used for a funnel for pouring liquids, S. Sir J. Sinclair’s Observ. p. 117.

FILLIE, s. The part of a wheel on which the iron ring is laid when shod.

S.

FILLISTER, s. The plane used in making the outer part of a window-sash fit for receiving the glass.

S.
FIN

To FINE, Fine, v. n. To make an end; to give over. Etyr swen that passy synce, and held to Durame, or that wald fynge. Fr. finir, Lat. finire. Wyntown, viii. 40. 110.

To FINER, v. a. To veneer. S.

FINGER-FED, adj. Nicely brought up; pampered. S.

FINGERIN, s. Worsted spun of combed wool on the small wheel; as distinguished from wheelin, which is worsted spun on the large wheel from wool not combed, but merely carded; S. See Sup.

FINGROMS, s.pl. A kind of woollen cloth made in Aberdeenshire, denominated, as would seem, from the quality of the worsted of which it is wrought.

"In the beginning of this century, the woollen manufactures of Aberdeenshire were chiefly coarse slight cloths, called plaidsen and fingroms, which were sold from 5d. to 8d. per ell." Statist. Acc. (Aberd.) xix. 203. V. preceding word, from fingrom is a corruption of fingrein, to make an end; to give over.

FINGTED, s. A sore finger bandaged or tied up. S.

FYNYST, part. pa. Limited; bounded. Hale he is all guhare, not deudit, na fyngst;


FYNKLE, s. Not periwinkle, as Mr. Pink. conjectures, but fennel. See Sup.
The fynkle fadit in our grene herbere. Ball. Pink. S. P. R. iii. 127.

A. S. fyhol, Germ. fenchel, Belg. venkel, Alem. finachol, Lincoln. fenchel, all from Lat. foeniculum, id. Finkil is the term still used in Moray.

FINNAC, FINNOC, FINNER. A white trout, a variety of the Salmo fario, S.B.

Finnacs are species of fish in colour and shape like a salmon. They weigh from 2lb. to 4lb. White trouts are of a less size, but of a whiter colour. They are supposed to be of two species of sea-trouts." P. Birnie, Elgin, Statist. Acc. ix. 156, N.

"In those rivers, and in some of the lakes, there are salmon, finnacks, white, black, and yellow trouts.--July, August, September, for white trouts and finnacs,--November for char,—And April for yellow trouts." P. Kilmaile, Inverness. Statist. Acc. viii. 410, 411.

It is written Phinnoch, Ibid. vi. 3; and Phinoch, by Pennant. The whitling and the finner, or finnoc, have been supposed by many to be young salmon. This is, however, not the case; for although they are unquestionably of the same genus, yet they are obviously distinct varieties. — Finners or finnacs, which usually abound in every salmon river, have fins of a yellow colour.—Finners weigh from one to four pounds, according to their age, and to the quality of the water in which they were bred; but they always retain the distinctive mark of yellow fins, as well as particular spots greatly different from those on salmon." J. Mackenzie, Prize Essays, Highland Society of S. ii. 377, 378.

Dr. Shaw, in his General Zoology, gives the Phinocc of Scotland, as a distinct species, by the name of Salmo Phinoc, or Whiting salmon. It is asserted, that the fry of this fish have never been seen by the most experienced anglers or salmon-fishers.

The name finnoc might seem to originate from Gael. fian nog, which, according to Shaw, signifies a whiting. But as finner is synon. I suppose that it has been given from the peculiar colour of the fins.

FINNER, s. A species of whale that makes its appearance on the coasts of Shetland. See Sup.

"Large lean whales are sometimes stranded in the creeks, and sometimes chaced ashore by boats. These commonly measure from 180 to 90 feet in length, and are denominated finners." P. Finst, Statist. Acc. v. 190.

FINNIE, s. A salmon not a year old, S.B.

FINNIN, s. A fiend; a devil; Ang.

The name of the Finnin's den is still given to a place between Forfar and Dundee, according to the account given by Pitscottie and the tradition of the country, once the residence of cannibals.

"About this time there was apprehended and taken, for a most abominable and cruel abuse, a brigand, who haunted, and dwelt, with his whole family and household, out of all men's company, in a place of Angus, called the Fiend's Den." Hist. Scotl. p. 65.

This name, given by the people of the country, might be viewed as a mere corr., were there not a striking analogy between the term finnin and Su.G. finen, anc. flaman, flamn, cacodemon, of the same origin with fiend. V. Famen, Ibre.

FINNIN HADDOCK. V. FINDON HADDOCK. S.

FINNISON, *. Anxious expectation; earnest desire; on fire. See Sup.

F I R, FIR-CANDLE, CANDLE-FIR, S.

The bread's no fir yet. It consisted of a wooden cross, burnt at the one end and stained with blood at the other, to denote that their country would be burnt and desolated unless the clan rose at the signal to defend it. At every hamlet it was taken up by a fresh man, and sped through a large district with wonderful celerity, each shouting, as he went along, the war-cry of his tribe and the place of rendezvous.

This seems to be the Balaena Physalus of Linn. Fin fis, Marten's Spitzberg. V. Pennant's Zool. iii. 41.

FINNIE, s. A salmon not a year old, S.B.

FIRE.* For superstitions regarding fire, see Sup.

To FIRE, v. a. 1. To bake bread, whether in an oven or by toasting; as, The bread's no fir'd yet. S. 2. To scorched by hot winds or lightning.

"The dough is then rolled thin, and cut into small scones, ad stumpy, or fipla, attrectare, libidinose tangere.

FI P P I L S, Maitland Poems, p. 49.

And quhen the smy on me smirks with his smaick smolat, He fippilis lyk ane farsy aver, that fyrilt on a giliot. C. from edit. 1508. It seems doubtful whether the word may admit of the meaning here which is mentioned above. Perhaps it denotes a whispering sort of motion; as allied to Isl. fipla, or by toasting; as, Thair speris in splendris sprent, scorch by hot winds or lightning. Corr. from edit. 1508.

A. S. fyrr, Isl. fr, fvar, Su.G. fvar, id. S.

FIR, FIR-CANDLE, CANDLE-FIR, s. A splinter of bog-fir, used in the Highlands for a candle.

S.

F I R E CROCE, Fiery Cross. The signal sent through a district by a chief to raise his followers. S.

It consisted of a wooden cross, burnt at the one end and stained with blood at the other, to denote that their country would be burnt and desolated unless the clan rose at the signal to defend it. At every hamlet it was taken up by a fresh man, and sped through a large district with wonderful celerity, each shouting, as he went along, the war-cry of his tribe and the place of rendezvous.
FI R

FYREFANGIT, part, ps. 1. Laid hold of by fire.

—This Chorineus ub fas.
Ruschit on his fa, thus firefangit and vansaucht. — Doug. Virgil, 419, 24.
Scott, describing the cruelties of Popery, says;
And quha eit flesh on Fridays was firefangit. Bannatyne Poems, p. 190, st. 10. V. Note 309, 310.

2. Cheese is said to be firefangit, when it is swelled and cracked, and has received a peculiar taste, in consequence of being exposed to too much heat before it has been dried, S. Fire-fanged, firebitten, A. Bor.

FIREPANG, FIREANGIN, s. Injury to any substance produced from the heat caused by too rapid fermentation.

FIREPANGINESS, s. The state of being firepanged. S.

FIRE-KINDLING, s. A fire.

FIRE-LEVIN,*. Lightning. V. LEVIN.

FIRNDAILL, FEIRINDELL, FIRNACKIT, s. A fir.

FIRMANCE, *. State of confinement.

FIRLOT, FYRLOT, FURLET, s. To part. pa.

FIRL  CORN. To measure corn.

FIRPLE, s. A fillip. V. PENTY.

FIRTH, s. 1. An estuary, S.; the fourth part of a boll. S., the fourth part of a boll.

FIRPLE, s. The cone of the fir or pine. Syn. FIRRON, FARREN.

FIRRON, FIRRIN, FARREN, s. A cone.

FIRTH, s. 1. An estuary, S.; frith, E.

"Fiffe is diuidit fra Louthiane be the reuir of Forth, quhilk winnis with ane braid firth in the Almance scie." Bellend. Descr. Alb, c. 9.

2. Douglas uses it to denote a mere bay.

Thair standis into the sicht of Troy an ile
Wele knawin be name, hecht Tenedos umquhil.
Now is it bot ane firth in the sfeyd rol.
Ane rade nyskik for schip and ballingere.

Firth of Forth, frith of the wood, adding, that it is "translated by the Islander writes Mirknaeford." But this, it would seem, rather signifies the dark firth.

FIRTH, FYRTH, s. A sheltered place, whether arable or used for pasture; an enclosure; a plain.

Skinner, Ritson, and Macpherson, render it wood. But, as Sibb. has observed, it is opposed to wood.

He had both hallys and bourys.

Frythes, fayr forests with flowrys.

—By forest, and by frythe.— Rom. of Emerc.
Mr. Pinkerton renders it field; Sibb. "an arable farm; extensive cultivated fields, or perhaps any secure place of residence or possession within a wood." Camden seems to give the sense pretty nearly, when he calls it, "a plain amidst woods." Remains, p. 145. Phillips gives a similar definition.

This word is frequently used by our old writers, as well as by those of E. It is connected with forest, fell, and field.

Be firth and forrest furth they found.

Pebble to the Play, st. 1.

In this connexion it seems to denote a plain or pasture land, as distinguished from that which is woody or wild.

The king furis with his folk, our firthis and fellis.

Gawan and Gol. i. 8.

Firth and fell may be equivalent to dale and hill, plain and mountain.

Gryt court hors puts me fra the staw,
To fang the fog be firthe and fald.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 112.

Also Doug. Virgil, 193, 48.

fold seems nearly synon. with firthe; A. S. field, campus, plantations; with this difference, perhaps, that fold may denote open ground, and firthe what is enclosed or sheltered.

Hardyne seems to use it as nearly equivalent to garden or orchard.

—What kynde of ympe, in garden or in frith...
F I S

FIT, s. Foot, S.

FIT, s. Foot, S.

FIT, s. Foot, S.

FIT, s. Foot, S.

FIT, s. Foot, S.

FIT, s. Foot, S.

FIT, s. Foot, S.

FIT, s. Foot, S.

FIT, s. Foot, S.

FIT, s. Foot, S.

FIT, s. Foot, S.

FIT, s. Foot, S.
FIZ

E. fide, it has probably had the same origin; perhaps Su.G. fjika or flaxk-c, circumcisture.

Fitch, s. A move at the game of draughts. S.

To FITCH, v. a. To move any thing a little way from its former place; to lift and lay down again. S.

FITFALL, s. A grown-up lamb. S.

FIT-FAUL, s. The skin of a lamb between the time of castration and that of being weaned. S.

FIT-GANG, s. 1. As much ground as will serve to walk along. 2. A low narrow chest alongside a wooden bed. S.

FITHIT. Used as an exclamation, equivalent to, nevertheless; notwithstanding; as, Will you walk? Na fithit! Qy. No faith! No in faith! S.

FITHOWE, FITHAWE, s. A polecat.

"That na man hae merrik skinnis furth of the realme, and gie he dos, that he pay to the King tu. s. for the custum of ilk skin, and for x. Fowmartis skinnis called Fithowis, x. d." Acts Ja. I. 1424, c. 24, edit. 1566. Fithawe, Skene.


FITLESS, FIT-LESS, adj. Apt to stumble, or to fall. S.

FITNESS-COCK, [ footless. ] A kind of dumpling baked of suet or lard and oatmeal, boiled among broth or in water; also called, A sodden bonno'. S.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen. S.

FIT-ROT, s. A disease affecting the feet of sheep. S.

FITTED, s. The print of the foot. S.

FIT-THE-GUTTER, s. A low slooper slipper. Q. a clog? S.

FITIE, s. The state of the foot when bemired. S.

FITIE, adj. Neat; trim; neat. S.

FITIE-FIES, s. pl. Quirks and quibbles; whittle-whaws. S.

FITTIN-ALIE, s. An entertainment given by the parents when a child takes the fit; i.e. begins to walk. S.

FITTINGS, s. Turfs set on edge by twos, for drying. S.

FYVE SUM, adj. Five together, or in company. V. the termination Sum.

FIXFAX, s. 1. The tendon of the neck of cattle or sheep. S.

A. Bor. pa.xwax, Norfolk; Gl. Grose.

2. The punishment of the Juggs or pillory. S.

Belt. p,texto, Germ. flachs, a tendon or sinew.

FIXFAX, s. "Hurry; the middle of any business." Gl. Ross.

Now by this time, poor Nory's mair nor fain The truth of Bydby's unco tale to ken, And just at Lindy's door came slipping in, When they are in the fixfax of their din.

Ross's Hemonre, p. 82.

This is probably formed, as a duplicated term from Su.G. fik, Germ. Su.G. fikz, promptus, alacer, denoting a state of action or bustle, from fjok-a, citato cursu ferri; whence fik studium. Perhaps, it is merely Fikhefoks, q. v. somewhat varied in sound and pronunciation.

To FIZZ, v. n. To make a hissing noise; as hot iron when put into water, or, as a bottle of brisk beer when the cork is drawn, S.

O rare! to see thee fizz and freath I' th' lugget caup. Burns, iii. 13.

Isl. fis-a, flare, efflare, sufflare; fys, flatus. May we not view as cognate terms, Gr. φωσ-αν, φωσ-αν, sufflo, info; and φως, anholo, info?

To FIZZ, or Fizz about, v. n. 1. To make a great ado; to be in a bustling state. S.

To be in a rage, S. The transition is natural; as when one is thrown into a tumultuous state, one is easily irritated.

Vol. I. 401

FLA

Isl. fis-a, to instigate, instinsate, calcar addere; A. S. fis-an, testinare; also, fugare; Su.G. fis-a, argere; fis-a, properare; Alem. fis-an, id. Ihre views Isl. pis-a, niti, pis, nitus, nixus, as also allied. The origin seems to be Su.G. fis, citus, promontus.

FIZZ, Fize, s. 1. A hissing noise, like that made by gunpowder, in a loose state, when it is set fire to, S. V. CUTTIE, s.

2. A great fuss, bustle, or disturbance about anything. S. See S.

3. A rage; heat of temper; S.

Su.G. fis conveys precisely the same idea with fizz in sense 1. "Discursus, qualis esse solet, dum magni hospites adveniant, unde dicitur, goera faises en, multo apparatus alienum accipere, aut etiam cupiam quoquo modo blandiri, quod etiam fiasa dicuntur uno vocabulo." Ihre, vo. Fizes.

FIZZ is undoubtly the same with E. fuz, which Johns calls "a low cant word." After what we have seen as to both s. and s., the propriety of this description is submitted to the reader.

FIIZZEN, s. Fith; force; energy. V. FOISON. S.

FIIZZENLESS, s. Stupid; useless; insipid. V. FOISON. S.

FLA, FLAE, FLAY, s. A flea.

Lang eir me thocht yow had nother force nor might, Curage nor will for to haue gregiit a fla. A. S. flæ, id. Palace of Honour, iii. 74.

FLAIE, adj. Abounding in fleas. S.

FLAA, s. A thin turf. V. FLAG. S.

FLAB, s. Apparently, a mushroom. S.

FLABAGASTED. Confounded. S.

To FLABRIGAST, v. n. To gasconade. S.

FLABRIGAST, par, pa. Worn out with exertion. S.

FLACAT, s. Perhaps, a thing like the modern reticule. S.

FLACHIN, s. A stroke by something in the hand. S.

FLACHTER-SPADE, s. A spade for casting turfs. S.

FLACK, FLAIK, s. A square plaid. S.

FLACKIE, FLALC, s. A kind of truss, resembling a saddle-cloth, made of meadow-straw; used for preserving a horse's back from being hurt by the cassie or creid, which he bears, Orkney.

From Su.G. flach, flit, plain; or fikt, a lappet, Isl. fialek, a cloak. This is called a fluet, Caith.

FLAE, FLAY, s. A skin; from its being flayed off. S.

To FLAP, FLAFF, v. n. 1. To flap, S.

Thus vengeful wreak in sic forme changeth, Euin in the face and visage of Turnus Can fle, and flaf, and made him for to growe, Scho sounds so with mony hiss and how, Duns. Virgils, 444, 21.

Then doubt ye not a thousand flaffing flags, Nor horrible cries of hideous heathen hags, V. Target. Hudson's Judith, p. 28.

2. To flutter.

Pallas him keppit sic wise on his brand, That all the blade vp to the hilt and hand Aanyd his flaffing lungis hid has he. Doug. Virgil, 329, 55.

Teut. fladbe, muscarium, a fly-flap. As this word originally denotes any thing loose, flaccid, or pendulous, perhaps Isl. fialek, labrum vulneris pendulum, is a cognate term. S.

To FLAFFER, v. n. To flutter, S. B. See S.

FLAFF, s. A fop; one who flaffers or flutters about. S.

FLAFFER, s. The act of fluttering. S.

FLAFFERIE, adj. Light; easily compressible. S.

FLAPPIN, s. The act of flapping; a flake of whatever kind, or very light body. S.

To FLAPP, v. a. To fan; to raise the wind by flapping. S.

To FLAPP, v. n. To blow intermittently. S.
FLAG, s. A piece of green sward, cast with a spade, S.; synon. fail, q.v. A large sod, put at the back of the fire, is called a flag; Border. See Sup.

Ray says, that in Norfolk the green turf pared off from the surface of the earth for burning, goes by this name.

Dan. flag-er, Teut. vlæggh-deg, deglubere, whence probably vlach, superfiaces. But Isl. flag-a has still more propriety; excludere gleham; flag, locus ubi gleba terrae surrexit; G. Andr. p. 72. He derives it from flæa, deglubere.

FLAG, s. A squall; a blast of wind, or of wind and rain.

The sky thus trublit, and the tempest furth sent Fort Neptune—

Lukand about, behaldis the se ouer all Eneas naus shatterit, fer i sounder; With fluidis ouer set the Troianiis, at and under By flaggis and rane, did from the heuin descend.

Doug. Virgil, 17, 9.

Sibb., justly rejecting the conjectures of Rüdd., has referred to Teut. vlæggh, procella, tempestas. It also signifies, repentina et praeceps pluvia; Kilian. We may add—for with sudden blasts of wind, or of wind and rain, as of rod and spars.

Fancy might trace a connexion with Gr. flag, from the Goth. flag, flagrum, to flash as lightning, spargere flammas, vibrare instar flam. mae, coruscare ; Belg.

consider it as different, finding that Teut. vlaeggh, v. n. storm of thunder, would seem to support this idea. But I do not feel so confident. Doug. Virgil, 200, 54.

Rüdd. and Sibb. both appear to view this as the same with the last word. The Belg. phrase, eam donder vlaag, a storm of thunder, would seem to support this idea. But I consider it as different, finding that Teut. vlæggh-signifies, to flash as lightning, spargere flammas, vibrare instar flammeae, coruscare; Belg. vleug, a blaze, a flash.

FLAG, s. A flake of snow.

Dym skisys oft furth warpit forfeul leuin, Flaggis of fyre, and mony felloun flaw, Scharp soppis of sleit, and of the snypand snaw.

Doug. Virgil, 200, 54.

FLAGARTIE, adj. s. A. FLAGSIDE of a Split Haddock.

FLAGRUM, s. A frame above the chimney-piece for holding a gun. S. Fries. vlæggh; synon. with horde; Teut. vlechhe, crates, gerae; Su. G. flake, Isl. flake, flack, id. "For those who defend castles, it is proper, at giora flaka mak stormum ek-vekum, crates viminibus quercinis contextas, to make flakes with wikwandu." Specul. Regal, pp. 415, 416. O. E. fleek. Ihre derives the term from Su. G. flæa-a, nectere, because hurdes are plaited. Teut. vlechhe, from vlechh-en, nectere, contextere, more clearly illustrates the connexion; especially as Doug. uses not only flak, but flate. The origin of the term is nearly expressed both by Virg. and by his translator. Crates-textunt. Flatis to plet.

In O. E. flæc occurs a v., signifying to bend, to bow, Gl. Hearn; or rather to cover with hurdles.

Botes he toke & barges, the sides togidere knytte,—Over the water smerte was so ordeynd a brigge.

Doug. Virgil, 387, 55.


FLAG, s. A flake of snow.

FLAGGARYING, part. pr. V. FLEEGARYING.

FLAGARTIE, adj. Flouncing; stormy.

FLAGGIS, s. pl. " Flanks," Lord Hailes.

Sic fartinglas on flaggis als fast as quhallis, Fadit lyk fulis with hattis that littil avallis.

Doug. Virgil, 200, 54.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44, st. 15.

Fancy might trace a connexion with Gr. κλαίσι, to make flakes with wands."

Doug. Virgil, 17, 9.

" In our awin countrie here, when our shepheardes flit their flaikis."

Sir Douglas Hailes, Maitland Poems, p. 70.

The cooling-vessel through which the pipes pass in distilling; a refrigerator.

FLAIN, FLANE, s. An arrow.

Into the chace oft wald scho turne agane, And fleand with hir bow schute mony ane flane.

Doug. Virgil, 387, 55.

The ganeys and the flãys flew. Ibid. 301, 48.

A. S. flæn, sagittæ; flæne, frames, basta; Isl. fleimn, hasto, aucules. A. S. fle also signifies an arrow, a dart.

FLAIN, FLANE, s. An arrow.

The scolded. V. FLYE, FLYE, s. An unbroken fall, though on soft ground; a blow caused by a fall.

FLATE, s. A very severe fall.

FLAIR, s. The skate; a fish.

" Raia levii, the Skate or Flair."

Doug. Virgil, 200, 54.


FLAIL, FLEP, FLIFE, s. An unbroken fall, though on soft ground; a blow caused by a fall.

FLAILER, s. A man who does the most laisthame thing for gain; skin a toad.

FLAYIS.

Men hard nocht bot granys, and dynitis
That flew fr, as men flagis on flintis,

Nabour, xiii. 36. Pink. edit.

Mr. Pinkerton renders flagis, flies. But slow and aigis are the words in MS. V. Slay, v.

FLAIL, FLAKE, FLATE, s. 1. A hurdle. See Sup.

With erd and styane thai fillit dykis fast; Flakits thai laid on temyr lang and wicht; A rowme passage to the wallis thalim dycht.

Doug. Virgil, 200, 54.

Wallace, vi. 984. MS.

"It had na out passage, but at ane part quhilk was maid by thaym with flakits scherettis and trees." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 38, b.

FLAM, FLAM, FLAIR, v. a. 1. Not, as Mr. Pinkerton supposes, to singe; but to baste roasted meat, while it is before the fire, by dripping butter on it, S.

Scho thrangis on fat capouns on the speit;—To flane, and turne, and rost thame tendyrlie.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 70.

It occurs in a coarse, but emphatic Prov.

Every man flamin the fat sow's arse; t. e. "They will be sure to get most gifts that least want them;" Kelly, p. 93.
FLAT, s. A field. This is used in a sense somewhat different from the E. word.

—The fire be fellion wynds blast,
Is driven amyd the flat of cornes rank.

Or how feil echeris of corn thick growing,
—in ane yallow corne flattis of Lyd,e—Melis, 234, 27.

This may be merely from Su.G. flat, planas.

FLAT, s. A single floor of a house. V. FLAT.

FLAT, s. A cake of cow-dung. V. COW-FLAT. S.

To FLATCH, v. a. To lay over; to fold down; a term used by mechanics, Loth.

—Su.G. flat, planas, flat-a, Germ. flecht-en, nectere.

FLATE, s. A hurdle. V. FLAISK.

FLATE, pret. of v. to Flyte. Scolded. S.

FLATLYNS, FLATLINGS, adv. Flat.

And he douse to the end gan ga
All flatlyns, for him faillyt mycht.

Barbour, xii. 59. MS.

Howbeit thay fall down flattings is on the flure,
They haue no streith their selfe to rais aunge.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1599, p. 72.

FLAT-SOLED, adj. Having no spring in the foot. S.

To FLAUCH, v. a. 1. To strip off the skin; flauch, skinned. 2. To pare.

FLAUCH, s. A hide or skin. S.

FLAUCHTER, s. A skinner. S.

FLAUCh, FLAUCH of Land, a piece of ground; a croft; Ang.

This may be allied to the Su.G. phrase, et flackt land, planitics; or rather of the same origin with Flaucht, 1.; q. something spread out.

FLAUCHT, FLAUCHTER, FLAUCHIN, s. A flake; as a flaucht of snow, a flake of snow, Ang.; snow-flags, flakes of snow, A. Bor.

Flaffin is used, as well as flauchin, in Fife; flichin or flighin, in Loth.

Johnson derives flake from Lat. floscoes. But Teut. zloche, a flock or flock, would have been a preferable etymon; whence sloken, ninge, synon. with sneeuw-en. Our terms are more closely allied to Isl. flak, tomuss, dissectum, Su.G. flaech, a fragment, a part broken off from the base; moefage, a flake of snow. This flre derives from flæck-a, dividere, partiri, which he views as allied to Hebr. pälach, dividit.

FLAUCHT, v. a. To card wool into thin flakes. S.

FLAUCHTER, s. A person employed in carding wool. S.

FLAUCHTS, s. pl. Implements used in carding wool. S.

FLAUCHT, s. A handful; S. B.

A mournful ditty to herself she sung.

In flaughts rove out her hair, her hands she wrung.

Ros's Helenore, p. 55.

He's sent to you what ye lo'ed maist,
A flaught o' his yellow hair.

Jameson's Popular Ball. i. 20.

Sibb. views this as a corr. of clawt from claw. But it seems to be merely the preceding word, used in a secondary sense.

FLAUChT, s. A number of birds on the wing; a flight. S.

FLAUCTHRED, adv. 1. At full length, S.; braid-flaucht, synon.

Lindy bangs up, and flangs his snood awa',
And 't the haste of running catch a fa'

Flaught-bred upon his face, and there he lay.


2. With great eagerness, S.
FLA

Lindy looks also butt, and Nory spies,
And O my Nory, here's my Nory, cries.
Flaught on her, butt the house he sprang,
And frae her mother's extor fercelings wrang.
Ross's Hecatone, p. 82.

Sibb. views this as " perilaps the same with belly-flaught, stretched flat on the ground." But this is not the proper sense of belly-flaught. Flaught-bred seems literally to signify spread out in breadth, fully spread as a hawk darts on its prey. The Sc. phrase en flaicht eorn, may throw light on it. "A spread eagle," the arms of the Emperor of Germany; from flaech-a, findere, partiri. It may simply mean, spread out like a flock of wool, or flake of snow. V. Flaucht.

To FLAUGHTER, v.a. "To pare turf from the ground." Shurr. Gl. S. B.

Dan. flag-er, deglibere; the earth being as it were flayed.
V. Flag, I.

FLAUGHTER-FAIL, s. The surface of the soil pared by the implement called a flaughter-spade. "A long turf cut with a flaughter-spade," Sibb. S.

FLAUGHTER-PEAT. "The word Flaw is of Saxon origin, and applied to that sort of peat which is most remarkably soft, light, and spongy. It is often, though erroneously, pronounced flow-peat, or flow-moss. It often forms a stratum from 4 to 8 feet deep, is generally of a brown or reddish colour, and affords but a weak fuel that burns to light white ashes." Dr. Walker's Prize Essay, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 9, 10.

If of A. S. origin, I have never perceived the radical word. But indeed there is good evidence that the origin is different, and flow is the true pronunciation. V. Flow.

FLAWKITT, adj. White in the flanks, applied to cattle.

FLAWKERTIS, s. pl. Boots, greaves, or armour for the legs.

Sum stele hawbreiks forgis furth of plate,
Birnyst flawkertis and leg harnes fute hate.

FLAWSMANN, part. pr. Baneris rycht faery flawsmann,
And penselys to the wynd wawand,
Swa fele thar war off ser quantiss,
That it war gret slycht to dyise.

Barbour, xi. 192. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton renders it faimling. But the sense seems to require that it should signify, flying, or displayed; q. from A.S. flaem, flema, flight, flaeme, a fugitive. V. Flam, v.; or from flamme, a pendant, a streamer. But the origin is uncertain.

FLAWMONT, s. A narrative; a history.

FLAEKS, s. The fissures between the strata of a rock.

FLAE-LUGGIT, adj. Unsettled; hair-brained.

FLAESOCKS, s. pl. The shavings of wood.

FLAEAT, s. A thick mat used to prevent the back of a horse from being galled by the saddle.

FLA, flaus, volavit, from fleeo-an.

FLAW, Fiery Flaw, the name given to the Sting Ray, Raia Pastinaca, Linn.

Pastinaca Marina, the Fire or Fiery Flaw. Sibb. Scot, p. 23. This is the Fire Flaire of Ray. V. Penn. Zool. p. 71.

FLAW, s. The point of a horse-shoe nail broken off by the smith after passing through the hoof.

FLAW, s. A flaw o' peats. The spot at the side of the moss on which an individual dries his peats.

FLAW PEAT. "The word Flaw is of Saxon origin, and applied to that sort of peat which is most remarkably soft, light, and spongy. It is often, though erroneously, pronounced flow-peat, or flow-moss. It often forms a stratum from 4 to 8 feet deep, is generally of a brown or reddish colour, and affords but a weak fuel that burns to light white ashes." Dr. Walker's Prize Essay, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 9, 10.

If of A. S. origin, I have never perceived the radical word. But indeed there is good evidence that the origin is different, and flow is the true pronunciation. V. Flow.

FLAWKIT, adj. White in the flanks, applied to cattle.

FLA FLE
FLE

"It is decreed and ordained, — that there be a bower," bowmaker, "and a fleggear in ilk head town of the sherrle," Acts ii. 1457, c. 65. Murray. Fleggear, ed. 1566, c. 70. Germ. flitzh, flitz, Belg. fles, Ital. flesa. Fr. fleche, an arrow. Fleschler, the Fr. derivative, denotes an archer. L. B. flecherarius, fleicherius, flechaetius, sagittarius vel qui facit sagittas; Du Cange. E. flacher is used with more latitude than its origin admits; " a manufacturer of bows and arrows;" Johnson.

FLEE, s. A fly, S. See Sup.

"Yee continuallie slit from one temptation to another, whereon yee feede like a flee happing from scab to scab," Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 277.

Belg. vlige, from vlige-en, to fly, as A. S. fleoge, from flug-en, id.

To FLEE, v. a. To fly.

To FLEE, s. The smallest thing; a whit; a jot. S.

To FLEECH, v. a. To flatter. V. FLIECH.

FLEECHIN, adj. A fleechin day; a day that promises more than will be performed. V. GOWANIE, 2. S.

FLEECINGLY, adv. In a flatteringly way.

FLEE, s. A head-ridge on which the plough is turned, Aberd. Tert. vlied-en, terga vertere?

FLEEGARVING, FLAGARYING, FLEEGARIE, FEEGARIE, FEEGARIE, FLEEGIRT, v. a. To flatter. V. FLEICH.

FLEEGARNS, s. Pl. The dust of flax in dressing it. S. To FLEY, v. a. To heat any liquid slightly.

FLEEGARYING, FLAGARYING, part. pr. Busying one's self about trifling articles of dress. S.

FLEEGEST, s. Cut paper hung up to attract flies. S.

FLEEGIRT, s. A very small quantity of any thing. S.

FLEEGING ADDER. A dragon-fly.

FLEEGING MARCHAND. A pedler.

FLEEG, s. A stupid fellow. V. FLUP.

To FLEER, v. a. Perhaps, to gibbe; to taunt. S.

FLEER, s. Floor; Aberd. pronunciation. S.

FLESOME, adj. Frightful. V. FLEY.

FLEESOMELIE, v. n. Frightfully.

FLEESOMENESS, s. Frightfulness.

To FLEET, v. n. To flow; to float. V. FLEIT.

To FLEET oure. To overflow.

FLEET-DYKE, s. A dike for preventing inundation.

FLEET-WATER, s. Water which overflows ground.

To FLEG, v. a. To affright; to terrify; S.

Appear in likeness of a priest; No like a deel, in shape of beast.

With gaping chafts to fleeg an, to fly from place to place; to flutter; Dumfr. A. S. fleeg-an, isl. fleug-a, volare. See Sup.

FLEGGIN, s. A lazy, lying fellow running about. S.

FLEG, s. Apparently, a stroke; a random blow; a kick; a fit of ill-humour.

When he saw thetraitor knight was near,

At full speed to claw his noddle flew;

Syn at thelown a fearful flag let fle,

That from his rumple sheard'aw his thigh.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 45.

FLEGAR, s. 1. One who talks loosely, who magnifies in narration, who overhears the bounds of truth, Loth. A proclaimer of falsehoods. See Sup.

Can this have any relation to Su.G. flick-a, Germ. flick-en, to patch, whence schofcchare, a cobble; as in S. cobber, as one who fabricates stories, is said to cobde? Or is it g. flyer, one who flies beyond the truth? V. FLEG, to fly.

FLEGHINGS, s. Pl. The dust of flax in dressing it. S. To FLEY, v. a. To heat any liquid slightly.

To FLEY, v. a. To take fright; to terrify; S.

Fleyit, fied, part. pa.

Ceis not for to perturbuil all and sum,

And with thy felloun dreddour thame to fley.

Doug. Virgil, 370, 54.

Thai war sa felly flet that

That I trod Schyr Richard off Clar,

Sall haif a will to faynd hys mycht,

In bataill na in forss to fycht.

Barbour, xvi. 217. MS.

And he the Dewil wes, that hym gat,

And bad hyr noucht to fley.

Wytownt, vi. 18. 82.

The eldest, Adam, might no man him flee.

So stout, thro' aged but eighteen was he.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 40.

They are but rackless, yung and rasche,

Suppose they think us flet.

Cheerie and Slae, st. 43.

"This being done, the Lords were delivered, and come a-land again, that were pledges, who were right

appear in likeness of a priest;

No like a deel, in shape of beast.

With gaping chafts to fleeg an, to fly from place to place; to flutter; Dumfr. A. S. fleeg-an, isl. fleug-a, volare. See Sup.

FLEG, s. A fright. See Sup.

This might seem allied to Isl. fleug-a, inciater. Verel. Ind. or fleig-a, preceptare, mittere, G. Andr. As, however, A. S. fleon signifies fugare, as well as volare, it may be merely fleog-an, or Isl. fleug-a. Teut. vlige-en volare, used transitively. It would seem, indeed, that fleeg and flei, in all their senses, are to be viewed as merely those verbs which originally denote the flight of birds, used obliquely.

FLEF, s. A fright. S. B; allied to Isl. mykva-fleg, afraid of darkness.

FLEY, s. A fright.

FLEY, part. pa. Affrighted.

FLETNES, s. Fear; affright.

FLEY.

And fele that now of war a fley

Inthil the lang trew sail dey,—Barbour, xix. 179.

I had conjectured that this must be an error for sley, sly experienced, and find that it is sley in MS.
To FLEICH, FLEITCH, v. a. To flatter; to cajole; properly, to endeavour to gain one's point by soothing speeches, by words or actions expressive of great affection, S.; fletch, id. A. Bor.

But he with fals wordis flechand,
Was with his twa sonsys cummand.

Barbour, v. 619. MS.

Except yee mend, I will not fletch,
Yee sail end all mischeousle.

Rudd. derives it from Fr., flech-r, to soften, to prevail with, to persuade. But this is a forced meaning; as flech-r properly signifies to bend. Our word may be traced in a variety of forms in the Goth. dialects. It is immediately allied to Teut. fleid-en, adulari, blandiri, assentari, alicui ad gratiam loqui, synon. with vleyd-en, of which fleits-en seems a deriv. Vleyd-en appears also in the form of velyen, id. Alem. fleh-en, adulari, also, suppliciter invocare; whence flehar, adulator, flehara, adulatores, fleham, blanditae. Wachter views vleyden as the more ancient form. Isl. fletad, id. fleto, fleut, adulatrix, a female flatterer; bolle fletter, to be overcome by fletty, fletty, a flatterer, also one who is inveigled by blandishments; G. Andr. p. 72. This writer views the term as primarily denoting the fawning of a dog. Fldara, adulor, Adlairdini more canum, dum muciac suces heros seu homini gratulantur; fldar, adulator capina. Lex. pp. 71, 72. Fr. flat-er is evidently from this origin. Thus it appears that E. fletter, and S. fleich, are radically the same.

To FLEICH and FECHT. To cajole and scold alternately.

FLEICH, FLEECH, s. A piece of flattery.

"Fair fall you, and that's a fleech," S. Prov.; "an ironical commendation of them, whose words and actions we approve not." Kelly, p. 105.


Cal commendation of them, whose words and actions we applaud; flattery, a female flatterer; adulatrix, a female flatterer; bolle fleutor, to be overcome by flettry, flettry, a flatterer, also one who is inveigled by blandishments; G. Andr. p. 72. This writer views the term as primarily denoting the fawning of a dog. Fldara, adulor, Adlairdini more canum, dum muciac suces heros seu homini gratulantur; fldar, adulator capina. Lex. pp. 71, 72. Fr. flat-er is evidently from this origin. Thus it appears that E. fletter, and S. fleich, are radically the same.

To FLEYR, or FLEYR up, v. n. To distort the countenance; to make wry faces; also, to whimper; Ang. To sneer and greet, to whimper and cry. See Sup.

After they got him then they bound him,
And brought him headlong up the street;
Falsst began to flet and greet:
But ere the Judges were aware,
They haltered him both head and feet,
And harld him hard into the barr.

Truth's Travel's, Penneucuk's Poems, 1715, p. 100.

Isl. flyre has a sense directly contrary, saepius rideo, G. Andr.; possibly from a similar reason, the contraction of the muscles of the face, which this term especially expresses. The word may be from Fr. pleur-er, Lat. plor-are, to cry, to whine; although few of the terms peculiar to the North have a Lat. or Fr. origin. But most probably it has a common origin with Su.G. plir-a, oculus semiclausius videere, as expressive of the contraction of the muscles already mentioned.

To FLEYR, v. n. To whimper as a child about to cry. S.


To FLEIT, v. a. "To flee; to run from;" Rudd.

This term is from some word of a similar sound, e.g., folter, folter, folter, folter. Or the word is Fr., folter, to flee, adulatrix, a female flatterer.

This respects the apparent motion of the land, to those who are at sea. Belg. vled-en, to flee.

To FLEIT, FLETS, v. n. 1. To flow.

Nor yet thou, Tullius, quhais lippis sweit
In rettorik did intill termis flet.

Dunbar, Banumtoyn Poems, p. 10, st. 8. i.e. "Did flow in rhetorical language."

2. To float.

Gif thow desyres into the seis to flet
Of hevinly bliss, than me thy Lady treit.

Vertue and Vyce, Evergreen, i. 40, st. 18.

Leander on a stormy night
Diet fleitand on the billous gray.

Evergreen, i. 110, st. 6.

Su.G. fyt-t, Isl. flet-t, Teut. viet-en, fluere, fluiter; Su.G. fyt-t, natur, Isl. eg fleite, fluere facio.

Flet, flet, pret. floaturd.

The Island folk than maid tham for the flycht,
On craggis clam, and sum in watter flet.

Wallace, vii. 947. MS.

Part drownit, part to the roche fleit or swam.

Palais of Honour, iii.

3. To sail.

Wes nane that euir disport mycht have
Fra steryng, snd fra rowyng,
To furthyr thaim off thair fletting.

Barbour, iii. 586, MS.

To FLEIT, vi. 1. To overflow with water.

That glorious garth of euery flouris did flett,
The lustie lilleis, the rosis redolent,
Vertue and Vyce, Evergreen, i. 40, st. 18.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 248.


Sho warmyt watter, and hir servandis fast,
His body wousche, quhill filth was of hym past.
His hart was wicht, and flykertyt to and fro.

Wallace, ii. 267, MS.

2. To quiver; to shiver; to tremble.

To FLEYR, v. a. To turn inside out. V. FLYRE.

406
FLE

I saw that cruell feynd eik thare, but dout,
Thare lymmes rife and eit, as he war wod,—
And thare flache vnder his teith fleckerand.

Doug. Virgil, 89, 34.

Doug. uses flackerand in the same sense. V. Fichest.
Sibb. views this as the same with flitk, to flatter. But al-
though they are apparently allied, we may more properly dis-
tinguish them, as 'thare does with respect to Su.G. flitra,
adulari, and flecera, motitare, with which the v. under con-
sideration is closely connected; A. S. ficcor-lan, Belg. vilgh-
er-en, Germ. flockern, id.; E. Flicker. It is used obliquely
in sense 2.

FLECKERIT, adj. “Spotted,” Pink.
Flema, flyma, in sense 2.

Sideration is closely connected; A.
adulari, and

FLENDRIE, Flendres, Flinders, s. pl. Splinters;
broken pieces.

Smate with sic fard, the airs in Fendris lap.
Doug. Virgil, 134, 27.

This vntrew temperit blynd and skill brand,
That forgit was bot with ane mortall hand,
In flendis flew, and at the first clap
As brukyll yse in little pecis lap.—Doug. Virgil, 438, 52.

The bow in flinders flew.
Chr. Kirk, st. 9.

The next chair'd door that they cam at,
They gaird't a’ to finders flee.

Minsutly, Border, i. 178.

The tough ash speir, so stout and true,
Into a thousand finders flew.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. iii. 6.

Rudd. says, “f. a. F. findare, Lat. findare; q. findulae.”
According to Calander, the true origin is Goth. flenga, which
lure explains frustum, utpute quod percutiendo rumpitur;
or, a fragment, as being broken off in consequence of a
stroke, from flenga, percutere; Isl. isfling, pieces of broken
ice. But neither of these writers has discovered the true
eymon. Our word is undoubtedly the same with Belg.
flinters, splinters, fragments, tatters. To this source may
the E. word also be traced, s being frequently prefixed in the
Gothic languages, and f and p interchanged. Perhaps
the Belg word is allied to Isl. flems, flenue, disthro, di-
varico; G. Andr. p. 75.

FLEORE, Fleure, Fleware, Flewer, Fleowre, s. Flavour; generally in a bad sense.

—His lang berde and hare
—Scaldit thus ane strane fleura did cast.

Doug. Virgil, 419, 22.

Thar voce also was vgsam for to here,
With sa corrupt fleure, pane mycht byde nere.

Allace, quha sail the Saxons fra
Thar still was vgsam for to heare,
The Saxon folk is generally used in a bad sense.

FLEUR, s. A fall. V. FLAP.

FLESCHE, s. Fleecie.

Quhen that I go to the kirk, cled in cairweeds,
And is flane in eik the fleme:

FLESCHE, s. The carcass of any animal killed
for food ; butcher meat.

FLESHER, Fleshow, s. The carcass of any animal killed
for food ; butcher meat.

FLESHERY, Fleshing, s. The business of a butcher.

FLET, p. v. V. FLYT, to scold.


FLET, s. 1. A house, or place of residence in
general.

This sense seems retained in an expression used to de-
note poverty. It is said that one has neither fire nor flett,
Ang. Perhaps, sitten in the flite is equivalent to kept the
house. See Sep.

But we have e'en seen shargars gather strength,
That seven years have sitten in the flit,
And yet have hangsters on their boddum set.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 89.

A. S. flitt denotes, not merely a parlour, but a house, a
dwellings, a fixed residence; Su. G. fleit, Isl. flækt, fleit, id; also, the area of a house. 2. The inward part of a house, as opposed to the outward; the principal part, the houset, synon.

"But his married wife inducing her lifetime, so long as she remains widow, still possesse the inward part of the house, called the fleit." Burrow Lawes, c. 25, § 2.

"A fair fire makes a room fleit." Ferguson’s S. Prov.

"Because it makes people sit at a distance?" Kelly, p. 24.

He erroneously writes slett, rendering it "fireside."

—The Folks fend in the fleit,
And many mowis at mete.

On the flur. maid.

Mr. Pinkerton leaves the word for explanation. Instead of fend read fond, as in MS. The meaning is; the two fools, formerly mentioned, after their sport at the expense of the bard, entered into the interior part of the house, or rather, farther within the hie halle, to afford diversion to the Lords while at table.

The word now generally denotes one floor or story of a house; most commonly written flat. Thus we say, The first flat, the second flat, &c.

"To be sold—That house in Hill Street, being No. 11, consisting of four flats. The under floor consists of parlour," &c. Edin. Evening Courant, Dec. 19. 1803.

FLET, s. A mat of plaited straw, shaped like a saddlecloth, for preserving a horse’s back from being injured by his load, Caithn. Synon. Flickie, Orkn.

"They carry their victual in straw creels called cassies,—and fixed over straw fleits, on the horses backs, with a clubber and straw ropes." P. Wick, Caithn. Statist. Acc. x. 28.

FLET, s. A saucer.

Isi. fleda and fleoda boile are used in a similar sense; Vas- ncia millius fere profunditatis; G. Andr. p. 72.

FLET, pret. Floated. V. FLEIT.

FLETE, s. "Product," Rudd.

So thyk the plants sprang in euyrie pete,
The fletis feltis of thare fructuous

Flackie, strawflets, fleda bolle

And after in the frute, so must the life of man bee."


If they and I chance to forget,
The tane may rue it;
For an they winna had their blither,
They's get a fleuet.

Hamilton, Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 336.

"I’ll give you a fleuet on the cheek-blade, till the fire flee from your een holes;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 396.

FLEWS, s. A sluice for an irrigated meadow.

S. To FLY, v. a. To affright. V. FLEY.

FLY, s. The common name for a diligence.

FLYAME, s. Phlegm.

First, for the fever feed in folly,
With fasting stomach take oyl-doly,
Mixt with a mouthful of melancholy,
From flyame for to defend thee.

V. FLEUNE.

Pohheart, Watson's Coll. iii. 10.

FLIBBERGIB, s. Perhaps, a slanderer.

FLY-CAP, s. A kind of cap or head-dress.

FLICHAN, FLEICHEN, FLEICHEN, s. Anything very small; an atom; a flake of snow. Dumf.

This is perhaps allied to flachin, as a flake of snow. If not, to A. S. floh, fragmentum, or Flow, S. B. an atom, q. v.

To FLICHT, v. n. To change; to fluctuate.

This world evir dois fichit and wary
Fortou sa fast hir quheill does care.

Dunbar, Bonnayne Poems, p. 58, st. 2.

In the last stanza of the poem he substitutes change for flight.;—How ever this world do change and vary, &c.

A. S. floget-an, Teut. slett-en, fluctuare. There is an evident affinity between the Goth. and Lat. terms.

To FLICHT, v. n.

With sobbing, sighing, sorrow, and with site,
Their conscience thair hartis sa did bite;
To heir thame flieht, it was aine cace of cair,
Sa in despit, plingt into dispar.

Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1592, p. 235.

Flette, edit. 1670. It seems to signify, bitter reflection on their late.

FLICHAN, FLICHEN, FLICHEN, s. Anything very small; an atom; a flake of snow.

FLIGHT, s. A mote or speck of dirt among food.

To FLICHTER, FLYCHTER, FLYCHTER, v. n. 1. To flutter; S.

2. To run with outspread arms, as children to those to whom they are much attached. See Sup.

The foule affrayit fliehterit on hir wingis.

Dougl. Virgil, 144, 39.

Ande fellow tryne come at his tail.
Fast flichten through the skie.


Amidst this horror, sleep began to steal,
And for a wee her flyghting breast to heal.

Ross’s Hellenore, p. 62.

3. To tremble; to quiver; to throb; used obliquely.

Doun duschit the beist dede on the land can ly,
And for a weir in the dede thrawis.

Tremens, Virg.

Dougl. Virgil, 143, 51.

My fliehterand heart, I wate, grew mirry than.

Hewryson, Evergreen, Lyon and Mous; st. 9.

4. To startle; to alarm; to affright, S.

To FLICHTER, FLYCHTER, FLYCHTER, v. n. 1. To flutter; S.

To run with outspread arms, as children to those to whom they are much attached. See Sup.

The foule affrayit fliehterit on hir wingis.

Dougl. Virgil, 144, 39.

Ande fellow tryne come at his tail.
Fast flichten through the skie.


Amidst this horror, sleep began to steal,
And for a wee her flyghting breast to heal.

Ross’s Hellenore, p. 62.

3. To tremble; to quiver; to throb; used obliquely.

Doun duschit the beist dede on the land can ly,
And for a weir in the dede thrawis.

Tremens, Virg.

Dougl. Virgil, 143, 51.

My fliehterand heart, I wate, grew mirry than.

Hewryson, Evergreen, Lyon and Mous; st. 9.

4. To startle; to alarm; to affright, S. B. See Sup.

It is transferred to fear, as by means of this one

From an they winna had their blether,

A smart blow,
Flit, was aine cace of cair.
Sa in despit, plingt into dispar.

Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1592, p. 235.

Flette, edit. 1670. It seems to signify, bitter reflection on their late.

FLICHAN, FLICHEN, FLICHEN, s. Anything very small; an atom; a flake of snow.
FLY

To FLIGHTER, FLIGHTER, v. a. A prisoner is said to be flitch'd, when pinned, S.

"The Magistrates of Edinburgh are appointed, as soon as the body of D. Hackston of Rathillet is brought to the Water-gate, to receive him, and mount him on a bare-backed horse, with his face to the horse's tail, and his feet tied beneath his belly, and his hands flighthed with ropes; that the Executioner, with head covered, and his coat, lead his horse up the street to the Tolbooth, the said Hackston being bare-headed." Order of Council, Wodrow, ii. 141.

His legs they loos'd, but flitch'd kept his hands.

Ross's Hecatone, p. 46.

This may seem to be allied to A. S. flyhton, flight-clath, ligatura, binding, or tying together, Somner ; Teut. vliecht-en, neeter, to bind. But as the v. flitcher, properly denotes the act of moving the wings, alas motitare, it may be used in this peculiar sense, in the same manner as Teut. vleughel-en, which primarily signifies to bind the wings of a fowl, or pinion it, is used metaphor. for pinioning a prisoner; alas constringere, renervire vel retrorquere aliqui manus post tergo, Kilian; from vleughel, a wing, whence also vlechel-en and vleghel-en to flitter, to move the wings, which seem the same with vleughelen, only with a slight difference as to the orthography.

FLIGHTER, s. A great number of small objects flying in the air; as, A flier of birds, or of motes, &c. S.

FLIGHTERS, s. pl. That part of the fanners which raises the wind. V. FLIGHTER, to flitter. S.

To FLICKER, v. a. To coax; to flatter; S.

Sibb. views this as the same with flakker, to shake, to flitter, as containing an allusion to the manner in which a bird moves its wings. Flicer-ian is indeed the term used Deut. xxxii. 11. Swoe earn his briddas spaeith to flikt, and ofer hig ficerath. "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, flittereth over her young." And it beautifully expresses the soothing manner in which a bird raises the wind. V. FLICHTER, to flutter.

To FLING, v. a. To kick as a horse.

S.

FLING, s. The act of kicking.

S.

To FLING, v. a. 1. To battle; to deceive, in whatever way; S. FLung, baffled.

2. To jilt; to renounce as the object of love; S. Wise heads have long been kend to curb the tongue; Had I that maxim kept I'd ne'er been flung; Yet if fair speeches will, I'll win his heart.

Morison's Poems, p. 152.

The latter acceptation, especially, is analogous to one sense of the term in E. to fling off, to battle in the chase. It is strange that both Skinner and Johns, should derive this from Flinger, without once advertsing to Su. G. fling-a, tunder-cyn, because it flies through all the joints. The form of the word, in the last extract, would suggest that it had been originally a term of contempt given to foreign officers, q. natives of Flanders.

To FLING, v. a. To kick as a horse.

S.

FLINDRIKIN, s.

Fiddle-doup'd, Flindrikin, &c. Watson's Coll. ii. 54.

Perhaps it is the same with Flindrikin.

But Flindrikins they have no skill to lead a Scottish force, man; Their motions do our courage spill, And put us to a loss, man.

Bilton's S. Songs, ii. 71.

Flindrikin is used as an adj. in the sense of flittering, Fife.

The sense being uncertain, the origin must be too. Perhaps it denotes a restless person, who is still fluttering about, from the v. flinder, or Teut. vleder-en, volatire; whence the gout is called vleder-cyn, because it flies through all the joints. The form of the word, in the last extract, would suggest that it had been originally a term of contempt given to foreign officers, q. natives of Flanders.

To FLING, v. a. To kick as a horse.

S.

FLING, s. The act of kicking.

S.

1. A disappointment, in whatever way, S.

2. A disappointment in love, in consequence of being jilted, S. See SUP.

3. A fit of ill-humour. To talk the fling, or flings, to become unmanageable; a metaphor. borrowed from horses that kick behind.

Perchance his gads are uthir yeir Be spent, quhen he is brocht to beir, Quhen his wyfe takes the fling. Banshayne Poems, p. 180, st. 8.

Brocht to beir, dead; carried to the grave. Teut. beer, baar, signifies not only a bier, but the grave.

For gin we ettle anes to taunt her, And dinna cawmly thele her banter, She'll tak the flings, verse may grow scanter.

Hamil. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 344.

"Turn sullen, restive, and kick," N.

Taking the fling-strings, is a synonym. expression, S.

3 F
FLY

FLING-strings, To Tak the Flingstrings; to get into a fit of ill-humour.

FLINGER, s. A dancer; a term nearly obsolete.


FLY, v. a. & n. To dance. v. n. applied to both sexes.

FLYPIN, s. To flure, and in the rest that thairof followes, then to have bene nursched in the cumpany of the godly, and exercised in vertew." Knox's Hist. p. 345.

FLYING-TREE, To dance. v. a. To flirt; to flutter. See FLIP.

FLYING-STRING, s. A kind of bagpipe in the open street." Neill's Tour, pp. 1, 2.

FLYING-STRING, The name of a well-known Highland dance, in which there is much exertion of the limbs.

FLYRD, s. Giddy; unsettled; skittish.

FLYRDOCH, s. A flirt.

FLYRDIE, To gibe; to make sport; S. B.

FLYRDON, To flirt. V. FLIRT, v. n.

FLYRDOM, Near the same with E. Flinging.

FLIRDOCH, A. S. flird-an, nugari, fleard, nugae; Isl. flara, flarad, ur, vaer. Thev mentions fleard as the term anciently used in the sense of vanitas, ineptiae; vo. Flaeder. The v. to flirt is also used S. as the v. n. flirt.

FLIRDOCH, adj. Giddy; unsettled; skittish.

FLISK, s. A caper; a sudden spring or evolution; a light-headed unsettled person.

FLISK-A, Subizzare, saepius ridere; S. phir-a, ocult petulanter ludere.

FLISKY, v. a. To go about muttering disapprobation; to whimper, as when one is about to cry.

FLY, v. n. He hunkert him down like a clockin hen, An'flyre at me as I wad hae him.

FLYRE, v. n. 1. To go to sport; to make sport; S. B.

FLYRIT, Maitland Poems, p. 49, not understood.

FLYRDE, v. n. To be Fliskit; to be fretted.

FLYRIT, To flisk or, to flirt; to laugh scornfully; to flier, E.

FLIST, s. A giddy, ostentatious person.

FLOUR, s. The thresher's weary thing, or a flyr'd thing, S. Synon.

FLYRDIE, v. a. To flirt; to the music of the bagpipe in the open street. Neill's Tour, pp. 1, 2.

FLYRDOCH, v. a. To gibe; to sport; S. B.

FLYRDOM, v. a. To go to sport; to make sport; S. B.

FLYRIT, v. n. To be Fliskit; to be fretted.

FLISKMAHAIGO, s. A giddy, ostentatious person.

FLISK, v. a. To be Fliskit; to be fretted.

FLISKMAHAIGO, s. A giddy, unsettled person.
FLISTY, S. A giddy, gawky girl. S.

FLIT, FLYT, v. n. 1. To fly off. S. A bottle is said to flit, when the confined air forces out the cork, and ejects the liquor. Flizze, id. A. Bor.

2. To be in a rage or violent emotion, S. B.

FLISKMAHOY, To flit, flayt, flize, id. Synon. Flisk. To swell with anger. See S.

FLIST, S. One is said to help to flit another, to transport, in whatever way; v. a.

FLISTING, FLYTTING, v. n. To be in a rage or violent emotion, S. B. To flit and fling, S. A bottle is said to flit, when the confined air forces out the cork, and ejects the liquor. Flizze, id. A. Bor.

3. The v. is also used impers. It's flistin, it rains and blows at once, S. B.

The first sense seems to correspond most to Test. flis-en, evolare, fugere: the others to Sw. flew-a, anhelare, to puff and blow, a term often used concerning horses, when blowing hard after severe work, which thre considers as radically the same with blew-a; whence blewet, ventus, tempestas. It may indeed be traced to Su. G. Isl. flaa-a, q.v. in Flit. But the former seems preferable, not only as the v. is used to denote the action of the wind, but because of the connected phrase flit and fling, which undoubtedly respects the rage of a brute animal, as expressed by the action both of its nostrils, and feet. It may be added, that this idea is further supported by the use of the synon. Snifter, q. v.

FLIST, S. 1. A keen blast or shower accompanied with a squall, Ang.

2. It is often used for a flying shower of snow, Ang.

3. A fit of anger, Ang.

FLISTY, adj. 1. Stormy; squally, Ang.

Passionate; irascible, Ang.

FLISTIN, S. A slight shower.

FLIT, FLYTE, FLITE, v. n. 1. To transport, in whatever way; to move a person or thing from one place to another; S. One is said to help to flit another, when he assists him in removing; to flit a horse, or cow, when the situation of either is changed, as at grass; to flit the tether, &c.

Wi' tentie care I'll flit thy tether,
To some hain'd rig,
Whare ye may nobly rax your leather
Wi' sma' fatigue. Burns, iii. 145.

"To flit, to remove any thing in general, particularly furniture." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 84.

2. To transport by water; to ferry over.

Jams of Dowglas, at the last,
Fand a litill sookyn bate,
And to the land it drew fut hate.
Bot it sa litill wes, that it
Mycht our the watter bot thresum flyt.
Barbour, iii. 420. MS.

3. To cause to remove; used in a forensic sense. S.

Su. G. flyt-a, flyt-ia, transportare ab uno loco ad alterm. Isl. flyt-ia, as rendered by G. Andr., vecto, transfero, still more expressly conveys the idea implied in the language of Barbour. Not only the form, but the use of the term, both in O. S. and in these Northern dialects, suggests that it is an active transitive v. from Su. G. flyt-a, Isl. fleata, to float, q. to cause to float. For it is most probable that the primitive sense of flytatia was, to transport by water.

FLIT-FOLD, S. A movable fold.

FLIT-FOLD, FLIT, FLUTE, v. n. To remove from one house to another, as tenants at quarter-day, S. See Sige.

Dr. Johnson has justly observed concerning this word, which occurs in O. E. as signifying to remove, to migrate, in general; "In Scotland it is still used for removing from one place to another at quarter-day, or the usual term."

FLY, v. n.

"As ane flies, another sits, and that makes the mealings dear!" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 8.

"Better rue sit, than rue flyt!" S. Prov. — "signifying that we know the inconveniences of our present condition, but not the consequences of a change." Kelly, p. 59.

"Fools are fond of flitting; and wise men of sitting!" S. Prov. Ibid. p. 105.

Su. flytt-ia is also used in a neut. sense; migrare. Dan. flytt-er exactly corresponds to the S. "to remove, to change one's place of abode; Wolf. Hence, Flitting, Flying, s. 1. The act of removing from one place of residence to another, S. Dan. flytning, "the changing of lodgings or dwelling;" Wolf. See S.

2. The furniture, &c. removed, S.

The schip-men, sone in the monnyng,
Tursyt on twa hors thare flytting.
Wyntoun, viii. 38, 50.

3. A moonlight flitting, removal from a place without paying one's debts, S.

"He made a moonlight flitting;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 32.

A. Bor. id. to remove. Two flittings are as bad as one fire; i. e. Household goods are as much injured by two removals as one fire; Gl. Grose.

To FLITCHER, v. n. To flutter like young nestlings upon the approach of their dam. Flitcher. S.

To FLYTE, FLYTE, FLYT, v. n. 1. To scold; to brawl; S. A. Bor. Pret. flét, anciently flayt.

In cais thay bark, I compt it near ane myte,
Quha can na baid thare pec ar fre to flite,
Chide quhill thare hedis rife, and hais worthie hace.
Doug. Virgil, Pro. 66, 28.

So fer he chowpis, I am constreynt to flyte.
Ibid. 5, 47.

It occurs in an ancient work which ought undoubtedly to be viewed as S.

—Men says sertyane,
That woso flites, or turnes ogayne,
He bygins all the melle.
Yvaine and Gawain, Ritson's Met. Rom. ver. 504.
She sat, and she grat, and she flét, and she flang.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 133.

Hence, flying free.

"I'm flying free with him;" S. Prov. "I am so far out of the reach of your tongue, that if you should scold, you have nothing to say to me." Kelly, p. 219. If I mistake not, I have heard it used as signifying, that one feels himself under so little restraint with another, that he takes the liberty of scolding him.

A. S. fit-an, contedere, rixari, to contend, to strive, to brawl; Chaucer, flite and fligh, pro incorepare; Sonner. Alem. flict-an, contedere; Su. G. flit-as, altercari, fit lis, contentio, Germ. flies, id. From the Alem. v. the devil was denominated wider-flites, adversarius, literally, one who flies against another, as perhaps corresponding to his character of the accuser. Wachter derives it, but without sufficient ground, from Lat. lis, contention.

2. To pray in the language of complaint, or remonstrance. It is used in this singular sense by Blind Harry.

Bot for his men gret murning can he ma;
Flayt by him self to the Makar off buffe,
Quhy he sufferet he suld sic paynys pruff.
Wallace, v. 299. MS.

3. To dispute, without violent language. See Sup. E. flout, Mr. Tooke has observed, is the part. past of this v., used as a noun.

FLYTE, FLYT, S. A severe reprehension, continued for some time. S. There seems to be no E. words that can properly express the sense.
FLYTER, s. One who is given to scolding. S.
FLYTEWITE, FLYCHT-VYTE, FLYCHTER, FLYCHTER, FLYCHTER
Tak the first word o' flyting. To begin to flutter. v. n.
FLYTEPOCK,

2. A name given to a singular species of poetry, for which our countrymen seem to have had peculiar pre-dilection.

Fumart, cum forth, and face my Flying, Warse than a wardo in thy writyng.

V. TENCHIS.

To tak the first word o' flyting. To begin to scold those who are about to scold you. S.
FLYTEFOCK, s. The double chin, S. B.
This denominated because it is inflated, when one is in a rage, from flyte, s. and pack, a bag, as if this were the receptacle of the ill-timed hows out in scolding. Choler, churl, synon.

FLYTEWITE, FLYCHYT-VYTE, FLYCHTER, FLYCHTER

3. A name given to a singular species of poetry, for which our countrymen seem to have had peculiar pre-dilection.

Fumart, cum forth, and face my Flying, Warse than a wardo in thy writyng.

V. TENCHIS.

To tak the first word o' flyting. To begin to scold those who are about to scold you. S.
FLYTEFOCK, s. The double chin, S. B.
This denominated because it is inflated, when one is in a rage, from flyte, s. and pack, a bag, as if this were the receptacle of the ill-timed hows out in scolding. Choler, churl, synon.

FLYTEWITE, FLYCHYT-VYTE, FLYCHTER, FLYCHTER

4. Terms applied to one who scolds, yet is himself equally deserving of reprehension. S.

ILL-FLITTEN, part. adj. Terms applied to one who scolds, yet is himself equally deserving of reprehension. S.

To FLITT, v. a. To assured. S.
FLAMIE, s. A large or broad piece. S.

To FLOAT, v. a. To shew attachment, or court regard, in an indiscreet way; a term generally, if not always, applied to women, who by the lightness of their carriage, or by a foolish fondness and familiarity, endeavour to engage the affections of men, S. B.

And for ye piglet hussies i' the glen,
That night and day are floating o' the men,
Aye shakin fa's, and aft times o' their back,
And just as light as ever the queen's plack;
They well may have their tongues, I'm sure that they had never grudged the like on us to say.
Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

flon, stolidus, fatuus; flane, erroneus, flan-a, praeceps feror, as respecting one who hurries on headlong in any course, especially in one that bears the marks of folly.

FLOAT, s. The act of floating. At the float, floating. S.

FLATLING, s. Equiv. to a thin layer or stratum. S.

FLABBAGE, s.

Than sic flabbage sche layis fra hir
About the walls.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 88.

This seems to signify phlegm. q. flabby or flaccid stuff from the throat; allied perhaps to E. flabby, which Seren. derives from Sw. flabb, bucca, labium pendulum.

FLOCHTY, FLOCHTERSOME, adj. Fluttered; hurried and confused in speaking or acting; S. B.

3. Fluctuation; constant variation.

Full oft I muse, and hes in thocth,
How this fairs world is ay on floch,
Qhair nothing terme is nor degeist.

Dunbar, Banntynie Poems, p. 58, st. 1.

Alem. flocht, Belg. vlocht, flight; or a S. flugel-an, fluctuare. V. FLOCH.

Rudd renders this word "fear, terror," as well as "anxiety." I have observed no proof of the former sense. Sibb., adopting this signification, derives it from Fleg, terrify.

FLOCBIN, FLOGMOURS, adj. Fluttered; hurried and confused in speaking or acting; S. B.

Sleep rap upon her sick and weary heart:
That of her sorrow steal'd away a part.
Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 88.

To FLOCHTER, v. a. To give scope to joyful feelings. S.
FLOCHERSOME, adj. Under the impulse of joy. S.

To FLODDER, v. a. To flow, to overflow.

The dolly dikes war al donk and wate,
The low vals foddereit all wyth spate.

Dunbar, Virgil, 201, 2.

2. To blur, or disfigure in consequence of weeping. It contains an allusion to the marks left on the banks of a river by an inundation. Synon. Bluther.

Wepand he went, for wo men mycht haue sene
With grete teris foddereit his face and eye.

Ibid. 363, 16.

—Pallas lyfeles corps was lyand dede;
Qumham anciant Acetes thare did kepe,
With flothered berde of teris all bewepe.

Ibid. 360, 33. Flottered teris, 461, 32.

This seems a frequentative from Dan. flygd-er, to flow, to flow down. S. flod-a, to inundate, to overflow. V. FLOODER, s.

FLOCHEIN, s. A very large fluke of snow or sleet. S.

FLOIP, V. FLUP.

FLOYT, s. Apparently, a flatterer or deceiver.

Thy ragged roundels, raveand Roit,
Some short, some long, some out of lynne.
FLO

With sebaceous colours, fulsome Floyt,
Proceed from a pynt of wine;
——Yet, fool, thou thought no shame to write 'm.

Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 2.

2. A petted person; one spoiled by adulation.

S. Teut. flaut, falacium, mendacium flagrundum; flagt-en, mend-ti, blande decere; Kilian. This term, indeed, seems nearly allied to some of the words mentioned under Fletch, q. v.

FLOYT, s. A flute.

FLOKKIT, part. pa.

Having the nap raised, or being FLOOK, FLEUK, FLOOKED, FLOOK, adj. s.,

FLOSS, FLUK, s.

A kind of pie; properly, meat baked in a plate with a cover of paste. S.

See Sup.

FLORENTINE, s.

A fleet.

FLOT, s.

A petted person; one spoiled by adulation.

FLOSHIN, FLOSHAN, s.

A fleet.

FRESH-WATER FLEUK. The flounder found in rivers. S.

FLOOR, s.

To bring forward in argument.

2. A petted person; one spoiled by adulation.


———He had na ner socouris

Then the King's flote.——Barbour, iii. 601. MS.

A. S. flotha, Su. G. flota, Belg. vloet, Fr. flotte; from A. S. floht-an, to rise or swim on the waves; Su. G. flot-a, Belg. vloot-en, nature.

FLOTE-BOAT, s.

A yawl, or a pinnace.

FLOTHERIS, s.

Flotsomes and jetsomes. What has been floated from a wreck and thrown on shore.

To FLOTTER, V. FLODDER.

FLOTTINS, s. pl.

The same with Flothy-whe, q. v.

FLOTTRYT, pret.

Sum fed to the north:

vii thousand large at anys flothis, q. v.

Wallace, vii. 1209. MS.

This may be merely flodder, floter, used in a neut. sense, q. floated. It seems, however to denote the noise made by a person splashing in the water, when trying to save himself from drowning. If from A. S. folden, to flatter, the idea is transferred from the action of wings in the air to that of the hands and arms in water.

FLIGHT, s.

Flutter.

V. FLOCHT.

FLONGE, s.

The act of flouncing in mire or water.

S.

To FLOTTER.

FLOUR, s.

The meal of wheat; the term meal being appropriated to the flour of oats, bear, and pease, S.

FLOUR-BREAD, s.

Wheaten bread, S.

FLOUR-BREAD, s.

Wheaten bread, S.

FLOUR COME FROM ANE, s.

A tool, or the point of a nail.

FLOUR-CSK, s.

A fleet.

FLOUR, s.

To turn back the edge of that year was cheap, for the poorer sort did at that time [1792] use flour-bread, otherwise they would have been in danger of perishing." P. Methlick, Aberd. Statist. Acc. iv. 322.

FLOURE JONETT, s.

According to Mr. Ellis, probably the fleur de genet, the plumys eke like to the broom.

The plums eke like to the fior de genet.

King's Quair, ii. st. 98.

FLOURICE, s.

A steel for striking fire from flint.

FLOURIS, s. pl.

Prime of life.

How ever it was, intill his flouris

He did of Deith suffer the schouris.

Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 80.

i. e. while he was flourishing.

FLOURISH, s.

Blossom, S. V. FLEURISE.

FLOUR THE LIS.

The flower-de-luce, or Iris.

S.

To FLOUSE, FLUX, s. a.

To turn back the edge of a tool, or the point of a nail.

FLOUS'ED, blunted.

S.

FLOUS, s.

A flood, or stream.

The bataill that sa feloune was,
And swa ycht gret spilling of blud,
That on the erd the *fluousis* stud.

Barbour, xiii. 20. M.S.

In Pinkerton's edit. erroneously *sloousis*. In edit. 1620.

While on the erd the *streames* yeode.

Teut. *fluoque*, aquapunch, aqueductus, *fluous-, fluer-, flure*, meare cum impetus. Germ. *fluss* is used in a sense nearly allied to that of our *flous*: Significat humorem fluentium, sanguinem aut pituitam; *flushe*, profluvio; Wachter. He adds, that it also denotes water in a state of motion, or a river; but imagines that this sense is not of great antiquity. *Alem. fluss*, *fluxus*. Wachter derives the Germ. term from *fiessen*, to flow. This word is evidently akin to *Floethis*, q. v.

**FLOW**, s. (pron. as *E. how*). A jet; a particle; a small portion of any thing; S. B. *Yum*, *Hate*, *Starn*, synon.

**FLOW**, S. A

**FLOW**, FLOWE, FLOW-MOSS, s. 1. A watery moss; a morass; S. See Sup.

2. *Flux of tide*, S.

**FLUTE**, v. n. To exhibit the appearance of great regard to any one; to cajole. And quhan that my delyte is upon uther, That many folk wil cum, and with me *fludder*; And sum wit tel il tailes of the Queenne, The quhilk be hir war nevir hard nor sene.

**FLURED**, FLUTHER, s. Hurry; bustle; pother; S.

To FLUDDER, pron. *Fluther*, v. n. To be in a great bustle; a *flutherian creature*, a bustling and confused person; S.

This perhaps is radically the same with *E. flutter*, S. *fleda*, id. Belg. *fludder-en*, to flap.

**FLUDDER**, FLUTHER, s. Hurry; bustle; pother; S.

**FLUFFER**, (pron. *Fluther*), s. When a river swims in some degree, so as to become discoloured, it is said, *There is a fluther in the water*, S. B. This denotes a slighter change than what takes place in a spute.

Evidently formed from A. S. *fliot*, Belg. *woord*, or *S. fliot*, a flood. V. *FLIPPER*.

**FLUET**, z. A slap; a blow. V. *FLEWET*.

To FLUFF Powder. To burn gunpowder.

**FLUFF**, s. A puff; a slight explosion of gunpowder.

**FLUFFY**, adj. Applied to what is easily blown away.


**FLUF-GIB**, s. An explosion of gunpowder.

To FLUDDER, v. n. To make a great show; to flirt. S.

**FLUKE**, s. An insect on the livers of sheep. V. *FLOOK*.

**FLUKE**, s. A diarrhoea. V. *FLOOK*.

**FLUM**, s. "Flattery" Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 120. V. Bleeplum.

**FLUM**, s. Flow; river; metaph. used, as Rudd. observes, like flumen ingenii, Cic. q. a speat of language.

Douglas describes Virgil, as

___

Of eloquence the flude,
Maist chiel, profound and copious plenitude,
Surs capittal in vene poetical!,
Sourane fontane, and fiim imperiall._—Virg. 482, 16.

To FLUNGE, v. n. To skip; to coper. Syn. *FLICK*. S.

**FLUNKIE**, s. A servant in livery; a term now used rather contemptuously; S.

So *flunkie* braw, when drest in maister's claise,
Strut's to Auld Ricketie's cross on sunny days._—Ferguson's *Poems*, ii. 76.

Our Laird gets in his racked rents,
His coals, his kain, and a' his steats;
He rises when he likes himself;
His *flunkies* answer at the bell._—Burns, ill. 3.

Fr. *fanquerer*; "to be at one's elbow for a helpe at need;" Cotg. Perhaps rather allied to A. S. *sloener*, pomp; also, pride; or Su. G. *funk*, clever, dexterous. En *flinc* gauze, a brisk lad, q. one fit to serve with alertness.

FOCHE, s. FLUTHER, s. FLUR,'s-FIT, s. FOAL, s. FLUTCHY, adj. Inactive, Loth. part. adj. FLURRIKIN, v. n. To FOB, s. FLUZE, To s. FLUP, s. S. FLUSCH, FLURISH, FLOURISH, s. Blossom on trees, S. FLURDOM.

FOGLE. The loose flakes or pools, quickly congealing because conjoined with dubbis, myre and clay.


FOGH, v. a. V. FLOOZE.

FOGD, s. A fat fluffy-cheeked person. Syn. Fudge. S. FODGEL, adj. Fat; squat and plump; S. O. My mither can card and spin, And I am a fine fedgell, And the siller comes linking in.

FOGDYELL, s. A fat good-humoured person. S. FODYELLING, adj. Waddling like a lusty person. S. FOG, FOGUS, s. The generic name for moss in S. Gay court has this put me frae the law, To fog the fog, be firthe and fald.

FOCHTIN MILK. A name for butter-milk. S. FOODE, FOODE, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring. See Sup. — For I warned hym to wyve My doghter, fayrest fode olyve, Thatfor es he wonder wrait, Ywaine and Gawin, Ritson's Metr. Rom. i. 95. That this is the true meaning appears from a passage in an O. E. poem. With hem was Athulf the gode, Mi child, my oune fode. Gene, K. Horn, Ritson's Metr. Rom. ii. 147. This is probably the significancy in that passage, in which Mr. Macpherson views it "as an unofficial title of dignity."

Saxon and the Scottis blude Toggydyr is in yhon frely Fode Dame Mald,oure Queone, and our Lady, Now weddyd wyth oure Kyng Henry. Wyntoun, vii. 4. 168. Sibb. understands the term as signifying perhaps "leader, chiefstain," adding, that "fode occurs in the prophetic legend of Thomas the Rhymier, st. 26, 36,—where, — it has been rashly and unnecessarily altered to brude." But although such alterations are inexcusable, in this instance the sense is retained.

On ilka syde sail sorow be sein, Deboulde is monie doughty brude.


"Their houses were the most miserable hovels, built with stone and turf, without mortar, and stopped with fog, or straw, to keep the wind from blowing in upon them." P. Tunland, Kirkkebu. Statist. Acc. ix. 325. "A rowing stane gathers fog," Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 15. "Be sixteen myle of sea to this ile' towards the west, lyes ane ile callit Suilskerray, ane myle lang, without grasse or hedder, with highe black craigs, and black foughe thereupon part of them." Monroe's Les, p. 47. Dan. *fug, fugg,* Sw. *fnugg,* down, mossiness. To Fog, v. n. To become covered with moss, S. — I have observed, that about this town [Peebles], both fruit and forest trees have a smoother skin than elsewhere,
and are seldom seen, either to fog, or be bark-bound, the soil is so clean and good, and supplied with the scent of water sufficiently." Penneuil's Tweeddale, p. 31.

2. To prosper; to thrive. S. Foggit, adj. 1. Covered with moss. 2. Properly, supplied with moss, in allusion to the nest of a field mouse, &c. but metaphor, applied in any respect; weel-foggit, well-furnished; S. For nought but a house-wife was wanting, To plenish his weel-foggit bye. Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 293.

It also denotes wealth in general, S. —She'd maybe frae her test'ment score ye; And better ye were mir'd or bogget, In case auld lucky be well foggit. Sharpe's Poems, p. 392.

Foggie, Foggly, adj. Mossy; covered with moss. S. Foggie, Foggie-bear, s. A small yellow bee that builds her cells among fog or moss; a kind of humble-bee. S. Foggie-therekit, part. adj. Covered or thatched with moss. To FOG, v. a. To eat heartily, S. B. Metaph. from corn being well foggit, i. e. having abundance of grass mixed with the straw, so as to render it fitter for pasture; or rather, as the term seems to be primarily applied to cattle, from the circumstance of their being filled with fog, foggage, or aftergrass.

Foggage, s. Rank grass which has not been ate in summer, or which grows among grain, and is fed upon after the crop is removed. S. Foggie, adj. Dull; lumpish; from the lithernesse of the flesh, that I may make more haste in my journey. Z. Boyd's Last Bat­tell, pp. 954, 1100.

Foggie, Foggie, FOGGERY, FOGGERY-BEE, FOYNIE, FUNYIE, s. A fugitive; a runaway. S. FOY, 1. An entertainment given to a friend who is about to leave any particular place of residence, or go to another country. Those who are attached to him, or coming home;" Gl. Grose.

Foy. 2. Pith; ability; used to express both the sap of a tree, and bodily strength; S. For nought but a house-wife was wanting, To plenish his weel-foggit bye. Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 293.

It also denotes wealth in general, S. My thread of life is now worn very sma', Ere we sail there our foy.—Morison's Poems, p. 178. My thread of life is now worn very sma', Just at the nick of braking into twa; What fusion's in it I sall freely ware, As lang's I can, in seeking out my dear. Ross's Helenore, p. 54.

Thus it is used by R. Brune. It were thane grete forly bow, That tho stones that thou of sais, Ere to heuy and of suilk pais, That non has force ne fowswa, To remoue tham vp ne doun.—App. to Pref. exci. Foyin, the juice of grass, &c. South of E. A. Bor. foceas, taste or moisture, is evidently the same word, used obliquely.

Foi, the bugill draware by his hornis grete, The mattrik sable, the foyoe, and many mo. King's Quair, v. 6.


Foil, the juice of grass, &c. South of E. A. Bor. foceas, taste or moisture, is evidently the same word, used obliquely.

Foiil, foill, are not to be understood as different words. S. Foiil, foill, is used commonly in O. E. Fr. fore, id. mentioned by Johnson as an A. S. word, undoubtedly by mistake. Menage derives it from Lat. fusio, as mason from mansio, Poison, plenty, Essex, Sussex.

2. A predecessor; used in a moral sense. S. Forisene, part. pa. Well understood. V. Foreseene. Forscyght, s. Perhaps equivalent to Forbrist, q. v. S. Forirwageis, s. Wages given before work is done. S. Foison, Fusoun, s. 1. Abundance; plenty. The lave, that ran with out the toun, Sesus in to greit fusoun. Men, and arnyng, and marchandis. Barbour, ix. 439. MS.

This sense is common in O. E. F. foison, id. mentioned by Johnson as an A. S. word, undoubtedly by mistake. Menage derives it from Lat. fusio, as mason from mansio. Poisoun, plenty, Essex, Sussex.

Thus it is used by R. Brune. It were thane grete forly bow, That tho stones that thou of sais, Ere to heuy and of sulk pais, That non has force ne fowson, To remoue tham vp ne doun.—App. to Pref. exci. Foiison, the juice of grass, &c. South of E. A. Bor. foceas, taste or moisture, is evidently the same word, used obliquely.

Foiisonless, Fusionless, Fissonless, adj. Without strength or sap; dried; withered; insipid; pithless. Unsubstantial, used in a moral sense. S. It is used commonly in O. E. Fr. fore, id. mentioned by Johnson as an A. S. word, undoubtedly by mistake. Menage derives it from Lat. fusio, as mason from mansio. Poisoun, plenty, Essex, Sussex.

Foioster, foister, foistering, s. Disorder in working. Synon. Hashter or Hashter, q. v. S. Foistered, adj. Perhaps, next; proximate. S. Foitez'd, part. adj. In difficulty; puzzled. S. Fols, s. Earth; ground; the dry land. Thus thai fought upone fold, with ane fel fair. Gawan and Gol. ii. 21.

—I sail boidword, but abaid, bring to you heir, Gil he frick on the fold, your freynd, or your fray. Ibid. i. 5.

For frick, in edit. 1508, it is fricke. Wallace and he furth foundyt our the fold. Wallace, xi. 640. MS.

FOLK, s. A follower, a legal pursuer or prosecutor. S.

To FON, v. a. To set a vessel on its mouth. S.

To FONERIT, v. a. To found off, to depart. S.


To FONDERIT, v. a. To found off, to go from; to depart. S.

The worthy Scottis so felloun on thaim dang, At all was dede within a litill stound; 
Nane off that place had power for to found, 
Wallace, x. 32. MS.

A. S. fund-i-an, tendere. The fande with his; qui contra eum protectus est; Lyce. This seems radically the same with Isl. fann-ast, convenire in unum; whence fund, convenus. Thier kommen a: hans fund; Many came together to him; Chron. Rhythm, ap. Ihre. Isl. fara a fund, to meet any one.

FONERIT.

But quhan I fonerit had the syr of substance in erde;— 
Than with ane stew stert out the stoppel of my hals; 
That he allstunne of that stound, as of ane stel wapin. 

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 57.

Read severer, as in edit. 1508.

FONNED, adj. Prepared; as, ill-fonned, ill-prepared; and vice versa, Ang. Perhaps from A. S. fund-i-an, find-on, dispose; unless allied to Teut. sond, Su. G. fund, arts, wiles, whence ill-fundig, dolosus, calidus.

FONTE, s. Cast metal, or melting of iron. S.

FOOL, FULE, adj. Foolish. S.

FOOLIE, s. Gold leaf; foil; S.

Belg. foeli, Fr. fenille.

FOOR-DAYS, FAIR four DAYS. V. Furedays.

FOOROCH, Foorigh, s. Bumble; confusion caused by haste, or proceeding from tremor. S.

FOORochie, FOURIOGHIE, adj. Hasty; passionate. S.

FOOSE, s. The house-leek. V. FEWS, FOUETS.

FOOST, FOOSTIN, s. A nauseas. S.

To FOOT, v. a. To kick; to strike with the foot; a term used with respect to horses; Ang. A footing horse, one that kicks, S.

To FOOT the PEATS. To set them on end to dry. S.

FOOT-BRAID, s. The breadth of a foot. S.

FOOTMAN, s. An iron or brass stand with feet, upon which a kettle is placed before the fire. S.

FOOT-PET, FIt-Peat, s. The peat upon which the digger presses in the peat-spade with his foot. S.

FOOT-ROT, s. A disease in the feet of sheep. S.

FOOT-SIDE. To keep foot-side, to keep pace with. S.

FOR. An inseparable particle, which, according to Mr. Macpherson, "implies negation, excess, priority, or vitiation of the natural sense of the word to which it is prefixed." Gl. Wyt.

But it ought to be observed, that the particle, implying priority, is properly fore, corresponding to A. S. for, Su. G. foer, forre, anc. for, Teut. vor, Belg. voor, all signifying, in composition, before. But for, as denoting negation, excess, vitiation, and often as used intensively, is analogous to A. S. for, Su. G. foer, Teut. xer, which in these languages admit of similar meanings. The distinction of orthography, between the two particles, is rarely attended to in our S. works.

FOR, conj. Because. See Sup.

Bot for Schyre Willame de Bowne 
That Erle wes of Northamtown, 
Held the castelle of Louchmabane,— 
He fand thare stalwart banyaping. 

Wynkyn, viii. 36. 189.

A. S. for, Su. G. foer, propter.

FOR, prep. Denoting quality, as, What for a man is he? 

what sort of a man is he? 

S G
F O R

Ihre gives an example of the same kind as to Su.G. foer, which, he says, otiote ponitur post hooed. Hooed foer en or the? quis vel quis est ille?

But the term can scarcely be viewed as superfluous. It may be rendered, “What is he for a man?” resembling the Fr. idiom, je le tiens pour homme de bien et d’honneur. Dict. Trev.

FOR, prep.

Against.

Ane Macgallane,
And ane othry hat Makartane,
With set a pase in till his way,
Qurar him behobt ned away.—
Men callys that place Innermallane:
In all Ireland strytrat is none.
For Schyr Eduard that kept thay;
Thai thought he suld nocht thay away.
Barbour, xiv. 115. MS.

A. S. for often has the sense of contra in composition, although there is no evidence of its being thus used by itself.

FOR, adv. Used as E. Fore, before; previously. S.

FOR-A-BE, adv. Although; notwithstanding. S.

FORAIVERT, part. pa. Much fatigued, S. B. Fortaivert is used in the same sense, of which this may be a cor.

FOR-AS-MEIKLE-AS, conj. For as much as. S.

FORAT, adv. Forward, S.; corr. from the Eng. word.

—Forat cam’ the bloomin maid
Nor sterr, nor yet affright’d.
Rev. J. Nicol’s Poems, i. 139.

FOR-A’THAT, adv. Notwithstanding.
S.

FORBEAR. V. FOREBEAR.

FORBEFT, part. pa. In a state of great trepidation or perturbation.

This has been expl. “baffled, q. sore buffed, from Fr. buffe;” Gl. Sibb.

Thai off the est, quhen nycht gan fall,
Fru the asait withdrew thaim all,
Woundyt, and wery, and forbeft,
With mad cher the asait thay left.
Barbour, xvii. 793. MS.


FORBEIT, pret.

1. The forepart of a coat or garment.

Dunkar, Mailland Poems, p. 58. Read foebik, as in edit. 1508, lobbed, Belg. verlosen, en. Vetathle. Or, perhapp, from A. S. forlaen, to forsake.

FORBY, prep. 1. Past; beyond. See Sup.

—Thai sped thaim fleand, quhill thay
Forby thay buschement war past.
Barbour, vi. 415. MS.
The buschment by some deill war past.
Editor. 1620.

2. Besides; over and above.

“Forby thir thre erlis and lord foresaid, thair was xxx. knychtis and landit men all of ane surname.” Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 16. Praeter, Boeth. V. Sax.

Su.G. forbi, Dan. forby; by, past. Belg. wer-by, woorthy, past, beyond; literally, past before. Teut. weir-by, trans, praeter, ultra.

FORBY, FOREBYE, adv. 1. Past; beyond.

When he cam to his lady’s bower door,
He stude a little forebye;
And there he heard a fou fause knight
Tempeting his gaye ladye.

Minstrels, Border, i. 18.

It is sometimes conjoined with the v. go.

For triit of my thought, and wo-begone,
And to the wyndow gan I walk in hye.
To see the world and folk that went forbye.
King’s Quair, ii. 11.

FOR

Teut. veur-by-gaen, praeterite, transire.

Forbi, O. E., is used as signifying “away, therefrom;” Gl. Hearne.

Tille his partie gan cheue the bishop Oliuere,
He turned not forbi for leue ne for loth.
R. Brunne, p. 286.

2. Besides; over and above; S.
The other burgisis forby
Wer cled in their pontificall.
Lang mayst thou teach—
What pleughi fits a wet soil, and whilk the dry;
And mony a thousand useful things forby.
Ramus’s Poems, ii. 393.

3. Out of the usual way; as, Forby good, very good, S.


S.


But it signifies, overpowered from loss of blood,
Thou wery and forochin in that stede,—
Aboue the hepe of depe corps ouer aue.
Fell doun forbled, thay standyng thyne allane.
Douglas, Virgil, 181, 38.

FORBODIN, FORBODEN, part. pa. 1. Forbidden.

“I shew unto you that all those cares wer forboden good-
dis, expresse inhibite be the King of heaven.” Bruce’s Eleven Serm. H. 3. a.

2. Wicked; unlawful.

The purpure mantill and rich quent attyre,—
Sum time array of Helene, Quene of Arge,
Quhilk from the realme of Mice with her sché brocht, Quhen sché to Troy forbodin Hymeneus socht.
Douglas, Virgil, 32, 8.

A. S. forbodean, to forbid. Su.G. forbi-byu-a, to debar from public worship. This differs in sense from banna, forbanna, as much as a papal interdict differs from ecommunication. This use of the Su.G. term, however, suggests the origin of the S. phrase mentioned by Rudd., “a forbodin fellow, an unhappy fellow,” q. one lying under an interdict.

Douglas uses the same term, apparently in a different sense. Concerning Helenor it is said that King Meonius—

—Him to Troy had send that hinder yere,
Vakend in armour, forbodin for were,
Delieru he was with drawin sword in hand,
And quhile targe targe vnseemly and eil fardand.

This may seem literally translated. But I suspect that Douglas might use this expression, apparently so harsh in translation, in the proper sense of the Lat. part. q. unprepared, from for privative, and bodin, prepared.

FORBOT, imperat. v. Forbid; as, God forbot.
S.

FORBREST, s. 1. The forepart of a coat or garment.

2. The forepart, or front of any thing. See Sup.

Of saffron hew betuix white and rede
Was his ryche mantil, of quham the
Ratlyng of bryebt gold wyre wyth gyltyn trappys,
Of cordys fyne was buklyt with ane knot.

Douglas, Virgil, 393, 9.

3. Front or van of an army.

At the forbeist thai provit hardely,
Wallace and Grayme, Boid, Ramsay, and Lundy,
All in the stour fast fechtand face to face.

Wallace, vii. 1188. MS.

A. S. fore-brest, Teut. veur-borêt, thorax; hence the word has been used metaph.

FORBUITHT, s. A fore-shop.
S.

FORCAT, FOIRCHET, s. A rest for a musket.
S.

FORCE, s. Consequence; importance.
S.

FORCEAT, s. A slave; a galley-slave; Gl. Sibb. Fr.

forat, id. V. BEGGER-BOLTS.
FORCED FIRE. Fire produced by friction. In the Highlands, when the cattle were seized with the Black Spaul, it was customary to extinguish all the domestic fires in the district, and rekindle them by Forced Fire caught by sparks emitted from the great wool-wheel, which was driven furiously round by the people of the hamlet. It was believed that the smoke of the new and sacred fire would remove the plague. For a more particular account, see Black Spaul and Neid Fire in the Supplement.

FORCELY, adv. Vehemently; violently. S.

FORCYN, adv. V. FORSY.

FORCOP, s. A species of duty paid by a tenant to the superior or proprietor of the land.

FORCRYIT, part. pa. Worn out with crying.

FORCHASIT, part. pa. About he went, unto the other side.

FORD, part. pa. Violence; applied to a blow. Democrat. To be used as a s. "stock previously prepared, or not yet spent," Buchanan. Teut. ver-deelen, promovere.

FORDLYD, part. pa. Wasted; caused to perish.

Su.G. fordlig-ion, delere, obruere; fordligade, deleit, from intensive, and digl-ion, id. Belg. verdelgh-en, id.

To FORDER, v. a. To promote; to forward. S. Further, E. See Sup.


FORDERSUM, adj. Forward; active; expeditious. S.B. "They are eith hindered that are not fordersome;" Ramsey's S. Prov. p. 72.

GERM. fordersmat, without delay. V. Sum.

FORDYD, pret. Ruined; destroyed; from a r. common in O.E. ford, not as Johns. writes it, forodo. See S. Barbour, giving an account of the Castle of Forfar being taken by Philip the Foraster from the English, says that he and Sir Walter of Wauld the castell to the King.

FORDYD, s. Ancient; old. E. Furtherance. The Su.G. word is from Su.G. Isl. ford-a, nutrire, sustentare. This ltere derives from foer, ante, prae.

FORD, s. 1. Way. Few men of lef was left that place to kepe, Women and preistis wpon Wallace can wepe; For weil that wend the breke was thair lord, To tak him in thai maid thaim redy ford, Leit doun the bryg, kest wp the yettis wide. To tak him in thai maid thaim redy ford, Leit doun the bryg, kest wp the yettis wide. The frayit folk entrit and durst nocht byde. To leid the range on fute he maid him ford. To rewll the rewm he maid him gudly ford. Thair yelpis wilde my heiring all Fordel work done before it be absolutely necessary, Ang. S. Fords, used as a s. "stock previously prepared, or not yet spent," Buchanan. Teut. ver-deelen, promovere.

FORDEL, s. 1. The first place; the precedence. And efir thevy elke furth in euin space, Pristis and Centaure straif for the first place: And now has Pristis the fordel, and syne in hye The big Centaure hit warris, and slippis by.

The word in this sense exactly corresponds to Teut. ver-deel, primae partes, primus in aliqua re locus, Kilian; from veur, before, and deel, part.
FORDWARTE, adv.  
**Fordward, Fordwart, Forthwart, Eoreorward**, part. pa. s.

To precaution; for, notify both caudo, and pactio, foedus.  

**Foerdrifw-a**, Teut. term as formed from Teut. *waerd* id. Teut. covenant, a condition, an agreement." Chaucer, as an adverb:

A. S. *fordin*, door-en, *door-en*, sync. of Schir Gologras' grant blith wes the king; Juno inflammit, musing on thir casis nyse, stultus, stolidus, socors, Kilian; whence Belg. *door-a*, a fool. V. however, DOWERIT.

**Fordyn**, Belg. 420

In edit. 1648, it is entirely cast out: A. S. *for-word*, word, *for-a*, to fare.  

**Fordward**, *Fordwart, Forthwart*, S. for-word, pactum, foedus, " a bargain, a league, a covenant, a condition, an agreement." Chaucer, forword, id. Teut. *veur-woord*, *veur-woerde*, and Germ. *ver-woerde*, which Rudd, adopts. It indeed scarcely differs from *fornens*. It is a kind of wealth, commodity, or means; A. S. *foer*, a vehicle, also access.  

**Fordward**, *Fordwart, Forthwart*, s. A pac-  

**FORDWEBLIT**, part. adj.  

**Fore**, this, which primarily signifies carriage, also denotes the easiness or convenience of a way, sometimes used as a prep., is properly used as a s.

To the Fore. 1. Still remaining or surviving, according to the application. Any thing is said to be to the fore, when not lost, worn out, or spent; as money, &c. The phrase is also used concerning a person, when it is meant that he is still alive, S. " In being; alive: unconsumed," Shrr. Gl. *See Sup.*  

" If Christ had not been to the fore, in our sad days, the waters had gone over our soul." Rutherford's Lett. P. I. ep. 193.

" He adds, 'He found the King's memory perfectly fresh as to all things in Scotland; that he asked by name, how it was with Mr. Douglas,—and having asked how Mr. Smith was, he said, languishing, Is his broad sword to the fore?' I answered, I knew it was taken from him, when he was made a prisoner, but his Majesty might be persuaded Mr. Smith would be provided of one when his service required it." Sharp's Lett. Wodrow's Hist. I. xxv. V. Puddle, e. 2.

**Money saved as a stock. He has something to the fore, S.;** he has a little money saved.  

" He had a good estate, and well to the fore; but being smitten by the ambition of his good-brother Dr. Whiteford, tread his steps of vain lavishness and dilapidation of what he had, to seek what he did not deserve." Baillie's Lett. i. 126.  

" It is true he had no great means to the fore of his own at this time." Spalding's Troubles, t. 193.

3. Having the start of another, in whatever respect, S. Or Fore, adv. Before.

**FORE**, s. Help; advantage; furtherance. A great fore, a great help, S. B. *See Sup.*  

Su. G. *fore* denotes the easiness or convenience of a way, when it is rendered fit for travelling; *goed* fore, viae commoditas; from *far-a*, to fare. *Fore*, good, useful, convenient. *Fora*, which primarily signifies carriage, also denotes any kind of wealth, commodity, or means; A. S. *foer*, a vehicle, also access.  

**FORE**, s. Any thing thrown ashore as a wreck; sometimes, Sea-fore.

**FORE-ANENT, FORNENCE, FORNENS, FORNENTIS, FORNENT**, s. 1. Directly opposite to; S. forment.  

" They are to say, Clangregore, Clanfarlane. — Like-ways a great number of wicked thieves, oppressours, and peace breakers, and receives of thief, of the surnames of Armesstranges, Ellotes,—and utheris inhabiting the bordouris fore-amit England." Acts Ja. VI. 1594, c. 227.

"This watter of Sulway rynnis in the Ireland seis: and over against, seems to be radically the same. It indeed scarcely differs from *fornens*.  

" But the Centuryon that stood *forn aghens*, sigh that he so cringe hadde died, and sield vertyly this man was Goddis sone." Mark xv.

"This watter of Sulway rynnis in the Ireland seis: and over against, seems to be radically the same. It indeed scarcely differs from *fornens*.  

" But the Centuryon that stood *forn aghens*, sigh that he so cringe hadde died, and sield vertyly this man was Goddis sone." Mark xv.

" This watter of Sulway rynnis in the Ireland seis: and over against, seems to be radically the same. It indeed scarcely differs from *fornens*.  

" But the Centuryon that stood *forn aghens*, sigh that he so cringe hadde died, and sield vertyly this man was Goddis sone." Mark xv.
FOREHAND, FORERENT, adj. A species of sport still used as a trial of strength.

FOREHAND, s. When a year's rent of a farm is payable six months after entry.

FOREHAND-RENT, FOREENT, s. 1. The prow of a ship.

FOREHEAD, s. 2. Against, as signifying, "in provision for."

FOREHEAD, adj. First in order.

FOREHANDIT, adj. Rash; precipitate; S. B.

FOREHAND-RENT, FOREENT, s. See Sup.

FORELAND, s. A house facing the street.

FORELDERIS, s. pl. Ancestors. See Sup.

FORECASTEN, part. pa. Neglected, q. cast away.

FORECAST, s. A projection of the front of the house over part of the street in which it is built.

FORECRAG, s. The anterior part of the throat.

FORE-ENTRESSE, s. A porch or portico.

FOREENTRES, s. The door in the front of a house.

FORE-END, FORE-END o' Harst. The anterior part of harvest.

FOREENTRES, s. An entry to a house from before.

FORE-ENTRESSE, s. A porch or portico.

To FORE-FAIR, v. a. To abuse. V. FORFAIR.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A front entry; a court or porch.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.

FOREFAIR, s. A porch or portico.

FOREFAIR, adj. To o'theLaft.
2. "The front," or forehead, Rudd. I have not marked this sense in Douglas. _Forestum_, id., Shrr. Gl. _See S._


FORESTART, s. A start in running a race. _S._

FORESUPPER, s. The interval between the time that servants give up working and that of supper. _S._

FORETÉRÉS, s. Fortress.

Turnus the prince, that was bairth def and bald, 
Ane birndand bleis lete at the _foretères_ glide.


FORETHOUGHTIE, adj. Cautious; provident. _S._

FORE-TROOPEES, s. pl. The vanguard of an army. _S._

FOREWORNE, part. pa. Exhausted with fatigue. _S._

FOREYEAR, s. The earlier part of the year; the spring.

To FORFAIR, v. a. To waste; as denoting fornication, to abuse. _See Sup._

"Wemen,— _giff_ they _forfair_ or abuse their bodies in fornication, and are convict thereof: all they quha hes committed sic ane trespas, shall be disserished." _Reg. Maj. B. ii._ c. 49, § 1.

It occurs in O. E. as signifying to destroy.

In that ilk toun did he krie a krie,
That alle that him serued, & of his myyne ware,
Man, woman & childe, suld thi alle _forfare._

Kastels suld thei bete done, kirkes suld thei brenne.

_R. Brunne_, p. 42.

A. S. _forfar-an_, _perdère_; _Su. G. forfar-a_, _dispereere_, to squander, to waste. One might suppose that this were composed of _A. S. for_, _Su. G. for_, _Belg. ser_, negative, and _far-en_, _far-a_, _veer-en_, _valere_. But as Ihere observes, the simple term _far-a_, _far-en_, has the sense of _perdere_, in the O. Goth. and _Isl._; whence _firfar-a_, _to lose_, and _firfar-aist_, to perish.

To FORFAIR, FORFAIR, v. n. To perish; to be lost. _See Sup._

Bot and thow will, son be the hour off thre,
At that ilk tryst, will God thow sail se me.

_Quhill I may lest, this realm sail nocht _
_Godly Ball._

Wallace, x. 321. MS.

Without God punis their cruell vice, 
This world sail all _forfouth_. — _Spec. Godly Ball._ p. 22.

Improperly rendered by Lord Hailes, _offend._

_Forfayr_, part. pa. _Lost_; _Barbour_.

This Lord the _Brywys_ I spak of ayr, 
Saw all the kynryk _swa forfayr_, 
And _swa_ trowbyt the folk saw he, 
That _he_ thar off had _gret_ pittie.

_Barbour_, i. 478. MS.

A. S. _forfar-an_, Teut. _vervea-en_, _periere_.

Forfairn, part. pa. This is mentioned distinctly, because used obliquely by modern writers. 1. _Forlorn_; - _destitute_. _S._

"Tis right we together sud be ;
For none of us cud find a _marrow_,
So sadly _forfairen_ were we._

_Song, Ross's Helenore_, p. 150.

_Syne_ I can _ne'er_ be _sair _forfayr_,
_When_ I hae a _plaid_ of _haslock_ _wool_.


Up in her face looks the _auld hag forfayr_,
And says, _Ye_ will _hard-fortun'd_ be _my bairm_.

_Ross's Helenore_, p. 61.

Now, _Sir_, you hae our _Flavianna's_ _Brae_,
And well, _ye_ see, our _gossip_ did me _praise_,
But _we're_ _forfayr_ and _sair_ alder'd now,
_Sic_ youngsome sangs are _sareless_ frae _my mou!_

_Ibid._ p. 119.

3. Worn out; _jaded_; _S._

This mony a year I've stood the _flood an' tide_,
And _tho' wi' crazy eil mind_ I _sair forfairen_,
_I'll_ be a _Brig_, _when ye're_ a shapeless _cairn!_

_Burns_, iii. 55.

To FORFALT, FORFAUL, v. a. To subject to forfeiture; to attain.

"This Roger of _Quincinis_ succession (familia) wes _disheirst_ and _forfait_ for _certane_ crymes committit against the kings majestie." _Bellend. Cron. B. xiii._ c. 15.

_Fr. forfaire_, _L. B. forfiscaere._

FORFAUL, s. Forfeiture.

"Eftir his _forfalt_ the constabulary wes geuyn to the Hayis of Arroll." _Bellend. Cron. ubi sup._

_Fr. forfait_, _L. B. forfactum_, id.

FORFAULTRY, s. Forfeiture.

"Our nobles, lying up in prisons, and under _forfaultries_ or debts, private or publicke, are for the most part either broken or breaking." _Baillie's Lett._ ii. 410.

FORFAULTOURE, FORFAULTURE, s. Forfeiture. _S._

FORFANT, adj. Overcome with faintness.

_Astonishst I stuld trymbling thair,_

_forfaint_ for _verie feir;_

And as the _sylly_ huntit _haut;_

_From ratchis maks reteir._

_Burel, Pilgr. Watston's Coll._ ii. 33.

For, intensive, and _fairst_, which is derived by Jumen from _fr. faur-er_, to fade, to wither. _Su. G._ _Isil. fauxe_, however, signifies _fatum_; _Isil. faun-a_, _fate_ se _gerere_, _fiee_ _brutum._

_V. G. Andr. and _Seren._ vo. _Point._

FORFAULCHLIT. Worn out; _jaded_ with fatigue. _S._

FORFLEEIT, part. pa. Terrified; stupified with terror. _S._

FORFLITTEN, part. pa. "Severely scolded;" _Gl. Sibb._

_TO FORFLUTHER_, v. a. To disorder. _S._

FORFORD, part. pa. Having the appearance of being exhausted or desolate. _V. FORFAIN._

FORFOUCHT, FORFOUCHTEN, FORFAUGHTEN, part. pa. 1. Exhausted with fighting. This is the primary sense. _See Sup._

Forfouthyn _thai_ war and _trewald_ all the _nycht;_
Yeit _fell_ that _sleow_ in to _the_ _chace_ that _day._

_Wallace_, vii. 604. MS.

2. Greatly fatigued, from whatever cause.

I _wait_ [nocht] _weil_ _quhat_ it _wes_,
My _awin_ _gray_ meir _that kest_ _me_
_Or_ _gif_ _I_ _wes_ _forfochtyn_ _faynt_,
And _syn_ _lay_ _doun_ _to_ _rest_ _me_.

_Pebis to the Play_, st. 18.

Into _great_ _peril_ _am_ _I_ _nought_
_Bot_ _I_ _am_ _sore_ _and_ _all_ _forfought._

_Sir Egeir_, p. 52.

It occurs in the first sense in _Hardyng._

Where _than_ he _fought_, _against_ the _bastard_ _strong,—_
_In battail _sore_ _forfoughten_ _there_ _ful_ _long._

_Chron._ _Fol._ 186. a.

_Belg. verra-en_; to spend with fighting; _vervea-en_, spent with fighting.

FORFOWDEN, adj. Exhausted; greatly fatigued. _S._

_TO FORGADER, FORGATHER_, v. n. 1. To meet; to convene. _See Sup._

And _furth_ _she_ _pasit_ _wyth_ _all_ _her_ _company_,
_The_ _Troiane_ _pepil_ _forgaderit_ _by_ _and_ _by_; _Joly_ _and_ _glaid._ — _Doug. Virgil_, 104, 38.

2. To meet in a hostile manner; to encounter; impro­

_ improperly written forgathr._

_Sir Andrew Wood_ — past _furth_ to the _Frith_ well _manned_, _with_ _two_ _ships_, _to_ _pass_ _upon_ _the_ _said_ _English-men_, _whom_ _he_ _forgathreit_ _withal_ _immediately_ _before_ _the_ _said_
F OR

castle of Dunbar, where they fought long together with uncertain victory." — Pittscottie, p. 100.

3. It is now commonly used to denote an accidental meeting, S.

This falconer had tane his way
O'er Calder-moor; and gawn the moss up,
He there forgader'd with a gossip.

— Ramsay's Poems, ii. 536.

4. It signifies the union of two persons in marriage, S. B.

And though for you sic kindness yet she had,
As she wad you afore anither wed;
How could she think that grace or thrift cud be
With ane she now does sae mansworn see?
Fouk ay had best begin with dealing fair,
Altho' they sud forgader ne'er sae bair.
— Ross's Helenore, p. 105.

Teut. ver-geader-en, congarege, convenire.

FORGATHERIN, s. Meeting.

FORGANE. V. FOREGAINST.

To FORGATHER, v. n. V. F ORGADER.

FORGET, pret.

With that ane freyd of his cryd, fy!
And up ane arrow drew ;
He forget it sa fowrusly,
The bow in Sinders flew!

— Chr. Kirk, st. 9.

"Prested, Isl. forgias, in pret. forgde, fremere, compingere;" Callander. But I am much inclined to think that it rather signifies to let go, let fly; from A. S. forga-n, Belg. verga-en, dimittere.

FORGET, s.

An act of forgetfulness.

FORGETTIL, adj. Forgetful, S. B.

R. Brunne uses forgetlichasp, as denoting an act of forgetfulness.

So did kyng Philip with sautes on them gan pres,
Bot for a forgetlishasp R. he bothe les.
Philip left his enyes without kepyn a nght.

— R. Brunne, p. 176.

A. S. forgaytel, forgotol, olivious, Isl. oer-geotol, Belg. vergeeteleyk, id.

FORGETTILNESS, s. Forgetfulness.

FORGEUANC, FORGENS, s. Forgiveness.

To FORGIE, v. a. To forgive.

FORGIPYNE, s. Donation.

FORGIFINS, s. Forgiveness.

FORGRANTSIRE, FORGRANTSCHR, s. Great-grandfather.

FORHOU, s. A porch, or an anterior building.

To FORHOW, v. a. To forsake; to abandon; S. B. See S.

Thare houis they forhow and leuis want,
And to the woddis socht as they war chait.


Mind what this lass has undergone for you,
Since ye did her so treach'rously forhow.

— Ross's Helenore, p. 104.

In the same sense, a bird is said "to forhow her nest," when she deserts it, S. B.

Su. G. foerhaf-a, aspemari, contentim habere; from foer, negat. and haefu; or, as Ihe supposed, in the sense of gerere, to conduct one's self; more probably in its original sense, to have, as forhow denotes the reverse of possession.

FORHOWARE, s. A deserter; one who forsakes a place.

— Owther sal I whir thir handis twa
Yone ilk Trolane forhowen of Asia
Do put to decht.

— Doug. Virgil, 408, 52.

FORJESKET, FORJIGED, part. pa.

Jaded with fatigue, S.; id, Gl. Shirr. See Sup.

These are given as synon. I have heard forged used in this sense, S. B.

Forjesket sair, with weary legs,

FO R

Rattlin the corn out-owre the riggs,—
My awkwart muse sair pleads, and begs
I would na write.
— Burns, i. 243.

Can forjeskit have any affinity to Teut. ver-jaegh-en, con-icter in fium, profligate?

FORINGIT, part. pa. Banished; made a foreigner; formed from Fr. forain.

— As tho coude I no better wyle,
Bot toke a boke to rede upon a quhylle:—

Compil of that nobil senatore
Of Rome quhilome that was the warldis floure,
And from estate by fortune a quhylle

Foringit was, to povert in exile.

— King's Quair, i. 3.

FORK. To stick a fork in the waw. Some are so foolish as to believe, that a midwife, by doing so, can throw the pains of a woman in labour upon her husband, S.

That this act of fixing a fork in the wall was supposed to be of great efficacy in witchcraft, appears from the account given of it, in relation to the carrying off a cow's milk, in Maleus Maleficarum. V. the passage, vo. Nicene.

FORKY, adj. Strong; same as forcy; Dunbar.

FORKIN, FORKING, s. The clawing, or the parting between the thighs. In pl., The Forkings of the water are where a river divides into two or more branches. S.

FORKIN', s. The act of looking out or searching for anything; as, "Forkin' for silier," or "for a job." S.

FORKIT-TAIL, FORKY-TAIL, s. The earwig.

FOR-KNOKIT, part. pa. Worn out with knocking.

V. FORCRY.

To FORLAY, v. n. To lie in ambush. Gl. Sibb.

Teut. ver-laen, insidianti; Su. G. laeg-g-a, Alem. lag-en, Germ. lag-en, id.

To FORLANE, v. a. To give; to grant; Gl. Sibb.

Su. G. foerlaen-a, concedere, donare; Belg. ver-leen-en, Germ. ver-leeh-en. Su. G. laen-a was anciently used in the same sense; from Moes. G. lew-jan, Isl. la-a, praeberre, donare.

FORLANE, part. pa. "Alone; left alone; all alone;" Rudd.

But the learned writer seems to have mistaken the meaning of the word, as used by Doug. I have observed it only in one passage, where it undoubtedly signifies, fornicate in.

He fyrht in ais ful weilaw,
The luf abhominabil of quene Pasiphe,
Full priuely with the bull forlane was sche.

The blandit kynd, and birth of formes twane,
The monstrus Mynotaure doith thare remane.

— Doug. Virgil, 163, 16.

In the same sense it is used by Thomas of Ercildoune.

A woman is thus for lain,
Y may say bi me;
Gif Tristrem be now sleyn,
Yuel yemers er we.

— Sir Tristrem, p. 47.

V. FORLY. It is used, however, in the former sense by Henryson, Test. Cresedie.

The sede of luve was sowin on my face;—
But now, alas! that sede with frost is slaine,
And I fro luvirs lefte and al

— Chron. S. P. i. 161.

FORLANE, adj.

He lykes not sic a forlane loun of laits,
He says, thou skaffs and begs maire heir and aits,
Nor ony criphe in Carrick land about.

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 54, st. 11.

The term as here used seems to signify imporunt, one who in asking will not take a refusal; as corresponding to Su. G. forlaen-a, sollicitus, qui anxiæ rem aliquid cupit; qui anxius est, ut re, quam desiderat, potiatur; Teut. ver-legen, incommodus, importunus. The phrase may be, "so
covetous a fellow; one whose manners discover so much greediness."

To FORLEIT, FORLETE, FORELEIT, FORLEET, v. a.
1. To forskate; to quit; to leave off. R. Brunne, Chaucer, id. See Sup.
Thome Lutur wes their menstrual meet;—
Auld yelftuthe than he did forleit,
And counterfitin Fraass.

E'en cruel Lindsay shed a tear,
Forleitting malice deep.

Minstreley, Border, iii. 336.
Wer he alyve, he wald deploir
His folke; and his love forleit,
This fairer patrane to adoir,
Of maids the maikles Margareit.

Montgomerie, Maitland Poems, p. 166.
2. To forget.
A. S. forlaet-an, Su. G. foerlaet-a, id. Isl. forla-ta, de-
serere, forleta, pret. Teut. verlaet-an, Germ. verlass-en, id.
Ulph. fralet-an, dimittere. It is from for, forer, ser, intens., and Moes. G. let-an, A. S. last-a, to leave.
To FORLEITH, v. a. To loathe; to have disgust at;
Gib. Sibb.
Teut. ver-leed-en, fastidire, A. S. latihan, Sw. led-ar, id.

FORLETHIE, Forlethe, s. A surfeit; a disgust; S. B.
"Ye ken well enough that I was ne'er very brownd'd
upo' swine's flesh, sin my mither gae me a

A. S. forleg-an, forligg-a, ver-leghen, part pa.
Teut. ver-lege-n, fomicaria; A. S. forli, ver-lege-n, fomicat;/orZe-
Fugitivus; Kilian.

Wery here seems redundant. Teut. verleghen, fessus; Kilian.
FORLYNE, part. pa. V. FORLY.
FORLOFF, s. A furlough.
S.
To FORLOIR, v. n. To become useless; q. to lose one's self from languor.
My dulc spriet dois lurk for schoir.
My hart for langour dois forleit.

Barbour, i. 199. MS.
The quhil Anchomolus was that ilk, I wene,
Default his faderis bed incestuoslie,
And hadd forlyne his awin stepmoder by.

By seems superfluous.
A. S. forlig-an, Su. G. foerlig-ga, Alem. fertig-an, fornicari;
A. S. forleg-an, fornicata est; forle-
gem, in Leg. Fris. scortatores et adulteri. V. FORLANE.

FORLYN, part. pa. Fatigued with lying too long in bed.
For-wakit and for-wallouit thus musing,
And sone I herd the bell to matins ryng,
And up I rase, na langer wald I lye.

Ibid. ii. 4. V. FOREANENT.

"It is nocht thocht, that the preist monk or fleschelye
forloppin frein, follows treulis the verray doctryne of S.Paule:
qulik is rynnegat fra his religioun, & makis ane monsterous
marriage, and it wer with ane Non? & yit he wyll swer,
and saye, that all that he dois, is for the glore of God, & the
liberte of the Euangle. O intollerabl blasphame, fury,
& wodnes. Now ar the words off the cheif apostole Peter
cum in effect, sayand, that his deirly beluffit brother Paule,
had wryttin mony thyngis, in the quhilkis ar sum harde to
be vnderstand, quhilk men unlarnt, and inconstant peruertis
(as veltheris scripturis) to thair awin dampnatipun." Kennedy,
Committer of Croasguell, Comped. Tractiae, p. 78.
Teut. verloep-en, to run away, verloopen knecht, servus
fugitivus; loop-en, Su. G. loep-a, Germ. lauff-en, to run. V.

Forn, to v. a. To pledge, for a special payment,
rent or income before it be due. V. FORENAIL'D.

Su. G. formo, praeteritius; A. S. forne, prius; foran, ante.
V. FORNE.

Forn, prep. To forne, before; formerly.
He wes for balder, cirtes, by his leif,
Saying he folio wit Virgillis lantern
In to my gairth, I past me to repois,
How Eneas to Dido was forsworn.

S.

Forn, pret. or part. pa. Fared.

S.
To FORNALE, v. a. To pledge, for a special payment,
rent or income before it be due. V. FORENAIL'D.

V. FORENAYD.

Forem, adv. To forne, before; formerly.
How Eneas to Dido was forsworn.

Forez, pret. or part. pa. Fared.

S.

Dunbar, Minstrelsy, Border, p. 125.

Forn, to v. a. To fatigae.

S.

Fornayd,' part. pa. Exhausted with fatigue.

S.

FOREACH, Forn, prep. Before; as to time.

S. I sail als frely in all thing
Before, as myn eldris

Ibid. v. 18. MS.
A litill was gane.

Ibid. 1620. V. next word.

Foreach, for Row, A Forrow, adv. 1. Before, as to time. See Sup.

In to Galloway the tothyr fell;
Quhen, as ye foroath herd me tell,
Schir Eduard the Bruyss, with t.
Wecusssyt of Sanct Jhone Schyr Amery,
And fifty hundre men be tale.
Barbour, xvi. 504. MS.
For oft with wysure it hes bene said a forrow,  
Without glaundes awaillis no tressour.

[Unknown author], "Banwyne Poems," p. 54, st. i.

1. In times of old. Lyd. ii. 47, F. "V. Fosmoth.

2. Before, as to place.

Syne tuik thai southwaris their way; 
The Erle Thomas wes forowth ay.

Barbour, xiv. 242. MS.

This seems a derivative from Moe. g. faura, before. The form of forush is nearly preserved in Germ. zorgi, prior. S. forat, as to go forat, to go on, if not a cor. of E. forward, may be the same with forowth. It seems doubtful, however, whether forowth may not have crept in, instead of forush, from the similarity of e and t in MSS. If not, it may be viewed as the same with Sw. seorat, seorat, before; se aael seorat, a sea phrase, keep a good look out; S. look weil forat. Ihre writes seorat, antea, vo. Ul.

FOROWT, FOROWTYN, prep. 1. Without.

—Qhau taiss purpos sekyly,  
And followis it synte entently, 
For out fayntice, or yheit faynding.—
He sall eschew it in party.—
Barbour, iii. 289. MS.

This form of the prep. seldom occurs.

In Rauchryne leve we now the King 
In rest, for owtyn barganyng.

\[Ibid.\] iv. 2.

For is generally written in MS. distinctly from owt, or owlyn.

2. Besides.

He had in-till his cumpany 
Foure scor of hardy armyd men,  
For-out archers that he had then.

Wyntown, viii. 42. 126.

Sw. seorutan signifies both absque and praeter.

FORPET, s.  The fourth part of a peck. S. It seems merely a cor.  \[See Sup.\]

I hae brew’d a forpet o’ ma’,  
And I canna come ilka day to woo.

Ritson’s S. Songs, i. 184.

"People from a considerable distance will cheerfully pay 
2s. 6d. for as much land as is requisite for sowing a cap-full, 
or forpet of seed, 40 of which measures are allotted to an 
acre: each or forpet. Ritson’s S. Songs, i. 184.

The word seems immediately from Fr. fourrageur, fourr-er, which signify, not only to forage, but to waste, to ravage. Both Spenser and Shakespeare use the E. word in the same sense. It is probable, therefore, that as foraging parties lived as freebooters, the term might thus come to denote depredation.

Dr. Johnson supposes that fourrage is from Lat. foris.

Du Cange, with far greater probability, deduces it from L.B. fourrare, fodder, which Spelman and Somner derive from A. foedere, pabulum, alimentum; whence foderare, forrare, fodder are the same with foderis, qui ad fodrum exigendum, vel tollendum pegrunt; nostra Fourrers; also forarit, praedatores militares.

FORRAY, s. 1. The act of foraging, or a search through the country for provisions. In this sense it occurs more rarely.

—Quhill thai went to the forray;  
And swa thai purchesung maid thai:  
Ik man treweyllt for to get  
And purches thaim thai mycht ete.

Barbour, ii. 578. MS.

This is expl. by what Newill says;  
Bot me think it spedfull that we 
Wald nocht pass furth to the forray,  
Bot pressyt to thaim with thair mycht,  
He wyst weill than that thai wald fycht.

\[Ibid.\] xv. 468. MS.

... 

FORPLAICHT of Wool. A certain quantity of wool. S.

FOR-PLEYNT, part. pa.  Worn out with complaining 
or mourning.

So lang till evin for lak of mycht and mynd,  
For-wepit and for-pleynt pitiously, 
Outset so sorrow had both hert and mynd,  
That to the cold stone my hed on wrye I laid,  
And lenit.—

King’s Quair, ii. 54.

FORRA COW. One not with calf. V. FERRY COW. S.

To FORRAY, v. a.  To ravage; to pillage.

Than gert he forray all the land;  
And seyt all that euir thai fand.

Barbour, xv. 511. MS.

Thir lوردis send he furth in by,  
And thai thar way tuk bastily:  
And in Ingland gert broyn, and sla:  
And wroucht thairin as mekki wasll,  
As thai forrayit the cuntrée,  
That is wes pite for to se  
Till thaim that wald it ony gud.

For thai destoyit all as thai yhud.

\[Ibid.\] xvii. 527. MS.

Yon destabil and myschewous Ene—

\[VOL. I.\] 425
FOR

Than Wallace gert the forrearsis leyff the pray;
Assemblyt sone in till a god array.

Wallace, ix. 472. MS.

In Perth. edit. erroneously forreours.
The word is certainly from L. B. forrarii. V. the v.
O. Fr. forrier and fourrier often occur in the same sense.
Par li pais coreoient le Forrier.

Li Fourriers viennent, qui gastent le pain.

Roman d'Auberi.

This word occurs, in different forms, in most of the lan­
guages of Europe, as denoting a quartermaster: Ital. foriero, Hisp. fororio; Teut. forier, menser, designator hospitiorum sive diversiororum; forier-en, designare hospitium; Kilian.

The Goth. affords so striking a coincidence, that, could
we not trace the term, as above, through its different changes, it might seem to claim a Scandinavian origin. Su. G. forare

denotes an inferior kind of military officer, to whom the charge of the convoys of provisions belonged. Ihre says, that he was anciently called fourrier. This would seem to point out a Fr. origin. But he gives the word as a deriva­tive from Su. G. foror-a to lead; to conduct; often applied to
the conduct of an army; foera en etkenshaer, decere exer­citum, foera hiege, geere helle, enfounere, dux. Hence also fora, vextum, carriage of any kind. The root is far-a, ire, proficiisci, corresponding to A. S. far-an; whence for, a journey, an expedition.

FORRARE, adv. Farther; or for farrer, i. e. more far. S.

FORRENT-WORK. A species of tapestry on which trees, &c. are represented.

S.

FORRET, s. 1. "Front, fore-head; corr. from fore­head," Rudd.
Alecto hir thrawin visage did away,—
Hir
Alecto hir thrawin visage did away,—
And hir in schape transformyt of ane tret,
Mycht we be saiff,
"It is statut,—that
forerio;
foriero,
Rom. d'Auberi.

This would seem to point out a Fr. origin. But he gives the word as a deriva­tive from Su. G. foror-a, to lead; to conduct; often applied to the conduct of an army; foera en etkenshaer, decere exer­citum, foera hiege, geere helle, enfounere, dux. Hence also fora, vextum, carriage of any kind. The root is far-a, ire, proficiisci, corresponding to A. S. far-an; whence for, a journey, an expedition.

FORRETSOME, adv. To repent exceedingly.

ToEORREW, v. n.

2. Metaph. used to denote the brow of a hill.

Ihre derives it from Su. G. forerio; vehra, vectura, carriage of any kind. The root

is far-a, ire, proficiisci, corresponding to A. S. far-an; whence for, a journey, an expedition.

FORREW, adj. Forward.

One who rides before an armed party,

See Sup.

And hir in schape transformyt of ane tret,

Of necessity.

So thay the kirk had in thair cuir,

Thay fors but lyttill how it fuir.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, 105.

This v. is often used impersonally. It forst nocht, it gave us no concern.

Apon the se yon Rewar lang has been,
Till rychtwys men he dois full mekyll teyn.

Mycyt be saiff, it forst nocht oor gud.

Wallace, x. 819. MS.

—We rek not for our good.—

ED. 1648.

i. e. "We value not our substance." I do no force, I care not, Chaucer. This v. is formed from the Fr. phrase,

Je ne fait point force de cela, I care not for, I am not moved

by that.

FORS, FORCE, s. Necessity. Off for, on force, of necessity.

"Sir Patrick's horse entered with him, and could nowise care not for, I am not moved

by that.

FORSAMKILL, conj. For as much.

"It is statut,—that forsamkell as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyne, of siluer; that thairfoir ane new cunie be strikin." Stat. Dav. ii.

"It is statut,—that forsamkell as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyne, of siluer; that thairfoir ane new cunie be strikin." Stat. Dav. ii.

c. 46. s. i.

From for, sa, so, and mall, much, q. v.

FORSARIS, s. pl. Galley slaves.

FORSAMKILL, conj. For as much.

"It is statut,—that forsamkell as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyne, of siluer; that thairfoir ane new cunie be strikin." Stat. Dav. ii.

"It is statut,—that forsamkell as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyne, of siluer; that thairfoir ane new cunie be strikin." Stat. Dav. ii.

c. 46. s. i.

From for, sa, so, and mall, much, q. v.

FORSAMKILL, conj. For as much.

"It is statut,—that forsamkell as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyne, of siluer; that thairfoir ane new cunie be strikin." Stat. Dav. ii.

"It is statut,—that forsamkell as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyne, of siluer; that thairfoir ane new cunie be strikin." Stat. Dav. ii.

c. 46. s. i.

From for, sa, so, and mall, much, q. v.

FORSAMKILL, conj. For as much.

"It is statut,—that forsamkell as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyne, of siluer; that thairfoir ane new cunie be strikin." Stat. Dav. ii.

"It is statut,—that forsamkell as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyne, of siluer; that thairfoir ane new cunie be strikin." Stat. Dav. ii.

c. 46. s. i.

From for, sa, so, and mall, much, q. v.

FORSAMKILL, conj. For as much.

"It is statut,—that forsamkell as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyne, of siluer; that thairfoir ane new cunie be strikin." Stat. Dav. ii.

"It is statut,—that forsamkell as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyne, of siluer; that thairfoir ane new cunie be strikin." Stat. Dav. ii.

c. 46. s. i.

From for, sa, so, and mall, much, q. v.

FORSAMFIST, part. pa. Overcome with heat, S.

FORSAMKILL, conj. For as much.

"It is statut,—that forsamkell as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyne, of siluer; that thairfoir ane new cunie be strikin." Stat. Dav. ii.

"It is statut,—that forsamkell as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyne, of siluer; that thairfoir ane new cunie be strikin." Stat. Dav. ii.

c. 46. s. i.

From for, sa, so, and mall, much, q. v.

FORSAMFIST, part. pa. Overcome with heat, S.

FORSAMKILL, conj. For as much.

"It is statut,—that forsamkell as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyne, of siluer; that thairfoir ane new cunie be strikin." Stat. Dav. ii.

"It is statut,—that forsamkell as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyne, of siluer; that thairfoir ane new cunie be strikin." Stat. Dav. ii.

c. 46. s. i.

From for, sa, so, and mall, much, q. v.

FORSAMKILL, conj. For as much.

"It is statut,—that forsamkell as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyne, of siluer; that thairfoir ane new cunie be strikin." Stat. Dav. ii.

"It is statut,—that forsamkell as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyne, of siluer; that thairfoir ane new cunie be strikin." Stat. Dav. ii.

c. 46. s. i.

From for, sa, so, and mall, much, q. v.
For

To FORSEE, v. a. To overlook; to neglect. S.

To FORSEE one's self. To neglect one's own interest. S.

FORSEL, s. A kind of horse-cloth or mat. Syn. Flot. S.

To FORSET, v. a. 1. To overpower; to overburden one with work; 2. To surfeit, S.

Teut. ver-traet-en, saturate, exsaturate, obsaturate; Kilian. In the first sense, however, the term seems to have more affinity to A. S. for-sweat-en, reprimere. V. OVERSET.

Forset, s. The act of overpowering or overloading. A forset of war, an excess of labour above one's strength; a forset of meat, a surfeit, S.


In worldlynes quy quld ony ensur? For thow was fornyt forsey on the field.

Wallace, ii. 214. MS.

With returynnyng that nycht xx he slew, The forsey ay rudly rabuyt he. Perth edit. 1bid. v. 291. MS.

Vnto an forsey man ar to be wrocht Harneis and armour. Doug. Virgil, 257, 55.

I was thir with xstic yeiris and sevin, Ane freik on feld, als forss, and als fre, Als glaid, als gay, als ying, als yaip as yie. Henryson, Bannalyme Poems, p. 131. st. 4. This may be immediately from Fr. force. Su. G. for-sa, however, signifies to rush. Seren. mentions Goth. fors, iar, favor, vehementia, as a cognate term, under Force, E.

FORSILITIN, part. pa. Left for expl. by Pinkerton.

I have been threatnitt and forsilitt Sa oft, that I with it bittin. Philipots, S. P. R. i. 38. st. 101. This, I suspect, is an error for forsilitini, scolded. If not, it might signify, worn out, q. with abuse. Su. G. forsilitt-a, deteria, distrarhia, from forr, intens. and slit-a, rumpere; Teut. versilift-en, id. A. S. forsilien, ruptus. See Sup.

FORSILITIN, s. Castigation; a satirical reprimand. S.

To FORSLOWE, v. a. To lose by indolence. S.

FORSMENTIS, s. pl. Acts of defacement. S.

To FORSPEAK, v. a. 1. To injure by improper praise, "A cripple I'm not, nor blind is there reason to ca' me, Altho' I see but with an eye. Song, Ross's Helanore, p. 150. Su. G. foerstop-a, Teut. verstop-a, Germ. versteh-en, intellegere. Iere thinks that these Goth. words were formed in resemblance of verspul, scio, intelligio, which he derives from in and vespul, sto. But, indeed, the reason of this strong figure is extremely uncertain.

FORSWARTIS, s. A female forester, or inhabitant of a forest.

Pandarus and Bitias, twa brethren germane, By Alcanor engendrit that Troyane, Quhame Hiera, the wilde forswartis knaw, Bred and vpbrocht in Jouis haly schaw. Doug. Virgil, 302, 10.

Q. forstare, from Fr. forester, a forester.

To FORSUNE, v. a.

—Gif that ye be ane counsellar sie, Quby suld ye sleuthfullie your tyme forsurne? K. Hart, Mailand Poems, p. 29, st. 24. Left by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood. But, either simply, or as conjoined with sleuthfullie, it signifies to waste, to spend, to consume. Singularly, it may signify to care for; Teut. vursorg-en, also, versorg-en, curare, procurare, prospicerre; Moes. G. swur-jan, A. S. sorg-ian, Alem. swur-en, to be careful; Moes. G. swur-jar, care.

FORSWIPTIT, part. pa. Bewildered; strayed.

Forswifiti from our rycht cours gane we ar, Amang the wyndy walls wauernand fer. Doug. Virgil, 74, 14.

This is rendered " driven swiftly," Rudd. Add. But it is certainly from fer, intens. and Alem. suw-jen, vagari, obserare; Teut. suwey-en, suweyf-en, id. Sw. suwej-en, to fluctuate, to wander.

FORTAIVERT, part. pa. Much fatigued, S. V. TAIVERT.

FORTALICE, s. A fortress.

To FORTE, v. a. To fortify.

FORTELL, s. Benefit. V. FORDEL.

FORTH, s. An inlet of the sea.

FORTH, FOARTH, FORTHE, s. A fort.

FORTH, ade. The forth, without; out of doors. S.

FORTHENS, ade. At a distance; remotely situated.
FORTHERLY, adv. Furthermore; still more. S.

FORTHWART, s. Prudence; precaution; used perhaps in the general sense of, deportment.

A royll King than ryngyt in to France,
Gret worship,herd off Wallace governance,
Off provis, pyrss, and off his worthi deid,
And forthwart fair, commendende off manheid;
Bath humyll, leyll, and off his priwy pryss,
On honour, trewth, and void of cowatis.

Wallace, viii. 1618. MS.

A. S. for-waerd, precautio. But perhaps the word is allied to Su.G. Isl. ford-a precaveru.

FORTY, adj. Brave; valiant.

O yow of Grekis maist forty Diomedes,
Quhy mycht I not on feildis of Troye haue deid?

Doug. Virgil, 16, 10.

Fortissime, Virg. from Lat. fortis, or Fr. fort, id. Both Rudd. and Sibb. have conjoined this with forsy; but they evidently differ as to origin as well as signification.

To FORTOUN, v. a. To cause to befall; to allot. S.

FORTRAVALIT, FORTRAWAILLYT, parti. pa. Greatly fatigued, in consequence of travelling, and especially from watching, S.

Than Danger to the duir tuik gude keip,
Both nycht and day, that Pitie suld nocht pas;
Quhill all fordwart, in [the] defalt of sleip,
Scho bissilie as fortraivalit scho was.—King Hart, i. 45.

The first echo is certainly by mistake for sue, so,

"I mon soiourne, quhar euyr it be
Leuys me tharfor per charyte."

The King saw that he sa wes fallyt,
And that he ik wes for travaillit.

Barbour, iii. 326. MS.

Ik is used for eik, also.

—to slepe drawys bewyse.

The King, that all fortraivalit wes,
Saw that him worthyt slep nedwayis.

Ibid. vii. 176. MS.

Fr. travaillé, tired, fatigued; formed after the Goth. manner with for intens. prefixed.

To FORIVAY, FORUEY, FORWAY, v. n. 1. To wander; to go astray. See Sup.

Full soberile their haknayis thay assayit,
Efter the fatis suld and not forsayit.

Police of Honour, i. 9.

2. To err, either in judgment or practice; metaphor.

The names of cieteis and pepyll bene so bad
Put be this Caxtoun, bot that he had bene mad,
The tothyr failyeit fete;

The King, that all fortraivalit wes,
Saw that him worthyt slep nedwayis.

Ibid. Prol. 96, 15.

It seems comp. of For, negat., and saug, or A. S. saeg; although I have not observed a word of this formation in any other dialect. However, it may be from Teut. verwaeg-an, vento agtari.

FORWAY, s. An error.

Tharfor wald God I had thare eris to pull,
Misknaulis the crede, and threpis vthirway,
Put be this Caxtoun, but that he had bene mad,
The flude of Tower for Tyber he had write,
All men may know thare he forsayit quyte.

Doug. Virgil, 7, 8.

Ane brutell appetite makis young folkis forway.

Ibid. Prol. 96, 15.

It seems comp. of For, negat., and saug, or A. S. saeg; although I have not observed a word of this formation in any other dialect. However, it may be from Teut. verwaeg-an, vento agtari.

FORWAY, s. An error.

Tharfor wald God I had thare eris to pull,
Misknaulis the crede, and threpis vthirway,
Put be this Caxtoun, but that he had bene mad,
The flude of Tower for Tyber he had write,
All men may know thare he forsayit quyte.

Doug. Virgil, 7, 8.

Ane brutell appetite makis young folkis forway.

Ibid. Prol. 96, 15.

It seems comp. of For, negat., and saug, or A. S. saeg; although I have not observed a word of this formation in any other dialect. However, it may be from Teut. verwaeg-an, vento agtari.

FORWAY, s. An error.

Tharfor wald God I had thare eris to pull,
Misknaulis the crede, and threpis vthirway,
Put be this Caxtoun, but that he had bene mad,
The flude of Tower for Tyber he had write,
All men may know thare he forsayit quyte.

Doug. Virgil, 7, 8.

Ane brutell appetite makis young folkis forway.

Ibid. Prol. 96, 15.

It seems comp. of For, negat., and saug, or A. S. saeg; although I have not observed a word of this formation in any other dialect. However, it may be from Teut. verwaeg-an, vento agtari.

FORWAY, s. An error.

Tharfor wald God I had thare eris to pull,
Misknaulis the crede, and threpis vthirway,
Put be this Caxtoun, but that he had bene mad,
The flude of Tower for Tyber he had write,
All men may know thare he forsayit quyte.

Doug. Virgil, 7, 8.

Ane brutell appetite makis young folkis forway.

Ibid. Prol. 96, 15.

It seems comp. of For, negat., and saug, or A. S. saeg; although I have not observed a word of this formation in any other dialect. However, it may be from Teut. verwaeg-an, vento agtari.
FOR
FORWALLOUIT, part. pa. Greatly withered. The term is used with respect to one whose complexion is much faded by reason of sickness, fatigue, &c., S.
For-wakit and for-wallouit thus musing,
Wery for-ly, I lestyt sodanely.
King's Quair, i. 11.

FORWARD, s. Paction; agreement. See Sup.
Tristrem com that night; —
To swote Yonde bright.
As forward was him bitvene.—Sir Tristrem p. 124.

R. Brunne uses the term in the same sense.
Me meruelles of my boke, I trowe, he wrote not right,
That he forgate Wiliam of forward that he him hight.
Neuerles the forward held what so was in his thought.
Cron. p. 65.

Chaucer, forward, id. Same with Forward, q. v.

FORWEPIT, part. pa. Disfigured, or worn out with weeping. V. FOR-FLEYNIT.

FORWONDRYT, part. pa. Greatly surprised; astounded.
— He aghyne to Lothyane
Till Schyr Amer his gate haue taken; And till him tauled all hale the cases, That tharoff all for wondryt wass,
How ony man sa sodanly
Mycht do so gret chewalry
And till him tauld all hale the cass.
Till Schyr Amer his gate has tane;
But it seems rather to signify, lost, undone, cast away; and, in its full extent, execrable.

Forworthin
What ferly is tbocht thou rejoyce to flyt?
For that cruell offence,
The goddis mot condingly the
And outragious full hardy violence,—

FORTH, s. A cart-load. V. FUDDER.

FORTH, s. To exchange, in whatever way; to shift or change horses in a plough. It is said that farmers begin to fetch, byt-a, mutare ? V. next word.

FORTH, s. A vessel; a cask.
Fr. fustas, L. fustula, a wine cask; from Teut. fr. fute, id. derived from Lat. futis, id. 99.

FOSSET, FOSSETIN, s. A vessel made of rushes to prevent a horse's back from being fretted by the Currack. S.

FOSTER, s. Progeny, Gl. Sibb.
Sw. foster, child, embryo, foetus.

To FETCH, FOUTH, Foch, v. a. 1. To change one's situation.
"Look in what maner wee see the sheepheards tents fittet and fetched, after the same maner I see my life to be fitted and fetched." Bruce's Eleven Serm. K. 4*. b.

2. To shift or change horses in a plough. It is said that farmers begin to fetch, when the day is so far lengthened that the plough is twice yoked in one day; Loth. Fife.

3. To exchange, in whatever way; I'll fouth with you, I will make an exchange; S. B.

Su. G. byt-a, mutare ? V. next word.

To Fetch, v. n. To flinch.
They bend up kyndes in that toun,
Nane frae his feir to fetch.

Evergreen, ii. 180, st. 11.
1. "To flinch from his companion.

The only words which seem to have any affinity are Isl. fat-aat, Su. G. fat-aat, fatt-aat; deficere, esse, fugere; Isl. eg fette, retromusulum, G. Andr. As flinching is a change of conduct, a shifting of one's course, the senses formerly mentioned may be traced to this, or vice versa. Or fetch, as signifying to flinch, may be radically the same with Su. G. put-a, decipere, circumvenire.

Fotch-plich, s. A plough employed in two yokings each day; also called a Harrow-plough, V. Fotch, 2. S.

FOTHYR, s. A cart-load. V. Fudder.

FOTINELLIS, s. The name of a weight of ten stones. S.
FOU

FOUAT, FOWET, s. A cake
FOU, Fow, *. A firlot or bushel.
FOTTIE, s. A female wool-gatherer.
FOTTIT THIEF. A thief of the lowest description.
FOTTIE, s. A
FOUGER, S. S.
FOUGE. V. FOG.
FOUNDER, s. A
FOUL, FOUL THIEF. The Devil.
FOUL FISH. Fish in the spawning state.
FOUL-FA RREN, To
FOUNDMENT, s. FOUND, To
v. a. 2. Guilty; a forensic term.
To go. V. FONDE.
FOUSEE, FOUSD, s. Guilty; a forensic term.
FOUSEY, FOUSY, adj. 1. Wet; rainy; S. See Sup.
Foundit. Nae foundit, nothing of any description. S.
FOUNIT. Nae foundit, nothing of any description. S.
FOUNIT HATE. Equiv. to Fient haet, nothing at all. S.
FOUNE, adj. Of, or belonging to fawns.
And sum war cled in pilchis and foune skynnis.
FOURHOURS, s. The slight entertainment taken between dinner and supper; denominated from the hour commonly observed in former times, which was four o'clock P.M. The term is now vulgarly appropriated to tea, although the hour is changed. Formerly, it denoted some stronger beverage; S. See Sup.
Thus Aulus hath for ten years space extended the plea; and further more I have expended vast sums, to wit, for washing, lodging, diet,—For morning-drinks, four-hours, half gills at noon, To fit their stomach for the fork and spoon,—For rolls, for nachets, roundabouts, sour cakes, For Cheshire cheese, fresh butter, cookies, bakes, For panche, saucers, sheepheads, cheekys, plack-pyes.
Client's Complaint, Watson's Coll. i. 22, 23.
This poem, written some time in the seventeenth century, gives a curious picture of manners, and particularly of the means employed by clients to keep their lawyers in good humour.
From a passage in Knox's Hist. it seems probable that the custom of four-hours had its origin in the tavern.
"The craftsmen wer required to assemble thameselfis together for deliverance of thair Provest and Bailyes, but they past to their four hours penisa." P. 270.
This pl. mode of expression is generally used by the vulgar. "It's nine hours," It is nine o' clock, — "Twall-hours at een," midnight, S. This is evidently a Fr. idiom.
FOURNEUKIT, adj. Quadrangular; having four corners, or four nekus; S.
"The mone beand in opposition (quhen it is maist round) apperit suddenly as it war foure nukit." Bellend. Con. B. vii. c. 18.
Ne spare thay not at last, for laik of mete, Thare fatale foure nukit trancheoures for til ete. Quadrae, Virgil, 208, 52.
Belg. vierhoekig, id. E. nook has been viewed as formed from Belg. een hoek, angleus; which Lye approves. Add. Jun. Etym. Shaw mentions Gael. niche, id. But I have not observed it in any other Celt. Dictionary.
FOURSUM, used as a s., denoting four in company.
The four-sum baid, and huvit on the grene. — With that the foursum fayn thai wald have fled. — V. Sux. King Hart, i. 25, 26.
FOURSUM, adj. Applied to four acting together; as, "A foursum reel." S.
FOUSEE, FOUSY, s. A ditch; a trench.
An oit of tentis, stentit on the grene, With tiretis, fousy, and erde dykis ilk dele, He gan addres to clois wornnder wole.
Doug. Virgil, 210, 35.
"The Proveist assembles the commonalty, and cumis to the fousis syde, crying, Quhat have ye done with my Lord Cardinal?" Knox, p. 65. Fr. fossé, Lat. fossa.
FOUSTICAIT, s. A foolish term to denote any thing of which the name is forgotten. How d'ye call it? S.
FOUT, s. A mother's fout; a petted spoiled child.
To FOUTC, v. a. To exchange. V. Fotch.
FOUTC, s. An exchange of one thing for another. S. B. To FOUTER, Footer, v. a. and n. To bungele. S.
FOUTH, FORTH, s. Abundance; plenty; fulness; S. Of Helicon so drank thou dry the flude, That of thy copious fouth or plenitude.
All men purchase drink at thy suggerit tone.

V. Almos.

Dong. Virgil, 4, 6.

"Ye saik eit your bred with fouth, & sall dwel in your land without feir." Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, 1532, Fol. 10, a. b.

It does not appear that there was any subst. noun resembling this in A. S.

Rudd. derives it from fow for full, q. fulth. It is indeed from full; fo Wyntoun uses it in his primary form, Fulth of maste, abundance of meat.

V. Barrie. But Test. fulle is used precisely in the same sense; plentiful, satiatarus.

FOUTH, adj. Abundant; copious.

When the wind's in the West, the weather's at the best.

When the wind is in the East, it is neither good for man [nor] beast.

When the wind is in the South, rain will be fouth.

Kelly's S. Prov. p. 353.

FOUTH, v. a.

1. Drunk; inebriated.

2. Saturated with food, S.

FOUTH, interj.

Indeed! Is it really so?

FOUTH, adj.

Having the appearance of fulness.

FOUTH-likere.

Having the appearance of abundance.

FOUTH, FOUTIE, FOUTH-Y, FOUTH-Y-LIKE. Possessing the appearance of fulness.

FOUTH, v. a.

1. Drunk; inebriated.

2. Saturated with food, S.

3. Drunk; inebriated.

4. A few body, one in good circumstances.

This idiom, which seems quite unknown in E., is found on the continent.

Su. G. ful, ebrius; hence, full-a sig, se inebriare, fulbull, helluo, fylleri, ebrietas, Ihre. "Germ. voll, literally full, also signifies drunk; Er war voll, he was fuddled.

FOWIE, adj.

Possessing a comfortable independence.

FOW, s.

Sumtyme, when husbandmen went to the weir,

They had ane jack, ane bow, or els ane speir:

And now befor quhair thay had ane bow,

Ful fain he is on bak to get ane fow:

And, for ane jak, ane raggit cloke hes tane:

Ane sword, sweir out, and roustie for the rane.

Frien's Poetis, S. P. R. i. 13.

Mr. Pinkerton renders it "a club." Mr. Sibbald "perhaps a knapsack." The first is by far most probable. Perhaps it is from Fr. fust, fat, a staff or baton, as the staff of a spear.

FOW, s.

Apparently for feu-duty.

FOW, (pron. like E. houy) s.

A corn-fork; a pitchfork.

To Fow corn. To throw up the sheaves on a pitchfork.

S. FOW, s.

A mow or heap of corn in sheaves, or straw.

S. FOWIE and GRIESS.

Robbers, for sothe to say,

Slough mine felawes, Y wis,

In the se;

Thay are sa

Thai raft me fowe and griess,

And thus wounded that me—Sir Tristrem, p. 77.

"Fowe, from the Fr. fourrure, signifies furs in general; Gria, a particular kind of fur, so called from its grey colour."

Note, p. 260. But it is not probable, that fourrure would be softened into fowe. Might not fower rather refer to the fur of the pole-cat. Fr. foinie, founie? V. FOWMART.

To FOWFILL, v. a.

To fill.

S. FOWMARTIE, s.

A pole-cat. S. A. Bor. Mustela putorius, Linn. See Sup.

"It is ordaint, that na man haue Merrick skinnis furth of the realm: and gif he dois, that he pay to the King n. s. for the custume of ilk skin, and for x.


Junius views fuller, id. as comp. of O. Fr. ful letid, and merder a martino, observing that in Belg. it is called visce, from its bad smell. Kilian accordingly renders Teut. viis, fisse, witche, mustelae genus valde putidum; hence fitchat. In O. E. it is also written fulmar, and distinguished from the fitchat.

"The beasts of the chase in some [books] are—divided into two classes: The first, called beasts of sweet flight, are the buck, the doe, the rein deer, the elk, and the spylard [i. e. an hart one hundred years old.]. In the second class are placed the fulmar, the fitchat or fitch, &c. and these are said to be beasts of stinking flight." Strutt's Sports, p. 14.

FOWN, adj.

Of or belonging to a fawn.

FOWRINT, pret. Furnished; supplied.

FOWSUM, FOUSUM, adj.

1. Luscious; ungratefully sweet; S.

2. Obscene; gross; as E. fulsome is used.

Quhat is your lufe bot lust,—

And thus wounded that me—Sir Tristrem, p. 77.

"Fowe, from the Fr. fourrure, signifies furs in general; Gria, a particular kind of fur, so called from its grey colour."

Note, p. 260. But it is not probable, that fourrure would be softened into fowe. Might not fower rather refer to the fur of the pole-cat. Fr. foinie, founie? V. FOWMART.

To FOWFILL, v. a.

To fill.

S. FOWMARTIE, s.

A pole-cat. S. A. Bor. Mustela putorius, Linn. See Sup.

"It is ordaint, that na man haue Merrick skinnis furth of the realm: and gif he dois, that he pay to the King n. s. for the custume of ilk skin, and for x.


Junius views fuller, id. as comp. of O. Fr. ful letid, and merder a martino, observing that in Belg. it is called visce, from its bad smell. Kilian accordingly renders Teut. viis, fisse, witche, mustelae genus valde putidum; hence fitchat. In O. E. it is also written fulmar, and distinguished from the fitchat.

"The beasts of the chase in some [books] are—divided into two classes: The first, called beasts of sweet flight, are the buck, the doe, the rein deer, the elk, and the spylard [i. e. an hart one hundred years old.]. In the second class are placed the fulmar, the fitchat or fitch, &c. and these are said to be beasts of stinking flight." Strutt's Sports, p. 14.

FOWN, adj.

Of or belonging to a fawn.

FOWRINT, pret. Furnished; supplied.

FOWSUM, FOUSUM, adj.

1. Luscious; ungratefully sweet; S.

—Glailit fools, owre rife o' cash,

Pamper their weyms wi' fousum trash.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 19.

2. Obscene; gross; as E. fulsome is used.

Quhat is your lufe bot lust,—

Ane fousum appetye,
F R A

3. Nauseous; offensive; as E. fulsome.

4. Filthy; denoting bodily impurity.

5. Spungy; soft. As, a foxy peat, a peat that is not solid; a foxy steep, a spungy turnip; a foxy stick, a piece of wood that is soft and porous.

6. A fat full-grown person. Shirr. Gl.; more properly, one who is pursed, or, as we say, blown up, S. B.

7. Deficient in understanding; metaphor. applied to the mind. A foxy child, an empty fellow, S. B.

8. Afozie chield, a freck child.

9. Sponginess; metaphor. obtuseness of mind. S.

F RA, FRAY, FRAE, prep. 1. From, S. O. E., A. Bor.

--- That na mete that within had, But a thief fra their fayis wan.—Barbour, iii. 447. MS.

The third tells how fray Troyes cite The Troians carry their wheel out the sea.

Dong. Virgil, 12, 33.

The speat may bear away Frae aff the hounms your dainty rucks of hay.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 82.

2. After; from the time that; used elliptically.

Thow thocht he to have the leding Off all Scotland, but gane saying, Frae the Brwce to ded war brocht.

Barbour, i. 581. MS. V. also ix. 110, 710. Syne neyst he thowelt to be kying, Frae Dunkensyss days had nae endyng.

Wytoun, vi. 18. 29.

3. Since; seeing. It is still used in this sense, S.

The king, fra Schyr Aymer was gane, Gadtry his menye eurilkun.

V. Wytoun, ix. 7. 3. Barbour, viii. 1. MS.

F R A

That said it suld ful der be boght.

The land that thai war flemd frae.

Minot's Poems, p. 3.

Callander derives this from Su.G. fram, prorsum. But it is

more natural to trace it to fra, a, ab, ex, A. S. fra, id.

It seems almost certain, that the origin is MoeG. faiira,

longe, which Ulph. often uses in the same sense with fram; as, Ni affaidja faiira alt, depart not from the temple, Luke, ii. 37. Thus fra seems merely an abbreviation of faiira,

as denoting change of place or distance. There is a striking

analogy between this fra, pro, as well as Gr. pera.

FRA TYME, adv. From the time that; forthwith.

To and Fra. To and fro.

FRAAT, conj. Nevertheless; however; a corr. of for a that, S.

That's unco luck, but gued I sanna ca't; And yet intill' there something couthie fraat.

Ross's Hellenore, p. 48.

FRACK, FRACK, FRECK, adj. 1. Ready; active; diligent.

Stout; firm, without regard to age. See Sup.

The riche and pure he did alyke reigard,

Punist the eull, and did the gude rewardi.

He wald not lat the Pappists cause go bak,

Gif it were just, bot wald be for him frek.

Firm; Honour, Gude Fame, &c. p. 12.

— I am assurit he had ilk preichour

Into the mater bene as frek

As ye haue bene heir, sen ye spak,

It had not cum to sic ane heid

As this day we se it proceid.

Bot I can se few men amang thame,

Thocht all the warld suld clene ouirgang thame, That hes ane face to speik agane

Sic as the kirk of Christ prophane.

Ibid. p. 29. Hence.

FRAKLY, adv. Hastily.

Na mare he said: but wounder fraekly thay

Vnto charle labour can thame al addres.

2. It is still used in a sense nearly allied. A freck carl, or a freck auld man, is a phrase commonly applied to one, who, although advanced in life, retains a considerable degree of vigour and activity; S. B.

3. Open; ingenuous; as E. free is used.

"The first Lord that ever was specified in the summons, was Lord David Lyndesay of the Byres, because he was most familiar with King James III. and was frackest in his opinion, and used himself most militantly in his defence against his enemies." Pittscottie, p. 86.

To Maik Frack, to be diligent in preparation; to make ready.

"Thir things newlie ratefit, the merchantis maik frek to saill, and to thair traffique, quhilk be the trooble of weirs; and upoun the Magdalene day, in the morning anno 1543, approchit with his fortis." Ibid. p. 39.

Lord Hailes views wrek, wrek, as the same with this; observing, that it is frequently used by the Scottish writers. "Knox," he observes, p. 35, "says, The merchantis maik freek to sail.—This is plainly the same word. To maik frack, is to load a cargo. Hence the modern word freight." Bann. P. Note, p. 304. But this learned writer has mistaken the sense of frack. This appears from the structure of the language. The phrase, maik frack, governs these words, "to their traffique," as well as "to sail." Besides, it follows in the next sentence, "From Edinburgh were fraekit to the weill shippis," &c. According to analogy, Knox must therefore have written, "maik fraught." According to Lord Hailes's interpretation, in what sense did Chaterious "maik frack for
FRA

the pursuit?" Did he bring his forces by water? The con-
trary is evident from the passage.
I may add, that in a MS. of Knox, apparently as old as the
first edition, the phrase is rendered, " The merchants
maid preparationis to sail."
Frek occurs in O. E. in the sense of ready or eager.
Our king and his men held the field—
With lordeis and with knightes kene,
And other doghy men bedene,
That war full frek to fight.—
Both arblast and many a bow
War ready railed upon a row,
And full frek for to fight.

MINST's Poems, Warton's Hist. iii. 104.

The term is certainly allied to Su. G. fraech, alacer, stren-
naus. Isl. frek-r, strenuus, citus, inimitis operi; frek-a, cele-
to, at frica sparis, accelerare gradum, to quicken one's pace.

To FRAK, v. n.
To move swiftly.

— The Troian frakks over the flude.

Dogg. Virgil, 14. 11.

Now quha was blyth but Mnestheus full yore,
Qubilk—fraks fast throwout the opin sea,
Als swiflyfe as the dow affratais file—Is. 134, 38.

Rudd. derivs it from A. S. frae, profugus, or Teut.
vraech, rectio. Sibbald, without the slightest reason, refers
to flagjs of fire, as if synon. The origin is certainly the same
with that of frak, q. v.

FRACTEM MENTAR. Perhaps, usufructuary; one
who has the temporary use or profit of a thing.

FRACTION, adj. Peevish; irritable; irascible;
aplied to the temper, S. Lat. fractus. See Sup.

FRACTIONISLE, adv. Peevishly; irascibly.

FRACTIOUSNESS, s. Peevishness; irritability.

FRAEMANG, prep. From among; contr. of frae amang.

FRAESTA, adv. Signification doubtful.

FRAGALENT, adj. Advantageous; profitable; Ang.
It also signifies undermining. See Sup.

To FRAY, v. n.
To be afraid.

"This and the convoy of it make us tremble for fear of
division. — Thi thingis make us fray." Baillie's Lett. i. 80.

The E. v. formed from Fr. effray-er, thus receives a neut.
sense. It is used actively by the same writer.

FRAY, s. Fear; Fr. effray, effroy.

"Great were the frays of this people, and their tears to
God plentiful." Baillie's Lett. ii. 68.

FRAYDANT, adj.
Quhateir their wyres dos them demand.
Thay wirk it many ways;
Ar fraydant at the man,
Quhill thay bring them our stayis.

Maitland Poems, p. 188.

This, according to Mr. Pinkerton, may be quareiisome:
which indeed seems to be the sense. But I would not de-
rive it from fray, but A. S. freoth-an, to fret, to chafe, of
which it may be the part. pr. q. freothend. " They are still
fretting, till they make him surmount all his obstacles, or
every thing that lets their designs." Or there may be an al-
fusion to the nautical term stays.

FRAYING, s.
Bot or all wp clumbeu war thai,
Thai that war wachys till assay:
Hard stering, and priue speking,
And alsaw fraying off arnynge.—Barbour, x. 653.

This may signify, rubbing of armour, or the rattling oc-
casioned by collision; Fr. fray-er, Belg. opray-er, to rub.
This is mentioned by Johnson as one sense of E. fray;
although he gives no authority. The word in MS., however,
seems rather fraprig; from Fr. frapp-er, to hit, to strike. In
edit. 1620, it is rendered framing, which is more obscure
than any of the other readings.

Vol. I. 433
FRANCHIS, s. To FRANK, v. n. To succeed. See Sup.

"— That indeed the defender did express his dislike with their enterprise, as a business which could not frame, and that it had been wisdom to have stayed all moving till the event of the Dutch war had been seen." Information for Mrq. Argyle, Wodrow's Hist. i. 50.

A. S. frem-tan, valere, prodesse; "to profit, to serve or be good for;" Somner.

FRAMET. V. FREMT.

To FRAMPLE, v. a. To swallow or gobble up. S.

To FRAMPLE, v. a. To put in disorder. S.

FRANCHIS, s. Frenchmen.

FRANCHIS, s. Sanctuary; asylum.

The king syne schew to him the haly schaw, Qhilk strang Romulus did reduce and draw In manere of franchis or of sanctuary.

Doug. Virgil, 253, 52.

Fr. franchise, id. Rudd., on the authority of Hottoman, mentions L. B. francisca as used in the same sense. The origin is Germ. frank, liber.

FRANDIE, s. A small rick of sheaves, such as a person standing on the ground can build.

To FRANE, FRAIN, v. n. To consist; to urge warmly. S.

To FRANE, FRAVEN, v. a. To ask; to inquire; to interrogate. Part. pr. frawand. See Sup.

Quhen it dois cum, all men disfane. Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 118.


Now speria he frawand with all his might, To krow Eneas wanderings be the se.

Ibid. 319, 36.

Freyned, inquired; P. Ploughman. Sommer observes that frame is used in the same sense, Lancashire.


FRANE, s. Interrogation; inquiry.

Quhen that scoth spak, her toung was wond stf, Hir frane was cuverit with ane piteous face, Qhilk frane was the war that oft I cryt, alweil! V. the n. Bannatyne MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 235.

FRANENTRE, prep. Opposite to.

FRANK, s. A piece of French money worth tenpence. S.

FRANKTENEMENTARE, s. A freeholder. S.

To FRAP, v. a. To blight; to destroy. S.

FRAT, conj. Notwithstanding. V. FRAAT.

To FRAÎTE, v. n.

The takillis, grassillis, cabillis can frawe and frais.

Doug. Virgil, 15, 44.

Rudd. renders this word as if it denoted a noise or cracking, that made by the rubbing of cables, and were synon. with frais. It might indeed be traced to Isl. fret-a fremere. But it seems rather to signify the rubbing itself (and frais the noise made by it) corresponding to A. S. freoth-an, fri-сare; Su.G. fraet-a, to wear, to gnaw, to corrode.

FRATERIE, FRATOUR, s. The Frater-hall, or room in a monastery in which the monks eat together.

FRATH, adj. Distant in manner; reserved. S.

FRATHYN, adv. Thence. V. THINE, THYNE.

FRATHYNEFURT, FRATHYNFURT, adv. From thenceforth: Fra, from, and thine-furth, thenceforward.

FRATT, s. Synon. with E. Fret-work.

To FRAUCHT, FRAUCHT, v. a. To freight, S.

"— And at nane of our Souerane Lords liegis tak schippis to fraucht vnder colour to defraud our Souerane Lord nor his liegis." Acts Ja. IV. 1488, c. 11; Edit. 1566, c. 3, Murray.

Johnson mentions this as a v. used in E. "for freight, by corruption." But it is evidently the ancient form.


FRAUCHT, FRAUCHT, s. 1. The freight of a vessel; that with which it is loaded, S.

A bate suld be on ilike syde For to wayt, and tak the tyde, Til mak thame fraucht, that wald be Fra land to land be-yboud the se.

Wytont, vi. 15. 217

2. The fare, or price of a passage, S.

"Tarry brooks pays no fraucht." S. Prov. "People of a trade assist one another mutually." Kelly, p. 318.

Teut. vracht, Sw. freight, freight.

FRAUGHTYMAN, s. One who has the charge of loading a vessel.

"— And this to be serchit be the officiars of the burgh, and the held frauchtisman of the schip." Acts Ja. III. 1487, c. 150; Edit. 1566. Frawartesmen, Murray, c. 103.

FRAUGHTLESS, adj. Insipid. V. MOW-FRACHTY. S.

FRAWART, FRAWARTIS, prep. From; contrary to.

Sche thame fordriuis, and causis oft go wyll, Frawart Latyne.— Doug. Virgil, 14, 6.

Thy self or thame thou frawartis God remouis.

Ibid. 95, 43.

A. S. framweard, aversus, Rudd. Rather from fre, and weard, Germ. wart, a termination denoting place or situation.

FRAWFU', adj. Bold; impertinent; sulky; scornful. S.

FRAWFULL, adj.

How evir this world do change and vary, Lat us in hirte nevir moir be sary; Bot evir be redly and addrest; To pass out of this frafewl fary.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 59.

This Lord Hailes renders "froward, untoward." If this be the meaning, it may be from A. S. fraefel, fraevel, praecox, Germ. fraevel, Alem. fraevuali, id. But it is doubtful if the term does not merely signify, frafewl, q. full of frags. To F'RE, v. n.

Be thou vexit, and at undir,
Your freinds will fre and on yow wondir.

Maitland Poems, p. 134.

Given by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood. It may signify, make enquiry; Su.G. fra, Isl. frae. V. Frane. Or, perhaps, for fray, take fright, stand aloof.

FRE, adj. Noble; honourable.

Seir Ranald come son till his sister fre, Welcummyt thaim hayme, and sperd of hir entent.

Ibid.

It seems to bear this sense in the following passage, as being connected with noble, and contrasted with pure.

To play with dycr nor caitts accorders
To the, but with thy noble lords,
Or with the Quene thy moder fre;
To play with pure men disaccords.

To King James V. Bannatyne Poems, p. 146. st. 5.

Mr. Ellis observes, that "free, in old English, is almost constantly used in the sense of noble or gentle." Spec. i. 32. The same observation, I think, applies to S.

Moes.G. fri-a, liber, A.S. freah, Belg. orij, Germ. frei, id.

FRE, adj. Beautiful; handsome.

The Archebeyschape of Yhorth than—
Crownd with solemnyt

Dame Malde, that suet Lady fre.— Wytont, vii. 4. 48.

The term, however, may here signify, noble.
Of Ysone than speketh he,  
Her prise;
Hou sche was gent and fre,
Of love was none so wise.—Sir Tristrem, p. 83.
Su. frid, pulcher, anc. fri; Isl. frud, Germ. frem, Belg. 
free; C. B. fræw, Arm. frau, id. It has been supposed, with
considerable probability, that the term, as used in this sense,
has some relation to Frey-a, the Gothic name of Venus,
whence our Friday, Lat. dies Veneris; whence, also, ac,
cording to Ihre, the word fre, originally denoting a woman
of rank, although now applied indiscriminately; Isl. fræw,
mattron; Teut. vraw, domina, hera, magistra.

FRE, s. A lady.

I followit on that fre,
That semelie was to see.—Maitland Poems, p. 205.
This is merely the adj.; apparently, as signifying noble,
which both in S. and O. E. is often used subst. like bricht,
clear, &c. V. FRELY.

To FREAK, v. a. To cajole; to coax; to wheedle. S.
FREARE, s. A basket made of rushes or reeds. S.
To FREATH, v. a. To foam; to froth; S.
O rare! to thee fax and freath.—Burns, iii. 15.
To FREATH, v. a. To work up into froth; to make
suds for washing; S.

— See the sun
Is right far up, and we’ve not yet begun
To freath the graith.—Romney’s Poems, ii. 86.
FREATH, s. Froth; as that of soap for washing clothes; S.
Su. fræa, Dan. fraade, frae, spuma.

To FRETHE Claes. To put clothes through a light
graith when they have been soiled in the bleaching or
drying, preparatory to their being dressed. S.
To FREÄZOCK up. To coax; to froth; to cajole. S.
FRE BLANCHE. V. BLANCHE.

FRECHURE, s. Coolness.
The breathless flocks drawes to the shade,
And frechure of their fald;
The startling nolt, as they were madde,
Runnes to the rivers cald.
A. Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 388.
Fr. fraishir, id.
FREAK, adj. V. FRACK.
FRECKLE, adj. Hot-spirited. S.
FREDE. Apparently freed. S.
FREDFULL, adj. Read froundfull. Friendly.
Gud Wallace sone thu a dyrk garth hyit, 
And till a hous, quhar he was wont to ken,  
A wedow duelt was froundfull till our men.
Wallace, ix. 1379. MS.

FREDOM, s. Liberality; generosity. S.
FRE, adv. 1. Brittle; as applied to stones, wood,
earth, &c. S. B. See Sup.
2. Free corn is that which is so ripe as to be easily
shaken, S. B.
Sw. from, friabills, anc. frektn; but our term, I suspect,
ismereily E. free, used in a peculiar sense, as denoting what
may be easily liberated by a change of its present state.
FREET, s. A hasty rub; metaph. any piece of work
done expeditiously, Ang.
FREET, s. A superstition. V. FREET.
FREFF, adj. 1. Shy. 2. It also signifies, intimate. S.
FREIK, FREKE, FRICK, s. 1. Mr. Pinkerton renders this,
man. But it is certainly too indefinite. For the term
is frequently used in such connexion as to suggest the
idea of a strong man, or an intrepid man, one who is
fit to appear with honour on the field of battle.
Haid never leid of this land, that had been levand,
Maid only feuted before, freik, to fulfil
I said sickily me be consentand.

— Wondir freschly thai frekhis fruscht in feir.
Ibid. st. 20.

It is applied to Arthur and all his noble attendants.
Thus to fote ar their faren, thes frekes unfaym.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. i. 7.
I sall boldword, but abaid, bring to you heri,
Gif he be freik on the fold, your freik, or your fay.
Freik, edit. 1508.

Gawen and Gal. i. 5.
Than Wallace said, with sobir words, that tid,
Schir, I am seik, for Goddis luff latt me ga.
Langcastell said, Forsuth it beis nocht sa;
A felloune freik thow sesmys in thia fhir.

Wallace, ii. 395. MS.

derfly to dede feyle frekyss thar the dycht.
Ibid. v. 965. MS.
I was within thi sixtie yeiris and sevin,
Ane freik on feld, als forss, and als fre,
Ala glaid, ala gay, ala ying, ala yip as yie.
Henryson, Bamntymes Poems, p. 131, st. 4.
Qhat freik on feld sa bald dar manis me?
Henryson, Ibid. p. 134, st. 2.
This designation is given to Conscience, in P. Ploughman.
I am fayne of that forward, sayd the frete than.
Fol. 17. b.

Su. fraek, alacer, strenuus. Isl. frouk, id. Tho at 
bad viari sterker vo frekner; although they were at
the same time robust and active; Ol. Trygg. S. ap. Ihre; Dan.
frek, daring.

2. A fellow; but, as Sibb. has observed, “more com-
monly a petulant or forward young man.” See Sup.

— Quod I, Loune, thou leis.
Ha. wald thou fecht, quod the freik, we haue bot few
swordis.
Doug. Virg. 239, a. 27.

The wyffs keist up ane hiddwous yell,
Quhen all thir younkeris yokkit;
On fold, als forss, and als fre,
Quod I, Loune, thou leis.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this,

thai frekis
also

frak-

fruschit in feir.

freesk, freesk, s. A hasty rub; metaphor. any piece of work
done expeditiously, Ang.

Su. fraek in, like manner, is used in two different
senses; signifying not only strenuus, but tumultus, insolens.
The first may be viewed as the original sense. In different
Northern dialects, it seems primarily to have denoted a man
of real valour, and afterwards to have been applied to one
who only pretended to be so, who acted in a theatrical way.
Wachter indeed defines Germ. frem, nimis liber, metu et
dudere solutus; deriving it from A. S. freah, freah, free. If
this be the etymology, the hypothesis given above must be
inverted.
A. S. freace-genga, denotes a fugitive, a renegado; also,
a glutton: and ge-frec-nan, exasperari, which Hickes derives
from Goth. freack. This has also been viewed as the origin
of E. freak.

FREIK KNOT, FREKE KNOT. Some kind of knot an-
ciently made with precious stones.
FREIRIS, s. A friary, or convent of friars.
na euill, shew that he was in the freiris of Dunfreis." Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 7. Choro Fratum Minorum; Boeth. Fr. frite, id. frairie, frairies, L. B. friteia; Du Cange.

FREIT, adj. Frais Claith of Gold. Perhaps, cloth raised or crisped in the weaving like Frieze.

FREIT, FREET, FRET, s. A superstitious notion, or belief, with respect to any action or event as a good or bad omen, S. It is pronounced fret, S. B. Loth.; freit, generally elsewhere.

Freyth, Freith, Freithing, s. 1. To protect; to assist; to secure.

2. To liberate; to set free.

3. To foam; to froth.

4. A superstitious observance or practice, meant to procure good or evil; a charm; S.

Syne thae herd, that Makbeth aye
In fantown freitis had gret say;
And throuchou had in awyck fancy,
Be thae towryd stedfastly
Nevyre dyscunnfit for to be,
Quhill wyth hys eyne he suld se
The wode broucht of Brynnane
To the hill of Dwnsynane.—Wyntown, vi. 18. 362.

2. A superstitious observance or practice, meant to procure good or evil; a charm; S.

3. Any thing performed as an act of religious worship, or belief, with respect to any action or event as a good or bad omen, S. It is pronounced freit, S. B. Loth.; freit, generally elsewhere.

4. This word is also used in a kind of metaph. sense. Superstitious observances, to meet with such things as seem to confirm them. Thus he threatens to choose the delusions of a disobedient and idolatrous people, and to give them what they seek, altars for sin.

Mr. Macpherson, on this word, refers to Alem. fristen, to interpret. But there seems to be no affinity. According to Sibb., "perhaps from Scand. frægæd, fana, rumor; or quasi frights." There is not the least foundation for the latter hypothesis; which is that given by Ritson, who, referring to the Proverb already mentioned, thus explains it: "Those to whom things appear frightful or ominous, will be always followed by frightful or ominous things;" Scottish Songs, Gl. In mentioning frægæd, Sibbald has come nearer to the truth. For Isl. freiti, which signifies a rumour, in the plural denotes oracles, prophecies, or responses of the dead; Edda Sæmund. It is used in the same sense, Landnamabok, p. 13. This is very nearly related to our term; as it seems primarily to denote a notion founded on oracular authority; and in a secondary sense, an omen, or one thing portentous of another. The Isl. term, by some Northern Etymologists, has been derived from fregr, a word to interpret, which is viewed as radically the same with Germ. fragen, interrogation. The connexion, indeed, is very intimate; a great part of what we hear being in consequence of interrogation.

With all due deference, however, to the northern writers, because of their superior opportunities of information, I am much inclined to think that Isl. freiti, freit, an omen or oracle, is immediately from freætæ, percipio, interrogo, relatu acquiro; G. Andr. p. 78, and that both are allied to Su. G. Isl. freæ; freða, wisdom, erudita institutio; from freæða erudita, certiorum et gnarum facio; Ibid. p. 76. Kenna heillog freæði, to know sacred wisdom; Tryggu. S. ap. Ïre. This corresponds to Moes. G. freth-ian, cognoscere, sapere; fræði, sapientia. It was very natural for an ignorant people, to appropriate the character of wisdom to those who were supposed to be most versant in omens and portents; just as our ancestors used the phrase, a wyss wife, for denominating a witch. The very term utæc has been supposed to have a similar origin. It is at any rate analogous to Fris. wit-vrouwe, witike wyfe, mulier sciolia.

I mention this only as the more immediate origin of Isl. freiti. For Íre traces freða, and the other terms expressive of wisdom, to fraeg–, imperf. fre, which is viewed as radically the same with Germ. fragen, interrogation. The connexion, indeed, is very intimate; a great part of what we hear being in consequence of interrogation.

With all due deference, however, to the northern writers, because of their superior opportunities of information, I am much inclined to think that Isl. freiti, freit, an omen or oracle, is immediately from freætæ, percipio, interrogo, relatu acquiro; G. Andr. p. 78, and that both are allied to Su. G. Isl. freæ; freða, wisdom, erudita institutio; from freæða erudita, certiorum et gnarum facio; Ibid. p. 76. Kenna heillog freæði, to know sacred wisdom; Tryggu. S. ap. Ïre. This corresponds to Moes. G. freth-ian, cognoscere, sapere; fræði, sapientia. It was very natural for an ignorant people, to appropriate the character of wisdom to those who were supposed to be most versant in omens and portents; just as our ancestors used the phrase, a wyss wife, for denominating a witch. The very term utæc has been supposed to have a similar origin. It is at any rate analogous to Fris. wit-vrouwe, witike wyfe, mulier sciolia.

I mention this only as the more immediate origin of Isl. freiti. For Íre traces freða, and the other terms expressive of wisdom, to fraeg–, imperf. fre, which is viewed as radically the same with Germ. fragen, interrogation. The connexion, indeed, is very intimate; a great part of what we hear being in consequence of interrogation.

With all due deference, however, to the northern writers, because of their superior opportunities of information, I am much inclined to think that Isl. freiti, freit, an omen or oracle, is immediately from freætæ, percipio, interrogo, relatu acquiro; G. Andr. p. 78, and that both are allied to Su. G. Isl. freæ; freða, wisdom, erudita institutio; from freæða erudita, certiorum et gnarum facio; Ibid. p. 76. Kenna heillog freæði, to know sacred wisdom; Tryggu. S. ap. Ïre. This corresponds to Moes. G. freth-ian, cognoscere, sapere; fræði, sapientia. It was very natural for an ignorant people, to appropriate the character of wisdom to those who were supposed to be most versant in omens and portents; just as our ancestors used the phrase, a wyss wife, for denominating a witch. The very term utæc has been supposed to have a similar origin. It is at any rate analogous to Fris. wit-vrouwe, witike wyfe, mulier sciolia.

I mention this only as the more immediate origin of Isl. freiti. For Íre traces freða, and the other terms expressive of wisdom, to fraeg–, imperf. fre, which is viewed as radically the same with Germ. fragen, interrogation. The connexion, indeed, is very intimate; a great part of what we hear being in consequence of interrogation.

With all due deference, however, to the northern writers, because of their superior opportunities of information, I am much inclined to think that Isl. freiti, freit, an omen or oracle, is immediately from freætæ, percipio, interrogo, relatu acquiro; G. Andr. p. 78, and that both are allied to Su. G. Isl. freæ; freða, wisdom, erudita institutio; from freæða erudita, certiorum et gnarum facio; Ibid. p. 76. Kenna heillog freæði, to know sacred wisdom; Tryggu. S. ap. Ïre. This corresponds to Moes. G. freth-ian, cognoscere, sapere; fræði, sapientia. It was very natural for an ignorant people, to appropriate the character of wisdom to those who were supposed to be most versant in omens and portents; just as our ancestors used the phrase, a wyss wife, for denominating a witch. The very term utæc has been supposed to have a similar origin. It is at any rate analogous to Fris. wit-vrouwe, witike wyfe, mulier sciolia.

I mention this only as the more immediate origin of Isl. freiti. For Íre traces freða, and the other terms expressive of wisdom, to fraeg–, imperf. fre, which is viewed as radically the same with Germ. fragen, interrogation. The connexion, indeed, is very intimate; a great part of what we hear being in consequence of interrogation.

With all due deference, however, to the northern writers, because of their superior opportunities of information, I am much inclined to think that Isl. freiti, freit, an omen or oracle, is immediately from freætæ, percipio, interrogo, relatu acquiro; G. Andr. p. 78, and that both are allied to Su. G. Isl. freæ; freða, wisdom, erudita institutio; from freæða erudita, certiorum et gnarum facio; Ibid. p. 76. Kenna heillog freæði, to know sacred wisdom; Tryggu. S. ap. Ïre. This corresponds to Moes. G. freth-ian, cognoscere, sapere; fræði, sapientia. It was very natural for an ignorant people, to appropriate the character of wisdom to those who were supposed to be most versant in omens and portents; just as our ancestors used the phrase, a wyss wife, for denominating a witch. The very term utæc has been supposed to have a similar origin. It is at any rate analogous to Fris. wit-vrouwe, witike wyfe, mulier sciolia.
na washing given to clothes which have been soiled in the bleaching or drying. V. FREATH, t.

FRELAGE, s. Freedom; power; privilege.

What God has to him grant in frelefe?


Still used in Sheffield, Ray. Frelate, A. Bor. id. Rudd. derives it from Fr. E. privilege. But it seems more closely allied to Germ. freile, free; freile-gelassen, a free man; Alem. freilein, freilein, a free girl. Du Cange derives freilats from A. S. freoh and lea-an, to send away, manumittere, Su.G. frace, Isl. friela, free.

FRELAGE, s. Freedom; power; privilege.

FREMITNES, FREMITINES, s. Strangeness; distance of conduct. A. S. fremdnesse, peregrinitas.

The preniss thairof ar reft be sad Nynans.

Lament. Lady Scott. A. iii. b.

i. e. niceness, pride, personified.

Bot outhier man I use securillitie;

Or els sic strange and uncouth fremmitnes,

That I wait nocht quhane to mak merines.

V. Freygi, 2.

Mainland Poems, p. 152.

FREM-STEED, part.adj. Left or deserted by one's friends. S.

FRENALCH, s. A great number; a crowd. S.

FRENCH-GOWS, s. pl. A piece of female dress, apparently used in the seventeenth century; perhaps guace.

For she invents a thousand toys

That house, and hold, and all destroys;—

French-goes cut out and double banded, &c.

V. Tuff, Watson's Coll. i. 30.

FRENCHLY, adv. Entirely; completely; S.

Then qhoo sail wikk for worlds' wrak,

V. Tuff, 653. MS.

Quhen flude and fyre sail our it frak,

Teut. freolic, liberalis, ingeniuous; Teut. freyletik, belle, pulchre, eleganter; Isl. frieldik-r, beauty. V. Freq, adj. 2.

FREMITNES, FREMITINES, s. Strangeness; distance of conduct. A. S. fremdnesse, peregrinitas.

The preniss thairof ar reft be sad Nynans.

Lament. Lady Scott. A. iii. b.

i. e. niceness, pride, personified.

Bot outhier man I use securillitie;

Or els sic strange and uncouth fremmitnes,

That I wait nocht quhane to mak merines.

V. Freygi, 2.

Mainland Poems, p. 152.

FREM-STEED, part.adj. Left or deserted by one's friends. S.

FRENALCH, s. A great number; a crowd. S.

FRENCH-GOWS, s. pl. A piece of female dress, apparently used in the seventeenth century; perhaps guace.

For she invents a thousand toys

That house, and hold, and all destroys;—

French-goes cut out and double banded, &c.

V. Tuff, Watson's Coll. i. 30.

FRENCHLY, adv. Entirely; completely; S.

Then qhoo sail wikk for worlds' wrak,

Teut. freolic, liberalis, ingeniuous; Teut. freyletik, belle, pulchre, eleganter; Isl. frieldik-r, beauty. V. Freq, adj. 2.

FREMYT, FREMYT, adj. 1. Strange; foreign; S. frem, S.

A. Bor. fremd. O fader maist dere

Dunchar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 73.

Anches, desolate why thou lethe me here

Used in the same sense by Wyntown; and S. B. as augmenting the sense, freely well, quite well, very well.

[She] did her jobs sae freely canny,

That many ane laments poor Nanny.

Shirreff Poems, p. 266.

Su.G. fritiga is used as an affirmitive, utique, omnino; Germ. freylich, assuredly.

FREM, FREMYT, adj. 1. Strange; foreign; S. frem, S.

A. Bor. fremd. O fader maist dere

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 73.

Anches, desolate why thou lethe me here

That many ane laments poor Nanny.

Shirreff Poems, p. 266.

Su.G. fritiga is used as an affirmitive, utique, omnino; Germ. freylich, assuredly.

2. Acting like a stranger, keeping at a distance, S.

"Better my friend think me fremet, than fastious!" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 72. i. e. it is better that one should see his friend seldom, than be troublesome with his visits.

3. Having no relation or affinity. Quite fremd, nowise related, S. Scot.; Scotis frem, cui sibi oppositum; Rudd. See Sup. A. Bor. frem'd, fremet, "far off, not related to;" Gl. Grose. V. Frem.

4. Unlucky; adverse; unfriendly, S. Unfortunate was we that fremet day,

That maunge plainly quethir we wold or no,

With strong hand by force shorthly to say,

Of inynys taken and led away

We weren all, and broucht in thaire contrée.

King's Quair, ii. 5.

It is used by R. Glouc. and Langland.

That chyld wax so wel & ythen, as seyde, fremde & sybbe,

That he wolde be a noble mon, yyl he moste lybe.

P. 346.

FREM, FREMYT, adj. 1. Strange; foreign; S. frem, S.

A. Bor. fremd. O fader maist dere

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 73.

Anches, desolate why thou lethe me here

That many ane laments poor Nanny.

Shirreff Poems, p. 266.

Su.G. fritiga is used as an affirmitive, utique, omnino; Germ. freylich, assuredly.

2. Acting like a stranger, keeping at a distance, S.

"Better my friend think me fremet, than fastious!" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 72. i. e. it is better that one should see his friend seldom, than be troublesome with his visits.

3. Having no relation or affinity. Quite fremd, nowise related, S. Scot.; Scotis frem, cui sibi oppositum; Rudd. See Sup. A. Bor. frem'd, fremet, "far off, not related to;" Gl. Grose. V. Frem.

4. Unlucky; adverse; unfriendly, S. Unfortunate was we that fremet day,

That maunge plainly quethir we wold or no,

With strong hand by force shorthly to say,

Of inynys taken and led away

We weren all, and broucht in thaire contrée.

King's Quair, ii. 5.

It is used by R. Glouc. and Langland.

That chyld wax so wel & ythen, as seyde, fremde & sybbe,

That he wolde be a noble mon, yyl he moste lybe.

P. 346.
FRE

—Cast this yther buke on syde ferby,
Quikly ynder cullour of sum strange wycht
So freschly leydes, vnto tue wordis gais ryght.
Germ. Frank. liber.

Doug. Virgil, 7, 54.

FRENSWM, adj. Friendly.

—The Kyng of Inglond
Held sic frendshepe and cunpany
To thare Kyng, that was worthy.
Thai trowyd that he, as gud nychtbore,
And as frenswm compositore,
Wald hawe jugyd in lawte.—Wyntown, viii. 2. 52.

To FREQUENT, v. a. To acquaint; to give information; Ang.

An improper use of the E. or Fr. s. instead of acquaint.

FREQUENT, s. adj. Great, as respecting concourse of people; q. well-attended.

"The noblemen, gentlemen, and ministers of the West and South, did meet in frequent number." Baillie’s Lett. i. 16.

"To-morrow, in Stirling, is expected a frequent council."
Ibid. p. 37.

FREQUENTLY, adv. In a great or considerable number.

"The noblemen—came in frequently against the afternoon."
Baillie’s Lett. i. 54.

FRER, Frere, s. A frier.

"Leryd and lawde, nwne and frere,
All wes slayne wyth that powere."
Fr. frere, id. Wyntown, viii. 11. 87.

FRERIS, s. A friary, or convent of friars.

S.

FRESH, s. adj. 1. Open; applied to the weather, as opposed to frosty; S.

"Fresh weather; open weather." Sir J. Sinclair’s Observ. p. 49.

"Our winters—have been open and fresh, as it is termed."
P. Cambie, Stirlings. Statut. Ass. xv. 319, N.

2. In a state of sobriety, opposed to that of intoxication. &c.

Ibid. p. 37.

FRESH, s. Open weather, not a frost; a thaw; a smaller flood in a river; S. See Sup.

"Interrogated, Whether the river, when there is a speat, as much of her will

"Whether, when there is a speat or fresh in the river, it is not his opinion that the said dyke has a tendency to throw
and South, did meet
frailty, or cessation of arms; S. B. A. Bor.

FRESH-WATER MUSCLE. The Pearl Muscle.

To FREIGHT, v. a. To eat ravenously; to devour.

—In sic hunger thou stad sal be,
As thou art cariyt til ane strange coist,
That all the meisis consumit as Wallasct,
Thou art constreint thy burdis gnaw and fret.

Doug. Virgil, 209, 18.


FRET, s. A superstition; an omen. V. FRET.

FRETCH, s. A flaw.

FRETHER, part. pa. Liberated. V. FRAETH.

FREMENT, s. Freight; load of a ship.

FREUCH, FRESH, FROOCH, (gutt.) adj. 1. Frail, brittle; applied to wood, also to flax in spinning, when the fibres are hard and brittle; S. B. A. Bor. froogh, id.

"The swingle-trees flew in finders, as gin they had been as freugh as kail-castacks.” Journal from London, p. 5.

2. Dry; applied to corn that has recovered from the effects of rain in the time of harvest, Ang.

3. Metaph. referring to friendship, fortune, &c.

Ha, quha suld haue affyance in thy blis,—
Whilk is aleas sa freuch and variant?

Palace of Honour, i. 7.

Wo worth this worldis fresh felicitie!—Ibid. st. 56.

—This world is veryr fresh,
And auld kyndnes is quyf forrett.

Bannayme Poems, p. 185, st. 5.

This is probably from the same root with Su.G. freenk, friahils, qui cito dissiliunt. Rotten hay in Isl. is denominated fret and frugg. G. Andr. The term more generally used for brittle is Fresse, q. v.

FREUALT. Read servial.

Grayn presaynt in strak and strake an Inglis knycht,
Befor the Bruce apon the basnet brycht.

That serviall stuff, and all his othir weid,
Bathie bayn and brayn the nobill suerd throuch yeid.

Barbour, vi. 447. MS.

Wallace, x. 375. MS.

Frivole. edit. 1648, 1673, and 1758. But servile is certainly meant, as denoting the insufficiency of the metal of which the basinet was made.

FREVOLL, adj. Frivolous. V. FRESHALL.

FREWALL, FREWELL, adj. Frivolous; used in the sense of fickle. See Sup.

Frey, on fortoun, fy on thi frewall quheyll,
Fy on thi trast, for her it has no lef.

Wallace, vi. 67. MS.

FREW.

Cryand Crawis, and Kais, and that crewis the cone,
War puir frem to forward
That with the leve of the lard

FREW.

Mr. Pinkerton leaves this word without explanation. It is evidently the same with Su.G. fret, fret, temporis intervalum. Triginta natu frust, the space of three days; Ihre, A. S. first-an, to make a truce, literally, to grant an interval or cessation of arms; fret, first, time, respire, truce. Hence, according to Sommer, fust, in the laws of Henry I. c. 46. Nisi de ferro, vel capitabus sit, in quibus statam opperit responde, de quibuscunque implacabatur alius, fust et fondung habeat. These words, he adds, " denote the re­spite granted to the criminal, or time for deliberating whether he shall plead or not; unless it signify a power of traversing the bill of indictment.” He does not distinctly explain fondung. But it seems to signify trial as to the means of exculpating one’s self from a charge; from A. S. fund-ian, nit; or rather from fund-ian, tentare; whence fonde, Chaucer, to search. V. Fraist, v.

To FRET, v. a. To eat ravenously; to devour.

—In sic hunger thou stad sal be,
FRYME, Houlate, ii. 5., "seems
FRIGGLE-FRAGGLES, FRIGGIS, *. 
adj.
Posessing a friend.

To be friends with one; FRICKSOME, FRICK.

To be on good terms with one, after perhaps some little difference.

FRIED CHICKENS, FRIAR'S CHICKEN. Chicken-broth, with eggs dropped in it. Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 150.

FR1DOUND, pret. v. a. To joined withdraw, from, q. going forward and then backward, to and fro.

To FRYNE, v. n. To fret from ill-humour. "A frynin' body;" a peevish discontented person.

S. FRYNIN, s. The act of fretting.

To FRIST, v. a. 1. To delay; to postpone.

In some remarks on Ramsay's GL, it is said that "Frist is a mistake for Traist, to trust." Works of Sir J. Lyndsay, p. 191.

But this is a singular assertion; as the term is so frequently used by our writers.

"I but beg earnest, and am content to suspend and friest glory while supper time." Rutherford, P. i. ep. 91.

"We frist all our joys of Christ, till he and we be in our own house above." Ibid. ep. 122.

It is also used as v. to fremit men; "But let faith frist and trust a while." Ib. P. iii. ep. 48.

It may be observed, however, that in these examples, the v. does not signify a simple delay, but one submitted to with confidence and hope.

2. To give on credit; to grant delay as to payment; implying the idea of confidence in a person. S. See Sup.

Will ye frist me? Will you give me credit for some time, or not ask ready money? Perth. In some parts, at least, of this county, it is pronounced first.

Sen fristed goods ar not forgiving. Quilen cup is full, then hold it evin.

Montgomerie, MS. Chron. S. P. ii. 504. This refers to the S. Prov., "The thing that's fristed is no forgiven;" Kelly, p. 503.

That debt is not forgiven, but fristed: death hath not bidden you farewell, but hath only left you for a short season." Rutherford, P. ii. ep. 6.

"I am content, my faith will frist God my happiness." Ibid. P. i. ep. 156.

Here there is only a slight deviation from the primary sense. For to give ou credit, is merely to delay the execution of what is owing by another.

Su. G. Isl, frest-a, to delay. Beiddu han fresta till morgin; Orabant, ut spatium illis daret in diem posterum; "They bade him frist them till the morn," S. Ol. Tryggu. S. ap. Ihre. Frestmark is the time allowed to a buyer to try the cattle he has purchased. Mark denotes a boundary or limit, whether respecting time or place. Thus the word signifies the term during which the goods are allowed on credit. V. Frestmark, Verul. Ind. p. 170. Germ. freten, prorogare tempus agendi vel patienti, Wachter.

FRIST, FRISTING, s. 1. A delay; suspension.

"I would subscribe a suspension and a fristing of my heaven, for many hundred years (according to God's good pleasure) if you were sure in the upper lodgings in our Father's house before me." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 2.

2. To frest, on credit. See Sup.

Ang dywour coffe, that wiry hin.—Takis gudis to frest fra fremit men;

And breks his obligaun. 
Bannatyme Poems. p. 171 st. 6.
FRO

A. frist, afrist, is used in the same sense, according to Kelly, p. 32, "a trust."

"All ills are good a frist," S. Prov. "The longer a mischief is coming, the better." Ibid. But the phrase is rather an illustration of sense first; as signifying, "when delayed." Isl. frist-ur, Germ. frist, a delay. V. the v. and Fasst.

FRYST, adj. First.
This was the fryst streak off the ychol, That was perfornyst doughtely. Barbour, xii. 60. MS.

This may be an error in MS. as I have met with no other instance. A. S. fryst; Su.G. foerst, id. which, as Ihe observes, is a superlative formed from the part, foer, before.

FRITHAT, FRiTHiT, afo. Notwithstanding. V. FRAAT.
adj. To fryst, v. n.
frido, nearly to the sense of the conjunct term may denote compensation, satisfaction; Germ, merit being ascribed to the Virgin by the Church of Rome, it is left by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood. So much this is part of an absurd address to the Virgin Mary.

Fritte, as formed from A.S. L. froccusfroccus. O. Flem. frocc, frysts, frysts, for making up a syllabu; S. Frocou, as signifying, "when delayed." Isl. frog, frid, n. to evaporate, to rise in steam or smoke.

FROG, s. A flying shower of snow or sleet, Ang.
This is certainly the sense of the word as used by Sir D. Lyndsay, although overlooked by Mr. Pinkerton.

Qhuck kin of a woman is thy wyfe?
S. ——— A storm of styfe;
A frog that fyis the wind; a filand flagg; a flyrie flag.
At ilk pant schie lattis a puff.

Frog, s. 1. A young horse, more than a year old, but not two, Buchan. 2. Progue, a colt, male or female, about three years old. Gl. Surv. Nairn. S.

Allied perhaps to Teut. wroegh, properly denoting the morning, but used in composition to signify what is early; Wroegh ryp, praematurus, praecox. Or, to Su.G. frogh, luaeth, because of the playfulness of colts.

FROICHFU', adj. Denoting a state of perspiration. S.
FRONE, s. A sling.
To FRONT, v. n. Meat is said to front, when it swells in boiling. Ang.

FRONTAL, s. 1. Perhaps, a curtain in front of a bed. 2. A curtain hung before an altar. S.
FRONTER, s. The name of a ewe four years old. S.
To FROST, v. a. To injure by frost. S.
To FROST, v. n. To become frost-bitten, or frostit. S.
FRouisNit, part. pa. Wrinkled.

His face frounisit, his lyre was lyk the lede,
His tethe chattrit, and shiveret with the chin.

Quhen frienisds meits, haitris warmis,
Quod Joline that frody lude.

Teut. troed, wise, prudent; Leg. frile.

FROE, s. Froth.
FROG, s. An upper coat; a seaman's coat; a frock. See S.

In the beginning of the nycht,
To the castell thai tuk thair way.
With blak froghy helst war thai.

Barbour, x. 375. MS.

As I that gripitized with my cruit handis,
The scharp rolks toppis at the sehere,
In heuy wate frogh stade and chargit sore,
Thay gan with itu wappingen me inuade.

Doug. Virgil, 176, 2. i. e. "Bestead with a heavy wet coat."

This may be at first view seem a dimin, from Frog. But it is immediately allied to Sw. frod, plump, jolly. i. Het ochfredig karl, ferdigt, and mair Interlude, Drocthia, Bannatyne Poems. p. 174.
O. Flem. frock, lena, suprema vestis, Kilian. Fr. froc.
L. B. foccus, foccus.

Nil toga ruricolae, nif foccus religiosus.

FROE, s. A frogh, as signified, without wrinkles.

Will Brito, Philipp. p. 108.

I had conjectured that frog or frock was of Goth. origin, as formed from A. S. roec, Su.G. Germ. rock, Belg. rok, an outer garment; and observe that the learned Spelman has thrown out the same idea. Teut. rock and lyf-rock, signify a coat. F or r is often prefixed, when a word passes from one language to another. Ihre derives Su.G. rock from roh, Belg. roygh, rough; as the inhabitants of the Northern countries generally wore the skins of animals in their rough state.

To FROG, v. n. To snow or sleet at intervals, Ang.
This word is frequently used to denote the distant appearance of flying showers, especially of snow, in the Grampian mountains to those residing in the plain. Thus they say, It's froggin in the hills.

Unless we suppose r to have been inserted, it cannot be viewed as allied to Dan. fog, nimbus, nix vento agitata. V. Seren. vo. Fog. It has more resemblance to Germ. vermuchen, to evaporate, to rise in steam or smoke.

Frog, s. A flying shower of snow or sleet, Ang.

This is certainly the sense of the word as used by Sir D. Lyndsay, although overlooked by Mr. Pinkerton.

Qhuck kin of a woman is thy wyfe?
S. ——— A storm of styfe;
A frog that fyis the wind;
A filand flagg; a flyrie flag.
At ilk pant schie lattis a puff.

FRUIT, s. Increase; fruit.
FRUCTUOS, adj. Fruitful.
FRUSCH. FRUSH, FRUNSIT, FRUNT, *.

adj. FRUESOME, adj.

To FRUNTY, FRONTY, FRUNSH, v. n. FRUMPLE, To

2. Dry; crumbling, applied to soil; fragile.

S. Vol. I. 441

FRUSCH, FRUSH, adj. 1. Brittle; as frusche wood, S. O were betide the frush saught wand! And wae betide the bush of brier! It brake into my true love's hand, When his strength did fail, and his limbs did tire.

Mistrelsy, Border, ii. 153.

2. Dry; crumbling, applied to soil; fragile.

S.

FRU, FUD

Teut. broosch, bruusch; Belg. broos, Germ. bros, C. B braus, Arm. braug, Gæl. broig, id. ; Alem. bruss, brittleness Kilian not only explains the Teut. term as signifying fragils, caducus; but also, praecipes, ferox. The latter sense would seem to mark some affinity with Su.G. frus-a. I need scarcely remind the reader, that S and B are very frequently interchanged. V. the v.

FRUSCH, s. Breaking, or noise occasioned by it. Thar wes off spersis sic bristing, As athir upon othyr raid, That it a wele greyt frusch hes maid. Hors com thar fruschnad held for heid, Swa that fele on the ground fell deid.

FRUHNESS, s. Brittleness, applied to plants, wood, &c. S. FRUSH, adj. Frank; forward.

To FRUSTIR, v. a. To render useless; to destroy. Than quho sall wirk for warld's wrak, Quehn flude and fyre sall our it frak, And frey frustir field and fure?

FRUSTIR, adj. 1. Frustrated; disappointed.

Thy modyr and thow rycht heir with me sail bide, Qhuit better be, for chance at may betyde, Qhut suld I spek of ?trusit as this tyde, For gyft of gud with him he wald nocht bide.

Wallace, i. 913. MS.

Edit. 1620, frustrate. It may, however, be used as a.

q. Quhy suld I spek of frustir ? e. of his disappointment.

2. Vain; empty; inferior in worth. The frustir luve it blinis men so far, In to thair mynds it makis thame to vary ;— All luve is lost bot upone God allone.

Wallace, ii. 153. MS.

FU', s. A friot. V. Fow, and FUI. FU', adv. The pron. of How, in Aberdeen and other northern counties.

To FUD, v. n. To scud; to whish. Aberd. pron. of Quhid.

FUD, FUDE, s. 1. The matrix.

O worthi byrth, and blyssyt be thi fud; As it is red in prophecy beforn, In happy tym for Scotland thow was born.

Wallace, viii. 1640. MS.

This word seems to have been still misunderstood by editors, and hence has been absurdly rendered food, in editions, as if meat had been meant. The high compliment here paid to Wallace, apparently contains an allusion to these words, "Blessed be the womb that bare thee," Luke xi. 27.

A. S. foth, matrix. But we have the very form of the word in Isl. fud, id.; G. Andr. p. 79. Hence Isl. foed-ast, to be born; Dan. foed-ar of sig, to breed; misfoed-ar, to miscarry; foedel, nativity; foede-by, foede-sted, the place of one's nativity; Su.G. Isl. faed-a, to bring forth; Germ. foed-en, foed-er, id., also to be born. Ital. potta, rendered by Veneri, la nature de la femme, and putana, a whore, have been traced to the same Goth. origin. The affinity of Gr. φυτης, to generate; and βοτανης, matrix, has also been remarked.

2. The backside, or buttocks, S. B.

They'll fight the fuds of the pokypuds, For mony a buttock bare's coming.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 56.

The English soldiers are here ludicrously denominated from their supposed partiality for pokypudding. An' frae the weir he did back hap.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.

3. A hare's, or rabbit's, tail or brush; S. Rudd. See S.
FUD

Ye maeukins, cock your fud lu' braw,
Withouten dread.
Your mortal fae is now awa'.
Burns, iii. 119.

V. Fodder.

4. A queue, or the hair tied behind.

S.

FUDDER, Fuder, Fothyr, Futhir, Fidder, s. 1. A large quantity, although indefinite. It seems primarily used to denote a cart-load.

—With this Bunnok spokyn had thai,
To lede thair hay, for he wes ner:
And he assentyt but daunger:
And said that, in the morning
Wele sone, a fothir he suld byrngyn,
Fayer, and gretar, and wele moor,
Than he brocht ony that ye rur befor.

Barbour, x. 198. MS.

Futhir, as used by Douglas, has been rendered “a thing of little or no value,” Rudd.

Is nane bot thou, the Fader of goddis and men,
Omnipotent eternal Joue I ken:
This might seem allied to Isl.

See Sup.

3. A great number. Fodder, other, fyther),
I compt not of thir pagane Goddis ane

Is nane bot thou, the Fader of goddis and men,
I compt not of thir pagane Goddis ane

Quhen all wes done, Dik with ane aix
Than he brocht ony that yer befor.

Burns, i. 235.

Fuertum

Tyrwhitt.

This, then, may be sufficient to set aside his objection as to the letter d. It must be evident, that the derivation from noer-en, fur-en, to carry, is far more natural than that from fur-er.

Thus it will correspond to Su. fora, a cart-load; whence, foertel, carriage.

FUDDER, s. Lightning.

—The wind, with mony quhyd,
Maitst bitterly their blew.
With quhirling and dirling.
The fudder fell so thick,
Doun dryuing and ryuing.
The leisus that thy did lik.
—Than fled thy, and sched thy,
Every ane from ane vdder;
Doun louching, and couthing,
To fe the flchts of fudder.


Fr. foudre, id. which is used by Chaucer in the same sense, H. of Fane, ii. 27. Some have derived the Fr. word from Lat. fulgur. But it certainly claims a Goth. origin; Isl. freyr, denoting a rapid motion, like lightning; efflagro, cius moveor, more fulguri; fudr, calor, motus; G. Andr. p. 79.

It is used by Dunbar nearly in this sense, as denoting a skin, a piece of felt; Su.G.

It is perhaps q.

If this, mentioned by Ruddiman, be the proper meaning, as Synod. has been rendered “a thing of little or no value,” Rudd.

As used by Douglas, has been rendered “a thing of little or no value,” Rudd.

As used by Doug., although overlooked by Rudd.

The irne lumpis, into the cauis blak,
—Than fled thay, and sched thay,
The leiues that thay did lick.

Fuding, part. adj. Gamesome; frisky; sportive.

To FUER, v. a. To conduct a body of troops. V. Fure.

To FUFR, v. n. 1. To blow; to puff. S. See Sup.

This word is used by Doug., although overlooked by Rudd.

The irne lumpis, into the cauis blak,
Can byse and quhissal; and the hate fire

docht fus and blaw in blesses birnand schyre.

Virgil, 257, 17.

Fuff and blaw is the phrase still commonly used in S.; sometimes fuff and poff.

When strangers landed, wow sae thrang,
Fuffis and pegging, he wad gang,
And crave their pardon that sae lang

He'd been a coming.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 233.

2. Applied to a cat when she makes a puffing sound.

Germ. pfiff-en, id., the initial letter being thrown away.

A. Bor. Jaff, to blow in puffs, is evidently from the same source.

FUDDER, s. The noise made by a cat when she spits. S.
To Fuff, v. a. To blow intermittently, S.

2. Hence transferred to manure. S. 

Fugeot, s. A warrant granted to apprehend a debtor against whom it is sworn that he designs to flee from the country, in order to avoid payment. S.

Fugitour, s. A fugitive. S.

Fugie WARRANT. A warrant granted to apprehend a debtor against whom it is sworn that he designs to flee from the country, in order to avoid payment. S.

Fugile, s. A blast, S.; synon. with Fuff, E. A sound resembling a blast of wind; the sound produced by loose powder when ignited; a sudden burst of passion; the first onset of a lusty person. S.

Fuggle, adj. Fugitive.

Ye fuggle lynnage of fals Laomedone, Addres ye thus to mak bargane anone! Doug. Virgil, 76, 2.

Fuggle, s. 1. A fugitive, S.

How foul's the bibble he spits out, Fan he ca's me a fuggle! Achillies played na triumph about Will' he, he says; but judge ye. Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 29.

Fuggle, s. 2. A coward, one who flies from the fight; a term well known to those who amuse themselves with the humane sport of cock-fighting, S.

Fulf, s. A boisterous act; a bustle; a squabble; a tumult. S. 

Fulf, s. 1. To full, E. To complete; to fill up. S.

Fulf, s. 2. To full, E. To acquire a fusty smell. 

Fulf, v. n. To full, E. To play the fool. See Sup.

Fulf, s. 1. A leaf. The variant vesture of the venust vale Schraidows the scherard fur, and every eale Ouerfret wyth fulfís, and figuris ful dyuers The pray bysprent wyth spryngand sprintis dyspers. Doug. Virgil, Proli. 400, 39.

Fulf, s. 2. Leaf gold, S.; foil, E. See Sup.

The fulf of the fyne gold fell in the feild. Gascen and Gol. iii. 23.

We still use fulf in the same sense, without the addition of the term gold. Fr. foinile, id.

To Fulyie, v. a. To defile.


Fulyie, Foulie, s. 1. The sweepings and dung of a town, S. See Sup.

"The Lords—considered a representation made by the Magistrates of Edinburgh, bearing that the muck and fulfie of the town being now rouped and set in tack, the soum payable by the tacksmen for the same, is not sufficient to defray the expence of cleansing the streets." Act Sed'. 4th Aug. 1692.

2. Hence transferred to manure. See Sup. 

"The Master's foot is the best fulfie!" S. Prov. "i. e. dung; gooding—signifying, that the care and concern of a man will make his business prosperous." Kelly, pp. 308, 309.

FUNDATOR, FUNATOR, whom. S. FUM. Corrupt pronunciation of FULSOME,* FUMMERT, para. Benumbed; torpid.

S. Caik fumler, FUMLER, FULLER, FULLER, FULLER, FULLER, FULL.

To FULLYLY, FULLERLY, FULLERLY, FULL, FULL.

s. A FULLYEAR, FULMAR, a creature, foundy'd body, being very warm; it is not unlikely that produced, in consequence of his being exposed to cold, after word for this. It is still used in the same sense, "He finds me in money and in virtues," Johnson.

FUNDAMENT, s. Founding or foundation. To FUNG, v. n. To emit a sharp whizzing sound, as when a cork is drawn.

S. Fung, s. A sound of this description; a stroke. To FUNG, v. a. Expl. "to thrust." Buchan. S. FUNGAR, Fungur, s. A whinger; a hanger. S. FUNGIBLES, s. pl. A law term, denoting movable goods that may be valued by weight or measure. S. FUNYIE, s. A polecat. V. FOYN.

To FUNK, v. a. 1. To strike. S. To kick behind. See Sup.

Perhaps from Teut. fuch-eyn, pellere, pulsare.


In this sense it might seem allied to Teut. in de fonck zijn, turbari, tumultuari, in perturbatione esse; Kilian. To FUNK aff', To throw off by kicking and plunging. S. FUNKER, s. A horse or cow that kicks or flings. S. FUNKING, s. The act of striking behind. S. To FUNK, v. n. To kick; to become afraid. S. FUNK, s. Fright; alarm. To be in a funk; i.e. much afraid. S. FUNKIE, s. One who shuns the fight. S. To FUNNY, V. FUNDY.


FUR, FURE, FURE, s. 1. A furrow. S. To furrow off land. See Sup.

That Kyng off Kyll I can nocht withstand, Off him I held neir a fur off land. Wallace, viii. 22. MS.

Baronis takis fra the tennatis peure All fruit that grows on the feure. Dunbar, Bannatie Poems, p. 51, st. 3.

Hence furleith, the length of a furrow. Here we see the origin of E. furlong.

To the lordly on left that luffly can lout, Before the riale renkis, richest on raw;
FUR
Salust the bauld bernes, with ane blith wout, 
Ane furenth before his folk, on feildis sa faw.

Gawan and Gor. iv. 22.

2. Something resembling a furrow; used metaphor.
Thare follows ane streame of fyre, ane lang fur, 
Castand gret licht about quhare that it schane.


Dan. fur, Su. G. for, fora, A. S. furth, Belg. eor, id. Ilere 
Derives Su. G. for from far-a, terram exercere, to cultivate the ground.

FUR, pret. I. Went.
—Wallang with him fur,
Qhill he was brocht agayn our Carleill mur.
V. Fure, v. Wallace, x. 583. MS.

2. Fared; with respect to food.
Yelt fur thai weill of stuff, wyn, all and breid. 

Ibid. xi. 441. MS.

FURC, s. Gallows. V. PIT AND GALLOW.
FURCHTGWEING, s. The act of giving out.
S. To FURE, v. a. 1. To carry, especially by sea.
"That the act of frauchtirig and lading of schippis, mycht 
Be put till executioun efter the tenour of the samin, and at 
III. 1487, c. 130, edit. 1566.
Furedays dinner-time, 
Furedays, A.

2. Something resembling a furrow; used metaph.
—A s. fortis, is very nearly allied.

Fured, c. 109, Murray.

Fure, v. a.
1. To carry, especially by sea.
"That we were at our dynere.
Ritson's R. Hood, i. 7.
"And whanne it was furredays hise disciplis camen and 
Seiden, this is a desert place and the tyme is now passide.
Mark vi. 35. "The day was now far spent." Mod. Vers.
A. S. forth godes, die longe propecta; forth nikes, noecte 
Longe propecta; forth, propectum, 'advanced, farre spent, 
Sonme; and dages the genitive of dag, a day. He 
Explains forth as he had viewed it as a part of the v. far-an; 
Evidently distinguishing it from forth, prorsum.

2. Fair-ful days, broad day-light, as contrasted with 

FUR, s. A form or bench. See Sup.

—Ane furme, ane furlet, ane putt, ane pek—

Buonarre, Poems, p. 139.

FURMER, s. A carpenter's flat chisel.
FURRENIS, s. pl. Furs or furrings.
FURRIER, s. Quarter-master.
FURS or furings.

FURLENT, s. The length of a furrow. V. FUR.

FURLET, V. FIRLOT.
FURMAGE, s. Cheese; Fr. fourmages.

Furmage full fynche sco brocht instedie of geil. 

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 150, st. 18.

FURME, s. 
FUR, v. a. 
FURS, s. Apparently, a strong man, the word last men¬ 

S. Fur, fork, fork, vir fortis, is very nearly allied.

FURGE, adj. "Firm; fresh; sound; in good plight.—
On fute jure, sound in the feet;" Gl. Sibb.

FURFELLES, s. pl. Skins with fur.

"Ilk serpalith of furfelles, containing 4000, iiiis ounce." 
FURFLEATHER, part. pa. Disordered, agitated.
S. FUR-HORSE, s. The horse on the ploughman's right 
hand, that treads on the fur or ploughed land.

S. FURICH, s. Bustle. V. POORBO. 
S.* FURIOSITE, FURIOSITE, s. Madness, as distinguished 
from Poly, a lower degree of insanity.
S. FURIOUS, adj. Extraordinary; excessive.
S. FURK AND FOS, a phrase used in old charters, signi-

Fyr, pier, steel.

FURRY, s. A modem term for the quarter-master of the army; 

FURLONG, s. The length of a furrow.

FURL thumbnail. 

FURS or FURSABLE, adj. What can be carried or driven away.

"Rollent Foster Inglsman, capitane of Wark—spuylit 
—the hail tenents' insicht of the hail baronie that was 
Fursabil..." Maitland Poems, Note, p. 306.

Fr. forceable, id. Perhaps it should rather be tursabil, 
which is used in this sense.

FURSULL, s. Vulgar corruption of Thursday.
S. FURSIDE, s. The iron plate in a plough for turning 
over the furrow. V. MOWDBR.
S. FURTH, adj. and adv. Forth; out of doors. 

S.
FURTH, prep. Out of; in a state of deviation from. S.
FURTH-THE-GAIT. Fair forth the gait; honestly; without prevarication, or concealment of the truth. S.
FURTH-BERING, s. Support; maintenance. S.
FURTH-BRINGING, s. The act of bringing out of a place. S.
FURTHCASTING, s. Ejection; casting out. S.
FURHTPUTTING, s. Fulfilling. S.
FURTH-PUTTING, s. Diffusion; ejection; expulsion. S.
To FURHTSETT, v. a. To exhibit; to display. S.
FURTTAKING, s. The liberating from confinement. S.
FURTH. "The muckle forth, the open air!" Gl. Shirr.
This is merely the adv. furth, forth, abroad, out of doors, used as a s.
To FURTHEYET, v. a. To pour out.
On the fresche Venus keist his armournouse e,
On the Mercurius furtheth his eloquence.
Ballade, Stewart of Ashbyng, Pink. S. P. R. iii. 139.
FURTHY, adj. 1. Forward.
He was a man of stout courage, Furthy and forward in the field;
But now he is bonden with eild.—Sir Egeir, p. 58.
2. Frank; affable; of easy access; S. See Sup.
S. Expl. "courageous, unabashed."
Johnny said, Gin ye he civill
Come in owre; ye're welcome here.
In he fu' blyth an furthy.
FURTHNESS, s. Affability; excess of frankness. S.
FURTHILIE, adv. Frankly; without reserve. S.
To FURTHSCAW, v. a. To manifest; to display.
"Thus mouit of zele, but knowledge, puttande my heale confidence in hym onelie, quaia causit the dum to speke, the blynd to se, the ignorant to vnderstand, haue I furthschaw in the sobir fruct of my ignie: nocht dutying (gude redare) but thow wyll luke on the samyne with siclyke fauour & gude mynde, as did the gude Lorde on the pure woman, quaia offerit hir sobir fording with als gude hart, as vtheris that offerit bot thow wyll luke on the samyne with siclyke fauour & gude mekil mair conforme to thair puissance." Kennedy of Crossraguell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 2.

FUT

And als the laverok is fast and loddin;
When ye haif done tak hame the brok.
"The lark is roasted and swollen." It seems to be a cant proverbial for phrase for, "Dinner is ready!" Lord Hailes. On what grounds this interpretation is given, I do not perceive. The sense seems to be; "Make haste, the dinner is ready; it is so late, that the lark is at rest and silent in her nest. As you must go home, you have no time to lose; and when you do so, take the fragments with you."
It is favourable to this view, that the wooer is represented, st. 1., as coming about evening. Ir. fois-im, signifies to rest; foistine, resting, rest-am, to stop. Loddin appears to be louden, the same as Loun, quiet, silent, q. v.
FUSTIE, FUSTIT, adj. Musty; mouldy. S.
FUTE-ALE, s. A sort of entertainment given to those present, when a woman, who has born a child, for the first time gets out of bed; pron. fit-ale. S. See Sup.
Su. G. oel, cerevisia, is compounded in a great variety of ways. Barnsnoel denotes the baptismal banquet, kirkgang-soel, that given after a puerperal woman has been at church, &c. Ire. vo. Oel. V. Kirk, v.
FUTEBAND, FUTBAND, s. Infantery. S.
FUTEBROD, s. A footstool, or support for the feet, S. Moes.G. fotabord, id.
FUTE HATE, FUTE HOTE. 1. Straightway; immediately, without delay.
The king send a gret cumpany
Wp to the crag thain till assaille,
That war fled fra the gret battaill:
And thay thaim yauld for owtyn debate,
And in hand has tane thyme fute hate.
Sute hate, edit. Pink. Barbour, xiii. 454. MS.
"King Athelstane to dant thir attemptatis come in Lou-thaine with mair diligence than was beleit, and followit hat fute on the Pichtis." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 5. Hostium haerens vestigis; Boeth.
And forth scho drew the Troiane sword fute hate.
Doug. Virgil, 122, 51.
In this sense foot hat, fute hate, frequently occurs in O. E.
The table adoun rith he smot
In to the flore foot hot.
King of Turis, Ritson's E. M. R. ii. 160.
Chaucer, Gower, id.
2. Closely; exactly; accurately.
Syne I defende, and forbiddis euery wicht,
That can not spell ther Pater Noster richt,
For to correct, or yit amend Vyrgill,
In this miserable tyme, quhairinto thair is sua gret diuersitie
wyl wounder gretlie and meruell: that I (quha am ane man
sauis quha is the
be sa baulde as to attempt sua heych ane purpose, specialie
and considder the tytle of our lytle tractiue, thairefter per-
This is merely the adv. fute hate.

FUTCAMBULUS, adj. Courageous; couragious, unabashed.
Johnny said, Gin ye he civill
Come in owre; ye're welcome here.
In he fu' blyth an furthy.

FUCABULUS, adj. Couragious; couragious, unabashed.
Johnny said, Gin ye he civill
Come in owre; ye're welcome here.
In he fu' blyth an furthy.

FUSIONLESS, adj. V. Foisonless.
FUSIOUN. V. Foison.
FUST, adj. The wyfe said, Speid, the kaill ar soddin,

V. Fusil.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 272.
FUSHICA'D. A foolish way of saying one has forgot the name of any thing; as, I forgot my fushica'd. S.
FUSHLOCH, s. The waste of straw in a barn-yard. S.
FUSIE, s. A ditch. S.
FUSIONLESS, adj. V. Foisonless.
FUSIOUN. V. Foison.
FUST, adj. The wyfe said, Speid, the kaill ar soddin,

V. Fusil.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 272.
To go; used in general sense; S. To  be hanged.

To GA, or GANG owre a brig. To cross a bridge. S. To GA, or GANG owre the gate. To die; to go to wreck; used in a sense slightly ludicrous. S.

GA-DOWN, s. 1. The act of swallowing. A gude gae down; a keen appetite. 2. A guzzling or drinking match. S.

GA-THROUGH, s. A great tumult, or prodigious bustle. GA-TO, s. 1. A brawl or squabble. 2. A drubbing. S.

GAA, GAE, or GANG owre a brig. To cross a bridge. S. GAE is general, used in all senses. GAE is often lost, or if there was any uniformity. For in different countries the part. pr. is still gane, geye.

The sameness of signification between these two phrases, seems to suggest that there is an allusion to the act of piercing with a sharp weapon.

4. To GA, or GANG owre a brig. To cross a bridge. S. To GA, or GANG owre the gate. To die; to go to wreck; used in a sense slightly ludicrous. S.

To GA, or GANG owre the gate. To die; to go to wreck; used in a sense slightly ludicrous. S.

GA-TO, v. n. 1. To go off; to mock; to illude.

GAE, or GANG owre a brig. To cross a bridge. S. GAE is general, used in all senses. GAE is often lost, or if there was any uniformity. For in different countries the part. pr. is still gane, geye.

The sameness of signification between these two phrases, seems to suggest that there is an allusion to the act of piercing with a sharp weapon.

GA-DOWN, s. 1. The act of swallowing. A gude gae down; a keen appetite. 2. A guzzling or drinking match. S.

GA-THROUGH, s. A great tumult, or prodigious bustle. GA-TO, s. 1. A brawl or squabble. 2. A drubbing. S.

To GA, or GANG owre a brig. To cross a bridge. S. To GA, or GANG owre the gate. To die; to go to wreck; used in a sense slightly ludicrous. S.

GA-DOWN, s. 1. The act of swallowing. A gude gae down; a keen appetite. 2. A guzzling or drinking match. S.

GA-THROUGH, s. A great tumult, or prodigious bustle. GA-TO, s. 1. A brawl or squabble. 2. A drubbing. S.

GAE, or GANG owre a brig. To cross a bridge. S. GAE is general, used in all senses. GAE is often lost, or if there was any uniformity. For in different countries the part. pr. is still gane, geye.

The sameness of signification between these two phrases, seems to suggest that there is an allusion to the act of piercing with a sharp weapon.

4. To GA, or GANG owre a brig. To cross a bridge. S. To GA, or GANG owre the gate. To die; to go to wreck; used in a sense slightly ludicrous. S.

GA-DOWN, s. 1. The act of swallowing. A gude gae down; a keen appetite. 2. A guzzling or drinking match. S.
G A B

off, is very similar to one in which the Su.G. s. occurs.
V. the s.

Gabbit has been used much later in the sense of jeering, mockery.
V. the s.

C. B. goapa, jocari, goapaer, irissor; Fr. gaber, to mock.
As Ital. gabbo signifies sport, a joke, gabbarare, is to illude.
Ihre, vo. Gab, mentions G.geb, Belg. gabber-en, nurgi, and L. B. gabator, Isidor. gabarus, insulsus, as cognate terms.
Junius refers E. gable to the same origin. But this seems more immediately allied to Isl. geif-a, blaterare.

2. To prate; to talk idly; S.

To gab (a corruption of) to gable.” Sir J. Sinclair’s Observ. p. 84.

In the same sense it is used by Chaucer,
Ne though I say it not, I n’ am not le to gable.

Milleres T. 3510.

Chaucer also uses it as signifying, to lye; Gabble I of this?
—Num id mention? Boeth. 2. Also, Gower.

Gabb, v. n.
To gab, n. v. to lye; to talk idly; S.

As Ital. ihre, vo.

To be a dummie ten years running.

Gabbet, s.
A. S. geber, nes, as cognate terms. But this seems more immediately allied to Isl. geif-a, blaterare.

2. Loquacious; chatty; S.

—Yet he was a fine gabby, auld-farren carly.” Journal from London, p. 2.

Gaffer, s.
A loquacious and forward person.

Gabb-Labbe, s.
Confused talking.” V. Kebbie-Leebie.

GAB-NASH, s.
Petulant chattering.

GABBART, s.
The mouthful of food which a bird is carrying to its young.

GABBET, s.
A fragment; a bit of any thing, S.

There’s no a hole gabbet o’t, it is all to rags, S.

Gobet is used by Wick! for bit, small portion.

He hadde broke the chyneus and hadde broke the stocks to smale gobetis.” Mark v.

Also by Chaucer in the same sense.

He said he had a gobet of the saile
Which Seint Peter hadde, whan that he went
Upon the se, till Jesu Christ him hent.

Prol. Pard. v. 23.

Fr. gob, gobeau, a lump, a morsel.

GABER, s.
A lean horse, one so frail as to be scarcely fit for service, Stirlings.

This word has been imported from the Highlands; Gaber, “formerly, a horse;” Shaw.

GABERLUNYIE, s.
“ A wallet that hangs on the side or loins;” Ritson. Hence, Gaberlunyie-man, “a wallet man or tinker;” id. “the man who carries the wallet on his back, an itinerant mechanic, or tinker, who carries in his bag the implements of his trade;” Calander.

—Ye’re yet our young,
And ha’ na leard the beggar’s tongue,
To follow me frae town to town,
And carry the Gaberlunyie on.
—She’s aff with the gaberlunyie-man.

Ritson’s S. Songs, i. 166,167.

On what authority gaber is rendered a wallet, I have not been able to learn. Sibb. expl. it “a basket or wallet,” deriving it From Fr. gabeur, “originally a wicker boat covered with leather.” But the only word that seems to have any semblance of affinity is Fr. giberne, a kind of sack used by grenadiers for carrying their grenades; Diet. Trev.

Teut. loeute, longie, a loin. Were not gaberlunyie so used as apparently to signify something from which the owner is denominated, it might have been supposed that the person had his name q. A. S. geber, hopes, and lan egenus, i.e. a poor guest; or as in the song, the poor man.

Gaberlunyie-man, s.
A Blue-gown, or beggar who wears the king’s badge; a beggar with a wallet.

S.

GABEROSIE, s.

S.

GABER, s.
Shivers; what is dashed to pieces.

S.

Gabers, s.
A light vessel; a vessel for inland navigation; S.

From Fr. gabare, id.

The freight from Glasgow is generally between 2s. and 2s. 6d. the single cart, but those who take a great cargo of coals and employ gabers, get them a little cheaper.” P. Kilfinan, Argyles. Statist. Acc. xiv. 256.

GABERTS, s.
A kind of gallows, of wood or stone, erected for supporting the wheel to which the rope of a draw-well is fixed, Ang.
G A F

2. Three poles of wood, erected and forming an angle at the top, for weighing hay, Ang.

GAB-STICK, s. A spoon; a wooden spoon. S.

GACK, s. A gap. Synon. Stap. S.

GAD, GADE, GAUD, s. A rod, S.; pron. gaud.

"Ane rod is ane staffe, or gade of tymmer, quhairwith land is measured." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo.

2. A spear.

"That thei wear found right often talking with the Skottish prikkers within les then their gads length a sunder." Patten's Acc. Somerset's Expedition, ap. Dalley's Fragments, p. 76.


"Afflictions to the soule is like the gade to the oxe, a teacher of obedience." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1098.

Hence gadoand, S.; a goad for driving yoke-horses or oxen! Rudd.

In euerie age wyth irne graith we ar boun, And passand by the plewis, for to gather.

To dictate impertinently; to talk idly with a stupid gravity;" Gl. Rams.

Pretty; moderately; also GAYLIE, GAYLY.

Ye thought a feast to cum to that pretty. —Ramsay's Poems, ii. 339.

To GADYR, v. a. To gather.

In-till the wyntyr folowand The Kyng gert the lord the Brws send he to the assembly; applied to a Parliament.

GADDYRNG, s. Assembly; applied to a Parliament.

— To the lord the Brws send he Word to cum to that gaddyrny.

Wyntown, viii. 18. 113.

It is elsewhere used to denote the assembling of men, in the formation of an army.

GADMUSSIS, s. Some kind of casks. V. ROUBBOURIS. S.

GADZA, s. Some kind of stuff; perhaps Gauze. S.

GAE, s. The jay, a bird; Corvus glandarius, Linn.

The Hobie and the Helder-bluet Aloud the Gae to be their ruter, Thame to conduct and gyde.

Burol's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 28.

Aloud, permitted, allowed.

G A Y

This seems to approach to the more ancient orthography; Fr. gay, gea, O. Teut. gay, gay, id.; perhaps from the lively humour and motions of this bird, Teut. Fr. gay, brisk, merry. The name of the jack-daw has probably a similar origin. This in Teut. is gacke, Germ. Sax. Sicamb. gach.

Now gack-en is given by Kilian as synon. with gheck-en, to sport, to be playful, and gneck with gheck, play; also, a fool, a mountebank. Isidore supposes that the jack is called gra-culus, a garrulitate.

To GAY, v. n. To go, pret. GAED, went. V. GA.

GAE-DOWN, GO-DOWN, s. The act of swallowing. S.

GAE-THROUGH, s. A tumult. V. under GA.

GAE-TO, s. A brawl. V. under GA.

GAF, GAFF, pret. Gave.


449

G A F

GFFE, s. A tumult. V. under GA. S.

GAE-TO, s. A brawl. V. under GA. S.

GAF, GAFF, pret. Gave.

Than all that gaf assent that till.

Barbour, xv. 460. MS.

— Gret gifts to thaim gaff he.

Ibid, xvi. 544. MS.

GAFF, s.

"Night, or blaze-fishing, during close-time, with gaffs, spears, leisters, &c. is very injurious to the legal fishing, and is practised with impunity, over various parts of the country."

Prize Essays, Highland Society, ii. 409.

This may be the same with gaff mentioned by Phillips, as signifying "an iron-hook to pull great fishes into a ship."

It seems to have the same origin with Gavelock, q. v.

The name Gaff-net, however, is given S. to the largest sort of net, which stretches nearly across a river, and is dragged by two men, one on each bank, with long poles, to which the ends of the nets are fixed. The lower part is sunk by means of lead; the upper is buoyed up by cork. This kind of net is common in Tweed.

To GAFF, v. n. To talk loudly and merrily.

S. Gaffer.

To GAFFAW, v. n. To laugh aloud, S.

— To bend wi' ye, and spend wi' ye An evening, and gaffaw.—Ramsay's Poems, ii. 73.

GAFFAW, s. A loud laugh. V. GAFF.

GAFFOL-LAND, s. Land liable to taxation or rent. S.

GA-FUR, GAA-FUR, s. A furrow for a run of water. S.

To GAG, v. a. To play on one's credulity.

GAG, GEG, s. The thing imposed on one's credulity.

GAGGER, s. The person imposed on by another.

GAGGERY, s. Deception practised in this way.

To GAGOIJN, v. a. To slander; to dishonour. See Sup. GAYNEBY, GAIN-Coming.

Yet and thou glaie or gayoon The truth, thou sall come downe.


"Daily with a gaqui. Fr. fille de joie;" Lord Hailles.


Fr. goye is used indeed to denote a soldier's trull, and gouger signifies to be frolick, merry, &c. to enjoy all wished delights. "But the meaning may be: "If thou either trifle with the truth, or slander it." C. B. gogan, to slander, to satyrise; Bullet.

GAY, adv. Pretty; moderately; also GAYLIE, GAYLIES. V. GY.

GAI D, pret. Went, S.

—"Hee gaid to the cross." Bruce's Sermon on the Sacr.

H. 7. a. V. GA.

GAIDIS, s. pl. Tricks. V. GAUD.

GAY, s. Observation; attention. S.

GAIBIE, s. A stupid person; a simpleton.

GAI G, s. A crack or chap in the flesh from drought.

GAYING, part. pr. of v. to Gae. Going.

To GAIL, GALE, v. a. To pierce, as with a shrill noise. S.

To GAIL, GALE, v. n. To break into chinks; to crack. S.

GAIL, s. A chink. V. GELL.

To GAIL, GALE, v. n. To ache. V. GELL, v. 1. S.

GAIL, GAILL, s. Gable. Aberd. for S. Gwed.

To GAIN, v. a. To fit; to suffice. V. GANE.

GAYN, adv. Fit. V. GANE.

GAINAGE, s. 1. The implements of husbandry. 2. The lands held by base tenure by lockmen or villains. S.

To GAINDER, v. n. To look foolish. S.

GAYNEBAY, adv. Past; as in time gayneby.

GAYNE-COMING, GAIN-COMING, s. Second advent. S.

3 L
GAIN GEAR. I. The moving machinery of a mill. 2. The same word occurs in Chaucer, although not under­

GAINTER, v. n. To use conceited airs and gestures.

GAINGO, s. One who puts on conceited airs. S.

GAIR, adj. Keen; covetous; the same with Gare, q.v. S.

GAIRDON, s. A hobgoblin, Dumfr.

GAISHON, GESHON, GAIS,*. Gauze.

GAIS,*. Gauze.

GAIRED, GAIRY, adj. Having streaks or stripes of differ­

GAIRED, GAIRY, s. The name given to a cow.

GAIRIE, s. The name given to such a cow.

GAIRIES, adj. S. The soul; the spirit.

GAIRIE-BEE, s. Apis terrestris, Linn. S. The A. mus­

GAIRED, GAIRY, adj. Having streaks or stripes of differ­

GAIRST, GAST, GAIRED, GAIRY, adj. Having streaks or stripes of differ­

GAIN-CUM, s. Return; coming again.

— That whyt thame fra thine thai bare

Til Kyncardin, quhare the Kyng

Tyll thar gayne-come made bydung.

Wytownt, vi. 18. 404.

But quhan he sawe passit baith day and hour

Of her gaincombe, in sorrowe gan oppresse

His woful herte in cair and hevimesse.

Henryson’s Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P. i. 159.

GAIN GEAR. I. The moving machinery of a mill. 2.

When applied to a person, it denotes that he is going
to wreck; as, He’s gair gear, going to ruin.

GAINGO, s. Human orudie; the same with Geing. S.

GAYNIS, GAYN-CUM, 2. Any thing resembling a stripe or streak; as, a blue qua largior fit vestis; Kilian. Belg.

in Teut. gair

For the denomination does not respect the fertility, but the

a barren mountain or heath;” Gl. Sibb. See Sup.

Sewel.

S. The same word occurs in Chaucer, although not under­

We have both the form, and precise meaning, of our word in Isl. geir, segmentum panni figura triquetra; G. Andr., a cutting of cloth of a triangular figure. The sense is varied in Teut. gheere, lacinia, sinus vestus, limbus. Another sense, is added, however, which coincides with the former; Pars qua largior fit vestis; Kilian. Belg. geer, the gore of a smack; Sewel.

2. Gare, gair, “a spot or slip of tender fertile grass on a barren mountain or heath;” Gl. Sibb. See Sup.

3. Any thing resembling a stripe or streak; as, a blue gair in the sky. 4. A longitudinal stem. 5. A crease in cloth.

He improperly refers to Teut. gaer, maturus, percolatus. For the denomination does not respect the fertility, but the

GAIRED, GAIRY, adj. Having streaks or stripes of differ­

GAIRED, GAIRY, s. The name given to such a cow.

First she drank Crommy, and syne she drank Gairie,

And syne she drank my bonny grey marie.

Ritson’s S. Songs, i. 229.

GAIRED, GAIRY, adj. Having streaks or stripes of differ­

GAIRED, GAIRY, s. The name given to such a cow.

First she drank Crommy, and syne she drank Gairie,

And syne she drank my bonny grey marie.

Ritson’s S. Songs, i. 229.

GAIRED, GAIRY, adj. Having streaks or stripes of differ­

GAIRED, GAIRY, s. The name given to such a cow.

First she drank Crommy, and syne she drank Gairie,

And syne she drank my bonny grey marie.

Ritson’s S. Songs, i. 229.
GAISTCOAL. A piece of dead coal, that, instead of burning, appears in the fire as a white lump, S.

It may have received this name, either as wanting life, or more probably, from its supposed resemblance to the spirits of the dead, who, it is believed, generally appear in white.

This etymon is confirmed by the metaphor, pales as ashes, commonly used in the description of apparitions. In Sutherland, coal of this kind is called Batchelor coal; q. destitute of heat, or, unprofitable to society.

GAYT, GATE, s. 1. A road; a way; S. A. Bor. Lincoln. See Sup.

At Cossenton the gait was split that tide, For th't way that beowed thaim for to ride.

Wallace, iii. 81. MS.

In this sense it is also used metaphor.

It is right facil and eith gate, I the tell, For to descend and pas on doun to hall.


In the same sense it occurs in O. E.

—Er this day thre dayes, I dare vndertaken, That he worte fettred that felsen faste wyth chains, And neuer eft greue gome that goeth this like gate.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 92. b.

Su.G. Isl. gata, semita, via.

2. An indefinite space; a little way; some distance.

Sa th sa sam folk he send to the dep ford, And pramt to the grete God to grant him his grace, Than Schir Gawine the gay

Prayt for the schaur, and make it stand; perhaps from Isl. gatva, to go, as Lat. iter, from eo, deum, id. For what is a way, but the course which one holds in going or travelling?

GATEWARDS, adv. In a direction towards, S. B., q. directly in the road. V. OUT-ABOUT.

To GAN OR GATE TO THE GAIT. To go one's way. S.

To Go, or Gang to the Gait. To go to wreck. S.

GAITIT, part. adj. Accustomed to the gait or road. S.

A GAITWARD, adv. Directly on one's way. S.

Gaitlings, prep. Towards; the way to. S.

Gait, s. A goat, S.

"Ye come to the gait's house to thig wo;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 81.

Su.G. get, A.S. got, Belg. ghiete, ghyte, id.

To GAIT, v. a. To set up sheaves of corn on end. Also, to set them up gaitwise, id. S. B.

As the sheaf is opened towards the bottom, both for drying it, and making it stand; perhaps from Isl. got, foramen, gat-a, perforare.

GAIT-BERRY, s. An old name for the bramble-bery.

GAIT-TREE, s. An old name given to the bramble. S.

GATIN, GATING, s. 1. Setting up of sheaves on their ends to dry. 2. A shock of corn thus set up. S.

GAITEWUSS, s. Apparently, neighbourhood. S.

GAIT GLYDIS.

To TAK the GAIT. To depart; to set out on a journey or expedition of any kind. Also, to flee, to run away, S. A child is said to tak the gait, when it begins to walk out, S.

The duerwe toke the gate,
And Mark he told bidene.—Sir Tristrem, p. 117.

Now by this time the evening's falling down,
Kill-heads were red, and hows were very grown;
Yet with what pith she had she takes the gate.

Ross's Hetenore, p. 62.

R. Brunne uses this phrase, p. 141; My sonne, myn heyre, that was corouned late,
Of his lif was my speyere, he myght haiz taken the gate.

i.e. Engaged in an expedition to the Holy Land.

To York the gate he toke, & souht Saynt William.

Ibid. p. 304.

Mr. Macpherson properly mentions the S. phrase, Gang your gate, begone. Barbour uses a similar phrase, in the sense of departing, going away.

With that their gate all ar thai gane,
And in thre partis their way has tane.

V. HOW, s. 1

Barbor, vi. 549. MS.

And our poetical prince, James I.

He said, Quhair is yon culroun knai?
Quad scho, I reid ye lat him
Gang hame his gaites.

Febtis to the Play, st. 17.

This idiom was not unknown in O. E.

—Ilk man gait his weis.

R. Brunne, Add. to Pref. clxxxviii.

Gang your ways is also used, S.

To HAD the GATE. To hold on one's way; to prosper; to have success; a metaphor, borrowed from one's "keeping the highway," (Gl. Rams.) or rather, holding straight on a road, S.

Resenius derives Isl. gata a street, a way, from gat-a, perforare; as being an opening. But the conjecture of Thre seems more probable, that it is from gat, to go, as Lat. iter, from eo, idem, id. For what is a way, but the course which one holds in going or travelling?

Gatewards, adv. In a direction towards, S. B., q. directly in the road. V. Out-about.

To GAN One's GAIT. To go one's way. S.

To Go, or Gang to the Gait. To go to wreck. S.

Gaitit, part. adj. Accustomed to the gait or road. S.

A Gaitward, adv. Directly on one's way. S.

Gaitlings, prep. Towards; the way to. S.

Gait, s. A goat, S.

"Ye come to the gait's house to thig wo;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 81.

Su.G. get, A.S. got, Belg. ghiete, ghyte, id.

To GaIT, v. a. To set up sheaves of corn on end. Also, to set them up gaitwise, id. S. B.

As the sheaf is opened towards the bottom, both for drying it, and making it stand; perhaps from Isl. got, foramen, gat-a, perforare.

Gaitberry, s. An old name for the bramble-bery.

Gait-tree, s. An old name given to the bramble. S.

Gaitin, Gating, s. 1. Setting up of sheaves on their ends to dry. 2. A shock of corn thus set up. S.

Gaitewuiss, s. Apparently, neighbourhood. S.

Gait Glydis.

—Quhair that mony gay gelding
Befoir did in our mercat ling,
Now skantlie in it may be sene
taks the gate.

Tuckle gait glyds, deir of a preine.

Maitland Poems, p. 183.

Glyd is an old horse. Gait may perhaps signify small, puny, from get, a child. V. Glyde.
GALTING, Gytlng, s. An infant. S. a dimin. from Get, q. v.

The wives and gytinges a’ s‘pwayd out
O’er middings and o’er dykes,
W? mony an unco skirt and shout,
Like bumbases frail the bykes.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 278.

This seems to have been also written geding, O. E., although used in an opprobrious sense. The passage in P. Ploughman, in which this term occurs, is curious, as showing the ideas entertained in an early age with respect to the moral qualities of those who were begotten in bastardy.

— He made wedlocke firste, and hym seyle saide,
Agayne dowell they do euyl, & the deuyl serue,
And after their deaths daye, shal dwell with the same,
But God give hem grace here, hem selues to amende.

Fol. 45, a.

Gaitman, Gaitisman, *.

A person employed in a

Gakie, s.

To v. n. Apparently, a kind of great gun.

Galkie, s.

Galo, s.

A gale of geese,

Galdroch, Galye, s. A gale of geese, head upwards and downwards, as a horse that needs much music in the note. For it is also rendered, vocem Galli emittere; G. Andr. Hire. Dan. gal-er, to crow. Isl. gallyr

denotes the crowing of a cock. Galla, aures obtundere, to stupify by noise, has been viewed as different. But, I suspect, it is radically the same word, thus applied, because of the original appropriation of the term to harsh music. "Ihe views this as the origin of Lat. gallus, the name for a cock. Su. G. gael-a, and Germ. gelten, sonare, seem to acknowledge this as their origin. Hence also E. yell.

The only instance I have met with, in which this s. seems to retain the original sense, is as used by Chaucer, Court of Love, v. 1537, where the nightingale is said to "cry and gale." Hence, as Tywhitt observes, the name Night-gale, or Nightgale, i. e. the bird that "sings by night." Elsewhere, he uses it to denote loud laughter.

The frere long when he had herd all this—
And when the Sompnour herd the frere gale—

Prof. W. of Bath, v. 6411, 6418.

Now telleth forth, and let the Sompnour gale.

Fere's T. v. 6918.

Galyie, Gallyie, v. n. To roar; to brawl; to scold;

Su. G. gael-a, Isl. gial-a, to vociferate. V. Gale.

Galyie, Gallyie, Gellye, s. A roar or cry expressive of displeasure, Ang. Goul, synon.

Su. G. gael, vociferatio.

Galenie, Gellie, s.

A cavil; a quibble; a quirk.

Galy, s.

A quick dance; a reel.

Galyeard, Galliard, adj. 1. Sprightly; brisk; lively; cheerful.

Over al the planis brayis the stampand stedis,
Ful galyeard in thare bards and werey medis.

Dong. Virgil, 385, 34.

"Among our yeomen, money at any time, let be then, uses to be very scarce; but once having entered on the common pay, their sixpence a-day, they were gallyard." Baillie’s Lett. i. 176. "Brisk, lively," Gl. 2. Wanton. Rudd, gives this sense; and it seems to be that of the following passage.

The gallyard grune grantschis, at gamys he greenis.

Doug. Virgil, 298, a. 38.

Fr. gaillard, id. But this must be traced to A. S. gel, Teut. gheyl, lascivus; Isl. gial-a, illecibis insescare, Su. G. geling, juvenis lascivus.

Galyeard, Galliard, s.

"William Johnston of Wamphray, called the Galliard, was a noted freebooter.—His nom de guerre seems to have been derived from the dance called The Galliard. The word is still used in Scotland to express an active, gay, dissipated character." Minstrelsy, Border, i. 230, 231.

Galyartlie, ad. In a sprightly manner.

Thow saw mony ane fresche galland,
Weill ordourit for ressauing of thaire quene;
Ilk craftsman with bent bow in his hand
Full galyartlie in schort cleithing of grene.

Lyndsay’s Worlks, 1592, p. 293.

Gallacher, s. An earwig.

S.

Gallyniel, s. A big, glutinous, ruthless man.

S.

Gallon, s. A young fellow. V. Callan.

Gallant, adj. Large; of such dimensions as fully to answer the purpose intended; S. B.

"—Fae him belly-flaught, his skin wad mak a gailant tuilch for you." Journal from London, p. 2. V. Sax.

To Gallant, v. a. To show attention to a female. S.

To Gallant, v. n. Women who had about idly and lightly in the company of men are said to gailant with them.

S.

Gallantish, s. Fond of strolling about with males.

S.

Gallan-whale, s. A whale which visits the Lewis.

Gallbushes, s. A Moorland shrub of strong scent.

S.

Gallehooin, s. An absurd, stupifying noise.

S.
GAL M

GALLEY, s. A leech. V. GELL.

GALLEIR BURDE, s. A gallery table. V.

GALLEPYN, Gallop, s. An inferior servant in a great house; a scullion or errand-boy. S.

GALLET, s. Used nearly as E. Darling. S.

GALLIARD, s. V. GALLIARD.

GALLION, s. A gallytrough, used as E. galley. S.

GALLIVASTER, s. A tall gasconading fellow. S.

GALLYTROUGH, s. A gallytrough, used as E. galley. S.

GALLION, s. V. GALLION.

GALLOWS, s. A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the North. "V. Red Belly."

"The gallytrough, or char, abounds in the loch [Loch-leven].—They are never known to rise to a fly, or to be caught with a hook, baited in any way whatever." P. Kinross, Statist. Acc. vi. 167.

This is undoubtedly the same with Gerletroch, mentioned by Sir R. Sibb. Piscis in Lacu Levino—deargen ross, Statist. Ace. vi. 167.

GALLIVANTRY, s. A field-piece used for rapid motion. S.

GALLEY, s. Used nearly as E. Darling. S.

GALLIVANT, s. A young sow when castrated. V. GAUT. S.

GAM, adj. Gay; sportive; cheerful.

Now wo, now weill, now firm, now frivolous.
Now gam, now gram, now lous, now deflys; Inconstant world and quellib contrarious.

Palace of Honour, i. 6.

This seems to have been a proverbial phrase, expressive of the character of an inconstant person, as here of Fortune; q. "now playful, then sad," or perhaps angry; A. S. gram, ira, molestia. Grame is used by Chaucer as signifying both fury and grief. Gam is from A. S. gamian, ludere, or Isl. gamaut, jocor, delector at gramme, jocari.

GAM, s. A tooth, S. B. gammes pl. This is rendered gums by Rudd, whom Sibb. follows.

His trew companyeouns ledes of the preis, Harland his very limbis dolf as lede, For sorow schakkand to and fro his hede, And scheddis of blude furth spittand throw his lippis, With bludy gammes, led him to thare schyppiss.

Doug. Virgil, 143, 34.

Denes is the word used by Virg. "This also is the sense in the passage quoted by Rudd, where a lion is described tearing a roe or hart; And al the beistis bowellis thrymlis through, Hurkilland thareon, quhare he remanit and stude, And scheddis of blude furth spittand throw his lippis, His trew companyeouns ledis of the preis, With bludy gammes, led him to thare schyppiss.

Doug. Virgil, 143, 34.

Gam is from A. S. gamian, ludere, or Isl. gamaut, jocor, delector at gramme, jocari.

GAM, s. A tooth, S. B. gammes pl. This is rendered gums by Rudd, whom Sibb. follows.

This seems to have been a proverbial phrase, expressive of the character of an inconstant person, as here of Fortune; q. "now playful, then sad," or perhaps angry; A. S. gram, ira, molestia. Grame is used by Chaucer as signifying both fury and grief. Gam is from A. S. gamian, ludere, or Isl. gamaut, jocor, delector at gramme, jocari.

GAM, s. A tooth, S. B. gammes pl. This is rendered gums by Rudd, whom Sibb. follows.

His trew companyeouns ledes of the preis, Harland his very limbis dolf as lede, For sorow schakkand to and fro his hede, And scheddis of blude furth spittand throw his lippis, With bludy gammes, led him to thare schyppiss.

Doug. Virgil, 143, 34.

GAM, adj. Gay; sportive; cheerful.

Now wo, now weill, now firm, now frivolous.
Now gam, now gram, now lous, now deflys; Inconstant world and quellib contrarious.

Palace of Honour, i. 6.

This seems to have been a proverbial phrase, expressive of the character of an inconstant person, as here of Fortune; q. "now playful, then sad," or perhaps angry; A. S. gram, ira, molestia. Grame is used by Chaucer as signifying both fury and grief. Gam is from A. S. gamian, ludere, or Isl. gamaut, jocor, delector at gramme, jocari.

GAM, s. A tooth, S. B. gammes pl. This is rendered gums by Rudd, whom Sibb. follows.

This seems to have been a proverbial phrase, expressive of the character of an inconstant person, as here of Fortune; q. "now playful, then sad," or perhaps angry; A. S. gram, ira, molestia. Grame is used by Chaucer as signifying both fury and grief. Gam is from A. S. gamian, ludere, or Isl. gamaut, jocor, delector at gramme, jocari.

GAM, s. A tooth, S. B. gammes pl. This is rendered gums by Rudd, whom Sibb. follows.

This seems to have been a proverbial phrase, expressive of the character of an inconstant person, as here of Fortune; q. "now playful, then sad," or perhaps angry; A. S. gram, ira, molestia. Grame is used by Chaucer as signifying both fury and grief. Gam is from A. S. gamian, ludere, or Isl. gamaut, jocor, delector at gramme, jocari.

GAM, s. A tooth, S. B. gammes pl. This is rendered gums by Rudd, whom Sibb. follows.

This seems to have been a proverbial phrase, expressive of the character of an inconstant person, as here of Fortune; q. "now playful, then sad," or perhaps angry; A. S. gram, ira, molestia. Grame is used by Chaucer as signifying both fury and grief. Gam is from A. S. gamian, ludere, or Isl. gamaut, jocor, delector at gramme, jocari.
GAM

Gambade occurs in O. E. In an account of the marriage of the daughter of Henry VII. to James IV. of Scotland, written by John Young, Somerset-Herald, A. 1502, this word is used to denote the capering motions of a high-mettled horse.

"The Earle of Northumberland — was mounted upon a fayr courser; his harnays of Goldsmythe warke, and thorough that sam was sawen small bells that maid a mellodyous noyse, without sparyng gambads."

Elsewhere it seems to denote ceremonious reverence or obeisance.

"Before the said Scottysmen passed the Lords, Knightys; and Gentlemen, makyng gambaueds to the grett grosse; i. e. to the splendid company, which represented the kingdom in general, as welcoming the Queen; from Fr. gorre, gorgeousness, pom, magnificence.

Downwards it is added; "The said Lord of Northumberland made his departure, of gambads and lepps, as did likewise the Lord Scrop the Father, and many others that returned agyen, in takynge ther obeisance."


Fr. gambade, Ital. gambata, crurum jactatio; from gambare, Fr. gambare, crus.

GAME, adj. Lame; as, A game leg.

GAMESONS, GAMYSOUNS, pl. Armour for defending the forepart of the body.

His gloves, his gamesons, glowed as a glede; With garnes of reve that graied ben gay.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 5.

Mr. Pinkerton by mistake renders it "armour for the legs."

But it scarcely differs, save in name, from the old MSS.; the latter is perhaps the more ancient form; Germ, gamp, gampen, gampen, part. pr. gamp, adj. apparently, playful; sportive.

S. a horseman's quilted coat. O. Fr. gambeson, gaubeson, gobisson. It appears in a variety of forms in old MSS.; gambeso, gambesum, gambacium, wambastium. The latter is perhaps the more ancient form; Germ. wamsle, wamsle, Belg. wamslae, wambselt, thorax, from wambe, venter, as being properly a covering for the belly. V. Warns, Wachtter, and Cluver. Germ. Antiq. Lib. I. c. 16, § 8.

To GAMF, v. n. To gape; to be foolishly marry. S. Game, s.

GAMFLIN, part. adj. Neglecting one's work from foolish merriment, S. B.

This may be from the same root with Su. G. gafting, a giddy or wanton person. In a sense nearly allied, young women are said to be gamflin with young men, when they pass their time in frolicsome discourse or in romping with them. It may be allied, however, to Su. G. gaflle, to laugh aloud or immoderately.

GAMYN, s. Game; play.

The gud King, upon this manner, Comfort thaim that war him ner, And maid thaim gamyn ec solace.


GAMMERSTEL, s. A foolish girl. Syn. Gaukie. S.

GAMMES. V. Gam, 2.

GAMMONST, GAMMONS, S. The feet of an animal; sometimes, the limbs all below the waist.

To GAMMUL, v. a. To gobble up.

GAMOUNT, GALMOUND, S. A gambol.

He had gallands ga graith a gyis, And cast up gamounds in the skyis, The last out came of France.

Dunbar, Bamntyne Poems, p. 27. st. 1. Carry. But had gamouns with bendis and bekis.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 266.

GAN

V. also Knox, p. 15, rendered gambo, Lond. edit. p. 16.

Hence gammondig, gambloning.

"It vas ane celest recreation to behald ther lycht lopene, galmouding, galmouding, stendling bakuart & forduart." Compl. S. p. 102.

"Ab antiqu. Fr. salme, pro jambe; hence, falmade, or gailmade, gamedale, gamedale;" Gl. V. Gamfertina.

To GAMF, v. a. To gape wide; to eat greedily. S. To GAMF, GAUM, v. a. To mock; to mimic.

S. GAMP, GAUMP, s. A buffalo. V. Game, v.

S. GAMP, adj. Apparently, playful; sportive.

S. GAMPH, s. An empty fellow, with much noisy mirth. S. To GAMPH, v. n. To make a great deal of noisy foolish mirth; to laugh loudly.

S. GAMPH, s. The act of snapping like a dog.

S. GAMPHER'D, GAMPHERT, p. adj. Flowery; adorned.

S. GAMPHRELL, s. A fool; an assuming forward person.

GAM, pret. Began.

To Scotland went he than in by, And all the land gan.

Barbour, i. 184. MS.

This sayand, scho tha bing ascendis on ane, And gan embrace half deid hiser sister germane.

Dug. Virgil, 124, 18.

Thus it is used in O. E.

"Age this three louverdinges the king gan luther to be."

B. Glouc. p. 524.

"Gan, began," Gl. Thus it is also used by Lydgate.

This is evidently the pret. of A. S. gyn-an, Germ. gin-an, incipere; Moes. G. du-siin-an, uf-siin-an, id. Alem. gonda, incept.

Wachter views Isl. inn-a, to begin, as the radical word. Junius thinks that begin-an, is from Teut. be or bi signifying to, and gan, gen, to go. Thare deem this conjecture not improbable. Lat. ingredi signifying to begin, to enter upon; and inimium being from inae. This seems much confirmed by the use of Belg. gan to go, in the same sense; aan gant, to go to; to begin, to undertake; gaunde roaken, to begin to stir, the part, being used. The v. gaun indeed is employed in a great variety of combinations, to denote entrance on any work; gayn klyken, to go and see, gayn slap-en, to go to sleep, &c.

This is sometimes written Con, q. v.

GANAND, part. adj. V. Game, v.

GANARIS, s. pl. Ganders.

Yit or evin enterit that bire office,—

Grit Ganaris on ground, in gudlie awyce,

That war demit but out Denys duchy.

Houlawe, i. 16.

A. S. gandra, Gloss. Aelf. genra, anser; Germ. gamba, id. It has been supposed that the name had its origin from the whiteness of the goose. Candidi anseres in Germania, venen minores, ganze vocantur. Plin. Nat. Hist. L. x. c. 22. C. B. can, white. V. Wachter, vo. Gans. Wynt. writes ganyr; Doug. ganer.

There was also ingrauit al at rycht galmouding, gambolding.

The silver ganer, fitreran, and with loud skry.

Dug. Virgil, 267, 5.

GANDAYS, GAUNDAYS, s. The last fortnight of winter, and the first fortnight of spring. See account in Sup. To GANDY, v. n. To talk in a foolish boasting way.

GANDIER, s. A vain boaster.

GANDYING, s. Foolish boasting language.

GANDIEGOW, s. A stroke; also, punishment.

To GANE, GAIN, GAYN, v. n. To be fit; to be proper; to become.

Ganand, part. pr.

—Lait it duel with the, as best may gane,

Within that wrecht corps, and thare remane.


Likké he was, rict byge and wely beseyne,

In till a gyde of gudly ganand greenye.

Wallace, i. 214, MS.

Gaynand price, a fit or sufficient price; Acts Ja. V. c. 29.
2. To belong to.
   This single substance indifferently thus genis
   To thre in ane, and ilkane of thay thre
   The samyn thing is in ane maistest

Goth. gan-af, sufficat; Su. G. gaa-men, Ial. gau-a, prodesse;
from gaa, commodum, utilitas, whence E. gain. The first
form in which we trace the v. is Moes. G. gaage-can, lucrari.

To GANE, v. a. 1. To fit; proper; useful.
   Gayn, and gyna, suspect, should from its place be
   signify mouth, its origin seems to be C. B.
   views it as "slightly varied from
   gaum, palatum." But if it signify mouth, its origin seems to be C. B. gen, genae, Corn.
   Gene, Arm. gene, Ial. gion, all denoting the mouth.
   C. B. gen also denotes the chin. Perhaps, however, it may
   respect the lower part of the face in general. Moes. G. hinni,
   Ial. hiane, maxilla, the cheek bone; or it may signify the
   snout. G. Andr. mentions Ial. gini, proboscis, which, I
   suspect, should from its place be gini, to be a deriv. of
   gynia, bico, os deduco et pando. I have been informed, that
   gene and gaynie signify the throat, Border.

   455
To gang wi', v. a. 1. To break down, as a fence, gate, &c. 2. To destroy what should be preserved. S.

Gangarris, s. pl. His gangarris all your chalmers schop.

GANGARIS, S. pl. This seems formed from gae, as A. S. gangan, from go-n, gaa-n. Su. G. gaang-a from gaa, ire, and faang-a, from faa, accipere. There is one circumstance, however, that creates a difficulty. In Moe. G. the oldest known dialect, the v. appears only in the form gagg-an, pron. gang-an. Alem. gang-an, Belg. gengh-a, Isl. eng-a. In Ang. the word is pron. eng, like Isl. eg, eng, I go. V. Ga. G. a.


3. As much as one goes for, or carries on. A gang of water, what is brought from the well at one time, S. Sw. en gaang, one time. For denna gaangen, for this bout. See Sup.

4. In composition, a passage. Throw-gang, a lane, an alley. Sw. gaang, a passage; en murch gaang, a dark passage.

5. The channel or course of a stream. S.

6. Pace; as, "He has a gude gang," he goes at a good pace.

GANGAR, s. Going.-
—Quhen the Erle Thomas persawing
Had off theihr cummyng and theihr ganging,
He get him a gud companny.

—Barbour, xiv. 400. MS.

GANGARIES. This phrase is used by Callander, MS. Notes on Hire.

He refers to Su. G. gangande fae, mobilia, as distinguished from li gande fae, bona immobilia, S. lying grath.

S. gangin grath, or gear, denotes the furniture of a miln which a tenant is bound to uphold; lying grath, that which is upheld by a landlord. S. B. goin grath, apparatus of any kind that is in good order.


Gangarel, Gangrel, s. 1. A wandering person; one who strrolls from place to place; a vagabond; Ang. How scho is tute-mowit lyk ane aep; And lyk a gangrel onto graep.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 97.

Perhaps it means, to grope on like a blind beggar.
Isl. gangefolk, those who beg from door to door, mendici ostiatio petenentes; G. Andr. p. 83. V. L. term.

2. A child beginning to walk, Ang.
—Nory now a gangrel trig was gown,
And had begun to toddle about the town.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

3. Metaph. used to denote a novice.
Take yet another gangrell by the hand:
As gryt's my mister, an' my duds as bare.

Su. G. gangiling, qui inter eundum vacillat; hire.

Gangarris, s. pl. This seems to be a cant phrase anciently used for feet; like the modern one, sheep's trotters, for the feet of sheep. Or, perhaps, ludicrously, from A. S. gangere.

He is our mekil to be your messoun, Madame I red you get a les on;
GAN

Lord Hailes strangely fancy that genyield is q. yield gain, or profit. It is evidently from A. S. gen, again, and gid-ad, to pay. GANK, s. An unexpected trouble; Gl. Ross, S. B. See S. But for the herds and gueeds ill was I paid.

Ros's Helenore, p. 67.

Perhaps radically the same with begrunck. V. B. Sereck.

GANS, s. pl. The jaws without teeth.

GANSALD, GANSLL, s. A severe rebuke, S. Rudd. A scolding; an ill-natured gabbler. See Sup.

"Its a gude grace, but an ill gansell," S. Prov.; spoken of those, who, having commended a person or thing, add some reflection or other that is a virtual retraction of all the praise previously bestowed.

\[\text{GANTCLOTH, \text{GANUTING, \* \text{GAUNTING, \*}}}\]

The act of yawning.

Su. genstaegelse signifies contradiction. Our word, however, may be rather q. gen, against, and auel-la to deliver, to pay, whence sal a fine for homicide. Although I have heard the Prov. used in conversation, only as given above, it is proper to observe that Kelly has it as "A good goose, but she has an ill gansen?" p. 30, and Ramsay, "A good goose may have an ill gansel." p. 11. Kelly explains gansel "gabble."

GANSCH, s. 1. A snatch at any thing; properly applied to a dog, S. 2. The act of gaping wide. 3. The person who gapes wide.

Perhaps per metaph. from the same origin with E. gnash.

To GANS, GADUNG, v. n. To make a snatch with open jaws; to snarl; to bite.

To GANT, GAUNT, v. n. 1. To yawn, by opening the mouth, S.

--- Doun thrung vnder this mont
Encloudus body with thunder lyis half bront,
And hiddious ethana above his bely set;
Quhen he list gant or blaw, the fyre is bet,
And from that furnis the flambe doith brist or glide.

Doug. Virgil, 87, 55.

"Gaulting" bodens wanting, one of three,
Meat, sleep, or good company. S. Prov.

"When people yawn, they are either hungry, sleepy, or love; foemellas fascinare in Venerem. Thus gilla signifies, to entice, to allure to love; foemellas fascinare in Venerem. Thus gilla might originally denote a fool that might be easily enticed.

To GANT, Gaunt, v. a.

1. To cause; to make; S. A. Bor., Lancash. See Sup.

Within sa stoutly that thaim bar,
That the schipmen sa handlyt war,
That that the schip on na maner
Mycht ger to cum the wall sa ner,
That thair fallbrigg mycht neych thartill.

Barbour, xvi. 416. MS.

Waynour gared wisely write in the West,
To all the religious, to rede and to singe.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 29.

First I mon gar the vnderstand,
How Adam gau expres command,
That those quhikils cum of Sethis blude
Suld not contract with Caynis kin.

Lyndsay's Warkis, p. 83, 1592.

I find it used, by the same writer, without any other verb.

Than the nyt spheir, and mouar principall
Of all the laf, we vset all that heun.
Quhais daily motioun is continual
Baith firmament, and all the planetis seuin,
From eis to west, garris thame full euisin,
Into the space of four and twenty yeiris.

Dreme, Ibid. p. 240.

2. To force; to compel; S. This is only a secondary sense.

All, that wyth the Kyng war thare,
Owt of the castell that put them,
And stuffyd it wyth thare awyne men,
And gerl the Kyng of Scotland
And the Qwene be thare bydand.

Wyntown, vii. 10. 123.

Hence the S. Prov. "Gar wood is ill to grow;" "a return to them that say they will gar, that is force, you to do such a thing: as if they would find a hard task;" Kelly, 119, 120.

It occurs in O. E.

Aristotle and other moe to argue I taught,
Grammer for gyrles I wisely write in the west,
Gored morsels, pieces," Gl. Sibb.

There will be tartan, dragen and brochan,
And fouth of good gappocks of skate.

Bitton's S. Songs, i. 211.


There will be tartan, dragen and brochan,
And fouth of good gappocks of skate.

Bitton's S. Songs, i. 211.
be viewed as the same. As Langland, the supposed author of the Vision, is said to have lived in Yorks., he might have borrowed this word from some of the Northern counties. It is used, however, by Minot, Chaucer, &c.

Su. geor-a, ane, giaer-a, gar-a, Dan. gior, Isl. gior-d, facere. Ihre views Alem, gar-en, garu-en, and A. S. gearnian, parare, as allied. He observes, that Arm. te gheure signifies, thou hast done, ef gheure, he hath done, from ger, facere. He also mentions the consonant of Lat. gero, which often signifies, to make, as gerere bellum. Among terms supposed to be allied, Pers. kerd-ia, to do, to make, has been taken notice of.

GARATOURIS, V. GREIS.

GARDEROB, &c. Beware of the water ! V. JORDELOO.

GARDEVYANCE, GARDENIANT, a cabinet.

GARDEVINE, a big-bellied bottle; a square bottle.

GARDY, a raven.

GARDY-CHAIR, an elbow chair, Aberd. See Sup.

GARDY, the bone of the arm. S.

GARDY-PICK, an expression of great disgust. S.

GARDIN, a chamber-pot. S.

GARDIS, pl. Yards.

The foamy stoure of seyis rays thare and here, Throw fers bak draughtis of sere gardy square
Thay seuch the fluds—Doug. Virgil, 132, 16. Ruddiman views gardis as the plur. of garvy, the arm.

GARE, GAIR, adj. 1. Keen; ready to do execution.

But the expression here evidently means, "several square yards."

The word, as thus used, is merely A. S. geard, gyrd, Belg. gearde, a rod, corresponding to elhood.

GARDMAR, s. A gardiner of bress; unexplained. S.

GARDNET, a meat-safe. S.

GARDNAP, apparently, a table-mat. S.

GARDROP, a wardrobe; the same with Garderob. S.

GARE, GAIR, adj. 1. Keen; ready to do execution.

But the expression here evidently means, "several square yards."

The word, as thus used, is merely A. S. geard, gyrd, Belg. gearde, a rod, corresponding to elhood.

GARDMAR, s. A gardiner of bress; unexplained. S.

GARDNET, a meat-safe. S.

GARDNAP, apparently, a table-mat. S.

GARDROP, a wardrobe; the same with Garderob. S.

GARE, GAIR, adv. 1. Keen; ready to do execution.

By night and day oppress me sair,—
While friends appeared like harpies gare,
That wish’d me dead.

GARE, GAIR, adj. 2. Greedy; rapacious; covetous; parsimonious. See S.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

GARE, adj. 3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.
GARR, v. Gaar.
GARRAY, s. Preparation; dressing.
All the wenchos of the west
War up or the eok crew,
For reiling their micht na man rest,
For garray, and for glew.—Peblis to the Play, st. 2.
A. S. garea, apparatus; or gearne, habitus, vestis apparatus.
GARRAIVERTY, s. Frolicsome folly and rioting.
GARIT, GARRETT, GARRON, GERRETT, s. 1. A watchtower.
Bot, neutichles, the Scotia that was with out
The town full of thai set in to get doun,
Thair buirkly brynt rycht bronly off the town,
Thair barrnyn wan, and get gerritist kest doun.
Wallace, viii. 781. MS.
Miseum the wate on the hie garrit seis,
And with his trumpet thame an tain maid.
Doug. Virgil, 75, 42.
L. B. garita, garitta, an elevated tower on the tops of houses or walls of a citadel. In this sense it is used by W. Britto, in his Philipp. c. 2. V. Du Cange. Fland. gariete, eminente murorum, Kilian; Fr. guarite, guerite, garite, a lodge for a centinel placed on high; also, a sentrie; Cotgr.
The ideas are indeed intimately connected; as the watchman eminente murorum, Kilian; Fr. gariete, garitye, garit, a lodge for a centinel placed on high; also, a sentrie; Cotgr. rudbeck derives Su.G. garritour, garrit, and L. B. garritis, a watchtower.

GARRON, gerron, s. A watchtower.

Highland Garens, called garrons. "Bot the greatest number of horses are what are commonly called Highland Garens, value from £3 to £25 each." Statist. Acc. P. Kiltearn, Ross, i. 266.

They are of a good size, and not inferior in quality to any in the Highlands. Some of the best are supposed to be worth 7 or 8 guineaes." P. Edderachylis, Sutherl. Ibid. vi. 285.

An old stith horse, Loth.

GARROCHAN, s. A kind of oval-shaped shell-fish.

GARRON, GERRON, s. 1. A small horse; a galloway; 2. The top of a hill, Rudd.

Rudbeck derives Su.G. war-a, videre, tueri, from var, which, in the language of the ancient Goths, signified a moun­taiin. V. Ilire, vo. Wara, videre.

GARITOUR, GARITOUR, s. The watchman on the battlements of a castle.

Garrity, K. Hart. Palace of Honour, iii. 55.

GARROCHAN, s. A kind of oval-shaped shell-fish.

GARRON, GERRON, s. 1. A small horse; a galloway; 2. The top of a hill, Rudd.

Rudbeck derives Su.G. war-a, videre, tueri, from var, which, in the language of the ancient Goths, signified a moun­taiin. V. Ilire, vo. Wara, videre.

GARITOUR, GARITOUR, s. The watchman on the battlements of a castle.

Garritour, K. Hart. Palace of Honour, iii. 55.

GARROCHAN, s. A kind of oval-shaped shell-fish.

GARRON, GERRON, s. 1. A small horse; a galloway; 2. The top of a hill, Rudd.

Rudbeck derives Su.G. war-a, videre, tueri, from var, which, in the language of the ancient Goths, signified a moun­taiin. V. Ilire, vo. Wara, videre.

GARITOUR, GARITOUR, s. The watchman on the battlements of a castle.

Garrity, K. Hart. Palace of Honour, iii. 55.

GARROCHAN, s. A kind of oval-shaped shell-fish.

GARRON, GERRON, s. 1. A small horse; a galloway; 2. The top of a hill, Rudd.

Rudbeck derives Su.G. war-a, videre, tueri, from var, which, in the language of the ancient Goths, signified a moun­taiin. V. Ilire, vo. Wara, videre.

GARITOUR, GARITOUR, s. The watchman on the battlements of a castle.

Garrity, K. Hart. Palace of Honour, iii. 55.

GARROCHAN, s. A kind of oval-shaped shell-fish.

GARRON, GERRON, s. 1. A small horse; a galloway; 2. The top of a hill, Rudd.

Rudbeck derives Su.G. war-a, videre, tueri, from var, which, in the language of the ancient Goths, signified a moun­taiin. V. Ilire, vo. Wara, videre.

GARITOUR, GARITOUR, s. The watchman on the battlements of a castle.

Garrity, K. Hart. Palace of Honour, iii. 55.

GARROCHAN, s. A kind of oval-shaped shell-fish.

GARRON, GERRON, s. 1. A small horse; a galloway; 2. The top of a hill, Rudd.

Rudbeck derives Su.G. war-a, videre, tueri, from var, which, in the language of the ancient Goths, signified a moun­taiin. V. Ilire, vo. Wara, videre.

GARITOUR, GARITOUR, s. The watchman on the battlements of a castle.

Garrity, K. Hart. Palace of Honour, iii. 55.

GARROCHAN, s. A kind of oval-shaped shell-fish.

GARRON, GERRON, s. 1. A small horse; a galloway; 2. The top of a hill, Rudd.

Rudbeck derives Su.G. war-a, videre, tueri, from var, which, in the language of the ancient Goths, signified a moun­taiin. V. Ilire, vo. Wara, videre.

GARITOUR, GARITOUR, s. The watchman on the battlements of a castle.

Garrity, K. Hart. Palace of Honour, iii. 55.
G A S

Firth of Forth. It is, however, unfavourable to this idea, that they are called Garwocks near Inverness:

"The fish caught on this coast are herrings, and Garwocks or sprats," Statist. Acc. ix. 609.

GARWHOUNGLE, s. 1. The noise made by the bittern when it rises from the bog. 2. The clash of tongues. S.

GASCROMH, s. A implement for trenching ground. S.

To GASH, v. n. 1. To talk a great deal, without any symptom of diffeference. A child who has much prattle is said to be a gashing creature. If this prattle displays acuteness beyond the child’s years, the term aud-farand is frequently conjoined.

2. To talk pertly; to give an insolent reply; S.

3. To talk freely and fluently. S. Synon. GASH, s.

To gash again, S. V. n. To distort the mouth in contempt, S.

GASH, s. A bitter, noisy, quarrelsome argument. S.

GASH, v. a. To Distort; to write. S.

GASH, adj. Wry; distorted. S.

GASHIN, s. Or of belonging to Gascony. S.

GASKINS, s. pl. The rough green gooseberries. S.

GAST, s. A fright. S.

GASTROUS, adj. Monstrous, Dumfr. Germ. gastrig, squallid? S.

GASTREL, CASTREL, s. A goat. V. GAIT.

GATE, s. A way. V. GAIT.

GATELINS, v. a. To gather a rig. S.

GATERING, GATING, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair. S.

GATE, part a. His catch for to prevent. S.

GATHER, v. a. To plough a ridge so as to throw the soil towards the middle of it. S.

GATHER, s. A goat. V. GAIT.

GATHER-CoAL, s. A large piece of coal, used for keeping in the kitchen-fire through the night. S.

GATHERING-PEAT, s. A fiery peat which was sent round by the Borderers, to alarm the country in time of danger, as the Fiery Cross was by the Highlanders; V. Fyre Croce.

GAVAILING, Gavaulling, Gavawlling, *. Gad-awry; distorted. S.

GAVAILING, s. A noisy hobgoblin. S.

GAUCY, Gaucie, Gawsy, adj. 1. Plump; jolly; big and at the same time lusty; S. The term seems properly to denote that stateliness of appearance for which one is solely indebted to size.

"The first was a leiftenant o' a ship, a gaucy swack young fellow." Journal from London, p. 1.

For [ne'er a protick] has he deen, Fan it was fair foir days; Who wis his guide always. S.

Fan it was fair foir days; Who wis his guide always. S.

For [ne'er a protick] has he deen, Fan it was fair foir days; Who wis his guide always. S.

To GASH, s. A gust of wind. Aberd. A. S. gest, id.

GASTREL, CASTREL, s. A kind of hawk. S.

GATE, s. A way. V. GAIT.

GATE, s. Jet. V. Get.

Or than amyd the blak terebnythe
Growis by Orcia, and as the gate dois schyne.

Yet, Dunbar.

Teut. ghet, Belg. git, Fr. joyet, A. S. gogat, Lat. gogat-s.

GATE, s. A goat. V. GAIT.

GATE, s. A way through. V. GAIT.

GATE, s. A goat. V. GAIT.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.

GATE, part pr. Bot as the fowlers cast his cair.
GAUDY, adj. Tricky; mischievous. S. 461

GAUD, v. n. To make a showy appearance. S.
GAUD, s. A rod or goad. V. GAD, GADE. S.
GAUDE-DAY, s. A festive day. Syn. Gaudamus. S.
GAUDEAMUS. A feast or merry-making. S.
GAUDEIS, GAWDES, s. pl. Precious ornaments. Syn. Gavdy. V. GALDEIS.
GAUD FLOOK. The Saury Pike. S.
GAUDNIE, s. Perhaps, the water-crow or water-ouzel. S.
GAUDSMAN, s. A ploughman, as using the goad. G.
GAVEL, GAWIL, s. The end-wall of a house, properly the triangular or higher part of it, S.; gable-end, E.
The Northeyd swa westwart, And that west gawil alsa, In-his tyme all gert he ma.
Wytown, vii. 10. 275.
Su. G. gafuel, Belg. genel, id. Mose.G. gible, a pinnacle; Isl. gaat, the end of any thing, as of a ship, a house, &c. This G. Andr. traces to Heb. צב, gebel, terminus.
GAVELKIND.* A custom in Shetland, by which, upon the death of the father, the youngest got the dwelling-house, while the other property was divided equally. S.
GAVELOCK, s. An earwig; also Galloch or Golach. S.
GAVELOCK, s. An iron crow or lever, used in quarrying stones. S. See Sup.
The ancient Goths gave the name of gafflock to a kind of dart that they used: as A.S. gafeleca, hastula. Matth. Pars, A. 1856, observes, that the Frisians used missile weapons, which they called galeceus. Hence Fr. javelle, jazivelot, E. javelin.
Ihre explains gaffel as signifying whatever is forked, or has two branches, quicked bifurcum est. Hence our gavelock receives its name, as being generally divided into two toes at the lower end. Su. G. gafflock denotes an ancient javelin or dart used among the Goths. Pelletier (Dict. Celt.) derives gafflock from two Celtic words, gulf, forked, and flach, a staff or rod, as signifying a forked staff. But Ihre views the Celts as borrowing from the Goths in this instance. And it deserves notice, that A. S. gafsa signifies furca. This word, A. Bor. denotes an iron bar for entering stakes into the ground.
GAUFFIN, GAFFIN, s. pl. A rod or goad. V. GAD, GADE.
GAVILEGER, s. The provost-marshall of an army.
GAVILEGER, s. The provost-marshall of an army. S.
GAVIL, s. The provost-marshall of an army. S.
GAVILEGER, s. The provost-marshall of an army. S.
GAVELOCK, s. An earwig; also Galloch or Golach. S.
GAVILEGER, s. The provost-marshall of an army. S.

It is desiryt of our saids Lords and College of Justice, for better expedioun of the multitude of actions that presentlie cometh befor you and thaim, to haife the said College eiked and augmentit, to the effect the said Lords may bettir wait upon the administration of justice.” Acts Sederunt, 2d March 1562.
Fr. gages, id.; most probably anciently written gauques; L.B. gag-unam, id. gaux-unam, pignus.
GAUGIATORS, s. pl. In Scotch law, officers whose business it is to examine weights and measures. S.
GAUGNET, s. The Sea-needle, a fish. S.
GAVILEGER, s. The provost-marshall of an army. S.
GAVILEGER, s. The provost-marshall of an army. S.
GAVILEGER, s. The provost-marshall of an army. S.
GAVILEGER, s. The provost-marshall of an army. S.
GAUN, GAUND, S. The Butter-bur, Tussilago petasites.

GAUNCH, s. GAUN DAYS. Apparently the same with GAUN-TO-DEE, GAUN-A-DU, S. A resolution never reduced to practice; part. pr. To V. n.

GAULF, s. A S.

GAUT, v. n. GAUNER, v. a. GAUMP, v. n. GAUNT, v. n. To become pettish, Loth.; q. to be loud laugh, V. GAWF.

GAW, s. A furrow or small trench made for drawing off water, S. See Sup.

GAUDNIE, GOWDNIE, s. The yellow Gurnard, or Dragonet of Pennant, a fish; Callionymus Lyra, Linn; Fife. See Sup.

"The Gaudnie, as the fishes call it, gilt necked and backed,—of the bigness of a small whiting." Sibb. Fife, 129.

"Its colours, which are yellow, blue, and white, are very vivid when the fish is new caught. The blue in particular is of inexpressible splendour, having the richest caerulean tints, glowing with a gemmous brilliancy. Hence the name Gaudnie, i.e. goldfish." Ibid. N.

GAWE, GAUF, n. To go staring about stupidly. V. GOIF, n. S. To GAWF, GAFF, n. To laugh violently and coarsely; to give a horse-laugh; S. Gaffen they wi' sides sae sair; Cry, "Wae gae by him!"

"Who gart the lieges gaff and ginn ay, Aft till the cock proclaim'd the morn.—Ib. i. 327.

Su. Gaffa sig has the same meaning; cunctamirri, immomo risu ora distorsique, Sw. gaffelung, dersio. These seem derived from Germ. gaffen, to gape, os pandere, hiare; if not from Isl. gaa, irrisio. V. Kratting, Gl.

GAWF, GAUF, GALE, GAFF, GAFFAW. A horse-laugh. See S.

"The Quene Regent sat at the tymase of the assault — upon the for-wall of the castell of Edinburghe, and quhen sche perceaved the overthrow of us, and that the Enseynys of the Frenche war again displayt upon the walls, sche gave one gawf of lauchter, and said, Now wilt I go to the Mes, and pray God for that whilk my eyes have seen." Knox's Hist. p. 227.

The same word, with a slight variation of orthography, is used as an adj.

"Hir pompe lacked one principall point, to wit, womanly gravity; for quhen sche saw John Knox standing at the other end of the tabil hair-hedite; sche first smytt, and after gave a gawf lauchter." Ibid. p. 340.
"When he came into the house, the devil gave a great gaff of laughter. 'You have now, Sir, done my bidding.' 'Not thine,' answered the other, 'but in obedience to God, have I returned to bear this man company, whom thou dost afflict.'"—Sinclair's Satan's Invisible World, p. 46.

Syne circling wheels the flattering gaffaws.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 327.

Perhaps the word in this form may have originally denoted an universal roar of laughter in a company; the gauff, gauf, or gauf, gauf, gauff, gauf. They all laughed loud.

**GAW-FUR, s.** A furrow for draining off water.

**GAWIN, s.** Gain; profit; advantage.

**GAWKIE, adj.** Foolish; giddy. V. GAUKIT.

**GAWNE, v. a.** To yawn.

**GAW, S. A adj.** Extreme coldness, as of ice; frostiness. S.

**GECK, GEKK, s.** 1. A sign of derision.

Ramsay, Geck, &c., ii. 531.

"Good gear is not to be gapped;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 28.

This may be from Isl. gape-a, hiare. But I suspect it is radically the same with E. gulp.

Perhaps corr. from Fr. gourene, or Germ. kurre-fische, id. Schoneville gives it the latter name.

**GAWRIE, s.** The name given to the Red Gurnard, S. Triglia cuculus, Linn.

"The red Gurnard, or Rotchet; our fishers call it the Gaurie," Sibb. Fife, 127.

Perhaps corr. from Fr. gourneau, or Germ. kurre-fische, id. Schoneville gives it the latter name.

**GAWSIE, adj.** Jolly. V. GAUCY.

**GAWP, v. n.** To swallow voraciously, S.

His mealtith quickly up to gawp.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 531.

"Good gear is not to be gapped;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 28.

This may be from Isl. gap-a, hiare.

But I suspect it is radically the same with E. gulp.

And so sitten they to euensong, & songen other while;

"Perhaps the word in this form may have originally denoted an universal roar of laughter in a company; the gauff, gauf, or gauf, gauff, gauff, gauf. They all laughed loud."

"When he came into the house, the devil gave a great gaff of laughter. 'You have now, Sir, done my bidding.' 'Not thine,' answered the other, 'but in obedience to God, have I returned to bear this man company, whom thou dost afflict.'"—Sinclair's Satan's Invisible World, p. 46.

Syne circling wheels the flattering gaffaws.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 327.

Perhaps the word in this form may have originally denoted an universal roar of laughter in a company; the gauff, gauf, or gauf, gauff, gauff, gauf. They all laughed loud.

**GAW-FUR, s.** A furrow for draining off water.

**GAWIN, s.** Gain; profit; advantage.

**GAWKIE, adj.** Foolish; giddy. V. GAUKIT.

**GAWNE, v. a.** To yawn.

**GAW, S. A adj.** Extreme coldness, as of ice; frostiness. S.

**GECK, GEKK, s.** 1. A sign of derision.

Ramsay, Geck, &c., ii. 531.

"Good gear is not to be gapped;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 28.

This may be from Isl. gape-a, hiare. But I suspect it is radically the same with E. gulp.

Perhaps corr. from Fr. gourene, or Germ. kurre-fische, id. Schoneville gives it the latter name.

**GAWRIE, s.** The name given to the Red Gurnard, S. Triglia cuculus, Linn.

"The red Gurnard, or Rotchet; our fishers call it the Gaurie," Sibb. Fife, 127.

Perhaps corr. from Fr. gourneau, or Germ. kurre-fische, id. Schoneville gives it the latter name.

**GAWSIE, adj.** Jolly. V. GAUCY.

**GAWP, v. n.** To swallow voraciously, S.

His mealtith quickly up to gawp.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 531.

"Good gear is not to be gapped;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 28.

This may be from Isl. gap-a, hiare.

But I suspect it is radically the same with E. gulp.

And so sitten they to euensong, & songen other while;

"Perhaps the word in this form may have originally denoted an universal roar of laughter in a company; the gauff, gauf, or gauf, gauff, gauff, gauf. They all laughed loud."

"When he came into the house, the devil gave a great gaff of laughter. 'You have now, Sir, done my bidding.' 'Not thine,' answered the other, 'but in obedience to God, have I returned to bear this man company, whom thou dost afflict.'"—Sinclair's Satan's Invisible World, p. 46.
pick, to strike with the beak, or piquer, to prick (rather from poke, a spear, which Su.G. gadd also signifies.) Its Gael. name is gedos. I know not if this be allied to gath, a lance, javelin or poke. See Sup.

GED-STAFF, (g hard,) s. "A staff for stirring pikes from under the banks, that they may come into the net; or rather Jedburgh staves, mentioned by Jo. Major. F. 48.—Ferrum chalybeum 4 pedibus longum in robusti ligni extremo which is scarcely morally correct. My gudge was a gay wif, but scho was ryght gend. Ball, printed Edin. A. 1508. Pinkh. S. P. R. ii. 142. Not, as might at first appear, gay as to dress; but, indifferently good. In the same sense we still say, a gay body, i.e. not bad, moderately good, S. 2. Considerable; worthy of notice. S. A gay wheen, a considerable number; a gay pickle, a middling quantity, S.

It has been supposed that there is some similarity in the use of gay in O. Fr. But I have met with no example of this kind. V. GELY.

GELY, GAY, GELLY, GELIES, adj. Pretty well; also, in middle health; S. See Sup. "Gayly wad be better;" Ramsay's S. Prov, p. 27, expressive of the general discontent of mankind with their present situation. Kelly, when giving Scottish Proverbial phrases, in answer to the question, "How do ye do?" mentions this as a colloquial reply; "Bra'ly, finely, gely at least;" i.e. "indifferently," p. 400.

"Gely is sing Walloway's brother," S. Prov., "spoken when we ask how a thing is done, and are answered Guly, that is, indifferently, as if indifferent was next to bad." Kelly, p. 115.

"But I canna say I had any cause to wish the body ill, for he did gelyes conferin." Journal from London, p. 2.

As used in relation to health, it might seem allied to Teut. geel; gheese, gheeve, ghee, gase, gause, samus, integer. Their renders Su.G. gef usualis, geof, feix, probatus; from syfna, to give, GEIDE, pret. Went. Wallace, i. 246. Perth ed. This wyst nocht weyly at quhat yett he in yeid. MS.

GEY, GAY, conj. If.

GEY, GAY, GELLY, GELIES, ms. GEE, (g hard,) s. To take the gee, to become pettish and unmanageable, S. tig, dorts, strunt, synon.

--- Lang o' ert that I came hame,
My wife had tak the gee.

Jamieson's Popular Ball, i. 300.

This is the more common mode of using the term. It occurs, however, in a different form.

But when I speak to them that's stately,
I find them ay ta'en with the gee,
And get the denial right flatly.

Songs, Ross's Helenore, p. 149.

It seems the same word which occurs in pl.

This barme and blaidry buists up all my bees;
And specially in poets for example.

Monymoniter, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 500.

Isid. geig-r, geig, offenses, pertainces.

To GEE, (g soft,) v. n. To stir; to move to one side. S.

GEE-WAYS, adv. Not in a direct line; obliquely. S.

To GEEG, GIG, (g hard,) v. n. To quiet.

GEELIEWHIT. V. GILLIEWETFOOT.

GEELLIM, s. A rabet-plane, a joiner's tool. S.

GEEN, s. A wild cherry. V. GEAN.

GEENYOHCH, adj. Gluttonous; greedy of money. S.

GEENOCH, s. A covetous, insatiable person. S.

GEENYCHLY, adv. Gluttonously; greedily. S.

GEENYCHNESS, s. Gluttony; covetousness. S.

GEER, GEERS, s. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom. Syn. Greath, Heddles. S.

GED, s. To smuggle the gee. A game played by the boys in Glasgow, similar to Hy-spy. For a description of it, see Sup. S.

GEGGERY, s. A deception; a mercantile transaction which is scarcely morally correct. S.

To GEG, (g hard,) To crack from heat. Syn. Gell. S.

GED, s. A rent or crack in wood; a chink arising from dryness; a chap in the hands. S.

To GEE, v. n. To break into chinks or clefts in consequence of drought; to chap, applied to the hands. S.
GEIK-NECKIT, adj. Having the neck awry.

GEIL, GELL, s. Jelly, S.

Furnage full fyne scho brocht insted of geill. Henryson, Evergreen, i. 150, st. 18.

Of Venisons he had his wall, Gude Aquavitæ, wyne and all; With nöball confectis, bran and geill. Fr. gel, id. Lyndsay's Squyer Meldrum, 1594, B. vi. 6.

GEYL, (g hard), s. The gable of a house. V. SHYEL, v. S.

GEILL POKKIS.


This, but for what reason it is not easy to guess, is rendered by Mr. Pinkerton, jelly-bags. But the expression obviously denotes the bags worn by mendicants; from Teut. ghel-ien, ghile-ien, to beg. But it seems more natural to suppose that the allusion is to the bags through which calf's-head jelly is strained. See S.

GEING, (g hard), s. A term used to denote intoxicating liquor of any kind, Ang.

This, although it might at first appear as merely a cant term, seems to claim high antiquity. It is undoubtedly the same with Isl. gened, cerevisiae motus, cum maturat se; olei vyn, cerevisia ebulit. It seems to have originally denoted ale in a state of fermentation.

GEING, (g hard), s. Dung, stercus humanum, Border. See Sup.

A. S. gang, geng, latrina, a jakes; gang-wytte, id. Chancellor, gang, A. S. gangstole, a close-stool.

GEIR, s. Accoutrements, &c. V. GER.

To GEYZE, GEISIN, GIZZEN, GYSEN, (g hard), v. n. 1. To become leaky for want of moisture. S. Gizzend, A. Bor.

—My barrel has been geyz'd ay. Ferguson's Poems, ii. 62.

My kirstaff now stands gizzed d'at the door.—Ibid. p. 3.

Tubs or barrels are said to be geisent, when the staves open in consequence of heat or drought.

2. To wither; to fade; as, “Nips with frost the gizzened gowan.” S. See Sup.

Su. G. giz-le, gis-le, id. Dicitur de vaisis ligneis quando rimas agunt; fil. Isl. gein, dried, gis-le, rarefeto, hisco, nam de vaisis hiscentibus dicitur; G. Andr. p. 90. This is derived from gia, to yawn; gy, yawning, opening. C. B. gystn, dry.

GEISLIN. V. GAISLIN.

GEIST, s. A gallant action; an exploit. Lat. res gestae, gesta.

The wofull end per ordoure here, alas! Followis of Troy, and geisits of Eneas. Doug. Virgil, 51, 12.

2. The history of any memorable action, or a song in praise of it.

—Cretes also was the Muses freynd,— That in his mynd and breit al tymes bare Sangis and geisits.— Doug. Virgil, 306, 7.

According to Hearne, those who proposed truth in their relations, called them geists, which word was opposed to the French Romance. Pref. to Langtoft's Chron. xxxvii.

GEIST, GEST, s. 1. A joist, or beam for supporting a floor, S.

Thare hetchis, and thare overolofis syne thay bete, Plankis and geisits grete square and mete. Doug. Virgil, 153, 3.

2. A beam, used in a general sense.

Off gret geiss a sow thai maid, That stalwart heldyky aboyn it had. Ed. 1630, geisits. Barbour, xvii. 597. MS.

GEIT, s. A contemptuous name for a child. V. GET. S. Vol. I. 465

GEI GEN

GEIT, s. A fence or border.

GEITIT, part. pa. Fenced. V. GETT.

GEYTT, adj. Of or belonging to jet.

To GELL, (g hard), v. n. To tingle; to thrill with acute pain; S. See Sup.

—Trust ye well and certainly. As soon as love makes you agast, Your oynments will you nothing last; Your wounds they will both glow and gel, Sow full sore, and be full ill. Sir Egir, p. 13.

Germ. gell-en, to tingle; used in Luther's Vers. I. Sam. iii. 11. Teut. ghil-en, fervere.

To GELL, (g hard), v. n. To crack in consequence of heat; a phrase used concerning wood which cracks in drying; S.


GELL, s. A crack or rent in wood, occasioned by heat or drought, S. V. the v. See Sup.

GELL, (g hard), s. A leech; commonly applied, in its simple state, to that used in medicine, or what is called the longh-leeche, as distinguished from the horse-gell or horseleech, S. B. gellie, Perths.

C. B. gel, Arm. gelein, a horseleech; Su. G. igel, Alem. egal, Germ. eigel, eigel, Belg. echtel, Kilian echtel, Su. G. bloigel, Germ. bluteigel, from blut, blut, blood, and igel. In Luther's Vers., engel signifies a horseleech, Prov. xxx. 15. The E. term, leeche has been transferred to this animal, from its original sense as denoting a physician, A. S. laec, because of its usefulness in disease. Hence, by the vulgar, a leech is often denominated a black doctor, S. or, a black doctor falpit in a peel, Aberd. i. e. whelp'd in a pool.

To GELL, v. n. To sing with a loud voice; to bawl. S.

GELL, (g hard), adj. 1. Intense; as, “A gell frost,” a keen frost. 2. Brisk, as applied to a market. 3. Keen; sharp; applied to bargain-making.

S. GELL. & Briskness; glee; merry-making, &c.

GELLY, adj. Apparently, pleasant; agreeable. S. GELLIE. V. GALIE.

GELLIE, adj. Perhaps the same with Jelli, adj. q. v. S. GELLOCH, s. A shrill cry; a yell. V. GALE.

GELLOCH, GELLOCK, s. An earwig; also Gavelock. S.

GELLOCK, s. An iron crow-bar, used in quarrying. S.

GELORE, GALORE, GILORE (pron. gelbore), S. Plenty; abundance; S. B. It is also used adverbially. See S.

S. Gin she came well provided ay afore, This day she shus the best of cheer gilore. Ross's Holm. p. 52.

“By this time the gutters was comin in at the coach-door galore.” Journal from London, p. 3.

Gillore occurs in O. E.

To feasting they went, and to merriment, And tipped strong liquor gillore. Ritton's R. Hood, ii. 144.

Ir. gleire, much, plenty, a great deal. Gael. leor, go leor, enough; Shaw. It might, however, be traced to A. S. ge lor-an, to pass over or beyond, as overflowing necessarily implies abundance.

GELT, s. Money. V. GILT.

GEMLICK, GEMBLET, s. A gimlet, a carpenter's tool. S.

GEMMLE, s. A long-legged man. S.

GEN, prep. Against. A. S. gen, id.

GEND, (g hard) adj. Playful; frolicksome; foolish. Scho was so guckit, and so gend, That day ane byt scho eit nocht; Than spak hir fallowis that hir kend; Be still, my joy, and greit not. Petlis to the Play, st. 3.

S N
GER

My gudame was a gay wif, but scho was rycht gend.  
Ballad printed A. 1508, Pink. S. P. R. iii. 142.
Thus ferly at their was, baith he and he,  
Qhut maner of ane thing micht this be;  
And lyke to ane was nocht into Rome,  
Yit than his word was ful of al wisdome.  
For he as fule began guckit and gend,  
And ay the wyser man heairn the end.

Priests of Plebis, Pink. S. P. R. i. 24, 25.

This word is omitted in the Gl. Elsewhere Mr. Pinkerton mistakes its sense, exple because it porvith; Select. Scott. Ballads, ii. 186, N. It is evidently allied to Su.G. gante, a buffoon, or mimic; ganteri, sports, merry conceits. Isl. gant-a, ludificare, scurrari, gantalaete, scurrilitas, i. e. the manners of a buffoon. V. Laits. Thre views Gr. γαντα, exilharo, γαντομαι, gaudeo, as cognates. We may perhaps add Teut. *yken-an, subiridere.

GENEY, s. A gender, in grammar; pl. generes. S.
GENYE, s. 1. Perhaps, a cross-bow. S.
1 Irow he was not halfe sae stout,  
But anis his stomach was asteir.

With gun and genye, bow and speir,  
Mien micht sec monie a cracked croun!  
Reid of Reidswire, Minstrelsy Border, i. 118, 119.

Ramsay, Gl. Evergreen, expl. this, "dart or arrow." But it in general signifies " engine of war," as rendered by my friend Mr. Scott. It may indeed denote fire-arms, as explative of gun; especially as pestelets are mentioned in the following stanza, as used by those on the other side.

2. A snap-work or apparatus for bending a cross-bow. S.

GENYEILD, GENEYLL, v. GANYEILD.

GENIS, s. An instrument of torture.
" We—committis our full power—to the saids Lords —to proced in examination of the saids Johne Soutar and Robert Carmyll; and for the same certane traitle of the verite in the said matter, and sik manifest falsittees as they halff accusit uthers of, to put thaim or either of thaim in the buittis, and other or any other tormentis, and thairby to urge thaim to declair the truth." Act Sederunt, 29th June 1579.

The buitlle, we know, denotes boots of iron, into which the legs of prisoners were thrust, and wedges of iron driven in by the strokes of a maul or hammer. This barbarous mode of examination was used so late as the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

The buittle denoting one species of torture, it seems evident that another is meant by genis; especially as it is added, " or any other tormentis." Most probably the rack or something resembling it, is intended; as the word is evidently formed from Fr. gehemme, geine, gense, all signifying the rack; gehemm-er, to stretch upon the rack. These terms are undoubtedly from Lat. gehemma, hell, because of the severity of the sufferings.

GENYUS CHALMER. The bridal chamber.
War not also to me is displesant,  
About the houss, thai raiss in hy,  
And schot furth, fra thai harnasyt war.  
Thay pressyt'the sow towart the wall;  
And has hir set tharto gentilley.

Barbour, xvii. 689. MS.

It is still used in the same sense, Ang. This is improperly rendered cunningly, edit. 1626, p. 346.

GENTILMANIK, adj. Belonging to a gentleman. S.

GENTLEWOMAN, s. A designation formerly given to the house-keeper in a family of rank.

GENTRICE, GENTREIS, s. 1. Honourable birth; Dunbar, see Sup.

2. Gentleman manners; honourable conduct.
I know he will do mekll for his kyne;  
Gentryus and trewthit ay restis him within.
Wallace, iii. 274. MS.


GENYOUCH, GINEOUGH, adv. Ravenous. S.

GEO, GEOW, GEO, GEOW, s. A creek. V. GOE.

GEO (g hard), s. A designation for a deep hollow, Caith. Synon. Gil, Groot, q. v.

Benwixt Brabster and Freswick there is a deep hollow, called, in the dialect of the parish, the Wolf's geo, which must have derived its name from being the haunt of wolves in former times." P. Canisbay, Statist. Ace. viii. 159.

This is undoubtedly the same with Isl. gya, hiatus vel ruptura magna petrum; G. Andr., gia, fissi montis vel terrae hiatus; alias, gil, gil; Verel. Ind. V. GOE.

GEORDIE, s. Diminutive of the name George. S.

GER, GERE, GEEK, GEK (g hard), s. 1. Warlike accoutrements in general.

Quhen thai with in hard swilk a rout  
About the houss, thai raiss to by,  
And tak thair ger rycht hastily,  
And schot furth, fra thai harnasyt war.

Barbour, ix. 709. MS.

"Grathied in his gear, i. e. having on all his armour, and so in readiness;" Rudd.

Isl. geir not only signifies a particular kind of sword, gradually inclining from the hilt to the point, as the sword of Odin is described (G. Andr.), but was anciently used in a more general sense. Hence, in a list of old poetical words, given by Wormius, Literat. Dan. dyna geir is rendered strepitus armorum, the din of geir, or as we now say, of arms; as geira signifies lancea, and also belium. The ancient Goths accounting it dishonourable to make their exit from this world by a bloodless death, Odin is said to have set an example in this respect, to his followers. Sturleson (Ynglinga S.) says, that "finding death approaching, he caused himself to be marked with that sign which is called Geirsodd, and thus claimed as his property all who were slain in battle; asserting that he should immediately go to Godheim, or the seat of the gods, that he might there gladden the hearts of his friends."

On this Keysler observes, that Geirs-oddr, "with which it was the will of Odin to be marked, was nothing else than
a slight wound by a sword; geir, with the ancients, being a kind of dart or spear. King Haquin, being brought into Valhalla (or the Hall of the slain, the place supposed to be allotted to the brave), when he desired to retain his arms, is represented, in Haconiaraum, as expressing himself thus; 

"God er til geir at take, i.e. It is good to have geir at hand."

Snroro also relates, that Niordr having been seized with a mortal disease, caused himself to be marked for Odin before his death. Hence, as Keysler thinks, had originated the custom of the Heruli, which Procopius thus describes. "It was not permitted, either to the old, or to the diseased, to live. But when they were oppressed by age, or by great sickness, they were bound to supplicate their near relatives to deliver them from the cares and sorrows of life. They accordingly, having erected a large pile of wood, and placed the person on it, made another of the nation, but not a kinsman, rush upon him with a dagger. For they did not account it lawful for relations to be stained with kindred blood. Afterwards his body was burnt." Goth. Hist. Lib. 2, ap. Antiq. Septent. pp. 141, 143.

Su.G. geir, a spear; A. S. gar, a javelin, arms; Germ. ger, a weapon. Mr. Macpherson also mentions Pers. gerra as used in the latter sense.

Olaus, Lex. Run., understanding this term as denoting a javelin, or sharp-pointed sword, such as that described by Tacitus (De Mor. Germ.), observes that in Iceland many proper names are formed from it; as Geirarend, Geradial, A. S. a hard javelin; Geir-radur, a red or rusty javelin; Geir-thorp, one who steals a javelin; Geir-tholdur, Gyrald, one who holds a javelin; Geir-man, the man of the javelin, &c. Some indeed have conjectured that the name of the Germans had this origin. There was also a warlike goddess, supposed to be the arbiter of battle, called Geitra. Lax. Run. vo. Geir.

It does not seem quite certain, that this sense of geir, as denoting some piece of armour, is the primitive one. Isl. ger signifies finished; also, furnished, provided; totus, absolutus, perfectus: 2. instructus, (Gunnlaugi S. Gl.) from facere, instruere. Thus, as denoting, like its synonym, grath, that which prepares or makes one ready for any work; it may also have a similar origin from the v. signifying to prepare; with this difference, that geir more nearly resembles Su.G. gid-a, Isl. gid-a, A. S. geare-ian, parare, and grath, A. S. ge-raid-ian, Isl. raid-a, Su.G. red-a, id. V. Gerit, and Graith.

2. Goods; effects. "Goods and gear is an ordinary S. phrase, especially in law;" Rudd. See Sup.

"Qhhasaeuir dois ony deid commandit be God mair for God's sake, an he used to braid the breeches, that sum bet the fyre — usually signifies goods, but here spoil." N. ibid.

4. "It signifies all kind of tools or accoutrements that fit a man for his business;" Rudd. S. Money, S.

For such trim bony baby-clouts
Still on the Laird she grews and shouts,
Which made the Laird take up more gear
Than all the land or rigs could bear.

Watson's Coll. i. 30.

GERIT, GEARDED, part. adj. Provided with armour.

Thom Halyday in weyr was full bese;
A buschement saw that cruel was to ken,
Twa hundredth half off weil geir Ingils men.

Wallace, v. 806. MS.

"It is ordainit, that all manner of men, that hes land or gudis, be reddy horsit and geirit, and after the faculte of his lands and gudis, for the defence of the realme." Acts Ja. II. 1456. c. 62. Edit. 1506. Geared, c. 57. Skene, Murray. This seems merely the A. S. part. pa. ge-gered, ge-gyred, vestire, from gera-ian, ge-gyr-ian, praeparare, vestire.
GED GES

entry of a lease, or by a new heir who succeeds to a lease or feu, or on any other ground determined by the agreement of parties. S.

Barronis takis fra the tennentis peure

All fruit that grows on the feure.

In mails and gersoose rasait oor hé.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 51, st. 3.

" It salbe lesum to his hienes, to set all his proper landis,
in fewermere,—swa that it be not in diminution of his ren-
tall, grasseuma et

as denoting the sum given as a donative.

tall,
of this, he observes, that " in a grant by William the Lion

Poems should imagine, that the

earnest.

It is the same with A. S. gaersuma, gersune, a compensation,

GERSOME, GESSERANT.

Su.G. gae st,

my res pretiosae vocantur

mine res pretiosae

as expressive of quality; founding his deduction on this

sum,

res pretiosa.

" Like some precious stone, sparkled in my eye;" Note.

But on what authority is it thus rendered? Notwithstanding

the redundancy, this seems

sparkling; Teut. gester, a spark; ghesterner, to sparkle.

GEST, s. Ghost ; spirit.

The gud king gaff the gest to God for to rede.

V. GAIET.

Houdate, ii. 12.

GEST, s. A joist ; also an exploit. V. GRIET.

GEST, s. Motion of the body; gesticulation.

S. To GESTER ON, v. n. To make ridiculous gestures. S.

GESTION, s. The conduct of one who acts as an heir. S.

GET, GETT, GEAT, GEIT,  S. 1. A child.

Set of hys get fell other ways,

And to be Gottyn kydny,

As othir men ar generally.— Wyntoun, vi. 18. 102.

— Saturnus get Juno.—

Has send adoun vnto the Troiane nauy.

Iris.—

Doug. Virgil, 146, 1.

The quene hir self Saturnus get anone

Set to hir hand, and vndid the hatel.

Ibid. 227, 50.


Fyngdis get is an opprobrious name used by Dunbar

for child of the devil. Everg. ii. 60, st. 25.

Knox, speaking of Lesley the historian, thus describes him:


Then Cupid, that ill-deedly gest,

With a' his pith rapt at my yeat.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

They've gotten a get that stills no night or day.

This is the modern sense. Ross's Helenore, p. 19.

3. Offspring; progeny; used as a collective term.

Edgar's name, that was eldest,

And that tym to the crowne nearest

Of all than ly vand of the get

That Malcolm had of Saynt Margret.

V. also v. 165.

Wyntoun, vii. 3. 157.

4. Applied to the young of brutes.

— Josus big foule the erne,

Doug. Virgil, 465, 42.
This is evidently from Goth. get-a, gignere; Serenus. Isl. gæt-a, id. Chaucer uses get as a part. pa.

For all of creatures that euer were gæt and borne
This wote ye weal, a woman was the best.

Praise of Women, Fol. 262.

GET, s. JET. V. GEITE.

To GET,* v. n. To be struck; to receive a blow. S.
To GET, v. a. To get it. 1. To be chastised; to suffer; to pay for it. 2. To be deceived; to be taken in. S.
GETHORN. V. GYTHORN.
GETIT, GETIT, part. pa.
Probably, guarded; fenced. S.
GETTABLE, adj.
Attainable. S.
GETLING, s.
A young child. V. GAITLING.
GETTWARD, adv.
Directly towards. V. GAITWARD. S.
GEVE, conj.
If. V. GIV.
GEWE, conj.
If. V. GIV.
GEWGAW, s.
A Jew's harp.
GEWICK, s.
An earwig. V. GOLACH, sense 2. S.
GEWLOCK, GEWLICK, s.
An iron lever, or Gavelock, q. v.
GET, s.
JET. V. GEITE.

To GET, v. a.
To get it.

It is used by Dunbar.

A strange hobgoblin-looking fellow.

Chaucer, id.

It was used in E. when R. Brunne wrote.

The Fr. word may perhaps be traced to Isl. guide.

Guieour, s.

Hisp.

A young child. V. GAITLING.

This seems radically the same with E. used, Isl. ed, ed, gæn, prospecio, attendo, curvo, caveo; as Fr. guide-er. E. guide, are probably from gæt-a, curare, the dimin. of gæn, or from gaed, gied, animus, mens, which comes from the same root.

L. B. guiare, praerere, is formed in the same manner.

V. Du Cange.

GEYER, s.

A guide.

Bath Forth and Tay thai left and passit by
On the north cost, Guthre was that gæt.

Hisp. guiæ, id. Wallace, ix. 682. MS.

S.

A rope.

Perhaps, a guide-rope.

S.

A strange hobbogin-looking fellow.

S.

Scene; show; estimation; respect.

S.

A proper name; Guy, Earl of Warwick, so much celebrated in O. E. poems.

And yit gif this be not I, I wait it is the sprite of Gy.

Interlude Droichis, Bannatyne Poems, 173, st. 2.

This seems to have been a favourite idea with our poets.

It is used by Dunbar.

Thy skoldirt skin, hwed lyke a saffron bag.

Gars men dispyt their fleisch, thou sprit of Gy.

Evergreen, ii. 56, st. 16.

Lyndsay, also, when speaking of the means he used to divert James V. when a child, says,

—Sunteyme lyke ane feind transfigurat,
And suntyume lyke the grieless gait of Guy.

Complaint to the Kings Grace.

GIN, (g hard), s.
The hooked upper lip of a male salmon.

GIB, GIBBIE, s.
Abbreviations of the name Gilbert.

GIB, GIBBIE, (g hard), s.
A name given to a male cat that has been gelded, for rendering him more diligent in hunting mice, S.

—In came hunter GIB, the joly cat.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 152, st. 24.

Shakespeare uses the term gibl-cat, "I am as melancholy as a gibl-cat, or a lugg'd bear." Dr. Johnson renders this, but improperly, "an old worn out cat." For the word applies to a cat of any age. Melancholy is ascribed to it, because, being emasculated, it is more sedate than one of a different description; as it is also attributed to a lugged bear, because deprived of liberty, and dragged along in a chain. The term seems properly to signify one devoted to his natural prey; from fr. gibb-ier, Arm. gib-er, to hunt, to pursue game of any kind. Hence the phrase hunter GIB.

GIBB, Rob Gibb's Contract; stark love and kindness, a common toast in S. expressive of mere friendship.

S.

GIBBERS, s.
Gibberish; nonsense.

S.

GIBBLE, (g hard), s.
A tool; an implement, of what kind soever; S. B. and A.; whence giblet, any small iron tool, Ang.

Gibblesh is used in a very general sense; hence, applied to a chapman's wares:

Then on the morn ilk chapman loon
Rears up his market shop;
An' a' his gibbles looses down;
Cys. "Nane wi' mine can cop."


Teut. gaffel, farca, furcilla, radically the same with gene­lock.

GIBBLE-GABLE, s.
Noisy confused talk, as of many persons speaking at once, Shirr. Gl. See Sup.

Gibble must be viewed as the primary and original part of the word, as the reduplication is generally a sort of parody on that which precedes it. Isl. gaft-a, blaterate. This indeed seems to be the origin of E. gable.

To GIBBLE-GABLE, v. n.
To converse confusedly, a number of persons speaking at once.

S.

GIBLICH, RAW GIBLICH, s.
An unfledged crow.

S.

GIBLOAN, s.
A muddy loan, or miry path.

GIDD, s.
A Pike, Lucius marinus; the same as Ged, q. v.

GIDDACK, s.
The Sand-glass.

S.

GIDE, GYDE, s.
Attire; dress.

Thus Schir Gawan, the gay, Gaynour he ledes,
In a glearter gide, that glemed full gay.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 2.

Her gide was glorious, and gay, of a gresse green.

Ibid. ii. 3.

Liklé he was richt bygge and wyeye beseyene,
In till a yide of gudly ganad gynne.

Wallace, i. 213. MS.

In edit. Perth. erroneously wyde.

This seems radically the same with E. used, Isl. ed, vestis, pannus. The g has been prefixed, as in many other Goth. words, such especially as have been adopted by the Fr. Thus A.S., E. wise, manner, was rendered gyse. Even in A.S. gwaede is used as well as waede; Alem. gwatt, stola.

GYDSCHIP, s.
Guidance; management.

S.

To GIE, v. a.
To give. V. GIF, v.

To GIE, v. a.
To give, is often used, followed by the prep. in, on, or o'er, as signifying to strike.

S.

Thus, "He gied me i' the teeth,—on the lug.—o'er the fingers;" he struck me in the teeth,—on the ear,—across the fingers. "He gied me ut' his fit;" he kicked me. Also, "I'll gie him it,'" I will drub him, &c.

To GIE o'er.
To stop in eating. To gie o'er a farm; to give it up to the landlord.

S.
GIFF-GAFF, s. Mutual giving; mutual obligation; an alliterative term still very common. See Sup.


The term seems composed of the pres. and pret. of giff, or A. S. gif-an, gif, and gaf, q. i. give, he gave.

GIFT, s. A rough contemptuous term for a person. To GIFT, v. n. To make a cracking noise. V. Jeeg. S.

GIGGIE (g soft.), Brisk; lively. S.

GIGGLE-TROT, s. A woman who marries when far advanced in life, is said to tak the giggle-trot.

GYILBOYES, s. pl. A piece of female dress. S.

GYIS, GYSS, s. 1. “A mask, or masquerade;” Lord Hailes.

He bad gallands ga graith a gyis;
And cast up gamontis in the skies,
The last came out of France.
—Heille Harlottis in hawtane wyis.
Come in with mony sindrie gis,
But yet luche nevir Mahoune.

2. A dance after some particular mode or fashion. It is so used by Henrysone as to admit of this signification.

Then came a trip of myce out of their nest,
Richt tait and trilig, all dansan in a gys.
And owe the lyon lasit twys or thyrrys.

Evergreen, i. 189, st. 14.

According to the latter signification, the term is merely Teut. gys, Fr. gaise, a mode, a fashion. As used in the former, it is from the same origin with Gysgard, q. v.

GYKAT, Mainland Poems, p. 49. V. Gillot.

GYAT, GYFF, s. pl. Ait, A. S. gift, a gift. q. v.

"This gallant hero, it is well known, had several places of retirement towards the head of this parish, and in the neighbourhood, some of which retain his name to this day; Wallace hill in particular, an eminence near the Galle-law, which can have..." P. Galston, Ayrs. Statist. Acc. li. 74.

Ruddiman properly refers to Isl. gif, hiatus montium, fissura montis. Geil also denotes a fissure of any kind. Geil, interstitium inter duo praerupta, Gr. Orkneyinga S.

GIBBON, JIBBON, s. A legacy. S.

GILD, s. Clamour; noise; uproar.

The gild and riot Tyrrianis doublit for ioy;
Syne the reid followit of the youneris of Troy.

Douglas, Virgil, 37, 11.

For throw the gild and reid of men sa yeld,
And egirnes of thare freyndis thaym beheld,
Bot I mycht pike thare my fyl,
Or penny come out. Doug. Virgil, 239, b. 18.

2. A steep narrow grassy glen; a ravine. S.

3. The bed of a mountain torrent. S.

It seems to be used in the West of S. for a kind of small glen or defile.

The learned line views what he calls the dubitative particle if, as well as the Moes. G. conjunctions, as allied to Su. gaf, dubbium. It is also written of and if; whence, an iva, without hesitation. This is the origin of the v. jefw-a, Isl. if-a, to doubt.
GILD, adj. Loud. "A gild of lauchin, loud laughter." Rudd., S. B.

GILD, GILDE, s. A society or fraternity instituted for some particular purpose. S. See Sup.

We meet with a statute in favour of the Merchant Gild so early as the reign of William the Lion.

"The merchants of the realm shall have their merchant gilde; and shall enjoy and possess the same; with libertie to buy and sell in all places, within the bounds of the liberties of burghs." Stat. K. W. c. 35.

For guarding the honour of this fraternity, a Law was made in the Burroughs, perhaps in a later period.

"Na Sowter, Litster, nor Fleshier, maybe brether of the merchand gilde; except they sweare that they sail not vse their offices with thair awin hand, bot onlie be servants vnder them." Burrow Lawes, c. 99.

Besides the merchants gild, there were other societies to which the same name was given. These were abolished in Berwick, by an act of the merchant gild. A. 1293.

"That all particular gildes and societies halden & keiped from the merchant's gild. The merchant's gild. The

Associations for mutual defence had been formed in France under the same name; gilde, geldon. V. Gilde, gildia, Du Cange. Teut. gylde, galde, societas contributionum, Kilian; guldionia, Leg. Longobard.

Fraternities of a similar kind had been formed as early as the reign of Charlemagne; but, it would appear, had been abolished as scenes of disorder and intemperance. Therefore, A. 789, we find the Emperor prohibiting all such associations "as are made by St. Stephen, by us, or by our sons." He indeed forbids every mode of swearing in such societies. St. Anselm complains of Lord Henry, who was Chamberlain, that in many respects he conducted himself most irregularly, and particularly in drinking, so that, in gildia, in the gild-meetings, he drank with the drunken, and was implicated in their company. Lib. 2, p. 7.

In these convivial meetings, they not only emptied cups in memory of the Saints, but pretended to drink in honour of the Saviour. This shocking custom must evidently be viewed as a relic of heathenish idolatry.

Kelsey and Hare accordingly trace the term to that early period of the history of the Goths, when the nation met in honour of their false gods, especially at the winter solstice, every one bringing meat and drink for the purpose of mutual entertainment at their general convention. The Cimbri word, gildio, was used, as signifying, to defray the expenses of the compotations. Hence Su.G. jylgiel still signifies the feast of Yule. The sacred convivial meetings, according to Kelsey, were called Offergilde, or Offergyldia; because, as would seem, the meat and drink used at these gilda were consecrated or offered to their deities. Antiq. Septent. pp. 349, 350, 362. Snorr Sturleson gives a particular account of their mode of celebrating these feasts. V. Skul.

GILDBROTHER, s. A member of the Gild.

GILDBRODER. s. 1. That body in a burgh consisting of members of the gild. 2. The privilege of being a member.

GILDEE, s. The name given, on the west coast, to the drinking of the compotations. Hence Su.G. jylgiel still signifies the feast of Yule. The sacred convivial meetings, according to Kelsey, were called Offergilde, or Offergyldia; because, as would seem, the meat and drink used at these gilda were consecrated or offered to their deities. Antiq. Septent. pp. 349, 350, 362. Snorr Sturleson gives a particular account of their mode of celebrating these feasts. V. Skul.

GILDEROY. The hero of a beautiful Scottish song.

GYLE-FAT, s. The vat used in brewing, for fermenting wort. S. See Sup.

"Gif ane barrell, ane butt, of gyll-fat, ane barley, ane gallon." Burrow Lawes, c. 125, st. 4.

"Perhaps from Dan. aar, yeast," Sibbald. But there is not the least affinity. It is undoubtedly from Belg. gyll, new-boiled beer; Teut. ghij, chylus, cremon cervesiae, Kilian. This is probably from gyll-en, bullire, fervere; as the beer has been recently boiled, before being put into the gyll-fat; or being still in a state of fermentation.

This is called the gyll, Orkney. Thus they have a common phrase, We'll have a tunned cog out of the gyll at Christ-
GIL

GIL, i.e. "an overflowing pot out of the vat in which the ale is working."

GYLE-HOUSE, s. A brew-house.

GILEYNOUR, GILAING, s. A cheat; a deceiver; a miser. See Sup.


It is thus expressed by Ramsay; "The greedy man and the gielanger are well met;" p. 66. Kelly explains it; "The covetous man will be glad of a good offer, and the cheat will offer well, designing never to pay.

2. It is certainly the same term which is rendered "an ill debtor," Gl. Rams.

Proud shaups, dull coofs, and gabbling gawks, Gielangers, and each greedy wight,
You place them in their proper light.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 134.

It is printed see longer, Gl. Shirr., as if it signified give longer time.

Su. gil-ia, gyll-a, to entice, to entangle, to deceive. O. Fr. gillier, Languedoc gil-la, id. Su. gyllainger, frauds. Isl. vael-a, deception, vael-a, to deceive (whence Irih deduces the word felon). E. natty and guile are evidently allied. V. guillier and Golinie.

GILL, s. A leech. V. GILL, s.

GIL-GATHERER, s. One who gathers leeches in marshes.

GILL-RUGH, s. A long stick used by gill-gatherers to plunge into deep holes, for rousing the leeches.

GILL, s. A small gill. V. GILL.

GILL-SONE, s. A raving abounding with brushwood.

GILLEM, s. A carpenter's Rabbit Plane.

GILLET, s. A light giddy girl. V. JILLET.

GILFLIRT, s. A thoughtless giddy girl. V. FLYRD.

GILL-HA', s. 1. A house which cannot defend its inmates from the weather. 2. A house where workmen live in common during some job.

GILLHOO, s. A female not reckoned economical.

GILLIE, s. A giddy young woman.

GILLIE (g soft), s. A measure; dimin. of E. Gill. S.

GILLIE, s. 1. A boy? Pink. 2. A male servant.

Auld gickis the mundie, scho is a boy; pro­
v. a. a young braggadocio?

GILP, s. A voracious person. V. GILP.

To get the gill-wheep, to be jilted, S. B.

Sane [soon] as ane kens a lass gets the gill-wheep, Scandal's o'er a guile to ta' asleep.

Whae'er was thrangest wi' the lass before,
They lay the blame for common at his door.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 67.

This may be from the same fountain with E. jilt; which Junius properly derives from Isl. gil-la, amoribus circumvenire; or from Su. Gylla, to deceive; conjoined with wheep, whip, as denoting something sudden and unexpected.

V. War. Or, the last syllable, as expressing that celerity of action which is common to sharers, may be allied to Isl. huuapp-ast, repente accidit; also, vagus ferri.

GYLHIR. V. GYLMIR.

To GILP (g soft), v. a. To spurt; to jerk; to spill.

S. To GILP, v. n. To be jerked.

GILP, s. Water spilled or jerked over.

GILPY, GILPEY, s. 1. A young frolicksome fellow; " a rogush boy," Gl. Rams.

A gilpy that had seen the faught,
I wat he was nae lang,
Till he had gather'd seven or aught
Wild hembies stout and strange.'

Ramsay's Poems, i. 278.

2. It also denotes a lively young girl.

A. S. gylpan, to boast, q. a young bragadocio? GILP, ostentation, boasting, arrogance; Isl. gild-ra, incondite loqui.

GILRAVAGE, GILRAVICH, GALRAVICH, GULLRAVAGE, v. n. To hold a merry-meeting with noise and riot; to raise a tumult; to roam about unsettled.

GILRAVAGE, GILRAVICH, s. A noisy good-humoured frolic; a tumult; great disorder.

GILRAVACHER, GILRAVAGER, s. A forward rambling fellow; a wanton fellow or depredator.

GILRIVING, GILRICHING, s. Riotous and wasteful conduct at a merry-meeting; depredation.

GILSE, s. A young salmon. V. GILSE.

GILT, pret. v. Been, or become guilty.

— Qwhat have I gill to faile
My fredome in this world and my plesance?

King's Quair, ii. 7.

A. S. gyll-an, reum facere; gift, debitum.

GILT, s. Money. S. gelt. See Sup.

But wishing that I might ride East,
To trot on foot I soon would tyre;
My page allow'd me not a beast,
I wanted gill to pay the hyre.

Watson's Coll. i. 12.

Thocht he had gill that gat lyn han'.
Na gill, na gear, ane herte dow wyn.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 321.
GILTY, adj. 

GIMMER, GYLMYR geldt, gvl, put for the genus. But Germ, generally made in money; from male however, signified a woman, it is perhaps fully as gumma marked that this term and E. have been transferred to the ram as the leader of the flock. As a woman in a general sense. He also admits that an end of harvest, when it is denominated a hog; whence the word and Ihrse himself has mentioned this to pay. While some derive gim from Isl. lam-gimbur, and many beast hog. The editor has observed that "a lamb is smeared at the end of harvest, when it is denominated a hog; whence the phrase, harvest hog; and that after being smeared the second time, an ewe-hog is denominated a gimbeer; and a wedder-hog a dyndom." He also marks the affinity between this word and Isl. gimbur, and lamgimbur, a ewe-lamb which is one year old.

G. Andr. renders gimbur agnella, as gimbirna, signifies a male lamb of the first year; Su. G. gimbeer, gimbeer, id. Bidentem vel oviculum denotat, quae semel peperit; Ihrse, vo. Gyme. This learned writer derives it from gimbeer, a ram, as being merely a termination. He expresses his surprise, that Ray should have thought that there was any affinity between this term and E. gimbeer, the usual compulsion of a woman of the lower order. But Stadenius, Explic. Voc. Biblic. p. 724, has derived gimbeer, a ram, from gimbeer, a man, which is evidently the root of E. gimbeer; and Ihrse himself has remarked that gimbeer, or gummna, in Goth., anciently signified a woman in a general sense. He also admits that gimbeer was used as a title denoting a leader. Hence perhaps it may have been transferred to the ram as the leader of the flock. As however, gummna signified a woman, it is perhaps fully as probable that gimbeer was directly formed from this; q. a female belonging to the flock.

2. A contemptuous term for a woman, S.

The lads upon their lasses ca'd,
To see gim they were dress'd;
The mim-mou'd gimbeeris them misca'd;
Ye're sure they maun be press'd.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 90.

"Ugly gimbeer, coarse, ill-favoured woman," Gl. Shirr. She round the ingle w' her gimbeer sits,
Crammin' their gabbies w' her nicest bits;
While the gudeman out-by maun fill his crap
Frae the milk cooggie, or the parrich cap
Perhaps from gimbeer, a ewe, or as having the same origin

GIN

with E. gammer. It may, however, be merely a vitiated pron. of Cimmer, q. v.

GYMMER (g soft.) adj.

In May goes gentlewoman gimbeer,
In gardens grace their grumes to glade.
Scott, Evergreen, ii. 186, st. 3.

Ramsay explains this "court and enjoy." But it is unquestionably the compar. of gim, gim, neat, trim, a word common to S. and O. E. This Ruddiman and Sibbald improperly view as the same with Gymph, adj. q. v.

To GYMP (g soft.) v. n. "He dare not gymp, he dare not stir or talk freely," Rudd. S. B. It denotes more than mere freedom of speech; being equivalent to gibe, taunt.

Ruddiman not having observed that various words in Su.G. beginning with sk, and in Germ. with sch, are in S. written and pronounced with g soft or j, has mentioned this v. without giving a hint as to its origin. It is merely Isl. skimp-a, Su. Germ. skypm-a, skæmt-a, Germ. schimp-en, Belg. schimp-en, to scoff, to taunt. This is now generally pron. Jimp, q. v.

GYMP, GYMP, JIMP, s. 1. A witty jest; a taunt; S. B. Knaack, synon.

Thairfor gude freynis, for ane gymp or ane bord,
I pray you note me not at every word.
Douso. Virgil, s. 1. 9.

2. A quirk; a subtilty. This is one of the senses given by Rudd.

O man of law! let be thy sultelc,
With wys jympe, and frawdis interkat.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 120, st. 18.

This word occurs with very little variation, in most of the Northern languages. Su. G. skymf, ludribum; Germ. schimpf, Belg., schimp, a jest, a cavil; that kind of jest that turns out to the reproach of the person against whom it is levelled. Isl. skimf, sport; also, any jeering discourse.—See S. Wachter informs us, that schumpf and ernst are opposed to each other; ernst in schimpf heren, to turn serious things into jest. Belg. schimp-ticht and schimp-schrift, a satire, a lampoon; schump-scheust, a dry jest. This approaches more nearly to Jemp, q. v. for the derivation of the Goth. terms as used in this sense.

GYMP, GYMP, JIMP, adj. 1. Slender; slim; delicate; small; S.

There was also the preist and menstrual sle
Orpheus of Thrace, in syde rob harpand he,—
Now with gymp fingers doing stringis smyte,
And now with subtell euore poynatis lyte.

O than bespak hir dochter deir,
She was baith jimp and sma;
O row me in a pair o' sheets,
And tow me over the wa.

Adam o' Gordon, Pinkerton's Sel. S. Ballads, i. 48.

Ruddiman renders it " neat, pretty, handsome." The last is the only term that has any connexion. But it is applicable only to that species of handsomeness which implies the idea of delicacy of form. Thus in an old song, ladies are used to denote an elegant and slender shape, S.

2. Short, scanty, too little, in whatever way; as to length, breadth, duration, &c. Jimp measure, measure that is under the proper standard, S. Scrimp, synon. A piece of dress is said to be jimp, when it is too short or too narrow.

The latter seems in fact the primary sense; as the word is undoubtedly from Isl. Su. G. skam, skamt, short; skæmt, skæmt-a, to shorten; in the same manner as gymp v. and s. are from skymf-a, skymf, &c.

GIMP, JIMP, adv. Scarcely; hardly; S.

GIN, conj. If; S. A. Bor.
GYN

Than with his speir he turn'd her owr—
O gin her face was wan!—
He turn'd her our and our again—
O gin her skin was white!
"Gin is no other than the participle given, gi'en, gi'n."
This hypothesis, however plausible, is liable to suspicion on the grounds already mentioned, vo. Gif. Moes. G. gan, jan, are mentioned as signifying if, Gl. Wynt. vo. And. But I cannot discover on what authority.

To GYN, v. n. To be ensnared. GYN, GENE, s. 1. An engine for war; pl. gynnys.

This was A. 1318, after Berwick was taken from the English army at Werdale, in the county of Durham. V. CRAKYS.

This hypothesis, however plausible, is liable to suspicion on the grounds already mentioned, vo. Gif. Moes. G. gan, jan, are mentioned as signifying if, Gl. Wynt. vo. And. But I cannot discover on what authority.

To GYN, v. n. To be ensnared. GYN, GENE, s. 1. An engine for war; pl. gynnys.

This was A. 1318, after Berwick was taken from the English army at Werdale, in the county of Durham. V. CRAKYS.

This hypothesis, however plausible, is liable to suspicion on the grounds already mentioned, vo. Gif. Moes. G. gan, jan, are mentioned as signifying if, Gl. Wynt. vo. And. But I cannot discover on what authority.

To GYN, v. n. To be ensnared. GYN, GENE, s. 1. An engine for war; pl. gynnys.

This was A. 1318, after Berwick was taken from the English army at Werdale, in the county of Durham. V. CRAKYS.

This hypothesis, however plausible, is liable to suspicion on the grounds already mentioned, vo. Gif. Moes. G. gan, jan, are mentioned as signifying if, Gl. Wynt. vo. And. But I cannot discover on what authority.

To GYN, v. n. To be ensnared. GYN, GENE, s. 1. An engine for war; pl. gynnys.
GIR

GIPSEY, s. A woman's cap, or young girl; a term of reproach. S.

GIPSEY, s. A woman's cap, or maybe, S.; plaited on the back of the head, Ang.

This designation intimates that our great-grandmothers borrowed some of their fashions from the honourable sisterhood of Gipsies as well as the ladies of the present age.

GIPSEY HERRING, the name given by fishermen to the pilchard, S.

To GIRD, Gyrd, s. 1. "A hoop," Rudd.; a twig bent in a circular form, S. It is also pron. girr, Aberd. Girth, Gl. Shirr.

GIRDLE, s. A circular plate of cast iron, for toasting cakes over the fire. S. The brodyr, that the hand ax bar, Swa saw his fadyr liand thar; And with the ax hym our strike. The term has been understood in the primary sense; it seems to signify a blow given to them. V. Worthiness of Wales, 387, col. In the same sense it is used by Reginald Scott. Girde, E. signifies a twitch, a pang; a sarcasm. This is perhaps merely an oblique sense of the word as signifying to pierce through. I hardly think that it is allied to Su.G. ger-a, mittere.

GIRD, s. A trick.

GIR.

GIRDE, O. E. is used in the same sense. Girde aff Gyles head, and let him go no further.

To GIRD, v. n. To move with expedition and force. With that come gyrdand, in a lyng, Crystal of Seytoun, quhen he swa Saw the King sesyt with his fa, And to Philip sic rou't he raucht,— He gert hym galay dysly.—Barbour, ii. 417. MS.

GIR.
GIRDLE. For mode of

"From this, it seems probable, the Scotch army had little armour. They carried but a small portion of provisions to the field. A little oatmeal was all, and a girdle to prepare their cake." Dalryll's Fragments, p. 13.

Sibald mentions Fr. grædil-er, to scorch, to broil. But it properly signifies to curl, crisp, or crumple with heat; Cotgr. With more propriety he refers to Su.G. For the shovel, on which bread is put for being baked in an oven, is called gyrëd. This, their conjecture, had been originally gaersedel, from gaedd-a, to bake; which v. certainly gives the origin of our girdle. E. gridiron seems to acknowledge the same source; although Junius derives it from Fr. gril, q. gril-iron, and Lye from A. S. grindle, a rail, from Isl. grind, id.

GIRDLE. For mode of Spaening by the Girdle, see Sup.

GIRDSTING, GYRTHSTING, GYRCHSTING, GRIDSTING, s. The sting or pole for making a gird or hoop.

GYRE-CARLING (g hard), s. 1. "The Queen of Fairies, the great hag, Hecate, or mother-witch of the peasants." Gl. Compl. S. p. 318.

"The prophecies of Rymour, Beid and Marling, Leave Bogles, Brownies, or sum sche gaist or gaists."

3. To whine and cry from ill humour or fretfulness. 2. To be crabbed or peevish; to snarl; S. gyn, syn, to whine, to cry, to howl.

GIRLIE, GIRREL, s. A young salmon. V. GRILSE.

GIRKIENET, s. A young salmon. V. GRILSE.

GIRLSS, s. A female fish, probably the salmon, or the female of the common or common eel. V. GRILSE.

GIRNE, s. A kind of peevishness. V. CHIRK.

GIRNAND, s. To whine and cry from ill humour or fretfulness. 2. To be crabbed or peevish; to snarl; S. gyn, syn, to whine, to cry, to howl.

1. To grin, S. Grin, grin, to grin, to quizz.

GIRNEF, s. A stroke, E. jerk.

GIRNEF U', adj. Fretful; ill-humoured; discontented.

GIRNEF (g soft), s. A stratagem; circumvention.

GIRKE, s. A stroke, E. jerk.

GIRLE, GIRREL, s. To tingle; to thrill; to shudder.

GIRLE, GIRREL, s. To tingle; to thrill; to shudder.

GIRLSS, s. A female fish, probably the salmon, or the female of the common or common eel. V. GRILSE.

GIRKIENET, s. A kind of peevishness. V. CHIRK.

GIRNE, s. A stroke, E. jerk.

GIRNEF, s. A kind of peevishness. V. CHIRK.

GIRNEF U', adj. Fretful; ill-humoured; discontented.

GIRNEF (g soft), s. A stratagem; circumvention.

GIRKE, s. A stroke, E. jerk.

GIRLE, GIRREL, s. To tingle; to thrill; to shudder.

GIRLE, GIRREL, s. To tingle; to thrill; to shudder.

GIRLSS, s. A female fish, probably the salmon, or the female of the common or common eel. V. GRILSE.

GIRKIENET, s. A kind of peevishness. V. CHIRK.

GIRNE, s. A stroke, E. jerk.

GIRNEF, s. A kind of peevishness. V. CHIRK.

GIRNEF U', adj. Fretful; ill-humoured; discontented.

GIRNEF (g soft), s. A stratagem; circumvention.

GIRKE, s. A stroke, E. jerk.

GIRLE, GIRREL, s. To tingle; to thrill; to shudder.

GIRLE, GIRREL, s. To tingle; to thrill; to shudder.

GIRLSS, s. A female fish, probably the salmon, or the female of the common or common eel. V. GRILSE.

GIRKIENET, s. A kind of peevishness. V. CHIRK.

GIRNE, s. A stroke, E. jerk.

GIRNEF, s. A kind of peevishness. V. CHIRK.
GIR

fully importunate. S. But it is favourable to the other eytemon, that, as Wachter observes, Belg. gyrm-en signifies to weep, and is especially used with respect to children.

GIRN, s. A gryn; a distortion of the countenance. GRYNING, adj. Grinning; crabbed; ill-tempered. S. GRYN, s. Grinning.

Gryning, gray Gurnard; vulgarly Girnigo-gibbie, S. Of the same sense as Girnigo, Girnigae, To store up in granaries, S. Girn, Girne, adj. Gyrning, gryn, girn, gryn, v.a. 2. A large chest for holding meal, S.; q. a small granary.


The Bischopis haife thair gretly but was, forth of his girne therefore come out. Spec. Godly Ball, p. 31.


A noyis, as thai gan othyr beit. Girnigae o'Auld Cragend's dead. Auld Girnigae o' Cragend's dead.

Girnigo, Girnigae, s. A contemptuous designation for a peevish person, S. Auld Girnigae o' Cragend's dead. V. Girn, v.

Girnigo-gibbie, s. Of the same sense as Girnigo. Also, a fretful ill-humoured child. Gl. Compl. S. p. 318.

Girnort s. The gray Gurnard; vulgarly Garnet, Loth. Triga triglandus, Linn. 477

GIR

"Great shoals of various kinds of fish surround all the coasts of the parish; such as herring, cod, ling, mackerel, codling, cod, garnet, rock-fish, or sea-parch, &c." P. Kilfinichen, Argylies. Statist. Acc. xiv. 175.

GIR, s. A hoop; the same with Gird. To play at the Gird; to play at Trundle-hoop. S.

GIRRAN, s. A small boil. V. Gurannah, s. GIRRBBAGE, s. An uproar; cor. of Girravage, q.v. S. To GiRREL, v. n. To thrill, &c. V. GiRLE. S.

GIRS, s. Grass. V. GERS.

GIRS, Girns, s. Grass. S. To Girse, Girns, v. a. To eject from office before the regular and expected time of retiring. V. Gers, s. GIRSE-FOUK, s. An old term for Collar-fouk, q. v. S. GIRSE-GAW'D, adj. Applied to toes which are galled or chopped by walking barefoot among cut grass. S.

GIRSLIN, Giralin, Girslin, s. A slight frost; a scurf of frost. — His girsie nose was crasish Wi' thumps that night. Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 155.

GIRSLIN of Frost. A slight frost; a scurf of frost. S. — Girslin of Frost. A slight frost; a scurf of frost. S.

GIRSLIN of Frost. A slight frost; a scurf of frost. S. — Girslin of Frost. A slight frost; a scurf of frost.

GIRSLIN of Frost. A slight frost; a scurf of frost. S.

GIRSLIN, Giralin, Girslin, s. A slight frost; a scurf of frost. — His girsie nose was crasish Wi' thumps that night. Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 155.

GIRSLIN, Giralin, Girslin, s. A slight frost; a scurf of frost. — His girsie nose was crasish Wi' thumps that night. Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 155.

Girslin of Frost. A slight frost; a scurf of frost. — His girsie nose was crasish Wi' thumps that night. Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 155.

GIRSLIN, Giralin, Girslin, s. A slight frost; a scurf of frost. — His girsie nose was crasish Wi' thumps that night. Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 155.

GIRSLIN of Frost. A slight frost; a scurf of frost. — His girsie nose was crasish Wi' thumps that night. Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 155.

GIRSLIN of Frost. A slight frost; a scurf of frost. — His girsie nose was crasish Wi' thumps that night. Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 155.

GIRSLIN of Frost. A slight frost; a scurf of frost. — His girsie nose was crasish Wi' thumps that night. Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 155.

Girslin of Frost. A slight frost; a scurf of frost. — His girsie nose was crasish Wi' thumps that night. Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 155.

GIRSLIN of Frost. A slight frost; a scurf of frost. — His girsie nose was crasish Wi' thumps that night. Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 155.

Girslin of Frost. A slight frost; a scurf of frost. — His girsie nose was crasish Wi' thumps that night. Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 155.
G I R Z Y, s. Familiar corr. of the name GYSAR, GYSARD, S. LA harlequin; a term applied
s.
GIRTHSTING, GIRTHOL, s. A sanctuary. Syn.
GYS, To
has also been explained to denote the circle of
fridher, Frid, Dim. G.
Girth-men.
G. synonyme, assumes a sort of intermediate form;
which, w being sunk, would be pronounced as gairthi; or ga being thrown away, as
sairthi, fairthi, or frith, w and f being frequently interchanged.
It is written girth by Rymer.
When Edward III. proposed an invasion of Scotland, "all
persons," as Lord Hailes observes, "who on account of fel­
mony had taken refuge in sanctuaries, were pardoned by
royal proclamation, under condition of serving at their own charges,
in the army of Baliol. They are denominated Grithmen, i.e.
Girth-men. Fowdera, V. 328. " Annals, ii. 210, 211, N.
3. The privilege granted to criminals during Christmas,
and at certain other times. See Sup.
" I like Lord may tine his court of law, twelve moneths
and ane day. And gif he holds his court in time defended of
(prohibited by) law, that is to witt, fra Yule girth to be cried, quill
after the law dayes, or within the time of Harvest, or then
before the thrie schireff courts, or mutes." Baron Courts,
c. 26. This is expl. in the parallel passage, Quon. Attach.
c. 9, "after the King's peace publickly proclaimed—before
Yule, or in Harvest," &c.
Thus it appears, that from the traditio­nary veneration paid
to this season from time immemorial, no criminal during its
continuance might be prosecuted or punished.
4. Used metaphor. In the sense of sanctuary, or privilege.
Thane said I worth red for scheme,
And wyn, til succoure me fra blame,
The Gyrth of excusatyowne,
Gud will pretendand for resowne.
Wynctoun, vii. ProL 27.
Perhaps girthol, mentioned by Skene, (Verb. Sign.) is
merely Yule girth inverted.
5. Girth has also been explained to denote the circle of
stones environing the ancient place of judgment. S.
Su. G. frid, already mentioned as equivalent to girth, is
used in the Laws of Upland in the very same connexion
as girth, in the passage last quoted; to denote a legal pro­
tection against appearing in judgment at certain times. The
Yule girth in Sweden is called Jula fridher; that during spring, Var fridher; Leisnings fridher, feriae expedi­tions militaris.
Another season of the same kind is denominated Danatnings
fridher, that is, the time of the fair of Upsal. This had its
name from Disablot, the great annual sacrifice celebrated at
Upsal, during heathenism, in honour of all the goddesses
worshipped by the Goths; from Disa, a goddess. V. Ihre,
vo. Frul, Disa. G. Andr, indeed expl. Isl. Dys as corre­
sponding to the Roman goddess Ops.
GIRTH, s. The band of a saddle. E.
G. To slip the Girths. To tumble down, like the burden
on a pack-horse, when the girths give way.
GIRTHSTING, s. V. GIRDESTING.
GIRZY, s. Familiar corr. of the name Grizel.
GYS, GYSAR, GYSARD, s. 1. A harlequin; a term applied
to those who disguise themselves about the time of the
new year; S. Gysart.
I saw no gysars all this yeir,
But—kirkmen cled lyk men of weir;
That never cummis in the quier;
Lyk ruffians is thair array.—Mainland Poem, p. 298. 478

When gloamin gray comes frae the east,
Through a' the gysarts venature;
In sarks an' paper helmets drest—
Rev. J. Nicol's Poema, i. 29.

"The exhibitions of gysarts are still known in Scotland,
being the same with the Christmas mummy of the English.
In Scotland, even till the beginning of this century, maskers
were admitted into any fashionable family, if the person who
introduced them was known, and became answerable for the
behaviour of his companions. Dancing with the maskers

2. A person whose looks are disfigured by age, or other­
wise, S.
"The third was an auld wizen'd haave-coloured carlen, a
sad gysard indeed, an' as baul' as ony ettercapper." Journal
from London, p. 2.

The custom of disguising now remains only among boys
and girls, some of whom wear masks, and others blacken their
faces with soot. They go from door to door, singing carols
that have some relation to the season, and asking money or
bread superior in quality to that used on ordinary occasions.
One circumstance in the procedure of the Gysards may
appear very odd. It is common, in some parts of the coun­
try at least, that if admitted into any house, one of them who
precedes the rest, carries a small besom, and sweeps a ring
or space for them to dance in. This ceremony is strictly ob­served; and, it has been supposed, is connected with the
vulgar tradition concerning the light dances of the Fairies,
one of whom is always represented as sweeping the spot ap­
propriated to their festivity.

The custom of appearing disguised at this season is of great
antiquity. A similar one prevailed in many of the cities of
Gaul during the times of heathenism, and was continued after
the establishment of Christianity. We accordingly find that
it was one of the canons enacted by the Council of Auxerre
in Burgundy, A. 578, that no one should be permitted, on
the calends of January, setula aut cervelo facere. Some have
understood these words of sacrificing a calf or deer. But
they evidently signify to act the calf or buck, i.e. to counter­
feit these animals. In a Homily ascribed to the celebrated
Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, concerning the calends of Janu­
ary, it is said; "What wise man can believe that others are
in their senses, who acting the stag, wish to assume the ap­
pearance of wild beasts? Some are clothed in the skins of
cattle, others have the heads of beasts, rejoicing if they can
appear very odd. It is common, in some parts of the coun­
try, that have some relation to the season, and asking money or
appearing in judgment at certain times. The
Yule girth in Sweden is called Jula fridher; that during spring, Var fridher; Leisnings fridher, feriae expedi­tions militaris.
Another season of the same kind is denominated Danatnings
fridher, that is, the time of the fair of Upsal. This had its
name from Disablot, the great annual sacrifice celebrated at
Upsal, during heathenism, in honour of all the goddesses
worshipped by the Goths; from Disa, a goddess. V. Ihre,
vo. Frul, Disa. G. Andr, indeed expl. Isl. Dys as corre­
sponding to the Roman goddess Ops.
GIRTH, s. The band of a saddle. E.
G. To slip the Girths. To tumble down, like the burden
on a pack-horse, when the girths give way.
GIRTHSTING, s. V. GIRDESTING.
GIRZY, s. Familiar corr. of the name Grizel.
GYS, GYSAR, GYSARD, s. 1. A harlequin; a term applied
to those who disguise themselves about the time of the
new year; S. Gysart.
I saw no gysars all this yeir,
But—kirkmen cled lyk men of weir;
That never cummis in the quier;
Lyk ruffians is thair array.—Mainland Poem, p. 298. 478

When gloamin gray comes frae the east,
Through a' the gysarts venature;
In sarks an' paper helmets drest—
Rev. J. Nicol's Poema, i. 29.

"The exhibitions of gysarts are still known in Scotland,
being the same with the Christmas mummy of the English.
In Scotland, even till the beginning of this century, maskers
were admitted into any fashionable family, if the person who
introduced them was known, and became answerable for the
behaviour of his companions. Dancing with the maskers

2. A person whose looks are disfigured by age, or other­
wise, S.
"The third was an auld wizen'd haave-coloured carlen, a
sad gysard indeed, an' as baul' as ony ettercapper." Journal
from London, p. 2.

The custom of disguising now remains only among boys
and girls, some of whom wear masks, and others blacken their
faces with soot. They go from door to door, singing carols
that have some relation to the season, and asking money or
bread superior in quality to that used on ordinary occasions.
One circumstance in the procedure of the Gysards may
appear very odd. It is common, in some parts of the coun­
try at least, that if admitted into any house, one of them who
precedes the rest, carries a small besom, and sweeps a ring
or space for them to dance in. This ceremony is strictly ob­served; and, it has been supposed, is connected with the
vulgar tradition concerning the light dances of the Fairies,
one of whom is always represented as sweeping the spot ap­
propriated to their festivity.

The custom of appearing disguised at this season is of great
antiquity. A similar one prevailed in many of the cities of
Gaul during the times of heathenism, and was continued after
the establishment of Christianity. We accordingly find that
it was one of the canons enacted by the Council of Auxerre
in Burgundy, A. 578, that no one should be permitted, on
the calends of January, setula aut cervelo facere. Some have
understood these words of sacrificing a calf or deer. But
they evidently signify to act the calf or buck, i.e. to counter­
feit these animals. In a Homily ascribed to the celebrated
Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, concerning the calends of Janu­
ary, it is said; "What wise man can believe that others are
in their senses, who acting the stag, wish to assume the ap­
pearance of wild beasts? Some are clothed in the skins of
cattle, others have the heads of beasts, rejoicing if they can
appear very odd. It is common, in some parts of the coun­
try, that have some relation to the season, and asking money or

G I T

a book against them, which he entitled Cereus or the Buck. This is now lost, as Fabricius observes, Biblioth. Latin. Med. Aevi.

This word is not, as has been supposed, an abbreviation of Fr. dagues. It is from Teut. güt, a scoff, sanna, irissio; guene tetten, to make mouths, to put on a fool's face, illudere alciui ore distorto vel alio quovis sannae genere, —naso suspendere adunco; Kilian.

GYSE, s. Mode; fashion. E. Guise.

To GITIE, s. To become leaky; to become dry. V. GEYZE.

GIZZEN, adj. To gang Gizzien, to become leaky. Fig. applied to topers when drink is withheld. V. GEYZE.

GIZZEN, s. Childbed. V. JIZZEN-BED.

To GLABBER, GLEBBER, v. n. 1. To speak indistinctly; as children who have not learned to articulate with propriety. 2. To chatter; to talk idly; S. See Teut. klapper-en, klepper-en, crepitare; klepper-tanden, crepitare dentibus. Gael. glafaire, a babber; Shaw.

GLACK, s. 1. A delife between mountains or hills, Perths. Ang. It denotes a more extensive hollow than the word Swære.

When words he found, their elritch sound Was like the norlan blast, Frae yon deep glack at Catla's back, That skeegs the dark-brown waste.

Ministrly, Border, iii. 359.


Jamiaca's Pop. Ball. i. 234.

3. It is sometimes used to signify an opening in a wood where the wind comes with force, as through a funnel, being confined on both sides, Perths.

4. "The part of a tree where a bough branches out," Gl. Pop. Ball. It is also explained, "the part of the hand between the thumb and fingers." Ibid. See S.

The ingenious Editor of these Ballads derives it from Gael. glaca', to lay hold of. This may indeed be the origin of the term as used in relation to the hand; but in the other senses, in the first three at least, it is evidently from Gael. glac, a narrow glen, glaic, a delife. As denoting the hand, it seems the same with the following word.

I am much inclined to think that Su. glug is radically the same, as signifying a hole, an aperture of any kind, as in a wall, a hedge, &c. Ilre. Dæn. gluge, a breathing-hole, a vent, a window. This G. Andr. derives from Isl. glug-ir, which anciently signified the wind; hence transferred to an opening for the admission of air. Ventus, antiquum est, sed hodie retinetur glugir, Danic. Vindue, —sclizet, foramina seu fenestrae ubi venti, transparente fenestra aperta. Lex. p. 92. See Sup.

The derivation of window is perfectly analogous; Isl. vindue, Su. G. vindoeça. This is from wind, ventus, and auge, auge, primarily, oculus, the eye; in a secondary sense, foramen, i.e. an aperture for the wind. For the principal use of a window, among barbarous nations, is as an air-hole for expelling the smoke.

GLACK, s. 1. A handful, or small portion of any thing, Ang.

And Nory at it did for blithness fidge, Taks frae her pouche a glack of bread and cheese, And unto Lindy with a smiral giez.

Ross's Helenore, p. 16.

2. As much grain as a reaper holds in his hand, before it be laid down in order to be bound, Ang.

3. A snatch; a little food taken hastily; Ang.

Gael. glac, a handful, Shaw; Ir. lan glaios, id. Glac, the hand, Llyud.

To GLACK, s. 1. A handful, or small portion of any thing, as a gift, or as a bribe, S. B.

"I have been sae eident writing journals that I have been quite forfoughten wi' them: but [ne'er] ane has glacked my mitten for as sair as I have been niddered wi' them." Journal from London, p. 1.
GLAIK, GLAIKE, more commonly GLAID, s. A GLAFF, part. pa. GLADDERIT, S. B. 3. It is sometimes metaph. applied to a person who is not to be trusted; borrowed from the idea of what is slippery S. B.

A. S. gild, Belg. glad, Su. G. glatt, lubricus; glatte is, gild ice. S. B.

GLADERIT, part. pa.

—Gor is his tua grym ene gladderit all about, And gorgit lyk twa guttaris that wer with glar stoppit. Dunbar, Moatland Poems, p. 48.

"Collected," Pink. It may indeed be a derivative from A. S. ge-latch-an, congregate. But it seems rather allied to Teut, kladder-en, maculate, to bedaub; or the same with gladrerit. V. GLEDER.

GLAFF, s. A sudden blast; as "A glaff' o' wind." S.

GLAIK, GLAID, s. The kite. V. GLED.

GLAID, GLAIG, more commonly pl. GLAICS, s.

1. A prism, or any thing that produces reflection. In one nook stood Lochabrian axes, and in another nook the glaxe is. Adamson's Muses Threnodie, p. 4.

2. A transient ray; a passing gleam. S.

3. It is often applied to young women, when light, thoughtless, and giddy; including at least the idea of coquetry, S.

4. A reflected gleam or glance in general. The reflection of the rays of light, on the roof or wall of a house, or on any other object, from a lucid body in motion. Hence, to cast the glaiks on one, to make the reflection fall on one's eyes, so as to confound and dazzle; S.

Mr. Pinkerton having defined glaikses, "reflection of the sun from a mirror;" it has been observed, that "in this sense it seems only provincial;" Gl. Sibb. But it is thus used both in the North and West; and if I mistake not, generally in S. It seems, indeed, the primary signification.

Greit in the glaiks, gude Maister Gwiliane Gowkks; Maist imperfyt in poetrie and prose. Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 73, st. 32.

Here it is pretended that Dunbar shone only by a false and illusory lustre.

3. A prism, or any thing that produces reflection. In one nook stood Lochabrian axes, and in another nook the glaxe is. Adamson's Muses Threnodie, p. 4.

4. A transient ray; a passing gleam. S.

5. A deception; a trick; in a general sense; used both in sing. and pl. It is especially applied to any person or thing that suddenly eludes one's grasp or sight, S.

To play the glaiks with one; to gull; to cheat.


This sense would suggest that it is radically the same with A. Bor. gleek, to deceive or beguile. As it is used by Shakspere: "I can gleek upon occasion." Lambe thinks, that it has been improperly rendered joke or scoff.

To hunt the glaiks, to pursue any object with perpetual disappointment.

"Glaik, cheat," Gl. V. Fon.

This sense would suggest that it is radically the same with A. Bor. gleek, to deceive or beguile. As it is used by Shakspere: "I can gleek upon occasion." Lambe thinks, that it has been improperly rendered joke or scoff.

To hunt the glaiks, to pursue any object with perpetual disappointment.

—Through the country we did come, We had far better staid at home.

We did nothing but hunt the glaiks; For after we had got our paiks, 480
A spendthrift lass proves ay a glaiket wife,  
And that maks duddie weans and mickle strife.  

*Morrison’s Poems*, p. 131.

GLAIKING, s.  Folly; wantonness.  
Sum takkis oure littill autoritie,  
And sum oure melle, and that is glaiking;  
In taking soud Discretioum be.  

*Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems*, p. 51, st. 1.

GLAIKINESS, s.  Giddiness; levity.  
S.

GLAIKIERIE, GLAIKERRY, s. Lighthedness; giddiness.  
S.

GLAIKIE, GLACKIE, s.  Plur.  
Glaikerie-flairies, adj.  
Glairy-flairy, adj.  

GLAUER, GLAMOUR, s.  A  
Effectual antidote to the influence of  
that may point out the origin of the term  
in question; especially as, in an ignorant and credulous age,  
the electrical power of amber would be viewed as the effect  
of witchcraft.  It was believed, indeed, that witches generally  
wear amber beads, because of their magical power, and  
for purposes of fascination.

It is, however, a strong objection to this origin, that  
though glamer be a term generally used, with respect to  
enchantment, this pronunciation of the word, as denoting amber,  
is confined to one county, and perhaps not general there.  
It may be conjectured, however, that another Isl. word  
have a fairer claim than any of the etymons mentioned.  
Glam skyn signifies, squint-eyed, blear-eyed, having a disease in  
the crystalline humour of the eye, wall-eyed.  
From the definition given of this phrase by G. Andr., it seems highly  
probable that glam is the origin of our glamer.  Limus, hippus,  
glaucous sacs in occlus; and in amy amens in the eye,  
N. Andr. He refers to Gr. γαλάζιον, subalba cicatrix in occlus.

GLAMOUR, part. adj.  Fascinated, under a deception of  
vision.  
All this and mair maunn eum to pass,  
To cleir your glamorit sicht.  

Vision, *Evergreen*, l. 120, st. 14. V. the s.  

GLAMOUR-GIFT, s.  The power of enchantment.  
S.  

GLAMOUR-MIGHT, s.  Power of enchantment.  
S.

GLAMERIE, GLAUMERIE, GLAMMERIE, s. V. GLAMER. S.  

GLAMER, s. Noise, especially that made by persons rushing into an apartment.

It occurs in the account given of the slaughter of Rizio.  
Concluding thus, on nycht theis dispare he  
At supper tyne, quhaire he was in hir chaumer.  
Thain came your king, & sum Lords with ane glamer,  
And reft him frae hir, in spyte of his yong;  
Syne schot him furth, quick he amang his fois,  
Quh a stickit him, withouts proce mor;  
Bot all this mischief come sensyne thairfor.

One might suppose that this word was merely a cor. of  
Lat. clamor, did not several similar terms occur in other  
Northern dialects; as Isl. *clamra*, Su. G. *glaum* stremi.
GLAMMACH, GLAMROUS, GLAMMAR, GLAMMER, GLAMOUR

1. To endeavour to lay hold of any thing beyond one's reach, S. B.

2. A mouthful, Ang.

3. To strain one's self to catch at any thing.

4. It is used as signifying simply to grope in the dark. This seems to be a frequentative from the v. glaeere, succinum, "Glayre, as glayre (i.e. the white) of an egg;" Sommer. Glaire is used in the same sense. Fr. glaire also in a general sense denotes a slimy soil. Thus, I suspect it may be radicallly from Su.G. glaer, Dan. lær, Isl. laer, lutum, coenam, with ge prefixed, q. ge-lær. The word, however, has by some been deduced from Gae. gaur.

GLASCHEAVE, GLASCHAVE

—With greedy mynd, and glascheave gane;

Mell hedit lyk a morratar-stane,

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 111.

This probably signifies, a voracious mouth, as corresponding to a greedy mind; Su.G. glaph, vorax; S.W. glafta, Isl. glap-a, voro, degusto. If this be not the sense, it may be designed to convey a coarse idea, according to the general strain of this poem, from Fr. glasner, a jakes.

GLASSENIT, GLASENED, GLASENEDIT, GLASENEDED, GLASHTROCH, GLASSOCK, GLASS-CHACK, GLASSOCR, GLASSOCRER

1. Spectacles for assisting the sight.

2. To GLASS-CHACK a window. To plane down the outer part of the sash, to fit it for receiving the glass. S.

GLASSES, GLASSOCK, GLASS-CHACK

S. A pair of glasses for assisting the sight.

GLASSOCR, GLASSOCRER

A boaster; a braggart.

The Papists plead their cause at some times by objecting of ignorance to the Reformed kirkes. But I have never heard it of any of our adversaries against us, except of some vaine glasterers, who think themselves learned, because their dwelling hath marched a long time with books and learning; and know not their own ignorance, because they paine not themselves to read and consider difficulties." Course of Conformitie, p. 150.
GLATTON, s. A handful; synon. with I. To grope, especially in the dark. v. n.

GLEAM, “

GLEBBER, To s.pl.

GLAURIE, in capiendo, frustrari; q. taga i glims, seems more nearly allied; as also to in the dark. V. GLAMP,

GLAM, s. A grasp at a thing. It most generally denotes a feeble and ineffectual attempt; as that of an infant who begins to grasp at objects; Ang. A. Bor. goam, to grasp or clasp. See Sup. My heart for fear gae sough for sough, To hear the thuds, and see the cluds, O' clans frae woods, in tartan duds, Wha glaum'd at kingdoms three, man. Burns, iv. 362.

This seems nearly allied to Su.G. glims, in the phrase, tage i glims, used in a signification nearly equivalent, errare in capiendo, frustrari; q. to let a glasm at a thing, S.

To take hold of a woman indecorously. S. Isl. gams is used in the same sense, frustratio; ad snapa game, frustra male haberi; G. Andr. To this A. Bor. goam seems more nearly allied; as also to glaene, hio, pateo, includo, capio; G. Andr. p. 88. There may, however, be some affinity between Su.G. glims, S. glaam, and Isl. glyme luctor, glyrne, luctor; as, in struggling, persons stretch out their hands somewhat in the same manner, as when groping in the dark. V. GLAMP.

GLAUND, s. A grasp at an object, especially one that is ineffectual. Ang. V. the v.

GLAUND, GLAUN, s. A clamp of iron or wood. S. To GLAUR, GLAWN, v. a. To bemeire; to make slippery.

GLASBER, adj. Miry. S.

GLE, GLEW, s. 1. Properly game, sport; being the same with E. glee, and used in the same sense, S. For reiling their micht na man rest, For garray, and for glew.—Peblis to the Play, st. 2.

2. Metaph. and proverbially applied to matters of great importance, as, the fate of battle. Thomas Randell off gret renowne, And Adam alias off Gordon, —Tho'th in to the Forest to ly,— And with trawall, and stalwart fycht, Chace Dowglas off the countrè Bot othyer wais then yied the gle. Barbour, ix. 701. MS.

Thai thought that all that thi fend thor Suld dyly, but ransoun, euri'llake: Bot whiþer wais the gle is gane.—Ibid. xv. 176. MS.

The Kyng said, "As the gle is gane, Better than thow I mycht it do."—Ibid. vi. 658. MS. S.

A. S. gle, gle, glee, glew, glew, id. It is not improbable, that the root is Isl. gli-a, Fris. gli-an, splendid, to shine; as light is both the cause and the emblem of joy. Ihre, however, views both the cause and the emblem of joy. Ihre, however, views A. S. gleu, gaudium, as radically allied to Su.G. le, Isl. klaer-a, klaæ-a, kleæ-a, Gr. γλεῖν, ridere, to laugh. V. next word.

GLE-MEN, s.pl. Minstrels. The words are used as synon. Na menstralls playit to thaym but doun, For gle-men thair wer hailin out.

Dunbar, Bonnatsyme Poems, p. 30.

A. S. glaman, gli-man, a musician; also, an actor, a mimic; from gleo, gb, gb, music, minstrelsy, and man. Isl. glyr, scourio, ludio, from glyr, gb, cachinhus.

GLEAM. “Gane gleam, taken fire; gone in a gleam or blaze,” S. B.

In spite o' Ajax muckle targe, The barks had a gone gleam; If ither fouk had na been there, He'd been sent roaster hame.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 27.

Perhaps rather q. gan gleam, begun to gleam.

To GLEBBER, v. n. To chatter. V. GLABBER. S. 483

GLEBBER, s. Chattering; in pl., idle absurd talking. S.

GLEED, GLAID, s. The kite, Falco milvus, Linn. See S.

As this name is used in E. gleed, I mention it merely to observe, that in S. it is very generally known by the designation, the Greedy Gleed.

A. S. glide, gilda; Su.G. glada. Ruddiman adopts the idea of Somner, ad Gloss. Lips. That the name is from glidan, to glide, "because he glides easily through the air with very little motion of his wings.

GLEED-S-CLAWS, s. pl. In the Gled's claws; in greedy keeping, from which there is no chance of escape. S.

GLEED-S-GRUPS, s. pl. Used in the same sense. S.

GLEED-S-WHUSSEL, s. Metath an expression of triumph. S.

GLEED-WYLIE, s. A game of children. V. SHUE-GLED-WYLIE.

To GLEDGE, v. n. To look asquint; to look sily on one side, laughing in one's sleeve; to leer. V. GLEY. S.

GLEDE, s. A glance; a transient view; an oblique look. GLEDGING, s. The act of looking sily or archly. S.

GLED-S, s. A spark, &c. V. GLEY.

To GLEEK, v. n. "To gibe, or sneer." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 85. A. Bor. id. V. GLEAK, s.

GLED-S-CLAWS, s. A faint or deadened gleam, like that of the sun through a hazy or foggy atmosphere. S.

GLEESOME, v. g. Gay; merry. Gleeful, E. S.

To GLEET, v. n. To shine; to glance. S.

GLEET, s. A glance; the act of shining. S.

GLEG, adj. 1. Quick of perception, by means of any one of the senses, S. See Sup.

Gleg of the ee, sharp-sighted, S.

In this sense Isl. glaggur is used, Edda Saemund. rendered, perspicax, lynceus; acer visu, G. Andr.

The gods tho' look on mortal men Wi' eym baith just and glei.


Gleg-eyed, sharp-sighted, S.

Yet gleg-eyed friends throw the disguise Receiv'd it as a dainty prize.—

Ramsey's Poems, i. 70.

Gleg of the lug, or of hearing, quick in hearing, S. The unlatit woman the licht man will lat,—— Wyth prik youkand earis, as the awsk gleg.

V. Lait, v.

Fordan, Scotichr, ii. 376.

Bellenden uses it as applicable to the senses in general. "Thir mussels ar sa doyn gleg of tughe and herings, that howbeit the voce be neuir sa small that is maid on the bra.

Descr. Alb. c. 12.

2. Sharp, keen; applied to edged tools; as, a gleg razor, a gleg needle, S.

—— Death snaps the thread

Wi' his gleg shears.


3. Clever; quick in motion; expeditious; S.

I may as weel bid Arthur's Seat

To Berwick-Law make gleig retreat.—

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 104.

Forbye, he'll shape you afffu' the cut of Adam's philibeg.

Burns, iii. 349.

Here the adv. is used as an adv.

4. Attentive, S.

— The lad wha gleegest waits upon it,

Receives the bubble in his bonnet.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 330.

Isl. gleig-r, perspectus, considers. This word is also rendered attentus. Moes. G. glaagwala, diligent, accurate; Luke i. 3, xv. 8.
G L E

5. Smooth; slippery; glib; gleg ice, ice that is very smooth, because it facilitates the motion of any body. S. The term opposed is tauchie.

6. Transferred to the mind; acute, clever, quick of apprehension, S.

There was a sage called Albumasar, Whose wit was gleg as any razor. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 528.

I need not tell you how you sud behave, But a' unto your glegger wisdom leave. Ross's Hellenore, p. 41.

For he's a man well vers'd in a' the laws, Kens baik their outs an' ins, their cracks and flaws; An' ay right gleg, whan things are out o' joint, At settlin' o' a nice or little point. Ferguson's Poems, ii. 5.

7. Eager, keen; conjoined with the idea of avarice.

Wha creeps beneath a load of care, When interest points he's gleyd and gare, And will at nothing stop or stand, That reeks him out a helping hand. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 441.

The Isl. term appears to have been primarily applied to vision; as the n. gleg-va, videre, is formed from it; and its root seems to be Su.G. Dan, glo, attentis oculis videre. Sibbald by mistake views this word as a provincial corr. of glid, smooth, because it facilitates the motion of any body.

2. Attentively.

Some lack, like bees, 'gleyly rin, To bikes bang'd fo' o' strife and din. Ferguson's Poems, ii. 105.

To this anid Colin glegly 'gan to hark. Ross's Hellenore, p. 126.

GLEG-LUGG'D, adj. Acute in hearing.

GLEGNESS, s. Acuteness; sharpness.

GLEG-TONGUED, adj. Glib; voluble.

GLEG, s. A gad-fly. V. CLEG.

To GLEY, GLEYE, v. n. 1. To squint; to look obliquely; S. Gley, Lincolns.; gley, gles, A. Bor. Shellie, synon. See Sup. 2. Metaph. to overlook.

"There's a time to gley, and a time to look even." S. Prov.

"There is a time when a man must overlook things, which at another time he would take notice of." Kelly, p. 339.

GLEY, s. A squint look. S. Shelly, synon.

GLEY'D, GLEID, GLEYD, part. pa. 1. Squint-eyed, S. Among Sootherun full besyly he past;— Spy'daul full fast, qhatar his awaild suld be; And couth weylfull yuk and wync with the ta e. Sum scomruh him, sum gleid caril cald him that. Wallace, vi. 466, MS.—i. 211.

Ritson has gleid, S. Songs.

"Saw yau that, and shot not at it, and you so gley'd a gunner?" S. Prov.

"A reprimand to mebbldgy boys, that take up things that they have nothing to do with." Kelly, p. 294.

Skinner derives gley, without any congruity, from A. S. glo-an, Belg. gley-an, ignescere, candescere. Our word, according to Sibbald, is "perhaps from Teut. glöer-an, limis oculis aspicere, quasi glo-aed." But it is certainly more nearly allied to Isl. glee, gleid, lippio, lippe prospecto, to be sand-blind, pur-blind; glyn, lippitudo oculorum. This seems the origin of Teut. gleo-an. As gleit to shine, in a secondary sense signifies, to squint; gleit might be viewed as radically from Isl. gli-a, splendere. For gleying seems primarily to denote the act of looking askance, q. darter a glance of the eye on any object obliquely.

2. Oblique; not direct; used in a general sense. That wa's gleyd, that wall stands obliquely; S.

3. A' gley'd, insufficient to perform what one undertakes.

In this sense it might seem allied to Isl. at standa gleid, distensio stare curibus: gliad-na, distorqueri. A. Bor. glea, o-glea, signifiés, crooked.

4. Used to denote moral delinquency; as, He's gaun aw gley'd, he has gone quite out of the right way. S.

GLEIT, part. pa. The same with Gley'd. S.

GLEIDNESS, GLEYTEYNESS, GLEEITNESS, s. The state of being squint-eyed; obliqueness.

S.

GLEY, s. A piece, part, or portion of any thing.

GLEID, GLEDE, s. 1. A burning coal, S.

—With eighen holked full holle,
That gleod as the gledes.
Al glowed as a glede, the geste there ho glides.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gis., i. 9, 10.

There standis ane yle, wyt, reky stany as gledis, Vupstreking hie betox the coist Sicile.

This is evidently the primary sense; A. S. gleoed, Germ. glut, pruna. C. B. glod, id. from Su.G. Isl. glo-a, splendere, scintillare; A. S. gloy-an, Teut. gleo-an, gle-ey'd, ignescere, candescere.

2. A strong or bright fire.

Allace, schoo, said in that I was worght! Giff all this payne on my self mycht be brocht! I haiff semit to be brynt in a gleid.
Wallace, iv. 751. MS.

All Duram town that brynt wp in a gleid.
Ibid. vii. 515. MS.

This sense is retained, S. B.

Ye ken right well, fan Hector try'd
Thir barks to burn and scowder,—
—I, like birky, stood the brunt,
And slocken'd out that gleed.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

3. Fire, in general.

—Furth sche spent as spark of gleede and fyre;
With spedy fute so swifly rinnis sche.
Doug. Virgil, 390, 29.

Here gledes seems synon, with fyre. It is used in the same sense by Chaucer.

He sent hire pinnes, methe and spiced ale,
And wafres piping hot out of the glede.
Millere's T. v. 3379.

4. A temporary blaze, such as is made with brushwood, opposed to a constant regular fire. Lord Hailes, Note, p. 283, S. Bann. Poems.

5. A small fire on the hearth.

See Sup.

Thy awin fyre, freind, thocht it be bot a gleid,
It warmis weill, and is worth gold to the.
Hemulat. Darnyste Poems, p. 128.

"The word is still common in this sense;" Chron. S. P. i. 114, N.

6. A mass of burning metal.

Suns of the throuch apoun the sperkland gledis
The bisand watteris strinklis and ouer spreds.
Stridentia aera, Virg.

7. A hot ember.

There's nae gleid, S.; the fire is quite gone out.

8. A spark of fire.

Gl. Sibb.

In this sense it is used in O. E.

Al wickedes in the world, that man mai work or think, Is no more to the mercy of God, than in the sea a gleid.
Omnis iniquitas quantum ad misericordiam Dei, est quasi scintilla, in medio maris.
Chaucer, id. P. Plouhman, Fol. 25, a.
Four gledes huve we, which I shal devise,
Avaunting, yawning, anger, and covetise.
These four sparkes, longun unto elde.
Reves Pr. v. 3880.
GLEYD, GLYDE, s.  A sparkle or splinter from a bar of heated iron. S.

To gleid occurs, but whether as signifying, in the flame, q. in gleid; or glittering; seems doubtful. The allusion is to swords.

Gaudfuir, and Galiot, in gleman steil weidis, As glais glawd on gleid, grymly that ride.

GOWAN and Gol. ii. 20.

GLEYD, GLYDE, s.  An old horse. S. B.

Ane crukit gleyd fell ouer ane huch.

Banwartye Poems, p. 159, st. 6.

i. e. A horse that was lamed by falling over a precipice. Fan his peer gleide was sae mischiev'd,

He'd neither ca' nor drive,

The lyart lad, wi' years sair dwang'd,

The traitor thief did leave.


Sibbald derives this from A. S. gilte, castratus. But if we suppose the denomination to be given from the quality, it may be allied to Su. G. Isl. glat-a, perdere; if on a more general ground, to Isl. glad-r, egus gradarius.

To GLEID, GLEED, v. a.  To illuminate. S.

GLEIS, s.  Splendour.

Thir goddesses arrayt in this fine ways,—

Afore this prince fell down upon thair kneis,—

Quhair he rejoyced in his heavenly arrayt battalisis, with drawin swerdis that on gleid-en, fulgere. A. Bor. glish, to gliter or shine.

To GLEIT, GLETT, v. n. 1.  To shine; to glitter.

Sum cumpanysis, with speris, lance and targe,

Or Phebus' hemes did gleiss-en, fulgere. A. Bor. glint, to glose.

2. It is used metaph. to denote the polish given to language.

Yone are the folks that comfortis euerie spreit,

Causand gros leid all of maist gudness

Causand gros leid all of maist gudness

As glavis glowand

Ae fire-flaught darted through the rain,

And o'er the raging main

Ere the sun owre Galston muirs,

And ganyie the West,

By the medyll he was hent.

How slow ye move, ye heavy hours,

The joyless day how dreary:

The hares were hirpling down the firs,

The lav'rocks they were chanthing.

Burns, iii. 338.

To GLENT, GNIT, v. n. 1.  To glance; to gleam; S. See Sup.

Phoebus well pleas'd, shines from the blue serene,

Glents on the stream, and gilds the chequer'd green.

The rising sun owre Galston muirs,

Wi' glorious light was glibtin;

The hares were hirpling down the firs,

The lav'rocks they were chanthing.

Burns, iii. 28.

To pass suddenly; applied to a gleam of light, a flash of lightning, or any thing that resembles it, S.

Ae fire-flaught darted through the rain,

Where a was mirk before,

And glin'ted o'er the raging main.—

Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 338.

How slow ye move, ye heavy hours,

The joyless day how dreary:

It was na sae ye glinted by,

When I was wi' my dearie.—Burns, iv. 178.

It signifies, glibted, in an O. E. Poem, Harl. MS.

In at the gape he glinted,

By the medyll he was hent.

The Pryor's, Jameson's Popular Ball. i. 261.

"To glent, to start aside;" Clav. Yorks. Dial.

To sneak, out of the bud, or as the first appearance of the sun when rising. S. See Sup.

Cauld blew the bitter-biting north

Upon thy early, humble, birth;

Yet cheerfully thou glinted forth

Amid the storm,

Scarce read'rd above the parent earth


GLI

— Then he brought his right leg foremost,
As he had been to make a sore thrust;
Glinting and squinting with his eyes.
Cleland’s Poems, p. 97.

It may, however signify, looking askance.
Glient, gliint, s. 1. A flash; a transient gleam; a glance;
a glimpse; a transient view; S. I got bu a glint of him,
I had only a transient view of him. S. See Sup.

— Where was an opening near the hou,
Throw whilk he saw a glint of light.
Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 523.

2. A flash; as a glint of lightning, S.
3. A moment; used as blink, gliffin, S. In a glint, or
glint, in a moment, immediately.

By my guess I strove to set them right;
Syne in a glint they were out of my sight.
Rosse’s Helenore, p. 94.

The bonny bairn they in the burry tint;
Our fools came up and fund her in a glint.
Ibid. p. 127.

The most natural origin is Teut. glants, splendere, fulgere. It must be acknow­
ledged, however, that in sense 1. it has a great resemblance to Su. G. glaci, giht; doeren staa pu glaent, the door is
ajar; from Isl. glien-a, glien-a, pandere, divaricare; G. Andr.
p. 92.

Gleintin stanes. Small white stones which emit fire
by friction, or by being struck against each other.

The most natural origin is Teut. glants, splendere, fulgere. It must be acknow­
ledged, however, that in sense 1. it has a great resemblance to Su. G. glaci, giht; doeren staa pu glaent, the door is
ajar; from Isl. glien-a, glien-a, pandere, divaricare; G. Andr.
p. 92.

To dissolve. S. Pers. gliver, gliben, v. n.

Glessin. part. adj. Glazed; as, Ane glessin wyndok. S.
To gleuin, v. n. To glow.

— Hubandit smokkis dirk,
With huge sope of reik and flambis myrk,
So that the caue did gleuin of the hete.
V. Gliiffin, v.

To gleuw, v. a. To make merry.

Thyre trosyre have thi faely fra thae tane;—
For think, Tha never cum thè for to glew.
A. S. gleow-tan, jocari.

Glew, s. Sport. V. Gle.

Glib, adj. 1. Smooth; slippery. 2. Applied to any thing
that is easily swallowed; also to what is quick or sharp, or to one rather sharp in his dealings. S.

To Glib, Glibber-glibber, v. a. To gibber. S.

— An’ that glib-globber Highland Baron,
The laird o’ Graham. Burns, iii. 22.

Glibbr, s. “A glibb person,” i.e. one who is sharp. S.
GLIBBE, Glib, s. A twisted lock of hair. S.

To Glibber-glibber, v. n. To talk idly and con­
fusely; to gibber-globber, Angus.

Glibber-globber, s. Frivolous and confused talk. S.

GLID, adj. Slippery. V. Glad.

GLIDE, s. A sort of road; or rather, an opening. S.

GLYDE, s. An old horse. S.

GLYDE-AVER, s. An old horse or mare. S.

To GLIFF, Gloff, Gluffy, v. n. To be seized with
sudden fear. It seems to be more generally used im­
pers. It glift him, Loth. Border; glift, id. Caith. See S.
That dofel’ day, in whilk the lift
Sent down sic show’rs o’ snow and drift,
To smuir his sheep—he was sae glift.
He ran wi’ speed
To save their lives—ah! dreadfu’ shift,
It was his dead.
Berwickshire Poems, p. 11.

“T’im see wou’d hae laughin sair, gin ye had seen how
the auld hag gliffed fan she fell down after I gat over her.”
Journal from London, pp. 4, 5.

2. To feel a sudden shock in consequence of plunging
into water; or perhaps the shudder from the shock. S.
I’gad a witch fa’ headlin in a stank,
As she was riding on a widdle-atre;
The curle gloff’d and cry’d out, Will-awae.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 64.

Oglib, O. E. must be viewed as radically the same.

— The Londres wey inspotify,
Him for thar kyng vplift, his name wass kald Edgar.
For William thei wer oglib, & said, “That we ne dar.
“For slayn is kyng Harald, & in lond may non be
“Bot of William hald for hommage & feaute.”
R. Brunne, p. 72.

Teut. glipp-en, fugitare, transfugere clanculum. Or shall we
view it as allied to Belg. glipp-en, to sneak, to snudge; or to our
gloppen, as this denotes the falling of the counte­
nance, in consequence of fear or sorrow. But V. Gliiffin.

Gliff, Gloff, Gluffy, s. 1. A panic; a sudden fear;
Loth.; gliff, id. A. Bor. See Sup.

“There came never sic a gliff to a daw’s heart;” S. Prov.

2. “The shock felt in plunging into water; GL Ross, S. B.
Flaught-bred into the pool myself I keest,
Weening to keep his head aboon at least:
But e’er I wist, I clean was at the float,
I sanna tell yow, what a gliff I got.”
Rosse’s Helenore, p. 42.

3. Glow; uneasy sensation of heat, producing faintish­
ness; Ang. Germ. gluth, id.

To Gliiff, v. a. To affright or alarm; as, He gliff me. S.
GLIFF, s. 1. A glimpse; a transient glance of any thing; a transient view; S. Gliffe, a sudden sight
of any thing by chance; Clav. Yorks. Dial. Chesh. id. V.
Gliiffin, v.

2. A moment; as, “I’ll no bide a gliff,” i.e. stay a moment.
3. For a gliff, for a moment. 4. A short sleep. S.

Gliffie, Gliffy, s. A moment; a dimin. from Gliff.
To Gliiffin, v. n. To open the eyes at intervals, in
awaking from a disturbed sleep or slumber. See Sup.

The King then wynkit a litill wey;
And slepyt nocht full encrely;
Bot gliffnyt up oft sodanly.
For he had dreed off thae thre men,
That at the tothyr fyr war then.
Barbour, vii. 184. MS.

Instead of glistnyt, Pinkerton edit. It is gliffrnyt also in
edit. 1620.

This may be allied to Teut. glipp-en, insidiari, observare.
But it seems more probable that this word, as well as giff,
and as, as all conveying the idea of something sudden or
transitory, are derived from some Goth. v. signifying to shine,
as Su. G. giht; especil. glibin, which is nearly
allied, signifies to glow.

As gliiff is equivalent to glance, it is to be observed that
most of the terms which respect the motion of the eyes seem
borrowed from the action of light. Thus bhink, to wink, is
from Dan. blanker, which signifies both to wink and to shine.
We may observe this analogy in glimmer, gleint, glis,
Gläck, glimt, and perhaps in glay, v. q.

GLIFFIN, s. 1. A surprise. 2. A sudden glow of heat. S.

GLIIRRING, s. A feeble attempt; as, to grasp at a thing.

GLIFT. V. Gliiff, v.

GLIM, s. An ineffectual attempt to lay hold of an ob­
ject, Aberd.

— Ane like you, o’ skilly ee,
May mony glim and snapper see,
Yet spare your blame.
Shairrs’ Poems, p. 336.

Glim is also used as an adj. signifying blind, Aberd. Hence,
GLIM, s. 
GLAM, to glimmer. *
To GLIMMIE, GLIMMER, s. A smooth shining lamellar stone; Mica.
GLIMMER, v. n.
To glance, &c. V. GLENT, adj.
To GLISS, s. steadiness, S.
GLIME, p. 91. This he derives from
of mineralogists, Loth; in some parts of S., called Sheep's siller.
To GLINK, v. a. To jilt; to look askance. Syn. Blink, S.
To GLINT, v. n. To glance; &c. V. GLENT, v. S.
GLISK, s. 1. A glance of light; a transient ray.
Jooit then, he to the barn-door drew
Isl. gil, nitor; or it may be a deriv. from glis, v.
GLISNYT, GLISINT, GLIT, *. Tough phlegm, that especially which ga­
stands in the stomach when it is foul, S.
This is nearly allied to E. kloek-en,Sonitum reddie, qualam angusti oris vascular solet; Su. G. blunk-a, Dan. glunk-a. According to this analogy, our clunk must be a cognate to glock. Gael, glug, the motion and noise of wa­
ter confined in a vessel; Shaw.
GLOCK, s. A gulp, Ang. Wacht, synon. With Glaum, s.
GLOCKEN, GLOCKENIN, GLOCK, v. a. To astonish.
GLOAMIN, GLOMING, GLOAMIN-SHOT, adj. Having a very smooth surface.
GLOAM, s. Gloom, v. impers. Twilight comes on.
GLOAMIN, GLOMING, s. Fall of evening; twilight; S. Glowing, A. Bor. This is sometimes called the edge of the evening, S. B. See Sup.
The gloaming comes, the day is spent,
The sun goes out of sight,
And painted is the Occident,
The sun goes out of sight,
And painted is the Occident,
In A. S. this word was applied to the dawn as well as to the twilight; morgen-gloamning, crepusculum matutinum, aefen-gloamning, crepusculum vespertinum. Wachter, men­tioning the A. S. word, views it as derived from Teut. glim­
en, to glimmer, to shine faintly. As Germ. glam signifies turbid, he thinks that there has been a transition from the idea of obscurity to that of muddiness, because of the natural resemblance.
GLOAM-SHOT, s. A twilight interval which workmen within doors take before using lights, S.
To TO GLOCKEN, v. a. To gulp, to swallow any liquid in large draughts; as including the idea of the sound made by the throat, Ang. Wacht, synon.
This seems radically the same with Teut. kloek-on, sonitum reddie, qualam angusti oris vascular solet; Su. G. blunk-a, Dan. glunk-a. According to this analogy, our clunk must be a cognate to glock. Gael, glug, the motion and noise of wa­
ter confined in a vessel; Shaw.
GLOCKEN, v. n. V. GLIFF, v. n.
GLOCK, s. A sudden fright, S. V. GLIFF.
To GLOCKEN, v. a. To astound.
GLOCKENIN, s. A start from a fright; an unexpected disaster.
GLOCK, adj. Slow; used in composition, as gloamin water, a river or stream that runs slowly, a dead and dark body of water, Perths.
Perhaps q. gha-lugg, from Fris. laggen-en, ignare et sequitur agere. Gael, gleg, however, is expl. a soft lump; and glago­
A glog hole. S.
GLOGIE, adj. Dark and hazy; misty.
GLOG, adj. Black; dark; deep; as, "A glog hole." S.
GLOGIE, v. a. To swallow hastily; to gulp down.
S.
GLOG, s. A hasty draught.
GLOY, s. Straw. "In the North of Scotland they strip
off the withered blades from the straw, and this they call 
-glow, with which they thatch houses or make ropes;"
Rudd. See Sup.

The chymmis calendare, 
Quhais ruffis liaffly ful rouch thekit war 
Wyttra or glow by Romulus the wycht.
Culmua, Virg. 
Dougl. Virg. 267, 3.
Fr. glou, straw ; Fland. Holl. glouye, gleue, fascis stramentorum, stramen arundinaceum. I suspect that Teut klgeye, kleuye, Su.G. ki, Franc. clieuwa, Germ. kly, klew, furfur, bran, are radically the same with glow. Hence,
To GLOY, v. a. To give grain a rough thrashing, Loth.; now almost obsolete.

GLOY, s. An old horse, the same with Gyle. S.
GLOIS, s. A blaze. V. GLOSE.

GLOIT, s. To grope for fish; fiskar, fur, bran, are radically the same with than in the brogue for eels; Seren. vo.

This word has evidently been borrowed from fishers. We find it used in a more primitive sense, in Sw. gloet-a efter aal,

1. A blaze, S.
2. The act of warming one's self at a quick fire, S.
Till suppertime then may ye chois, Unto your garden to repos Or merelic to tak ane glois.


GLOM, s. A nasty mass or compound of any kind, Ang.

We find sultry, applied to a hot suffocating day, with a darkened sky.

S.

GLOSE, s. 1. A blaze, S.
2. The act of warming one's self at a quick fire, S.

This passage has been much altered in editions, because of its obscurity; as in edit. 1649, and 1673.

The rierd then rose when speares in sunder glade:
Duschte in drosso dunte with speares dint.
In edit. 1753, it is changed to glass.

The meaning of glass must be left undetermined, unless we view it as the same word now pron. Glush, q. v. It may be read glau, as the contraction used in MS. frequently occurs for sch.

The meaning may thus be; "The noise that was raised, when spears were broken into shivers, blended with that of the stroke of spears, deauned or stunned the ear."

GLOSS, s.
1. A low clear fire, without smoke or flame. S.
2. The act of heating one's self at a fire of this kind. S.

This passage has been much altered in editions, because of its obscurity; as in edit. 1649, and 1673.

The rierd then rose when speares in sunder glade:
Duschte in drosso dunte with speares dint.
In edit. 1753, it is changed to glass.

The meaning of gloss must be left undetermined, unless we view it as the same word now pron. Glush, q. v. It may be read glau, as the contraction used in MS. frequently occurs for sch.

The meaning may thus be; "The noise that was raised, when spears were broken into shivers, blended with that of the stroke of spears, deauned or stunned the ear."

GLOSTEN, GLOTTENIN, s.
A partial thaw, when the water appears on the ice, and the river is a little swollen and discoloured.

S.

Su.G. glopp, pluvia copiosa nive mixta?

To GLOUM, GLOOM, v. n. To brow; to look sour; to knit the brows; S. See Sup.

"Sche gloome both at the Messinger, and at the request, and scarce wald give a gude word, or blyth countenance;"
GLOUM, GLOWME, GLOOM, v. a. To frown.

To GLOUSTERIE, GLOUSTERiCH, GLOUSTERiN, v. a. To pout;" Sir John Sinclair's

GLOORER, s. A


To any that sche knew earnest favorers of the Erie of Mur­

of the sky.

in a dirty manner; S. B. V. GLOIT. Here it seems to sig­

which long has been

Habet.

derives from

A sower loke;" Fol. 36, b.

fully ; to stare ; S.

oculis videre.

vision in general; as,

GLOUR out, v. a. To glour out the een;

To GLOUR, Glowr, v. n. To look intensely or watch­

out, v. a. To glour out the een;

He gimt, he glourt, he gapt as he war weid.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 77.

He glowsr evin as he war agast,

Or field for ane gaite.

V. HABOUND.

Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 28.

Belg. glass-en, to peep, to peer. Teut. glasser-en, to look

acquint. This sense is retained in E. gloar. Isl. glo-a,

lipse prosipere. The common origin is Su. G. glo, attentis
cells videre.

Gloar, s. 1. A broad stare. 2. Sometimes the power of

vision in general; as, Glag' o the gloar, sharpsighted; S. S.

What shall I say of our three brigadeers,

But that they are incapable of fears,

Of strength prodigious, and of looks so froward,

Of any liquid.

GLOOM, GLOUM, GLOU, GLOW, s. A frown.

But sick a gloom on ae brow-head,

Grant In'eer see agane.—Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 16.

" Nowe God's gloomes, like Boanerges, sonnes of thun­

klyfwa,

also signifies " sulky,

An emaciated woman.

This Mr. Pinkerton renders, to chat. But the sense in

which it is now used is, to do any dirty work, or any work

in a dirty manner; S. B. V. GLOIR. Here it seems to sig­

nily, to carry on in a facetious, but low and colaging style.

I cannot think that it has any affinity to Isl. glott, species

sarcasm, glote, subrbedo; Ol. Lex. Run.

Vol. I.

489

GLOUMSH, GLOUNCH, v. n. To swallow one's food disgustingly.

To GLUFF, v. n. To affright, &c. V. GLIFF.

GLIFF, adj. To look gluff; to be silently sullen.

GLUFF o' heat. V. GLIFF, s.

GLUFF, s. A glove.

To GLUGGER, v. n. To make a noise in the throat in

swallowing any liquid.

GLUGGERY, adj. Flabbly; flaccid; applied to young

and soft animal food, as veal; Ang.

GLUM, adj. Gloomy; dejected. V. GLOUM, v. s.

To GLUMP, v. n. To look gloomy or discontented.

GLUMP, s. A sour or morose person.

GLUMPIE, GLUM PISH, adj. Sour-looking; morose.

GLUMPS, s. In the glumps; out of humour.

GLUMPI, s. A sour-looking fellow.

To GLUMSH, GLUMCH, v. n. To pout.

GLUNDERIN, part. adj. Glaring; vulgarly gaudy.

GLUNDIE, adj. Sullen.

GLUNDIE, s. A stupid, half-sulky person; a plough­

rider, or one who removes the earth from the coulter.

GLUNYIE-MAN, J ing man or Highlander.

GLUNTIE, adj. That

denominated, which is not only wet, but unctuous or

o' heat.

See S.

2. To be in a dogged humour.

But when a'ne's of his merit conscious,

He's in the wrang, when prais'd, that

May gravels round his blather wrench,

Wha twista his gruntle wi' a glunch

O' sour disdain!

Burns, iii. 17.

This may have the same origin with gloum; if not allied

to Isl. glança, cavalltio.

GLUNSCHOCH, s. A sour fellow; one who has a morose

look. —Glowrand, gapand fule, thou art beygd;

Thou art but Glunschoch with the gilt bipis,

That for thy lounrie mony a leisch has fyld.

May gravels round his blather wrench,

V. GURRENT.

GLUNSH, s. 1. A frown; a look expressing displeasure

or prohibition. 2. A fit of doggedness; S. See Sup.

Glunsh, s. A rough, unpolished, boorish-look­

GLUNGIE-MAN, J ing man or Highlander.

GLUNTER, s. An ignorant sour-tempered fellow. S.

To GLUNSH, v. n. 1. To look sour; to pout; S. See S.

2. To be in a dogged humour.

Does any great man glunch an' gloom?

Speak out, an' never fash your thumb.

Burns, iii. 20.

To GLUNSH, v. n. To look sour.

To GLUNT, v. n. To emit sparks, Ang. Brund, sy­

non. V. GLENT.

To GLUNT, v. n. To pout; to look sour.

GLUNTHEN, s. One who has a morose or sour look.

GLUNTIE, s. A sour look.

GLUNTIE, adj. Tall; meagre and haggard.

GLUNTIE, s. An emaciated woman.

GLUNTOCH, s. A stupid fellow.

GLUP, s. A great chasm or cavern, Caithn.

To GLUP, v. n. To make a noise in the throat in

swallowing any liquid.

GLUGGERY, adj. Flabbly; flaccid; applied to young

and soft animal food, as veal; Ang.
Glush, s. Any thing in the state of a pulp; particularly applied to snow, when beginning to melt; S. A bite; a mouthful; S. B. To bite at; to gnaw; S. A foolish fellow; a booby; a ninny. S. Gneep, Gneip. A greedy person in eating. S. Gneisle, v. a. To gnaw. N. A foolish fellow; a booby; a ninny. S. Gneisle, v. n. To gnaw. Gneis, v. a. To gnidge. S. A foolish fellow; a booby; a ninny. S. Gneip, Gneip. A greedy person in eating. S. Gluther, s. A raised or filling of the throat; a gurgling sound in it, as of one drowning. S. Gludder, s. A slight partial thaw. S. Gluther, s. An ungraceful noise made in swallowing. S. Gluttre, s. Pl. Wedges used in tempering a plough, or tightening the hooding of a flail. S. Gluter, s. In their brawnsy sone slaid the sleuthfull sleip. S. Gluttre, s. A hungry person in eating. S. Gluther, s. A raising or filling of the throat; a gurgling sound in it, as of one drowning. V. Gludder. S. Gluther, s. A slight partial thaw. S. Gluther, s. A greedy person in eating.
**GNIPPER FOR GNOPPER, an alliterative phrase, used to express the sound made by a mill in grinding grain.**

They covit them then into the hopper,
And brook his banes gnipper for gnopper.

**Ailan o’ Maut, Jamieson’s Pop. Ball.** ii. 237.

Su.G. knapp-a, Belg. knapp-en, to knap, to crack; or from Gypp, v. V. sense 2.

To GNOV, v. a. To gnaw.

S. A person is said to be upon the go, who is stirring about and making a fuss; also, a thing much in use. S. GO OF THE YEAR. The latter part of the year.

S. GOADLOUP, s. The gantelope, “a military punishment, in which the criminal, running between the ranks, receives a lash from each man.”

“The man who gave me a drink of water should get the goadloup.”

Wodrow’s Hist. i. Append. p. 102.

Johnson refers to Belg. gantelope. But I can find no such word. The banishment of the S. word directs us to the etymology. Both it and the E. term seem corrupted from Sw. gatlopp, gaolopp, which modern derive from gata, a street, a way, also used to denote a double rank of men, who, space being left in the middle, form a sort of hedge, and loo-ap, to run, because the person condemned has to run between them. Fr. hate, a hedge, is also used for a double row of soldiers.

V. Dict. Trev.

**The gantelope is in Germ. called spiss-rute, from spiss, a company of soldiers, or spiss-en, pungeru, and rute, a rod.**

**GOAFISH, adj. Stupid; foolish. V. GOFF, GOVUS. S. GOAK! interj. An exclamation of surprise. Goak me! S. TO GOAM, GOM, v. a. To pay attention to; to care for. To GOAN, v. n. To gaze about wildly. Syn. Gooave. S. GOAN, s. A wooden dish for meat; Loth. See Sup. To goan, s. To gaze about wildly.**

On whomelt tubs lay twa lang dails, which legge, all-be-it, in his legge: which legge, all-be-it, or with a helmet defended the whole head, are in the heat of action deprived of that part which protects the face.

2. The stomach, S. gobbis.

This word occurs, Maitland Poems, p. 333. V. Gar, Geneve.

**GOG**

**GOGICH, s. A name apparently given by corruption, to the goby.**

“I cannot here omit mentioning an uncommon kind of fish called gobic, that made its appearance on this coast about 3 years ago; they darted to the shore with the greatest violence, so that the people took them alive in large quantities: of the fish this was long, and its head resembled that of a serpent; its weight never exceeded 3 or 4 ounces.”

P. Kilnour, W. Ross, Statist. Acc. xii. 270.

From the description it might seem to be the Pipe-fish misnamed.

**GOCK, Gockie. s. A deep wooden dish.**

**Goggins, Cockman, s. A centinel.**

“They had a constant centinel on the top of their houses, called Cockmen, or in the E. tongue, Cockman, who is obliged to watch day and night, and at the approach of any body, to ask, Who comes there?”

Martin’s West. Isl. p. 106. V. also p. 91.

It is written Cockman, more properly; P. Harris (Island) Statist. Acc. x. 37.

This name has most probably been left by the Norwegian possessors of these isles. Cockman is merely a corruption of Gokman.

It is perhaps allied to Germ. guck-en, Su.G. hox-a, Isl. giaeg-ast, intendis oculis videre, S. to keek, q. speculator; although adopted into Gael. For Shaw renders gocchman “a watchman.”

**GODAIRNE, s. Godchild, the child for whom a person stands sponsor in baptism; according to the ritual of the church of Rome, retained in this instance by some Protestant churches. See Sup.**

But quhat shall be my Godairne gift? Lindsay, S. P. R. ii. 111. i. e. The gift conferred by the sponsor.

A. S. god-herren, Sw. gud-korn, puer lustricus. V. Gossop.

**GODDERLITCH, adj. Slutish.**

**GODRATE, adj. Cool; deliberately.**

**Godratelie, adv. Coolly; deliberately.**

**God-Send, s. Any benefit which comes to a person unexpectedly, and in a time of necessity.**

**Goe, Geo, s. A creek, or small inlet of the sea; one much smaller than a Veo.**

“The names of the different creeks (in the provincial dialects, goes) are numberless,—as Whalogo, Redgoe,—Ravengeo,—Todgeo, or the shelter of foxes, &c.”

Wick, Caithn. Statist. Acc. x. 2, N.

“Gjódiun is a rocky creek, situated near the farm of Ker­bster. The name is supposed to mean the go or creek of Odin.”

Neil’s Tour, p. 25.

In Orkney, a creek or chasm in the shore is called geow. Whether this be radically the same with Geo. (q. v.) is uncertain.

**Gofe, Goff, Goffe, Gowff, Gowcht, Gow, s. The pillory, or the jaggis, q. v.**

**Goff, s. A fool. V. Guff.**

To GOFER, v. a. To pucker; to quill. V. Goupheird.

**Gog, s. The object set up as a mark in playing at Quoit, Pitch and Toss, &c.**

**Gogar, s. Whey boiled with a little oatmeal in it. S. Gogar-worm, s. A worm of a serrated form for bait. To Gogge, v. a. To blind, to blindfold.**

“Glad was he to jogge the worlds eyes with the distinction of vsurie he made a bying & a toothless: lyes he dii-ded in officious and pernicious.” Z. Boyd’s Last Battle, p. 1208.

**Goggles, s. pl. Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright, to prevent their seeing objects from behind, S. The E. v. goggle, to look asquint, according to Junius,**
GOHAMS, s. pl. (A. NicoVs' 1739, p. 53.)

GOGGI, adj. Elegantly dressed. S.

GOGET, s. A small pot with a long handle. S.

GOHAMS, s. pl. Apparently synon. with HAMES. S.

GO-HARVEST, GO-HAR'ST, s. The fall, when the season declines; the time between the end of harvest and the commencement of winter. S.

TO GOIF, GOU, GOAVE, GOUP, etc. s. To go; to move forward; to step; to tread; to walk. S. l. To examine; to investigate.

2. To examine; to investigate.

3. To play; to dance; to kick; to throw; to hurl. S. 4. To conceive; to meditate; to devise. S. v. To fancy; to imagine; to think; to meditate.

TO GOY, GOYES, GOYLER, etc. To move; to go; to pass; to proceed; to set out. S.

GOLACH, s. pl. The generic name for a beetle, Ang. 492

GOLCH, s. 1. The generic name for a beetle, Ang.
Since writing this article, I have observed that, in the Statist. Acc. *Golf* is derived from the Dutch game called *Kolf*, which is played in an enclosed area, with clubs and balls. In this area two circular posts are placed, each of them about 8 or 10 feet from each end wall; and the contest is, who shall hit the two posts in the fewest strokes, and make his ball retreat from the last one with such an accurate length, as that it shall be nearest to the opposite end wall of the area. The game is particularly described, Statist. Acc. (Inveresk), xvi. 28, 30, N.

It appears that this game was anciently known in E. Hence Strutt, speaking of *Goff*, says, "In the reign of Edward the Third, the Lat. name *Cambuscus* was applied to this pastime, and it derived the denomination, no doubt, from the crooked club or bat with which it was played; the bat was also called a *bandy*, from its being bent, and hence the game itself is frequently written in *E. bandy-ball*." *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 81.

**GOLF**

**S.** The ball played with at *Golf*.

**GOLFER, GOWFER,** s. A player at *Golf*.

**GOLINGER,** s. A contemptuous term, Dumfr. I do not know the precise meaning.


**GOLINYIE,** s. Apparently, a subterfuge.

But who reason in general,—They bring but bout-gates and golinyies,Like Dempster disputing with Meinziez.—

*Coltis’s Mock Poem*, P. ii. p. 41. 

This most probably acknowledges the same origin with the preceding word; Isy. *goeleng*; the singing of *goeleng*; if not with *Gileynour* q.v.

**GOLK,** s. Cuckow. *V. GOUCK*. 

**GOLKGALITER,** s. This is mentioned in a long list of diseases, in Roull’s *Cursing*.

*Cogalgialter* at the hairt growing. *Gl. Compl. S.* p. 331. 

From the connected word, this would seem to refer to bile in the stomach; perhaps from Germ. *koken*, evomerre; *S. kowc*, to keck, and A. S. *gealla*, bile; or if we suppose the word changed, A. S. *geltor*, sanies, tabum.

**To GOLLAR, GOLLER, v. n.** 1. To emit a guggling sound. 2. To speak in a loud, passionate, and inarticular manner. It is frequently applied to dogs. *S. GOLLERING*, s. A guggling sound, like that emitted by an animal in a state of strangulation. *V. GULLER*. *S. GOLLIE*, s. The act of bawling. *S. To GOLLIES, v. n.* To scold. 

**GOLLIMER,** s. One who eats greedily. 

**GOLOSHIN,** s. A stupid fellow; a ninny. 

**GOME, GUYM,** s. A man. It seems properly to signify a warrior, and sometimes a brave man, as *freck* is used. *See Sup.* 

*Wrightis welerand doune treis, wit ye but weir, Ordanit hurdis full bie in holtis sa haire; For to gref thair *gomy* gramest that wer.* 

*To gar the gayest on grund grayne undir geir.* *Wrightis welterand doune treis, wit ye but weir,* 

**GOW,** s. A particular taste, generally disagreeable. *S. To GOO, v. n.* To make a noise with the throat, expressive of satisfaction; a term used with respect to infants, *S. Croot*, synon, *S. B.*

It seems originally the same with *E. coo*, a term descriptive of the cry of doves, supposed to be formed from the sound. 

**TO GOOD, GUDIN, v. a.* To manure. *V. GUDE*. 

**GOODING,** s. Manure. *V. GUDIN*. 

**GOODMAN,** s. 1. A proprietor of land, a *laird*, *S. See S.* 

*As for the Lord Hume, the Regent durst not meddle with him, he standing in awe of Alexander Hume of Manderston, Coldinknows, and the *Goodman* of North Berwick, and the rest of that name, was boasted with very proud language.* *Melville’s Mem.* p. 122. 

This is the same person formerly designed Alexander Hume of North Berwick, and mentioned in connexion with “divers other barons and gentlemen.” *Ibid.* p. 93. 

Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, who murdered the Regent Murray, is also called “the Goodman of Bothwellhaugh.” *Ibid.* p. 108. 

“The 16 of Junii (1603) Robert Weir broken on one cart wheel with one couler of one pleuch, in the hand of the langman, for murdering the *gudeman* of Warriston.” *Birrell’s Diary*, p. 61. The same person is called the Laird of Warriston, and lord Warristoun; *Jamiesson’s Popul. Ball.* i. 108, 111.

In a kind of Poem, entitled, *The Speech of a Fife Laird, newly come from the Grane*, we have a further proof of the same simplicity of manners. The writer, in accounting for the sudden change of property, attributes it to the desire of rank.
4. A husband. V. GUDEMAN.

3. It is now commonly applied to a farmer, in contrast to the master of a family, S., as in E.

6. By a very strange perversion, or perhaps inversion, his own farm, is still called the Gudeman's Acre. Bp. of Galloway’s Dikaiologie, p. 64.

7. That morning before his death, February 17, the Good-man (Jaylor) of the Tolbooth came to him in his chamber, and told him he might save his life, if he would sign the Petition he offered to fail.” Wodrow’s Hist. ii. 636.

2. A flattering designation formerly given to witches.

5. Formerly the wife of a proprietor of land; the wife of a farmer; a female farmer; a wife; the mistress of a house, or of an inn.

8. That morning before his death, February 17, the Good-man (Jaylor) of the Tolbooth came to him in his chamber, and told him he might save his life, if he would sign the Petition he offered to fail.” Wodrow’s Hist. ii. 636.

9. Young Gudeman, a man newly married. S. GOODEWIFE, s. Formerly the wife of a proprietor of land; the wife of a farmer; a female farmer; a wife; the mistress of a house, or of an inn.

2. A young unfledged bird, S.B.

4. A husband. V. GUDEMAN.

5. The master of a family, S., as in E. The Gudeman sayd unto his madin sone, “Go pray thame bayth cum doun withoutin hune.” Burns, iii. 133.

6. Gude man seems, in one passage, equivalent to man, in the allegorical description of Age. An' out a handf' gied him. King Hart, ii. 2.

7. A jailor.

This was also called the old man’s fold, this being a name still vulgarly given to the devil.

“ The old man’s fold, where the druid sacrificed to the demon for his corn and cattle, could not be violated by the ploughshare.” P. Montquhitter, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xxii. 148.

A similar phrase, however, is used in an innocent sense in Lanarks. The spot of ground, appropriated by a farmer for his own use, when he wishes to retire from the fatigue of his occupation, and resigns the farm to his son, is called the Gudeman’s Acre.

9. Young Gudeman, a man newly married. S. GOODMAN’S MILK. The upper part of the milk of a sour cow, after it has been skimmed, and which contains some of the cream. S. GOOD NEIGHBOURS. 1. A title given to the fairies.

2. A flattering designation formerly given to witches. S. GOODWIFE. Formerly the wife of a proprietor of land; the wife of a farmer; a female farmer; a wife; the mistress of a house, or of an inn.

3. It is now commonly applied to a farmer, in contrast to the master of a family, S., as in E.

4. A husband. V. GUDEMAN.

5. The master of a family, S., as in E. The Gudeman sayd unto his madin sone, “Go pray thame bayth cum doun withoutin hune.” Burns, iii. 133.

6. Gude man seems, in one passage, equivalent to man, in the allegorical description of Age. An' out a handf' gied him. King Hart, ii. 2.

7. A jailor.

This was also called the old man’s fold, this being a name still vulgarly given to the devil.

“ The old man’s fold, where the druid sacrificed to the demon for his corn and cattle, could not be violated by the ploughshare.” P. Montquhitter, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xxii. 148.

A similar phrase, however, is used in an innocent sense in Lanarks. The spot of ground, appropriated by a farmer for his own use, when he wishes to retire from the fatigue of his occupation, and resigns the farm to his son, is called the Gudeman’s Acre.

9. Young Gudeman, a man newly married. S. GOODMAN’S MILK. The upper part of the milk of a sour cow, after it has been skimmed, and which contains some of the cream. S. GOOD NEIGHBOURS. 1. A title given to the fairies.

2. A flattering designation formerly given to witches. S. GOODWIFE. Formerly the wife of a proprietor of land; the wife of a farmer; a female farmer; a wife; the mistress of a house, or of an inn.

3. It is now commonly applied to a farmer, in contrast to the master of a family, S., as in E.

4. A husband. V. GUDEMAN.

5. The master of a family, S., as in E. The Gudeman sayd unto his madin sone, “Go pray thame bayth cum doun withoutin hune.” Burns, iii. 133.

6. Gude man seems, in one passage, equivalent to man, in the allegorical description of Age. An' out a handf' gied him. King Hart, ii. 2.

7. A jailor.

This was also called the old man’s fold, this being a name still vulgarly given to the devil.

“ The old man’s fold, where the druid sacrificed to the demon for his corn and cattle, could not be violated by the ploughshare.” P. Montquhitter, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xxii. 148.

A similar phrase, however, is used in an innocent sense in Lanarks. The spot of ground, appropriated by a farmer for his own use, when he wishes to retire from the fatigue of his occupation, and resigns the farm to his son, is called the Gudeman’s Acre.

9. Young Gudeman, a man newly married. S. GOODMAN’S MILK. The upper part of the milk of a sour cow, after it has been skimmed, and which contains some of the cream. S. GOOD NEIGHBOURS. 1. A title given to the fairies.

2. A flattering designation formerly given to witches. S. GOODWIFE. Formerly the wife of a proprietor of land; the wife of a farmer; a female farmer; a wife; the mistress of a house, or of an inn.

3. It is now commonly applied to a farmer, in contrast to the master of a family, S., as in E.
GOR

GORBLING, Gorling, s. An unfledged bird. S. Gorbel, Moray.

They —gape like gorblings to the sky,
With hungry maw and empty pouches.
— Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 45.

2. Metaph. a very young person; Loth.
It grie’d me——
By carlings and gorling[s],
To be sae sair oppressed.
Ibid. i. 70.

To GORBLE, v. n. To eat ravenously.
S.
GOR-COCK, s. The red game, red cock, or moor-cock.

Full ninety winters hea I seen,
And piped where gor-cocks whirring flew,
And mony a day ye’ve danced I ween,
To lits which from my drone I blew.
— Anon. Poem, Burns, iv. 176.

I know not whether this term be properly S. It is mentioned by Willoughby. V. Pennant’s Zool, p. 269.

GORED, part. pa. Frosted; covered with crystals.

Gord, a glutton.
— Fr. O. E.

GORDLIN, Gordlin, s. A neckcloth.
V. Gal.

GORE-CROW, To eat ravenously.

Gorge.
v. n. A
To fill the mouth with the food, as from the beak; S.

GOREY, s. The rheum that flows from the eyes in a har­
bersome manner.

Gor, gourmand.
— Fr. O. E.

Gorption, Goring, Gorl, Gorle, Gorle, Gorlins,

Gorling, s.

Gorling-Hair, s.

Gorg, gorgie, gorgy, gosse, gosse, gosse, gosslin, s.

GOSK, Gosk, q. v.

GOSLIN, a neckcloth.

GOSLIN, s.

GOSKY, s. A greed, a gosp.

Gorsky, adj. 1. Rank; luxuriant; having more straw than grain; Ang. 2. Large in size, but feeble; applied to an animal; Ang.

Is. kaak signifies strenuus, validus. But from the sense of the word, and existence of the s., this can scarcely be accounted the origin. I am rather inclined to think that this, notwithstanding the change of the initial letter, is radically the same with husk, Teut. husken, siliqua; especially as Fr. gousse signifies a cod, shell, or husk.

Goslin, an unfledged bird; also, a fool.

Goss, s. 1. “A silly, but good-natured man, S.” Rudd.

See Sup.

Soon as he wan within the close,
He dously drew in
Mair gear frae ilk a gentle goss
Than bought a new ane.
— Ramsay’s Works, i. 237.

2. The term is frequently used to denote a mean, gripping person; often, greedy goss, Loth. Gossie, id.

IsI. goss signifies a little servant, servulus. But, if our word be not, like the following, an abbrev. of gossip, it may rather be allied to Fr. gaussée, gossée, one who is made a laughing-stock.

Gosse, s. An abbrev. of gossip.

Gude gossie, sen ye have ever bene
My tweed and auld familiar freind,
To mak mair quentance us betwene,
I gladdie could agrie.
— Philol. Pink. S. P. R. iii. 18, st. 41.

Gosse, s. Gossip; one who stands as sponsor for a child.

For cowtace Menteth, apon fals wyss,
Betraysyt Wallace that was his gosse twyss.
— Wallace, xi. 848. MS.
G O V

Schr. Ihon Menteth that tym was captane ther;
Twysse befor he had his gosep beyn,
Bot na fenendshet betwix thaim syn was seyn.

J. Major, when giving an account of the treachery of Menteth, mentions this very circumstance as a peculiar aggravation. Vetus est proverbium, nullus est capitalior hostis quam inimicus in Joanne Menthetho, cujus binos linternational hostility which characterised that disastrous period.

V. Ihre, vo.

It may not be reckoned superfluous, here to mention the reason why the Goths wrote the name of the Divine Being God. During the times of heathenism, they called their false deities God, pl. gudin. After the introduction of Christianity, by a slight change, they, for the sake of distinction, gave the name of God to the Supreme Being; restricting that of God, sometimes written gaud, to the former objects of their idolatrous worship. Hence, God, gode, afterwards had the sense of disaster, idolem. Ihre thinks that it is too plain to require any proof, that the name, as applied to the true God, was borrowed from gud, bonus, good. He scouts the idea of Gr. ὑποσθεν being derived from θεος, video, curro, or θεός, transpiring, as more probable that the Greeks borrowed this term from the ancient Scythians, from whom, he says, they derived almost all their theology; and that in fact has the same meaning with Gud, bonus. For in that quality, he adds, is expressed by two words in Moes. G. gods and thiuths or thiuthge. Thus, Thisthe gudsothida gredianges; he hath filled the hungry with good things; Luke, i. 35, whence thiuthskyan, benefacere, thisthulpan, evangelizare, thiutheigs, beneficere. From thiuths, therefore he thinks, that the Greeks and Latins, according to the various changes of cognate letters, made Zius, Zis, Zis, Deus, Dios, &c.

It may be added, that, besides the use of the terms denoting affinity by marriage, there are other vestiges among the vulgar in S. of the Gothic mode of pronouncing the name of God. In these irreverent exclamations for help, blessings, which many are accustomed to use, they flatten themselves perhaps that there is no profanation of the divine name, because the term used is gode, pronounced in the same manner as gud, good; as Gud safe us. But not to mention the absurdity of supposing, or of acting as if one supposed, that preservation, blessing, &c., can come from any other object of their idolatrous worship, or that of the wrong has gilt, the endyng may thei drede.

GOD-SUMMER, s. The latter end of summer; towards the beginning of autumn; S.

GOT, Gote, s. A drain or ditch, in which there is a run of water, S. Gowts, drains, South E. See Sup.

2. A slough; a deep miry place.

The vulgar pron. of God is goud, gouds, gude, Godin.

Ils. gaedd, Su.G. guds, clavis feretris?

To GOVE. V. Gof.

GOVE'-I'-THE-WIND, s. A vain light-headed fellow. S.

GOVELIN, part, adj. 1. A woman's head-dress is said to be gowellin, when it hangs loosely and ungracefully, Ang. 2. Applied to one, from the appearance of his eyes, when he is intoxicated, Ang.

In both senses, it seems to be a deriv. from Gof, q.v.
GOUERNAILL, s. Government; management; gouvernaille. Chaucer.
Ryealth lowly thus till him that thain commend,
Besocht him fair, as a peyr off the land,
To cum and tak sun gouvernaill on hand.

Wallace, viii, 16. MS.
GOVERNAL, Doug, VirgU, 308, 10.
Fr. gouvernail, which primarily denotes the helm of a vessel, by means of which it is steered, managed or governed, is also used in a moral sense. Tenir le gouvernail, to sit at the helm; metaph. to govern a state.

GOUFF, s. The game of Golf.
GOUMALOGIE, s. A woollen petticoat, bordered with horizontal stripes of different colours.

GOVIE, GOVIE-DICK! interj. Expressive of surprise.
GOVIRNANCE, s. Conduct; deportment.
Scho knew the freyr had sene hir
goel-a, goel-a, goel-a, goel-a
GOVIRNANCE, s.
GOUL, s. The Cuckow. V. GOWK.

GOUKMEY, s. GOULK, s. A fool. V. GOWK.
GOUKEN, part adj. gucken ; part. pa. a handful.
GOUKED, s. GOUL, s. A loud cry, expressive of indignation, S. A. Eir afglape giaegist inn um unnara glugga ; Gl. Evergl. But I have not marked the passage.

3. The loud threat or challenge of a dog.

GOUK, s. The throat, the jaws.
Thare may be sene ane thrall, or aynding stede,—
To Acheron reuin doun that hells sye,
Gapand with his pestiferous goue full wyde.
Fr. guene, Lat. gula. Doug, Virgil, 227, 45.

GOULGALITER, GOULGALISTER, s. A pedantic prideful knave; a simpleton; a wanton rustic.

GOULL-BANE, s. This name is given to a bone near the hip; S. B. I am informed that it is the top of the femur, where it is lodged in the acetabulum.

GOULMAU. V. GORMAW.

To GOU, v. n. 1. To gaze idly; to stare. V. GOIF.
To GOU, GOUP, v. n. To beat with strong pulsation; to throb with violence; to ache.

GOWP, s. A single beat of pain.

GOWPIN, s. The beating from a wound or sore. S.

GOUPHERD, part. pa. Pucked up by means of pins or rollers. See Sup.

Then must the Laird, the Good-mans oye,
Be knighted straight, and make convoy,
Coach’d through the streets with horses four,
Foot-grooms pasmented o’er and o’er;
Himself cut out and slasht so wide,
Ev’n his whole shirt his skin doth hide.
Gowpherd, gratzned, cloaks rare pointed,
Embroider’d, lac’d, with boots disjointed;
A belt embost with gold and purle;
False hair made craftily to curie;
Side breexes be button’d o’er the garters;
Was ne’er the like seen in our quarters.

Watson’s Coll. i. 29.

Goupherd and gratzned perhaps signify what is now called puckered and quilleted; from Fr. goufi, swollen, or gouffe, goufre, a gulf, q. formed into cavities; gratigné, scratched. Perle is evidently corr. from pearl.

GOUPIN, GOUPEN, GOWPING, s.

1. The hollow of the hand, when contracted in a semicircular form to receive any thing, S. B. Goupins, both hands held together in form of a round vessel, S.

A niefu’ o’ meal, or a goupin o’a’ aits,—
Wad hae made him as blythe as a beggar could be.

Jamieson’s Popular Ball. i. 301.

When we came to London town,
We dream’d of gowd in goupings here;
And rantingly ran up and down,
In rising stocks to buy a skair.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 273.

For to the Grecians he did swear,
He had sae great envy,
That goud in goupins he had got
The army to betray.


2. A handful, S.

“Nochtthees quhen thay ar trett with soft and moderat empire, thay ar found richt humane and meke pepyl, richt obernayd to reason. And nocht allanerly kepis thair faith efther the reason of thair contract, bot geus ane scrowle, or rollers.

Bellend. Deser. Alb. c. 16.

This is now more commonly denominated a gopenfo, S.

A. Bor. gowping, or a gopenful, id.

3. Used in Scottish law to denote one of the perquisites allowed to a miller’s servant.

S.
GOUSTY, adj. 1. That is emptied or void; without contents; void; empty; destitute. S.

GOURDED, part. adj. That is emptied or void; destitute. S.

GOUSTER, s. A goaster. S.

GOURLINS, s. That is emptied or void; destitute. S.

GOURDINESS, adj. The quality of being empty; destitution; want of contents; voidness. S.

GOURD, n. That is emptied or void; destitute. S.

GOWERFUL, GOWENFOW, To empty, or lade out, with the hands. V.

gau, gau, gau, To embrace, to contain. Ihre observes from Bersu that the Swiss use the palm of the hand, the fist; Pers. haf, id. It may be added, that Arab. gau signifies to take with both hands, duabus manibus copiose; and that this v. in Piel is used by the Talmudists in the sense of, pugillo cepit. Ihre might have found a Heb. word, still more similar. This is כחפ, vola, the palm of the hand; thus denominated as being hollow, from כחפה, curvavit.

GOWFINFUL, GOWFENFOW, s. 1. The fill of the gowpin.

2. A gowfinfu' o' a thing; a contemptuous phrase applied to a little, pert, foolish person. S.

To GOWPEN, v. a. To lift, or lade out, with the hands spread out and placed together. V.

GOURD, s. The fill of the gowpin.

GOWPNP, GOWPENP, To take the gowp.

GOW, *. A fool.

GOVUS, HORSE-GOWAN, s. This name includes the Leontodon, Arnuts, and that his apparel was black;—and that the black man's foot was cloven;—and that his being wasted by age or disease; ghastly.

His face is fair, her heart is true, As spotless as she's bonnie, O.

The term, however, is from L. B. O. gau, waste, desert; deserta, desertus; and that this v. is from the Greek δσατος, a contemptuous phrase applied to a little, pert, foolish person. S.

GOW, s. A fools; a contemptuous phrase applied to a little, pert, foolish person. S.

The garbage of salmon.

What is accounted ghostly; preternatural. Synon.

GOUSTY, adj. Tempestuous; as, a gusty day. S.

GOWSTY, adj. Tempestuous; as, a gusty day. S.

GOWSTM, adj. Dumb; a term applied to water. V.

GOW, s. A fool.

GOW, *. A fool.

GOW, s. A fool.

GOW, s. A fool.

GOW, s. A fool.

GOW, s. A fool.

* GOWS, s. A simple person.

GOW, s. A gland of the stick of sun or moon; supposed to portend stormy weather, Ang. Brugh, synon.

GOW, s. To tak the gow; to run off without paying one's debts; to make what is called a moonlight fitting, Ang.

The word is undoubtedly allied to O. Teut. gauwo, a country or region; especially as to tak the road, to take the country, to flee the country, are equivalent phrases. Germ. gau, gow, pagus, regio; Moe. G. gauje, ingens alciijus regionis tractus; Birmanians da thaite gaws; running through that whole country; Mar. vi. 25. Hence gow, or gau, forms the termination of the names of many places in Germany. V. Gau, Kilian and Cluer. Germ. Ant. Lib. ii. c. 39. Hence also the terms used in Westphalia, Gow-gref and Gow-gericht, the president or governor of any territory. L. B. gogrius, id. Du Cange, id. gobia, pagus, regio. V. Spelman. Fris. gao, pagus, vicus rusticus. Wachter views all these as corresponding to Gr. γαῖνα, γαῖα, the earth.

GOW, s. The old generic name for the Gull.

GOW, s. A foolish.

GOWSTY, adj. Tempestuous; as, a gusty day. S.

GOWSTY, adj. Tempestuous; as, a gusty day. S.

GOWSTY, adj. Tempestuous; as, a gusty day. S.

GOWSTY, adj. Tempestuous; as, a gusty day. S.

GOWSTY, adj. Tempestuous; as, a gusty day. S.

GOWSTY, adj. Tempestuous; as, a gusty day. S.

GOWSTY, adj. Tempestuous; as, a gusty day. S.

GOWSTY, adj. Tempestuous; as, a gusty day. S.

GOWSTY, adj. Tempestuous; as, a gusty day. S.

GOWSTY, adj. Tempestuous; as, a gusty day. S.

GOWSTY, adj. Tempestuous; as, a gusty day. S.

GOWSTY, adj. Tempestuous; as, a gusty day. S.

GOWSTY, adj. Tempestuous; as, a gusty day. S.

GOWSTY, adj. Tempestuous; as, a gusty day. S.
GOWDIE. Heels o'er goodie, topsy-turvy; heels uppermost. S. Gain fee goodie, walking without fear. S.
Soon heels o' goodie in he gang. —Burns, iv. 392.
My mind sae wanders, at what'er I be.
Gaes heels o' goodie, when the cause I see. —Morrison's Poems, p. 121.

GOWDY, s. 1. A jewel, or any precious ornament. See S.
—My tender girdle, my wally goodie. —Evergreen, ii. 20.
i. e. "My rich or precious jewel."
A pair of bedes black as sable
She toke, and hyunge my necke about.
Upon the goodees all without
Was wryte of gold, pur reposer.
Gower's Conf. Am. Fol. 190, a.
A pair of bedes gauded all with grene.
Chaucer, Prov. v. 159.

This is rendered by Tywhitt, "having the goddies green."
The word is of Fr. origin, gadees, prayers beginning with a Gaudite. Tywhitt accordingly quotes the following passage from Monast. V. III. p. 174:—Tria paria peculiarium del Corallum le gadeysi argentii deaurata. It seems to have been at first used to denote those beads used by Papists for devotion; and afterwards to have signified beads used in dress, or any thing of the same ornamental kind.

GOWDY-DUCK, s. The Golden-eye. S.

GOWDNIE, s. The duck, Anas clangula, Golden-eye. S.

GOWDSPRING, s. The Goldfinch, Goldie or Goodie. S.
GOWF, s. To the gouf, to wreak; to ruin. S.
To GOWFF, v. a. To strike, S.
But word and blow, North, Fox, and Co,
Gouff'd Willie like a ba', man.
V. GOLF.

GOWF, s. A blow which causes a hollow sound. S.
GOWFRE. Apparently, printed with irons. S.
GOWFFIS, s. pl. V. GOF, GYFF. S.
GOWGAILR, s. A mean, greedy, selfish fellow. S.
GOW-GLENTIE, s. A sharp, interesting child. S.
GOWINIS, s. pl. Gowns.
Now pure as Job, now rowand in richness;
Now gowfin gay, now bratis to imbass.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 123, st. 5.
L. B. guu-a, guu-a, pestes pellicies; Gr. Barb. iv. 123, a.
C. B. guo, toga; Ital. gonna.
GOWIS, s. pl. A species of punishment. V. GOF. S.
GOWISTAIR, s. Probably, the staib to the jugs. S.
GOWK, GOUK, s. A fool; a simpleton; S. See S.
With pensive face, whene'er the master'shy,
Minutius cries, " Ah! what a grook was I."
—Ramsay's Poems, i. 325.
Daft gowk! crys ane, can he imagine
Sic haverel stuff will e'er engage ane
To read his warks, anither age in?

At first view this might seem merely a metaph. use of the word signifying a cuckow. But when we trace it in cognate languages, it appears to be radically different. Frang. gouc, stolidus, Alem. gich, Germ. guck, St. G. gick, Isl. gick, stultus, C. B. coeg, id. A. S. goce, praecipes, rash, unavised, has undoubtedly a common origin with the words already mentioned. Under this, Somner refers to Teut. gick, which both signifies, praecipes, and stultus. Wachter rather fancifully derives the Germ. word from kae, vacuus, inanis.

GOWKIT, GOWKED, GAUCKIT, GUCKIT, part. adj. 1. Foolish; stupid, S. See S.

GOWDY-DUCK, s. The Golden-eye.

GOWF, s. To the gowf, to wreck; to ruin.
I am gowf'd and discharged.

Ramsay's Poems, p. 121.
**GOW**

**GOWK-LIKE,** adj. Having the appearance of folly.

adv. *Prov., "You breed of S. counsell, parliament and conventions; and for a thought or for a daies attending on the flocke, spends monthes in court, gloriositie."* Course of Conformitie, p. 27.

**GOWK,** s. Also, to *gog's errand,* a fool's errand; an *April errand;* S.

Also, to *hunt the gowk,* to go on a fool's errand. 

*Ramsay's Poems,* ii. 490.

"This is also practised in Scotland under the title of *Huntig the Gowke.*" Grose's Class. Dict. vo. *April Fool.*

Both expressions signify, that one is intentionally sent from place to place on what is known to be a wild-goose chase. The first, although equivalent to a *fool's errand,* does not seem immediate to originate from *guck,* as denoting a foolish person, but from the bird which bears this name.

Young people, attracted by the singular cry of the cuckoo, being anxious to see it, are often very assiduous to obtain its origin, in connexion with what is mentioned above, from the circumstance of this bird’s making its appearance in our country about the beginning of this month. It is said, indeed, that it is generally about the middle of April that it is first observed. But if we reduce this to the old style, it will fall within a few days of the beginning of the month; and it is well known that it is silent for some short time after its arrival. Its note, which is that of the male, is being a call to love.

**GOWK'S-HOSE,** s. Canterbury Bells, Campanula rotundifolia, Linn.; Stirlings.; *pro. gock's hose.* See Sup. 

**GOWK'S-MEAT,** s. Wood sorrel, an herb, S. Oxalis acetosella, Linn.


It is singular that this plant should have the same name in S. as in Gotthland in Sweden. *Ostrogotis, *Gioekmat; Linn. Flor. Suec.* No. 406.

**GOWK'S-SHIKLES,** s. Yellow Rattle.

**GOWK'S SPITTLE,** the name vulgarly given to the frothy matter frequently seen on the leaves of plants; which is said to be the work of a species of insect called Cicada spumosa by Linn. *See Sup.*

Sir R. Sibbald seems to embrace the vulgar opinion, that it is the juice emitted by the plant:


**GOWK'S-STORM,** s. 1. Some days of tempestuous weather which is believed by the peasantry to take place periodically with the visit of the cuckoo in April. 2. An evil or obstruction of short duration. *See Sup.*

**GOWL,** s. A term expressive of magnitude and emptiness; as, "An unco *gowel* of a house," a large empty house.

**GOWLIS,** s. A hollow between hills; a defile between mountains; Perths. Synon. *Glack.* *See Sup.*

From thence we, passing by the windy *gowl,* did make that hollow rock with echoes yowl.

H. Adamson's *Muses Thremode,* p. 149.

"The windy *Gowle,* as it is so named at this day, is a steep and hollow descent betwixt two tops of Kinnoo-lii. When the wind blows strong from the north, it blows fiercely down this opening." Note, ibid.

Although this is a local name in this instance, and in several others, the denomination has originated from the circumstance of the term being descriptive of the situation.

Isl. *gill,* gill, in civis et montium lateribus hiatus, seu valis angusta; G. Andr. This word seems retained in its proper sense, A. Bor. "*Gill,* a place hemmed in with two steep brows or banks;" Ray, p. 134. *Teut. *hiolle, cavea, caveola. As the wind, rushing with violence throw such debris, causes a howling noise, the designation may have originated from this circumstance. Thus it might be viewed as a metaphor of a howl, yell; in the same manner as the great rock, fabled in the Edda, to which the wolf Fenris is bound, is in Isl. called *goll,* from *gal-a,* to howl, because of its echoing sound. V. G. Andr. It may, however, be allied to Isl. *gél,* any chasm or aperture: *Vocamus quod hiatet patet;* Libby, p. 85. 

**GOWLIS,** s. pl.

"The rosy garth depaunt and redolent, With purpore, asure, gold, and gowel sent, Arrayt wes be Dame Flora the Quene." *Golden Tarde, Bannatyne Poems,* p. 9, st. 5.

This Lord Hailes renders *marigoldas.* But it seems rather the same with *gyles,* a term in heraldry signifying red;
as the poet’s description is metaphorical and no particular flower is mentioned, but only the colours, in such terms as are commonly appropriated to heraldry. Dunbar seems inclined to-blazon this field. The word is used by Doug. as signifying red. Sum gres, sum gordis, sum purpurea, sum sanguine.

Virgil, 401, 2.

GOWN-ALANE. Without a cloak or other covering. 

S. To GOWP, v. a. To gulp.

S. GOWP, s. A mouthful.

Thrie garden gowps tak of the air,
And bid your page in haste prepare
For your disjone sum daintie fair.

Philost., Pink. S. P. R. iii. 11.

Teut. golpe, Belg. guop, a draught; whence the E. word.

To GOWST, v. n. To boast. Gousted, boasted. 

S. To GRAB, v. a. To seize with violence a number of objects at a time; to flitch; to grab at; to grasp.

S. Grab, s. A snatch, a grasp; the object thus seized. S. GRABBLES, s. pl. A disease of cows, in which all their limbs become crazy, so that they are unable to walk, Ang.

GRACE DRINK, the designation commonly given to the drink taken by a company, after the giving of thanks at the end of a meal, S.

To this queen [Margaret, Malcolm Canmore’s queen] tradition says, we owe the custom of the grace drink; she having established it as a rule at her table, that whoever staid till grace was said, was rewarded with a bumper.” Encycl. Britann. vo. Forfar.

GRACIE, adj. Well-behaved; also, devout; religious. S.

GRACIE, Gracie, s. A pig. V. GRIS, GRYCE. S.

GRADDAN, s. 1. Parched corn; grain burnt out of the ear; S. Both the corn and the meal prepared in this manner, are said to be graddaned, S.

“The corn is graddan’d, or burnt out of the ear instead of being threshed: this is performed two ways; first, by cutting off the ears, and drying them in a kiln, then setting fire to them on a floor, and picking out the grains, by this process being so expeditious; ubi sup. But he has not observed that Gael, gread-am signifies to burn, to scorched, and that greadan, the name given in that language to parched corn, is evidently formed from it. This v. however, is not confined to the Celt. Su.G. graed-a. has the same meaning; assare, igne torrero; graedella broed, panem coquerre, to parchedpanama, a frying pan. Ihre conjectures that this word is more properly brued-a., as pron. in some parts of Sc. But there is every reason to think that he is mistaken; especially as the traces of this v. appear in E. gridron, and S. Girde, q. v.

2. This name is sometimes given to that kind of snuff which is commonly called bran, as consisting of large grains, S.

3. Finely ground snuff, made of leaf tobacco, high-dried, but without fermentation, called Scotch snuff. S.

Gael, gread-am, snuff. The origin of the name is obvious. Before snuff was become so general an article of trade, in consequence of general consumption, those who used it prepared it for themselves, by toasting the leaves of tobacco on or before the fire. When sufficiently parched, they put these leaves into a box, grinding them with something used as a pestle. Hence, from the resemblance of the mode of preparation to that of grain, the snuff was called greadan, S. gradan, and the box in which it was bruised, the mtn or mltl.

GRAF, Graue, Graive, s. A grave, Loth. graff. See S.

“Wiotators of graves” are declared infamous, Stat. Will. c. 1. v. 3. 9. 3.


GRAFF, adj. Coarse, vulgar; gross, obscene. S.

GRAFFE, s. A ditch, trench, or foss; a channel. S.


I mak ane vow to God, and ye us handill,
Ye sail be curst and grafft with buik and candil.

Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 251.

The etymon given above is not satisfactory.

GRAGRIES, s. A species of fur. V. GREECE.

GRAY, s. The Gray, the twilight. V. GREY.

GRAY, s. A drubbing; as, Ye’ll get your gray. S.

GRAY, adj. Used metaphorically, as “black,” as denoting what is bad, or perhaps fatal. See Sup.

“You’ll gan a gray gate yet;” S. Prov.—“You’ll come to an ill end;” Kelly, p. 386.

“You’ll take a bad, evil, or improper course, ye’ll meet an evil destiny;” Gl. Shirr.

GRAYBEARD, GREYBEARD, s. A large earthen jar, or bottle, for holding spirituous liquor. S.

GRAY BREAD. Bread of rye, and perhaps of oats. S.

GRAY DOG. The Scottish hunting dog; the Deer Dog. S.

GRAY FISH, s. Fish, Gadus carbonarius, Linnaeus. S.

GRAY FISH, s. The species of fish taken on this coast, which goes by the general name of Gray fish.” P. Kilmartin, Argyles. Ibid. p. 93.

GRAYGESE. Large field stones lying on the ground. S.

GRAY GROAT. “It’s no worth a gray groat,” probably a base silver coin of Q. Mary, or James VI. S.

GRAY-HEADS. Heads of grey-coloured oats. S.

GRAY-HEN, s. The female of the Black-cock. S.

GRAY OATS. A species of oats. S.
GR A

GRAY PAPER. Brown packing-paper.
GRAY SCOOL. A name for a particular shoal of salmon.
GRAY MERCIES! interj. An exclamation of surprise.
To GRAID a Horse. To graith, or make it ready. S. GRAID, part. pa. Dressed; made ready. Syn. Grathed. S.
To GRAIF, GRAVE, v. a. To bury; to inter. See S.
--- Eneas unto the Latynis gaif
Tuell days of respit the ded correps to graif.

Law, luve and lawtie gravin law thy ly.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 190, st. 5.

GRAIN, GRANE, GRAY MERCIES!

v. a. To graif,
GRAYF, GRAY SCOOL. A name for a particular
To

4. The branches of a valley at the upper end, where it

2. To complain of bodily ailments, S.
3. A branch of a river, S.

2. The stalk or stem of a plant.

A branch of a tree, S. B.
A. S. grean-an, Belg. grayen, id. Lye thinks that

As in the account given of Theseus.

Barbour, iv. 309. MS.
buri; Belg. begraau-en. Chaucer, graue, id.

To GRAIF, GRAVE, v. a. To engrave.

The coast of St. Kilda, and the lesser Isles, are plenti­
This is derived from Su.G.

Moes.G.

Add. to Jun. Etym.

To groan, S. Yorks.

V. also Acts Ja. VI. 1581, c. 11. Murray.

Wachter thinks that there can be no doubt that this word

This term occurs in a peculiar sense in the Battle of Har­

Law, luve and lawtie gravin law thy ly.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 190, st. 5.

GR A

GRAINER, s. A currier’s knife for taking off the hair.
GRAINTER, s. One who has the charge of granaries.
This is my Graинтер and my Chalmerlaine,
And hes my Gould, and geir, under hir cuiris.
Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 68.

A. S. graif-an, id. In sense 2, perhaps from Moes.G.

Sw. grip, Germ, greif, Belg. grip-bogel, id. Lat. grep,
Gr. greip. Kilian renders Teut. greip, id. q. grip-hoen.

But I suspect that this word sometimes denotes a vulture;
particularly in the account given of Theseus.

And on his breste thare sat a grisely grype,
Gryph whyt his bill his bally throw can bore.
This word has the same meaning in O. E.

Ibid. 292, 8.

Lye thinks that grein is used in the same sense in Devonsh.

3. A branch of a river, S.

To trowyt he
Grawyn in the Burch to be.
Barbour, iv. 309. MS.

1. To groan, S. Yorks.

V. the v.

CHR. KIRK, st. 15.

1. To groan, S. Yorks.

2. To complain of bodily ailments, S.
="A graingine wife and a grunting horse ne’er fail’d their
master."
Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 11.

A. S. gran-an, Belg. grayen, id.

GRAINE, GRAINE, s. A groan, S. Doug.

Thay gynnit and lait gird with greinis
Ilk gossip uder gervit.
V. the v.

GR AIN, GR A N E, s.
1. The branch of a tree, S. B.

A poun ane graene or branchie of ane grene tre,
His wtch wychtly lames gude in nede
Lay owt the gers.
Doug, Virgil, 350, 12.

V. also Acts Ja. VI. 1581, c. 11. Murray.

2. The stalk or stem of a plant.

The cheshob hedes oft we se
Bow down thare knoppis, sowsrit in thare graene,
Quhen they are chargit with the heuy rane.

Ibid. 292, 8.

Lye thinks that grein is used in the same sense in Devonsh.

noon ane graene or branchie of ane grene tre,
His wtch wychtly lames gude in nede
Lay owt the gers.
Doug, Virgil, 350, 12.

V. also Acts Ja. VI. 1581, c. 11. Murray.

2. The stalk or stem of a plant.

The cheshob hedes oft we se
Bow down thare knoppis, sowsrit in thare graene,
Quhen they are chargit with the heuy rane.

Ibid. 292, 8.

Lye thinks that grein is used in the same sense in Devonsh.

3. A branch of a river, S.

TOWER is kend ane graene of that river
In Latyne hecht Danubium, or Inter.—Th. 7, 21.

“That branch of the river which runs between Mr.
Fraser’s bank and the Allochy Island, is called the Allochy
Grain, or North Branch of the river, and the other is called
the South Branch of the river.” State, Leslie of Powis, &c.
1805, p. 22.

4. The branches of a valley at the upper end, where it

divides into two; as, Lewinshep Grains.

5. The prongs of a fork are called its grains, S.

This is derived from Su.G. grean-a, Isl. grein-a, dividere.
Hence the plurse, Aen grener sig, the river divides itself.
Grein, pars, distinctio; also signifying a branch. Belg. grena­
zen, boundaries, is evidently a cognate term.
GRAITH

He vowed to God omnipotent,
All the haile lands of Ross to haif,
Or ells be grathed in his graif.—Evergreen, i. 80.
It may, however, be reducible to the sense of dressed; as
A. S. ge-rāed-iān is sometimes used; Somner.

3. To dress food.
"Of coukes graithand or makand reddie flesh or fishe, not wel nor convenient for men to be eaten."—Chalmerlan Air, c. 38, § 41.

4. To steep in a ley of stale urine.

GRAITH, S.

1. Furniture; apparatus of whatever kind, for work, for travelling, &c.; S. Gear and Haddies.

—Go dres yow in your graith.

And think well, throw your lie courage,
This day ye sall wyn vassalage,
Than drest he him into his geir,
Wanthoumle like ane man of weir.

Lyndsay's Squyer Meldrum, 1594, A. viii. a. 503

3. It is used apparently as equivalent to substance, riches.

Philotus is the man,—
Ane ground-riche man and full of graith:
He wantis na jewels, clath, nor waith,
Bot is baiith big and beine.—Philotus, S. P. R. iii. 8.

4. Applied to some parts of wearing apparel.
"They make shoone, buties, and other graith, before the letter is barked." Chalmerlan Air, c. 22.

5. Any composition used by tradesmen in preparing their work.
"They [skinners] hunger their lether in default of graith, that is to say, alme [alumn], egges, and other graith." Chalmerlan Air, c. 22, § 2.

6. Warm water so wrought up with soap as to be fit for washing clothes, S.

—See the sun
Is right far up, and we've not yet begun
To freath the graith: if canker'd Madge, our aunt,
Come up the burn, she'll gie us a wicked rant.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 86.

7. Stale urine, Ang. It seems to receive this designation, as being used in washing.

In both these senses it corresponds to the first; properly signifying, the necessary apparatus for washing.

8. Materials of a composition; transferred to the mind.
Virgillis saws ar worth to put in store;—
Full rich tressoure thay bene & pretius graithe.


S. Small shot; as; "A shot of graith."

10. Readily; directly; or perhaps distinctly, as denoting that

Graithly, ade. 1. Readily.

—Than, with all our harnays, we
Sall tak our way hamwart in hy.
And we sall gyt be graithly,
Quhill we be out of their daunger,
That lys now enclosset her.

Barbour, xix. 708. MS.

Readily; directly; or perhaps distinctly, as denoting that they would have no difficulty in finding a safe way through the moss. Gyt signifies guided; not, as Mr. Ellis renders it, guided; Spec. L 244.

2. Eagerly.
I gyppit graithlie the gil,
And every modywart hil.

V. Gryppit.

Doug. Virgil, 239, b. 18.

GRAM

adj. Warlike; superl. gramest.

Wrightis weterand doune treis, wit ye but weir,
Ordanit hurds ful lie in holits sa haire;
For to greif their [thir] gomys gramest that we,
To gar the gayest on grund graceye undir geir.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 13.

This seems to be only an oblique sense of the original word, Su. G. Isl. Alem. Belg. grame, A. S. grame, iratus. This transition is not unnatural; as we speak of the rage of battle. It has been thus used in Su. G. and Isl. grám, homo ferox; Then lede grám, homo ille ferocissimus: Mot tolok grám war
GRAM, s. 1. Wrath; anger.

Defend I said be one of tho,
Quhlilk of their feid and malice never ho,
Out on sic gram, I will have na repref.

Pichie av Honour, ii. 25.

i. e. "Fie on such wrath!" Chaucer, grance, id. A. S. Su.G. gram, id. Isl. grene, or Goda grene, Deorum ira; Ola Lex. Rouch V. the adj. 2. Sorrow; vexation.

" Lat vs in ryot leif, in sport and gam,
In Venus court, sen born thareto I am,
My tyne weI sail I spend: wenys thou not so?"
Bot all your solace sail returne in gram,
Sic thewles lustis in bittir pane and wo.

Doug. Virgil, 96, 23.

A mannes mirth it wol turn al to gram.

A. S. gram is not only rendered ira, but molestia, injuria; Germ. gram, mooror. Su. G. gram not only signifies iratus, but moestus, tristis, and greana sig, dolere; whence Ital. grena, O. Fr. grene, tristes, E. grim.

GRAMARIE, s. Magic.

What'er he did of gramearye,
Was always done maliciously.

Loy of the Lost Minstrel, iii. 11.

Dark was the vaulted room of gramearye,
To which the wizard led the gallant knight.

Ibid. vi. 17.

This is evidently from Fr. grammaire, grammar, as the vulgar formerly believed that the black art was scientifically taught; and indeed ascribed a considerable degree of knowledge, especially in physics, and almost every thing pertaining to experimental philosophy, to magic.

I find this term in what Bishop Percy views as a Legend of great antiquity.

My mother was a western woman,
And learned in gramearye,
And when I learned at the schole,
Something she taught it me.

Reliques Ant. E. Poetry, i. 56.

The learned Editor gives materially the same view of the origin of the term. "In those dark and ignorant ages, when it was thought a high degree of learning to be able to read and write, he who made a little further progress in literature, might well pass for a conjurer or magician." Note, Ibid. p. 61.

GRAMASHES, s. Gaizers reaching to the knees; sometimes applied to a kind of stockings worn instead of boots, S.; commonly used in the pl. Grammashis, id.

Cl. Yorks. Dial. See Sup.

He had on each leg a gramash,
A top of lilt for his panash.


Dight my boots;
For they are better than grammashis,
For one who through the dubs so plashes.

Ibid. p. 81.

Fr. Germ. gamaches, gamaschen, id. These terms, notwithstanding the change, are certainly from the same source with Gamesons, q. v.

GRAMMARIOUR, s. Formerly, the teacher of grammar in a college; now the Professor of Humanity.

S. GRAMMAW. V. GORMAW.

To GRAMMLE, v. n. To scramble.

S. GRAMLOCK, adj. Avaricious; gear-gathering.

S. GRAMLOCKNESS, s. A very worldly disposition.

S. GRAMMLOCHLIE, adv. In a very avaricious manner.

S. GRAMPUS, s. An ignoramus, a cant term.

S. GRAMSHOCH, (gutt.) s. Coarse; rank.

S. GRAMSHOCH. S. A heavy sky, betokening snow.

S. GRAMULATION, s. Common sense; understanding.

S. GRANATE, GRANIT, adj. Ingrained; dyed in grain.

Syne nixt hir raid in granate violat
Twolf damisellis, ilk ane in thair estait.

Police of Honour, i. 11.

This is the same with granit, Virg. 399, 20, rendered by Ruddiman "of a scarlet or crimson colour."

The colour here meant is violet. Fr. engrené, id. Ital. graia, the berry used for dyeing cloth of a scarlet colour.

S. GRAND-DEY, s. A grandfather. V. Dey.

S. GRANDGORE, V. GLENMORE.

GRANDSER, GRANDSCHIR, GRANTSCHIR, s. Great-grandfather.

There is sundrie kindes of nativitie, or bondage; for some are born bond-men, or natiues of their gudsher, and some are born bond-men, or natiues, be names of their progenitours gif they be knawin:


It seems to be still used in this sense in Moray, and probably in some other northern counties.

His grandser, his getcher, his daddie,
And mony ane mair o's forbeers,
Had rent the farm already——

Jamieston's Popul. Ball. i. 292.

GRANGE, s. 1. "Corn farm, the buildings pertaining to a corn farm, particularly the granaries;" Gl. Sibb. See S.

—The fomy riuer or flude
Breks ouer the bankis, on spait quhen it is wod;—
To GRANE, m. n. To groan. V. GRAINE.

GRANIT, part. adj. Forked, or having grains. S.

To GRANTEINYEIT, GRANZEBENE, GRANNIE

GRAPE, s. A vulture. V. GRAP, GRAPE, S.

GRAP, v. a. 1. To grope; to handle; S. They grasp, they grip it, they greet, and they grasp. Polvert, Watson's Coll. iii. 21. Then first and foremost, thro' the hail, Their stocks maun a' be sought a'nce; They steek their een, an groap an' wale. For muckle anes and straight anes.—Burns, iii. 126

2. Metaph. to examine. Bot first I pray you grope the mater clene, Reproche me not, quhill the werk to be ouersene. —Doug. Virgil, 19, 12.

A. S. grap-an, "—to feel, to handle, to grab or grasp;" Sommer.

GRAPIS, s. GRAPIS OF SILUER. Perhaps hooks, or three-pronged forks, of silver. S.

GRAPPLING. A mode of catching salmon, S.

In the Annan,—there is a pool called the Rockhole,—where incredible quantities of salmon are caught, by a new and singular mode of fishing, called grappling. Three or four large books are tied together, in different directions, on a strong line, having a weight of lead sufficient to make it sink immediately as low as the person inclines, and then by giving the rod a sudden jerk upward, the hooks are fixed into the salmon, which are thus dragged to land by force." P. St. Mungo, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. xi. 384, 385.

The same mode is observed in the Highlands, P. Kiltar- lity, Invern. ibid. xiii. 512.

GRAPUS, s. A name for the devil, or for a hogoblin, Ang. Su. G. grip-a, prehendere; or grabb-a, its deriv. arripere? The composite term Doolie-grapus is often used in the same sense. V. DOOLIE.


Not, as Mr. Pinkerton conjectures, from Goth. graslejoy, horribilis; but more probably from Fr. gras liệux, greedy.

GRASHLOCH, GRASILAGH, a. Stormy; boisterous. S. To GRASSIL, GRISSEL, GISSIL, v. n. To rustle; to make a rustling or crackling noise.

Sone eftir this of men the clapper rais,

The takillis, grassilils, cahilis can fraite and frais. —Doug. Virgil, 15, 44.

By the interposition of a comma, this is printed as if it were a s. pl. But this must be a typographical error; as Ruddiman explains the word as a v.

I have not heard the v. itself used, but frequently its deri- native grisilin: "There was a grisilin of frost this morning," S. This exactly corresponds to the use of the Fr. v. grisilé, "covered, or hoarse, with reeme." Gresil, reeme, or the white frost that hangs on trees." Cotgr. The French word, which the Editors of Diet. Trev. view as radically the same with gresilé, grelé, hail, may probably be from grisil an old Celtic word of the same meaning with the latter.

Fr. grisillé, to crackle. This is perhaps radically allied to A. S. britis-lan, crepitare. Su. G. brita, rust-a, quater, primarily used to denote the noise made by the shaking and friction of armour. V. Gresil.

GRASS-ILL, s. A disease of lambs.

GRASSMAN, GERSMAN, GIRSEMAN, s. The tenant of a cottage who has no land attached to it. V. GERS. S.

GRASS-MEAL, s. A long piece of hooked iron fixed to the blade and handle of a scythe.
GRASSUM, s. A sum of money paid to the landlord by the tenant on taking possession of his farm. S.

GRATE, adj. Grateful. S.

To GRATHE, v. a. To make ready. V. GRAITHE.

GRATHING, Wall. ix. 1158, Perth, edit, read

GRATE,

GRAUSS, s. Perhaps, dusky-coloured grey.

GRAUNT,

GRAULSE, GRAWL,

GRAUITE, s.pl. GRAUIS,

To Raise, to give a gift to a sovereign.

To wyn tke gree,

From one degree to another; R. de

Hence, to bear the gree.

To gree, from one degree to another; R. de

The birds sat on twistis, and on greeis,

Melodiously makand thair kyndlie gleis.

The birdis sat on twistis, and on

Na cunnyng comprehend ma nor discriue.

Quhilk souerane substance in

Yet hath he gotten, for al his grete wound.

Ipomydon, MS. Harl. ap Strutt’s Sports,

Doug.  Virgil,

To stenten alle rancour and en vie,

To preif his pith, or wersill, and bere the

Dvnnys throw the

Doug. Virgil, Prol. st. 3.

To reconcile parties at variance, S.

V. GREANCE, GREEMENT,

GREED, s. Covetousness.

To GREED, v. a. To covet.

GREEDY-GLED, s.

A game among children.

GREEEK, (of stones), s. The grain, the texture, or particular quality of one stone as distinguished from another, S.

They [the stone quarries] consist of 3 different kinds of stone, one of a bluish black colour, with a fine greek, capable of receiving a polish like marble.” P. Carnock, Fife, Statist. Acc. xi. 483.

Su. G. gryt, which primarily signifies a stone, is used in the same sense with our greek. Thus, warn of godt gryt, is an expression used with respect to stones which are properful for the end in view. In the same sense we speak of a gude greek.

To GREEN, v. n. To long. V. GRENE.

GREENE,* adj. Not old; fresh, not salted; opposed to dry or sapless.

To keep the bones green.

S. GREENBONE, s. 1. The viviparous Blenny, a fish, Orkney. See Sup.

“The Viviparous Blenny, (blennius viviparus, Lin. Syst.) from the colour of the back-bone, has here got the name of green-bone.” Barry’s Orkney, p. 391.
2. The Gar Pike or Sea-needle, Esox belone, Linn.

"Acus altae major Belloni: our fishes call it the Gar fish; it is sometimes an ell or more in length, with a beak and web eight inches long." Some call it the Green-bone. Sibb. Fife, p. 127.

It seems to receive this name from "the light green, which stains the back bone of this fish when boiled." V. Pennant's Zool. p. 274.

GREEN BRESEE, a stinking pool, Banffs. See Sup.

GREEN-COATIES, s. pl. A name for the fairies. S.

GREEN COW. A cow recently calved.

GREEN GOWN. The supposed badge of the loss of virginity.

GREEN GOWN. The turf that covers a dead body.

GREEN KAIL. The pavement for cattle to lie upon in the road.

GREEN LINTWHITE. The Green finch, a bird, S.; green-coaties, S. pl.

GREEN KAIL-WORM. A caterpillar. 2. Metaph. applied to one of a puny, sickly appearance.

GREEN LINTWHITE, s. 1. A caterpillar. 2. Metaph. applied to one of a puny, sickly appearance.

GREEN FINCH. A small, green, sweet, juicy pear.

GREEN-FOOT. The supposed badge of the loss of virginity.

GREEN GOWN. The supposed badge of the loss of

GREEN STAINS. The back bone of this fish when boiled. V. Pennant's Fife, p. 127.

2. The Gar Pike or Sea-needle, Esox belone, Linn. senior, senator.

serves, that although it primarily denoted a Count, it is now, after the example of the Germ., transferred to a praefect of a Count; comes; regulus. Hence the form of graef, greve, graff; comes; regulus. Hence the German titles, Landgrafe, Margrave, &c. This order has been inverted, according to Hare, as to Su.G. greaf. He observes, that although it primarily denoted a Count, it is now, after the example of the Germ., transferred to a praefect of any kind. Alem. Grau, L. B. Grafus, Graphus, Grafus.

Many theories have been formed as to its origin. Kilian deduces it from gräfus, horse, as corresponding to Lat. pater, senior, senator. But in A. S. the word occurs, not only in the form of gereaf, comes, praeses, but also of reaf, as in Scyre-reaf, Hickes Gr. 1. S. p. 136. Whence the modern term sheriff, and reeve, E., a steward. Hence it appears most probable that g is merely the sign of the old prefix ge, Moes. G. ga. Ihre thinks that the word, in its simple form, is derived from O. Goth. refua, arguere, multicare, whence racaus, punire; all denoting the work of a judge. V. Graive, v.

To GREIN, v. n. To long. V. GRENE.

GREIFS, s. pl. Greaves for the legs.

Schir Gologros' men, menskful of myght, In greis, and garatouris, grassit full gay.

Seyrime score of scheilids thay schew at aine sicht.

Gowan and Gol. ii. 14.

His leg harnes he clappit on so elane,

Pullane greis he braisset on full fast.

V. also Wynt. ix. 8. 131.

Wallace, viii. 1200. MS. Fr. greves. id. Garatouris probably denounces armour for the thighs; Fr. grei, armour for the thighs of horses.

To GREIT, GREYT, GRETE, pron. On to weep; to cry; S. A. Bor. See Sup.

The tale when Richland told,

For sorwe he gan grete.—Sir Tristrem, p. 42.

—Ane of thaim, that ther was tane,

That was arayt joly.

He saw greit wondre tendrely;

And askyt him quhy he maid sic cher.

He said him, "Schr, with owtyn wer,

"It is na wondyr thought I greit;"

"I se fele her losyt the suet

"The flour of all North Island."

Barbour, xvi. 928, 231.

Gret, v. 231, seems the pret.; Grat is used, S. And wae and sad fair Annie sat,

And dreacic was her sang;

And ever, as she sobb'd and greit,

"Wae to the man that did the wrong!"

Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 120.

Symon knew

His welcome master:—round his knees he gat,

Hang at his coat, and synge for blithness greit.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 143.

Ray derives the term from Inl. gridaro, to cry or weep. But this undoubtedly has a common origin with our word; Moes. G. greit-an, grete-an, flere; Ns greit, weep not, Luke vii. 13. Su. G. graet-a, Ial. graet-a, Precop. crid-an, Belk. kryt-an, H. grist-an, id. Lyre renders graed-an, clamare, flere, and afterwards gives graet-an as synon. But none of the authorities quoted by him support the latter sense. I have not indeed met with any passage where it clearly admits this meaning. Wepan is still used, as far as I have observed, in the Version of the Gospels, where gre-at-an occurs in that of Ulphilas. A. S. graed-an seems properly to denote the act of crying with a shrill voice. V. Lyde, Somner.

O. E. grede seems properly to signify clamare. It does not appear that R. Glouc. uses it in any other signification.

—These deserites bi gonne on hym to grede. p. 85.

Or, as it is in another MS. —The disherites gonne on him to grede.

Ritson rendering greddae, "cry'd, wept," quotes the following passage.

Hue fel adoun a bedde,

And after knyves grede,

To slein mide hire kyng Lothe.


Grede seems to be once used in a S. poem for weep.

These knyghtes ar curtays, by crosse, and by crede,

That thus oonly have me laft on my dey the day,

With the grisselist Goost, that ever herd I grede.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. i. 8.

This, however, may be metri causa; as grete is used in this sense, in the same stanza.

R. Burne uses grete for weep, p. 148.

I am Thomas your hope, to whom ye crie & grete,

Martir of Canterbire, your bale salte I bete.
GRE

To GREET and Yow. To weep and cry. S.

GREET, GRETE, s. The act of weeping or crying, S.

Thou say he al with huge grete and mourning,
In middel ord oft mention, thou Troyans
Duryng the see that into batale slane is.

Dougl. Virgil, 150. 47.


GREETING, s. The act of weeping or crying, S.

Thocht I say that thi gret soothly,
It wis na greting properly ;
For I trou trisstly that gretyng
Cummys to men for mislyking,
And that name may but angry gret,
But to the wemen, that can wet
Thair chekys quhen euer thaim list with teris,
The quethir weill oft thaim na thing deris.

Barbour, iii. 514, 515. MS.

Barbour has a curious digression on this subject from v. 504 to 535. V. the v.

GREETIN'-FAC'D, adj. Crying-faced; having such a cast of countenance as one who is about to cry. S.

GREETIN'-FOW, adj. So affected by drink as to shed tears of tenderness involuntarily. S.

GREETIN'-WASHIN'. The last washing that a servant puts through her hands before leaving a family, in which she often sheds tears at the idea of parting. S.

GREYHEAD, s. A badger. S.

GREIT, GRETE, adj. Great; propyrly.

GREIT-FAC'D, GREITIN'-FACE'D, GREITIN'-FOW, GREITIN'-FAC'ED, GREITIN'-FAC'D, GREITIN'-FACE'D, adj. Great-faced; very great. S.

GREATING, s. A weeping or crying. V. the v. of Erseldoun, MS. Cotton Library.

It assumes the form of greking, in the Prophecy of Thomas of Erseldoun, MS. Cotton Library.

In a lande as I was lent
In the greking of the day
Ay alone as I went
In Hultle bankys me for to play
I saw the throstly and the jay—

Mynestrel, Border, ii. 275.

Sibbald mentions " greik of day," as still used.

This word may be radically allied to Su. G. grey, and grene, Dan. gre-er, illucense, and the same name, Teut. gra, the dawn. But it seems rather to have the same origin with modern S. Creek, q. v.; also, Skreek.

GRENEALD, s. Garnet, a precious stone. S.

GRENDES, GRENNDES, s. pl. Grandees.

The grete grendes, in the grenes, so gladily thei go.

The gret grendes wer agat of the gryme here.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 5, 10.

To GRENE, GREIN, GREEN, v. n. 1. To long for; to desire earnestly, in whatever sense; S.

Sum greins quhil the gers grow for his gray mere.

Doug. Virgil, 238, a 53.

They came ther justice for to get,
Will nevir grein to cum again.

Battle Redscuir, Evergreen, ii. 224, st. 1.

" But I green to hear better news." Spotswood, p. 410.

2. The term is more strictly applied to a woman with child, who is said to green for any thing, particularly some kind of food, that she earnestly longs for, S.

Hence the phrase, a greening wife, Rudd. See Sup. 508

GRENE, GREEN, s. A desire earnestly, in whatever sense; S.

GREENES, GRENNDES, s.

GRENALD, GREIT, GRETE, adj. A badger.

GRENALD, GREIT, GRETE, s. A badger.

GREENING, s. The act of weeping or crying.

It is the object of this longing.

Frae anes that thou thy greening get,
Thy pain and travel is foryet.

Cherrie and Slane, st. 37.

GRENE-SERENE, s. " The Green-finch; so denominated from the sweetness of its song. It is commonly called the Green linnet ;" Gl. Compl.

" The grete serene sang suict, quhen the gold spynk chantit.

Compl. S. p. 60.

Fr. serin, " a little singing bird of a light green colour;" Cotgr. Of the greenfinch, Pennant says, that its " native note has nothing musical in it; but a late writer on singing-birds they may be taught to pipe or whistle in imitation of other birds." Zool. i. 323. Serin, however, is rendered by Boyer, the thistle-finch, Fringilla carduelis, Linn.

GREATSAL-MAN, s. A person who has charge of a granary. V. G restrain.

GRESSOU. V. Gersome.

GRETE, s. Sand or gravel in rivers.

For to behald it was ane glore to se—
The siluer scalit fyschis on the
And resawyt his seruise
Al white it was the
He fonde a wele ful gode,
S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.
And that, that saw thain as stoutly
Come on, dreid thain sa greutlym,
That all the rowt, bath les and mar,
Fled prekand, scalt her and thar.

Barbour, ix. 619, MS.

"Qurhair is the toune of Cartage that dantit the elephantis,
and vase greutlym donit & dreit be the Romans?" Compl.
S. p. 31.

This may be merely the ablative of A. S. great, which is greatum,
with the addition of the term lice, expressive of similitude.
For the ablative, both of adjectives and substantives, is sometimes used adverbially. Thus micelum, the ablative of micel, great, signifies valde; and wundrum, from wundor, mire; as wundrum fœst, wonderfully firm; wundrum fæger, wonderfully beautiful. But I am rather inclined to think that um in this mode of composition, corresponds to the Su. G. particle um, which, when affixed to nouns, forms adverbs: as stroninom, severally; fyrstum, in the first place; bakom, behind, from bak, the back; framom, before. Um is sometimes used in Su. G. as in senstum, lastly, from sen, late, our synge. Isl. milium, in the mean time, is by hire, derived from medal, middle; although G. Andr. deduces it from mille, also. See Sup. Whether um, in this composition, has any connexion with Su. G. Teut. om, A. S. umb, ymb, circum, seems quite uncertain.

To think that um, in this mode of composition, corresponds to the Su. G. particle um, which, when affixed to nouns, forms adverbs: as stroninom, severally; fyrstum, in the first place; bakom, behind, from bak, the back; framom, before. Um is sometimes used in Su. G. as in senstum, lastly, from sen, late, our synge. Isl. milium, in the mean time, is by hire, derived from medal, middle; although G. Andr. deduces it from mille, also. See Sup. Whether um, in this composition, has any connexion with Su. G. Teut. om, A. S. umb, ymb, circum, seems quite uncertain.

2. The Greek language.

2. Metaph. a glowing affection.

To Grieve, v. a. To grieve; to overlook others. Thus, he is said to grieve the sheavers who acts as overseer to reapers during harvest, S. V. Greif.

Gryfe, s. A claw; a talon; used in a general sense. S. To Gryis, Gryse, v. a. To affright. Terribil thochtis oft my hart did Gryis.

Palice of Honour, ii. 42.

Gryse, s. An overseer. V. Greif.

To Grieve, v. a. To Grieve; to overlook others. Thus, he is said to grieve the sheavers who acts as overseer to reapers during harvest, S. V. Greif.

Gryse, s. A greyhound. &
Gryse, v. n. To shudder; to tremble.

To Gryis, Gryse, v. a. To Gryis; Gryse, v. n. To shudder; to tremble.

My spreit abhorris, and dois Gryis.

Palice of Honour, i. 71.

- Na kaynd of pane may ryse,
Vnknavin to me, of new at may Gryis.

Doug. Virgil, 166, 27.

A. S. agris-an, horrenre; agrisiencis, grislic, horribils; Isl. grysega, horribiliter; Germ. graus-an, barnere; grysa, hor­ror; Gl. Pez. orgruison, abborrescent. V. Agrid.

To Grisse, v. n. To shudder; to tremble.

My spreit abhorris, and dois Grise.

Tharon for to remember. Ibd. 38, 51.

Gryking, s. Peep of day. V. Greking.

To Grille, Girl, v. n. To feel a universal and sudden sensation of cold through the body; to shiver.

To Grille, v. a. To pierce.
The grones of Schir Gawayne dos my hert Grille.
The grones of Schir Gawayne greven me saire.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 23.

Thou has wornen hem in were with a wrang wille:
And geven hem to Schir Gawayne, that my hert Grilis.

Ibd. st. 7.
This is probably from Fr. *grill-er*, to broil, to sear; also, to ruffle. I know not if Teut. *grilligh*, *greligh*, pruriens, be allied. It is used with respect to inflamed sores.

**Grylle, adj.** Horrible.

Ho grett on Gaynour, with grotyng grulle.


**Grylles, s. pl.**

Mi name is Schir Galaron, without eny gile; The gretest of Galwy, of greynes and *gryllers*.

"Of Connok, of Conyngham, and also Kyle."—Ibid. ii. 7.

Perhaps this may metaph. signify enclosures, or houses, castles, from *Fr. grille*, an iron grate. *A. S. grelə* signifies attire; habitus, vestimentum, stola. But the sense is quite uncertain.

**Grilse, Gilse, s. pl.**

A salmon not fully grown, as the term is generally understood; although some view it as a distinct species, *S.*. It seems to be the same fish which the *E.* called the *Grey*, *Salmo eriox*, Linn. *See S.*

*It is defended and forbidden, that na man take fisch or salmon-gilses in forbidden time.*—Stat. Rob. I. c. 11, § 3.

A within a few miles also of the west end of the Mainland is the Loch of Stennis, the largest in Orkney, whereon are some mills; some trouts and salmon *gilses* are found in it, and the brooks that run from it. Brand's Orkney, p. 32.

The word is pron. both *grils* and *gilse*.

The *grils*, it is said, is a *"smaller species of salmon, or the common salmon a year old. Naturalists have not determined this point with certainty."* Statist. Acc. Cramond, i. 220, N.

Shaw mentions Gael. *gealasach*. But whether this species be meant is uncertain; because all the expl. given is, a *sort of fish.* The term is more probably a corr. of *Sw. geleazl*, id. i. 98.

**Grey, s. The trench in a cow-house for receiving the dung.**

*Grip, grip, grip, s. The trench in a cow-house for receiving the dung.*

"To prepare a student for passing his trials in medicine, law, &c."

**Grinder, s.** The designation given to a person who prepares students for an academic trial.

**Grind, s.** A gate formed of horizontal bars.

510
GRISTER, S. One who brings grain to be ground at a mill.

GRIT, GRYT, s. pl. GRISTIS, 6. In a state of pregnancy.

GRISK, adj. Greedy; avaricious.

GRIST, s. The fee paid at a mill, generally in kind, or miller’s fee for grinding of corn. Mr. Tooke justly views this as radically the same with grind, from Fr. gresser, to crackle, to crumble.

GRIST, s. Size; degree of thickness; S.

To GRIST, v. a. To grind and dress grain.

G+ryt, adj. 1. Great; s.

But when I waken’d, to my gryt surprise,
Wha’s standing but a laird afore my eyes?

Rost’s Helenore, p. 88.

“—Belyke sche wald have bidden him fairwell; for thair aust famillianty was gryt.” Knox, p. 228.

3. Thick; gross; S.

The Tod was nowthir lein nor scowry,
He was a lusty reid-hair’d Lowry,
Ane lang taid beist and gryt wthall.

Burul, Watson’s Coll. ii. 13.

3. Thick; gross; S.

The Tod was nowthir lein nor scowry,
He was a lusty reid-hair’d Lowry,
Ane lang taid beist and gryt wthall.

Burul, Evergreen, i. 201.

4. Familiar; in a state of intimacy; S.

“How came you and I to be so gret?” S. Prov. Kelly, p. 164. The word is here written, like many others, according to the E. orthography.

Awa, awa! the deel’s o’er gryt wi’ you.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 120.

5. Swelled with rain, applied to a river. So during a flood we say, “The water’s gret, it winna ride.” S.

6. In a state of pregnancy.

Great, E. occurs in the latter sense; but, according to Johnson, “ a low word,” although used by Bacon. See Sup. I am, however, inclined to think that the term, in this pecu­

ar signification, is not to be viewed as the adj. great used improperly, but as immediately formed from A. S. grith, Isl. grind, pax; A. S. grithian, to agree, to be in a state of agreement, to enter into a league. This A. S. v. denotes the re­

conciliation of those who were formerly at variance: So

GRO

Cyng Melcolm con and grithed with thone Cyng Willelm;
“King Malcolm came, and agreed,” or “entered into a league with king William.” Chron. Sax. p. 181.

7. The heart is said to be gret, when one is ready to cry, at the point of weeping, S.

But up and spak the gude Laird’s Jock,
The best falla in a’ the companie;
“Sit down thy ways a little while, Dickie,
And a piece o’ thy ain cow’s hough I’ll gie ye.”
But Dickie’s heart it grew sae gryt,
That the ne’er a bit o’ he dought to eat.

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 161.

Grit-heard is used as an adj. in the same sense.

The heart may in this sense be denominated great, because it seems as if swelled by the force of passion.

In O. E. the same idea is expressed in a similar manner.

—Ys hert was so gret for ys fader deth there,
That he ne myht glad be, ar he awreke were.

R. Glouc., p. 135.

Gryt Lynne Fische. Fish caught with a strong line. S.

GRIT, s. The stone of grains. S.

GRIT, s. To grind and dress grain. S.

GRIST, s. Ad. Great, large; s.

“Face of the hill, which is called the Stony Fold, is covered with loose heaps of blue moor-stone, very hard, and of the finest grit.” P. Falkland, Fifo, Statist. Acc. iv. 438.

This word has formerly been used in E.

“But these stones at Stowchebe are all of one grit without change of colour or vayne, & all of one facion.” R. Bann, Pref. xiv. 355.

GRYTH, s. Grace; quarter in battle.

On the our lof, he slew son other thre.
Longeawil entryt, and als the maistir Blair;
Thai gaif no grith to frek at thai fand thar.

Wallace, x. 884. MS.

Grith, peace, O. E.

So wele were thre chastised, all come tille his gryth,
That the pes of the lond the sikered him alle with.

R. Brunne, p. 34.

GRITNESS, GREATNESS, s. Width; girth; denoting the circumference of any body.

GRIGHT, s. A hoop. V. GIRD.

GRIZZLE, GIRZLE, s. A sucking pig. V. DEY.

GREY, adj. Grey; a grey; s.

“Speet and slassic and grey the face of the hill; which is called the Stony Fold.” R. Glouc., p. 135.

GROATS, s. pl. Oats with the husks taken off, S.

This word is found in Ainsworth, as if E., but it is a provincial term.

“Grots, oats hull’d, but unground. Glossary of Lancashire words. This word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon Grut, fur.” Brand’s Popular Antiq. p. 355.

Groots were formerly much used for thickening broth, S.

Hence the S. Prov. “He kens his groats in other folks kail;” — “spoken of those who are sharp and sagacious in knowing their own.” Kelly, p. 153.

To GROBBLE, GROUBLE, v. a. To swallow hastily. S.

GRODE, GROUP, V. GROUP.

GROFF, s. Having harsh features, S. It is often applied to those who are much pitted with the small pox.

In this sense it is nearly allied to E. grog, sour of aspect. Su. G. groc, crassus.

2. Unpolished; rude; S.

Now have ye heard the tragedy, —
Which though it be both groff and rude,
And of all eloquence denude;
Yet, Sirs, imbrace’t as it were good,
For I took pains to mend it.

Watson’s Coll. i. 67.

Teut. grof, impolitus, rudis.

3. It is sometimes used in the sense of obscene, smutty. S.

4. Coarse; rough; as, a groff guess, a rough calculation or conjecture. S.
GROSLE, s. A name for porridge; a corr. of Groel. S.
GROMIE, GROOME, GRUMIE, GRUME, s. A man.
— Some that can thame dres, Full glad that gyde as gromes umagast. King Hart, i. 23.
It is also used by Harry the Minstrel, as gome, for a warrior.
The worth Scotts the dry land than has tayne, Apon the laif fechtand full wondyr fast, And mony gromye that main full sar agast. Wallace, vi. 725. MS.

1. To grose a mason's iron, as, to grose a mason's iron, to rub off the wiry edge of a tool; used in a secondary sense to denote a person who is very uncomely, S.

2. To rub off the wiry edge of a tool; used in a secondary sense to denote a person who is very uncomely, S.

3. To feel horror or abomination, S.

4. To breathe with difficulty. V.

GROUSE, s. A kind of moss beat into peat. S.

GROUSEL, s. Gooseberries; a kind of berries; Belg. groseille, Fr. grosselle, Germ. Grusel, Dan. grusu, Su. grous, berrere. These think, that as this word is properly used when the hair bristles up, it may perhaps be formed from Isl. r, hair, with g prefixed. There seems little reason to doubt that this is radically the same with gnisu, S., and agregus, which in O. E. signifies to shudder; agrosu, shuddered, trembled, Chaucer: A. S. gris-tic, grisil, seems formed from the e. without the prefix.

GROUSE, s. Shivering; horror.

GROUSEM, GROUSUM, adj. Frightful; horrible; See S.

2. Used in a secondary sense to denote a person who is very uncomely, S.

GROUSEM, ugly; disagreeable; A. Bor. He takes a swirie auld moss-oak, For some black, grousome carlin, And loth a winze, an' drew a stroke, Till skin in blypes came haurlin.'

GROUSE, s. The short-lived and disturbed sleep which one has during sickness, Ang. Loth. pron. grous (as Gr. v.) S. Souff, synon. See Sup.

IsI. gropin, sedatus, cessans? This word is properly applied to what ceases to boil; grops, a dererbe. Shall we suppose that it has been transferred to that transient cessation which one has from the feeling of pain or sickness? Or perhaps allied to Alem. gerwauat, rested, from qwau-on, quiescere.
To Grouf, Grufe, v. n. To sleep in a disturbed manner, breathing heavily through the nostrils. S.

Grouffin, Gruffin, s. The act of breathing loudly through the nostrils in a disturbed sleep. S.

Gruff, adj. Vulgar. The same with s. Grouf, s. sense 2. S.

Grougrou, s. To grovel, to become enflivened after sleep. S.

To Gros, v. n. To groan, (pron. to grook, s.) To Grouk, (pron. grook,) v. n. To look over one with a watchful and apparently suspicious eye, Ang. See S.

From the sense in which it is often used, as denoting the watchfulness of a very niggardly person, who is still afraid that any of his property be given away or carried off, it might seem allied to Su.G. gryg-as, avaram esse. Or, from the attitude referred to by this term, it may be merely Isl. krok-wa, curvare; or ge and Su.G. raak-a, A. S. rec-ean, to reach, pret. roht. The origin, however, is quite uncertain.

To Grounch, Grunch, v. n. 1. To grunt, and “by a little stretch,” according to Rudd., to dig like a sow.

2. To grudge; to grumble.

The galloard grume grunichis, at gamys he greuis. Doug. Virgil, 236, a. 38. Grounche is given by Shair. as a word still signifying, to murmure, to grudge, and as synon. with grunach; Gl. S. B. Isl. gren-ia, grun-ia, Su.G. grum-ia, A. S. grum-ia, Belg. grun-eria, Fr. groign-er, Ital. grun-ia, Lat. grun-ire, Gr. grun-ire; Belg. grinz-en, to whine, a frequented from Teut. grun-en, os distoqueru; Germ. grunen, grunire.

V. Groune.

Ground-e-Swallow, s. Groundsel, an herb, S. Senecio vulgaris, Linn.

Ground-Lair, s. The burling ground of a family. S.

Ground-Mail, s. The fees for interment. S.

Ground-Wa'-Stane, s. The foundation-stone. S.

Grounds, s.pl. The refuse of flax, left in dressing it, Loth. Backings, synon. S. B.

To Grounge, Grunge, v. a. To look sullen or sulky; to grumble; to murmur. V. Grounch.


Grow, adj. Grow weather, to gather strength; to increase it, Loth. Backings, synon. S. B.

Grow, s. Grouse. Grow, s. Grow to a Head. To gather strength; to increase so in power or numbers as to be ready for action. S.

Growat, s. A crust for holding liquids. S.

Grownness, Grounes, s. Corpulency; and, consequently, unwieldiness. S.

Grows, s. A greedy person. S.

Growth, s. Any excrecence on the body. S.

Growthly, adj. 1. Having strong vegetation. 2. Promoting vegetation; as, a growthie day. S.

Growthillie, adv. Luxuriantly. S.

Growthiness, s. The state of strong vegetation. S.

Grozel, Grozlle, Grozer, s. A gooseberry. S.

Grozet, s. A gooseberry. V. Groset.

Grozlin, part. adj. Breathing with difficulty through the nose, Fife.

GRU, s. The crane, a bird.

The gru befor me thair appeirs,
Quhoois legs were lang and syde,
From the Septentziaon quhilk reteirs.

Into the winter tyde.

Fr. grue, id. Lat. grus.

GRU, s. 1. A particle, an atom. No a gru of meal, not a particle of meal, S. 2. Applied metaph. to the mind. He has na a gru of sense, he has no understanding, S.

Vol. I. 513

A. S. grot is used in a similar sense; Non grot anguliales, nihil prorus intelligentiae; Boet. xii. 5. ap. Lyco. This term from grot, far, pollia, q. a grain. Our term, however, may have been introduced from Gr. yer, quicquid minutum est.

GRUAN, s. A greyhound. V. Grow.

To Grub, v. a. “To dress; or to prune,” Rudd.

S. Sunther flaired his sonnis brand—
Taucht thame to grub the wynes, and at the art
To ere, and saw the cornes, and yow thae cart.

Perhaps rather to plant; Moes. grub-an, fodere, pret. grub; q. to plant by digging, and properly preparing the ground; Fland. grub, fovea.

To GRUCH, v. n. To grudge; to repine; Wynt. O. Fr. grouch-ier, id.

Gruching, Growch, (eh hard,) s. Grudge; repining; Rudd.

Enfer souer Wallace baid thaim ga rest;
My self will walk, me think it may be best.
As he commandit, but gruching that half don.
Wallace, ix. 1158. MS.

In the old edit. it is printed grauching; in that of Perth, garuch; which makes poor Harry speak nonsense, as trans­ scribers and editors have often done.

Thun bask thit but blin; monye bewscheris
Grathaimes, but grouching, that gate for to gane.

To Grudge, v. a. To squeeze; to press down. S.

To Grudge up, v. n. Applied to water interrupted in its course, then said to be grudged up.

S.

To GRUE, v. n. The flesh is said to grue when a chilly sensation passes over the surface of the body. S.

GRUFE, GROUFE. On groufe, flat, with the face towards the earth. Agruf, id.

He ruschiis, plentiful on wulf manere,
And fel on groufe above dede Pallas bere.
Doug. Virgil, 365, 46.

He hath marveile so long on groufe ye lie;
And saith, your bedis beth to long somdele.

By mistake it has been printed grose.

Some borne on spears, by chance did swim a land,
And some lay swelting in the slykie sand:
Agruif lay some, others with eyes to skyes,
These yielding dying sobs, these mournefull cries.
Muses Threnodie, p. 112.

Grof seems to be used either as a s. signifying the belly, or rather as an adj. in the sense of flat, Emare, v. 606, as Clauser uses grof.

She was aferde of the se,
And layde her gruf upon a tre,
The chyldre to her pappes.
Riston’s E. M. Rom. ii. 231.

Isl. grofe, grofale, pronus et cernnus sum; a grofua, cernuë, pronë; ad lipa a grufa, in faciem et pectus ac ventrem prostratus calvate, (our very phrase, to by-a-grufe.) Gr. gyna., inflexus, recurvus; G. Andr. p. 99.

The S. phrase, to lie on his groufe, might seem to indicate that this term originally denoted the belly. But this is most probably an impropiety. It seems rather allied to Isl. groof, a pit, grof-a, pret. grof, to dig; Belg. grof, a furrow; especially as Isl. gruf signifies coeca palpation eorum quae sunt humi; whence E. grubele, and Su.G. groof-a, to creep, grooping one’s way.

Grufelyngis, Groulngis, adv. In a grovelling situation; lying flat.

The quiet collsettys opyt wyth ane reid,
And we plat lay grufelyngis on the erd.
Doug. Virgil, 70, 26.
GRU

As he loitour our ane bra,
His felt founderit hym fra.
Sahir Golobras grafithly can ga
Grunnis to ord.

Is.v. gruðlaland is used in a sense more allied to E. grubbling.
Ad ganga gruðlaland hênd epter noken ; Anceps, et suspensa manu, aliquid quaerere.

GRUFEING, part. pr. To be grufeling. V. GRUF. S.
GRUFF, s. A
GRUNGE, MS. Su.G. s.
GRUND-ROTTEN, s.
GRULSH, GRULCH, S. A thick squab object.
part.pr. To be grufeling.
GRUFELING, s.
GRUFF, s. A
GRUND,
GRUMPHIE, s. A
GRUMPH, adj.
GRUND, To v.a.
GRUNDIN, j9.joa. Ground, whetted; old part. of
deal with a surly man than with a blockhead.

Prov. p. 29. The meaning seems to be, that it is better to

Whether the walls,—which are strong, built with
stone and lime at the least,—should be pulled down and
by much handling, S. /See Sup.

And dash the grufland jaups up to the pouring skies.

But his supposition, that E. Grunden, or e t nasus, bonum propriu, G. Andr.; also, gron, C. B. grosa, a beak or snout. A. Bor. groyna, a swaine's
snout. This is only to suppose the same figure as in the use of A. S. nes, Su.G. nats, the nose, for a promontory. It
may, however, signify coast; Isl. grunna, fundum aquae et
maris, ubi non profundum. Savill the gruad, 1.e. grand or
great.

To GRUNGE, v. n. To look sullen. V. GRONGE.
GRUNIE, s. 1. It is used in a ludicrous sense for the
mouth, S. V. Rudd. v. Grounachs. See Sup.

To GRUNGE, v. n. To put any thing out of order
by much handling, S. See Sup. V. MISGRUGLE.

GRUGGLE, v. a.

To put any thing down into

The learned editor of these poems is mistaken in ren­
dering it snot. As here used, it is evident that this word is immediately formed from Fr. grogn-e, to grunt. For the
more remote origin, V. GRUNE.

GRUNKLE, s. The snout of an animal. V. GRUNTLE.
GRUNSHULE, GRUNSTULE, s. Groundsel, an herb.

GRUNSTILE, A. sour fellow.

2. A grunt.

Syne Schweines, at the second bidding,
Com lyk a sow out of a midding;
Ful slyly was his gruntuie.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54, st. 10.

The learned editor of these poems is mistaken in ren­
dering it snot. As here used, it is evident that this word is immediately formed from Fr. grogn-e, to grunt. For the
more remote origin, V. GRUNE.

GRUNKLE, s. The snout of an animal. V. GRUNTLE.

GRUNSHULE, GRUNSTULE, s. Groundsel, an herb.

GRUNSIE, s. A sour fellow.

2. Used for the chin and parts adjoining; for the face in
general, S.

The gallows gapers after thy grucles.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54, st. 10.

May graves round his blather wrench,

Wha twists his gruntuie wi' a glunch

O' sour disdain.

"Phiz," Gl.

Is.v. gruana is used with great latitude; for the chin,
the beard, the nose, and even the whole face; Verel. Ind. V.
GRUNGE.

GRUNTITLOR, s. A name given to a sow.

To GRUNTELLE, v. n. 1. To grunt on a lower key; as
denoting the sound emitted by pigs. 2. A term used to
denote the cheerful cooing made by infants when they
are highly pleased, S. See Sup.

Evidently a deriv. from grunt, or Su.G. gruntuia, id.

GRUNTLE, s. 1. The sound made by infants, indicating satisfaction; q. a little graut, S.

2. A grunting sound of any kind, S.

He was so blosie, some did think
That he had got his morning drink.

Fy, skowdert skin, thou art but skyre and skrumple;

His clowdly brows, and frizled hair,

And dash the grufland jaups up to the pouring skies.

Whether the walls,—which are strong, built with
stone and lime at the least,—should be pulled down and
by much handling, S. /See Sup.

The learned editor of these poems is mistaken in ren­
dering it snot. As here used, it is evident that this word is immediately formed from Fr. grogn-e, to grunt. For the
more remote origin, V. GRUNE.

GRUNKLE, s. The snout of an animal. V. GRUNTLE.

GRUNSHULE, GRUNSTULE, s. Groundsel, an herb.

GRUNSIE, s. A sour fellow.

2. Used for the chin and parts adjoining; for the face in
general, S.

The gallows gapers after thy grucles.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54, st. 10.

May graves round his blather wrench,

Wha twists his gruntuie wi' a glunch

O' sour disdain.

"Phiz," Gl.

Is.v. gruana is used with great latitude; for the chin,
the beard, the nose, and even the whole face; Verel. Ind. V.
GRUNGE.

GRUNTITLOR, s. A name given to a sow.

To GRUNTELLE, v. n. 1. To grunt on a lower key; as
denoting the sound emitted by pigs. 2. A term used to
denote the cheerful cooing made by infants when they
are highly pleased, S. See Sup.

Evidently a deriv. from grunt, or Su.G. gruntuia, id.

GRUNTLE, s. 1. The sound made by infants, indicating satisfaction; q. a little graut, S.

2. A grunting sound of any kind, S.

He was so blosie, some did think
That he had got his morning drink.

Fy, skowdert skin, thou art but skyre and skrumple;

His clowdly brows, and frizled hair,

And dash the grufland jaups up to the pouring skies.

Whether the walls,—which are strong, built with
stone and lime at the least,—should be pulled down and
by much handling, S. /See Sup.

The learned editor of these poems is mistaken in ren­
dering it snot. As here used, it is evident that this word is immediately formed from Fr. grogn-e, to grunt. For the
more remote origin, V. GRUNE.

GRUNKLE, s. The snout of an animal. V. GRUNTLE.

GRUNSHULE, GRUNSTULE, s. Groundsel, an herb.

GRUNSIE, s. A sour fellow.

2. Used for the chin and parts adjoining; for the face in
general, S.

The gallows gapers after thy grucles.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54, st. 10.

May graves round his blather wrench,

Wha twists his gruntuie wi' a glunch

O' sour disdain.

"Phiz," Gl.

Is.v. gruana is used with great latitude; for the chin,
the beard, the nose, and even the whole face; Verel. Ind. V.
GRUNGE.

GRUNTITLOR, s. A name given to a sow.

To GRUNTELLE, v. n. 1. To grunt on a lower key; as
denoting the sound emitted by pigs. 2. A term used to
denote the cheerful cooing made by infants when they
are highly pleased, S. See Sup.

Evidently a deriv. from grunt, or Su.G. gruntuia, id.

GRUNTLE, s. 1. The sound made by infants, indicating satisfaction; q. a little graut, S.

2. A grunting sound of any kind, S.

He was so blosie, some did think
That he had got his morning drink.

Fy, skowdert skin, thou art but skyre and skrumple;

His clowdly brows, and frizled hair,

And dash the grufland jaups up to the pouring skies.

Whether the walls,—which are strong, built with
stone and lime at the least,—should be pulled down and
by much handling, S. /See Sup.

The learned editor of these poems is mistaken in ren­
dering it snot. As here used, it is evident that this word is immediately formed from Fr. grogn-e, to grunt. For the
more remote origin, V. GRUNE.

GRUNKLE, s. The snout of an animal. V. GRUNTLE.

GRUNSHULE, GRUNSTULE, s. Groundsel, an herb.

GRUNSIE, s. A sour fellow.

2. Used for the chin and parts adjoining; for the face in
general, S.

The gallows gapers after thy grucles.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54, st. 10.

May graves round his blather wrench,

Wha twists his gruntuie wi' a glunch

O' sour disdain.

"Phiz," Gl.

Is.v. gruana is used with great latitude; for the chin,
the beard, the nose, and even the whole face; Verel. Ind. V.
GRUNGE.

GRUNTITLOR, s. A name given to a sow.

To GRUNTELLE, v. n. 1. To grunt on a lower key; as
denoting the sound emitted by pigs. 2. A term used to
denote the cheerful cooing made by infants when they
are highly pleased, S. See Sup.

Evidently a deriv. from grunt, or Su.G. gruntuia, id.

GRUNTLE, s. 1. The sound made by infants, indicating satisfaction; q. a little graut, S.

2. A grunting sound of any kind, S.

He was so blosie, some did think
That he had got his morning drink.

Fy, skowdert skin, thou art but skyre and skrumple;

His clowdly brows, and frizled hair,

And dash the grufland jaups up to the pouring skies.

Whether the walls,—which are strong, built with
stone and lime at the least,—should be pulled down and
by much handling, S. /See Sup.
GUARD-FISH, S. GRUSE, *. Water in a half-congealed state. V. GROO.

Strained; sprained; S.B. GRUPPIT, GRUZIN, GROOZIN, adj. To GRUP, GRUSE, GRUSH, adj. To press; to compress, Fife.

4. To eat voraciously, with an ungraceful noise.
3. To make a continued suppressed grunting.

GROUS, a. A hollow or sewered made in a stable or cowhouse, behind the stalls of horses or cattle, for receiving their dung and urine, S. A. Bor. See Sup.


GRUPPIT, part. Strained; sprained; S. B. It seems formed from A. S. grip-an, to seize, to grasp; the cause being put for the effect, a sprain being often occasioned by overstretching. Somewhat in a similar manner Su.G. foerstraeck-a signifies to sprain, from foer, denoting excess, and straeck-a, to stretch.


The dearest comfort o’ their lives, Their grusie weans an faithful wives. The prattling things are just their pride, That sweetens a’ their fire-side. The prattling things are just their pride, That sweetens a’ their fire-side.

GRUSIE, GUD, GUD, GUD, adj. Their gouns was gay, With gubert warke wrocht wondrous sure, Purfild with gold and silver pure.

This may either signify, tasseled, or fenced like buttonholes. Fr. guipure, a gross black thread, whipt about with silk; guipures d’or, golden and wreathed aglets or tags; Coqs. This may be the origin of the name of that piece of mourning-dress called weepers. For it can scarcely be borrowed from the v. Weep. Gubert is most probably the same with Goufheid, q. v.; although in both places the precise sense is uncertain.

To GUCK, v. n. To trifle; to play the fool. Go, go, we naithing do but gucks.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 51.


Germ. griech, Belg. griech, a fool; guzech-en, ridere, nugari, Killian; gezech-en, Su.G. gezech-as, to play the fool. V. GOWK, 2.

GUCKIT, adj. Foolish; giddy. V. GOWKIT.

GUCKIE, &. Foolishness. I trow that all the world evin Sall at your guckie geck.

PHILOD. S. P. REPR. iii. 39.

GUD, s. 1. Substance; goods. The ost was blith, and in a gud estate, Na power was at wald mak thaim debate. Gret ryches wan off gold and gud thaim till.

Wallace, viii. 1160. MS.

2. Provisions. The power send thaim wyn and wenesoun, Refreschyt the ost with gud in gret fusion. Ibid. 1169. MS.

3. Used to denote live stock. S. A. S. Su.G. god, bona, facultates, Isl. gaeide, id. Germ. gut, queavis possessio mobilis et immobiles. Teut. goed not only signifies bona, facultates, but fruges, according to the second sense given above.

GUD, GUD, adj. 1. Good, in the general sense of the term. S. See Sup.


Wyntoun, viii. 29. 9.

Schyr Willame suythly the Mowbray, That yharnyt to be at assay, Wyth othir gud, went to the yhte.

V. SOUCHT.

Ibid. viii. 31. 133.

Su.G. god fortis. V. Ibre. Alem. gute strenuoa; Gute knehte, strenui milites; Schilter.


Suppose that I was maid Wardane to be, Part ar away sic chargis put to me; And ye ar her cunning off als gud blud, Als rychtwis born, be awentur and als gud, Als forthwart, fair, and als likly off person, As euir was I; tharfor till conclusioun, Syne caflis cast quha sail our master be. Wyth othir gud, went to the yhte. Synes caflis cast quha sail our master be.

Wallace, vii. 374, 375. MS.

It is doubtful if this be the meaning, v. 375. It may signify brave. In v. 377, it means, honourable.

It is still frequently used in the same sense. Many a quarrel, to the effusion of blood, has been produced at schools, by the use of this term; although not understood, by any of the combatants, as having the least relation to moral qualities. "You are no sae gute as me;" i.e. You are not so well-born.
GUD

I have met with one instance of this use of the word in C.E. "Why, my Lord? quoth she, you that are of so high and honorable descent, can you offend my lady by loving her? or you that are as good as she, do not deserve love for love? She is the childe of a king and so are you." Hist. Palladine of England, p. 72.

We find some scanty traces of this peculiar use of the word in ancient dialects. In the version of Ulfilas, Joseph of Arimathea is called guda regis, while a nobleman, or one of the equestrian order, is called gudemen. In an old Alem. poem quoted by Schilte, gnotman signifies noble. Meibomius observes, that the Germans formerly called a nobleman, or one of the equestrian order, gudem. In the Laws of Upland we read "a certain nobleman," Luke xix. 12, it is munno godakunds, homo nobilis. Where we read "a certain nobleman," Luke xix. 12, it is munno godakunds, homo nobilis. In the Danish Laws, god is commonly used as signifying noble; godmaænd, viri nobilis; Orkneyinga S. vo. Collgr. Noblemen were often called bono homines. V. Wachter, vo. Gut. Moes. G. godakunds seems to be from gods or goda, bonus, and kun, a termination used in composition, from kun, genus; q. boni generis, as Plautus expresses it.


Gude, a. Well, used as a threat; as, "Ye had as gude no."

GUD, used in composition, as a term expressive of honour, or rank, as in sense 3. V. Goodman; which ought to have been inserted here.

GUD, used in composition, to denote the various relations, constituted by marriage, to the kindred of the parties; and in some instances, as a mark of consanguinity.

Ruddiman has observed, that "in all names of consanguinity, or affinity, where the E. use step, or in law, we use, good." As to consanguinity, however, it is used only in denoting the grandfather and grandmother; and it is not so commonly applied to a stepfather, &c. as to a father-in-law, &c.

GUD-BROTHER, s. A brother-in-law, S. See Sup.

Gae hame, gae hame, good-brother John,
And tell your sister Sarah,
To come and lift her leafu' lord!
He's sleepin sound on Yarrow.

Guddane, Gudame, s. A grandmother, S.
Hyr gudame halyde Eneas;
Off Aeryk hale scho lady was.

Gyf that thou sekis an alienare vnknaw,
To be thy maich or thy gud fader, &c.

Gud, used for the father, or blessed father. It is not improbable that this form of designation was transmitted from the Franks. For as beau properly signifies beautiful, Teut. schoon, id. used in the same manner; schoon-wader, uxoris pater, q. pulcher.

Guder, adj. Becoming a husband. S.
Gud-wife, s. Simply, a wife; a spouse. S.
Gud-fader, Gud-father, s. 1. A father-in-law, S. See Sup.

He — left behynd hym his gud fader Dioneth with ane legion of pepyl to gouerne Britane." Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 12.

2. A stepfather, S.

Gud-moder, Gud-mother, s. 1. A mother-in-law, S.
"I pity much his mother, who ever loved this cause, and his good-mother, whose grace and virtue for many years I have highly esteemed." Baillie's Lett. ii. 187.

2. A stepmother, S.

"This Caratak fled to his gud-moder Cartumandia quene of Scottis, quhilk eftir deceis of his fader Cadallane, wes marit upon ane valyeant knycht namit Venisius." Bellend. Cron. B. iii. c. 15.

In this sense it is emphatically said; "A green turf's a good good-mother." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 11.

Gud-syr, Gud-schir, Gudsher, (pron. gutsher,) s. A grandfather, S.
For to pas agayne thoucht he,
And arryve in the Empyre,
Quhare-of thon lord wes his gud-syr.

"This Mogallus efter his coronation set hym to follow the wisdome and maneris of Galdus his gud-schir." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 2.

Gud-sister, s. A sister-in-law, S. See Sup.

Gud Sonne, Gud Sone, s. 1. A son-in-law, S.
"He [Hengist] send ambassadouris to Vortigern; saying, he was nocht cumyn in Britane to defraud his gud sonne Vortigern of the crowne of Britane, for he was mair dere and precious to hym than any other thing in erd." Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 18. Generum, Boeth.

Gyf that thou seiskis an alienare vnknaw,
To be thy maich or thy gud sone in law, —
Here are lytli my fantasy and consate.

Gud, used in composition, as a term expressive of honour, or rank, as in sense 5. V. GOODMAN; which ought to have been inserted here.

GUD, used in composition, to denote the various relations, constituted by marriage, to the kindred of the parties; and in some instances, as a mark of consanguinity.

Ruddiman has observed, that "in all names of consanguinity, or affinity, where the E. use step, or in law, we use, good." As to consanguinity, however, it is used only in denoting the grandfather and grandmother; and it is not so commonly applied to a stepfather, &c. as to a father-in-law, &c.

GUD-BROTHER, s. A brother-in-law, S. See Sup.

Gae hame, gae hame, good-brother John,
And tell your sister Sarah,
To come and lift her leafu' lord!
He's sleepin sound on Yarrow.

Minstrelly, Border, iii. 77.

Guddame, Gudame, s. A grandmother, S.
Hyr gudame halyde Eneas;
Off Aeryk hale scho lady was.

Wintoun, iii. 3. 167.

My gudame was a gay wif, but scho was rycht gend.
Ball. Pink. S. F. R. iii. 141.

GUD-DUCHTER, s. 1. A daughter-in-law.
Fifty chalmers heide that riall sire,
Quharein was his gude duchteris ladys yinge.

Doug. Virgil, 55, 48.

2. A stepdaughter, S.

Gudeman, s. A husband; the master of a family; S. S.
— Venus, moder til Enee, efferde,
And not but caus, seand the felloun rerd,
The drefuld boist and assemblay attanis
Aganis hir son of pepil Laurentanis,
To Vulcanus hir husband and gudeman,
Within his golden chalmer scho began
Thus for to speik. —
This is corrupted perhaps from Fr. coutelé, slaughtered, a deriv. from costeu, a knife.

GUDDLE, s. Work of a dirty and unctuous nature. S. To GUDDLE, v. n. To be engaged in work of this kind. S. To GUDDLE, v. a. To catch fish with the hands, by groping under the stones or banks of a stream. S. GUDDLING, s. The act of catching fish by groping. S. GUDE, GUID, s. Substance; also, rank. S. MAN of GUD. 1. A man of property or respectability. 2. A man of high birth. V. GUIDE, adj. 3. Well-born. S. GUDE, s. Often used for the name of God. V. GOSSEP. See SUP.

To GUDE, GUIDE, Good, v. a. To manure; to fatten with dung; sometimes, gudin.


The place quhar he winnes his peitts this yier, ther he sawis his corne the next yeire, after that he guids it well with sea ware." Monroe's Isles, p. 46.

"He quha is infeft therewith [ware,] may stop and make impediment to all other persones, als weill within the floud mark, as without the samin, to gather war for mucking & gudding of their landes." Belsyre, q. fulciens mater, scire. Sch. Ware.

This is evidently a very ancient word. For Su.G. good-a, which primarily signifies to make better, meliorem reddere, is used in a secondary sense precisely the same; stercorare, quum laetamen meliores reddantur agri; Ihre. Isl. godd-a, to fatten, to cherish; both from god, bonus.

GUDE, GOODING, s. Dung; manure; S. (pron. gudin.)

"They dung their land for the most part with sea-ware, which having gathered, they suffer to rothe on the coasts, or by carrying it up to the land upon horses or on their backs; they lay it in heaps, till the time of labouring approach; which is the reason why the skirts of the isles are more ordinarily cultivated, and do more abound with corns, than places at a greater distance from the sea, where they have not such good-tag at hand." Brand's Descrip. Orkney, p. 18, 19.

GUDE-BREAD. Bread baked for marriages, baptisms, and funerals.

GUDE-EN, s. A salutation equivalent to Good evening. S. GUDELESS, adj. "Neither gudeless nor ill-less;" neither positively good, nor positively bad.

GUDELIED, adv. With propriety; becomingly.

GUDELIHED, s. Goodliness; beauty.

—To such delte,
It was to see her youth in gudelihed,
That for rudeens to speke, thereof I drode.
King's Quair, ii. 30.

A. S. godlic, pulcher, and the termination had.

GUDELY, s. A gudefull, a gratuity. 2. The proportion of meat, ground at a mill, due to the under-miller.

To GUDGE, v. a. To cause to bulge. To gudge a stone from a quarry, to press it out with a pinch or lever. S. To GUDGE, v. n. To poke; to proo for fish under stones or the banks of a river or stream.

GUDGEON, s. A strong iron pivot driven into the end of the axle-tree of a wheel.

Gudgeons of a mill. The large pinions on which the axle-tree turns.

To GUDGE, v. n. To be glutinous.

GUDGET, s. One who is fat from over-eating. V. GUDGIE. To GUDGE, v. n. To be glutinous.

GUDGET, adj. The same with Gudgie, q. v.

GUDGET, s. 1. A soldier's wench; a trull. See S.
G U E

GUEDE, s. A musical instrument formerly used in Shetland.

GUEDELY, Guidedly, adv. Easily; conveniently; properly.

GUERGEOUS, adj. Having a warlike appearance. A. GUERRA. Courts of Guerra were held by inferior judges for punishing the lesser kind of offences. S. GUERRA. Courts of Guerra were held by inferior judges for punishing the lesser kind of offences. S. GUESS, s. A riddle; an enigma. S.

GUEST, s. The name given by the superstitious to any object which they consider a prognostic of the approach of a stranger. S.

To GUESTEN, v. n. To lodge as a guest. S.

GUEST-HOUSE, s. A place of entertainment.

This, according to Borel, is the sense of the term in Languedoc. "En Langedoc goure signifie simplement une servante." Dict. Trev. I suspect, however, that the designation has originated from gujure, formed from gouge, both having the same significance.

2. It is used, as would seem, for a servant attending the camp.

"Whether thou be a capitaine, or a single soildier, or a gudjette, beware to bee in euill companie. Say not, I am not, a principal man, but a servant. I must obey the authoritie, and I must followe my captaine." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 23.

This, according to Borel, is the sense of the term in Languedoc. "En Langedoc goure signifie simplement une servante." Dict. Trev. I suspect, however, that the designation has originated from gujure, formed from gouge, both having the same significance.

3. Acting spontaneously.

GUFFIE, GUFFISH, s. A thick and stout man, homo quadratus.

Fr. gouju, chunky; Gael. guga, a fat fellow, Shaw.

GUDLINE, GUDLENE, GULDING, s. A foreign gold coin.

GUDLINIS, GULDINGIS, s. Expl. "some kind of base metal for mixing illegally with gold;" Gl. Sibb.

Goudsmiths well, above all them, —

To mix set ye not by twa prenis

Fyne ducat gold with hard goudynis.

Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 193.

GUDWILLIE, GUDWILLIT, s. 1. Liberal; munificent; S.

But had I liv'd another year,

If folks had been goodwullis,

I had hadmair. —Watson's Coll. i. 58, 59.

"They are good willy o' their horse that has none;" Fergusson's S. Prov. p. 31.

2. Cordial, denoting what is done with cheerfulness, S.

And here's a hand my trusty steed,

And gie's a hand o' thine;

For auld lang syne. —Burns, iv. 124.

GUDGEONE, s. A viviparous Blenny, a fish; Blennius gut-willighrit.

GUFF, GUFFS, adj. 1. Used, as would seem, for a servant attending the camp.

"Whether thou be a capitaine, or a single soildier, or a gudjette, beware to bee in euill companie. Say not, I am not, a principal man, but a servant. I must obey the authoritie, and I must followe my captaine." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 23.

This, according to Borel, is the sense of the term in Languedoc. "En Langedoc goure signifie simplement une servante." Dict. Trev. I suspect, however, that the designation has originated from gujure, formed from gouge, both having the same significance.

2. It is used, as would seem, for a servant attending the camp.

"Whether thou be a capitaine, or a single soildier, or a gudjette, beware to bee in euill companie. Say not, I am not, a principal man, but a servant. I must obey the authoritie, and I must followe my captaine." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 23.

This, according to Borel, is the sense of the term in Languedoc. "En Langedoc goure signifie simplement une servante." Dict. Trev. I suspect, however, that the designation has originated from gujure, formed from gouge, both having the same significance.

3. Acting spontaneously.

GUFFIE, s. A．Thick and fat about the temples or cheeks; Chubbed; chuffy.

L. Gyhyt, incognito, in white.

In till his born he ordand thaim a place,

A mow of corn he gyhyt thaim about,

And closyt weill, nane mycht persawe without.

Wallace, xl. 339, MS.

This is certainly from A. S. ge-hyd-an, occultare; geyst, occultat, condit; ggodhyn, tectus, covered; Somner. The sense is given tolerably well by means of the word substituted in old editions, as in 1648:

A mow of corn he built it them about.

To GUID, v. a. To manure. V. Gude.

GUEDELY, GUDLY, s. Easily; conveniently; properly.

To GUEDELY, v. a. To treat; to use; as, "They guided him very ill," they used him harshly. 2. To manage economically; as, "Better guide well, as work sore." S.

GUIDAL, s. Guidance.

GUID, s. Substance. V. Gude.

GUID, s. Substance. V. Gude.

To GUIDE,* v. a. 1. To treat; to use; as, "They guided him very ill," they used him harshly. 2. To manage economically; as, "Better guide well, as work sore." S.

GUIDE, s. A good economist; an ill guide, one who wastes or lavishes his property.

GUHYT, s. A musical instrument formerly used in Shetland.

GUHYT, s. A musical instrument formerly used in Shetland.

To GUHYT, v. a. To puzzle very much; to perplex.

GUGONE, s. A gugone of gold; perhaps, a lump. S.

GOLUME, s. A golume of gold; perhaps, a lump. S.

GUHYT, s. A musical instrument formerly used in Shetland.

GUHYT, s. A musical instrument formerly used in Shetland.

To GUHYT, v. a. To puzzle very much; to perplex.

S.

GUFF, GUFFE, GUFFIE, s. A fool; Gl. Sibb. See Sup.

Fr. gousse, id. Isl. gufa, metaphora—pro homine vappa et diobolari; G. Andr.

GUFFIE, GUFFISH, adj. Stupid; foolish; S.

To GUFF and TALK. To babble; to talk foolishly.

GUFFISHIE, advo. Foolishly.

GUFFINESS, s. Foolishness.

GUFF, s. The viviparous Blenny, a fish; Blennius viviparus, Linn.


GUFFIE, Adj. Thick and fat about the temples or cheeks; chubbed; chuffy.

S.

GUFFINESS, s. Chubbied; chubby; fat-faced.

S.

GUHYT, s. A musical instrument formerly used in Shetland.

GUHYT, s. A musical instrument formerly used in Shetland.

To GUHYT, v. a. To puzzle very much; to perplex.

GUFFIE, GUFFEE, GUFFIE, s. A fool; Gl. Sibb. See Sup.

Fr. gaffe, id. Isl. gufa, metaphora—pro homine vappa et diobolari; G. Andr.

GUFFIE, GUFFISH, adj. Stupid; foolish; S.

To GUFF and TALK. To babble; to talk foolishly.

GUFFISHIE, advo. Foolishly.

GUFFINESS, s. Foolishness.

GUFF, s. The viviparous Blenny, a fish; Blennius viviparus, Linn.


GUFFIE, Adj. Thick and fat about the temples or cheeks; chubbed; chuffy.

S.

GUFFINESS, s. Chubbied; chubby; fat-faced.

S.

GUHYT, s. A musical instrument formerly used in Shetland.

GUHYT, s. A musical instrument formerly used in Shetland.

To GUHYT, v. a. To puzzle very much; to perplex.

S.

GUFF, GUFFE, GUFFIE, s. A fool; Gl. Sibb. See Sup.

Fr. gaffe, id. Isl. gufa, metaphora—pro homine vappa et diobolari; G. Andr.

GUFFIE, GUFFISH, adj. Stupid; foolish; S.

To GUFF and TALK. To babble; to talk foolishly.

GUFFISHIE, advo. Foolishly.

GUFFINESS, s. Foolishness.

GUFF, s. The viviparous Blenny, a fish; Blennius viviparus, Linn.


GUFFIE, Adj. Thick and fat about the temples or cheeks; chubbed; chuffy.

S.

GUFFINESS, s. Chubbied; chubby; fat-faced.

S.

GUHYT, s. A musical instrument formerly used in Shetland.

GUHYT, s. A musical instrument formerly used in Shetland.

To GUHYT, v. a. To puzzle very much; to perplex.

S.

S.

S.
The reason of this, as well as of the preceding designation, is perfectly obvious.

GUIDON, s. A standard, ensign, or banner, under which a troop of men at arms serves; Fr. "The Earle Douglas bore Percie out of his saddle. But the English that were by did rescue him so that hee could not come at himself, but he snatched away his speir with his guidon or witter; and holding it aloft, and shaking it, he cried out aloud, that hee would carry that into Scotland as his witter."

Hume explains the one term by the other; and they have essentially the same meaning. For guidon is from guid-er, to direct, and witter is that which makes known, the chief person being known by the banner; from Goth. witt-a, monstrare, Germ. wiss-en. Su. G. witter, wettar, denotes a pile of wood erected on a cape or promontory, kindled in order to make known the approach of an enemy. Both guidon and witter seem radically the same, Goth. wet-a, being probably the root of Fr. guid-er. V. Witter."

GUIDE, GUILD, GULE, s. A wild cherry. V. GEAN."

GUILDE, GUILDE, GUID, GUILD, GUID, s. A wild cherry. V. GEAN."

GUILD, s. The Barberry; the Guild tree. S. GUILDE, GUILD, GULE, GULES, adj. A wild cherry. V. GEAN."


"The word," he says, "seems to be an abbreviation of the Germ. goldblum." The name, indeed, has apparently been imposed, from the resemblance of the flower to gold: the croces were so much used by our ancestors.—"Guckstoun, the unshaped reflection of the rays of light. The sense indeed is given simply in these words, a glorius fulle." "The Cardinal was knawin proude; and Dunbar Archbishop of Glasgow was knawin a glorius fulle." The Cardinal claiming precedence of Dunbar, even in his own diocese the latter would not yield to him. "Gud Gukston Glaikest the foresaid Archibishoppe lacked na reasonis, as hee thocht, for maintenance of his glorie.—At the Queir dure of Glasgow Kirk, began stryng for stait betwixt the twa coirse heirairs; sa that fra glouning thay come to scouldring, from scouldring thay went to buffets, and fra [to?] dry blawis be neiffis and nevelling; and than for cheries saik, they cryst, Desperat, deit apus2 previs, and assayt qhilk of the croces war fynest mettell, quhilk staf was strongest, and qhilk bearear could best defen his maisters preeminence; and that their sould be na superioritie in that behalf, to the ground ganis bayth the croces. And than begane na littill fray; but yit a mirrie game, for rocketis war rent, tippetis war torne, crounnis war knyptis, and syd gounis mycht haue been sein wantonelie waff frage the ae wall to the uther: Mony of thame lackit beirds, and that was the mair pietie, and thair-fair could not buckil uther be the byrris, as sum bauml men walde haue done." Knox's Hist. p. 51. Guckstoun Glaikest, MS. II.

This is one of those alliterative modes of expression that were so much used by our ancestors.—"Guckstoun is evidently from gowck, gosck, a fool; and Glaikest from glakts, the unshaped reflection of the rays of light. The sound indeed is given simply in these words, a glorius fulle.

GULL

issuing at intervals through a narrow opening, or as when one gurgles the throat; to guggle; S. Buller, synon.

From Sw. kol-a, to guggle, ebulliendo strepitare, Seren. vo. Guggle. I know not if kol-a may be allied to gol, a whirlpool, g and k being very frequently interchanged; or Isl. kolga, fluctuum tumor aërigus, as being a term originally expressive of the noise made by the waves, especially among the coves of rocks.

Guller, s. The noise occasioned by an act of guggling, or by the boiling of water.

To GULLER, v. n. To growl; to make a noise like a dog when about to bite.

Guller, s. A sound of this description.

GULLY, GULLY, s. A large knife, S. A. Bor.

Quoth some, who maist had tint their eynd,—

*Yon gully is nae mows.* Ramsay's Poems. xi. 260.

Hence, to guide the gully, expl. "to behave cautiously," Gl. Ross. It properly signifies to have the supreme management, S.; sometimes simply, to manage; the term well being conjoined to express the idea of caution.

But ye maun strive the gully well to guide,
And daut the lassie sair, to gar her bide.

Ross's Helenore, p. 40.


2. A warlike weapon, S. B.

To GULLIGAW, v. a. To cut or wound with a knife, in a quarrel, S. B.; from gully and gath, (pron. gool), to excoriate; which Lyie derives from Fr. gaill-im, laedere, nocere; Jun. Ætym.

To GULLIEGAUP, v. a. To beat; to baffle; to defeat.

To GULLINGAWP, v. a. To grasp by the throat, and subject one to the danger of strangulation.

Gullion, s. A large knife; S. A. Bor.

Gulliewillie, s. 1. A guamire; a swamp, covered with verdure. 2. A blistering, quarrelsome fool.

Gullion, s. A guamire, Loth.; gool, a ditch, Lincoln; a stinking rotten marsh, Gall. Encycl. See Sup.

Su. G. goel, O. Germ. gulle, palus, vorago, gurges. E. gully seems radically the same.

Gullion, s. A mean wretch.

Guloch, s. An iron lever used in quarrying stones.

Gulp, s. A term applied to a big unwieldy child, Ang.

Gulpin, s. A young child; a raw, unwieldy fellow.

Gulch, s. A surfeit.

Gulchey, adj. Gross; thick; applied to the form of the body, Clydes.

Perhaps from Teut. gulchig, voracious.

Gulschoch, Gulch, s. The jaundice; gulch, Aberd. gulset, Ang. See Sup.

"I saw wintet, that was gude for ane febil stomac, & sourakkis, that was gude for the blac gulset." Compl. S. p. 104.

The disease immediately referred to is what we now call the black jaundice.

"Ye ken well enough that I was ne'er very brawden'd upo' swine's flesh, sin my mither gae me a fortieth of it, 'at maist has gien me the gulech." Journal from London, p. 9.

I Galloway, and the west march of Scotland, it is commonly pronounced gulch. Gl. Compl.

Su. G. gulset, id. from gul, yellow, and set, sickness. Set is from Moes. G. saukts, id. Belg. geelsucht, Germ. gelbe sucht. This disease is in A. S. called geolu aed. At first view one would render this, as Dr. Leyden has done, "yellow ail," ibid. But ail, as Junius and others have observed, is un-
doubtedly from A. S. eg-l-an, eg-l-san, dolore, "to feel pain or gro, to ayle." (Somner.) Corresponding to Moes. G. aulo, affections, molestia; and, according to Seren., to Goth. al-a, timere. A. S. aedel, morbus, also, tabum, seems to be still retained in E. addle, as primarily applied to unproductive eggs, and thence to empty brains. In Isl. this disease is simply called gula; G. Andr. p. 99.

This s. is used as an adj. by Dunbar.

Thy gulech ane does on thy back it bind.

Evergreen, ii. 58, st. 19.

A mouth having a jaundiced appearance; as equivalent to gule smouf. V. Gule.

Gulsoch, s. A voracious appetite.

Gum, s. 1. A mist; a vapour. See Sup.

Ane schot wyndo unschet ane litel on char,
Persayt the mornyn blu, wan and har,
With cloudy gum and rak overquhelmyt the are.


The gummirasis, doun falls the donkrym.—Th. 449. 35.

Rudd. derives this from Lat. gumbuii, E. gum. I hesitate much as to this etymon, although I cannot offer a better one.

2. There is said to be a gum betwixt persons, when there is some variance, S.

This is probably a metaph. application of the term as used in sense 1; q. a mist between them.

Gum, s. The dross of coals. Corr. of Culm. See Sup.

To GUMFIATE, v. a. Apparently, to swell; to perplex.

Gumly, adj. Muddy. V. Grumly. See Sup.

To Gummle, v. a. To make muddy; to perturb. S. To Gump, v. a. 1. To grope. 2. To catch fish with the hands, by groping under banks and stones.

Gumping, s. The act of catching fish with the hands.

Gump, s. The whole of any thing.

Gumping, s. A piece cut off the whole of any thing. See Sup.

To Cut the Gumping. Two cronies, or a lad and lass in love, never cut the pumping on one another.

Gump, s. A plump child; one rather overgrown.

Gump, s. A numskull; generally applied to a female.

To Gumph, v. a. To beat; to baffle; to defeat.

Gumphie, s. A foolish person, Ang.

Ist. elusive, frustrans, elusive; gams-a, illudere, lactare aliquem. Dan. kumse, a loggerhead, a blockhead. It is singular, that several words of the same meaning have such a similarity of sound; as Suffi, Tunfite, q. v.

Gumphion, Gumphon, s. A funeral banner.

Gumper, Gumpfeast, s. A surfeit.

Gumperfaced, adj. Having a dejected countenance; chopfallen, S.

This can scarcely be deduced from Fr. gonfeté, swelled, because it rather suggests the idea of the contrary. It may be allied to Isl. gefla, labium denissium, quae vellaturn; G. Andr. p. 80.; or glipuma, glupema, contristari, dolere. Glupett oc grimlett, facie torva et truculentata; Edd. Verel. Ind. V. Gloppe.

Gumperfoisted, adj. Sulky; in bad humour.

Gumps, s. To tak the Gumps, to become pettish.

Gumption, (pron. gumshion), s. 1. Common sense; understanding, S. Gavumtion or gumption, Northumb.

2. The art of preparing colours.

What tho' young empty airy spars
May have their critical remarks; —

'Tis sma' presumption,
And want the gumption,

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 336.

Sometimes I think it rank presumption

In me to claim the Muses gumption.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, 1. 86.
GUMPTIONLESS, GUMSHIONLESS, adj. Destitute of understanding; foolish.

GUMPUS, s. A fool.

GUN, s. A great gun, one celebrated as an orator.

GUNDIE-GUTS, *. A voracious person; a fat, pursy fellow.

GUNDIE, adj. s. A voracious person; a fat, pursy fellow.

GUNKERIE, adj. To stop; a term applied to a body of running water. It is said to stop when it is stopped in its course by earth, ice, &c.

GURAN, s. To taste, S. To gie one the gunk; to make a growing noise. S. GURG, v. n. To growl; to make a growling noise. S. GURGLIE, s. A term used to denote a sow or pig; a small dam made in a gutter or stripe.

GUSCHET, s. The cheek of the gusckack, a sort of small boil; a tetter; S. Gael.

GUSHEL, s. A gushet o' land, a narrow intervening stripe; a small triangular piece of land, between two properties.

GUSHER, s. The long gut, or rectum, S.

GUSEHEAD, adj. Foolish.

GUSEHORN, GUISER, s. The gizzard, S. See S.

GUSIEGUS, s. A term used to denote a sow or pig; a designation given to a coarse lusty woman; S.

GUST, GUSTE, v. a. To strike; the same with gird.

GUSTE, s. A term used to denote a sow or pig; a small dam made in a gutter or stripe.

GUSTE, v. n. To growl; to make a growling noise.

GUST, v. a. 1. Surly, applied to the aspect.

Gvinces, Evergreen, i. 225, st. 22.

Gyde Hogan, yes we ken your God, Its herrings ye adore.

Ruddiman conjecturally derives it from A. S. gore, tabunum, but there is no affinity. It might seem allied to Isl. hrolfr, horror ex gelu et figore, from hryle, exhoreo; G. Andr. p. 124; or to Ir. gle, gaihle, as signifying a storm; Lhuyd, id. Tempesetas. But more probably, it is from the same origin with Teut. guhr, which Kilian explains by the synonyms suer, acids, vong, and thou; torus, trux, aust erus, ferox. Belg. gur, cold, bleak; Gaur war, cold weather. Gourlie would seem to be merely guhr, with lik, similis, affixed.

GUSCHER, s. A term used to denote a sow or pig; a small dam made in a gutter or stripe.

GUSCHE, s. A term used to denote a sow or pig; a small dam made in a gutter or stripe.

GUSCHE, s. A term used to denote a sow or pig; a small dam made in a gutter or stripe.

GUSCHET, s. The cheek of the gusckack, a sort of small boil; a tetter; S. Gael.

GUSHEL, s. A gushet o' land, a narrow intervening stripe; a small triangular piece of land, between two properties.

GUSE, s. The long gut, or rectum, S.

GUSEHORN, GUISER, s. The gizzard, S. See S.

GUSIEGUS, s. A term used to denote a sow or pig; a designation given to a coarse lusty woman; S.

GUSIEGUS, s. A term used to denote a sow or pig; a designation given to a coarse lusty woman; S.

GUSIEGUS, s. A term used to denote a sow or pig; a designation given to a coarse lusty woman; S.

GUSE, s. The long gut, or rectum, S.

GUSHEL, s. A small dam made in a gutter or stripe, by children or masons, to intercept the water.

GUSHING, s. A term to denote the grunting of swine.

GUSING, s. A term to denote the grunting of swine.

GUSIEGUS, s. A term used to denote a sow or pig; a designation given to a coarse lusty woman; S.

GUSIEGUS, s. A term used to denote a sow or pig; a designation given to a coarse lusty woman; S.

GUSIEGUS, s. A term used to denote a sow or pig; a designation given to a coarse lusty woman; S.

GUSHEL, s. A small dam made in a gutter or stripe, by children or masons, to intercept the water.

GUSHING, s. A term to denote the grunting of swine.

GUSING, s. A smoothing iron.

GUSIEGUS, s. A term used to denote a sow or pig; a designation given to a coarse lusty woman; S.

GUSINE, s. A smoothing iron.
the browsters hes tunned it.—They fill their bellies (they drink overmikely) in the time of the taisting, swa that they tine and lose the discretion of gusting or taisting." Chalm. Air, c. 6, § 2, 3.

2. To give a taste or relish to.

Gust your gab with that, S. Prov. phrase for, Please your palate with that, S.

He's nae ill boden,

That gusts his gab wi' oyster sauce,

An' hen weel soden.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 20.

To GUST, v. n.

1. To try by the mouth; to eat.

"Be their bot ane beist of fowl that hes noch gustit of this meit, the tod will chies it out amang ane thousand." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. xi. Si qua non degustant, Boeth.

2. To taste; to have a relish of.

"Toddis will eit na flesche that gustis of thair awin kynd." Bellend. Descr. Alb. ut sup.

3. To smell.

The strang gustand ceder is al to schid. Doug. Virgil, 365, 16.

"We smel with our neyse the sauoir of breid and wyne, —yit that it originally refers to smell; as gustare, S. Palatable; enjoying the relish of a thing.

4. To learn from experience.

"Having anis gustit how gude fisching is in drumly waeter; which Junius traces to Cimbr. effluxus. But as Su.G. signifies a flood; the S. word may probably have the same origin. A. S. gyt-an, signifes a flood; gyt-an, to pour. The former, however, is more probable.

GUTTER, s. A gutter; a way covered with mire.

GUTTER-HOLE, s. The receptacle for all the filth of the kitchen.

To GUTTER, v. n. To eat into the flesh; to fester. S. GUTTERBLOOD, s. One meanly born; one whose blood has run in no purer channel than the gutter; one born within the precincts of a particular town. S. GUTTERBLOOD, adj. Persons of the same rank who have been brought up in the immediate neighbourhood of each other, are said to be Gutterblood. S. GUTTEREL, adj. Somewhat glutinous.

GUTTY, adj. Thick; gross; applied both to persons and things. S. See Sup.

Gutter'ed, adj. Palatable; enjoying the relish of a thing. S. GUSTARD, s. The great bustard, Otis tarda, Linn.

Beside thir vncouth kynd of fowls, is ane other kynd of fowls in the Mens mair vncouth, namit gusardis, als mekle as ane swan, but in the colour of thair fedderis and gust of thair flesche thay ar lid different fra ane pertik." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. I. V. also Sibb. Scot. p. 16, 17.

Bullet mentions this bird, but only in such terms as have been borrowed from Boece, who calls them gusardis. The name is probably a corr. of the Fr. name oisardes. V. Penn. Zool. I. 294; and Tour in S. 1769, p. 52, N.

GUT, s. The gout, S.

—The Glengore, Gravel, and the Gut. —

Mongomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 13.

GUT, s. A drop. V. GOUTTE.

GUT AND GA'. The whole contents of the stomach. S.

GUTCHER, s. A grandfather. V. under GUD.

GUT-HANIEL, s. A colic.

GUTRAKE, s. Provisions procured with difficulty and exertion, or by improper means.

GUTSY, adj. A low word, signifying, gluttonous, voracious, S.; evidently from E. guts, pl., the intestines. S.

GUTSILIE, adj. Gluttonously.

GUTSINESS, s. Gluttony; making a god of the belly. S.

To GUTTER, v. n. 1. To do any thing in a dirty or slovenly way; it also implies the idea of unskillfulness; Ang. Apparently from Guters, q. v.

2. To bedaub with mire.

S.

GUTTER, s. A mire.

GUTTERS, s. pl. Mire; dirt; often used in pl. Hence the phrase, Au gutsers, bedaubed with mire; S. See S. Sae smear'd wi' gutsers was his buik,

He stinket in his hide;

Ere I to him my shoulder got,

My back-bane links were sey'd.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 28.

V. Ploughter, s.

There, swankies young, in braw braid clait, Are springin' o'er the gutsers. Burns, iii. 3.

This may be merely a secondary use of E. gutter, a passage for water; which Junius traces to Cimbr. gutur, aquæ effluxus. But as Su.G. gytia denotes mire, especially what remains after a flood, the S. word may probably have the same origin. A. S. gote signifies a flood; gyt-an, to pour. The former, however, is more probable.

GUTTERY, adj. Miry, dirty; as, a guttery road, a way covered with mire, S.

GUTTER-BLOOD, s. One whose blood has run in no purer channel than the gutter; one born within the precincts of a particular town. S.

GUTTINESS, s. Thickness: grossness.

GUTTREL, s. A young fat pig.
HA'-RIBLE, S. The large Bible formerly appropriated
HA', HAA, HAW, s. 1. The manor-house; synon. with
HA'-BIBLE, s. 2. The principal apartment in a house. S.
HA'-CLAY, s. Potter's earth or pipe-clay. Syn. Camstone.
HA'- DOOR, S. The principal door of a respectable house.
HA'-HOUSE, HALL- HOUSE, s. The manor-house; the farmer's house as contrasted with the Cotter's houses. S.
HA'- BIG, s. The first ridge in a field; generally cut down by the farm-servants as a pattern to the other reapers.

HAAF, HA-AF, HAAP-FISHING, s. The term used to denote the fishing of ling, cod, and tusk, Shet.
"Many persons now alive remember when there was not one six-oared boat in the ministry; and the first master of a boat to the Haaf, or ling fishing, from Sansting, is now alive." P. Aithsting. Statist. Acc. ii. 593.
"The sea, as distinguished from inlets or fishing-ground on the coast; this being the sense of haaf; Isl. Su.G. haaf, mare, oceanus. The phraseology, used on the E. coast, is perfectly analogous. The cod and ling-fishing is called the haaf fishing. This haaf fishing (as the word haaf; or distant sea, implies) is carried on at the distance of from 25 to 30 miles from land." Neill's Tour, p. 107. Hence, To go to haaf or haaves, in Orkney, signifies, to go out to the main sea; this being the sense of haaf; Isl. Su.G. haaf-r, denotes a drag-net; sagena, G. Andr. p. 103.
HAAVE, s. Mill-haave, a measure used in a corn-mill. S.
HAAVERS AND SHAIVERS. A schoolboy phrase, claiming the half of what one has seen found.
HAB, HABBLE, h. Abbrev. of Albert. S. Halbert.
To HABBER, v. n. To snarl; to grunrr like a dog. S.
HABBER, s. The act of snarling or growling like a dog. S.
To HABBER, v. n. To stutter; to stammer; S.
Belg. haper-en, Germ. haperen, id. Teut. haper-en met de tonge, haestare lingua, titubare; Kilian. In Sw. it is happla.
HABBEGAW, s. 1. Hesitation; suspense; S. B.
2. An objection, S. B.
From Habber, v. and Isl. galle, vitium, defectus. V. Westergaw. Some derive Belg. haper-en, from Isl. hap-a, to draw back, because he who hesitates retraces his former footsteps.
HABBERNAB, s. To drink to each other by touching glasses. E. Hobnob.
HABBLE, adj. Stiff in motion, Loth.; perhaps in allusion to the motion of a hobby-horse.
To HABBLE, v. n. To snap at any thing, as a dog does, S.
2. It is also used to denote the growling noise made by a dog when eating voraciously, S.
Belg. haper-en, to snatch, Teut. haper-en met de tonge, haestare lingua, titubare; Kilian. Hence, HABBLE, s. The act of snapping, S.
To HABBLE, v. n. 1. To stutter, S. V. HABBER.
2. To act or speak confusedly. To habble a lesson, to say it confusedly, S.
To HABBLE, v. a. To confuse; to reduce to perplexity. To be HABBLED. To be perplexed, or foiled in any affair.
HABBLIN, s. Confused talk, as of many speaking at once.
HABBLE, HOBBLE, adj. Having big bones, ill set; a term still applied to cattle, S.
HABBOWCRAWS! interj. A shout made by the peasantry to frighten the crows from the corn-fields. S.
HABIL, HABLE, adj. 1. Fit, qualified, S.
To that, baith curtas and cunnand He wes, bath habyl and avenand. Wyntown, ix. 26. 78.
But if only one goes, he is entitled by use and wont, and writings explanatory of the will, without any competition to the benefit of this legacy; if found habile or fit for being re-
H.
H A C

ceived at a college, and if attested by the parson of Mortlach." P. Mortlach, Statist. Acc. xvii. 433.
2. Prone; disposed to.
   Be na dainer, for this daingie
   Of yow be tane an ill consiat,
   That ye ar habit to waist geir.
   Maitland Poems, p. 329.
3. It seems frequently used in the common sense of modern able. See Sup.
   "Swæ the commandementis of the kirk and al vthir heiar
   poweris ar nocht allanerlie ordanit for thame self, but rather
to geue men occasion to be the mair habit to keip the
Abill is also used as synonym. with habit, fit.
Was neuer yit na wretech to honour abill.
   Lyndsay’s Workis, 1592, p. 258.
4. Liable; exposed. See Sup.
   —Like to the bird that fed is on the nest,
   And can not flee, of wit wayke and unstable,
To fortune both and to infortune.
   Lat. habilitus, Fr. habile.
   King’s Quair, i. 14.
To Hable, v. a.
   To enable; to make fit.
   Than wold I pray his blisfull grace benigne,
   To hable me unto his service digne.
   V. the adj.
   King’s Quair, ii. 20.
   HABILL, adv. Perhaps; peradventure.
   S. HABILITIE, s.
   Ability; bodily strength.
   V. AWBYRCHOWNE.
   HABOURCHOWNE.
   HABITAKLE, s.
   A habitation.
   —Thay hawe of Sanctis habitable,
   To Simon Magus maid ane tabernakle.
   Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1592, p. 142.
HABIT-SARK, s.
   A riding-shirt; apiece of female dress.
   To HABOUND, v. n.
   1. To abound.
   2. To increase in size.
   —Hir figure sa grisly grete hontowndis,
   Wyth glourd ane byrdnak of flambis blak.
   Doug. Virgil, 1592, p. 246.
HABITACLE, s.
   A habitation.
   —Thay hawe of Sanctis habitable,
   To Simon Magus maid ane tabernakle.
   Lat. habitaculum.
   Lyndsay’s Workis, 1592, p. 142.
HABIT-SARK, s.
   A riding-shirt; apiece of female dress.
To HABOUND, v. n.
   1. To abound.
   2. To increase in size.
   —Hir figure sa grisly grete hontowndis,
   Wyth glourd ane byrdnak of flambis blak.
   Doug. Virgil, 1592, p. 246.
   Hence haboundand, aboundings, abundance, Wyntown.
HACE, Hais, adj.
   Hoarse.
   Quha can not hald thare pce ar fre to flite,
   Chide quhill thare hedis rie, and hals worthie hace.
   Doug. Virgil, Prod. 66, 29.
   A. S. Isl. hæs, Su.G. hæs, hes; Belg. hech, Germ. heisch.
   id. V. HERS.
HACHART, s.
   A cougher.
   Ane was ane hair hachart, that hostit out fleume.
   Maitland Poems, p. 54.
   In edition 1508, it is koghart; perhaps an erat.
   Probably from Haug, v., q. v.
HACHEL, s.
   A sloven; one dirtily dressed.
HACHES, s. pl.
   Racks for holding hay.
   His stede was stabled, and led to the stalle,
   Hay hertely he had in haches on hight.
   V. HACK, 1.
   Sir Gawam and Sir Gal. ii. 9.
HACHT.
HACK, s.
   A very wild moorish place.
HACK, HARE, HECK, Hex, s.
   1. A rack for cattle to feed st. Lincoln.
   To live at hack and manger, S. Prov.; to live in great fullness.
   V. HACHES.
   At hack and manger Jean and ye sall live,
   Of what ye like with power to tak or give.
   Ross’s Helenore, p. 113.
524
HAD

—From him they took his good steed,
   And to his stable could him lead,
To hechs full of corn and hay.
   Sir Egeir, p. 36.
I haif ane helter, and eik ane hek.
   Brannatye Poems, p. 159, st. 7.
   Skinner and Ray have derived this from A. S. hegge, heage,
sepes, or heaca, Belg. heck, pessulus, repagulum. But
Su.G. heck exactly corresponds; locus supra praesepe, ubi
foenum equis apponitur; hère. The cognate Belg. word is
heck, rails, enclosure.
2. A wooden frame, suspended from the roof, containing
different shelves, for drying cheeses, S.
   A hacke was frae the rigging haging fu;
Of quarter keeblocks, tightly made and new.
   Ross’s Helenore, p. 77.
3. The wooden-bars used in the tail-races of mill-dams.
4. Fish-hake. A frame on which fish are hung to be dried.
5. Fringe-hake. A loom on which females work fringes.
HACK, s.
   Fr. hack, a pronged mattock, used for dragging
dung from carts when it is carried out to the fields for manure.
   V. HAWK, Hack, a pick-axe. A Bor.
   Isl. hack-a, caedo; hack, frequens et lentus ictus.
To this day, Sw. tragaards-hacka signifies a hoe, and hack-a-up,
to hoe; Dan. hakke, a mattock, a pick-axe. E. hoe, although
immediately from Fr. hauve, might seem originally allied to Isl.
hogg-re, Su.G. hugg-a, caedere; imperf. hia.
HACK, s.
   A chop; a crack or cleft in the hands or feet,
as the effect of severe cold or drought, S.
   Hence the hands or feet, when chopped, are said to be hackt.
   From Isl. hæk-a, Su.G. hæk-a, to chop, in the same
manner as the E. word is used in this sense.
To HACKER, v. a.
   To hash in cutting.
HACKREY-LOOKED, adj.
   Having a coarse visage.
HACKS, HATCHES, s. pl.
   The indentations made in ice to keep the feet steady in curling.
HACKSTER, s.
   A butcher; a cut-throat.
HACKSTOCK, s.
   A chopping-block, or block on which flesh, wood, &c. are hacked,
   S. Germ. hackstok, id. HACKUM-PLACKUM, adv.
   Denoting that each pays an equal share, as of a tavern-bill.
   S. HACQUEBUT OF FOUND, s.
   V. HAGBUT of CROCHE.
HACSHE, s.
   Ache; pain.
   Ane haches hes happenit hastelie at my hairt rute.
   Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 52.
A. S. aecce, Isl. ecke, ceci, dolor.
To HAD, v. a.
   To hold.
   V. HALD, v.
   S.
HAD, pret. and part. pa.
   Took; taken, or carried. S.
HAD, s.
   Restraint; retention.
   S.
HADDER AND PELTER.
Aail, Dumfr.
   This designation seems descriptive of both parts of the instrument.
   The hadder, or holder, is that part which the
   thrasher lays hold of; the pelter, that which is employed for
striking the corn.
HADDIE, s.
   A haddock.
HADDIES COG.
   A measure formerly used for meting out the meal appropriated for supper to the servants,
   Ang. It contained the fourth part of a peck. V. HAD-
   DISH.
   Perhaps from A. S. Su.G. had, Alem. heit, a person; as
   being originally used to denote the portion allotted to an
   individual. V. COG.
HADDIN, HAUNDING, s.
   1. A possession, a place of residence, a holding.
   2. The furniture of a house.
HADDIN AND DUNG.
   Oppressed; kept in bondage.
   S.
HAFFIT, HAFFAT, HALFFET,
HADDO-BREEKS, s.
HADDISH, HADISCH,
HAFF-MARK-MARRIAGE Kirkt. The place where
HAE,
S.
HAFF-MERK MARRIAGE, or BRIDAL, a clandestine marriage.

HA'F-AND-HA'F,
part. pa.

HADDYR, HADDER, HADDYR, HADDER,
HADDYR. A. S.
HADDYR, HADDYR, HADDYR.

HAFT, v. a.
1. Had, q. v.
2. Haven.
3. To have; commonly used for
wealth and health.

HAG-WOOD,
1.  To cut; to hew; v. a.
2. A copse-wood or wood.
3. One cutting or felling of a certain quantity of copse-
3. One cutting or felling of a certain quantity of copse-
wood fitted for having a regular harvest.

HAG, 1. A stroke with a sharp and heavy instrument.
2. A notch. "He may strike a hag 't the post."
3. One cutting or felling of a certain quantity of copse-
wood. See Sup.

4. The wood so cut, &c. &c.

They [the oak woods] are of such extent as to admit of
being properly divided into 20 separate hags or parts,
one of which may be cut every year." P. Luss, Dumbar-
tons. Statist. Acc. xvii. 244.

"There is to be exposed to sale by public roup, — a hag
of wood, consisting of oak, beech, and birch, all in one lot."

Sw. hagge, felling of trees.

5. Moss-ground that has formerly been broken up; a
pit, or break in a moss, S.

"The face of the hill is somewhat broken with crags and
glens; the summit and back part is a deep muir ground,
terspersed with moss hags." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist.
Acc. xv. 317. N.

He led a small and shaggy nag,
That through a bog from hag to hag,
Could bound like any Bilhope stag.
—Lay of the Last Minstrel, C. iv. st. 5.

There is no affinity to Teut. sgehecht, lignetum sebipus
circumscriptum, to which Sibbald refers. Both are from the
v. denoting the act of cutting. The word, in sense 5, might
indeed be traced to Isl. hogg, hio, as applicable to the yawn-
ing of a pit.

HAGMAN, s.

One who lives by cutting and selling wood.
HAG-WOOD, s.
A copse-wood fitted for having a regular
cutting of trees in it.
HAGGER, s. 1. Coarse table-linen; properly, cloth.

HAG-AIRN, s. To.

HAGBUTAR. S. A musqueteer.

“He renovers the town with victuals, bagaturis, and munitions.” — Compl. S. p. 9.

HAGBUT OF FOUNDE. Syn. Hagbut of Croche. S.

HAGE, L. Hagis, s. pl. Hedges; fences.

Hagis, alias, be labour that was that, Fulyet and spilt, thai wald na froit spar.

Wallace, xi. 21. MS.

A. S. Teut. haeg, Belg. hageh, Dan. hage, id.

HAGG, s. “Haggis, hagues or haquebutts, so denominated from their butts, which were crooked; whereas those of hand-guns were straight. Half-haggis, or demihaques, were fire-arms of smaller size.” — Gl. Compl. V. Hagbut.

The same account is materially given by Grose; although he speaks uncertainly.

This piece is by some writers supposed to owe its name to its butt being hooked or bent, somewhat like those now used, the butts of the first handguns being, it is said, nearly butts less curved.” — Hist. Eng. Army, i. 155.

In S. these demihaques were formerly used in shooting and fowling. For there is a statute directed against those who “take upon hande to schute at deir, ra, or other wylde beistis or wylde foulis, with half-hag, culuering, or pistolarte.” — Acts Mary, 1551, c. 8, Edit. 1566.

Harcquebus is by Fauchet (Origine des Armes, p. 57) derived from Ital. area-bouza, or the bow with a hole. But the Teut. name is evidently from haek, a hook, and buge, a tube, or hollow body. For the same reason, this in Su.G. is called hake-bysa, from hak, a crooked point, cupis incurva, ambulatoria, and bysa, boessa, the name given to fire-arms. According to Iure, the O. Fr. changed this word into haquebuse, and the moderns to arquebus; vo. Hake. But we have seen, that in O. Fr. haquebute is used, which Thierry properly defines, selcoupus, uncinatus.

It appears that the Byssa was used in the time of Charles VIII. for discharging stones against the enemy. V. Ilre, vo. Byssa and Hake.

HAGBARALDS, s. pl. A contemptuous designation.

— Vyd haschbalags, hagbaralds, and humnels.

H. Haggerald.


HAGGART, HAG-YARD, s. A stack-yard. This word, I am informed, is used in Wigtounsh, and some of the western parts of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It has most probably been imported from Ireland, where it is in common use.

This might seem derived from hay, A. S. heg, hig, and geard, q. a yard for containing hay; or from A.S. haeg, hag, sepes, septum; q. a yard enclosed by a hedge. But as this seems rather tautological, I prefer deriving it from haga, Su.G. hage, agebus, praedium, a small piece of ground adjoining to a house, E. hau, and geard, sepes, septimentum; q. an enclosed piece of ground.

HAGGART, s. An old useless horse, Loth.; supposed to be a dimin. from E. hay.

To HAGGART. It's haggart, it rains gently, Ang.; whence hagger, a small rain. Hutherin, synon. It haggis, it hails, A. Bor.

HAGGARDASH, s. Disorder; a broil.


HAGGERIN AND SWAGGERIN. 1. In indifferent health.

2. Making a poor shift for subsistence.

S. HAGGERSNAKH, sphy. Applied to tart language; luridly for a spiteful person.
HAIG, s. A tattling female; a tale-bearer. V. HAIG, v. S.
HAIGH, s. Equivalent to Hiech, a precipice. S.
TO HAIGL, v. n. To walk as if much fatigued or with
difficulty, as with a heavy back-burden. S.
HAIGLE, v. a. To carry with difficulty any thing
that is heavy, cumbersome, or entangling. S.
HAIGLE, HAIGEL, HAIGL, v. n. To use a great
deal of useless talk in making a bargain. S.
HAII. V. BOLOM.
To HAISK, v. n. To go about idly from place to place;
as, Haikin throw the country. S. To hake, to sneak or
loiter, A. Bor. See Sup.
Most probably it has been originally applied to pedlers,
as from the same origin with E. hovew, whence hauker. Germ.
hoeker, Su.G. hoekare, a pedler. This has had many etymons.
Perhaps the most probable is hauke, sarcina, a truss
or pack. V. Wachter and Ihre.
HAISK up and down, To hask about. To drag any
person or thing from one place to another, fatigue
one’s self to little purpose. S.
To HAISK, HAISK up v. a. To kidnap; to carry off. S.
HAISK, s. A forward tattling woman. S.
HAISK, HAIK, s. That part of a spinning-wheel armed
with teeth which conducts the thread to the
pirm. S.
HAISK, s. A woman’s haik; a part of female dress. S.
To HAIL, v. a. “A phrase used at football, when the
victors are said to hail the ball, i.e. to drive it beyond,
or to the goal;” Callander. Hence, to hail the
dules, to reach the mark, to be victorious. See Sup.
Fresco men com and hailli the dules,
And dangle thame down in dais. 
Callander views the word as probably derived from Isl.
hille, tego; and this from Goth. haffen, to cover. Or
the expression may refer to the cry given by the
victor, as hail is used in E.
HAIL, s. 1. The place where those who play at football,
or other games, strike off. 2. The act of reaching
such a place, or of driving a ball to the boundary.
S.
HAIL, BAILA, s. Synon. with Han’-an’-hail. S.
HAIL-LICK, s. The last blow or kick of the foot-ball
which drives it beyond the line and gains the game. S.
To HAIL, v. a. To haul; to hale; to drack; S.
“Hail al ane, hail hym vp til vs.” Compl. S. p. 62.
“On the morrow this erle was hailli with his complices
thow all streits of the toun.” Bellend. c. xvii. c. 8.
Belg. hal-en, Fr. halier, id.
To HAIL, HALE, v. n. To pour down, used with respect
to any liquid. S. See Sup.
— They are postling on what e’er they may;
Baith hit and meeth, till they are hailing down.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 73.
Hale is used in an active sense, as signifying to pour, in a
Poem which seems originally S.
I take the bacyne sono one.
And helt water opon the stane.
Yvaine, v. 367. Ritson’s E. M. Rom. i. 16.
Isl. helle fundo, perfundo; Su.G. haella, effundere, Iire,
to pour down, Seren. A. Bor. heald, to pour out. Ray; hylde,
to pour, Chancer; that hyldeth all grace; intillde, to pour in.
Held, hyl, hill, Junius.
The phrase, Its hailin on, or, down, is commonly used with
respect to a heavy rain; Isl. helle-styppa imber ingenus, effusio
aquarum; G. Andr. p. 110.
HAILULMY, adv. Wholly; completely; S. B. See Sup.
HAIL

But Bydbyt's dridder wasna quite awa'.
— She says to Nory, O you dreadful crack!
I hail'd thought wad ha been our wrack!
V. GRETUMLY and HALE. Ross's Helenore, p. 75.
HAILIS, s. A romping giddy girl. S.
HAILLS, s. Perhaps an oven. S.
To HAYLYS, HAYLS, v. a. To hail; to address; Wintown. See Sup.
Su. G. hels-a, salutare, to wish; health; from hel, sanus, bene valens. V. HALEES.
HAILL, adj. Whole. V. HALE.
HAIL-ruck. The sum-total of a person's property. S.
HAISOME, adj. Contributing to health; wholesome.
To HAILSCART, HAIMERT, HAMERT, To HAIN, HANE, To HAINCH, HAINING. V. HANING.
To HAIM, HANE, v. n. To be penurious, S.
Poor is that mind, ay discontented,
That canna use what God has lent;
But envious girts at a' he sees,
That are a crown richer than he's;
Which gars him pitifully hane
And hell's ase-middins rake for gain.

Ramsay's Works, ii. 385.

HAINE, s. One who saves things from being wasted. S.
HAING, V. HAINING.
HAIN, s. A haven. The East Hain, the East Haven. S.
HAIBBEERS, s. pl. Raspberries. S.
HAINCH, s. The haunch. S.
To HAINCH, v. a. To elevate by a sudden jerk or throw.
To HAINGLE, v. n. 1. To go about in a feeble and languid way, as one does who is only recovering from disease, S.
2. To hang about in a trifling manner; to dangle; S.
This, in the first, which seems the proper sense, is merely a Sw. word; haengl-a, to languish. Hen gaer och haenglar, he goes languishing about; Wideg. Hence, HAINGLEs, s. pl. 1. The expressive designation given to the Influenza, Ang.; perhaps from hanging so long about those who are afflicted with it, often without positively assuming the form of a disease; or from the feebleness induced by it.
2. To hae the haingles, to be in a state of ennui, Ang.
HAINGLE, s. A lowt; a booby; an awkward fellow. S.
HAIP, s. A sloven, Ang. Fife.
She jaw'd them, misca'd them,
For clashin' clackin' haips.
It sometimes simply denotes slothfulness; at other times, unwieldiness of size conjoined with this. Shall we view it as merely an oblique sense of E. heap, cumulus, S. B. pron. har; or as allied to Teut. hoppe, obscoena, spurca mulier?
HAIR, s. A hair of the dog that bit one. Prove. See Sup.
HAIR, s. A very small portion or quantity; as, a hair of meal, a few grains, S. V. PICKLE, sense 1. See S.
HAIR, HAB, HARE, adj. 1. Cold; nipping.
And with that wind intill a corf he crab,
Fra hair Weddis, and frostis, lam to hap.
Henryson, Bamadyna Poems, p. 114, st. 21.
Ane schot wyndo unschot ane litel on char,
Parsaulyt the mornyng bla, wan and har.
It is surprising that Ruddiman should attempt to trace this word to E. harsh, Gr. ἅρπας, incultus, C. B. garru, or Ir. gorg, asper, when the s. occurs precisely in the sense in which the adj. is used by Doug. by Moore, urens prunia, urens frigore ventus, adures frigus, gelida aura; Kilian. V. HAAR.
2. Metaph. keen; biting; severe.
— Ye think my harrand some thing har.
V. HARRAND.

3. Moist; damp. This sense remains in hair-mould, a name given to that kind of mouldiness which appears on bread, &c.; and in hagy rym, hoar frost.

HAI
HAIR

"The hayr rym is ane cally deu, the quhilk falls in mysty vapours, and syne it fresis on the eird." CompU. pp. 91, 92.

With frostis hare ouerfet the feldis stands.

Doug. Virgil, ProL 200, 47.

—My hair-mould milk would poison dogs.

Ferguson's Poems, ii, 3.

Hair-mould is also used as a s.

It is doubtful whether this, or that of cold, nipping, be the primary sense. Perhaps the latter; because the moistness, with which the chill air is filled, in what we call a hair, produces the hoary appearance of the earth; mouldiness also proceeds from dampness. The word, in sense 2, immediately corresponds to Isl. hor, mucur.

4. Harsh; ungrateful to the ear.

Cereus, a candlestick, Alem.

Hoarsely season, which bears a striking analogy to the decay of human life.

What this bird is, that accompanies the heron, I have not been able to discover.

HAIRCUT, s. To make a noise as a dog does when any thing sticks in his throat.

To HAIR, v. a. To damage; to injure; to waste.

HAIRLASSES, s.

To HARVEST, s. Harvest, S. harst, Moray. See S. Labour rang wi' laugh and clatter.

Canty Hairst was just begun.

And on mountain, tree, and water, Glinted saft the setting sun.

MACNEILL'S PoET. Works, i. 12.

A. S., hoarfœlest, Belg. horæst, herst, Alem. harst, Germ. herbst.

Some derive this from Hertha, the Earth, a deity of the ancient Germans, and Belg. feast, feast; q. the feast of Earth.

V. Skinner, vo. Harvest. Seren. from Su. G. ar, annus, and vist, victus; q. victus et alimentum totius anni, provision for the whole year.

It has been observed concerning the inhabitants of Moray, that "they suppress r in a good many words, as flit for first, hose for horse, pass for purs;" and that "this is the more remarkable, as in general the Scotch pronounce this letter much more forcibly than the English do." P. Duffus, Statist. Acc. viii. 397, N.

But pas is Isl. for a purse (pensa); and hawat for harvest; Su. G. Dan. hvest, id.

HAIR-PLAY, s. The vacation of a school during harvest.

HAIRY, s. A gelded goat. V. HAVER.

HAIRST, part. pa.

HAIRST, s. The harvest.

V. HAIRST.

First Jovis foule the Eagill fair

I saw discend down from the air.

Syne to the wood went he:

The Heron, and the fleeing Hairst,

Come flying from ane vther pair,

Beside him for to be.

Burel, Watson's Col. ii. 24.

What this bird is, that accompanies the heron, I have not been able to discover.

HAIR-TOOTH, a tether made of hair, supposed to be employed in witchcraft.

V. To milk the Tether, and Nicneven.

To HAIISK, v. n. To make a noise as a dog does when any thing sticks in his throat.

HAIRST, s. The harvest.

V. HAIRST.

To HAIST, v. a. To speak or act unthinkingly; to do any thing in a slovenly manner.

To HAIST, v. n. Applied to bread ill-toasted, or to any work badly or hurriedly done.

HAISTER, s. A person always confused; a slovenly woman; a confusion or hodge-podge.

HAISTERS, s. A person who speaks or acts confusedly.

To HAISTY, v. a. To haste; to hasten; Bellend. Cron. V. AVENTURE. Fr. hast-er, id. See Sup.

HAISTLIE, adj. Hasty; expeditious.

HAIT, part. pa. Called. V. HAT.

HAIK, s. The most minute thing that can be conceived.

V. HAT.

HAITH, a minced oath, S.; generally viewed as a corr. of faith. V. Shirr. Gl.

—Hat, Allan hat bright rays,

That shine aboon our pat.

HAIVER, HAIVERL, s. A gelded goat. V. HAYER.

HAIVERELLY, adj. Talking nonsense. V. HAYER.

HAIZERT, part. pa. Half-dried.

HAIK, s. A frame for holding cheeses.

V. HAK.

HALBRIK, s. Errat. See Sup.

HALT, part. pa.

HAL, s.

To HAIRSHILL, v. a. To damage; to injure; to waste.
HAL.

To HALD, v. a. To hold; S. generally pron. had; A. Bor. hadid.

—He of Rome wald his day

Hald wyth that he payid na mare,
Than hys eildaris payid are.—Wyntoun, v. 9. 773.

Mo. S. hald-an, Isl. hald-a, Alem. halt-en, id.

This v. admits of a variety of senses, both active and neuter, as conjoined with prepositions, nouns, &c.

1. To hold again, to resist, to withstand, by word or action; to stop; to arrest; S.

2. To hold by, to pass, S.

3. To hold days. V. DAVIS.

4. To hold again, to continue; to go on; S.

Belg. gauad hauad-en, to keep one's course.

5. To hold in, to supply. Hald in eldin, supply the fire with fuel; spoken of that kind which needs to be constantly renewed, as furze, broom, &c.; hence called inhaiddin eldin, S. B.

6. To contain any liquid; not to leak. That lume does na hald in, that vessel leaks, S.

7. To hold in with, to keep in one's good graces; to curry favour; S.

8. To hold still, to be at rest; to stop; S.

Sw. hauad-stilla, to stop.

9. To hold till, to persist in assertion, intreaty, argumentation, scolding, fighting, &c. S.

10. To hold to, to keep shut; as, Hald to the door, keep the door shut, S. Sw. haalit til, or haalit til doren, id.

11. To hold out, to pretend; to allege; S.

12. To hold out, to extend to the full measure or weight, S. What will that claith hald out? will it be found to contain the number of yards mentioned?

13. To holdin', or with, to take part with; to support; S.

To Hald, Had, v. n. To stop; to cease; S.

Enough of this, therefore I'll hald,

Lest all the Poland dogs go mad

Before their wonted time of year,

To Hald, or Hauld, *. Apparently, a pool or place of repute.

To ha'dnor bind; A. S. held, Moes. G. A. S.

—Thay thir cruell marichis left for feir

And in the Cyclopes huge cave tynt me,

Ane gousid hald, within laithie to se.

Doug. Virgil, 89, 16.

HALD, v. a. To hold, S.; generally pron. had; A. Bor. hauld, id.

This evidently signifies a place that may be held or defended. Su. G. haaul-a, tueri, defendere; whence haaldane has, Isl. haald, The hade of Hortuganom et hald.

Habebant a Duce arcem,


5. The projecting bank of a stream; or a large stone, under which trout lies.

S. To Hauld, Haul', v. n. To flee under a stone or bank for safety; applied to the finny tribes.

S. HALD, HAUDEL, s. Apparently, a pool or place of resort for fishes.

S. HALDING, s. Tenure.

To HALE, v. n. To pour down. V. HAL, v.

To HALE, v. n.

"What is that but the faithful soule hailing like an hawk for to flee from the mortal heart as from the hand of a stranger, for to come home to her Lord in eternity?—My soule is so ravished with your speech that it fluttereth within mee & halleth to be away from this mortalitie." —Z. Boyd's Last Battell, pp. 546, 549.

4. A possession.

Than lat vs striue that realme for to possede,

The quhilk was hecht to Abraham and his sede;

Lord, that vs wrocht and bocht, graunt vs that to hald.

Doug. Virgil, 388, 11.

5. A stronghold; a fortified place.

Roxburch hauld he wan full manfully.

Wallace, vii. 913. MS.

This, however, may signify, "having a collected appearance;" or, "a good command of her countenance."

2. It is often used in the sense of vigorous. Of a robust old man, it is said, Hie's a hale earl yit, S.

Moes. G. haaul, Precap. aela, Su. G. hel, A. S. hal, sanus, bone valentibus. Hence, as it proves at large, the salutation, hald, denoting a wish for health to the person to whom it is addressed.

3. A stronghold; a fortified place.

Roxburch hauld he wan full manfully.

Wallace, vii. 913. MS.

This, however, may signify, "having a collected appearance;" or, "a good command of her countenance."

2. It is often used in the sense of vigorous. Of a robust old man, it is said, Hie's a hale earl yit, S.

Moes. G. haaul, Precap. aela, Su. G. hel, A. S. hal, sanus, bone valentibus. Hence, as it proves at large, the salutation, hald, denoting a wish for health to the person to whom it is addressed.

HALD, adj.

Whole; entire; S.

He thought he saw Faudoun that ugly Syr,

That halhid hall he had set in a fyr.

Wallace, v. 208. MS.

All hole is, sometimes at least, used adverbially; q. entirely all.

Thus all that land in herytage

He wane all hole, and maid it fre

Tyl hym and hys posteryté.

Wyntoun, ii. 8. 121.

All hole my land sall yours be.

Borbour, i. 497. MS.

Hence the phrase, so common to this day in legal deeds, all and halid, S. The term is also used adverbially.

Isl. hild, Su. G. hel, Belg. hel, integer, totus. Ihre refers to Gr. αις· unus et totus.

HALE, HAILL, adj. 1. Sound; in good health; S.

All sufferyt scho, and rycht lawly hyr bar:

Amyabill, so benyng, war and wyss,

This, however, may signify, "having a collected appearance;" or, "a good command of her countenance."

2. It is often used in the sense of vigorous. Of a robust old man, it is said, Hie's a hale earl yit, S.

Moes. G. haaul, Precap. aela, Su. G. hel, A. S. hal, sanus, bone valentibus. Hence, as it proves at large, the salutation, hald, denoting a wish for health to the person to whom it is addressed.

HALE-HIDE, adj.

Not having so much as the skin injured, S. B.

But he gaed aff hale-hide frae you,

For a' your windy voust,

Hadither fouk met w't him there,

It had been till his cost.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 28.
HALF-SKARTH, adj. or adv. Wholly safe; entirely sound; "a, whole from so much as a scratch, S. skart;" Rudd. Sibb. See Sup.

Thocht I, sal scho pas to the realm of Spert
Hole skarth, and se Mycene bir native land?

Doug, Virgil, 58, 19.

The use of scarefree, S. in the same sense, may seem to confirm the etymology given by Rudd. But it seems doubtful whether we should not rather refer to Su.G. skaerd-a, a hurt, a wound, Alem. orscard, laesi auris, a hurt in the ear, lidecardi, laesi membri.


2. The whole company, applied to persons; all without exception; S.

An' frae the weir he did back hap,"
And turn'd to his fu'd:
That he was gane clean wud.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.
Whole-ware is also used. The whole amount. See Sup. Yea, they're alleging that his Grace
Must to his Ladie's wit give place;
Then this will follow, I suppose,
She drags the whole-ware by the nose.

Cleland's Poems, p. 18.

HALE AND FEER. Whole and entire; in perfect health; enjoying the use of all the corporal powers. S.

HALE-HEADIT, adj. 1. Unhurt, applied to persons.

2. Whole and entire, said of things.

HALEUMLIE, adv. Wholly. V. HAILUMLIE. S.

HALE WATER. A very heavy fall of rain. S.

HALEWORT, s. The whole.

HALE, s. In Scottish idiom, we say Half four o'clock, instead of half-past three, and so on of the other hours; but this is an old Gothic idiom.

HALF, s. 1. Side; a half, one side.

Schyr Gillis de Argente he set
Half endeale to kept j

And off Walsey Schyr Aymery
On west half deel,

For mony a bauld adventure

The word is also used as a s.

"Wages of a man servant, (1742) L.2, (1792) L.10.


HALF-FOUR, s. Partly; in part; S.; q. by one half.

Thus halflyng lowe for haiste, to suich delyte,
It was to se her youth in gudelihed,
That for rubines to speke thereof I drede.

K. Quair. ii. 30.

I stude gazing halflyngis in ane trance.

Lyndsay's Warkis, Prot. p. 3. 1592.

How culd I be bot full of cair,
And halflings put into dispair,
So to be left alone.—Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 30.

Gin ye tak my advice ye'vee gane enough.
I think nae sae, she says, and hallins leugh.

Ross's Helenore, p. 68.


HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-WITTED, adj. Foolish; scarcely rational; S.

" — Plead with your harlot-mother, who hath been a treacherous half-marrows to her husband Jesus."—Rutherford's Lett. i. ep. 123. V. MARROW.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.
HAL

A. S. halig, halga, Isl. heilagr, which Seren. derives from hal-a, laudare.

Halidome, s. 1. Sanctity. 2. The lands holding of a religious foundation.

Haliedy, s. A holyday.

Halinirk, s. The Catholic Church.

Halynes, s. Sanctity; holiness.

This eldest brodye Karoloman halynes all gave hym by.—Wyntoun, vi. 4. 42.

Haly Darbies, s. pl. V. Darbies.

Haly-How, s. V. Sely-How, under How, a coif, sense 3.

Haly, Hally, adjo. Wholly; entirely.

He levt nocht about that toun
Towr standand, na stane, na wall,
That he na hally gert stroy thaim all.

Barbour, ix. 455. MS.

And their till in to borwch draw I
Myn herytage all hally.

Ibid. i. 626. MS. V. Hade, i.

Halieflas, Haliefliss. Perhaps the name of a place.

Halis, s. A measure for grain; a half dish.

S.

Halk Hennis. Perhaps, cribbed hens, or brood-hens.

Halkrig, Halkrik, s. A corselet.

"Some after he armyt hym with his halbrig, bow and arowis, and fled with two serundis to the next wod." Bel- lend. Cron. v. c. 5.


Fr. haloret, Arm. halorecte, id.

"The halecret was a kind of corselet of two pieces, once before and one behind; it was lighter than the curass." Grooe's Ant. Arm. p. 250.

Our word most nearly resembles Belg. halteragie, a collar.

The corselet was also called in Teut. ringh-hrauge.

Hallach, adj. Crazy; the same with Hallack'd. S.

Hallack'd, adj. Crazy. V. Hallokin.

Hallak, s. A provincialism for hilllock.

Hallan, Hallon, Halland, s. 1. A mud wall, or what is called a cat-and-clay wall, in cottages, extending from the forewall backwards, as far as is necessary to shelter the inner part of the house from the air of the higher part of the house when it is opened. The term is sometimes applied to a partition of this kind extending to the opposite wall; but the first seems to be the original sense, S. Holten, A. Bor. Spirerewa, synon. S.B. See S.

Hab got a kent, stood by the hallan.—
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 529.

Your niece is but a fondling, that was laid Down at your hallon-side ae morn in May.

Ibid. p. 116.

The gude-man, new come hame, is blith to find,
When he out o'er the hallan finds his een,
That ilk turn is handled to his mind.

V. Cosw.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 55.

2. Hallen, a screen, Gl. Shirr. 3. More properly, a seat of turf at the outside of a cottage.

I have sometimes been inclined with Sibbald to derive this name from the circumstance of its extending half-way, q. half-fin, as the f is often sunk in pron. Germ. thelen, signifies a partition. But this seems formed from Goth. del-a, to divide. I therefore prefer deriving it from Su.G. helf, which denotes the hearth-stone, also the stone laid at the threshold of the door. Thus hallan may be q. the wall near the hearth or the threshold.

HALLAN-SHAKEr, Halland-Scheckar, s. 1. A sturdy beggar, S. B.

HAL

"I believe gin ye had seen me than (for it was just i' the glomin) stakkin about like a hallan-shaker, you wad hae taen me for a water-wraith, or some grousie ghast." Journal from London, p. 4. "Sturdy-beggar!" Ibid. Gl.

2. A beggarly knave; a low fellow.

Sir knavis and crakkaris, to play at cards and dyce, Sic halland-scheckaris, quilkil at Cowlkellys gryce,
Are haldin of pryce, when hymaris do convene.

Dunbar, Banntyme Poems, p. 44, st. 12.

Halland-shaker, Draught-raker, Bannock-baiker—
Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 30.

3. One who has a mean or shabby appearance.

The I were a laird of tenscore acres,
Noddin to jouks of hallenshakers,—
I'd rather roost wi' causey-ralkers.—
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 349.

'The trembling attendant about a forgetful great man's gate or leves, is also expressed in the term hallenshaker."

Note. Ibid."

Hallanshakerlike is a phrase commonly used of one who has a very suspicious appearance, or who is very shabby in his dress; nearly corresponding to E. ragamuffin.

Lord Hales derives it from Fr. hollions, rag, and shaker. But this seems extremely questionable; not only as the word is thus supposed to be formed from two languages, but as there is no vestige of the Fr. term being adopted by us in any other instance. There seems greater probability in another etymon, to which this has been preferred. According to ancient and established custom, it is said, although a beggar might come within the outer door, he had no right to advance any farther than the hallen. There he was bound to stand, although shaking with cold, till he received his alms, or obtained leave to come towards the fire. Hence, according to some, he was called a hallan-shaker, because he shivered with cold behind the hallen. Others, however, expl. shaker actively, and view the compound term as denoting one who, if not immediately supplied, made such disturbance as to shake the mud-wall.

Hallen, s. pl. To go by the hallens, to go by hold, as a child; q. Holdings.

To HALLES, Hails, Helse, Hailst, v.g. To salute; to hail; s. B.

"Of this sort the said galiasse in schort tyme cam on yvnduatt of the tothir schip: than eftir that thai hed kep pluyn the same tyme as above, the other invariably pron. hauene. 2. They are differently written in other Northern languages. While in Su.G. we find hals-as, in Alem. hals-an, hals-an, to embrace; they are distinguished from Su.G. hels-an, Alem. heliz-an, to salute. 3. They are radically different; the former being from hals, the neck; the latter from Su.G. hel, A. S. hal, Alem. heli, Moes.G. hails, sanus, salvus. Hence the last word is used also in the sense of salve, hails, Hails thiudanuiade, Ave rex Judaeorum; Mark. xv. 18; i. e. in the primary sense of hails, "enjoy health and prosperity." Dan. and hit voere, ave; Su.G. helia, Isl. helia, salus. They are accordingly distinguished in O. E.

"I halyse, or greate, Je salue.—I holse one, I take hym about the necke; Je accole." Palsgrave, Fol. 156, b. Hence.
HALLOWEEN, HALLOW-DAY, s. adj. HALLOW, HALLOPIN', s. A HALLOPER, s. A HALLOK, HALLOK1T, S. HALLACH'D, S.B. Feralia it is acknowledged that the observation of this day was bor­
described in the Notes to Burns's picturesque Poem on this
Many of these are particularly and accurately
or the day set apart by the church of Rome in honour
of All Saints,
s. A
HALLIRACKIT, adj. Unsteady; unsettled; foolish.
HALLOW, v. a. To make hollow.
HALLOW, v. n. To frisk about precipitately.
HALLOW, s. A clown ; a clumsy fellow ; a
s. Half a year, S.B.
HALLOM, HALIAN, adv. Partly, S.B. V. HALFYING.
HALLION, HALLOW, s. An uproar.
HALLIESING, HALSING, s. Salutation.
HALLOW, s. To make hollow.
HALLOW, s. A gentleman's servant out of livery ; an over­
HALLOUSION, HALLOUSION, s. A slovenly, drivelling fellow ; a good-for-nothing idle
HALLOUSION, HALLOUSION, s. Half a year, S.B.
HALLOUSION, HALLOUSION, s. A well-meaning kind of harmless, though
HALLOWING, HALLOWING, s. A giddy, harebrained person.
HALLOWEEN, HALLOWEEN, s. A giddy young woman.
HALLOWEEN, HALLOWEEN, s. A well-meaning kind of harmless, though
HALLOWEEN, BLEEZE. It was generally believed by the heathen, that when the
acknowledged as well as property of the dead, was neglected, they used to appear to the living to call for it. Thus Ovid informs us,
he paper a quare to the living, and was heard to complain and howl, during the night,
through the streets of the city and in the fields : but that upon the wonted honours being paid to their
HALLOWEEN, s. When the bonefire is consumed, the ashes are carefully
were heard to complain and howl, during the night,
HALLOWEEN, BLEEZE. It is said to have been instituted by Aeneas, in honour of his
father Anchises; Virg. Aen. Lib. v. "Such," says Father Meagher, "was the devotion of the
Heathens on this day, by offering sacrifices for the souls in
Purgatory, by praying at the graves, and performing proces­
sions round the Church-yards with lighted tapers, that they
called this month the Month of Pardons, Indulgences, and
Absolutions for the souls in Purgatory; or, as Plutarch calls it, the purifying Month, or Season for purification; because the living and dead were supposed to be purged and purified on these occasions, from their sins, by sacrifices, flagellations, and other works of mortification." Popish Mass, pp. 178, 179.
It was generally believed by the heathen, that when the
acknowledged as well as property of the dead, was neglected, they used to appear to the living to call for it. Thus Ovid informs us,
he paper a quare to the living, and was heard to complain and howl, during the night,
through the streets of the city and in the fields : but that upon the wonted honours being paid to their
HALLOWEEN, BLEEZE. It is said to have been instituted by Aeneas, in honour of his
father Anchises; Virg. Aen. Lib. v. "Such," says Father Meagher, "was the devotion of the
Heathens on this day, by offering sacrifices for the souls in
Purgatory, by praying at the graves, and performing proces­
sions round the Church-yards with lighted tapers, that they
called this month the Month of Pardons, Indulgences, and
Absolutions for the souls in Purgatory; or, as Plutarch calls it, the purifying Month, or Season for purification; because the living and dead were supposed to be purged and purified on these occasions, from their sins, by sacrifices, flagellations, and other works of mortification." Popish Mass, pp. 178, 179.
It was generally believed by the heathen, that when the
acknowledged as well as property of the dead, was neglected, they used to appear to the living to call for it. Thus Ovid informs us,
he paper a quare to the living, and was heard to complain and howl, during the night,
through the streets of the city and in the fields : but that upon the wonted honours being paid to their
HALLOWEEN, BLEEZE. It is said to have been instituted by Aeneas, in honour of his
father Anchises; Virg. Aen. Lib. v. "Such," says Father Meagher, "was the devotion of the
Heathens on this day, by offering sacrifices for the souls in
Purgatory, by praying at the graves, and performing proces­
sions round the Church-yards with lighted tapers, that they
called this month the Month of Pardons, Indulgences, and
Absolutions for the souls in Purgatory; or, as Plutarch calls it, the purifying Month, or Season for purification; because the living and dead were supposed to be purged and purified on these occasions, from their sins, by sacrifices, flagellations, and other works of mortification." Popish Mass, pp. 178, 179.
It was generally believed by the heathen, that when the
acknowledged as well as property of the dead, was neglected, they used to appear to the living to call for it. Thus Ovid informs us,
he paper a quare to the living, and was heard to complain and howl, during the night,
through the streets of the city and in the fields : but that upon the wonted honours being paid to their
HALLOWEEN, BLEEZE. It is said to have been instituted by Aeneas, in honour of his
father Anchises; Virg. Aen. Lib. v. "Such," says Father Meagher, "was the devotion of the
Heathens on this day, by offering sacrifices for the souls in
Purgatory, by praying at the graves, and performing proces­
sions round the Church-yards with lighted tapers, that they
called this month the Month of Pardons, Indulgences, and
Absolutions for the souls in Purgatory; or, as Plutarch calls it, the purifying Month, or Season for purification; because the living and dead were supposed to be purged and purified on these occasions, from their sins, by sacrifices, flagellations, and other works of mortification." Popish Mass, pp. 178, 179.
It was generally believed by the heathen, that when the
acknowledged as well as property of the dead, was neglected, they used to appear to the living to call for it. Thus Ovid informs us,
he paper a quare to the living, and was heard to complain and howl, during the night,
through the streets of the city and in the fields : but that upon the wonted honours being paid to their
HALLOWEEN, BLEEZE. It is said to have been instituted by Aeneas, in honour of his
father Anchises; Virg. Aen. Lib. v. "Such," says Father Meagher, "was the devotion of the
Heathens on this day, by offering sacrifices for the souls in
Purgatory, by praying at the graves, and performing proces­
sions round the Church-yards with lighted tapers, that they
called this month the Month of Pardons, Indulgences, and
Absolutions for the souls in Purgatory; or, as Plutarch calls it, the purifying Month, or Season for purification; because the living and dead were supposed to be purged and purified on these occasions, from their sins, by sacrifices, flagellations, and other works of mortification." Popish Mass, pp. 178, 179.
around the places of interment with lighted torches. To this custom Ovid evidently alludes.

Suetonius also informs us, that Octavius, while in the Isle of Capreae, saw from his dining-room a great crowd of people, carrying torches, at the tomb of one who had died a year before. They celebrated the praises of the deceased, in extemporary verses. Vit. Octav. p. 104.

This night is also celebrated, in some places, by blazes of another description, which more nearly resemble the torches of the Romans and other ancient nations.

On the evening of the 31st of October, O. S. among many others, one remarkable enough ceremony is observed. Heath, broom, and dressings of flax, are tied upon a pole. This faggot is then kindled; one takes it on his shoulders, and running, bears it round the village; a crowd attend. This night is also celebrated, in some places, by blazes of another description, which more nearly resemble the torches of the Romans and other ancient nations.

On the evening of the 31st of October, O. S. among many others, one remarkable enough ceremony is observed. Heath, broom, and dressings of flax, are tied upon a pole. This faggot is then kindled; one takes it on his shoulders, and running, bears it round the village; a crowd attend. When the first faggot is burnt out, a second is bound to the pole, and kindled in the same manner as before. Numbers of these blazing faggots are often carried about together, and illumination. This is Halloween, and is a night of great festivity.

Fest. Lib. ii.

Virgil introduces Aeneas as saying, with respect to his deceased father:

Anna mea tamen sollemnisque impones pompas
Exsequerit; strueremque suis altaria donis
Munere. Non avidos Styx habet ima Deos.

In the celebration of the Feralia, the Romans always offered gifts to the names of their ancestors. These were accounted indispensable. But Ovid represents the souls of the departed as very easily satisfied.

Parva petunt Manes. Pietas pro divite grata est
Exsequer; strueremque suis altaria donis.

A light thoughtless girl, a term of common use in the south of S. Gl. Comp. vo. Glaghit.

Perhaps from A. S. healga, levis, inconstans; Lye.

Hallow, s. A saint.

Coldingham than fowndyd he,
And rychely gert it dowyt be
Of Saynt Eb a swet Hallow:
Saynt Cuthbert theare that honowre now.

Hallowday, s. A holiday.

Let funeral honours and supplications be made for him whose grave is not known.

With the throat, they say:
Es kam mir in die unrechten kekle,
His throat was so to excess dry,
He said, Heat steyth in my hals,
I may not gete hyt downe.

Le Bone Florence, E. M. R. iii. 62.

Metaph. any narrow entry or passage.

The hauny place with ane lang hals or entre—
Within the wattr, in ane bosom gais.

Dug. Virgil, 18. 5.

A shallow in a river.

The first is undoubtedly the primitive sense. Moes. G. A. S. Su. G. Dan. Isl. Germ. Belg. hals, collum. Hals is also rendered throat by Seren., by G. Andr. jugulhus. Haw-fud hauqgwa ec mun ther halsi; Edda, For-Skrinis, xxiii. I must strike off your head by the neck. This in O. S. would be; Ich mon hag off your head be the hals. Steinhelm de-
HAL

rives hals from haall-a, hald-a, sustentare, because it supports the head; liire, from Lat. col-lum, the neck.

The metaphor, use of hals, sense 3, resembles that of E. neck, as applied to an isthmus. Pulp of the hals is a vulgar phrase for the uula, or lid which guards the entrance into the traech or wind-pipe, sometimes called the hook, E. Germ. zapplein. Klap of the hals is synon. Hence,

To HALS, HAWSE, v. a. To embrace.

--- Quhen sche all blithest haldis the,—
And can the for to hals and embrace,
Kissand sweetly th quhite nek and th face,
Than may thou scly th vonymous ardent fire
Of freindful lufe amide hir breast inspire.

--- Haltanely, Haltarelly, Hals, s.
Hals, adv. To hold in the hals; to keep one in a state of suspense, and also of expectation.

HALTANDLIE, HALTANELY, Halsfang, s.
To hold one in the hals; to keep one in his awin haymhald proper beast)
His warrant, he sail have ane lawfull day to produce him.

HALTIR, HALTIR GEISTIS.
A poor principally sen this hors was here,
Of halter geistes beildin vp but doun,
The stormy cloudis ower the are can rout.

Trabibus acernis, Virg. 

--- Halter, capistrum, has a common origin with Su. G. haella, &c, although the word has been disguised in the Ital. have formed andfeng-an, Ritson's S. Songs, i, 50.

HALKES, HALTANEY, adv. Proudly.
--- Haltaneily in his cart for the nanis
He skips vp vp, and mustouris wantoneyle.

HAM

To HAM, v. a. To salt the hind quarters of pork, mutton, &c, and hang them up to be dried.

HAMALD, HAM-HALD, HAIMALD, adj. 1. What belongs to one's house or home; domestic; S. Pron. ha-

Eolus, ane pepill unto me innenery
Sails the sey Tuskane, caryand to Italie
There unciust hamald goddis, and ilone.

2. What is one's own property, or what he holds at home by unquestionable right; proprisus.

--- And quhen that thing is entered be the defender, and
is challenged be the perseuer, as ane thing wavered fra him,
ane certaine space, and vnjustice detelled, and withaladin fra
him, and is ready to haymald the sanine (to proue it to be
his awin haymald proper beast) and the defender alleged
his warrant, he sail haue ane lawfull day to produce him.

Quhilk is brocht furth of vther cuntries." Skene, ibid.

3. What is the produce or manufacture of our own country, as distinguished from that which is imported, S.

--- Hamhald lint, or haimald hemp, is that quhilk growis
at haime, within this realme, and is opponed to lint and hempe
quhilk is brocht furth of vther cuntries." Skene, ibid.

4. In a more restricted sense, what is wrought or made at home, i. e. in one's house, S.

--- HaimUt claith is that which has been spun at home, and
given out to be wrought, as distinguished from what has been
purchased in the piece, although the latter should be the
manufacture of the country, S. This is also called haimlt-
made.

5. Vernacular, in the language of one's country, S.

--- Thus I ha'e sung, in rhyme,
A sang that scoris the teeth o' time.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 576.

--- Yet I am hameil, there's the sour mischance!
I'm nae frae Turley, Italy, or France.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 24.

--- The Bard to Beattie homage pays,
And set the saul upo' a mirry pin;
And can the for to hals and embrace
Kissand sweetly th quhite nek and th face,
Than may thou scly th vonymous ardent fire
Of freindful lufe amide hir breast inspire.

--- To send some hamel, rustic lays,
To your sweet Muse.

--- Began to sing in hamel lays.

6. Vulgar, as opposed to those who possess rank.

--- Skene writes haimald, as if he had viewed it q.thaim,
home, and hald, hold; or perhaps merely as he found it
written in the L. B. of our old Laws, in which the v. is
haymaldare.

--- I find no traces of the word, except in Su. G. Isl.
heimi, proprius; Isl. heimil, proprietates, heimilt, familare, Verel.
heimile, domicilium; heimilt quesar sitini, familiarium attestatio
et sententia in're dubia; Cod. Leg. ap G. Andr. po. 108, 155.
I need scarcely add that the origin is heim, domus. V. HAME.

--- And gif the defender lies na just cause, to reteine that
thing; the challenger saill haymaldhe that thing, as his awin.
HAM

And gif it be ane beast, ane buke being placed betwix the horns of the beast, or upon his forehead, and he and his witnesses, at the least three, all swear that that beast did waver away from him." Quon. Attach. c. 10. § 6. V. also the quotation under the adj. sense 2.

2. To domesticate. A beast is said to be haimilt, when, after a change, it becomes accustomed to the pasture to which it is sent, or to the place where it is housed; Loth. See Sup.

Isl. heinil-a, domo recipere; Verol.

HAMALD, HAMHALD, s. Borgh of ham-hald, one who pledges himself, or becomes security, that the goods bought from the seller shall be safely delivered to the purchaser.

"It is statute be King David, that na man sail buy anie thing except he quha selles the samine to the buyer lawfull borgh (quhilk commonlie is called an borgh of haimheald)."

The Su.G. of hovell-a conveys a similar idea; evictionem praeestare, ut solet venditor fidem dare, fore, ut rem acquisitam mecum revocet. This learned writer observes, that the custom of giving to the purchaser possession of landed property, by laying a turf or handful of dust, taken from that property, in his lap or bosom. Isl. heimild, alienatip, gua- nrenniatio. Heimildker near-exactly corresponds to our Borgh of ham-hald, being rendered guarendator, G. Andr. p. 109, a warranter, literally a haim-hald man.

Sw. hovud denotes "the satisfaction, which he who sells a thing has no legal right to dispose of, must give the buyer when the right owner claims it as his property;" Wideg.

HAMART, HAMERT, HAIMART, HAMWARD, HAME, HAIM, s. A barrel of a large size.

HAMBRO BARREL, s. A barrel of a large size.

HAME, HAIM, s. Home, S.

— That Emperor thare-eft
That Kyng his Lutenand left—
Hame tyl Rome quhen that he
Agayn passed wyth his reawte.
Wyntoun, v. 3. 81.

I winna stay at hame, lord Thomas,
And sew my silver seem;
But I'll gae to the rank highlands,
Thay that I may see the King.
"Thou sail behald, alace the panis Strang!"


HAME, HAIM. It is said of one who is peculiarly destitute, that he has neither house nor hame.

To Bring Hame, v. a. To import any commodity.

To Gang Hame. The phrase used when one engaged as a servant goes to the master or mistress's house.

HAME-BRED, adj. Unpolished.

HAMEBRINGARE, s. A person who brings home goods from a foreign country.

HAMEBRINGING, s. 1. The act of conducting home. 2. The act of importing or bringing into a country.

HAME-COME, s. Return; arrival; S.

"Now thy sonnis deede corpor cruelly slane
Thou sail behald, alace the panis Strang!"

HAME-COME of King Robert.

Out of Ireland fra Sir Edward.

Bruce,—Rubr. of one of the sections, Edit. 1620, p. 323.

A. S. hem and cyne adventus ; Isl. heimkoma, domum adventatio, Sw. hemkomst, id. hemkomma, to come home.

V. WELCOME-HAIM.

HAMECUMMING, s. The same as Hame-come, return. S.

HAME-EARE, s. The removal of a bride from her own, or her father's house to that of her husband, S. from home and fare, to go.

This in Isl. is brudford; Sponsoris deducio ad domum ; Verol. q. bridefare.

HAMEGOING, s. The act of going home.

HAME-HAIL, adj. Domestic; intestine.

HAME, HAMLET, adj. Domestic, &c. V. HAMALD.

HAMELAN, adj. Domestic.

HAMELY, HAMLY, adj. 1. Familiar; friendly; such as the intercourse of companions is wont to be, S.

The ost baith met samyn syn.

Thar wes rycht hamly welcomyn.

Maid amang thai gret Lords thor:—
Of thor metyn goofy thai war.

Barbour, xix. 794. MS.

Unwarly wening his fallows we had be,

In hamly wordis to vs thus carpis he

Haist that, matis, qhat sleuth tarrit ythys late?

Dougl. Virgil, 51, 37.

Thocht ye be hamly with the King.—

Bewar that ye do not doun thing
Your nichtigouris throw authoritie.

Lyndsay's Wyrlis, 1592, p. 203.

2. Free, without ceremony; as persons are wont to demean themselves at home, S.

Thare fand thai Inglis men hamly
Duelland, as all thare awne ware.

Wyntoun, ix. 8, 202.

3. Condescending; courteous; S.

His frendes thugat curteisly
He couth ressawe, and hamly
And lys fiayis stoutly stonay.

Barbour, xvii. 546. MS.

The harrold than, with honour reuerently,
Has salust him apon a gudly maner.

And sew my silver seam;

And he agayn with humyll hamly cher,

Thou desyrit lang.

The same as opposed to elegant diction. This, however,

haimehald.)"

"It is statute be King David, that na man sail buy anie thing except he quha selles the samine finde to the buyer lawfull borgh (quhilk commonlie is called an borgh of haimheald)."

The Su.G. of hovell-a conveys a similar idea; evictionem praeestare, ut solet venditor fidem dare, fore, ut rem acquisitam quetum possideat emtor. He also gives the following explanation; Dicitur de rebus mobilibus, quarum certa pos- sedit emtori praestatur. This learned writer observes, that the custom of giving to the purchaser possession of landed property, by laying a turf or handful of dust, taken from that property, in his lap or bosom. Isl. heimild, alienatip, gua- nrenniatio. Heimildker near-exactly corresponds to our Borgh of ham-hald, being rendered guarendator, G. Andr. p. 109, a warranter, literally a haim-hald man.

Sw. hovud denotes "the satisfaction, which he who sells a thing has no legal right to dispose of, must give the buyer when the right owner claims it as his property;" Wideg.

HAMART, HAMERT, HAIMART, HAMWARD, HAME, HAIM, s. A barrel of a large size.

HAME, HAIM, s. Home, S.

— That Emperor thare-eft
That Kyng his Lutenand left—
Hame tyl Rome quhen that he
Agayn passed wyth his reawte.
Wyntoun, v. 3. 81.

I winna stay at hame, lord Thomas,
And sew my silver seem;
But I'll gae to the rank highlands,
Thay that I may see the King.
"Thou sail behald, alace the panis Strang!"


HAME, HAIM. It is said of one who is peculiarly destitute, that he has neither house nor hame.

To Bring Hame, v. a. To import any commodity.

To Gang Hame. The phrase used when one engaged as a servant goes to the master or mistress's house.

HAME-BRED, adj. Unpolished.

536
HAM

"Hame is a homely word." Kelly, p. 132. "Familiar, easy, pleasant. It differs from homely in the English, which is coarse." Ibid. N.

5. Destitute of affectation; unaffected in manner. S.

6. Easy; not attended with difficulty.

"And it is very homely to you to knowe what is meant be the highest mountains: be them thee understandest the greatest kings and kingdomes in the earth," Bruce's Eleven Serm. Q. 5. b. Expil. "easy," Eng. edit. p. 288.

7. coarse; not handsome. E. homely.

Our word is not a corr. of the E. one, but exactly corresponds to Su. G. heinlig, Alem. haimlich. Notat fami-
linum, ut esse solent, qui in eadem domo vivunt. War allem blid, ok aengom ofmyght litillatuur, ok fam hemeliker; Be courteous to all, more humble than what is proper to none, and familiar with few. Kon. Styr. p. 92, ap. Ilure.

HAMELINESS, s. Familiarity, S.

"O'er mickle hamelessness spylls courtys," S. Prov. Kelly, p. 270; equivalent to the E. adage; "Too much familiarity breeds contempt."

HAME-SPUN, adj. Spun at home; vulgar; homely.

HAME-LY-SPOKEN, adj. Concerning the use of hamsoca.

HAME-SPUN, adv. Homewards.

HAME-OWER, adj. Rude; rustic; applied to manners; coarse; homely; respecting food.

HAME-SPUN, adv. Spun at home; vulgar; homely. S.

HAME-SICKNESS, s. The excessive longing for home which affects the health. Maladie de pais.

HAME-FARE, adj. Spun at home; vulgar; homely. S.

HAMESUCKEN, HAIMSUCKIN, s. "The crime of beating or assaulting a person within his own house." Erskine's Inst. 719, 51.

"Gif ane man will challenge ane other of Haimsekein, it is necessary, that he alledge, that his proper house quhere he dwelles, lyes and ryses, daylie and nichtlie, is assailyed." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 9, § 1.

Although this term be used in the Laws of E., I take notice of it, because it has been differently explained. Spelman, as Sibbald has observed, explains hamsocne of the privilege or immunity of a man's own house, from A. S. ham, domus, and socne, libertas. It is also defined by Rastall; "Home-
soken (or hans soken) that is, to be quit of amercements for entrance into houses violently and without licence, and contrary to the peace of the king. And that you hold plea of it, because it has been differently explained. Spelman, however, virtually retracts the just explanation he had given of Hamsocne, when he adds; Capite autem 52 adjungit mulctam. Gif wha hamsocne gewyree, &c. Si quis Hamsocan violenteri; juro Anglorum Regi emendet 5 libris. This in Lambard is c. 59. Here he strangely mistakes the meaning of a very simple and common A. S. verb, gecyree, i. e. work or perpetrate. Lambard thus gives the sense; Si quis alterius in domum inveracit, &c.

Thus it is evident that the sense of the term has been misrepresented by some of the most learned E. writers, which has produced such confusion in their definitions. But still a difficulty occurs as to the use of this word in the E. law. In many old charters it is granted as a privilege, ut quietus fit de Hamsocse; in others, hamsoke is granted as a privilege. I can scarcely think that the former denoted an immunity to the actual transgressors, as this would have been a dispensation for the crime. Might it signify an exemption from paying a share of the fine which was probably exacted by the king or superior, from the district, hundred, or other division where this crime was committed, and when the offender was not discovered? The latter seems to denote the right of holding courts for inquiring into and punishing the crime of hamsocne.

Skeene has materially given the true origin; as he derives it from haim, and Germ. suchen, "to seek or serche, persew or follow," understood in a hostile sense. Teut. heym-soek-en, invadere violanter aliquius domum; Kilian. Germ. heim-suchen, heimzucht, invasio domus; Wachter. Su. G. hensok-n, -dictur, quando quis vim alteri in sua ipsius domo infert; hemsol-a, aedui alternus invisi; atque adeo usui debet, quod violentiae inclismo includat; Ibro. Isl. soln in-
sultus, invasio hostillis; Verel. Hence soknar, a kind of messenger or bailiff. Su. G. sok-a is used as signifying to assail with violence, like Lat. petere.

HAMESUCKEN, adj. 1. Greatly attached to one's home, Clydes. This is obviously an improper use of the term.

2. Of a selfish disposition.

HAME-THROUGH, adv. Straight homewards.

HAMEWARD, HAMEWART, adj. Domestic; native; opposed to what comes from a distance. V. HAMART, S.

HAMEWORTH, 1. Used as an adv. Homeward, S. B.

He takes the gate, and travels, as he dow, Hameweth, thro' mony a wilsome height and how.

HAMIT, adj. The same as Hamald, q. v. S.
HAMMIT, HAMMOT, s.
The love of pelf comes from the devil.
It's root of all mischief and evil.—
It corrupts hameli, sharp, and sweet.
It poisons all, like aconite.
Cobert's Mock Poem, p. 77.

This seems to denote some kind of liquor.

HAMES, HAMMYS, s. pl. "A sort of collar for draught horses or oxen, to which the traces are fastened;" Gl. Sibb.
The body is of Rutulianis here and there
They did persuade, and by the coist alquhare
The cartis stand with lymouris bendit strek,
The men ligging the hames about there nek.

The word in the singular hame, is found in E. dictionaries, although not used by E. writers. V. HAMS.

HAME-BLASE, s. The half of a horse-collar. V. HAMES.

HAME-OUCH'D, adj. A term used when the legs are straiter above than below the hough, from their likeness to a pair of Hames.

HAMERSTAND, s. An anvil: now obsolete. S.

HAMMELS, s. pl. Open sheds. V. HEMMIL. S.

HAMMER, BLOCK, AND STUDY. A game. See Sup.

HAMMERFLUSH, s. The sparks which fly from iron when beaten with the hammer; used for rubbing up iron-work, Ang. Smiddie aiss, synon. S. This is elsewhere pron. hammer-flought.

Isl. flyg, offa; G. Andr. It denotes a fragment of any kind, as of broken bones; libre.

HAMMIT, HAMMOT, adj. Plenitful. This term is sometimes used to denote corn growing very close, but short in the straw. It is also properly applied to corn which has many grains on one stalk; to potatoes, when there are many at one stem; Ang. See S.

It cannot reasonably be referred to hame, because it is often said, "the corn's very hammit, though there be little fodder." Perhaps from Moes. G. hiukma, hiuuna, multitude; or rather A. S. hamod, tectus, q. well covered with grains. Or can it be a corr. of Su. G. mynnig, abundans? Et mynnigt aar, a fruitful year: Wideg. A hammit crop, S. B.

Skilled is used in the same sense, Mearns; which, according to analogy, may naturally enough be derived from Isl. skot-a, skyl-a, operire, tegere; Su. G. skyl, skul, a corn rich, skyla saud, to make up rolls of corn.

To HAMMLE, v. n. To walk in an awkward manner, and be constantly in danger of stumbling.

To HAMP, v. n. 1. To halt in walking. 2. To stutter; to stammer; Loth. S. A. man, synon. 3. To read with difficulty, frequently mistaking the words.

HAMP, s. The act of stuttering; a halt in walking.

HAMPER, s. One who cannot read fluently or well.

To HAMPER, v. a. To straiten; to confine by giving little room; S.

Thare lay ane vale in a cruik glen,—
Qoham wonder narrow apoun athir syde
The bewis thik hamper-th, and dois hyde
With skuggis derne.—

Doug. Virgill, 386, 27.

Both Junius and Ruddiman view this as a different word from that which is used in E. But in some instances they approach very near. I mention this, therefore, especially in regard to the etymology. It has been derived from hamper, a basket; from hanaper, the exchequer, &c. The only probable origin that is mentioned by Seren. Isl. hapur, lunulus grossus lineus; Sw. hamp-as (med notog) rei difficult intricatus laborare.

To HAMPHIS, v. a. To surround, Gl. Ross; to hem in, to confine, Gl. Shirr.

538

HAN

Syne in a clap, as thick's the motty sin,
They hamphis'd her with unny fyke and dyn.

Ross's Helenore, p. 63.

Out gush'd her een, but word she cudna say,
Sae humphis'd was she awteen glee and wae.

Ibid. p. 82.

Agast the Sothern stood a stound,
Syne hamphisd him, pele-mele, ane and a'.

Jamieston's Popul. Ball. xi. 175.

"Enclosed and crowded round," Gl.

This may be referred to the same origin with HAMPER.

HAMREL, s. One who walks heedlessly, often stumbling.

To HAM-SCHAKEL, HAMSHAKE, HOBSHAKE, v. a.

"To fasten the head of a horse or cow to one of its fore-legs, to prevent its wandering too far in an open field. Teut. hamme, popes, numella." Sibb.

If hamme be here taken in the first sense, it may be objected that cattle are thus bound, not by the ham, but under the knee; if in the second, that the component words are of the same meaning. The origin must therefore be left as uncertain.

HAMSCHOCH, HAMSHEUGH, s. A misfortune; an untoward accident.

HAMSHOGH, s. A misfortune; an untoward event.

HAMSTRAM, s. Difficulty, S. B.

And Colin and his wife were mair no' fae,
To crack with Nory, and her story ken.
With great hamstram they thrimled thro' the thrang,
And gae a nod to her to after gang.

Ross's Helenore, p. 86.

We might view this as composed of Su. G. haemm-a, impedie, and Isl. stræm, percussa, difficila; or of Teut. kam, popes, and stræm-en, cohiber, in allusion to a horse being S. haum-shockled.

HAN, pret. Have.

He made knight with his hond;
He deede him kan on hyye
The fairest that he fand,
In place to riden him by.
Sir Tristrem, p. 45.

"He caused him instantly to have;" Gl.

—I maudn ye han slain.—

Ibid. p. 104.

Han is thus used by R. Glauc., and may be a contr. of the part-pr. haefen, or 3d pers. pl. pret. haefdon.

HAN'AN'HAILE, s. A game described in the Sup.

HANBEAST, s. The plough-horse directed with the left hand.

HANCELETH, s. Ancle.

—I will conclude,
That of syde taillis can cum na gude,
Snyder nor may their hanclethes hide.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 309, 310.

A. S. ancleale, tus; perhaps from an, which in composition has the force of Lat. ad, in, and elef-an, to cleave; q. the place where the bones separate.

HAND. By hand, adv. Applied to any work that is already done, or any hardship that has been sustained, S.

To put any thing by hand, to go through with it, S.

"The greatest part but play with Christianity, they put it by hand easily." Rutherford's Lett. ep. 11, Pt. 1.
**HANDCUFFS, s. pl.**

As for his conclusion, "Men may not put hand in Tyrens, it can never be deduced from his text." Hume's Hist. Douglas, p. 417.

**HANDCLAP, s.**

**HAND TO NIEVE.** Singly opposed. E.

**HAND O’ER HEAD.** A phrase signifying purchasing or receiving without selecting.

**AHIN, AHINT THE HAND.** In arrears; in debt.

**TO PUT HAND IN. To use violence to, to put to death. In pl. to seize forcibly; to lay hold of with violence. S.**

**TO PUT HAND IN OR TILL ONE'S SELF.** To stop; to pause.

**FRA hand, adv.** Forthwith; immediately.

Speid sune your way and bring them heir fra hand, Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 238.

Wald thow nocht mary fre hand ane uder wyfe? Ibid. ii. 7.

Thair come till hir ane of men fra hand.

Qhilkis chaist your Lords sone efter in England.

Sou. G. p. 5.

**AND with that we did land, Syne lap upon our horse fra hand, And on our jornay rudelie rade.**

**Out of hand is used in the same sense, S.**

"Out of hand, immediately. Ex. He did such a thing out of hand, for, he did it immediately. At the same time, out of hand may be found both in Spenser and Shakspere, and is still occasionally used." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 54. See S. Hand.

Haue done, sped hand, and mak na mare delay.

**Virgil, 120, 6.**

The phrase is mentioned by Ruddiman as still in use, S. AHIR, AHINT THE HAND. In arrears; in debt. S. ATWEEN-HANDS. In the intervals of other engagements. The word in Isl. seems to be applied both to espousals and marriage. Festr, sponsalia, Verel. Festing, alias festar in pl., confirmationis nuptialis, G. Andr. p. 68. Fest is the very word used in the form of marriage; Ex festa, sponsa, nuptialis, G. Andr. p. 68. Festar, standsaf, in the laws of Upland, denotes the gift made by the bridegroom to his future father-in-law, as a pledge of the subsequent marriage. V. Irene, vo. Hand.

Su. G. fæsta sensu ecclesiasticato notat sponsalisa solenni ritu, sponsam adidicere. Hence fæstæmod, fæstam, sponsan, fæstam, fæstæmod, sponsalisa, sponsalisa.

**HAND-FASTING, HAND-FASTNING, HAND-FISTING, s.**

"Marriage, with the incumbrance of some canonical impediment, not yet bought off. A perversion of this custom remained till near the end of the last [seventeenth] century;" Gl. Wynt.

Among the various customs now obsolete, the most curious was that of Handfisting, in use about a century past. In the upper part of Eskdale, at the confluence of the white and the black Esk, was held an annual fair, where multitudes of each sex repaired. The unmarried appeared there again, and then were at liberty to declare their approbation or dislike of each other. If each party continued constant, the handfasting was renewed for life: but if either party dissented, the engagement was void, and both were at full liberty to make a new choice; but with this proviso, that the inconstant was to take the charge of the offspring of the year of probation.

This custom seemed to originate from the want of clergy in this county in the days of popery; this tract was the property of the Abbey of Melrose, which, through avarice, discontinued the vicars that were used to discharge here the clerical offices: instead, they only made annual visitations for the purpose of marrying and baptising, and the person thus sent was called Book in bosom, probably from his carrying, by way of readiness, the book in his breast: but even this being omitted, the inhabitants became necessitated at first to take this method, which they continued from habit to practise long after the reformation had furnished them with clergy.

Penny's Tour in S. 1779, p. 92.

"At that fair, it was the custom for the unmarried persons of both sexes to choose a companion, according to their liking, with whom they were to live till that time next year. This was called hand-fasting, or hand in fist;" &c. P. Eskdalemuir, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. xii. 615.

**HandFASTING,** 

"She not only would not yield to it, but even sued for a divorcement from the Pope, at the Court of Rome, alleging that Angus had been affianced, betrothed or handfasted to that Gentlewoman [Jeanie Douglas], who bare the childe to him, before he had married her [the Queen Dowager], and so by reason of that precontract, could not be her lawful husband." Hume's Hist. Douglas, p. 249.

2. It is used as synon. with contract.

"Though every believing soul is, when the Father draweth it to Christ, contracted and handfasted with him, Hos. ii. 19, 20, yet, for good and wise reasons, it pleaseth the Lord Christ to delay the taking of us home to himself, and the accomplishment and consummation of the begun marriage, even as in earthly marriages there is first, a Contract or Espousals, and then, for just and honest reasons, some space of time ought to intervene betwixt that and the full accomplishment of the marriage." Ferguson on Eph. p. 389.

A. S. handfaesto, enid dare. Su. G. handfasting, "a promise which is made by pledging the hand, whether by citizens who thus bind themselves to their prince, or by those who are about to be married, mutually engaging themselves; from the phrase fæsta hand, which signifies to join one right hand to another. Hence, in the laws of the Westrogoths, handfaestna darstamma, denotes espousals. V. Irene, vo. Hand.

Su. G. fæsta sensu ecclesiasticato notat sponsalisa solenni rite, sponsam adidicere. Hence fæstæmod, sponsa, fæstam, sponsun, fæstæmod, sponsalisa, sponsalisa.
It seems to have been occasionally written hand-fasting, from the false idea, as in the last extract, that the last part of the word is formed from E. fast.

Whatever might be the particular case of the prevalence of this custom in Eskdale, it is evident from the preceding article, that it had been practised also in the North of S. It prevailed even in the Hebrides.

"It was an ancient custom in the Islands, that a man should take a maid to his wife, and keep her for the space of a year without marrying her; and if she pleased him all the other, except—gif he is takin with reid or bait aliquibus annis ad solempnizationem matrimonii in facie slauchter, or with the fang, or in grips." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo.

The term occurs in the same sense O. E. "The name of a constellation, supposed to be Orion's handhaven, a grip.

With the fang, is explained as equivalent to in ipso furto deprehensus; manus, and viaZ, fustis, pertica.

Close grappling; q.corr.

"Heireftir all the inhabitants of Edinburgh that profest to invade the toun quhair they frielie dwelt." Hist. James Sext, p. 128.

This is merely an oblique sense of Su.G. handsel, mericmoni divenditi primitiae, from hand and sel-in, A. S. sellan, to deliver; as denoting that this piece of bread is an earnest of the meal which is to succeed it.

"Heireftir all the inhabitants of Edinburgh that profest to invade the toun quhair they frielie dwelt." Hist. James Sext, p. 128.

This is merely an oblique sense of Su.G. handsel, mericmoni divenditi primitiae, from hand and sel-in, A. S. sellan, to deliver; as denoting that this piece of bread is an earnest of the meal which is to succeed it.

"Heireftir all the inhabitants of Edinburgh that profest to invade the toun quhair they frielie dwelt." Hist. James Sext, p. 128.

HANDWAVING, s. A hand-wailing. Particular or accurate selection.

HAND-WAVING, s. A mode of measuring grain by stroking it with the hand, S. B.

"They yield from five pecks to half a boll of meal: and are measured by handwaving, i.e. they are stroked by the hand about four inches above the top of the frilot." F. Keigh- hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc. ii. 339.

From hand and wave, Su.G. wefw-a, Isl. wef-sa, circumvolvere.

HAND-WHILE, commonly Hanla-while, adv. A short time; As. Hain.

To HANE, v. a. To spare. V. HAIN.

HANING, Haining, s. 1. Hedges; enclosures, to save the produce of the fields. See Sup.

"That everie man spiritual and temporall, within this realm, haund ane hundreth pund land of new extent be yeer, — plant wod and forest, and mak hedges and haining for himself, extending to thre akeres of land, and abone or under, as his heretage is mair or les." Acts Ja. V. 1535, c., 541, Murray.

Thay statute and ordand, that all thair tenentis plant woddis

"It seems borrowed from the appearance of a convict going to execution.

HANG-NET, s. A particular species of net.

HANIEL, HANYEL, s. A greedy dog; a slovenly fellow, S. To HANVEL, v. n. To have a fatigued appearance.

HANK, 1. A coil; any thing resembling a wreath; S. The neck is said to be hankit, that in a weaven the house wis gaen like Lawren-fair." Journal from London, p. 8.

To HANK, v. n. To fasten; to secure, so as to prevent removal; S. "To hankke, to entangle;" A. Bor.

A man is said to be hankit, when he has so engaged himself to a woman, that he cannot recede without the breach of faith, and loss of character, S.

2. To tie any thing so tight, as to leave the impression. For instance: "He has hankit, or tied too strait. It still conveys the idea of a circular impression.

Ye's find that we can cast a harder knot.

And till him straight, and binds him o'er again, Till he cry'd out with the sair

Hand is out of countenance, or knows not what excuse to make for his conduct. It is said that he looks very hangit-like, S. See Sup.

HANG-ARELL, Hangrell, s. "An implement of the stable, upon which bridles, halters, &c., are hang; commonly a stout branch of a tree, with a number of knobs left on it;" Gl. Sibb.

This phrase is applied to livery servants. Hangieil may be allied to Teut. hangeth, as denoting something in a dependent and dangling state. Su.G. slipper denotes one who is unarmed, from slap, lax, remiss; also, empty. Hence slayp, as an opprobrious designation, may have had its origin: or perhaps from Teut. slepp, a train or retinue; slepp van knechten ande dienaars, a long train of clients, servants or attendants. V. Kilian.

To HANKLE, v. a. 1. To fasten; to secure, so as to prevent removal; S. "To hanckle, to entangle;" A. Bor.

The origin seems to be Isl. hanke, as denoting a collar, a small chain, torques, catenula; Sw. id. a withy-band, vinculum ex imbibitus contextum et convolutum. Mr. Toeke views hanke as the past. past. part. past. of the A. S. v. hang-an, pendere, to hang.

Hanke, s. 1. A coil; any thing resembling a wreath; S. Thus it is used to denote the coils of a serpent.

But they about him lowpit in wympillis threw,

And twis circulit his myddil round about,

As he eatlis thare

And till him straight, and binds him o'er again,

Hankke, the past. part. past. of hanke, is out of countenance; it is said to look very hangit-like, S. See Sup.

HANGAR, Hangar, s. A garret; a dormitory room.

To HANGAR, v. a. To hang; to keep, to defend one's property; Germ. harn, sepsitum; locus sepsitum, Wachter. V. HAIN.
H A N S H

HANTLY. V. ANKER-SAIDELL.

HANXIE, s. A bucket for carrying water, narrower at the top than at the bottom, with an iron handle. One with a wooden handle is called a Stoup.

HANNY, adj. Light-fingered.

HANNIE, s. A milk-pail. V. Handle.

HANNY-GRIPS, s. pl. Close grappling. V. Handy Grips.

To HANSH, HANSH, v. a. 1. To snap or snatch at, violently to lay hold; especially applied to the action of a dog, when seizing anything thrown to him, and apparently including the idea of the noise made by his jaws when he snaps at it; S.

"A number greedily haunsh at the argument, Mr. Andrew Ramsay, Mr. J. Adamson, and others; but came not near the matter, let be to answer formally." Baillie's Lett. i. 200.

HANSH is used nearly in the same sense, Ang.; to eat in a voracious and noisy way, as a dog tearing at a bone.

2. To eat greedily as dogs do.

These terms may be radically allied to Germ. hack-en, capere cum celeritate; Isl. hack-a, avide et itctibus vorare, canino more; G. Andr. p. 104, col. 1; but more immediately to O. Fr. hacheur, "to gnash, or snatch at with the teeth;" Cotgr.

HANSH, s. A violent snatch or snap, S. Gansch, synon.

To HANT, v. a. Equivalent to E. v. to practise, S.

HANTY, adj. "Convenient; handy; not troublesome; handsome," Gl. Ramsay; S. Haunty, id. Gl. Shrr. For tho' I be balthy and canty, I ne'er get a toulzie at a', But Lizie they think far maier haunty, And she has got na thest at a'.


In the first sense it would seem merely E. handy corrupted.

In the second, however, it has more affinity to Isl. hant-a decere, hentilig-r, decens. In both, indeed, it might admit this origin. See Sup.

HANTLE, s. 1. A considerable number, S.; hantyl, Gl. Sibb.; hankel, S. B.; perhaps corr. See Sup.

"A hantle cries, Murder, and are ay upmost." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 11; equivalent to another; "The greatest thief may even be opposed to the other. Su. G. tal, numerus, (A.S. tale) is compounded with a variety of words; as manntal, proportio ox numero capitum; bondetal, proportio pro numero patrumfamilias; jordatal, ratio fundi. May not the S. word be q.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 547.

2. Used as equivalent to much, S. B.

He sundra get the prize; he's like The man that clips the sow, He makes a hantle rout an' din, But brings but little wool.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 35.

According to Sibbald, "q. hand-full," Sir J. Sinclair also says; "Hantle is a corrig. of handfull." Observ. p. 43. But this corresponds neither to sound nor sense. The term conveys the idea of a greater quantity than handfull. The one may even be opposed to the other. Su. G. tal, numerus, (A.S. tale) is compounded with a variety of words; as manntal, proportio ox numero capitum; bondetal, proportio pro numero patrumfamilias; jordatal, ratio fundi. May not the S. word be q. handtal, such a number as may be counted by the hand or fugar? Or perhaps it is merely Sw. antal, number, aspirated; stori antal, a great number; ringa antal, few, Wider. Our word, indeed, corresponds to E. number, as signifying many, according to sense 3, Johns. Dict. "Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious," &c. Hooker.

To HAP, v. a. 1. To cover, in order to conceal, S. See S.

H A P

Bannocks and kebbocks knit up in a clath, She had wiled by, and row'd up in her wath: This she ere had even tendly lay'd by, And well hap'd up anath a coll of hay.

Ross's Helenore, p. 53.

2. To cover, in order to defend from cold. This is the most common sense, S.

"Hap, to tuck in the bed clothes;" A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

V. USW. CLAIR.

And quhen that thou art laid into thy hole, Thy heid will be na hyer than thy sole.

And than quhair is thy cod, courteous or cap, Baith goun and hude had woot the for to hap r

Nocht bot ane sheit is on thy body hair;

And as thow hes done heir sa finds thow that.

Priests of Peblis, p. 47.

This bonny foundling, ae clear born of May, Close by the lee-side of my door I found, All sweet and clean, and carefully hap't round In infant weeds of rich and gentle name.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 182.

3. To defend from rain or snow, S.; as, to hap a stack.

As Martinmas, when stacks were happeit, The twa lairds took a jaunt for ace.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 10.

4. Metaph. to screen; to cover from danger in battle.

Syne slouch behind my doughty targe, That you day your head hapit.


This n. is also used in Lincolnshire. Skinner derives it from A. S. heap-ian, cumulare: Ray, from heap. It may be observed, however, that Isl. hipr-r denotes a shroud, or winding-sheet, involuerum quo funera teguntur; hip-uia, involver, G. Andr. Heb. י对标, kophah, text, covered.

HAP, HAPPIN, HAPPINGS, s. A covering, of whatever kind, S. When body-clothes are spoken of, any thing proper for defending from the cold is also called a hap-warm. See Sup.

I'll make a hap for my Johnny Fan, And I'll make a hap to my deary: And he's get a' the coat gaes round, And my lord shall nae mair come near me.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 178.

— Remember, I'm baith hap and saul To Venus there; but me, she'd starve o'caul'.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 34.

— Fock, the nipping cauld to bang,

Their winter hapwarm wear.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 26.

A word occurs in a very ancient Norwegian work, which would seem allied, as being used in this sense. Yfrr-hafts is rendered toga, denoting a gown, a mantle, or the upper garment worn by a man. Haf ok thulika yfrrhafts; Have also thy gown, or mantle; Spec. Regale, p. 286. Yfrrsvard is in like manner rendered, togae expers; Ibid. 296, 297. Isl. yfrr signifies upper, superior. One would almost think that the term were synon. with S. war or upper happin; the letters f and v being frequently interchanged. I have not, however, met with hafts by itself; and am therefore uncertain as to its signification.

HAP-WARM, s. V. HAP, s.

HAP-WARM, adj. What covers so as to produce heat. S.

To HAP, v. n. 1. To hop, S.

But master Monkey, with an air

Hopt out, and thus harangu'd the fair.

V. FLEK.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 470.

2. To halt; to walk lamely; S. V. Hop.

HAP, s. A hop; a light leap; S.

HAP-STEP-AN'-LOWP, adv. "Hop, skip, and leap;" Gl. Burns; S.
H A R

The third cam up, *hap-step-an'-toun*,
As light as one lambie. *Burns*, iii. 29.
The term refers to a common sport of children.

**HAPPITY, adj.** Lame; that which causes one to hop; *S.*
I hae a ben wi’ a hapitty leg.

*Ritson’s S. Songs*, i. 183.

**H A P**, (pron. *hap*). The hip, or fruit of the brier, *S.*
A. S. *heupa*, id. Serenius says, it has its name from its adhesion; Isl. *hip-a*, contrahere. Su. G. *nip-on*, id., which three derive, for the same reason, from *nip-a*, primoribus digitibus comprimere. *V. Harps."

To *H A P*, v. n. To hold off; to go towards the right. *S.*
**H A P! interj.** A call to horses to turn to the right. *S.*
**H A P**, s. An instrument to scrape up sea-ooze to make salt.

**HAPPEN**, v. n. To betwix the mans.

**H A P**shackle, S. A ligament for confining a horse or cow.

**H A P**per, s. The hopper of a min, S. -
**H A P**perbaux, s. The beam on which the hopper of a min rests, S. *V. Bauck*.

**H A P**per-a’*s*’d, adj. Shrink about the hips. *S.*
**H A P**per-hippit, adj. Shrink about the hips; lank. *S.*
**H A P**per, s. A vessel made of straw, to carry grain to the ploughman while he is sowing.

To *H A P**pergaw*, v. a. To sow grain unequally, in consequence of which it springs up in patches. "They [myllers] malitiouslie occupyes ane greater space digitis comprimere. V. HEPTHORNE.

**H A P**pergaw, s. A blank in growing corn from bad sowing.

**HAPPY**, adj. Used in a peculiar sense, as signifying lucky, fortunate; *i. e.* boding good fortune, constituting a good omen; *S.* Synon. *Canny*, *Chancy*.

"There are happy and unhappy days for beginning any undertaking. Thus, few would choose to be married here on Friday, though it is the ordinary day in other parts of the church. There are also happy and unhappy feet. Thus they wish bridesgrooms and brides a happy foot; and to prevent any bad effect, they salute those they meet on the road with a kiss." *P. Forgen, Banffs, Statist. Acc. xiv. 541, N.*

This corresponds to the *Dies Festi et Nefasti* of the Romans. *Falc* and *Tulpe* are applied in the same manner.

**H A P**per-go-lucky, adv. At all hazards. *S.*
To *H A P**shackle, v. a. To bind the feet of cattle together, to prevent them from straying. *S.*
**H A P**shackle, s. A ligament for confining a horse or cow.

**H A P**the-beds, s. The game called Scotch-hop. *V. Pallal.*

**H A P**weel, rap weel. Hit or miss. *S.*

**H A R**

Qwili thai ware lyand at that town,
Thai haid of-tynmys bykkeryng,
Qwhare there wes har and nere schotyng.

*Wyntown*, viii. 37, 54.

Mr. Macpherson views this as an error "for hard or far;" Gl. As Douglas uses *har* for sharp, nipping; it may be here metaphor. transferred to warfare, like *E. keen*.

**H A R**

**H A R**, s. The pivot on which a gate turns. *S.*
**H A R**berie, *H a r*berry, s. A port or harbour. *S.*
**H A R**berous, adj. Providing shelter or protection. *S.*
**H A R**bin, s. The Coofish, in a certain stage. *V. Seath.*

**H A R**chatt. *V. Hareshaw.*

**H A R**, s. To come through the hard; to encounter difficulties. *S.*

**H A R**d, adj. When two pieces of wood, intended to be fitted together, are closer at one place than another, they are said to be hard at this place. *S.*

**H A R**d, s. The place where they come in contact. *S.*

**H A R**dens, s. pl. The thin har’d cakes on the sides of a pot in which sourens or porridge have been prepared. *S.*

**H A R**fish. The name indiscriminately given, in *S.,* to cod, ling, and torsk, salted and dried.

**H A R**gait. Hard road.

**H A R**-handed, a. Stingy; niggardly; close-fisted. *S.*

**H A R**head, *H a r*head, s. A small coin of mixed metal, or copper. *S.*

"Dailie thar war such numbers of *Lions* (alias called *Hardheads*) prented, that the basenes threof a’d all thungs exceeding dear." *Knox’s Hist. p. 147.*

According to Fynes Moryson, in his itinerary, hardheads were "worth one penny halfpenny." *Part I. p. 283.*

Mr. Pinkerton thinks that *Moryson’s fugitive intelligence misled him,* and that "the hard-head is really the French hardie, Scoibled." *“Hardiet,* he adds, "were black money struck in Guinieu, and equal, in all points, to the *lirzt* struck in Dauphiny, though the last term obtained the preference, and remains to this day. An ordinance of Louis XI. mentions their both having been current time out of mind; and the *hardie* is supposed to be so called from Philip le Hardi, under whom they were first struck, and who began to reign in 1270.—Now the *hardie,* as the *lurd,* was three deniers, or three pennies Scotch, instead of a penny halfpenny." *Essay on Medals, II. 110.*

Moryson’s intelligence, however, is confirmed by the testimony of Godscroft, concerning the Earl of Morton.

“The commons, and chiefly the Town of Edinburgh, were offended with him, because he had diminished the value of a certain brass or copper coin (called *Hardheads*), and abased them from *three half pence* to a penny; and also the plack piece (another brass coyn), from four pence to two.” *Hist. Douglas, p. 334.*

They may have been called *Lions*, from the lion-rampant being struck on the reverse.

Mr. Cardonnel, speaking of James VI., says concerning his copper coins; “Of this king there are only two. No. 1. [Plate II.] was called the *Hardhead*. The reverse has two points behind the lion, to denote its value of two penneys.” *Numism. Scot. Pref. p. 37.* This proves the depreciation; and may refer to what was done by Morton. But it is evident that the coin, also bearing a lion, struck under Mary, 1559, had previously received this name. For the complaint already quoted from Knox refers to this year.

**H A R**head, s. A species of sea scorpion; apparently the *Father-lasher* of Pennant; Cottus Scorpius, Linn. Also, the Grey Gurnard. *See Sup.*

“Scorpius major nostras ; our fishers call it *Hardhead*.” *Sibb. Fife, p. 128.*

From the following description, this designation seems proper enough:

“The head is very large, and has a most formidable appearance, being armed with vast spines, which it can oppose to any enemy that attacks it, by swelling out its cheeks and gilt covers to a large size.” *Pennant’s Zool. III. 179, 180.*

**H A R**-headed, adj. Unyielding; stubborn, *S.*
HARRIE HUTCHEON, the name of a play among children, in which they hop round in a ring, sitting on their hams, S. B. Belg. harck-en, to squat, to sit stooping. V. CURCUDDOCH, and BLIND HARIE.

To all of her kind profession, and so continueth. Remains, honour of her, was appropriated by the Normans in England mother to William the Conqueror. "She," he says, "was He seems to think that "this name began from her; and in

HARLE, v. n. 1. To move onward with difficulty, implying the idea of feebleness, S.
2. To harle about, to go from place to place. It generally conveys the idea of inconstancy, of feebleness, or of some load or incumbrance, S.

HARLEN FAVOUR, some degree of affection. The phrase is most nearly allied in sense to Fr. penchant.

"I believe she was a leel maiden, an' I canna say but I had a kine o' a harlin favour for her." Journal from London, p. 7. Either an attachment which makes one hang on, or which as yet moves slowly.

Sometimes harlin is used by itself in this sense.

An' as for Poorith, girthin carline! Wha for the Bardies has a harlin, Aft hae I borne her wickit snarlin.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 120.

HARLE, s. 1. The act of dragging, S. Thus of a para-
lytic person, it is said, He has a harle with the left leg.
2. An instrument for raking together soft manure.
3. Money or property obtained by means not accounted
honourable; as, He got a harle of siller, S.
4. A small quantity of anything; as, Gie' sa harle o'meal.

HARLE, s. The Goosander, a fowl, Orkney.

"The Goosander (merges merganser, Lin. Syst.) the harle of this country, remains with us constantly, and may be seen every day in the lochs, and in the sea." Barry's Orkn., p. 302.


This learned naturalist was right in his conjecture. The name seems of Fr. origin. Mercanser, t'Harel. Brisson, Penn. Zool. p. 556.

To HARLE, Haurl, v. n. To peel.

S.

HARLE, s. The reed or brittle stem of flax.
S.

HARLOT, s. 1. A scoundrel; a worthless fellow. See S.

He god men mon tholl off harlottis scorn in wer.

Wallace, viii. 1027. MS.

"He repudiats his nobyl quene Ageata the kyng of Britonis dochter. And gart his vicious harloit defose hit." Bell.-lend. Cron. Fol. 19, a. Nebulonum turbæ foedissime prostituendum; Boeth.

Tyrwhitt has justly observed, that this name was anciently given to men as well as to women. "This it is used by Chaucer, ProL Cant. T. 649:"

He was a gentil harlot, and a kind.

The learned Camden throws out a very fanciful idea on this subject. Arletta was the name of the woman who was mother to William the Conqueror. "She," he says, "was for her honesty, closely with an aspiration, called Harlot." He seems to think that "this name began from her; and in honour of her, was appropriated by the Normans in England to all of her kind profession, and so continueth." Remains, p. 202.

It is more probable, however, that this designation was primarily given to men. But whether this was in a sense ex-

It also occurs, although with less proximity of significa-

Kynge Richard this noble knyght Acres nom so, And harlede so the Sarazins, in ech side aboute, That theissere ne dorst in non ende at route. Junius views this as the same with harly, used by Chaucer, rendered harly, from Fr hares-er.

"...On the left side, mo devils than any herte may thinke, for to harly and drawe the sinfull soules to the pitte of helle." Persones, T. III. 151.

This idea is very doubtful. But the origin seems buried in obscurity; unless we should suppose it to have some af­finity to Isl. hary, haryay (from har, "harry," to move onward with difficulty, im­pressive of immorality of conduct, is doubtful. For it is used both by S. and E. writers.

2. As denoting one of low rank; a boor. Synon. with carle, churl.

Gif ony churle or velane the despisy, Byd hence hym harlot, he is not of this rout.

Bellend. Proheme to Cron.

Velane evidently signifies a person attached to the glebe. This corresponds to the use of the term by Chaucer. A sturdy harlot went hem ay behind, That was hir hosts man, and bare a sakke, And what men yave hem, laid it on his bakke.

Sompn. T. 7388.

It is not easy to determine the origin, as there are several etymons which seem to have nearly an equal claim. L. B. harelat-us was used as synonym, with rebellis. Rebellion seu Harelatorum, Chart. A. 1350. This is derived from harela, harella, conjuratio, conspiratio. Rebelliones et conjuraciones per modum Harele et nonetoni, contra nos et gentes nos­tros—commississent; Ibid. It also signifies a military expedi­tion; and in Chart. A. 1206, occurs as equivalent to exercitus. Si vero aliquis hominum velit Comitis vel Episcopi remanuerint ab exercitu sive Harella, &c. Du Cange remarks its approximation in sense to Fr. harlole, vexation, from har­leri, to vex, referring to Skinner, vo. Hare. But as Skinner properly derives the French v. from the Gothic term here, an army, it is more natural to suppose that harelle had a similar origin, without the intervention of the Fr. v.

Richards, in his C. B. Dict., mentions herlot as signifying simply a young man, and herloes a young woman. To the latter Bullet refers harlot in its modern acceptation.

But with more consonancy to the sense of harelatus, we may refer to the Goth. as the source. Seren. vo. Harlot, mentions Su.G. hacr, exercitus, and lude, mancipium vile, a boor or villain; adding, Ine Haredi idem videtur significare ac mutiler, quae in postestatem aut servitium cessit militum. But although he gives this etymon, adverting merely to the modern sense of harlot, it is not less applicable to the ancient. It indeed applies with greater propriety. Or, it may be derived from Su.G. hacr, and lude, laud. Isl. löd, A. S. leode, populus; q. the lower order, of which the mass of an army is composed. According to this deduction, what is given above as the second sense, is the primary one, although less common with ancient writers.

As Chaucer renders Roy de ribauld, Rom. Rose, King of Harlots, v. 6068, a very striking analogy may be observed in the use of the two words. Fr. Ribaud seems anciently not to have denoted a strong man, and thence to have been transferred to those who, as servants, attended an army. In later times it has been used to signify a scoundrel, a worthless fel­low, one devoted to a lewd life. Hence ribaud, a punk, a trull; as exactly corresponding to the modern sense of harlot.

V. Dict. Trev.

HARLRY.
The Piill and the Pipe gled, cryand pewe, Befoir thir princis ay past, as pairt of purveyouris. For they culd cheries chikynys, and purchase poultré, To cleik fra the commonis, as kingis katouris, Syne hae norin, and behald the harrye place.

Bowlate, iii. 1.

This Sibibil renders honourable. But Log. harbry, as in MS., the place of harbour or rest. Instead of hive, it is rather haver, or hove. The last might signify that they claim honour as their due. It behoves them to receive it; Belg. hoe'en, to need, to behave.

HARMISAY, HARMESAY.
A man, allace, and harmisay, That with my only dochter lay, Syne dang my sell: quhat sail I say

Of this unhappie chance?

HAR HARMISAY, HARMESAY.

3 Z
HARNES, s.  Defensive armour, Doug.  

Harness being used by E. writers, I mention the word merely to observe, that although immediately allied to Fr. harnois, it is of Goth. extraction; Isl. harneske, a solid breast-plate; Sw. harrett, id. "Some derive the Goth. term from haer, exercitus, and mit, clendium, q. clendium viri armati; others, from iar, iron, and sik used as a termination, q. an instrument of iron.

HARNES, s.  
1. The brains, Wynton, S. A. Bor.; pron. harns. See S.  
2. That part of the mill which separates the dust from the grain. To sif with a harp.

HARN, V. HARDY, HARDIN.  

HARP, s. A kind of grate for separating grain; a solid breast-plate; the skull, S.  

HARR, s.  
1. A chill easterly wind, with fog. V. Haar.  
2. Service due from a tenant to a landlord according to the oppressive system of feudal times; properly usage.

HARRAND, s. Snairling.  

Harrand, or harend, some thing har, Quyen he leist wein, your baks may to the wall, Things byds not ay in ordour as they ar.  

HARRIE, To pillage. V. Harrie.  

HARRIE-WATER.  

HARRIAGE AND CARRIAGE. V. ARAGE.  

HARRIAGE. See Sup.  

HARRY, HAR, Q. v.  

HARRY-NET, s. V. Herrie-water.  

HARRY-WATER.
HARROWS.  To run away with the Harrows.  1. To run on with a great flow of language, assuming what ought to be proved, or totally disregarding what has been said on the opposite side.  
2. To carry off the prize; to acquire superiority.  
To have one’s leg o’er the Harrows.  To break loose; a phrase borrowed from an unruly horse or ox.  

HARROWS - SLAYING.  The destruction of grass-seeds by rain, before they have struck root, when the mould has been too much pulverized.  

HARSHIP,  S.  HARSK,  HARS,  

HASARD,  HASERT,  

HARVEST MOON.  V.  HAIRST-MUNE.  

adj.  HARUMSCARUM,  

HARVEST-HOG,  HOG IN HARST.  A young sheep,  

S.  HARTLINESSE,  

S.  HARTLY,  HARTLYE,  

HART,  v. a.  To Cordially; earnestly.  

HARTFULLIE,  

2. To carry off the prize; to acquire superiority.  
2. It also expresses sincere affection.  

been said on the opposite side.  
ought to be proved, or totally disregarding what has  
mould has been too much pulverized.  
seeds by rain, before they have struck root, when the  
phrase borrowed from an unruly horse or ox.  

HARUM-STARUM,  

V.  CLEIK.  

S.  HASK,  v. a.  To  

HARSH; rough; sharp; pointed.  

HAREBRAINED; unsettled; S.  

GRAY; hoary.  

S.  HASKY,  adj.  Gray; hoary.  

Thou auld hasard leichoure, fy for schame,  
That slottenis furth euermare in sluggardy.  

—Auld dame, thy vyle vnweildy age,  
Quarh that v hunde ner war ded.  

Barbour, xvi. 662.  MS.  
Teut.  hert-en, animare, fortem reddere ; A. S.  

drawe, fortificare, animare, fortem reddere; Gr.  

hach-er, hach-eres, hach-eres.  

Applied to a slovenly person, or one who  
cuts in a slovenly manner.  

S.  HARVEST MOON.  V.  HAIRST-MUNE.  

S.  HARUMSCARUM,  adj.  Harebrained; unsettled; S.  

Harum-starum,  

id.  A. Bor.  

Harumstarum is also given by Grose as a cant E. term; Class. Diet.  

We might view this as allied to Germ.  herum-schwarzen,  
to rove about, from herum about, and schwarrzen,  to live riotously;  
or from E. hare to fright, and scare to startle, two  
words nearly of the same import being conjoined for greater  
emphasis.  
HASARD,  HASKERT,  adj.  Gray; hoary.  

Thou auld hasard leichoure, fy for schame,  
That slottenis furth euermare in sluggardy.  

—Auld dame, thy vyle vnweildy age,  
Quarh that v hunde ner war ded.  

Ibid.  222, 28.  

547
HASLOCK, adj. A term descriptive of the finest wool of the fleece, being the lock that grows on the hals or throat.

A tartan plaid, spun of good haslock wool, scarlet and green the sets, the borders blue.

It may be observed, however, that Gaë. ceaslock is expl. "fine wool;" Shaw.

HASLOCH, s. Waste; refuse. V. HASH.

HASOE, s. A hank of yarn. V. HESP.

HASSAL, HASPLE, HASP, s. A mass of heterogeneous substances.

HASSIE, s. A hank of yarn. V. HESP.

HASSLIN, ASLIN-TEETH, HASSIE, s. A mass of heterogeneous substances.

HASSOCK, HASSICK, To a hassick.

HASS, v. a. A hank of yarn. V. HESP.

HASTE, adj. Hot. V. HET.

HAT, HATT, pret. v. Did hit.

HAT, s. A heap. V. HOT.

To HAT, v. n. To hop. V. HAT, v.

To HATCH, Hotch, v. n. To move by jerks; to move quickly up and down, or backwards and forwards in a clumsy manner; S. Hatch is most in use.

Some instead of a staig over a stark monk straid, Fra the how the hight some hobbles, some

HATCH, s. A jolt. V. HOTCH.

HATE, HAIT, HAID, adj. Hot; warm; S.

O restles yowth! hie, hait, and vicious; O honest aige! fullfillit with honoure.

HATE, HAIT, HAID, s. Any thing; the smallest thing that can be conceived. Ne'er a hate, nothing at all: Neither ocht nor hate, neither one thing nor another, S.

See Sup.

It is often used in profane conversation, in connexion with fient for fiend, and deceit, devil; as in Philot. Pink. S. P. R. iii. 40, where it is printed haid, but undoubtedly the same word. It also occurs in Morison's Poems, p. 163.

Isl. haete, haeti, denotes the smallest object that can be imagined; minuitia, minimum quid; Verel. Sw. hit, uvat, uvait, a virtu; minutissimum quid et hilum; G. Andr. Haetigt, ne hilm quidem; Edda Saemund. Belg. hit, hitum, which has the same sense with our v. Isl. hik-a, however, cedo, recedeo, retrocedo, seems the radical word; hwok-a, id.

To Hatchel, v.a. To shake in carrying, Fife, a deriv. from hatch.

HATCH, s. A jolt. V. HOTCH.

HATE, HAIT, HAID, adj. Hot; warm; S.

O restles yowth! hie, hait, and vicious; O honest aige! fullfillit with honoure.

HATE, HAIT, HAID, s. Any thing; the smallest thing that can be conceived. Ne'er a hate, nothing at all: Neither ocht nor hate, neither one thing nor another, S.

See Sup.

It is often used in profane conversation, in connexion with fient for fiend, and deceit, devil; as in Philot. Pink. S. P. R. iii. 40, where it is printed haid, but undoubtedly the same word. It also occurs in Morison's Poems, p. 163.

Isl. haete, haeti, denotes the smallest object that can be imagined; minuitia, minimum quid; Verel. Sw. hit, uvat, uvait, a virtu; minutissimum quid et hilum; G. Andr. Haetigt, ne hilm quidem; Edda Saemund. Belg. hit, hitum, which has the same sense with our v. Isl. hik-a, however, cedo, recedeo, retrocedo, seems the radical word; hwok-a, id.

To Hatchel, v.a. To shake in carrying, Fife, a deriv. from hatch.

HATCH, s. A jolt. V. HOTCH.

HATE, HAIT, HAID, adj. Hot; warm; S.

O restles yowth! hie, hait, and vicious; O honest aige! fullfillit with honoure.

HATE, HAIT, HAID, s. Any thing; the smallest thing that can be conceived. Ne'er a hate, nothing at all: Neither ocht nor hate, neither one thing nor another, S.

See Sup.

It is often used in profane conversation, in connexion with fient for fiend, and deceit, devil; as in Philot. Pink. S. P. R. iii. 40, where it is printed haid, but undoubtedly the same word. It also occurs in Morison's Poems, p. 163.

Isl. haete, haeti, denotes the smallest object that can be imagined; minuitia, minimum quid; Verel. Sw. hit, uvat, uvait, a virtu; minutissimum quid et hilum; G. Andr. Haetigt, ne hilm quidem; Edda Saemund. Belg. hit, hitum, which has the same sense with our v. Isl. hik-a, however, cedo, recedeo, retrocedo, seems the radical word; hwok-a, id.

To Hatchel, v.a. To shake in carrying, Fife, a deriv. from hatch.

HATCH, s. A jolt. V. HOTCH.

HATE, HAIT, HAID, adj. Hot; warm; S.

O restles yowth! hie, hait, and vicious; O honest aige! fullfillit with honoure.

HATE, HAIT, HAID, s. Any thing; the smallest thing that can be conceived. Ne'er a hate, nothing at all: Neither ocht nor hate, neither one thing nor another, S.

See Sup.

It is often used in profane conversation, in connexion with fient for fiend, and deceit, devil; as in Philot. Pink. S. P. R. iii. 40, where it is printed haid, but undoubtedly the same word. It also occurs in Morison's Poems, p. 163.

Isl. haete, haeti, denotes the smallest object that can be imagined; minuitia, minimum quid; Verel. Sw. hit, uvat, uvait, a virtu; minutissimum quid et hilum; G. Andr. Haetigt, ne hilm quidem; Edda Saemund. Belg. hit, hitum, which has the same sense with our v. Isl. hik-a, however, cedo, recedeo, retrocedo, seems the radical word; hwok-a, id.

To Hatchel, v.a. To shake in carrying, Fife, a deriv. from hatch.

HATCH, s. A jolt. V. HOTCH.

HATE, HAIT, HAID, adj. Hot; warm; S.

O restles yowth! hie, hait, and vicious; O honest aige! fullfillit with honoure.

HATE, HAIT, HAID, s. Any thing; the smallest thing that can be conceived. Ne'er a hate, nothing at all: Neither ocht nor hate, neither one thing nor another, S.

See Sup.

It is often used in profane conversation, in connexion with fient for fiend, and deceit, devil; as in Philot. Pink. S. P. R. iii. 40, where it is printed haid, but undoubtedly the same word. It also occurs in Morison's Poems, p. 163.

Isl. haete, haeti, denotes the smallest object that can be imagined; minuitia, minimum quid; Verel. Sw. hit, uvat, uvait, a virtu; minutissimum quid et hilum; G. Andr. Haetigt, ne hilm quidem; Edda Saemund. Belg. hit, hitum, which has the same sense with our v. Isl. hik-a, however, cedo, recedeo, retrocedo, seems the radical word; hwok-a, id.

To Hatchel, v.a. To shake in carrying, Fife, a deriv. from hatch.
HAUCH, *. A term used to denote the forcible reiteration.

HATTREL, s. A

HATTREL, s. A

HATTIE, s. A

HATTERIN', v. n.

To gather; to collect in crowds.

HATTIR, s. A

HATTIE, s. A

HATTER, v. n.

To gather; to collect in crowds.

HAUCHLIN, part. adj.

Slovenly.

HAUCHS, s. A

of a cock, the three points into which the upper part of a ploughshare is divided, and by which it claps in the wood, Ang.

HAU HAV

HAUD, s. A

A squall.

HAU, v. a.

To hold. V. under Hald.

S.

HAVER, *. An old term for oats.

HAVER-BANNOCK, s.

HAVER-BANNOCK, s.

HAVER, *. An old term for oats.

HAVER-MEAL, s.

Of or belonging to oatmeal.

HAVER-PASTE, s.

A name given to a castrated goat.

HAVER-SACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.

HAVERSACK, s.
HAUGH, HAWCH, HAUCH, HALCHE, s. Low-lying flat ground; properly, on the border of a river, and such as is sometimes overflowed; S. See Sup.

He girt set wrychtis that war sleye,
And in the halche of Lyntailè
He gert thaim mak a fey maner.

Barbour, xvi. 336. MS.

Amyd the hauches, and every lusty yale,
The recent dew beginnis down to skale.


"The haughs which ly upon the Glazert and Kelvin, are composed of carried earth, brought down from the hills in floods." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 316.

This had been generally derived from Gael. augh, which has the same significance. It may, however, with as much propriety be viewed as a Goth. word. For Germ. hage denotes not only a mall, and a field, but an enclosed meadow; Wachter. Isl. hage, a place for pasture; A. S. ge-heige, a meadow.

HAUGH-GROUND, s. Low-lying land.

HAUGHLAND, s. Of or belonging to low-lying ground.

HAUGH, s. The ham or hough.

HAUGH-BAND, s. A cord for binding the hams of cows together, to prevent their kicking while milked.

To HAUGH, v. a. To propel a stone with the right hand under the right haugh.

HAUGULL, s. A cold and damp wind blowing from the sea, during summer. This word is used on the N. E. coast of S. It is evidently the same with Isl. haftgola, flatus ex oceano spirans, et refrigerans, from haf, the sea, and gola, anc. gioolu, a chill breeze; G. Andr. p. 94, col. 2. The sea, it is said, is denominated haf, on account of the motion and elevation of the waves, from haf, elevo; Gl. Kristnisag. V. Doister.

HAUGULLIN, part. adj. Applied to the weather, drizzling.

HAVINGS, HAVINGS, s. 1. Carriage; behaviour in general. An adj. is sometimes conjoined, expressive of quality. See Sup.

Their gudele havings made me nocht affeird.

Delland. Evergreen, i. 35, st. 8.

But the King, that wes witty,
Persawyt well, be thair having,
That thait luftit him na thing.

Barbour, vii. 135. MS.

The King has sene all thair having,
And knew him well in to sic thing,
And saw thaim all commountly
Off sic contenance, and sa hardy,
For owt effray or abaysing,
In his hart had he gret liking.—Ib. xi. 246, MS.

2. Good manners; propriety of behaviour; S.

"Hear ye nae word, what was their errand there?"
"Indeed, an't like your honour I dinna ken."

Ross's Helenore, p. 94.

Hawance, manners, good behaviour, Devonsh. Gl. Grose.

3. Weeds; dress; S. B.

To them he says, ye'll take this angel sweet,
And dress with havins for your mistress meet.

Ibid. p. 114.

Isl. haevska, politeessen, civility of manners; hesberker, modest, civil. G. Andr. derives the former from Hebe, Jupiter's waiting maid. But I need scarcely say that this is a mere fancy. It is obviously from haef, Su. G. hof, manners, conduct; and this from Su. G. haef-a-decre, Isl. haef-er, decret, impers. v. Hence also haefelatr, temperans, modestus, the last syllable being the same with our Lait, Laits, q. v.

HAVINGS, s. pl. Possessions.

HAVOUR, s. Abbreviation of E. behaviour.

S. 550

HAUK, s. A fork for dragging dung from a cart. S.

To HAUK, v. a. To drag out dung with this fork. S.

HAUKIT, adj. Having a white face. V. HAWKIT.

HAUKUM-PLAUKUM, adj. Every way equal. S.

HAULD, s. Habitation. V. HALD.

HAULING, s. A mode of fishing. V. HAAVE, v. S.

HAUNTY, adj. "Convenient; handsome;" Shirr. Gl. V. HANTY.

HAVOC-BURDS, s. pl. The large flocks of small birds that fly about the fields after harvest.

To HAUP, v. n. To turn to the right, a term used in the management of horses, or cattle in the yoke. It is opposed to aynd, which signifies to turn to the left, or towards the driver, S. See Sup.

"To haape is generally applied by ploughmen to the forcing the oxen backward, to recover the proper direction of the furrow, which is termed haaping them back; and the word of command to the bullocks in this case, Haape! haape back!" Exm. Gl. Grose.

This exactly corresponds, in the general meaning, to Isl. hop-a, retro cedere; hop, hopan, retrocessio; G. Andr. p. 119. HAUP WEEL, RAKE WEEL. To try every way rather than be disappointed. V. RAKE.

HAUP! HAP! intery. A word to make a horse turn to the right.

To HAUR, v. n. To speak with what is called a burr in the throat.

HAUR, s. The act of speaking in this way.

To HAURK, v. n. Apparently, to lay hold of; to seize. S.

HAURL, s. A female careless of dress.

To HAURN, v. a. To toast or roast on the embers; also, to toast on the girdel.

Haurrage, s. A blackguard crew of people.

HAUSE, HAUSS, s. A bug or embrace. V. HALS.

HAUSS-SPANG, s. An iron rod of the Orcadian plough.

To HAUT, v. a. To gather with the fingers as one collects stones with a garden-rake.

To Haut the Kirn. To take off all the butter.

HAUTIT THE KIRN. Skimmed of the cream, &c. S.

To Haut, Hat, n. To limp; to hop.

HAUT, s. An act of limping; a hop.

HAUTER, s. One who can hop.

HAUT-STAR-an’-loup, s. Hop, skip, and leap.


HAUVE-NET, s. A kind of bag-net. V. HALVE-NET.

To HAW, n. Perhaps to huza, or ha-ha!

HAW, HAAVE, adj. 1. Azure, or a colour between blue and green.

The dolorous altaris fast by war vp stent,
Crowned with garlandis all of haw sey hewis.


Thus mekill said sche, and tharwyth bad adew,
Hir hede walit with ane haw claihit or blew.

Glaucus amictus, Virg. Ibid. 445, 9.

2. Pale; wan; S. B.

—Up there comes tua shepherds out of breath,
Rais’d-like and blasting, and as haw as death.

Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

He look’d sae hawe as gin a dwam
Had just o’ercast his heart.

Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

Ruddiman refers to haws, the fruit of the hawthorn, Sibald to Sw. haf, the sea, as the origin. Whether the term may have any ultimate connexion with this, I cannot say. But it is immediately allied to A. S. haewen, glaucus, "gray of colour, or blue, skie-coloured; Chaucer, heuen, hewed,
HE, s. A male, S. B.
---She will meath be,
Gentle or simple, a maik to any he.
Ross's Helenore, p. 17.

HAZ, coloratus, haevuen-gren, alias gren-haewc, caeruleus, blew, azure. Sommer.

HAU-BOSS, s. The hawthorn tree. S.
To HAWGH, v. n. "To force up phlegm with a noise,"
S. to hawk, E.

HAZY, adj. Applied to soil which in colour resembles that of the hazel-tree. S.

HAW, s. 1. A dung fork. V. HACK, 2.
HAWK, s. A hook for drawing dung from a cart. S.
HAWK, s. A duty paid in Shetl. V. REEK-HEN.

HEAD, s. 1. Every one. To HE, HEE, HEY, v. o. 1. To raise high; to heighten; Dunbar.

HEAD-MARK, s. A male, S. B.
---She well meith be,
Gentle or simple, a maik to any he.
Ross's Helenore, p. 17.

HEAD-Man, s. A stalk of Rib-grass. S.
HEAD-MARK, s. 1. Observation of the features of man or any other animal. S.
---An intelligent herd knows all his sheep from personal acquaintance, called head-mark, and can swear to the identity of a sheep as he could do to that of a fellow servant.---P. Linton, Tweed, Statist. Acc. i. 139.

2. The natural characteristics of each individual of a species. 3. A thorough or accurate acquaintance.---S.
HEAD-RIG, HETHERIG, HIDDRIG, s. The ridge of land at the end of a field on which the plough turns. S.

HEADS. A shower i' the heads,
A. S. he-an, id. Barbour, xvii. 939. MS.

To HEAD, HEE, HEY, v. o. 1. To raise high; to heighten; Dunbar.

He send for maysons fer and ner,
That sleast war off that myster,
And gert weill x fute hey the wall,
About Berwykis toune our all.
---Ibid. viii. 13, 172.
A. S. haeadis, alte.

---I wate weil thai sall nocht fault
To be rewardyt weil at rycht,
Quhen ye ar heyit to your mycht.
---Ibid. iv. 667. MS.

HAW, s. A hook for drawing dung from a cart. S.

HAWK, s. A cow with a white face; a gene­
Hence HAWK, s. A male, S. B.
---She well meith be,
Gentle or simple, a maik to any he.
Ross's Helenore, p. 17.

HAW, s. A hook for drawing dung from a cart. S.

HAWK, s. A cow with a white face; a gene­
Hence HAWK, s. A male, S. B.
---She well meith be,
Gentle or simple, a maik to any he.
Ross's Helenore, p. 17.

HAWK, s. A hook for drawing dung from a cart. S.

HAWK, s. A cow with a white face; a gene­
Hence HAWK, s. A male, S. B.
---She well meith be,
Gentle or simple, a maik to any he.
Ross's Helenore, p. 17.

HAWK, s. A hook for drawing dung from a cart. S.

HAWK, s. A cow with a white face; a gene­
Hence HAWK, s. A male, S. B.
---She well meith be,
Gentle or simple, a maik to any he.
Ross's Helenore, p. 17.

HAWK, s. A hook for drawing dung from a cart. S.

HAWK, s. A cow with a white face; a gene­
Hence HAWK, s. A male, S. B.
---She well meith be,
Gentle or simple, a maik to any he.
Ross's Helenore, p. 17.

HAWK, s. A hook for drawing dung from a cart. S.

HAWK, s. A cow with a white face; a gene­
Hence HAWK, s. A male, S. B.
---She well meith be,
Gentle or simple, a maik to any he.
Ross's Helenore, p. 17.
HEADS-AND-THROWS, adv. With the heads and feet, or heads and points lying in opposite directions. S.

To PLAY AT HEADS AND THROWS. To play at Push-pin.

HEADS AND THRAWTS. In a state of disorder. S.

HEADSMAN. V. Headsmann.

HEADSTALL, s. The band that forms the upper part of a horse's collar, bridle or branks, Ang.

A. S. steak, locus; q. the place for the head.

HEADSTANE, s. An upright tombstone; one erected at the place where the head of the corpse lies. S.

HEADWASHING, HEIDIS-WESCHING; Head-men. V. Headsmen.

HEARY. V. Herie.

HEARING,** a. A lecture; the act of scolding.

HEAD-AIDS-AND-THRAWS. S.

HEART-AXES, s. Heart-axes.

HEARKNING, v. a. To whisper.

HEAR, v. n. To hear.

HEART UP, To hearten.

If the head-side turn up, the first gains; if the tail-side, or Britannia, the other player.

To HEAGUE, v. n. To push or butt, as bulls or oxen when they try their strength by the pressure of their heads against each other.

Twaers, i. a. In a heap.

If this be not a corr. of "heads against each other.

The last syllable is S.

The stomach; as, half of the corpse lies.

One fill of the firlot. 2. A number; "a great heap," a great number.

One who newly enter on any profession or engagement.

"What an heart-scald should this bee vnto us, that we have so long neglected this best part..." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1053.

HEART-HALE, adj. Internally sound; heart-whole.

HEART-HUNGER, s. A ravenous desire for food.

HEART-HUNGERED, adj. Starved; having the appetite unsatisfied from want of enough of food.

HEARTIE, s. A little heart.

HEART-WORM, s. The heartburn.

HEARTENING, s. Encouragement.

To the great disgrace of many preachers, to the heartening and hardening of lewd livers,—men, whose life was full of scab & scandals,—are — decked & busked vp with flowers of rhetorick, so wrapped vp into hyperbolick commendations as it were into a seare-cloath, for thereby to keep close within smothered the stinking smell of their most filthie memory." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1053.

HEARTY,* adj. 1. Cheerful; gay; S.

"Come, deary, gee's a sang,
And let's be heartly with the merry thrang."

Ross's Helenore, p. 21.

2. Liberal; not parsimonious, S. See Sup.

3. Applied to eating freely at meals. 4. Exhilarated by drink. 5. Plump; inclining to corpulence. S.

HEARTSCALD, HEARTSCAD, s. 1. Heartburning pain at the stomach. See Sup.

"Tho' cholic or the heart-scad tease us,
Or any inward dawm shall seize us,
It masters a' sic fell diseases."—Ferguson's Poems, xi. 40.

2. A disgust, S. See Sup.

3. Metaph. regret; remorse; nearly synon. with E. heart-burning, in its figurative sense.

"What an heart-scald should this bee vnto us, that we have so long neglected this best part..." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1266.

The last syllable is S. scad, the same with E. scald, Belg. schaud-en.

HEARTSOME, adj. 1. Merry; cheerful; S. See Sup.

Dear Katie, Willy's e'en away!

Willy, of herds the wale,—Ay heartsome when he cheer'd our sight,
And laugh with us all day.—Ramsay's Poems, ii. 42.

2. Causing cheerfulness; applied to place; S.

"A' our sights are vain,
For never mair she'll grace the heartsome green."

Ibid. ii. 16.

HEATHER, s. The act of entertaining friends when one takes possession of a house which has not before been occupied.

HEATHER-BIRNS, s. pl. The stalks and roots of burnt heath, S. V. Birn.

HEATHER-BIRNS, s. pl. The flowers of heath, S. See Sup.

HEATHER-BIRNS, s. pl. The stalks and roots of burnt heath, S. V. Birn.
HEATHER-BLEAT, HEATHER-BLEATER, s. The Mire-snip.

HEATHER-CLU, s. The ankle, Ang.; q. what cleaves or divides the heath in walking.

HEATHER-COW, HEATHER-COWE, s. A tuft or twig of heath; a sort of besom made of heath.

HEATHERIE, adj. Heathy; rough; dislevelled.

HEATHERIE-HEADIT, HEAVY-HEARTIT, s.

HEBEN, s. pl.

HECHIS, HECH-HOW, HECH! HEGH! HECH, HEGH, S. The act of panting, S. Rudd.

HECHT, HEYCHT, To:

2. To promise; to engage; to feed with promises.

Hech, hygh-en, To exert one's self in climbing a steep, or in getting over any impediment.

Hecht, castrated goat three years old.

HECHLE, HECHLE, v. n. To breathe hard or uneasily; to pant; S. See Sup.

Hech, hecht, s. The act of panting, S. Rudd. vo. Hauch.

Haugh. Hence Hech hey, q. v. See Sup.

HECHIEBERNIE, HECKLEBIRNIE, s.

HECHIE, s. pl. The hatches of a ship.

—The plankis, hechis, and mony brokin are,
—Thro' cowslip banks, and some two ells long, and of the grossness of the calf of a man's

HECHLE, s. A sort of besom made of heath.

HECHLE-PINS, s.

HECHLE, s. A fine pacing horse wi' a clear chained bridle.

HECH, hede, to dress flax, S.; a woman betrothed, is called hecht.

HECHIE, s. a tuft or twig of heath.

HECHIE, s. A fine pacing horse wi' a clear chained bridle.

HECHIE, s. A tuft or twig of heath.

HECHIE, s. The poisonous herb hemlock.

HECHIE, s. pl. Any lean, feeble creature.

HECHIE, s. The state of a person alarmed by any sudden danger, loss, or calamity.

HECHIE, s. The door between the kitchen of an old farm-house and the byre or stable.

HECHIE, s. A play among children similar to running the gantlet.

HECHIE, s. To fasten by means of a hook, fibula, or otherwise.

HECHIE, v. a. To raise in price; to heighten.

Hecke, s. A rack for cattle. V. Hack.

HECKABIRNIE, s. Any lean, feeble creature.

HECKAPURDES, s. The state of a person alarmed by any sudden danger, loss, or calamity.

HECK-DOOR, s. The door between the kitchen of an old farm-house and the byre or stable.

HECKE, s. The door between the kitchen of an old farm-house and the byre or stable.

HECK, s. A rack for cattle. V. Hack.

HECKABIRNIE, s. A play among children similar to running the gantlet.

To HECKLE, to dress flax, S.; hackle, E.

2. Metaph. to tease with questions, to examine severely.

S. One who has undergone a strict examination, or been sharply handled in a course of probation, is said to have come o'er the heckle-pins, S.
HEDEVERK, s. A head-ache. See S. *Hede-verk*, s. A head-ache. See S.

‘Til eschapp the eyui accidents that succeed fra the on-

natural dais sleip, as caterris, healterheis, and indigestione, I thought it necessair til excevere me with sum actyue recrea-
tione.’ Compl. S. p. 56.


To HEDGE, v. n. To shuffle; to equivocate. S. HEDDY PERE, s. Of equal stature or age, S. Rudd. pl. hedisperes, head and peer, Fr. pair, Lat. par; q. whose heads are on a level, who are of equal height.

HEDINFUL, adj. Scornful. V. HEYDIN. S. HEDISMAN, HEYDMAN, s. 1. A chief; a principal man in a district.

Glaid won the Troyane Acestes, and but mare
Did make proclaim thare merkets and thare fare;
And all thair hedismen gaderis and set doun,
Stabbis thare laws and statutis for that toun.


‘This trubiyll was pecifyit with smal labour, fra the hed-
dismen (be quhom the first occasioun rais) war puist.’ Bel­

d. B. ix. c. 50. Caesiaque ducibus; Booth.

The King seeing he dantoned the North-country and the Isales, and thare throughput he fund he had great peace and rest, and there was great riches and policy, by the taking of the headismen of the countrey, and putting of them in ward; and so conquist great love of the commons, because of the peace and rest in his time.’ Pittscottie, p. 152.

2. A master in a corporation or trade.

A. S. heaf-fud-man, primus, dux, praepositus; tenens ‘in capite; Su.G. hufwudman, antesignanus; Isl. hafudsmadr, capitanus; hoof-tman, praefectus, princeps; et dux mili­
mian; Kilian.

HEED, prom. It. V. HIR.

S. HEEDFUL, adj. Scornful. V. HEYDIN. S. To HEEL, v. n. To run off; to take to one's heels.

HEEL, s. Heel of the twilight, the end of twilight. S. HEELIE, HEILIE, adj. Crabbed; troublesome. S. HEELIE, adj. Slow; also, adv. slowly, Aberd. V. HULY.

HEELGOLEERIE, adn. Topsy-turvy; in a state of confusion; Ang. Tapsalteerie, Heels o'er gowdie, synon.

HEELS O'E GOWDY, topsy-turvy, S.B. V. GOWDY.

HEELS O'ER HEAD, adv. 1. Topsy-turvy; in a literal sense, with the bottom uppermost.

2. In a state of disorder, S.

Now by this time the house is heels o' er head, For ae thing some, and some anither said.

Ross's Helenvore, p. 86.

3. Without distinction, or particular enumeration, S.

4. To turn any commodity heels o' er head, to gain cent. per cent. upon it. S.

HEEPY, s. A fool; a stupid person; a melancholy person.

S. But Maus begruten was and bleer'd, Look'd thowlless, dowf, and sleepy; Auld Maggy ken'd the wyte, and sneer'd, Cau'd her a poor daft heepy.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 275.

In the Gl. this is explained ‘a person hypochondriac,’ as if formed from the E. word. Callander, however, (MSS. Notes on Irvine,) renders it, ‘a stupid man,’ viewing it as allied to Su.G. hafwudman, antesignanus; Isl. hafudsmadr, capitanus; hoof-tman, praefectus, princeps; et dux mili­
mian; Kilian.

HEER, HIER of yarn, the sixth part of a

piece in the same sense. The s. hede may have been prefixed, as denoting a principal piece, a large cannon; as in Teut. a principal person, a captain, is called hoof-tman.

HEDE-VERK, s. A head-ache. See S.

‘Til eschapp the eyui accidents that succeed fra the on-

natural dais sleip, as caterris, healterheis, and indigestione, I thought it necessair til excevere me with sum actyue recrea-
tione.’ Compl. S. p. 56.


To HEDGE, v. n. To shuffle; to equivocate. S. HEDDY PERE, s. Of equal stature or age, S. Rudd. pl. hedisperes, head and peer, Fr. pair, Lat. par; q. whose heads are on a level, who are of equal height.

HEDINFUL, adj. Scornful. V. HEYDIN. S. HEDISMAN, HEYDMAN, s. 1. A chief; a principal man in a district.

Glaid won the Troyane Acestes, and but mare
Did make proclaim thare merkets and thare fare;
And all thair hedismen gaderis and set doun,
Stabbis thare laws and statutis for that toun.


‘This trubiyll was pecifyit with smal labour, fra the hed-
dismen (be quhom the first occasioun rais) war puist.’ Bel­
d. B. ix. c. 50. Caesiaque ducibus; Booth.

The King seeing he dantoned the North-country and the Isales, and thare throughput he fund he had great peace and rest, and there was great riches and policy, by the taking of the headismen of the countrey, and putting of them in ward; and so conquist great love of the commons, because of the peace and rest in his time.’ Pittscottie, p. 152.

2. A master in a corporation or trade.

A. S. heaf-fud-man, primus, dux, praepositus; tenens ‘in capite; Su.G. hufwudman, antesignanus; Isl. hafudsmadr, capitanus; hoof-tman, praefectus, princeps; et dux mili­
mian; Kilian.

HEED, prom. It. V. HIR.

S. HEEDFUL, adj. Scornful. V. HEYDIN. S. To HEEL, v. n. To run off; to take to one's heels.

HEEL, s. Heel of the twilight, the end of twilight. S. HEELIE, HEILIE, adj. Crabbed; troublesome. S. HEELIE, adj. Slow; also, adv. slowly, Aberd. V. HULY.

HEELGOLEERIE, adn. Topsy-turvy; in a state of confusion; Ang. Tapsalteerie, Heels o'er gowdie, synon.

HEELS O'E GOWDY, topsy-turvy, S.B. V. GOWDY.

HEELS O'ER HEAD, adv. 1. Topsy-turvy; in a literal sense, with the bottom uppermost.

2. In a state of disorder, S.

Now by this time the house is heels o' er head, For ae thing some, and some anither said.

Ross's Helenvore, p. 86.

3. Without distinction, or particular enumeration, S.

4. To turn any commodity heels o' er head, to gain cent. per cent. upon it. S.

HEEPY, s. A fool; a stupid person; a melancholy person.

S. But Maus begruten was and bleer'd, Look'd thowlless, dowf, and sleepy; Auld Maggy ken'd the wyte, and sneer'd, Cau'd her a poor daft heepy.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 275.

In the Gl. this is explained ‘a person hypochondriac,’ as if formed from the E. word. Callander, however, (MSS. Notes on Irvine,) renders it, ‘a stupid man,’ viewing it as allied to Su.G. hafwudman, antesignanus; Isl. hafudsmadr, capitanus; hoof-tman, praefectus, princeps; et dux mili­
mian; Kilian.

HEER, HIER of yarn, the sixth part of a

piece in the same sense. The s. hede may have been prefixed, as denoting a principal piece, a large cannon; as in Teut. a principal person, a captain, is called hoof-tman.

HEDE-VERK, s. A head-ache. See S.

‘Til eschapp the eyui accidents that succeed fra the on-
HEGEBALD, HEGESSKAPER, v. a. To lift up; to carry aloft. 5.
HEEVAL, HEERS. 2%es"do/VAeAeers, the side of the lords. V. HER.

HEFT, HAFT, HEFT, To confine; to restrain. A cow's milk
v. a. ToTo
HEILD-ROUME,
HEDINFULL, HEEDIFULL, pret v.

sense of Su.G. hadgiam, irridere; of others; cursing, banning. Both Ruddiman and he, on the suppos­
tion had found its way into E. from the North. But the
latter.

sarcasmus, illusio contumeliosa; Verel. The radical term is
especially as a few lines below, the phrase is repeated pre­
mach among the Nomades, mentioned in the next verse;" it
is also used by R. Brunne.

Alle is thy hathing fallen upon the.  Cron. p. 273.
Although Skinner had explained hathon mockery, it is
praising that Ruddiman should "incline to think that drive
hathing—signifies to traverse the country; q. to go a
heathing, i.e. through less frequented places, to seek for a
match among the Nomades, mentioned in the next verse;" especially as a few lines below, the phrase is repeated pre­
cisely in the same sense.

This drive to hathing, and all thy grace biaweau.
Tyt woman, allace, beris thou not yet in mynd.
The manwising of fals Laomedonis kynd ?

Doug. Virgil, 119, 8.

Quis me autem (fac velce) sinet? ratibusque superbis
Sibbald renders hathing, hathing, "q. oathing, swearing,
cursing, banning." Both Ruddiman and he, on the supposi­
tion of its signifying mockery, think that it "may be the
same as hooting."

Especially as a few lines below, the phrase is repeated pre­
cisely in the same sense.

It is also used by R. Brunne.

Heald-ROUME.

Alas (quod John) the day that I was borne !
Of o toun were they born, that highte

Stoup-fulls of crouds and rem she aft wad steal,
And cou'd her souple tricks frae minny

Roo's Heleneore, p. 50.

3. To defend; to save; used obliquely.

Thay cast darts tulkild thare lord to heild,
Wyt schafsicht schot and flanje grette plante.

Doug. Virgil, 434, 36.

It signifies to cover, in various parts of E. Hild is used
in this sense by Wicclif: "The schip was hitid with wawis;"
Matt. viii. "Unhite, to uncover. " Thei unhildien the roof
where he was;" Mark ii.

A. S. hel-an, Isl. hael-a, tegare, to cover; Su.G. hael-a,
I. Alem. hel-an, Germ. hel-en, Belg. hael-en, Isl. hl-la,
occulare, to hide. Both Ruddiman and Ihre refer to Lat.
ceso-o, h and c being letters often interchanged. Lat. coel-um
and cel-ium are supposed to belong to the same
family. The latter is expl. by Isidore, tegmen oculus.

Sibbald derives hel from heyl to cover. Junius, with less
probability, deduces it from holt, antrum, a hole or pit; Eym.
The idea of Ihre deserves attention, that the primary mean­ing
of Su.G. hael is death; and, that as this word occurs in
all the Scythian dialects, the name was given to death, be­
fore it was used with respect to the mansions of the dead.
It is still used in composition; as haeloset, a mortal disease,
haelwam, a symptom of death, slaa i hael, to put to death.
Isl. hael, helta, is the Hecate, or Lethe, of the Edda,
the goddess supposed to have the power of death. It must be
acknowledged, however, that in Moe.G., the most ancient
dialect of the Gothic we are acquainted with, helje has no
other sense than that of the place of suffering.

HEILYDYN, n. Covering.

Off gret gestis a sow thai maid,
That stailwart heildyne abov it had.

Barbour. xvii. 598. MS.

A. Bor. hylling, stragulum; a bed hiling, a quilt or covet­er. Northumb.

This is certainly the meaning of a term left as
not understood by Ritson.

Your fester pery at your heed,
Curtaines with popinjayes white and rede.
Your hyllynes with furres of armyne,
Powrded with golde of newe fynye.

E. Met. Rom. iii. 180.

To HEILD, HEYLD, v. a. 1. To incline. See Sup.

This gudely carvell taliit traiit on raw—
Now sank scho law, now hie to heuin up heildit.

Palice of Honour, iii. 9.

2. Metaph. to give the preference. This is the word used
in MS. Barbour, vi. 353, where it is haid, Pink.
edition; hold, edit. 1620.

I wald til hardyment heald haly,
With thi away war foly: With thi away war foly;
For hardyment with foly is wice.
Thay cast darts tulkild thare lord to heild
By heald a vessel, to incline it to one side in order to empty it;
To heald, to lean or incline to one side. Northumb.

It occurs in O. E.

Tille Acres thei him led, better hele to haue.
R. Brunne. p. 192.

A. S. hael, Su.G. hel, salus, sanitas.

To HEILD, HEYLD, HEAL, HELE, v. a. To cover.
— Their gowyny, deliuerly.
That heylf thaim, thai rest away.

Barbour. viii. 469. MS.

The party popil grane
Heildit his hede with skug Heruleane.

Doug. Virgil, 250, 51.

2. To conceal; to hide; S.; heal, Gl. Shirr. See Sup.
Stoup-fulls of crouds and rem she aft wad steal,
And cou'd her souple tricks frae minny

Roo's Heleneore, p. 50.

held-en, Germ. hell-en, anc. hald-en, inclinare; A. S. heald,
bending. To heald a vessel, to incline it to one side in order to
empty it; to heal, to lean or incline to one side. Northumb.

with this the language agrees, as the burges mous derides the
rustic state and manners of her sister.

This term is used by Chaucer.

Alas (quod John) the day that I was borne!
Now are we driven til hathing and til scorene.

Chauc. Reves T. v. 4108.

As Chaucer ascribes this language to a young clerk edu­
cated on the borders of Scotland, Junius thinks that this
term had found its way into E. from the North. But the
town referred to is not on the borders. It is certainly An­
struther in Fife.

John highte that on, and Alein highte that other,
Of o toun were they born, that highte Strother,
Fer in the North, I can not tellen where.

It is also used by R. Brunne.

Heildit his hede with skug Heruleane.

Doug. Virgil, 250, 51.
HEILD, s. On heild, inclined to one side.
Eneas houit stil the schot to byde,
Hym schroudand vnder his armour and his scheid,
Bowd his hand, and stude a lytle on heild.

V. the n.

HEILIE, adj. Holy; or having the appearance of sanctity.
Heilie harlottis, in hawtaine wyis,
Come in with many sindre gys.

Dunbar, Banntayne Poems, p. 27.

HEILY, HELY, HIELY, HEYND, HENDE,
2. Expert; skilful.
Thay begin not quhair their fathers began.
Bot, with ane helly hart, baith doft and derft,
Thay ay begin quhair that thair fathers left.

Priests of Peebles, Pink. S. P. R. i. 9.

The reason is here given why
—Burges bairnis—thryve not to the thrid air.
Mr. Pinkerton explains this silly. But the sense is determined
by the use of the same term by Douglas.
This ilk Numanus Remulus in that stede
Before the frontis of the batellis yede,—
Richt proude and hely in his breist and hert,
That newlings of the kinrik was ane part
To ym befyl, his grete estate this wise
Voustand he schew with clamour and loud cryis.
Virgil, 298, 46.

Tumidus is the word expl. by both epeths.
Knufatica coff misknawis himself,
Qhen he getis in a furrit goun;
Grit Lucifer, maister of hell,
Is nocht sa hele as that loun.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, st. 5.

It occurs in Wallace :
—A sone he had ner xx yer of age :
Into the toun he usyt euerilk day,
Thre men or four thar went with him to play;
A helly schrew, wanton in his entent;
Wallace he saw, and towart him he went.

Hely, edit. 1648.
B. i. 211. MS.

" Fynallie, thai brek this command, that ar in thair wordis
prydfull, helie, vaine glorious, thai that aunitis or pryis thame
self of thair wisomde, rychtousnes, ryches, strenth, or ony other thing.
" Abp. Hamilton's Catech. 1551, Fol. 32, a. b.
The term is also used adverbially, Priests of Peebles, p. 42.
I have na ma freinds for to cum to,
Bot ane the quhilk is callit my thrid freind ;—
Thre men or four thar went with him to play;
That newlings of the kinrik was ane part
To ym befyl, his grete estate this wise
Voustand he schew with clamour and loud cryis.


This may be deduced from A.S. hoastle, healchic, summus,
sublimis, excelsus, q. high-like ; or healchic, aulicus, pataliumus,
belonging to a prince's court.

HEYND, HENDE, adj. 1. Gentle; courteous.
Qhen that Eneas heyned, curtas, and gude,
Thare peticion sa rassobnabyl understude,
As man that was fullfit of bounte,
Thare hale desire ful gladiet grannte he.

Hende is used by Chaucer and other old E. writers in the
same sense.

2. Expert ; skilful.
Ane hastie hensour, callit Harie,
Qhuh was an archer heyned,
Tytt up ane tackle withouten tary.

Ch. Kirk, st. 10.

It is sometimes used substantively.
He had that heyned to ane hall, hiey on hight.

Gawen and Gol. i. 15.

HEI
Thus that hathel in high withholds that hende.
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. ii. 28.

Skinner views hende, q. handy or handsome; Ruddiman deduces
it from A.S. hynde, societas, q. sociable. Sibbald with more probability
refers to A.S. ge-hynde, humiliiate.
Ge-hynde, ge-heende, ge-heude, humiliiate, has considerable
resemblance. But perhaps the term most nearly allied in
signification is Su.G. Isl. hyggja, prudens; and although the
form be different, g is often lost in pronouncing.
A. S. higedent, intentus, from big-tan, isl. hyggja-ta, attendere, Dan.
big-er, desiderare. The origin is hige, animus, the mind.
Teut. hegh-en, hegen-en, instrumentum, orname, colere; educere;
fovere; are apparently from the same source.

HEYNE, s. Gentleness.
Servit this Quene Dame Plesance, all at right,—
Conning, Kyndnes, Heyndnes, and Honestie.
King Hart, i. 15.

HEYND, s. A person.
Arrayit ryllie about with mony riche wardour,
That Nature, full noble, annamilt fine with flouris
Of aitkin hewis under heuin, that ony heyned knew,
Fragrant, all full of fresche odour finest of smell.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 45.

The term, as here used, is more nearly allied to Su.G. hion,
An individual, a person, than to A.S. hyne, a servant.
The Su.G. word occurs only in a secondary sense for a servant.
V. Hwys.

HEIN-SHINN'D, adj. Having big projecting shin-bones.

HEIR, s. Army, or warlike retinue.
He did the conquer to know all the cause quhy,
That all his hathillis in the heir hainly on hight,
How he was wounying of we with Wawane the wy.

Gawen and Gol. iv. 24.

i.e. " He informed the conquer of all the reasons of his
yielding; and that all the nobles in his army, who from on high viewed
the conflict, were convinced that he was over­
come by Gawan." For it seems necessary to view heilie as a verb.
It may signify to confirm or ratify, A. S. halg-tan, sancire.

A. S. here, Su.G. Isl. haer, Germ. her, exercitus. V. Here.

HEIRANENT, adv. Concerning this.

HEIRATOUR, adv. In this quarter.

HEYRT, HEYRT. To gang or goe heyrd, to storm ; to fume ;
To be in a violent rage ; Ang. Heyte, synon.

It seems questionable if hyrfit be not used in this sense, in
the following passage, as descriptive of the enthusiasm of two
pilgrims held up to ridicule.

To rorwe they were inspiryt:
—
Tuk up thair taipis and all thair taggis,
Fure furth as thy war fyrfit:
—
Tuk counsell at Kirkeow crygis,
Than hame, as thy war hyrfit.

Cum Symmye and his Bruder.—Chron. S.P. i. 360.

Thus Sw. hira, denotes the staggerers in a hove ; Seren.
Su.G. hyr-a, hit-a, vertigine agi, to become giddy ; Isl.
aer-ast, furere, exer, furious ; oodr oc arir, insanus et furious.
Aed-a and aer-ast, are given as synon.
Su.G. yr-a, cum impetu ferri, to be hurried away, yr furious ; Isl. hyr, fire,
yr-a, heat. Alem. ur, ferus, iratus. Schilter derives it from
Goth. or-a, orra, hurr-a, se movere. Belg. erre, ira, iratus ;
A. S. erre, erre, iratus.

HEIR DOWNE, adv. Below ; on this earth.
Complain e I wald, writ I quhome till,—
Quhidder to God, that all thing steirs,—
Or unto warlidi prince heir downe.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

HEIRINTILL, adv. Herein.

HEIRIS, s. pl. Masters, K. Hart. V. Her, s. 1.

HEIRISCHIP. V. Herschip.

HEIRLY, adj. Honourable; magnificent.
HEIK — Parte of the feild
Was silver sett with a hairt, heirly and he.

Mr. Pinkerton expl. hertlie, heartily. But this is evidently the same with Germ. herlich, clarus, illustrius, Su. G. hertlig, magnificus, A. S. haertlic, laudabilis. Various terms have been referred to as the root; Germ. her, high; her, glory; hér, a lord; Su. G. haer, an army. Even supposing that the adj. had been immediately formed from her, glory, which seems the proximate idea, it is by no means improbable that this may be ultimately resolved into her, her, an army. For the ancient Goths had no idea of glory save what was gained this may be ultimately resolved into her, her, an army. For the ancient Goths had no idea of glory save what was gained thus conveys quite a different idea from the curule crest, or comb, mentioned in the preceding line. A feather from the neck of a cock still retains this designation, as well as a fish-hook dressed with one of these. V. HECKLE.

HEL
1. A cock's comb, as expl. by Rudd.
2. "A cock's comb," as expl. by Rudd. Phebus rede foule his curule crest can stere, Oft strekand forth his hekkel, cawand clerle
Amyd the waver, and the ruitis gent,
Pikland his mete in alayis quhare he went.

Dous. Virgil, 404, 51.

Ruddiman has mistaken the meaning of the word as here used. It signifies the feathers on the neck of a cock; and thus conveys quite a different idea from the curule crest, or comb, mentioned in the preceding line. A feather from the neck of a cock still retains this designation, as well as a fish-hook dressed with one of these. V. HECKLE.

To HELE, v. a. To conceal. V. HEILD.

To HELE, v. a. To pour. V. HAIL, v. 3.

HELELEIE, adv. Wholly.

HELFAGELS, s. The consecrated mountain of the Scandinavian priests for their idol-worship.

S.

HELY, adj. Highly. V. HE.

HELY, adv. Loudly.

Men mycht her women hely cry, And fle with catall and thar.

V. Her, high.

Barbour, iii. 734, MS.

HELIE, adj. Proud; haughty. V. HEILY.

HELIE, adj. Holy.

HELIE-HOW, HALY-HOW, s. A caul or membrane that covers the head, with which some children are born. S.

HELYER, HALIE, s. A cavern into which the tide flows.

HELINMLY, adv. Actually; truly; wholly.

S.

HELYNES, s. Perhaps, duplicity.

S.

HELYNG, s. Covering.

And the treis begouth to ma Burgeans, and bricht blomys alsua, To wyn the helynge off thair hewid, That wykkyt wyntir had thaim rewid.

V. Heild, HEILDIE.

Barbour, v. 11, MS.

HELLICAT, s. A wicked creature.

HELLICATE, adj. Lightheaded; giddy; violent; extravagant. Hellocat, rompish.

S.

HELLY DABBIES. V. DABBIES.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.
HEM

"Greater quivernessesse is not out of the helm, nor hee getheth on all sides." Bruce's Eleven Serm. S. i. b.

Bp. Douglas uses the phrase, the helt. V. STICHELING.

This general acceptance is perfectly analogous to that of the Heb. Gr. and Lat. terms, Sheol, Hades, and Inferi; which all primarily denote the state of the dead, or that of those whose souls and bodies are disunited, without necessarily including the idea either of happiness or of misery. Thus A. S. helt is used for the grave; To fare to minun runa to hele; Gen. xxxvii. 35,—I will go down into the grave unto my son. The term has been deduced from the Heb. Gr. and Lat. terms, necem ruere; Verel. V. HEILD, which all primarily denote the state of the dead, or that of those whose souls and bodies are disunited, without necessarily including the idea either of happiness or of misery.

The term heltelie, which is used by the A. S. poets, is probably derived from the old English helme stok, which all primarily denote the state of the dead, or that of those whose souls and bodies are disunited, without necessarily including the idea either of happiness or of misery. Thus A. S. heltelie, which is used by the A. S. poets, is probably derived from the old English helme stok, which all primarily denote the state of the dead, or that of those whose souls and bodies are disunited, without necessarily including the idea either of happiness or of misery.

This O. E. term occurs frequently in this poem, which retains much of the A. S. idiom, having been either written in England, or altered by an English writer. A. S. heom, him, not the accusative, as Skinner says, but dative pl. illis.

HEM, s. A horse-collar. V. HAIMS.

HEMMEL, HAMMEL, s. A square frame in a close or court for the cattle to eat straw out of. S.

HEMMIL, s. A heap; a crowd; a multitude; as, a hemmil of folk, a great assemblage of people; a hemmil of beasts, a great number of cattle; S. B.

Wachter mentions wimmel, gewimmel, as denoting a great body of people, from wimmeln, red huss, in the multitude; which, he thinks, may be traced to Gr. wimmeln, coetus, multitude. Or can it have any affinity to Germ. heim-en, O. Su.G. haem-a, whence Iheres derives himmel, heaven, which primarily signifies a covering? Or shall we consider it as corr. from Teut. hundmazl, Germ. hundmohl, the forum, the place where the inhabitants of one district were bound to assemble?

To HEMMIL, v. a. To surround any beast in order to lay hold of it, Ang.; q. to environ with a multitude.

HEMMYNYS, s. pl. Shoes made of untanned leather. See S.

"At sa gret myself che wey,
That hyss knychtis werydrewewrynys
Of hydis, or of hart hemmynys." Wnytownt, viii. 29. v. 274.

That the shoes here mentioned were usually made of the skins of harts or deer, appears from the language of our celebrated Thomas of Ercildoune.

Thistrem schare the brest,
The tong sat next the pride;
The heminges swithe on est,
He schar and laid beside.
Sir Tristrem, p. 31, st. 44.

This passage is aptly illustrated by the following Note, p. 289.

"The mode of making these rullions, or rough shoes, is thus described: ' We go a hunting, and after we have slain red deer, we flay off the skin by and by, and setting of our bare foot on the inside thereof, for want of cunning shoemakers, by your grace's pardon, we play the coblers, compassing and measuring so much thereof as shall reach up to our ankles, prickcing the upper part thereof with holes, that the water may repass where it enters, and stretching it up with a strong thong of the same, above our said ankles. So, and please your noble grace, we make our shoes. Therefore we, using such manner of shoes, the rough hairy side outwards, in your grace's dominion of England, we be called Rough-footed Scots.'" Elder's Address to Henry VIII. apud Pinkerton's History, II. 397.

A. S. hemmynys, pero, which Lyte explains as meaning the same with brogue; Jun. Etym. vo. Brogue. The word properly signifies a covering; Su.G. ham, A. S. harm, hama; from O. Su.G. haem-a, Germ. heim-en, to cover. A. S. cild-hama, the womb, i. e. the covering of the child, heorti-hama, the covering of the heart, &c. Isl. hemingr is used perhaps in a more primitive sense, denoting the skin pulled off from the legs of cattle afterwards fitted for brogues; Peitsi seu cortium, crubvus armentorum detraductum; sic vocatur, quod dimidiam qualemque figurae armamentum repraesentat, qualis peroniicus rusticus solet aptari; G. Andr. p. 110. He derives it from Lat. sem, half. It seems more allied to Isl. hám, indiviuea. V. Reweltnys.

HEMPS, s. 1. A rogue; one for whom the hemp grows; S. V. Gl. Rams.

"At thrwart Hempies, not a few, —
Laws human an' divine brick thro'; —
Till on a woodie, black an' blue,
They pay the kain.
Rev. J. Nic's Poems, i. 52."
HEN

2. A tricky wag, S.

— He had gathered seven or aught
Wild hempies stout and strong.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 278.

Now souple hempies to the green
Skelp aff wi' the fit-ba.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 37.

I suspect the eytomy given; although I cannot offer one
that is satisfactory. Isl. hwempa, celeritor ruo.

HEMPY, Hempie, adj. Roguish; riotous; romping. S.

HEMP-RIGGS, s. pl. "Ridges of fat land whereon hemp was sown in the old time," Gall. Encycl.

HEMPSHIRE GENTLEMAN. One who seems on a fair way to die by hemp, or on the gallows.

HEN, s. To sell a hen on a rainy day; to make a bad market.

HENATHER, s. A triangular bit of linen; a gore.

HENBIRD, s. A chicken; a bird following its mother.

HEN'S-BLADE, s. Care without judgment.

HEN'S-CARE. Care without judgment.

V. GOOSE-FLESH. & Daily; by going.

To hinder; to detain.

HENDRE, Hendir, s. Hindrance; impediment.

HENDERSUM, adj. Causing hinderance.

HENDEREND, s. Last; by gone.

HENDRE, Hender, adj. Past; by-gone.

Quhen I was young this hender day,
My fadyr wes kepar off yon houss.

Barbour, x. 551. MS

Moes. G. hindar, Germ. hinder, retro. Su. G. hindredag, however, denotes the following day; and most properly, the day succeeding marriage, when the young husband presented a gift to his spouse, called hindradages gieo, by way of recompence for the sacrifice she made to him.

Hence, as Ruddiman observes, E. hinder, Teut. hinderu, &c. impedire. He who hinders another, says Hare, lays some impediment in his way, which keeps him back, or throws him behind. The e. is pron. hender, hendir, Hendir, S. D. as written by Doug.

"Narratione shewing the causes wherfore Juno henderid the Troians." P. 13, Marg.

HENMEST, adj. Last; hindmost.

HENNY, Hinniy, s. Honey.

HENNY-BEIK, s. Honey-hive.

HENNIE, s. The abbreviation of Henrietta.

HENOU! interj. A word giving notice to a number of persons to pull or lift all at once, like Heve-a'.

HEN-PEN, s. The dung of fowls; perhaps properly that of hens, Ang.

HENSEMAN, Heinsman, s. A page; a close attendant.

See Sup.

Robene Reid-brest nocht ran,
Bot raied as a henseman.

Houlate, iii. 1. MS.

E. henchman is used in the same sense. Skinner derives it from A. S. hine, a servant, and man; q. hinesman. A. S. hane-man is used in the sense of agūla. Spelman deduces it from Teut. hengst, a horse and man; q. eques vel equus curator.

He has observed that Hengist and Horsa, the two famous Saxon invaders of E., had their names from this animal; Hengist being denominated from a war-horse, Horsa from a common one. Which of the etymons given above has the best claim, is very dubious. From the use of the term here, it appears to have belonged to a henseman, to ride.

HENSEIS, s. pl. Perhaps retainers; parasites. See S.

Bot fowl, jow-jordane-heded jevels,
Cowkins, heneis, and culroun kevels.—

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

From the connexion, this contemptuous designation seems nearly allied in signification to Teut. hene, homo imbellis, mullebrā animo. Perhaps, however, it is merely an abrev. of Henseman, q. v.

HENSOUR, Hensure, s. Perhaps a giddy young fellow, or a bragadocio.

Ane haistie hensour, catlit Harie,—
Tytt vp ane tackle withouten tary;

That callter so him teynd. —

Chr. Kirk, st. 10.

Callander refers to Celtic hetih, a strong man. Sibald says, "perhaps one who had been trained to the use of arms; See HENRA; or one who was expert in making stake and yce fences, from Teut. heym-en sepire." The latter idea is quite outre.

We learn from G. Andr. that the ancient Norwegians called their noblemen henset; primorum nomen. He also renders hensig, caterva, cohors, p. 111. I suspect, however, that hensour is of German extract; from haus, a society; whence L. B. ansuarii, qui ceteros mortales fortuna et opibus antecellunt; Kilian. The German word may be traced to Moes. G. hansa, a multitude, a band; whence evidently Isl. hensour, mentioned above, and perhaps henset, as denoting the leader of a band. Hensour may thus be equivalent to a comrade, a fellow, or one belonging to a society.

Hence the designation of the Hens in Germany. Sw hensker, however, Isl. heimskur, denote a fool.

HEN'S-WARE, Henware, s. Eatable fucus, S. Fucus esculentus, Linn. This is also called Badderlocks, q. v.

HENT, pret. Laid hold of. V. HINT.

To HENT, v. a. To gather; to glean.

HEN-WYFE, Hen-wife, s. 1. A woman who takes care of the poultry about the house of a person of rank. See Sup.

With Venus hen-wyffis quhat wyse may I flyte?
That strakyis thir wenscher hedes them to pleis.

Doug. Virgil, Proel. 96, 53.

HEN-WILE, s. A stratagem; a circumvention. See Sup.

— The great hopes they put us in at first, — they somewhat blasted, by their needless fingerings here, and using, as we suspected, such courses as savoured of their old unhappy and unprofitable way of this dull and unstable birth,

Which at this time possess the earth,
Seeks out raw shifts, and poor hun wiles,
And with such trash themselves beguiles.

Celand's Poems, p. 55.

The only word which I have met with, that has any resemblance, is Flandr, hand-ugle, momentum temporis. It might indeed signify a delay.

HEPTHORNE, s. The brier, Rubus vulgaris major, S.

On cace thare stude ane lityl mote nere by,
Quhare hepthorine buskis on the top grow hie.

V. HAP.

HER, Here, s. 1. A lord; a person of distinguished rank. See Sup.

Als fele wrinkis and turnys can sche mak,
As dois the swallo with hir plumes blak,

This designation is given even to a sovereign.
The Kyng hym self Latinus the grete here
Quibusperis and musis. —
Ibid. 435, 8.

2. A chief; a leader.
Bayth comoun peypyl and the hertis bald
To byng agane Eneas ful fane thy wald.
Doug. Virgil, 281, 41.

3. The magistrate of a burgh.
His leff he tak at hertis of the toune ;
To Medfane wode rycht gladly maid him boun.
Wallace, iv. 419. MS.
Pert hedit, has; edit. 1758, her, then; edit. 1648, heirs,
corresponding to heris, MS.; i.e. those who had the rule, the
Mayor and others formerly mentioned.

4. A master.
—Ay for ane that wes twenty,
And twa men a thane myn heer.
Barbour, ix. 640. MS.
i.e. "two men are able to master one."
In edit. 1620,
And two men is over mony heere ;
which does not make sense of the passage.
A. S. hera, Su. G. herre, Teut. her, Belg. hear, dominus.
Barbour, vii. 356. MS.

It seems elsewhere used in the
same sense; as being a place for birds to nestle in.
Then soon after great din heard I
Of bony birds in a herber,
That of love sang with voice so clear,
With diverse notes.
Sir Egis, v. 356.

HERBERY, HERBRY, HARBORY, s. A place of abode for troops, a military station.
To Berwik with all his menye,
With his battalys arrayt, come he ;
And till gret Lordis ilkane sundry
Ordanyt a feld for their herbery.
Barbour, xvii. 298. MS.

2. A dwelling place; a place of residence. See Sup.

"He gills the meit, drink, and claih & harbory, cattel, geir, 
and al gud that thow hes." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 171, b.

The same term has been used for a haven or harbour. S.
Teut. herberghe having the sense of diversorium, caupona, 
Sibald derives it from her, publicus, communis; and berghen,
serve, tueri. Su. G. haerberge is indeed used in the same
sense, signifying an inn, a lodging, a place where a multitude 
may be entertained; deduced by Ihre from haer, a crowd,
and berga, to store, to nourish. But the word originally de-
noted a military station, as indeed it is used by Barbour; A. S.
here-burga, the abode of an army, a tent, a camp. Thence 
it came to signify a lodging of any kind; and particularly one 
appropriated for the reception of a multitude. Gl. Pez. heri-
pergo, diversorium. Rudd. derives our word from Fr. haub-
erge, auberge; Hisp. albergue, Ital. albergo, id. But these 
are all corr. of the Goth. term.

Harborowe is used in O. E. Langland, speaking of the
ark, says;

Of wights that it wroght, was none of hem saued;
God leue it fare not so by folke that the fayth teacheth.
Of holy kirke the harborewe is, & Gods house to saue,
And shilden vs from shame therin, as Noes ship did,
And men that made it amyd the flood be drowned.
P. Plougman, Fol. 51, b.

To HERBERY, HERBRY, v. a. 1. To harbour; to station.

He till the New Park held his way,
With all that in his leding war,
And in the park thaim herbery thar.
Barbour, xi. 356. MS.
HERD, s. 1. A person who tends cattle. 2. In curling, a stone played so dexterously as to guard the principal or winning stone from being driven away.

To HERD, v. a. To act the part of a shepherd.

HERDIS, s. pl. Hards, the refuse of flax.

HERDWISE, s. A place of entertainment; an inn; used as synon. with ostry, or at least as denoting residence there.

Till ane ostry he went, and sobered that.

Tha gert go seik Schyr Ranald in that rage; Bot he was than yeit still at herbrayage.

Wallace, iv. 107, 108.

This corresponds to the sense of Teut. herberge, Su.G. haerberge.

HERBRAYAGE, &c. A place of entertainment; an inn; used as synon. with ostry, or at least as denoting residence there.

HERDMAN, s. A. person who tends cattle. In this parish, a vast number of tumuli, called the cairns.

But it undoubtedly signifies, "the folds or enclosures of an army." At Melross schup thai for to ly; And send befor a cumpany, Thre hundre ner of armyt men. — The King of Ingland, and his men, That saw their herbrouis then Cum rebutyt on that manor, Anyit in thair hart that war.

Barbour, xviii. 291, 334.

HERD, s. 1. A person who tends cattle. 2. In curling, a stone played so dexterously as to guard the principal or winning stone from being driven away.

To HERD, v. a. To act the part of a shepherd.

HERDIS, HERDS, s. Hards, the refuse of flax. And pyk, and ter, al haif thait tane; And lynt, and herdis, and brynstone.

Barbour, xviii. 612.

Mr. Pinkerton leaves this for explanation.

"Quhairfor let all men fle euill company, and to traist not in men, for redder we to inbreac euill, as redder as herdis to ressaue fyre." Talla's Confession, Detection Q. Mary, penult p. V. HARDIN.

HER DOUN, adv. Here below; in this lower world.

Cleryks, that ar witty, May knaw conjunctions off planetis, — And off the hewyn all halyly How that the disposition Suld upon thingis wyrk her doun, On regones, or on climatis, That wyryks nocht ay quhar agatis.

Barbour, iv. 700.

HERE, a term used in the composition of several names of places in S.; pron. like E. hoar.

I recollect two of this description in Angus. A Roman camp, about four miles S. from Forfar, is called Here- or Haer-fauks. I must beg leave here to correct a mistake into which I have fallen as to the meaning of this name, so far back as A. 1786; having expld it on insufficient evidence, "the folds of the strangers." — Biblioth. Topog. Britan. N°. 36. But it undoubtedly signifies, "the folds or enclosures of war," or "of the army." — There is another place at a no great distance, denominat the Here-cairn. The same name occurs in other parts of the country. "There is in a muir in this parish, a vast number of tumuli, called the Haer Cairn. In this muir, it is thought, that the famous battle
HERESTREEN, s. The night before yesternight.
S. Gl. Shirr. V. Yestreen.
HEREINTILL, adv. Herein; in this.
S.
HERYE, HEART, s. 1. A compellation still used by some old women, in addressing their husbands, and sometimes vice versa.
My father first did at my mither spear,
Heart, is Norie fifteen out this year?...
I mind it well enough, and well I may.
* At well I danc'd wi' you on your birth day;
  Ay heart, quo' she, now but that's awa.'
Ross's Helenore, pp. 20, 21.
2. The term addressed to a female inferior in calling her. S.
It is expl. "a conjugal appellation, equivalent to my dear!"
Gl. Ross. But although the females of this age may be unwill­
ing to admit of the genuine meaning, it is properly a term
expression of subdivision; being formed from A. S. hera, Teut.
here, Belg. hear, lord, master.
S. Need scarce add, that this
mode of address is as ancient as the patriarchal age. At well,
corr. of I wat, or wat, well; also, atweel, S.
HERING, s. Apparently, the act of earing land. S.
HERIOT, s. A fine exacted on the death of a tenant. S.
HERS, imperat. v. Hear ye.
As the matr requiris, ane littil heris.
Doug. Virgil, 111, 97.
HERISON, s. The Houlet and the Herison.
Out of the airt Septentrion.
If你觉得起自于 Teut.
Doug. Virgil, 111, 97.
HERITOUR, s. 1. An heir.
" Si filii et heredes, &c. Gyf we be sonnis, we ar also
heretouris, heretouris I say of God, and participant of the eter­
nal heretage with Jesus Christ."
Aph. Hamilton's Cate­
chism, 1592, Fol. 55, a.
2. A proprietor or landlord in a parish, S.
"The rest is divided among a great number of heritors.
Thirteen are possessed of a L.100 Scots, and upwards, of
valued rent.—There is a considerable number of smaller heri­
tors, possessed of single farms or plough-gates of land." P.
Fr. heretter, an heir; L. B. heritator.
HERLE, HURIL, s. A Heron. 
At the very time that a family had met with the severest loss.
Lyndsay justly lashes this oppressive custom as one great
cause of the ruin of the lower classes.
We had a meir, that careit salt and coill;
And evirilk yeir sche brocht us a foill.—
My fader was sa waik of blude and bane,
He dyit, quhair foir my moder maid grit mane;
And than began my poverty or wo.
Our gude gray metr was baird on the feld,
Our lands laird tuik hir for his here gield.
Pink. S. P. R. ii. 64.
HERLE, HURIL, s. A Heron. 
Our landis laird tuik hir for his 
herel; herle, herre, hearkened.
See Sup.
I thocht myself ane papingay, and him ane placit herle.
Mattland Poems, p. 58.
Herle (in some places pron. huril) is still the common name
in Angus; where it is vulgarly believed that this bird waxes
and wanes with the moon; that it is plump when the moon is
full, and so lean at the change that it can scarcely raise it­
self, so that it may almost be taken with the hand.
The name seems a dimin. from Isl. herre, Su. G. haeger,
Dan. heire, id. The Fr. use the word herle, but in quite a
different sense, as denoting a sheldrake. Armor. herigon,
however, signifies a heron.
HERLE, s. A tricky imp; applied to an ill-conditioned
child, or to any little animal of this description. S.
HERLING, s. A species of sea-trout. V. HIRLING.
HERNIT, pret. Perhaps for herknit, hearkened.
The king sit still; to travail he nocht list;
I danc'd wi' you on your birth day;
That of his wictory wes rycht fayne,
And then began my poverty or wo.
Now we to the King agayne,
That off his wictory wes rycht fayne,
And gert his men bryn all Bothewane
Men menyt the Hership of Bowchane.
Barbour, ix. 298. MS.
E. harrow is viewed as radically the same. But it seems
doubtful if all the examples given by Johnson are
v. as formed from the s. harrow. E. harry signifies
to tease, to ruffle, to vex, from Fr. har­er, id. Johnson men­
tions the following as one of the different uses of the word in
S. "One harried a nest; that is, he took the young away."
2. To ruin by extortion or severe exactions, S.
Sum with deir forme ar his tain.
That wount to pay bot penny maill.
Sum be thair lords or apprest;
And heryt them on sic maner,
That deir of weill l yer,
Men menyt the Hership of Bowchane.
Barbour, ix. 298. MS.
Johnson mentions, as another use of the term in S., 
he harried me out of house and home [more commonly, house and
hauld;] that is, he robbed me of my goods, and turned me out
of doors."
Ruddiman improperly refers to the Fr. v., which is most
probably the Goth. word used obliquely. A. S. her-ion, vastare, spoliar, praedas agere; Su. G. haer-ia, bello all qui
infestatur, depreandii, from haer, primarily a multitude of
men, an assembly; secondarily, an army. Alem. her-en,
Germ. heer-en, veerheer-en, id.
Isl. her-ia is used precisely in the same sense. Concerning
some who would not acknowledge the authority of Har-
rold K. of Norway, A. 885, it is said; Vorum er Orkneyum eda
Sudregum a vetrum, anna a sumron heriado their i Norregi, oc
gerdö þær mikin landsskada: They passed to the Orkneys
and Hebrides in winter, and in summer infested the Norwe-
gian coast with predatory incursions, subjecting the inhabi-
Celt-Scand. p. 2.
It deserves notice, that in ancient Gothic, Hiran was
an epithet conferred by his worshippers on the god Odin, the
Mars of the Northern nations, borrowed from his warlike
devasations. After the introduction of Christianity, it was
used only by way of contempt. Verel. Ind.
HERRYMENT, s. 1. Plunder; devastation; S. 
2. The cause of plunder; S.
— Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry,
The herrament and ruin of the country.
Burns, iii. 58.
HERRIE-WATER, HARRY-NET, s. 1. A kind of net so
formed as to catch or retain fish of a small size, and
thus to spoil the water of its brood.
— Ordains the saidis acts to be extended, and have
effect—against the slayers of the saidis Reid Fisch, in for-
bidden time,—or that destroys the smoltes and type of
salmound in mil-dammes, or be polkes, creilles, trammel-nets,
and herry-water.” Acts Ja. 1579, c. 89.
This seems to be the same called a herry-net, S. B.
— “Depones, that he does not know what a herry-net is,
unless it be a net that is worked in a burn.” State, Leslie
of Powis, 1805, p. 79.
2. The term is metaphor, used to denote both stratagem
and violence. Thus it is applied to the arts of the Ro-
man clergy. See Sup.
Thair herrywater thay spred in all countries;
And with their hols net dayly drawis to Rome
The maist fine gold, that is in Christindome.
Lyndsay’s Warlis, 1592, p. 136.
Erron. berry-water, in later editions.
Applied also to the conduct of conquerors.
— “After that Alexander had fished the whole world with
his herry-water-net, what found he but follie and euanishing
shewe?” Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 488.
HERRINBAND, s. A string by which yarn is tied be-
fore it be boiled. It is warped through the different
cuts or skeigns, so as to keep them separate; Ang.
Isl. haur, also haardown, coarse linen yarn, and band.
HERRING-DREWE. A drove of herrings. S.
HERS, HERSE, adj. Horsel, S.
And eik the riuer brayit with hers sound,
Qihle Tiberinus bakwart did rebound.
V. Skrap, r., and Roop.y.
Dong. Virgil, 278, 38.
Belg. haersch, heersch, id. In other dialects the r is want-
ing; Su. G. haeis, hes, Isl. haeis, A. S. hae.
Wacher views the former as the genuine term; but for a strange reason,
as being a transposition of Lat. raucus. V. Hess.
HERSCHIP, HEIRSCHIP, HEIRISHIP, s. 1. The act
of plundering; devastation; S. See Sup.
— “Inglisformen full greth herschipe that said;
Brynt and brak doun hygginis, sparyr thai nocht,
Ryecht worthi wallas full law to ground thai brocht.”
Wallace, viii. 941. MS.
Barbour, ix. 299. V. Hery.
Heirschip is the word by which Bellenden translates depo-
pulatio; Cron. B. xi. c. 11, and repina, c. 13.
2. The cause of plunder.
Sa to this maist triumphand court of Rome,
This similitude full well I may compair,
Qulikh hes been Herschip of all Christinidome.
Lyndsay’s Warlis, 1592, p. 141.
3. Booty; prey; that which is carried off as plunder.
Syne westinis thro’ the glen his course he steers,
And as he yeed, the track at last he found
Of the ca’d hership on the mossy ground.
But wi’ some hopes he travels on while he
The way the hership had been driven could see.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 46.
i. e. of the cattle driven as booty.
Even within the last century, some of the Highlanders
used to make predatory incursions into the Lowlands,
etailing to this, or either carry off the cattle, or make the owners redeem
them, by paying a sum of money. This in Stirlingshire, and
perhaps in other counties, was called lifting the hership, or corr.
herschaus. V. Black Muill, vo. MAIL.
4. Ruin; wreck of property.
— “And speiallie Advocateis, Procurators, & Scrybis—
breakis this command twa maner of ways. First, quhen thai
tak wagis to procure or defende a cause, qulikh thai ken
is unlawfully and aganis Justice. Secondlie, quhen for their
wagis thay tak on hand ane lauchfull cause, but for lucre of
gair thay differ and putiss of the execution of justice, fra day
to day, and oft tymes fra yeir to yeir, to the gret skaith and
herschip of thaim qulikh hes ane raucht actioun of the pluy.”
Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 60, b.
— “Gente servants are poor men’s hardship.” S. Prov.;
because the conceit of their birth, and blood, will make them
despise and neglect your service.—Kelly, p. 116. The word
ought to be hership.
In the same manner must we understand another S. Prov.
“Herships sindle come single.” Kelly improperly explains it
by hardship.
5. Scarcity, as the effect of devastation.
— “The landwart peybl be thi waris war brocht to sic
povertie and herschip, that thair land was left unsawin &
vilabourit.” Bellend. Cron. B. xi. c. 11.
6. Dearness; high price.
All men makis me debait,
For heirschip of horsmeit.
Era I be servitil on my fay,
The outheorne is cryde.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 198.
Mr. Pinkerton quotes this among passages not understood.
It is explained “stealing of horse-corn,” Gl. Comp. But
the language signifies, that this poor courtier was constantly
engaged in disputes at inns, on account of the extravagant
price of provender for his horse; and pursued by the rabble,
because he refused, or was unable, to pay to the extent de-
manded. Any thing very high-priced, which must of necessity
be had, is still said to be a mere hership. This is evidently
an obligue use of the term as used in sense 1.
Su. G. haerskip, Franc. hersicci, denote an army.
The term might obliquely be used to signify devastation, as the
effect produced by hostile intrusion; here itself being trans-
ferred to harm, injury. V. Her. 2. Or, schip, as correspond-
ing to the A. S. term, scipe, Sw. skap, Belg. schap, Germ.
schaft, may denote action, from scooping, skap- a, &, create,
carence. Thus Germ. herschaft, from herr, dominus, denotes
domination, or the act of ruling. Herschip might, in the
same manner, signify hostility, q. the act of an army.
HERSKET, s. The Cardialgia, or Heartscold, q. v. S.
HERSUM, adj. Strong; rank; harsh.
HER TILL, adv. Hereunto; to this.
Her till that athis gan thai ma.
And all the lords that thair war
To thir twa wardanys athis swar.
Barbour, xx. 144. MS.
HERVY, HERTLIE, adj. A HESP, HASP, SASENE BE HESP AND STAPILL. A mode of giving in To HANDS. A game of children. HET PINT, the name given to that HET FIT. Straightway. Synon.

HESS, adj. HET, HAT, 2. Keen, metaph. HESS, HESP, s. A pint, or half a gallon E. The same custom prevailed in E.

HESP, s. A clasp folded over a staple for fastening a door, S. Su.G. haspe, Isl. hespa, Germ. hespe, id. See S. To HESP, v.a. To fasten; to fix in whatever way; used more generally than hasp, E.

HESNE BE HESP AND STAPILL. A mode of giving investiture of house property in boroughs.

HASP, s. A hank of yarn, the fourth part of a spindle or speynel, S. See Sup.

HEU

"Wassail, or rather the wassail bowl, which was a bowl of spiced ale formerly carried about by young women on New Year's eve, who went from door to door in their several parishes singing a few couplets of homely verses composed for the purpose, and presented the liquor to the inhabitants of the house where they called, expecting a small gratuity in return. The wassail is said to have originated from the words of Rowena, the daughter of Hengist; who, presenting a bowl of wine to Vortigern, the king of the Britons, said, Woes Hesl laford cyming, or, Health to you, my lord the king. The wassails are now quite obsolete; but it seems that fifty years back, some vestiges of them were remaining in Cornwall; but the time of their performance was changed to twelfth day." Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, pp. 270, 271.

HET SEED, Hot seed, s. Early grain; early peas. S. HET SKIN, s. A sound beating; properly on the buttocks.

HETTLE-CODLING, s. A species of codling caught on a range of rocky bottom in the Frith of Forth, between the roadstead and the shore. S.

HETTLE-CODLING, s. A species of codling caught on what in Fife is called the Hettle. S.

HETTLE, s. A range of rocky bottom in the Frith of Forth, between the roadstead and the shore. S.

HEUCH, HEUGH, HEWCH, HUWE, HWE, HEW, s. A crag; a precipice; a ragged steep, S.

HEUGH, HIE, HOT, IRE, IREH, HUE, HUE, HUE, HUSE, HUSE, HOT, s. A crag; a precipice; a ragged steep, S.

HEMA, HEMNE, HEMNE, s. A crag; a precipice; a ragged steep, S.

HEMP, s. A crag; a precipice; a ragged steep, S.

HENGIST, HENGIST, s. A marriage, and at the time of childbearing; S.

HEU

This is made of spirits, beer, sugar, and eggs. It is called a pint, most probably from the vessel, or measure of liquids, in which it had been formerly carried about, containing a Scots pint, or half a gallon E. The same custom prevailed in E.

565
To couple one o'er the Heuch. To undo him; to ruin him.

HEUCK, HEUGH, s. A disease of cows, supposed to proceed from want of water, or from bad water, which eventually inflames the eye, in which case it is accounted dangerous; but it primarily attacks the stomach, or the belly; Ang. See Spat.

When the eye becomes inflamed, the vulgar cure is to rub it with blue vitriol, which is thence denominated the heuck.

HEUCK, HEUK, s. A reaping-hook; a reaper in harvest.

HEUCK-BANE, s. The hucklebone; the hip bone; Ang. Belg. hock-en, Su. G. huk-a, to bow?

HEUL, s. A mischievous boy. V. Hew.

To HEVYD, v. a. To beheaded. V. Hewid.

HEVIN, s. A haven.

HEVIL SILVER. Custom exacted as harbour dues.

HEW, s. A very small quantity.

HEWAND, part. pr. Having.

HEWID, s. A head; in that sense in which the E. word is explained by Johnson, "spontaneous resolution."

Thow sall tak Ferrand my palrif; And for thair is na hors in this land Swa swycht, na yet sa weil at hand, Tak him as off thin awin hevrid, As I had gevyn thairto na reid.

I. Barbour, ii. 121. MS.

Hervyl, Wynt. v. 12. 359.

Here the word appears in a sort of intermediate state, between the A. S. heofod, heofod, and the modern form. Chaucer writes heved; Wyntown hevind. Hence the v. hevyd, to beheaded.

—Schr. Thomas Brown wes tayne; That syne wes hevydly hastily: It semyd thai luywyd hym noucht grettumly.

Divers, Purle., ii. 39.

HEWYD, HEWYT, part. pa. Coloured.

That ar to say, Chanowyns quybty, For swa hewyd is thare habyt.

Wyntown, vii. 5. 192.

That best and browdwn wes brycht baneris, And hors heuyd on ser maneris; And cot armoiris off set colouris.

Barbour, viii. 230. MS.

I scarcely think that it signifies coloured here, but "decked out in various ways;" from A. S. hυeyd, speciem illusorium indure, or hew-am, ostendere.

HEWIN, s. A haven or harbour.

Wyntown, vii. 5. 192.

HEWIS, 3d p. v.

Lute to thyself, I warn thee well, on deid; The cat cummis, and to the mouse hewis e. Henryson, Bonnytayne Poems, p. 127, st. 3.

"Probably the same with heaves, raises or lifts up his eye. It may, however, imply no more than haws or has. So arbitrary was spelling with us." Lord Hailes, Note.

HEWIS, s. pl. Shapes; forms; ghosts.

First I conjure thee by Sanct Marie, Be alrisch king and quene of farie,— Be sanits of hevin and hewiet.

S. P. R. iii. 200.

He derives it from Germ. hock, Alem. hog, Belg. hooch, altus, editus. It is doubtful whether the A. S. word be the cognate of Isl. hong, hongi, collis, tumulus; Edd. Sae- mund. Franc. hog, promontorium; V. Hew, i. 2.

S. A hewharg, simulacra; or hino, a representation or resemblance. A. S. hwe also signifies a family. But this sense is less natural.
HiC

HEWIT, pret. Tarried. 
Evin to the castell he raited, 
Hewit in ane dern slaid. 
Gawan and Gol. iii. 15.

Log. huvit, as in edit 1508.

HEWIT, part. pa. Having hoofs; q. hooved.

From the tempil of Diane euerno
Thir hinef hweit horsis bene deburrit.

Doug. Virgil, 237, 3.

HEWL, s. A cross-grained mischievous person.

HEWIT, adj. The last or hindmost.

HEWMOND, HEUMONT, s. A helmet.
The spylee led away was knew ful rycht,
Messapus riche hewmond schynand brycht.


"This Cochran had his heumont born before him overlit with gold; and so were all the rest of his horns." Pitscottie, p. 78.

"This Cochrane had his helmet, q. helmont, has been derived from A. S. hel-an, or Isl. hilm-a, to cover, and mond, Teut. mund, mouth. Isl. helminge signifies covering.

HY, s. Haste.
The Emperourw Lawys wyth gret hy
The Lumbaridsys gaddydys als fast.
Til hym, and to Rome he past.

Wytoun, vi. 5. 24.

A. S. kige, diligentia, Isl. hey-a, agere, inchoare.

HIASC, superl. of HIE, high. Highest. V. He, adj. S.

HIBbled, adj. Confined.

S. HICCTORY, adj. Cross-grained; ill-humoured; tough. S. To hychle. To walk, carrying a load with difficulty. S.

To HYCHT, HIGHT, v. n. 1. To trust; to expect.

It is used like the modern phrase, I assure you.
This Schyr Eduard, forsoth Ic hycht,
Wes off his hand a noble knycht.

Gawan and Gol. p. 41.

V. Hechy, v. It may be added, that both v. and s. seem to be still used in reference to prediction. V. Gl. Burns, in vo.

HICT, s. A promise; an engagement.

To HICTHIE, HEIGHT, HEIGHT, v. a. 1. To raise higher; to heighten; S. Thus provisions are said to be hichted, when the price is raised.

Thir peur Commouns, daylie as ye may sie, Dedykes doun till extreme povertie;
For some as heichtit so into their maill,
Thair wyning will nocht find thame water caill.
How kirkmen heicht their teindis is well knawin,
That husbandsmen noways may hald thair awin.

V. Hechter, s. Height; an elevated place; tallness.

Altus, Virg. 
Doug. Virgil, 221, 30.

S. A. S. heht, altitude.

HICHT, s. Part. pa. In great wrath; frenzied.

Acts Mar. c. 9, hiddirtitis.

A. S. hider, bither, and til, tile, to, Sw. haertils, id.

567

HID

HICHTLIE, adv. Highly.

To HICK, v. n. To hesitate, as in making a bargain; to chaffer; to hesitate in speaking.

To HICK, v. n. 1. To make such a noise as children do before they burst into tears; to whimper. 2. To hickup.

HICK, s. The act of hickupping.

HICK, interj. A term used to draught horses when it is wished that they should incline to the right.

HICKERTIE-PICKERTIE, adv. In a state of entire confusion. The same as E. Higgledy-piggledy.

HYD and HEW. Skin and complexion; skin and colour.

HIDDERSOCHT. Apparently, come hither.

HIDDIE-GIDDIE, s. A short piece of wood, pointed at each end, to keep horses asunder in ploughing.

In a confused or disorderly state.

HIDDEL, HIDDLINS, HIDDLING, s.pl. 1. Hiding-places; lurking-places. See Syp.

Thai ordanyt, that he still suld be
In hiddelis, and in privetie.—Barbour, v. 306. MS.

But Scilla lurkand in derne hiddelis lyis.

Doug. Virgil, 82, 19.

In the hiddelis of a dyke, under the cover or shelter of a stone wall, S.

Thair ar nae bounds but I haif bine,
Nor hiddelis frae me hid.—Cherrie and Slae, st. 55.

In hidlings, adv. Secretly. S. V. STEND, v.

In hidles, or hidlis, O. E. signifies in secret, clandestinely.

"Prie thi father in hiddie, and thi father that seeth in hiddies schal yelde to the." Wiel. Mat. c. 6.

Howe king Alured fled to Ethelynayg in hidles, for dread of Danes, and sered an oxhede of the cowntie." Har- dyne's Cron. Tit. ch. 109.

HIDDIRTYL, HIDDIRTILLIS, adv. Hitherto. See Sup.

Sach—quhichider your nauy
Has erit by thare cours, and fer gane will,
Or yit by force of storne cachit hiddirtyl.

Doug. Virgil, 212, 12.

Thus hiddertiltis warnet derynes sere
Exercit in worschip of his fader dere.

Ibid. 147, 48.

S.
HILL

To HIDDLE, v. a. To hide. S.
HIDDLES, HIDDLINS. adj. Concealed; clandestine. S.
To HIDE, v. a. To beat; to thrash; to curry. S.
HIDING, HYDING, s. A beating; currying one's hide. S.
HIDE, s. A term applied in contumely to the females of domesticated animals; also to women. S.
HIDE-A-BO-SEEK, s. The game of Hide-and-seek, q.v. S.
HIDE-BIND, s. A disease of horses and cattle, which causes the skin to stick close to the bone. S.
HIDEE, s. A term used in the play of Hide-and-seek, by the person who conceals himself; the game itself. S.
HIDIE-HOLE, s. A place in which any object is secreted. 2. Metaphorically, a subterfuge. S.
HIDDLINS, HIDLINS, s. A term applied to horses, when the driver wishes them to incline to the left. S.
HIEATIS, HIEF, s. The public road. S.
HYDROPSIE, s. The old name for the dropsy in S. S.
HIE  HOW! v. a. To promise. V. LING  LYNG. S.
HIERSOME, HIER, s. Dignified in appearance; aspiring; ambitious. S.
HIGHLAND PASSION. A violent but temporary gust of anger. S.
HIGHT, adj. Part adj. A phrase addressed to horses, when the driver holds, or belonging to the Highlanders. S.
HIGHLAND PASSION. A violent but temporary gust of anger. S.
HIGHLAND'S LING. The act of walking quickly in a straight line, and with a spring. V. LING LYNG. S.
HIELAND SERK. V. SARK. S.
HIER of Yarn. V. HEER. S.
HIERBONE, adj. Coarse-looking. S.
HIE WO. A phrase addressed to horses, when the driver wishes them to incline to the left. S.
HIGH-BENDIT, part. adj. Dignified in appearance; possessed of hauteur; aspiring; ambitious. S.
HIGH-GAIT, HIGH-GAIT, s. The public road. S.
To HIGHLE, v. n. To carry with difficulty. V. HICHEL. S.
HIGH-YEAR-OLD, adj. One year and a half old. S.
To HYGHT, v. a. To promise. V. HICHT. S.
HY-JINKS, s. 1. A very absurd mode of drinking, by throwing the dice in order to determine who shall empty the cup. 2. A game. See Sup. Aften in Maggie's, at hy-jinks, We guzzled scuds.—Ramsay's Works, i. 216. From the description there given of it in a note, it appears to be materially the same with the drunken game called Whigmalerie, q. v. To HYKE, v. n. To hitch. S.
To HILCH, v. n. To hobble; to halt, S. See Sup. — Then he'll hitch, and still, and jump, And rin an unco fit. V. CROCHET. Burns, iii. 160. Can we view this as corr. from Germ. hink'en, claudicare? Hinchet, claudicatus, Gr. Pez.
HILCH, s. A halt; the act of halting. S.
HILCH s. A shelter from wind or rain. Syn. Beild. S.
HILCH of a Hill. The brow of a hill. S.
HILDE-GILDE, s. An uproar. S.
HILL* s. To the hill, with a direction upwards. S.
HILL, s. Husk. E. HULL.
LIKE HIMSELF. 1. A person is said to be like himself, when he acts consistently with his established character. S. 2. A dead person, on whose appearance death has made no uncommon change, is said to be like himself. S. No or NAE LIKE HIMSELF. Applied to a person whose appearance has been much altered by sickness, great fatigue, &c. S. 3. When one does anything unlike one’s usual conduct. S. No or NAE LIKE HIMSELF. Not in the possession of his mental powers. S.  

ON HIMSELF. One is said to be on himself, who tries to transact business on his own account. S.  

WE’LL AT HIMSELF. Plump; lusty; en bon point; a vulgar phrase, used in Clydes. S.  

By HIMSELF OF HERSELF. Beside himself; deprived of reason; S.  

Some fright he thought the beauty might have got—And thought that she even by herself might be. Ross’s Benvore, p. 28.  

He got hemp-seed, I mind it weel, An’ he made unco light o’it; But monie day was by himself, He was sae frairly frightened That vera night. Burns, iii. 132.  

HINCH, s. The thigh. Evidently a corr. of Hindit, their office.” Kennedy of Crosraguell, p. 84.  

HYNDER, HINDER, s.pl. Hindersum, adj. Hindrance; tedious.  

HINDER, v. a. To detain; to retard; to delay. S. To hinder, hind, hinder, hinder, s. Hinder parts; buttocks.  

HINDER, adj. Hindernycht, hinderlets, hinderlings, hinderlins, s.pl. Syn. Hinderlets. S. Hindernycht, s. The last night; the past night.  

The person on the harvest field who gets the last cut of the corn is to be first married. S.
HINGINGS, s. pl. adj. HINGING-LUGGIT, HINGING-LUGGED, HINGING-LUG, A. An expression of ill-humour or ill-will.

HINGAR, s. At LUGIS. A periphrasis for ear-rings.

v. n. To HINGARE, HYNGARE, HINGER, S. An obscure intimation; the same as HINKLINE, To HINK.

To HING, v. n. 1. To hang; to be suspended. See S.

Elisian fields had never braver alleys
Then we imagine, and for wonders rare,
More than the Carian tombe which kings in air,
Do we conceive. — "Muses Threnodie," p. 143.

His soft enfeebled hands supinely hinging.
"Ramsay's Poems," i. 96.

2. To be in a state of dependence.

"Neuerthelesse the summondis that ar now dependant and hinging betwixt any partes, to be proceed as that was wont." Acts Ja. IV. 1494, c. 90. Edit. 1566, c. 57. Murray.

HINGARE, HYNGARE, HINGER, S. A necklace; "be­

To hinder, "Thy health shall be incontinent haste away, nor will there be any relief or intermission from disease. "This metaphor is used Deut. xxviii. 570

3. Apparently, a hat-band, with part of it hanging loose.

To HING on.

HIN-CHIP, s. An obscure intimation; the same as E. inkling.

"He wrote to Geneva & Turgia sinistrous informations of all our proceedings, & as might best serve to purchase it if 570

it had been never so little a hinkline of their pen to have born out his course," &c. Mr. James Melville's MS. Mem. p. 104.

Seren. derives the E. word from Isl. inn-a, intime impedere. But as Su.G. wink is synon., perhaps rather from wrick-a, to beckon.

HINKUMSNIvie, s. A silly stupid person.

HIN-MAN-PLAYER, s. The last player in a game. S.

HINNELLITHS, s. pl. The hind parts.

S.


S.

HINNY-BEE. A working bee as contrasted with a drone. S.

HINNY-crock, s. A vessel for containing honey. S.

HINNY and Joe. A' hinnys and jee; all kindness. S.

HINNY-pots, HONEY-pots. A game among children. S.

To HINT, HYNT, v. a. To lay hold of; to snatch; to grasp; S. See Sup.

Quhill Warans ost thik on the bryg he saw,
Fra Jop the horn he hynted, and couth blaw
Sa asprely, and warned gud Jhon Wricht.
"Wallace," vii. 1179. MS.

S.

Swythe hynt your armour, tak your wappinnis all.

He hent it in his hand, he laid hold of it, S. Chaucer uses hente in the same sense; immediately from A. s. henta, capere, rapere. But we trace the origin by means of Su.G. hent-a, id. manu prehendere, from hand, manus. Accordingly, it is also written haend-a; Isl. henda-a, heth-a.

HYNT, s. Act of exertion.

Conscience to Sin gave sic ane [angrie] dynt;—
Yit Conscience his breist hurt with the hynt.
"King Har.," ii. 15.

HINT, s. An opportunity, Gl. Ross. I have heard the word used in this sense, Ang. Thus, one asks a hint of a book, or an opportunity of running over it.

That lad I liked aboon any ane,
And like him yet, for a' that's come and gane;
And boot to tell for fear I lost the hint,
Sae that I on him hadna steal'd a dint.
"Ros's Helenore," p. 102.

Force will compel you to comply at last;
See look about you ere the hint be lost.
"Ibid." p. 103.

It may either be q. hold, from the v.; or from Su.G. haend-a, accidere, the idea of opportunity and accident being intimately connected. Isl. hendra, v. imper. contigui, accid. 'Ihre derives the v. from hand, manus; because what succeeds or fails, is said to go well, or ill, in one's hand.

HINT. In a hint; in a moment; S. B.

Out throw the thickest of the crowd he sprang,
And in a hint he claspt her hard and fast.
"Ros's Helenore," p. 98.

This may be from the v., as implying that a thing is done as quickly as one grasps an object.

HINT, adv. To the hint, behind, S.


HINT, prep. Behind: contracted from ahint.

S.

To HINT, v. n. Perhaps, hinting.

S.

HINTINS, s. pl. The furrows with which ploughmen finish their ridges.

S.

HYNTWORTHE, s. An herb. See Sup.

—And, in principio, sought out syne,—
Halic water, and the lamber beidis,
"Hyntworthes," and fourtie other wordis.

To HIP, v. a. To miss; to pass over; S. Hap is used, S. B. See Sup.

It is from the same origin with hop, E., Alem. hopp-en, Su.G. hop-a, Germ. huffen, Belg. hupp-en, Gloss. Eton.
Spiegel. *hip-pen-aen. Sw. *hoppa offer, is explained to over-pass, omittere; Seren. A similar term was used in O. E. — One word they overhipped at each time that they preach,

That Poule in hye piste to al the puple told;

Perculum est in falsis fratribus.

Overhipped, edit. 1561. P. Ploughman, Fol. 65, b.

HIP, s. An omission; the act of passing over; S.

To HIP, v. a. To hop.

HIP, s. 1. The edge of any district of land. 2. A round eminence on the lower part of a hill. V. Hilch.

HYRALD, s. A hungry or very voracious person.

HYRCHOUNE, s. The same with H1PP1T, part. pa.

HYRDE, s. The same with HIPPET, part. pa.

HIPPETIE, adj. Childishly exact; affectionately neat. V. NIPPETTY-TIPPETTY.

HIPPERTIE-SKIPPERTIE, adj. To pledge: a forensic term. S.

HIPPERTIE, s. A fellow with loose tattered clothes; an expression of great contempt. V.  NIPPERTY-TIPPERTY.

HIPPER, s. A kind of towel used for wrapping about the hips of an infant. S. Hipping, A. Bor. See Sup.

Neist the first hippoc on the green was flung, And threatened seful words baith said and sung.

Rose's Helenore, p. 13.

This respects a superstition used after childbirth.

HIPPERTIE-SKIPPERTIE, adv. To run hippertie-skippertie; to run about in a frisking way.

HIPPETIE, adj. Childishly exact; affectionately neat. V. NIPPETTY-TIPPETTY.

HIPPET, s. A kind of towel used for wrapping about the hips of an infant, S. Hipping, A. Bor. See Sup.

Neighbor, s. A fellow with loose tattered clothes; an expression of great contempt. V.  NIPPERTY-TIPPERTY.

HYRAP, adj. Crippled.

HYRE, s. A fellow with loose tattered clothes; an expression of great contempt. V.  NIPPERTY-TIPPERTY.

HYRCHOUNE, s. The same with H1PP1T, part. pa.

HYRALD, s. A hungry or very voracious person.

HYRDE, s. The same with HIPPET, part. pa.

HIPPETIE, adj. Childishly exact; affectionately neat. V. NIPPETTY-TIPPETTY.

HIPPERTIE-SKIPPERTIE, adj. To pledge: a forensic term. S.

HIPPERTIE, s. A fellow with loose tattered clothes; an expression of great contempt. V.  NIPPERTY-TIPPERTY.

HIPPER, s. A kind of towel used for wrapping about the hips of an infant, S. Hipping, A. Bor. See Sup.

Neist the first hippoc on the green was flung, And threatened seful words baith said and sung.

Rose's Helenore, p. 13.

This respects a superstition used after childbirth.

HIPPERTIE-SKIPPERTIE, adv. To run hippertie-skippertie; to run about in a frisking way.

HIPPETIE, adj. Childishly exact; affectionately neat. V. NIPPETTY-TIPPETTY.

HIPPET, s. A kind of towel used for wrapping about the hips of an infant, S. Hipping, A. Bor. See Sup.

Neighbor, s. A fellow with loose tattered clothes; an expression of great contempt. V.  NIPPERTY-TIPPERTY.

HYRAP, adj. Crippled.

HYRE, s. A fellow with loose tattered clothes; an expression of great contempt. V.  NIPPERTY-TIPROPERTY.

HYRCHOUNE, s. The same with H1PP1T, part. pa.

HYRALD, s. A hungry or very voracious person.

HYRDE, s. The same with HIPPET, part. pa.

HIPPETIE, adj. Childishly exact; affectionately neat. V. NIPPETTY-TIPPETTY.

HIPPERTIE-SKIPPERTIE, adj. To pledge: a forensic term. S.

HIPPERTIE, s. A fellow with loose tattered clothes; an expression of great contempt. V.  NIPPERTY-TIPPERTY.

HIPPER, s. A kind of towel used for wrapping about the hips of an infant, S. Hipping, A. Bor. See Sup.

Neist the first hippoc on the green was flung, And threatened seful words baith said and sung.

Rose's Helenore, p. 13.

This respects a superstition used after childbirth.

HIPPERTIE-SKIPPERTIE, adv. To run hippertie-skippertie; to run about in a frisking way.

HIPPETIE, adj. Childishly exact; affectionately neat. V. NIPPETTY-TIPPETTY.

HIPPET, s. A kind of towel used for wrapping about the hips of an infant, S. Hipping, A. Bor. See Sup.

Neighbor, s. A fellow with loose tattered clothes; an expression of great contempt. V.  NIPPERTY-TIPROPERTY.

HYRAP, adj. Crippled.

HYRE, s. A fellow with loose tattered clothes; an expression of great contempt. V.  NIPPERTY-TIPROPERTY.

HYRCHOUNE, s. The same with H1PP1T, part. pa.

HYRALD, s. A hungry or very voracious person.

HYRDE, s. The same with HIPPET, part. pa.

HIPPETIE, adj. Childishly exact; affectionately neat. V. NIPPETTY-TIPPETTY.

HIPPERTIE-SKIPPERTIE, adj. To pledge: a forensic term. S.

HIPPERTIE, s. A fellow with loose tattered clothes; an expression of great contempt. V.  NIPPERTY-TIPROPERTY.

HIPPER, s. A kind of towel used for wrapping about the hips of an infant, S. Hipping, A. Bor. See Sup.

Neist the first hippoc on the green was flung, And threatened seful words baith said and sung.

Rose's Helenore, p. 13.

This respects a superstition used after childbirth.
HIRNE, HYNNE, adj. v. n. To mackrel, Willough. Trachurus; the grilses. I am assured by a gentleman, who has frequently caught them both in Dumfries, and Perthshire, that there is no difference between the first time that it returns from the sea; others, as a young catched them both in Dumfries, and Perthshire, that there is is certainly the Salmo Trutta of Linnaeus, after its first visit to the sea. It is, therefore, a mistake to view this fish as peculiar to those rivers that discharge themselves into the Solway Frith.

HIRNE, HYNNE, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

"Vnto the al-seeing eie of God, the mist secret hirene of the conscience is als patent, cleare and manifest as onie outward eie of the bodie." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacrament, 0.5, a.

"Solway Frith."

HIRRIE-HARRIE, s. An outcry after a thief; a broil; a tumult. V. HARRO.

HIRSALE, HIRSELL, HIRDSELL, HIRSLE, HISSEL, s. A multitude; a throng; applied to living creatures of whatever kind. S. Prov. p. 10.

HIRSEL, HYRSETT, s. A hirsell of beasts.

HIRSELING. The act of separating in to herds or flocks. See HERSHIP.

HIRFLOCK, s. A lame creature.

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE

HYRNE
HIR

A. S. hyre, merces, and sett-an, collocare, Su. G. saett-a or A. S. seta, Su. G. saete, incolā; q. one who inhabits for money.

To HIRSILL, HIRSLE, v. n. 1. "To move or slide down, or forward, with a rustling noise, as of things rolled on ice, or on rough ground;" Rudd. S. See SUP.

And when the dawn began to glow,
I hirs'd up my dizzy pow.—Ramsay's Poems, i. 219.

Sibbald defines it more justly, "to move one's self in a sitting or lying posture; to move without the common use of the limbs." It seems properly to denote that motion which one makes backwards or forwards on his hams. Thus we say, that one hirsills down a hill, when, instead of attempting to walk or run down, he, to prevent giddiness, moves downward sitting, S.

2. To graze; to rub on.

Thare on the craggis our nauy stude in doute,
For on byldn stans and rokiks hirsilit we,
Tumlit of mont Pachynus in the se.

To HIRSLE AFF. Metaph. to die easy or gently. Hirst, S.

Ruddiman refers to A. S. hyrst-an, murmurare; and in Addit. to hirst-an, crepere. The last approaches to sense 2. But neither expresses what seems the primary significance. Teut. aersel-en, Belg. aarzel-en, retrogradi; q. calum versus ire, from aers, pollex, may have been transferred to motion on this part of the body.

HIRSLE, HIRST, s. The rubbing motion of the body when the trunk is moved forward by the hands,—or of any heavy body which is dragged along with difficulty. S.

HIRSLE, s. A sort of auger heated red hot, and used for boring bour tree-guns, &c. by young people. S.

To HIRSP, v. n. To jar; to be in a state of discord.

"We were wont to close up our great controversies with heartie harmonie; now, in common matters, we hirsp like harp and harrow." Course of Conformitie, p. 56.

We still say, to rip the teeth, i.e. to rub them forcibly against each other. S. Rasp is also used in the same sense with E. rasp, as signifying to rub with a rough file. The general origin undoubtedly is Su. G. podex, may have been transferred to such places as, from their elevation and bleak situation, are unfit for cultivation.

HIRST, s. 1. The hinge of a door.

And tho at last with horribill sounds thrist
Thay warit poris jargand on the hirst
Wachter. Teut.

But perhaps the phrase is used metaphor. for, within the threshold.

2. *Mith-hirst*, is the place on which the cribs or crubs (as they call them) lie, within which the mill-stone hirsts;" Rudd. See SUP.

This learned writer properly refers to A. S. hyrr, cardo. This he derives from hyrstan, "to rub or make a noise." But there is no evidence that the n. signifies to rub. Its only senses are, to murmur, and to fry or make a noise as things do when fried. To A. S. hyrr we may add heater, Isl. hiar, Teut. harre, herre, id.

HIRST, HURST, s. 1. A barren height or eminence; the bare and hard summit of a hill; S. A. Bor. hirst, a bank or sudden rising of the ground; Grose.

The folk Auruncane and of Rutuly
This ground sawis ful vuthively,
With scharp plewis and steil sokkis sere,
Thay hard hillys hirstis for till ere.

573

HY S

And on thir wild holtis hars also
In faynt pastoure dois thare beitis go.—Doug. Virgil, 373, 16.

Branchis brattlyng, and blakkynt schew the brayis,
With hirstis harak of waggand wyndll strayis.

Rib. 202, 29.

The huntsi thei hallow, in hursis and huwes. Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. i. 5.

Sae down she leanis her binn upon a hirst.
Shirreffs' Poems, p. 98.

Hurstis, according to Mr. Pinkerton, signifies woods. Sibbald renders hirst simply "a knoll or little hill." But this is not sufficiently definite. Douglas uses it as equivalent to wild holtis.

2. A sand bank on the brink of a river, S. B.

"At that time the current of water removed a sand-bank or hirst that lay on the margin of the river near to the slated corf-house, and placed it in the mouth of the said Allochy Grain, and thereby occasioned the rising or hirst above described." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. p. 62.

3. Equivalent to shallow, in relation to the bed of a river, S. B.

"Being asked, If these dykes were removed, there would be a ford or hirst in the water, and if the dykes do not improve the navigation of the river, by deepening its channel? depones. That he does not know whether, if these dikes were removed, there would be fords or shallowes at the places where they stand." State, Fraser of Fraserfield, 1805, p. 192.

The term is most probably allied to Isl. hrist-ar, terra inutilis, Verel. hreyst-ar, barren places.

4. It is used for a resting place, S. B.

But, honest man, he scarce can gae,—
—Wi' the help of haul' and hirst,
He joggit on.—Shirreffs' Poems, p. 219.

This is only an oblique sense; as travellers frequently sit down to rest on an eminence.


A. S. hirst, is rendered silva; whence L. B. hurdis, id. V. Spelman. Germ. hroist, locus nemorum et pascuum, ab epi, mons; Wachter. Teut. hirsch, hrost, virgultum: sylva humiles tantum frutices proferent; Kilian.

If these terms be radically the same with ours, it is hard to say which of the two significations is the original one. Hirst, without any transposition, might be traced to Su. G. har, which exactly corresponds to the common idea with respect to a hirst; Locus lapidosus, ubi solum glarea et silicibus constat; Ihre. Or, the term may have been primarily used to denote the barrenness of ground, as manifested by its producing only useless twigs and brushwood, from Isl. hreys, hrys. For in pl. it is rendered, Loca virgultis obista et sterilia; G. Andr. p. 128. Teut. hrost virgultum. Afterwards it may have been transferred to such places as, from their elevation and bleak situation, are unfit for cultivation.

HURST occurs in O. E.

The courteous forest show'd
So just-conceived joy, that from each rising hurst,
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been hurst,
The sylvans in their song's their mirthful meeting tell.

Drayton's Poly-olbion, Song 2.

Mr. Tooko views hurst as the part, part of A. S. hyrr-an ornare, decorare; and says, "that it is applied only to places ornamented by trees." Divers. Purley, II. 224. But in its general application, it suggests an idea directly the reverse of ornamented.
HIT

HISSEL, s. A flock. V. HYRSALE.

HISSEIE, HIZZLE, HUZZIE, s. The common cor. of housewife; generally used in a contemptuous way, and applied to a woman whether married or single. S. See S.

Shall I, like a fool, quoth he,
For a laughed hizzie die? — Burns, iv. 27.

HISSIESKIP, HISSIESKAP, s. Housewifery.

HISTIE, adj. Hit.

HISTORICIANE, s. A historian.

HITCH, s. A HITE, HYTE.

wife; applied to a woman whether married or single, S.

from proper management. V. the termination SKIP.

2. Excessively keen.

participle, when the particles are compared. For what is the same verb. But it induces a suspicion as to the solidity of this etymon, that the analogy is lost, as to the supposed "Christ kiveth me a measured heap up, pressed down, and running over." Rutherford's Lett. P. 1. ep. 21.

To HIVE, or HIVE UP, n. To swell, S. B.

HIVES, HIVE, s. pl. Any eruption on the skin, when the disorder is supposed to proceed from an internal cause. S. See Sup.

Thus, bowl-hive is the name given to a disease in children, in which the groin is said to swell.

Hives is used to denote both the red and yellow gum; Loth., or the Aphthae. Hivies, pl. occurs in Roulil's Cursing.

Přixis, hyeis, of blunts ill.

Lois, heidwark, or fawin ill.


Perhaps from A. S. hooaf-an, Su.G. heoææa-ad, to rise up, for hives appear above the skin. Teut. heoφ-an, id; hence hefo, here, leaven, because it swells the mass.

HIVE, s. A haven; as, Stonehie, Stonehaven, &c. S.

HIVIE, H Vive, adj. In easy circumstances; snug; rather wealthy. Synon. Bein. S.

HAVING-SOUGH, s. A peculiar sound made by bees before they hive or cast.

HIZZIE-FALLOW, s. A man who interferes with a woman's employment in domestic affairs. V. WIFE-CARLE.

To HNISIULE, n. To nuzzle.

To HO, v n. To stop; to cease.

O my dere moder, of thy weping ho,
I vous beseech, do not, do not so.—Doug. Virg. 48, 34.

—Sweet haw, of harmis ho?

I. e. "cease to grieve; let all your sorrows be gone."

It is improperly explained by Rudd. Tyvrh, and Sibb, as an interj. For in one of the places referred to by Rudd, it is the imper. of the v.

The daughter of old Saturn, Juno,
Forbadis Helenus to speeit, and crys ho.

Doug. Virgil, 80, 50.

In the other it is the subj.

—Saturnus get Juno,
That can of wrath and malice never ho,—
Has send adoun unto the Troiane nauy
Iris.—Ibid. 148, 2. V. Hone, Hoo.

Tyvrhht views it as Fr. origin. Perhaps he refers to hoo, an "interj. of reprehension, also of forbidding to touch a thing." Cotgr. But here it is radically the same with the n. Hone, Hov, q. v. It must be admitted, however, that Teut. hof, hou, is used as a sea-cheer, celeusma nauticum; Kiljan.

Ho, HOE, s. A stop; a cessation. See Sup.

"Vpon this earth there hath beene none ho of my desires, which like the sore-crawling horse-leach culd say nothing but Gius, gius." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 898.

HO, pron. She.

Al in gleterand golde gayly ho glides
The gates, with Sir Gawayn, bi the greene welle.

And that barne, on his blonke, with the Quene bides.

Sir Gawayn and Sir Gal. i. 3.

It frequently occurs in this poem, which is so much in the style of those written in England, when the A. S. was beginning to assume its more modern form, that it seems doubtful if it was written in S. Although ascribed to Clerk of Tranent, it abounds much more with A. S. words and idioms than Gawayn and Gologras.

Ho is generally used by R. Gouac, for she. A. S. heo, illa. Verstegan observes, that in some places of E. heo, hoe,
are for she; Restitut. p. 148. "In the North-west parts of E." according to Ray, hoo, and he, are "most frequently used for she." p. 38. Su. G. hou, anc. hun; in some parts of Sweden; ho and hu, id., there.

**HOB, s. A stockling. See Sup.**

This seems anomalous; as in other dialects the word is generally used in a pl. form: Germ. hosen, A. S. Isl. Franc. houa; C. Br., id. Dan. hose, however, signifies "a stockling." Wolfs; Belg. hoss, id.

**HOAKIE, s. 1. A fire covered up with cinders when fully ignited. 2. A petty oath; *By the hoakie!* S.

**HOAM, s. The dried grease of a cod. Ang.

**HOAM, s. Level, low ground. V. HOLM.**

**HOAS.** "The H. of C. [apparently, Heritors of Cruives] are or­

**HOATIE, HOT, s. A game at Pearie by boys. S.

**HOBBY.** Thair wes the heraldis fa the hobby but fable,

**HOBBEDEN, HOB, s. To cobble; to mend in a clumsy manner.

—All grait that gains to hobill schone.

**HOBBY-TOBBY, adj. An epithet used to denote the tout-ensemble of an awkward, tawdry woman; as including not only dress, but personal appearance and manners, S.

**HOBBLE, s. A state of perplexity or confusion; in a sad hobble, at a nonplus, S.; hobble, Loth. id. Teut. hobbel-en, inglomerare. V. preceding word.

**HOBBLE, s. A difficulty; an entanglement. S.

**HOBBLEDEHOY, s. A lad, or stripling, Loth.; Hobbety-hoy, id. A. Bor. Hobberdehoy, cant E.; some­times, I am informed, hobbledehoy. See Sup.

**HOBBLEQUO, s. A quagmire; metaph. a scrape. S.

**HOBBLEQUO, s. A quagmire; metaph. a scrape. S.

**HOB, s. A stockling. See Sup.**

This seems anomalous; as in other dialects the word is generally used in a pl. form: Germ. hosen, A. S. Isl. Franc. houa; C. Br., id. Dan. hose, however, signifies "a stockling." Wolfs; Belg. hoss, id.

**HOAKIE, s. 1. A fire covered up with cinders when fully ignited. 2. A petty oath; *By the hoakie!* S.

**HOAM, s. The dried grease of a cod. Ang.

**HOAM, s. Level, low ground. V. HOLM.**

**HOAS.** "The H. of C. [apparently, Heritors of Cruives] are or­

**HOATIE, HOT, s. A game at Pearie by boys. S.

**HOBBY.** Thair wes the heraldis fa the hobby but fable,

**HOBBEDEN, HOB, s. To cobble; to mend in a clumsy manner.

—All grait that gains to hobill schone.

**HOBBY-TOBBY, adj. An epithet used to denote the tout-ensemble of an awkward, tawdry woman; as including not only dress, but personal appearance and manners, S.

**HOBBLE, s. A state of perplexity or confusion; in a sad hobble, at a nonplus, S.; hobble, Loth. id. Teut. hobbel-en, inglomerare. V. preceding word.

**HOBBLE, s. A difficulty; an entanglement. S.

**HOBBLEDEHOY, s. A lad, or stripling, Loth.; Hobbety-hoy, id. A. Bor. Hobberdehoy, cant E.; some­times, I am informed, hobbledehoy. See Sup.

**HOBBLEQUO, s. A quagmire; metaph. a scrape. S.

**HOBBLEQUO, s. A quagmire; metaph. a scrape. S.

**HOB, s. A stockling. See Sup.**

This seems anomalous; as in other dialects the word is generally used in a pl. form: Germ. hosen, A. S. Isl. Franc. houa; C. Br., id. Dan. hose, however, signifies "a stockling." Wolfs; Belg. hoss, id.

**HOAKIE, s. 1. A fire covered up with cinders when fully ignited. 2. A petty oath; *By the hoakie!* S.

**HOAM, s. The dried grease of a cod. Ang.

**HOAM, s. Level, low ground. V. HOLM.**

**HOAS.** "The H. of C. [apparently, Heritors of Cruives] are or­

**HOATIE, HOT, s. A game at Pearie by boys. S.

**HOBBY.** Thair wes the heraldis fa the hobby but fable,

**HOBBEDEN, HOB, s. To cobble; to mend in a clumsy manner.

—All grait that gains to hobill schone.

**HOBBY-TOBBY, adj. An epithet used to denote the tout-ensemble of an awkward, tawdry woman; as including not only dress, but personal appearance and manners, S.

**HOBBLE, s. A state of perplexity or confusion; in a sad hobble, at a nonplus, S.; hobble, Loth. id. Teut. hobbel-en, inglomerare. V. preceding word.

**HOBBLE, s. A difficulty; an entanglement. S.

**HOBBLEDEHOY, s. A lad, or stripling, Loth.; Hobbety-hoy, id. A. Bor. Hobberdehoy, cant E.; some­times, I am informed, hobbledehoy. See Sup.

**HOBBLEQUO, s. A quagmire; metaph. a scrape. S.

**HOBBLEQUO, s. A quagmire; metaph. a scrape. S.

**HOB, s. A stockling. See Sup.**

This seems anomalous; as in other dialects the word is generally used in a pl. form: Germ. hosen, A. S. Isl. Franc. houa; C. Br., id. Dan. hose, however, signifies "a stockling." Wolfs; Belg. hoss, id.

**HOAKIE, s. 1. A fire covered up with cinders when fully ignited. 2. A petty oath; *By the hoakie!* S.

**HOAM, s. The dried grease of a cod. Ang.

**HOAM, s. Level, low ground. V. HOLM.**

**HOAS.** "The H. of C. [apparently, Heritors of Cruives] are or­

**HOATIE, HOT, s. A game at Pearie by boys. S.

**HOBBY.** Thair wes the heraldis fa the hobby but fable,

**HOBBEDEN, HOB, s. To cobble; to mend in a clumsy manner.

—All grait that gains to hobill schone.

**HOBBY-TOBBY, adj. An epithet used to denote the tout-ensemble of an awkward, tawdry woman; as including not only dress, but personal appearance and manners, S.

**HOBBLE, s. A state of perplexity or confusion; in a sad hobble, at a nonplus, S.; hobble, Loth. id. Teut. hobbel-en, inglomerare. V. preceding word.
This seems originally the same with the E. word, of which no probable etymon has been given either by Skinner or 

HODDIE, s. A carrion-crow. V. HUDDY.

HODDIE, part. A term expressive of the jogging motion of one who rides a horse that moves stiffly, and who receives in his own body the impetus of every movement; S. O.

HODGINS, s. pl. Small stockings used by children. S.

HODDLE, s. A clumsy rick of hay or corn. S.

To HODDLE, v. n. To waddle, Ang. See Sup.
Say, canst thou paint the blush
Impulsed deep, that veils the strippling's cheek,
When, wand'ring wide, the stone neglects the rank,
And stops mid-way? — His opponent is glad,
Yet bears a similarity a hinty mouth
Cries "Off the hog!" — and Tinto joins the cry.
Graeme's Poems, Anderson's Poets, xi. 44.

7o HOG, Hogg, v. a. To shog, Ang.
You'll hogg your lunach in a skull. — Old Ball.
i. e. shog your child in a basket used for a cradle.
Isl. hagg-a, commoveo, quasso; haggast or hoeggiun, parva commotio; G. Andr. p. 104.

HOGLIE, s. A payment for the liberty to cast peats. S.
HOGLIES, HOGGERS, s. pl. Coarse stockings without feet. S. See Slop.
A pair of grey hoggers well clinked beween,
Of nae ither lit but the hue of the ewe,
With a pair of rough rullions to scuff thro' the dew,
Was the fee they sought at the beginning o'it.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 137.
"He observed one of the black man's feet to be cloven;
—and that he had hoggers on his legs without shoes." Glenville's Suidhecimus, p. 393.
I know not if this be allied to O. E. cohers, used by Langland.
I shal aparel me, quod Parken, in pilgrems wise,
Of nae ither lit but the hue of the ewe,
With a pair of rough rullions to scuff thro' the dew,
Was the fee they sought at the beginning o'it.
S. A. Coe, Rog. I. 77. 1. 7.

1792, with the signature Philologus.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 27.
Sibbald thinks that the term may be connected with Teut.
meth henge ende meugh eten, to eat with pleasure and appetite; or derived from A. S. hogenhlyne, one's own domestic servant; or allied to Scand. hæg-tid, "a term applied to Christmas and various other festivals of the church." A very ingenious essay appeared on this subject, in the Caledonian Mercury for January 2, 1792, with the signature Philologus.
The work being fugitive, it may be proper to give a pretty large extract from it.
"The cry of Hogmanay Trololy, is of usage immemorial in this country.
It is well known that the ancient Druids went into the woods with great solemnity on the last night of the year, where they cut the mistletoe of the oak with a golden bill, and brought it into the towns and countryhouses
Vol. I. 577

of the great next morning, when it was distributed among the people, who wore it as an amulet, to preserve them from all harms, and particularly from the danger of battle.

When Christianity was introduced among the barbarous Celts and Gauls, it is probable that the clergy, when they could not completely abolish the pagan rite, endeavoured to give them a Christian turn. We have abundant instances of this in the ceremonies of the Romish church. Accordingly, this seems to have been done in the present instance, for about the middle of the 16th century, many complaints were made to the Gallic Synods, of great excesses which were committed on the last night of the year, and on the first of January, during the Fête de Fous, by companies of both sexes, dressed in fantastic habits, who run about with their Christmas Boxes, called Tire Lire, begging for the lady in the straw, both money and wassels. These beggars were called Bachelletes, Guisards; and their chief Rollet Follet. They came into the churches, during the service of the vigils, and disturbed the devotions by their cries of Au gui menes, Rollet Follet, Au gui menes, tiri tiri, mainte du blanc et point du bis. Thiers, Hist. des Fetes et des Jeux.

"At last, in 1598, at the representation of the Bishop of Angers, a stop was put to their coming into the churches; but they became more licentious, running about the country, and frightening the people in their houses, so that the legislature was obliged to put a final stop to the Fête de Fous in 1688.
The resemblance of the above to our Hogmanay, Trololy, Give us your white bread, and none of your grey; and the name Guisards given to our Bachanals, are remarkable circumstances; and our former connexions with France render it not improbable that these festivities were taken from thence; and this seems to be confirmed by our name of Daft Days, which is nearly a translation of Fetes de Fous.

"It deserves also to be noticed, that the Bishop of Angers says, that the cry, Au gui menes, Rollet Follet, was derived from the ancient Druids, who went out to cut the Gui or mistletoe, shouting and hollowing [hollaing] all the way; and on bringing it from the woods, the cry of old was, Au Gui l'an neuf, le Roî vient. Now, although we must not suppose that the Druids spoke French, we may easily allow that cry to have been changed with the language, while the custom was continued. If the word Gui should be Celtic or even Scandinavian, it would add force to the above conjecture. Perhaps, too, the word Rollet is a corruption of the ancient Norman invocation of their hero Rollo."

In confirmation of this account, it may be added, that according to Kyesler, in some parts of France, particularly in Aquitaine, it is customary for boys and young men, on the first day of December, to go about the towns and villages, singing and beggery money, as a kind of New-year's gift, and crying out, Au Guy! L'An Neuf! "To the Mistletoe! The New-year is at hand!" Antiq. Septent. p. 305.

In England, it is still a common custom among the vulgar, to hang up a branch of mistletoe on Christmas day. This, in the houses of the great, is done in the servants' hall or kitchen. Under this, the young men salute their sweethearts. This is evidently a relic of Druidism; as the mistletoe was believed to be peculiarly propitious. It is customary, I am informed, during the same season, to adorn even the churches with it. This may certainly be viewed as a traditioinary vestige of its consecration in the worship of the ancient Britons.

Some give this cry a Christian origin. Supposing that it alludes to the time when our Saviour was born, they imagine that it immediately respects the arrival of the wise men from the East. It has been generally believed, in the church of Rome, that these were three in number, and that they were kings or regnus in their own country. Thus, the language, as borrowed from the French, has been rendered, Homme est né, Trois rois allaient; "A Man is born, three kings come."
Little farther to suppose, that after the introduction of Christianity, the druidical cry was changed to one of a similar sound, but of a different signification. The strong attachment of a people to their ancient customs has, in a variety of instances, been reckoned a sufficient excuse for this dangerous policy, which retained the superstition, while it merely changed the object, or the name.

The night preceding Yule was, by the Northern nations, called Hog-u-nott, or Hogegan. This may be literally rendered, the slaughter-night. The name is supposed to have originated from the great multitude of cattle which were sacrificed on that night, or slaughtered in preparation for the feast of the following day.

Although the origin of this term is quite uncertain, one eager to bring every thing to the Gothic standard, might find himself at no loss for an etymology. One of the cups drunk at the feast of Yule, as celebrated in the times of heathenism, was called Minne. This was in honour of deceased relations, who had acquired renown. The word Minne or Minni simply denotes remembrance. V. Mind, v. As our Gothic ancestors worshipped the Sun under the name of Thor, and gave the name of Oel to any feast, and by way of eminence to this; the cry of Hogmeny Trolday might be conjecturally viewed as a call to the celebration of the festival of their great god; q. Hogg minnî! Thor oel! oel! "Remember your sacrifices! The Feast of Thor! the Feast!"

But so wide is the field of conjecture, that I should not wonder although some might be disposed to trace this term to Hercules. For we learn from Lucian (in Here.) that the Gauls called him Ogmus. V. Bochart. Chan. p. 737. This might for once unite Gothic and Celtic etymologists. For among the ancestors of the famous German warrior Arminius, Nennius mentions Ogmwn, whom Keysler views as the same person with Hercules; Antiq. p. 40. Our Irish brethren could scarcely dissent; as this Ogmus, (whether Hercules or Mercury, as some say, signifies nothing) is supposed to have had his name from the Ogam, or ancient and sacred characters of their country. V. Singin-E'n.

HOGERL, s. A young sheep; one not a year old. S.

HOGRY-MOGRY, adj. Slovenly, Loth.; corr. from hugger-mugger, E. V. HUDGE-MUDGE.

HOH-SCORE, s. "A kind of distance-line in curling, drawn across the rink or course," S. Gl. Burns. See S. It is used metaph. in allusion to this sport. But now he lags on death's hog-score.

BOURNS, iii. 318.

This is called the coal or coll, S. B. As the stone which does not cross this mark is pushed aside, not being counted in the game, the name may allude to the lazziness of a hog. V. Hog.

To lie at the Hog-score. To be unable to get over some difficulty in an undertaking.

HOH-SHOTHER, s. "A game, in which those who amuse themselves justle each other by the shoulders," S. Gl. Burns.

Isl. hagg-a, to move, to shake, to jog; or hogg-a, to strike. It seems allied to the game in E. called hitch-buttock, or lenel-coif.

To Hogshoutherv, v. a. To justle with the shoulder, as in the game.

The wary race may drudge an' drive, Hog-shoutherv, jundie, stretch an' strive;

Let me fair Nature's face descrive—

BOURNE, iii. 252.

This use of the word, I suspect, is from the liberty of a poet. HOGTONE, s. A leathern jacket; the same as Aeton, q. v.

HOHAS, s. A term to denote the noise made by public criers when they call the people to silence.

HOHE, Le red Hoke, Chart. Aberd., dated 1823. S. 578

HOY, s. Used as E. hue, in Hue and cry.

HOY! interj. Listen; stop; approach; turn back. S. To HOY, v. a. 1. To urge on; to incite; a term generally used with respect to dogs, S.

They hoy'out Will, wi' sair advice.—Burns, iii. 136.

2. To chase or drive away, in consequence of this incitation, or by means of hooting and hallowing.

Ladies and lards, gar hound your dogs,
And hoy the queins away.—Metland Poems, p. 189.

Mr. Pinkerton renders it hoot.

Bot quhen the King's Excellence
Did know my falsart and offence,
And my pridefull presumpition;
I gan na vther recompence,
Hoy'it and houndit of the toun.

Lyndsay's Warics, 1592, p. 303.

Fr. hu'er, hue'er, to hoot at, to shout after, to raise the hue and cry. Isl. ho-a, to gather the flockes, or to drive them: Voice incondita, greges convocare, vel aegre; G. Andr. p. 119. By the way, I may mention a curious specimen of etymology.

These words, Heu, and Crie, the first being a Latin word, the other a French word, are auncient woordes of use in the Lawes of this realme, et verba enim sunt dolentia, they are alwaies woordes of weeping and lamenting:—As in the 10 chapter of Tobias, when old Tobias and his wife saw that their sonne returned not againe, fearing that there had chaunced some sodaine misfortune vnto him, the woman in her sodaine griefe vterted these woordes, Heu, heu me, fii mi:—Alas, alas, wo is me my sonne, &c.—And according to that sence, these woordes have alwaies been in vse in this land, so that when any man hath receiued any sodain hurt or harme,—they have vsed presently to follow and pursue the offenders with Heu and Crie, that is, with a sorrowfull and lamentable crie, for that they have taken the place quhare the poynds are driven away; and violentlie, and be force takes and caries them away; the Lord of the land or the creditor, with schout and hoyes, may follow him." Manwood's Forrest Lawes, Fol. 126, a.

HOICHEL, HOIGHEL, s. A slovenly person.

HOYES, s. 1. A term used in public proclamations, calling attention. It is thrice repeated, S. Oyes, E.; Fr. oyez, bear ye.

Skene thus defines L. B. hueation.

"Ane hoyes, or crie usd in proclamations, quharby anye officar of armes, or messenger dois convee the people, and forewarnis the to heare him." Verb. Sign. vo. Huieation.

2. It is also used by Skene, although perhaps improperly, and equivalent to hue, in the phrase hue and cry.

"Gif the debtor or anie on his part corns to the place quhare the pounds are driven away; and violentlie, and be force takes and caries them away; the Lord of the land or the creditor, with schout and hoyes, may follow him." 2 Stat. Rob. 1. c. 20, § 12.

In the latter sense it is allied to Fr. huer.—V. Hoy.

HOIF, HOFF, HOVE, HOUFF, HUE, s. A hall. See S. Bellenden, in the account given of the expedition of Julius Caesar into Britain, says, that according to "our vulgare cronulics, Julius came to the Callendare wood, and kast down Cameron the principall ciete of Pichtis, efter that the samyn was randerit to hym. Syne left bying hym nocht far fra Carron, ane round hous of square stanis, xxiii. cubits of hecht, and xiri. cubits of breid, to be ane memory of his cumyn to the place. Othersia seis yis visit this hous (as his tent) in all his viage, and had it ytursh with him. And for that caus it was callit Julius hoif."

Cron. Fol. 27, b. It is more fully expressed in the original; "Hancupe Julius Hoff, id est, Julis aulam seu curiam, quod nomen ad nos devenit id est, Julis Hoff, or Crito, a great place; and hoyes, or crier when they call the people to silence."

"And hoyes, or crier when they call the people to silence."

Boeth. L. iii. c. 4.

But Bellenden has not told that Bosee discreetly this account, and prefers that left by Veremund, which is said to have viewed this as a temple of the Virgin in honour of Claudius Caesar, and the goddess Victory.

It is evident, indeed, that those who explained the desig-
In relation to Julius Caesar, Arthur was entirely ignorant of the ancient history of Britain; as he never penetrated into this part of the island. They have confounded two illustrious persons, who had the same praenomen. It had received this name, not from Julius Caesar, but from Julius Agricola, by whom this sacelitum appears to have been built, although Stukeley ascribes it to Carausius. Metallic Hist. of Gordon's Itinerary, p. 26.

This is the primary sense of Su. G. huf, as given by Idris; aula. He here uses aula as equivalent to templum, fanum. This building was in the vicinity of Camelon, which has been fabulously viewed as the capital of the Pictish kingdom; although undoubtedly a Roman station. But, as this was situated on the confines of the Pictish kingdom, and as the name, Arthur's hof, has no affinity to the Celtic, it is highly probable that it was imposed by the Picts. Thus it affords no inconsiderable presumption that the language of the Picts was Gothic.

This building has been more generally known by the name of Arthur's Oon or Oven. But there is every reason to believe that the other was the more ancient designation. Usurper speaks of both names, indeed, as used in his time; "Arthur's Oen et Julius hof appellant hodie." De Brit. Eccles. Prim. 15, p. 586.

In another part of his work, Boece, as translated by Bellenden, says with respect to Edward I. "Attoure this tyrane had sic vane arrogance that he kist him to distroye all the antiquities of Scotland. And after that he had passit throw sildie boundis of Scotland, he commandit the round tempill beside Camelon to be cassin doun, quhilch was biggit (as we haue schawin) in the honoure of Claudius Impeour and the goddess Victory; nocht suffering be his inuy sa mekill of the antiquites of our elders to remane in memorie. No the les the inhabitanits saift the samyn fra vttir euersioun; and put the Roman signes and superscriptionnis out of the walls thareoff. Als thai put away the armes of Julius Cesar; and ingreavit the armis of King Arthour, commanding it to be callit Artourius hof." B. xiv. c. 7. MS. pen. Aust.

In the printed copy, instead of superscriptionnis it is superscription.

Bellenden here, as in many other places, has used great liberty with the original. Boece says, "that this order being given for the destruction of the temple, as the inhabitants, from their love to their antiquitics, did not immediately execute it, Edward forthwith changed his mind, and had the walls and roof of the temple." To him also he ascribes the deletion of the memorials of Caesar, and the change of the name. For he adds; "But it was his pleasure that all the remembrance of Caesar should be obliterated: and the stone on which the names of Claudius and Victory were engraved, being taken away, he ordered that the name of Arthur, formerly king of the English, should be substituted, and that it should be called his hall; which name it retains even to our time, being called Arthur's hof in the vernacular language of the Scots."

By the way I may observe, that it is a singular circumstance that this very ancient monument of our country should survive the devastation of Edward, and perish by the orders of one of the name of Bruce.

The account given by Boece, has at least more credibil- ity than many others that have proceeded from the pen of Boece. Fordun assigns a reason for the designation still less credible. While he ascribes the work to Julius Caesar, he says, that as Arthur, king of the Britons, when he resided in Scotland, used often, as it is reported, to visit this place for the sake of recreation, it was thence by the vulgar called Arthur's Hoose. Scotich. Lib. ii. c. 16.

Many readers will be disposed to prefer a hypothesis different from either of these. It is unquestionable that many Roman encampments in this country are by the vulgar ascribed to the Danes; for no other reason than because their invasions were of a later date than those of the Romans. In like manner, it appears that, after the romantic histories of Arthur came to be known in this country, his name was imposed on several places which Arthur himself could not have seen.

Douglas, in his translation of Virgil, calls the constellation Arcturus, Arthur's Hufe, 85, 42; and in this designation seems to allude to that building which had been so long famous in S. For hufe is evidently the same with hof. Now Boece and Douglas were contemporaries, the History of Scotland being published only five years after the death of the Bishop of Dunkeld. Even previous to this era, the Scots seem to have begun to acquire a taste for these Romances well known in other countries. V. Barbour, iii. 78, 437; Wallace, viii. 844, 885, 966. Arthur being so much celebrated in these works, the principle of imitation would induce them to feign some memorials of him in their own country. Hence we have got Arthur's Seat, Arthur's Round Table, and Arthur's Oon.

Barbour mentions the Round Table at Stirling,—Be nawth the castell went thai sone, Rycht by the Round Table away; And syne the Park enwermond thai; And towart Lithkow held in hy.—B. xiii. 379. MS.

Ninnidh, in his History of Stirlingshire, mentions a round artificial mound still remaining in the gardens of Stirling Castle, called Arthur's Round Table; and, as Mr. Pinkerton has observed, seems rightly to imagine that it is this to which Barbour refers. Mr. Pinkerton has also observed, in proof of the early diffusion of the fame of Arthur through Scotland, that the royal palace at Stirling was called Snaodon; and that one of the Heralds of Scotland is termed Snowdon Harald to this day. Barbour, 103, 104, N.

Sir D. Lyndsay mentions both.

Adew fair Snaodon with thy towris lie, Thy Chapel royal, Park, and Tobill Round.

Workis, 1592, p. 206.

It may be added, that before the age of Barbour, the fame of Arthur was so much revived, that Edward III. of England, in the year 1344, resolved to institute a new order of knights, who were to be denominated knights of the Round Table. This was his original plan with respect to that order which afterwards borrowed its name from the Garter. V. Godwin's Life of Chaucer, i. 213, 214.

If Hardying were worthy of the least credit, we would be under the necessity of assigning a very different reason for their designations, and save that this writer, during his travels through Scotland, found the name of Arthur attached to different places, he was determined to assign him a complete sovereignty over this kingdom. He accordingly gives a very particular account of the perambulations of this prince; and sets up his Round Table in many parts of the country where there is not a vestige of his name. This, doubtless, was one of the powerful arguments by which he meant to prove that Scotland was merely a fief of the crown of England.

He helde his housholde, and the rounde table
Some tyme at Edinbergh, some tyme at Stroutine,
Of kings renomed, and most honourable;
At Cariele sometime, at Alcud his citee fine,
Among all his knights, and ladies full femanice—
And in Scotlande at Perth and Dumbrytain,
At Dunbar, Dumfriese and Saint Jhon’s toone;
All of worthy knights, mo than a legion;
At Denisoure also in Murith region;
And in many other places, both citee and toone.

This zealous abettor of usurpation does not appear very well versed in the topography of the country he wished to subjugate to the E. crown, as he distinguishes Alcud from Dumbrytain, and Perth from Saint Jhon's toone.

In addition to what has been said concerning Arthur, it may be mentioned, that there are two places in the North of Scotland which contend for the honour of retaining Caug-
nor, the wife of Arthur, as a prisoner. These are Barrie, a little to the N. E. of Alyth, where the remains of a vitrified fort are still seen; and Dunbarrow in Angus, between Forfar and Arbroath, where are the vestiges of an old fortification. The vulgar, in the vicinity of both places, resting in ancient tradition, severally give the palm to each of these places. The former, indeed, seems to have the preferable claim, as far as there can be any preference in such a legendary tale; as they still pretend to show her grave in the church-yard of Meigle, which is at no great distance from Barrie. Her name is corr. pronounced Queen Wreners; and the accounts given of her inconsequence tally perfectly well with what is related in old Ballads and Romances.

As Arthur was so much celebrated in Scotland when Bishop Douglas wrote, and even before his time, it may be supposed that he so far complied with the humour of the age as to give him a place in the heavens. On the ground of Arthur's celebrity, he might judge that the British hero had as good a claim to this distinction as Caesar had to the celestial honour of *Juliet Sidus*; especially as the name *Arcturus* was prior to the other.

It may indeed be supposed, that in this country, some of the monks who were versant in the fables of Geoffrey of Monmouth, had rendered the Latin name of the constellation *Arthurs* *hoif*, out of compliment to the memory of Arthur; and that when the designation came to be used among the vulgar, they finding that a place celebrated in the history of their country was called *Juliet* *hoif*, had at first conjoined the term *hoif* with that of *Arthur*. It may seem to favour this conjecture, that Douglas uses this as if it were a name equally well known with that of *Charlewayne*, or the *Eloward*; as it occurs in different parts of his translation, in connexion with other designations generally received. W. *Arthurs* *Hofe*, and Virgil, 239, b. 9. But the principal objection to this idea is, that it is not easily conceivable how the constellation should be viewed as a *hoif*, hall or temple, without an allusion to the building to which Arthur's name was latterly given.

Whether, therefore, it be supposed that the name *Arthur's hoif* was imposed by Edward I., or borrowed by the natives of our own country from books of chivalry, it seems most natural to think that it was primarily applied to this Roman structure, and afterwards poetically transferred to the heavens. The designation, *Arthur's Om*, does not occur in any of our old writings. Hence it is most probable that it was gradually substituted, in the mouths of the vulgar, for the former designation; either from the similarity of sound, or from the resemblance of the building itself to an *oven*, as being of a circular form, or partly from both; especially as the term *hoif* had itself been gradually going into desuetude, it being now no longer used in its original and proper use.

2. A burial-place. The principal place of interment at Dundee is called the *hoaff*.

Id. *hoif*, not only signifies *fanum*, *delubrum*, but *atrium*; G. *ande*. This sense is retained in German, and evidently seems to be merely a secondary use of the term as originally denoting a hall or temple. Wachter renders *haf*, area, locus, domus, palatium, ambitus quodam cinctus; — *impluvium*, locus subdilus inter aedes; *kirchhof*, area ante templum, a church-yard.

3. A place which one frequents; a haunt; S.

Now sleekit frae the gowany field,
Friae ilka fav'rite groaneale,
'To HOIST, v. n. To cough. V. Host.

HOISTING, s. The assembling of a host or army. S.

HOISTING CRELIS. Apparently, panniers for carrying baggage, when in a state of warfare orhosting. S.

HOIT, s. A clumsy, indolent person; as, *Nasty hoit*. S.

To HOIT, HOITIE, v. n. To move in an ambling but clumsy manner; to move with expedition, but stiffly and clumsily; S. The term is often used to denote the attempt made by a corpulent person to move quickly. Tho' now ye dow but *hoite* and hoble,

That day ye was a jinker noble,
For heez an 'win'.

Burns, i. 142.

This is the very idea conveyed by Isl. *haut-a*: Salticite, cursetare more detentae volucris; G. *andr*. p. 108.

HOIT, s. A hobbling motion. One to whom this motion is attributed, is said to be at the *hoit*, S. B.

HOKE, s. The act of digging. V. under *Hulk*. S.

To HOKER, v. n. To sit as if the body were drawn together, to brood over the fire in cold weather. S.

To HOLD, s. To keep the ground; applied to seeds. S.

HOLDING, adj. Sure; certain. S.

HOLE-AHIN, s. A term of reproach. S.

HOLY DOUPIES. Shortbread. V. *DABBIES*.

HOLYN, HOLENE, s. A. An area, locus, or place.

HOLE-HIN, adj. Sure; certain. S.

HORSE-NED, part. pa. Doing any thing clumsily. S.

HOUK, v. n. To dig; to make hollow; to burrow; S.; pron. *hawk*. See *Sup*.

HOLYN, HOLENE, s. A. An area, locus, or place.

HOLE-AHIN, adj. Sure; certain. S.

HORSE-NED, part. pa. Doing any thing clumsily. S.

HOUKIT, past part. m. Lye and *kofe,* kofe, hoif, hois, s. A. Holding, to hold; S. A. a term of reproach.

HOLDING, adj. Sure; certain. S.

HOLE-AHIN, s. A term of reproach. S.

HOLY DOUPIES. Shortbread. V. *DABBIES*.

HOLYN, HOLENE, s. The holy; a tree; S. Ilex aquifolium, Linn.

The park thai tuk, Wallace a place has seyn
Off get *holynes*, that grew bate heych and greyn.

Wallace, xi. 378. MS.

I leve the maister of Sanct Anthane,
William Gray, *sine gratia*, —
Qni nunquam fabricat mendacia,
But quhen the holene tree gowis grene.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 37, st. 8.

This Prov. is still retained.

"He never lies, but when the holien is green," i. e. "he lies at all times." Kelly, p. 174.

A. S. *huleg, holen*, id. Skinner deduces it from *A. S. holo, all, and ege, point; q. all-pointed*, because of its prickles.

*To HOLK*, *HOUK*, *HOK*, v. a. 1. To dig; to make hollow; to burrow; S.; pron. *hawk*. See *Sup*.

Yonder vtirr sum the new heuin *hoklis*,
And here also ane other end fast by
Layis the foundament of the thea.


— Georid Girdwood, mony a lang spun day.

*Hoklit* for gentles banes the humblest clay.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 84.
HOLKIS, s.pl. A HOKE, S. The act of digging.

HOLLOWS AND ROUNDS. Casements used in making a hole.

HOLME, HOWM, HOLL, HOWE, HOLM, s. A small uninhabited island; an islet; a rock surrounded by the sea. The term hold is also used in general as to any piece of wood that is excavated.

HORE, s. The act of digging.

HOLKIS, s.pl. A disease of the eye; the same with heuck, S. B.

Quhat wenys thou, freynd, thy crait be worthin quhite? Suppos the hoolis be all our growin thi face? — Doug. Virgil, 66, 85.

Sibbald refers to Text. hol-ooghe, coeolophthalminus. But this simply signifies, hollow-eyed, like Sw. hol-oegrd; without denoting any disease. V. Heuck.

To HOLL, v. a. To dig; to dig up; to excavate; S. A. S. hol-ian, Franc. hol-on, Germ. hol-en, id.

HOLL, HOWE, adj. 1. Hollow; deep; how, S. Skars sayd he thus, quen of the holl graf law Ane great eddir slidand can furth thraw. — Doug. Virgil, 130, 14.

Ane terrible sewch, birmand in flammis reid, Abhominabill, and how as hell to see— I saw—— Palace of Honour, iii. 4.

— How caverns or furnys of Ethna round Rummyst and lowit.— Doug. Virgil, 91, 10.

To HOLL, v. n. To hold; to stop.

HOLT, s. A wood; as in E. Firrie-holt, a wood over-run with brushwood, bramble, &c.

HOLT, s. 1. High ground, that which is at the same time hilly and barren. It seems to be used by Doug. as synon. with hirst.

— On thir wild hoitie hars also In faynt pastoure dois thair be hiris go. — V. Hirst.

HOLME-JOLSIE, s. A confused mass of food. S. To HOLT, v. n. To halt; to stop.

HOLT, s. A wood; as in E. Firrie-holt, a wood over-run with brushwood, bramble, &c.

HOLT, s. 1. High ground, that which is at the same time hilly and barren. It seems to be used by Doug. as synon. with hirst.

— On thir wild hoitie hars also In faynt pastoure dois thair be hiris go. — V. Hirst.

Ritson quotes the following passage from Turberville's Songs and Sonnets, 1567, in which it is evidently used in the same sense.

Yes that frequent the hilles; And highest hollies of all. Gl. E. M. Rom.

Ruddiman derives it from Fr. hault, haut; Lat. alt-us, high. But it is certainly the same with Isl. hol, which signifies a rough and barren place, salebra, Verel. G. Andr. V. Hair, 2.

2. "Holt or Haut" is now diminished to a very small heath, or a small quantity of manure before it is spread." — P. Hutton and Corrie, Dumfri. Statist. Acc. xii. 568, V. HUT, s. 2.

HOME-BRINGING, s. The act of bringing home. S. HOME-DEALING, s. Close application to a man's conscience or feelings on any subject. S.

HOME-GOING, s. V. HAMEGAIN.

HOMELTY-JOMELTY, adj. Clumsy and confused in manner.

Then cam in the maister Almaser, Ane homelty-jomelty juffler, Lyk a stirk stackarand in the ry. — Dunbar, Maidl Poems, p. 94.

Perhaps from Whummil, q. v., and E. jumble. Juffer, for shuffler, one who danced with a shuffling motion. This word, in its formation, nearly resembles Sw. hummel och tumult, toppisyry.

HOMYLL, (improperly written humble and humbled) adj. Having no horns, S.; hummil, hummilt. Synon. DODDIT, COVET.

"Quhen vouchoth by fechits amang thaym self, gif ane of thaym happenis to be slane, and vncertane quhat kow maid
the slaughter, the kow that is homyll sall seir the wyte, and the awnar thairof sal recompens the dammage of the kow that is slane to his nychtobreu." Bellend. Cron. B. c. 12.

incornata, Boh.  

This certainly proceeds on the supposition, that the animal slain exhibits no marks of having been gored. It is perhaps the same term that is applied to grain. V. Humil, v.

This might at first view seem merely a corr. of E. humble. But it certainly has no affinity. It appears to be originally the same with Su. ham, a term used to denote mutilation of any kind. There says that properly signifies to hamstring. A. S. harmel, id. But perhaps this assertion is founded on the idea of its being a deriv. from ham, suffragio; although he afterwards refers to ham, mancus, which seems the true origin. From ham, the Germans in like manner form hommeln, castrare. Isl. hamla, in legibus passim est membrum alecujs lassione vel mutilatione aliun impedire, quo minus facultatem habeat quod velit efficiendi; Verel. Ind. Hamla ad handum edafotum, manibus pedibusve truncare; Ibid. Hamlad-ur, which seems a term used to denote mutilation, is sometimes in Summer. Barry's Orkney, p. 303. Hence, as Mr. Macpherson observes, S. "hard-visaged nor puny. 2. To the appearance, like the awnar thairof sal recompens the dammage of the kow which has no horns.

HONEST, * adv. 1. Honourable; becoming. 2. Respectable and commodious; as opposed to what is paltry and inconvenient. See Sup. Oure lord the Kingis eldest sone, Suete, and wertuous, yong and fair,— Honest, habil, and avenand,— Yauld his saile til his Creature. V. Clax. "Wytownt. ix. 23. 15.

Hence, as Mr. Macpherson observes, S. "honest-like, decent, respectable, and thief-like, ugly, unseemly." Honest-like is indeed applied—1. To the appearance of a man, as denoting that he looks well, both in face and person, that he is neither hard-visaged nor puny. 2. To the appearance, as respecting dress. One is said to look very honest-like, when dressed in a decent and proper manner. 3. To what has the appearance of liberality, as opposed to what indicates parsimony. An honest-like bit is such a portion of any kind of food as implies the good will of the giver. It also often includes the idea of plenty. Every thing in the house was honest-like, i.e. There was no appearance either of poverty, or of parsimony. V. the s.

Honesty, s. 1. Respectability; honour. See Sup. He sawfyd ill kyngis honeste Swa to scandyre a kynryk fre. "Beggary pride is devil's honesty, and blushing to be in Christ's common." Rutherford's Lett. P. I. ep. 50.

2. Kindness; liberality; S. It is commonly said by one who has received a favour or gift from another, I'll hide nae man's honesty.

"Why should I smoother my husband's honesty, or sin against his love, or be a niggard in giving out to others what I get for nothing?" Rutherford's Lett. P. I. ep. 86.

3. Decency; what becomes one's station; S. Honesty is no pride, S. Prov. "spoken to them that go too careless in their dress; intimating that it is no sign of pride to go decently." Kelly, p. 148.

Lat. honestus signifies both kind and decent; Fr. honnête, gentile, courteous; seemly, handsome. Honestlie, adv. Decently; in a respectable manner. S. Honest-like. Applied to the appearance of a man, or to a plump lusty child; also to dress, furniture, &c. S. Honneril, s. A foolish talkative person.

HOO, s. Delay; stop. Scho tuk him wp with owtyn wordis mo,— Atour the wattir led him with gret woo, Till yr awn hous with ouuty ony hoo. V. Hovk, How, v. Wallace, ii. 264. MS. Hoo is used in the sense of truce, Berner's Froyssart, ii. 113. "There is no hoo between them as long as spears, swords, axes, or daggers will endure, but lay on eche upon other." V. Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, Note, p. 304.

HOO, s. A night-cap. V. Hooch! interj. A shout of joy. S.

HOODED CROW, the Pewit Gull; Orkn. The Pewit Gull (Larus ridibundus, Lin. Syst.) here called the hooded crow, is frequently seen in Spring, and sometimes in Summer." Barry's Orkney, p. 303. It has evidently received this name from its black head. Hence it is also called Black cap, E.

HOODY, s. The Hooded Crow. V. Huddy Cwaw. S.


HOODING, s. A piece of rough leather connecting the hand-staff with the couple of a fial. S.

HOODIT CRAW, s. The Carrion Crow. S.

HOOD-SHEAF, s. The upper sheaf on a stalk or shock of corn, for carrying off the rain. S.

To Hood, Hude the Corn. To cover the stalks, or shocks, by putting on the hood-sheaves. S.

HOODLING HOW. Perhaps, a cap of some kind. S.

HOOFERIE, HUFERIE, s. Folly. S.

To HOOT, v. a. To barter; to exchange. S.

Hooie, s. An exchange without boot. S.

Hoo, v. a. To conceal; S. B.

A wanda care, but ye maun hoo frae a', Whate'er I tell you now atwish us twa. Shirreff's Poems, p. 140.
H O P

This is radically the same with Heild, Heal, q.v. But it
more nearly resembles Su.G. hoel-ja, velare, operiere ; Moes.
G. hal-fen, id. Alem. hal-en, Germ. hall-en, tegere. Isl. hel-a,
in the imperf. halde, part. pa. halen, tectus. Hence hall,
the hulk or covering of any seed.
HOOL, s. Husk ; hull; more properly
HOOMET, HOWMET, HUMET,
HOOMETET,
HOOZLE, HOOZLIN, *. A severe drubbing.
HOOT-YE Expressive of surprise at strange news.
HOOT-TOOT ! Of the same meaning, but rather stronger.
HOP, HAP, has in the imperf.

S. A hurl of stones ; an ava­
dj.

HOOL, s. A

HOOM, s. A

HOOMET, howmet, HUMET, a large flannel night­
cap, worn by old women ; a child’s under-cap.
HOOMETET, part. pa. Having a Hoomet on the head.
HOOREN, s. A Disgust.
HOOT ! Hoot ! Hoots! Howts! interj. Expressive of
dissatisfaction, or of irritation; sometimes of disbelief.
HOOT-TOOT! Of the same meaning, but rather stronger.
HOOT-TE! Expressive of surprise at strange news.
To HOOVE, v. a. To remain ; to stay.
V. Hove.
HOOZLE, s. 1. The part of a shovel, pitchfork, &c.,
into which the handle is fixed. 2. A slip of paper tied
round a number of writings to keep them together.
To HOOZLE, v. a. To perplex; to puzzle; to nonplus.
To HOOZLE, v. n. To drub severely.
HOOLIN, s. A severe drubbing.
HOOLE, s. The Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper.
To HOOLE, HUZZLE, v. n. To breathe with a wheez­ing
noise when walking fast. Synon. Whistle.
To HOP, HAP, v. n. To dance.
Hop is used in this sense, according to the account which
Walsingham gives of what Wallace said to his troops, when
he had drawn them up in order of battle; “ Dicens eis patria
adding; “ The

Wallace gives of what Wallace said to his troops, when
he had drawn them up in order of battle; “ Dicens eis patria
adding; “ The

Lord Hailes, with great probability, renders
King, ring, adding; “ The ring means the dance a la ronde.”
Douglas, he observes, uses hop, as signifying to dance. It is, however,
written hop, according to Ruddiman’s edit.
Syne younder mare was schappin in ane feild
The dandsn preists, clepit Salii.
Hoppand and signand wounder merely.

V. Annales Scot. i. 259.
Virgil, 267, 21.
Teut. hopp-en, salire, saltare, Su.G. hop-sa, saltare.

HOP, HOP, s. A sloping hollow between two hills, or the
hollow that forms two ridges on one hill. The highest part
of this is called the hop-head, Loth. Tweedd.
Dumf. Glack, Slack, synon.
—Fresha Flora hir floury mantill spreid,
In every waill, bath hop, hyech, hill, and meide.
Wallace, ix. 25. MS.
He has guided them o’er moss and mair,
O’er hill and hop, and mony a dawn.
Minstrels, Border, i, 188.
Hope occurs in the names of many places in the South of S.
Johnson mentions hope as used by Ainsworth ; rendering it,
“ any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains.” But
he gives no hint as to the etymology. If we can have any con­
ﬁdence in Bullet, hope was used in this sense in the language of the ancient Gauls : Petite vallée entre des montagnes.
Hope-HEAD, s. The head of a hop, or of a deep and
rather wide glen among hills.
Hope-FIT, s. The foot or lower part of a hop.
S.
HOPE, s. A small bay ; a haven. See Sup.
—Of fors, as wynde thame moyvd,
Come in the Fyrth thame behowyd, 588
S. To put to the horn, p. 37. Saxo Grammaticus asserts the same thing concerning the ancient inhabitants of Britain. The Saxons used drinking vessels of the same kind. V. Du Cange, ubi sup.

That the custom of drinking out of the horns of animals prevailed among the early Greeks, appears from a variety of evidence. V. Potter's Antiq. ii. 390. Rosin. Antiq. p. 578. V. Buxtorf and Suriel.

HORN, s. An excrescence on the foot; a corn, S. B. See S. Sw. likthorn, id.; q. a body-horn, from lik, the body, and horn; likthorn, a corn-cutter.

HORN, s. To put to the horn, to denote as a rebel; to outlaw a person for not appearing in the court to which he is summoned; a forensic phrase, much used in our courts; S.

"Incontinent Makkhet entrith & slew Makduffis wyfe & her barnis, with all other persons that he fand in, syne consis­cavit Makduffis guddis, & put him to the horn." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 6. Reipublicae declaravit hostem, Booth.

The phrase originates from the manner in which a person is denounced as an outlaw. A king's messenger, legally empowered for this purpose, after other formalities, must give three blasts with a horn, by which the person is understood to be proclaimed rebel to the king, for contempt of his authority, and his moveables to be escheated to the King's use. V. Erskine's Instit. B. ii. Tit. 5. Sect. 55, 56.

It appears that horns were used for trumpets, before those of metal were known. Propertius informs us, that the ancient Romans were summoned to their assemblies by the sounding of the cornet or horn.


The form used in denouncing rebels was most probably introduced into S. from the ancient mode of raising the hue and cry. In this manner, at least, was the hue anciently raised. "Gif ane man findes ane theft with the fang, doam him skaith; incontinent he sound the blast of ane horn vpon him; and gif he hes not ane horn, he sound the shaw with his mouth; and cry lowdly that his neighbours may hear; & cry herk that his neighbours may hear." Maj. B. iv. c. 23, § 2.

Du Cange supposes, but it would seem without sufficient authority, that the term hue properly denoted the sound of a horn. Hue vero videtur esse clamor cum cornis; vo. Haesesum.

This mode of raising the hue was not confined to S., appears from the phrase used by Knyghton, A. 1326. Omnes qui poterant cornu suffragare, vel vocem Hutesi emittere, &c. Du Cange also gives the phrase, Cum cornu clamorem levare ; and quotes a passage from a charter dated A. 1692, in which the person, in whose favour it is made, is freed ab — Cornu, crito, &c. adding, that crito is equivalent to clamor, from Fr. cri. V. vo. Cornu, 2.

Our mode of denunciation is mentioned so early as the reign of William the Lion.

"And giff he vjuystle withdraws him from the attachment: the officers shall raise the kings horn vpon him, for that defacement, vntil the king's castell." Stat. Will. 4, § 2. Debet levare cornu super illum, Lat.

That the king's Maister or Serjeant may be always in readiness for this part of his work, he is obliged, under pain of being fined severely, still to carry his horn with him when he goes into the country; and the Barboune Serjeant, when he enters into the Barony. V. Acts Ja. I. 1426, c. 99.

HORNING, s. Or, Letter of Horning, a letter issued from his Majesty's Signet, and directed to a Messenger, who is required to charge a debtor to pay the debt for which he is prosecuted, or perform the obligation within a limited time, under the pain of rebellion; S.

"The Lords of Council and Session ordaine the relict and representatives of the said John Ramsay, to give up and deliver to the said George Robertson, all the registers of hornings and inhibitions which were in her husband's possession the time of his decease." Act Sederunt, 4 March 1672.

If the debtor disobey the charge, the Messenger publishes the letters at the market-cross of the head borough of the shire where the debtor dwells, or of a regality or stewartry, if he resides in a separate jurisdiction. There the messenger must, before witnesses, first make three several Oyses with an audible voice. Next, he must read the letters, also with an audible voice; and afterwards blow with his horn, as mentioned, vo. Horn, 3," V. Ersk. Inst. ubi sup.

HORNE, s. A name given, by our ancestors, to one of the constellations; but to which of them is uncertain, as there is no corresponding term in Virgil.

Of every sterne the twinkling notis he, That in the still huin moue cours we se, Arthury hufe, and Hyades betaiknyng rane, Syne Wautinf strete, the Horne and the Charlewayne. Doug. Virgil, 85, 43. V. also 289, b. 3.

To Horne, v. a. To denote as an outlaw. S. To bare awa' the horn. To excel in any respect. S. Hornare, Hornier, s. 1. An outlaw; one under a sentence of outlawry. 2. One sent to Coventry. S.

Horne, s. Used as equivalent to Horning. S. Horn-daft, adj. Outrageous, quite mad; perhaps in allusion to an animal that is raised to fury, and pushes with the horn, S. B. See Sup.


Horra Goose. V. Horie.

Horelege, s. A clock. S.

Horring, s. Or, Letter of Horning, a letter issued from his Majesty's Signet, and directed to a Messenger, who is required to charge a debtor to pay the debt for which he is prosecuted, or perform the obligation within a limited time, under the pain of rebellion; S.

"The Lords of Council and Session ordaine the relict and representatives of the said John Ramsay, to give up and deliver to the said George Robertson, all the registers of hornings and inhibitions which were in her husband's possession the time of his decease." Act Sederunt, 4 March 1672.

If the debtor disobey the charge, the Messenger publishes the letters at the market-cross of the head borough of the shire where the debtor dwells, or of a regality or stewartry, if he resides in a separate jurisdiction. There the messenger must, before witnesses, first make three several Oyses with an audible voice. Next, he must read the letters, also with an audible voice; and afterwards blow with his horn, as mentioned, vo. Horn, 3," V. Ersk. Inst. ubi sup.

Horne, s. A name given, by our ancestors, to one of the constellations; but to which of them is uncertain, as there is no corresponding term in Virgil.

Of every sterne the twinkling notis he, That in the still huin moue cours we se, Arthury hufe, and Hyades betaiknyng rane, Syne Wautinf strete, the Horne and the Charlewayne. Doug. Virgil, 85, 43. V. also 289, b. 3.

To Horne, v. a. To denote as an outlaw. S. To bare awa' the horn. To excel in any respect. S. Hornare, Hornier, s. 1. An outlaw; one under a sentence of outlawry. 2. One sent to Coventry. S.

Horne, s. Used as equivalent to Horning. S. Horn-daft, adj. Outrageous, quite mad; perhaps in allusion to an animal that is raised to fury, and pushes with the horn, S. B. See Sup.


Horra Goose. V. Horie.

Horelege, s. A clock. S.

Horring, s. Or, Letter of Horning, a letter issued from his Majesty's Signet, and directed to a Messenger, who is required to charge a debtor to pay the debt for which he is prosecuted, or perform the obligation within a limited time, under the pain of rebellion; S.

"The Lords of Council and Session ordaine the relict and representatives of the said John Ramsay, to give up and deliver to the said George Robertson, all the registers of hornings and inhibitions which were in her husband's possession the time of his decease." Act Sederunt, 4 March 1672.

If the debtor disobey the charge, the Messenger publishes the letters at the market-cross of the head borough of the shire where the debtor dwells, or of a regality or stewartry, if he resides in a separate jurisdiction. There the messenger must, before witnesses, first make three several Oyses with an audible voice. Next, he must read the letters, also with an audible voice; and afterwards blow with his horn, as mentioned, vo. Horn, 3," V. Ersk. Inst. ubi sup.
HORSE-BUCKIE, s. The Great Welk. V. Buckie. S.
HORSE-COCK, s. The name of a small kind of snipe. S.
HORSE-COUPER, s. A horse-dealer; one who buys and sells horses; S.

Some turned horse-coopers, some peddlers.

Instead of this, Iire by mistake uses the term horsecooper; Gloss. vo. Kyta. V. Copper, and Corp., 1.

HORSE-BAIT, s. Meat without drink; a horse-meal. S.
HORSE-GANG, s. The fourth part of that quantity of land, which is ploughed by four horses, belonging to as many tenants. S.

"As the farms are very small, it is common for four persons to keep a plough between them, each furnishing a horse, and this is called a horse-gang." Penn. Tour in S. 1769, p. 105.

As this is in fact the description of a plough-gang, or plough-gate, I apprehend that a horse-gang rather denotes the fourth of this, or the possession of one of the four persons referred to.

HORSEGOUK, HORSE-GOWK, s. The name given, in the Shetland Islands, to the Green Sand-piper, Tringa hyperborea, Linn. 2. The name given to the Snipe. See S.


HORSE-HIRER, s. A person who lets saddle-horses. S.

HORSE-MALISON. One extremely cruel to horses. S.
HORSE-MUSCLE, s. The pearl oyster, found in rivers, S.

"In deep still pools are found a large bivalvar shell-fish, known here by the name of the horse-muscle. They are not used as food, but in some of them are found small pearls." P. Hamilton, Lanarks. Statist. Acc. ii. 179.

"The rivers in this parish produce also a number of horse or pearl mussels.—There is now in the custody of the Hon. Mrs. Drummond of Perth, a pearl necklace, which has been in the possession of the ladies of that noble family for several generations, the pearls of which were found here in the Tay, and for size and shape are not to be equalled by any of the kind in Britain." P. Cargill, Perths. Statist. Ace. xiii. 532.

HORSE-NAIL, s. To make a horse-nail of, to do it in a very clumsy and imperfect way.

HORSE-SETTER, s. The same with Horse-hirer. S.
HORSE-SHOE, s. A horse-shoe nailed on the door of a house, stable, &c., is vulgarly believed to be a guard against witchcraft. S.

HORSE-STANG, s. The Dragon-fly.
HORSE-WELL-GRASS, s. Brooklime, an herb. S.

To HORT, v. a. To maim; to hurt. S.

HOSE, s. A socket in any implement for receiving a handle or shaft; the seed-leaves, or socket for grain. S.

HOSE-DOUP, s. Medlar; Mespilus Germanica. S.

HOSE-FISH, s. The Cuttle-fish; S. Sepia Loligo, Linn. O-fish, Loth.


O-fish seems merely q. Hose-fish; the singular of hose being often used. S.

HOSE-GRASS, HOSE-GERSE, s. Meadow soft grass. S.
HOSE-NET, s. 1. A small net, affixed to a pole, resembling a stocking, used in rivulets, S.

2. The term is also used metaphor, as denoting a state of entanglement not easily to be escaped from, S.

"Sa bee your awin words, yee haue drawne your selfes in a hose-net, & crucified your messe." Bruce's Sermon on the Sac. M. 4, b. V. Herbywater.

585

HOSENS. Stockings without feet. V. HOESHINS. S.
HO-SPY, s. A game similar to Hide-and-Seek. S.
HOSPITALITIE, s. Provision made for the aged, infirm, or poor, in Hospitals. S.

To HOST, HOIST, v. n. 1. To cough, S., A. Bor.

His ene wes how, his voice wes hers hostand, Henryson, Banntayne Poems, p. 131.

He's always compleen frae morning to e'en, He hosts and he hirplets the weary day lang.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 250.

2. Metaph. and actively, to belch up; to bring forth; applied to the effusions of grief or displeasure, —The Latine pepill hale on raw

Ane felloun muryning maid and woful bere,

And gan deuode and hostit out ful cler.

Depe from thare breisist the hard sorowis smert.

HOSTAY, s. To cough, a single act of coughing; S., A. Bor. See Sapo.

And with that would he gave ane host anone.

The gudman heir and speirit, " Quha is yon?" Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 75.

2. A settled cough, S.

Heidwerk, Hoist, and Perlasy, maid greit pay.

King Hart, ii. 57.

"From the thirteenth of November, — he [J. Knox] became so feeble with a host, that he could not continue his ordinary task of reading the Scriptures, which he had every day." Calderwood's Hist. p. 60.

3. A hem, a vulgar mode of calling upon one to stop, S.

4. Used metaphor to express a thing that is attended with no difficulty; or which, either in itself, or in one's apprehension, requires no consideration. It did na cost him a host, he made no hesitation about it, S.

"He that can swallow a camel in the matters of God without an host; will straine a gnat in the circumstances of his own affairs, as though they were all substance." Course of Conformitie, p. 117.

S. A. heesto, Isl. host, Su. G. host-a, Belg. hosten, id. G. Andr. observes, that Isl. host denotes the breast towards the lungs; referring to Gr. στήθος, vox elata; Lex. p. 120. But he derives host from hæsæ subranus, hoarse, p. 103.

Host; Hoast; Hoisty, s. 1. A cough; a single act of coughing; S., A. Bor. See Sapo.

And with that would he gave ane host anone.

The gudman heir and speirit, " Quha is yon?" Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 75.

HOSTAY, s. To be host, or not to be host, id.

Accordingly the lads were wiled and sent, The taken shewn, that but a host was kent;
And all the beasts in course of time came hame.

Röss's Helenore, p. 124.


—And hilly-flaught, o'er the bed lap she,

And clautg Hab wi' might and wi' main;

"Hech! haste!" quo' Habbie, "I chaps ye;

"I thought whare your tantrums wad en'."

Junius derives this v. from autus, the ear.

To HOSTAY, v. a. To besiege, Wyntown.
Fr. hostaguer, id., mentioned by Skinner, as obsolete, under Hostey. He derives it from host, exercitus.
HOU

HOSTELER, Hostellar, s. An inn-keeper. See S.
The blyth hosteler bad thain guid ayle and breid.—
The hosteller son an a nasty wys,
Hynt fyr in hand, and till a gret house yeld.
Wallace, ix. 1441, 1445. MS.

Upon complaint by Hostillares to James I. a very singular law was made, prohibiting all travellers to lodge with their friends, and their friends to receive them, within boroughs or thoroughfares, under the penalty of forty shillings to the King; that thus they might be under the necessity of lodging in the inns. A. 1455, c. 61. Edit. 1500. c, 36. Murray.

Fr. hosteller, hotelier, id. This word, like many others, has greatly sunk in its sense; being transferred from the landlord to the stable-servant, who is now called hostler.

HOSTILLAR, Hostillarie, s. An inn.

"The King—forbiddis, that ony leigeman of his realme howl to his, and to his friends, and their friends to receive them, within boroughs or thoroughfairs, under the penalty of forty shillings to the lord to the stable-servant, who is now called hostler."

HOSTILLARIES, Hots-en, s. A multitude of small animals in motion; to crowd together; conveying with such violence as to agitate the whole body, S. See Sup.

1. To move by sudden jerks. Hostillin and lauchin, laughing with such violence as to agitate the whole body, S. See Sup.

2. To move by short heavy leaps as a frog or toad does. S. Teut. huts-en, Belg. kots-en, to jog, to jolt; whence probably Fr. hocher, id. Perhaps we may add Isl. hagg-a, commover, quassare; hik or hawks, parvo commuto. V. Hockit.

HOTCHIE, s. A general name for puddings. S.

HOTCH-POTCH, s. A dish of broth, made with meat or mutton, or lamb, cut into small pieces, together with green peas, carrots, turnips, and sometimes parsley or celery, served up with the meat in it, S.

To HOTCH, v. a. 1. To move the body by sudden jerks. Hostchin and lauchin, laughing with such violence as to agitate the whole body, S. See Sup.

2. To move by short heavy leaps as a frog or toad does. S. Teut. huts-en, Belg. kots-en, to jog, to jolt; whence probably Fr. hocher, id. Perhaps we may add Isl. hagg-a, commover, quassare; hik or hawks, parvo commuto. V. Hockit.

HOT TRED. V. FUTE HATE.

HOTTIE! A High-School-boy term, cried in ridicule at a child beginning to walk; the same with Hotte.

HOTTEN, s. Any thing without a firm base, as a young child beginning to walk; the same with Tottle.

HOTTED, V. FUTE HATE.

HOUS, s. A roofreefe; Gl. Rams. V. How, s. 4.

To HOUS, HHO, HOUCH, v. n. To hoot; a term used to express the cry of an owl; also the melancholy whistling or howling of the wind; to holla.

HOUSAN', part. pr. Howling.
HOVER, v. n. To tarry; to delay; as, “Hoverabit.” S. HOVER, s. 1. Suspense; hesitation; uncertainty. 2. In a hover, applied to the weather; in a state of uncertainty whether it will be rain or not. In a dackle, id. S.

HOUFF, s. A haunt. V. HOFF.

To HOUFF, v. n. To take shelter; to go to some haunt; often used merely to denote a short stay in a house.

“Where did you goe?” “I was hough’d,” S. V. HOFF. See Sup.

HOUFFIE, v. a. To proceed on the proper scent.

HOUGH, adj. Snug; comfortable; applied to a place. S.

HOUGHAMS, s. Bent pieces of wood, slung on each side of a horse, to support dung-panniers. S.

To HOUGH-BAND, v. a. To fix a band round the neck and hough of a cow or horse, to prevent it from straying.

HOUGH-BAND, s. The band for this purpose. S.

To HOUGH, v. a. To throw a stone with the right hand from under the right hough raised. S.

HOUGH, adj. This seems to signify, having a hollow sound, as being the same with how. The black man’s voice was hough and goustie.” Confess. Scotch Witches, Glanville’s Sadduc. p. 393. On this Glanville observes; “Several words I profess I understand not, as for example, concerning the black man’s voice, that it was hough and goustie. But if the voice of this black man be like that of his who appeared to the Witches whom Mr. Hunt examined, they may signify a big and low voice.” Ibid. p. 396.

But as we still speak of one having a how voice, when it resembles the sound proceeding from an empty barrel, the sense in which it is used in the following passage is uncertain.

It’s said he call’d one oft aside,
To ask of beaten buttons prices,
Of silver work or strange divises;
T’io she be somewhat old and teugh,
She’s a Scots woman hough enough.

It may have been originally applied to the mind; Su.G. hough-a, to be anxious, from hog, animus; A. S. id.

HOUGHAMS, s. Bent pieces of wood, slung on each side of a horse, to support dung-panniers.

To HOUGH-BAND, v. a. To fix a band round the neck and hough of a cow or horse, to prevent it from straying.

HOUGH-BAND, s. The band for this purpose.

To HOUK, v. a. To dig. Expl. to heap; Gl. Sibb. See S.

HOUK, s. A hulk; a large ship.

The meike houk hym bare, was Triton callit.

Junius derive this from A. S. hula, tugurium, & domus seu casa marina. But hule in Gl. Aelfrid, is rendered liburna, a light and swift ship, a galley. Alein. holech, Su.G. hole, naut overaria, Belg. holeke, Ital. huca, Fr. hulque, L. B. hollow, hulea. The origin is probably Su.G. holc-a, to excavate, because the first vessels, known to barbarous nations, were mere canoes, dug out of trunks of trees.

To HOULAT, v. a. To reduce to a hen-pecked state.

HOULAT-LIKE, adj. Having a meagre, puny appearance.

To HOUND, Hound out, v. a. To set on to, to encourage to do injury to others.

To Hund mischief. To incite one to work mischief.

To Hound Fair, v. n. To proceed on the proper scent.

HOUNDER-OUT, s. A person who incites others to any mischievous or injurious work.

HOUSE, s. House; a building. S.

HOUSE, s. The socket in which the handle of a dung-fork or other implement is fixed.

HOUSE, pl. of House. Houses.

HOUSE-HEATING, s. An entertainment given to one’s friends, or a carousal held, in a new house.

HOUSE-SIDE, s. A coarse figure; a big clumsy person; as, “Sic a house-side o’ a wife.”

HOUSEWIVESKIP, s. Housewifery. V. HISSIESKEP.

HOUSE, s. A small house.

HOUS, s. A castle; a fortified place.

Off housis part that is our heretage,
Owt off thise peys in playn I mak thaim knawin,
Thaim for to wyn, sen that thai ar our awin;
Roxburgh, Berweik, at ours lang tym has been,
In to the hands of you fals Sothrone keyn.
—Wallace, viii. 1509. MS.

This seems the sense of hous, Ibid. ix. 1748, MS.;—
Gif that the Sotheroun walad
Hous to perserw, or turn to Lochmaban.

This use of hus I have not met with in A. S. It occurs, however, in Su.G., as rendered by Ihre, castellum, arx. At ten o’clock, hus is often used in this sense; as, “Sic a house-side o’ a wife.”

HOUSE-HEATING, s. An entertainment given to one’s friends, or a carousal held, in a new house.

HOUSE-SIDE, s. A coarse figure; a big clumsy person; as, “Sic a house-side o’ a wife.”

HOUSEWIVESKIP, s. Housewifery. V. HISSIESKEP.

HOUSE, s. A small house.

HOUS, s. A castle; a fortified place.

Off housis part that is our heretage,
Owt off thise peys in playn I mak thaim knawin,
Thaim for to wyn, sen that thai ar our awin;
Roxburgh, Berweik, at ours lang tym has been,
In to the hands of you fals Sothrone keyn.
—Wallace, viii. 1509. MS.

This seems the sense of hous, Ibid. ix. 1748, MS.;—
Gif that the Sotheroun walad
Hous to perserw, or turn to Lochmaban.

This use of hus I have not met with in A. S. It occurs, however, in Su.G., as rendered by Ihre, castellum, arx. At ten o’clock, hus is often used in this sense; as, “Sic a house-side o’ a wife.”

HOUSE, s. House; a building. S.

HOUSE, s. The socket in which the handle of a dung-fork or other implement is fixed.

HOUSE, pl. of House. Houses.

HOUSE-HEATING, s. An entertainment given to one’s friends, or a carousal held, in a new house.

HOUSE-SIDE, s. A coarse figure; a big clumsy person; as, “Sic a house-side o’ a wife.”

HOUSEWIVESKIP, s. Housewifery. V. HISSIESKEP.

HOUSE, s. A small house.

HOUS, s. A castle; a fortified place.

Off housis part that is our heretage,
Owt off thise peys in playn I mak thaim knawin,
Thaim for to wyn, sen that thai ar our awin;
Roxburgh, Berweik, at ours lang tym has been,
In to the hands of you fals Sothrone keyn.
—Wallace, viii. 1509. MS.

This seems the sense of hous, Ibid. ix. 1748, MS.;—
Gif that the Sotheroun walad
Hous to perserw, or turn to Lochmaban.

This use of hus I have not met with in A. S. It occurs, however, in Su.G., as rendered by Ihre, castellum, arx. At ten o’clock, hus is often used in this sense; as, “Sic a house-side o’ a wife.”

HOUSE, s. House; a building. S.

HOUSE, s. The socket in which the handle of a dung-fork or other implement is fixed.

HOUSE, pl. of House. Houses.

HOUSE-HEATING, s. An entertainment given to one’s friends, or a carousal held, in a new house.

HOUSE-SIDE, s. A coarse figure; a big clumsy person; as, “Sic a house-side o’ a wife.”

HOUSEWIVESKIP, s. Housewifery. V. HISSIESKEP.

HOUSE, s. A small house.

HOUS, s. A castle; a fortified place.

Off housis part that is our heretage,
Owt off thise peys in playn I mak thaim knawin,
Thaim for to wyn, sen that thai ar our awin;
Roxburgh, Berweik, at ours lang tym has been,
In to the hands of you fals Sothrone keyn.
—Wallace, viii. 1509. MS.

This seems the sense of hous, Ibid. ix. 1748, MS.;—
Gif that the Sotheroun walad
Hous to perserw, or turn to Lochmaban.

This use of hus I have not met with in A. S. It occurs, however, in Su.G., as rendered by Ihre, castellum, arx. At ten o’clock, hus is often used in this sense; as, “Sic a house-side o’ a wife.”

HOUSE, s. House; a building. S.

HOUSE, s. The socket in which the handle of a dung-fork or other implement is fixed.

HOUSE, pl. of House. Houses.

HOUSE-HEATING, s. An entertainment given to one’s friends, or a carousal held, in a new house.

HOUSE-SIDE, s. A coarse figure; a big clumsy person; as, “Sic a house-side o’ a wife.”

HOUSEWIVESKIP, s. Housewifery. V. HISSIESKEP.

HOUSE, s. A small house.

HOUS, s. A castle; a fortified place.

Off housis part that is our heretage,
Owt off thise peys in playn I mak thaim knawin,
Thaim for to wyn, sen that thai ar our awin;
Roxburgh, Berweik, at ours lang tym has been,
In to the hands of you fals Sothrone keyn.
—Wallace, viii. 1509. MS.

This seems the sense of hous, Ibid. ix. 1748, MS.;—
Gif that the Sotheroun walad
Hous to perserw, or turn to Lochmaban.
HOW, adj. Hollow. Metaph. applied to that time of day when the stomach becomes hollow, or empty from long abstinence. V. HOLL. See Sup.

How, s. 1. Any hollow place, S.
He takes the gate and travels, as he doth,
Hawthorn, thru a toilsome height and how.
—Rush's Hellenore, p. 44.

2. A plain, or tract of flat ground, S.; See Sup.

"It is—placed at the south extremity of an extensive plain, generally known by the How, or hollow lands, of the Meamors." P. Marykirk, Kincard. Statist. Acc. xviii. 609.

3. The hold of a ship. See Sup.
The hale fyre consumes fast the how, Ouer al the schip disconis the perrellas low.
—Doug. Virgil, 150, 41.

Not hollow, as Ruddiman renders it.

Our curaelis hows ladnis and prymys he.
—V. HOLL. Ibid. 83, 46.

4. In the howes. Fig. Choppallen; in the dumps. S.

5. Dung in the howes, overturned; metaph.
"Thomas Goodwin, and his brethren, as their custom is to oppose all things that are good, carried it so, that all was dung in the howes, and that matter clean laid by." Baillie's Lett. ii. 59; q. driven into the hollows.
—Su.G. hollow, caverna.

How-douf, s. The Medlar apple, Mespilus Germanica. S.

Howie, s. A small plain. S.

How o' the Nycht, Hownicht. Midnight. S.

How o' Winter. The middle or depth of winter; the time of the year between November and January. S.

How o' the Year. Synon. with How o' Winter. S.

HOW, s. A mound; a tumulus; a knoll; Orkn. See S.

"Close by the above mentioned circle of stones, are several tumuli evidently artificial, some of them raised pretty high, of a conical form, and somewhat hollow on the top. About half a mile from the semicircular range of stones, is another beautiful tumulus, considerably larger than the former, around which has been a large ditch. This last is distinguished by the name of Mesow, or Mese-how." P. Firth, Orkney, p. 115, 116.

"In this country, how is of the same import with knoll; or know, in other parts of Scotland; and is applied to elevated hillocks, whether artificial or natural." P. Firth, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xiv. 135.

How is used in the very same sense, A. Bor.; "a round hillock, artificial or natural; a tumulus;" Grose.

How is certainly no other than Isl. haug, Su.G. hroeg, the name given to those sepulchral mounds, which, in the time of heathenism, were erected in memory, and in honour, of the dead. Hence heigast signifies, to be interred according to the customs of heathenism; and those who had not been initiated into a profession of the Christian faith, were called hoegmaen.

Hence also, after the introduction of Christianity, it became customary to call an ancient village, i.e. one built during heathenism, hoegabyr. A mound, from which the kings distributed justice to their subjects, was denominated Tinghaeg, i.e. the mound or tumulus of convenion; such as those in the neighborhood of Upsal, exactly corresponding to our Mothkil of Scome. V. Ihre, vo. Haeg.

In many places of Sweden there are Tinghaegs, surrounded with stones set on end, at which the judge and jury of the Hundred used to meet. In Isl. the name haug-buar was given to the spirits of the dead, or spectres, supposed to inhabit the tumuli, from haug, and bua to inhabit. The ignes fatui, sometimes seen about the mounds of the dead, were also called hug-elder, i.e. the fires of the tumulus. Verel. Ind. Dr. Barry, I find, forms the same idea with respect to the proper meaning of the term.

"He was buried in Ronaldsay, under a tumulus; which was then known by the name of Haugetardium; and is per-

HOEG, s. 1. A coif, hood, or nightcap, Rudd. It is still used in the latter sense, S.B.; pron. hoo. See S.

To brek my heede, and syne put on a hoo,—
It may wele ryme, but it accordis nought.

To the same purpose is the S. Prov. "Break my head, and draw on my hoo;" Kelly, p. 61.

Chauc. house, id. Tywrhit derives it from Teut. hoofd, capel. Note, v. 3909. But Ruddiman properly refers to Belg. haug, a coif, and haupte, head. We add Su.G. hufuwn, huf, Dan. hawe, Germ. haube, C. B. huf, tegmen capitis muliebre. The Fr. changing k into c, have made coife, whence E. coif. Their supposes that Moe.s. gowf, a fillet or headband, from waih-au, to bind, to surround, is the radical term. Mr. Tooke derives the term from hof, the part, pa. of A. s. heau-an, to heave or lift up.

2. A garland; a chaplet. See Sup.

Thare haris al war towkit vp on thare croun,
That baiyth with how and helme was thristit down.

This seems the only sense in which A. S. huf occurs; cidaris, tiara, Bisceops hufe, episcopi tiara, mitra. Teut. hauue is also rendered, vitta.

3. SELY HOW, HELY HOW, HAPPY HOW. A memorial of happiness paramount to that of success in war. In Dan.

howe, haug-buar

is used in the very same sense, A. S. how, howe; and draw on my hoo.

This superstition also prevails in Sweden. Hence this has been given to the same to magical uses." Roberts' Treatise of Witchcraft, Lond. 1616, p. 66.

This superstition has extended to E., where it would seem, the use of this coif was more particularly known.

"That natural couer wherewith some children are borne, and is called by our women the little how. Midwies were wont to sell to Advocates and Lawyers, as an especial means to furnish them with eloquence and persuasive speech (Lamplid. in Antonin. Diadum.) and to stoppe the mouthes of all, who should make any opposition against them: for which cause one Protus was accused by the Clergie of Constantiopel, to have offended in this matter (Balasamon. Comment. ad Concili. Constantinopel. in Protus;) and Chryssostome often accused their midiwies for the same, to magical uses." Roberts' Treatise of Witchcraft, Lond. 1616, p. 66.

Johnson, mentioning the word as used by Brown, in his Vulgar Errors, rightly derives solly from A. S. selig, happy; but how improperly from heof, head.

This superstition also prevails in Sweden. Hence this has received the name of sagerhaug, literally, the how or coif of victory; "because," says Ihre, "from the simplicity of former times, it was believed, that this membrane had in it something of a happy omen, and especially that it portended victory to those who were born with it;" vo. Seger. Here we observe the characteristic spirit of the Goths. They had no idea of happiness paramount to that of success in war. In Dan. it is sejerskorte, "a hood or coif," Wolff, literally, a skirt of victory.
From the quotation given above, it is evident that this, like many other superstitions, originated in the darkness of heathenism. Lampridius refers to this circumstance as the reason of the name given to Antoninus the son of Macrinus; and mentions the supposed efficacy of this membrane with advocates; although he had so much good sense as to laugh at the idea. Solen deinde pueri pileo insigniri naturali quod obstetricis napiunt, et advocates credulis vendunt, siquidem causidici hoc juvari dicuntur: ut iste puer pileum non habuit, sed diebus, sed ita forte ut rumpi non potuerit, venis intercedentibus speciei nervi sagittarii. Ferent denique Didadiamatum puerum appellatum, &c. Hist. August. p. 98.

Casaubon, in his Notes on this passage, refers to a French Proverb which shews that the same superstition had existed in that country. Didascalus enim de eo quum appellavit satyricus, gallinae albae filium, Natum est pileatum. Not. p. 141. Ille ne tenuit caefte; " Born riche, honourable, fortunate; borne with his mother's kercher about his head;" Corgr.

HOW, Hou, Hoo, s. A piece of wood, which joins the couple-wings together at the top, on which rests the roof-tree of a thatched house, S.

—Unlock the barn, clap up the mow,
Where was an opening near the how,
Throw which he saw a glent of light.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 523.

Su.G. huf, summatis testi. Acr holt bade hus eo keller; si integrum fuit tant tectum quam fundamentum. Westm. L. ap. Hre. This may be only an oblique sense of hufwia, a coif or covering for the head; which Hre also writes huf, (operculo, tegmen,) vo. Haell, p. 808. But I have given this distinctly, as he distinguishes huf from hufwia.

HOW, s. A hoe; an instrument for tearing up the surface of the ground; S. Fr. hone, id. See Step.

Pikkys, houks, and with staff slyng
To ilk lord, and his bataill,
Wes ordanyt, qhatar he suld assail.

Barbour, xvii. 344. MS.

To How, v. a. To hoe.

S. HOWER, s. A person who hoes, or who can hoe.

S. HOWIN, s. The act of hoeing.

S. HOW, Hou, s. 1. A term used to denote the sound made by the owl.

Scho soundis so with mony hiss and how,
And in his scheid can with hry wynys smyte.

Doug. Virgil, 444, 22.

Isl. hoo, the voice of shepherds, driving their flocks; or Fr. ha-er, to hoot, to shout.


—There feris exhorting with mony heys and how.

V. Heys.


" Than ane of the marynalis begun to hail and to cry, and at the marynalis anseurt of that samyn how, hou." Compl. S. p. 62.

It seems to be the same cry which is still used by mariners in this country.

HOW SHEEP Pl interj. A shepherd's call to his dog to incite him to pursue sheep. To hoy the sheep. S.

HOW! interj. Ho! a call to one to listen or to stop. S.

To HOW, v. n. To remain; to tarry. V. Hove. S.

HOW, adj. Dejected; in bad spirits.

To HOW, v. a. To reduce; to drain; to diminish.

S. How, s. Reduction; diminution.

HOWCH, adj. Hollow, applied to situation; a guttural kind of noise, applied to the voice.

To HOWD, v. n. To rock, as a boat on the waves. S.

To HOWD, v. a. To hide; to conceal. V. Hod. S.

HOWDLINGS, adv. In secret; clandestinely.

To HOWD, v. a. To act the part of a midwife; to deliver a woman in labour; S.

HOWDY, Howdie, s. A midwife; S., A. Bor.

When Mungo's mare stood still and swat wi' fright,
When he brought east the howdy under night;
You, Lucky, gut the wyte of a' fell out.

The Jr. and Gael. designation cuithig, cuithidh, might seem allied to the Gothic terms mentioned under the v., were it not evidently formed from cuithagam, to help, to assist. It is not improbable, that the Gothic and Gaelic terms have had a common fountain, as they scarcely differ, except in the aspiration. Brand, with less judgment than he usually displays, when ridiculing those who derive Howdy from How do ye, views it as a diminutive from How, (the sely how,) because of the superstition of old women as to this natural coil. Popular Antiq. pp. 357, 368, N.

HOWDIE-fee, s. The fee given to a midwife.

S. HOWDER, s. A loud gale of wind.

S. To HOWDER, v. n. To move by succession. S. To

To Hetch, synonym. See Sup.

Menyjes o' moths an' flaes are shook,
An' in the floor they howder.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 60.

To HOWDER, v. a. To hide; to conceal; Lotli.

Howder'd wi' hills a crystal burnie ran,
Where wya youngshepards fand the good auld man.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 8. Hence,

HOWDRAKD, part. pa.

Off all great kindes [kindnes] may ye claim,
The cruke backs, and the cripple, lame,
Ay howdrand faults with your sophie;
Taylors and Soutars best ye.

V. Howder, v. Dunbar Evergreen, i. 255, st. 8.

Perhaps a deriv. from S. B. hoder, to help, to assist; or allied to Teut. hoeder, receptaculum, retinaculum; Kilian. Wachter views Moes.G. heithia, a closet, Mat. vi. 6, as the origin of Germ. hut-en, to hide.

HOWDERT, part. adj. Hidden.

S. To HOWDIE, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.


S. HOWDOYE, s. A sycophant. V. Houde.

V. HOW-DEUMB-DEAD of the Nucht.
The middle of the night, when all is silent. V. How o' the Nucht.

S. HOWEL interj. A call; S.; and E. ho.

To thaym he calleis; stand, ying men, Howel!

Doug. Virgil, 244, 10.

Dan. hoi, hoo, Fr. ho. Lat. elo, id.

HOWF, s. A severe blow on the ear.

S. HOWFIN, s. A clumsy, awkward, senseless person.

S. HOWFING, adj. Mean; shabby; beggarly-looking.

S. HOWIE. Errat. for Sowce. V. Sow, a military engine.

S. HOWIE, CASTLE-HOWIE, s. The name given, in Orkney, to such of the Picts' houses as still appear like large tumuli or hillocks.

This is evidently a dimin. from How, a tumulus, q. v.


Then at the first of that cas;
The Kyne of Breacht was &
And all the barnage of his land
Than baptyst wes, and welle trowand.

Wytowne, v. 8. 26. See also v. 46.

HOWIS, s. pl. Hose, or stockings.

S. To HOWK, v. a. To dig. V. Holk.

S.
HOWLLIS HALD. "A ruin; an owl's habitation;" Pink.

HOM, s. The level, low, sheltered ground, on the banks of a river or stream; a very small island. S.

HOWMET, s. A little cap. V. HOOMET. S.

HOWNABE, HOWNABE, conj. Howbeit; however. S.

HOWPHYN, s. This seems to have been a term of endearment used by a mother towards her infant; equivalent to E. darling.

—My new spanid howphyn frae the souk, And all the blythnes of my book.

Evergreen, ii. 19.

C. B. hoffdyn, a friend, one who is beloved; from hof, dear, beloved, heffy, to love: hope, beautiful, corresponding to the Fr. term of endearment, mignon.

HOWRIS, s. pl. Whores.

HOW SA, adv. Although. Bot, how sa gheynye deyt thar, Rebuyt futilly thai war; And raid thar gait, with weill mal schame Be full fer than caih frama hame. Barbour, xii. 83. MS.

Howsoever is used by Shakspeare in the same sense. V. HALD.

Howsoever is used by Shakspeare in the same sense. V. HALD.

HOWTILIE, HOWTIE, HOWSTRIE. Soft, bad, nasty food. V. HOUSTRIE.

HOWTINESS, s. Anger combined with sulkiness.

HUBBIE, s. A darling. HUBBILSCHOW, HUBBLESHOW, s. A hubbub; a tuare; "a great cock chick; and sometimes any big or well-grown laid; or rather an overgrown chicken; S.

HUDDERIN, HUDERON, part. adj. 1. Slovenly. It is generally applied to a woman who is lusty and flabby in her person, or wears her clothes loosely and awkwardly. Ang.; pron. hutherin.

"A morning-sleep is worth a foldul of sheep, to a huderon, duderon Daw;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 14, "a dirty, lazy drab," N.

2. Ugly; hideous; Aberd.

"My side happen'd to be newmost, an' the great hudderen carlen was riding hockerty-cockerty upo' my shoulders—" Journal from London, p. 3.

3. Empty; ill-filled; Örkney.

In the first sense, which seems the proper one, it may be allied to Teut. hyder-en, to swell in the udder, to have the udder distended, as a cow near calving. But perhaps it is merely a part. from the v. n. Howder, q. v. V. Hutherin.

HUBBLESHEW, s. A riotous assembly.

HUBBLE, s. An uproar; a tumult.

HUCHOUN, s. Apparently a dimin. from Hugh. S.

To HUCK, v. n. Perhaps, to grudge; to hesitate as in a bargain; q. to play the hucker.

"O great Jehovah, who neuer hucketh to give mercie,— let him finde more and more that thy bowels, overflowing with mercie, are readie to receive him." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1172.

Perhaps allied to Isl. aweeche, decipio; celeriter subtraho; or to buck, inconstantia.

HUCKIE, s. The pit under the fire. V. AISSHOLE. S.

HUCKIE-BUCKIE. A play of children. V. HUNKERS.

HUD, s. A term used by masons for denoting the trough employed for carrying their mortar, Loth. mare, synon. To HUD, v. a. To hoard. V. Hod, Hode.

HUD, s. The back of a cottage fire-place, built somewhat like a seat; the flat plate which covers the side of a grate; the seat opposite the fire on a blacksmith's hearth.

HUDP, s. The corner beside the grate.

HUDP-STEANE, s. A flag-stone on edge as a back to the fire on a cottage hearth.

HUDDERIN, HUDERON, part. adj. 1. Slovenly. It is generally applied to a woman who is lusty and flabby in her person, or wears her clothes loosely and awkwardly. Ang.; pron. hutherin.

"A morning-sleep is worth a foldul of sheep, to a huderon, duderon Daw;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 14, "a dirty, lazy drab," N.

HUDDRONE, s. Belly-hudrown.

Mony swer bumbard belly hudrown,
Mony sluthe daw, and slyg duddrown,
Him servit ay with sounytie.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29, st. 7.

"The word hudrown is still used for a slovenly disorderly person;" Lord Hailes, Note, p. 237.

HUFFERIN, s. Meat condemned as unfit for use. S.

HUFFERONE, s. A young heifer. S.

HUDD CRAW, HODDIE, s. The carrion crow, S.B.; hoddie crow, S.; huddit crow, Compil. S.; Corvus corone, Linn.; i.e. the hooded crow. See Sup.

"The huddit crowd cryt, varrok, varrok."—P. 60.

"There are also carrion crows (hoodies, as they are called here), and hawks, but not very numerous."—P. Longforgan, Perths. Statist. Acc. xix. 499.

HUDDRONE, s. A squaw waddling person. S.

HUDRY, adj. Slovenly; disorderly; tawdry. S.

HUDUN, read HUDDRON. Ragged; ill-dressed. S.

HUDDS, s.

"There is a species of clay, which the smiths use for fixing their bellows in their furnaces, and of which the country people make what they call Hudds, to set in their chimneys behind their fires, which they say, does not calcine, or split with the heat; and which, after it has stood the fire for
years, and become hard as a stone, upon being exposed to the common air for some time, turns soft, and may be wrought and fashioned with the hand as before."—P. Mofat, Statist. Acc. ii. 269, 290.

**HUDDUM, HUDDONE, S.** A kind of whale.  
Bot hir hynd partis ar als greete wele nere  
As bene the hidduous huddum, or ane quahale.  
—Dug. Virgil, 82, 25.  
—The remnant straucht like ane fysch tale,  
In similitude of huddone or ane quahale.—It. 322, 9.  

*Pistrix*, Virgil; also, *pistris*: said to be a whale of great length, which cuts the water as he goes.  
The Danes call a whitsch-coloured whale, *had fisk*. But perhaps *huddum* may rather be the same kind of whale which Verelius calls *hyding-ar*, which, he says, is twenty yards long.  
He mentions another, called *krosu-tale*, cetus praelongus, saevus et ferox; literally, the horse of the deep. Ind. p. 124.  

For the origin, assigned by some writers to the term *whale*, deserves to be mentioned. As in Germany it is called *wall*, *wale*, *waller*, a wave, *welles*, a whirlpool.  
**HUDGE-MUDGE, adj.** In a clandestine way; applied to those who whisper together, or seem to do anything secretly; *S. B.*  
Bat fat use will they be to him,  
Wha in hudge mudge wi' wiles,  
Without a gully in his hand,  
The sheerless fae beguiles?  

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 11.  
This is radically the same with English *hugger-mugger*, secretly; concerning which Dr. Johnson, after giving several etymons, none of which are satisfactory, confesses that he cannot determine the origin.

The basis of this compound term is certainly Su. G. *miugg*, secretly, which *ihre* inclines to deduce from Germ. *muck-en*, to mutter, to speak low. The first syllable may be allied to *hog-a*, *hug-a*, to meditate, to apply the mind to any object, from *hug*, hug, mens; to which O. Teut. *hugg-en*, observare, considerare, corresponds. *Hudge-mudge*, may thus denote a secret deliberation or observation.  
Teut. *hugger* signifies observer, explorer. *Hugger-mugger* might therefore originally denote a secret spy of the actions of others.  
Ihre views E. *smuggle* as probably derived from Su. G. *miugg*, s being prefixed, which is common in Goth. Hence perhaps primarily Su. G. *smuug-a*, Isl. *smuing-a*, reptando se insinuare.

**To HUDIBRASS, v. a.** To hold up to ridicule.  
**HUD-PYKE, s.** A miser.  
—Catyvis, wrechis, and ockeraris,  
**Hud-pyke**, hurdas, and garderaris.  
*Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems*, p. 28.  

*Hud-pyke* are here conjoined with penurious wretches, hoarders, and users. This may be Su. G. *pick-hogad*, qui avide aliquid desiderat, inverted and contr.; from *pick-a*, which, according to Ihre, primarily signifies to beat with sharp strokes; but metaphor, denotes that palpitation of the heart which is expressive of ardent desire; and *kogad, hogad*, studiosus, from *hog-a*, meditari; *q.* to desire with palpitation.  
Or, from Teut. *hyd*, the hide, and *pick-en*; q. one who from covetousness would peck at the skin of another.

**HUDRON, s.** Pasture-fed veal.  
**HUE, s.** A very small portion of anything.  
**To HUE; and Hoothing. V. HOYE.**  

**To HUFF, v. a.** To illude; to disappoint.  
**HUFF, s.** A humbug; a disappointment.  
**To HUFF, v. a.** To remove from the board a piece that should have taken another, on the opposite side, at the game of draughts.  

**HUFFY, adj.** Proud; choleric.

---

**HUFFLE-BUFFS, s. pl.** Old clothes.  
**HUFFLET, s.** A blow on the side of the head.  
**HUFUD, s.** A stroke on the head; a box on the ear; *S. B.* Evidently from A. S. *Su. G. huwud*, *A. S. heafo*, the head.  

**To HUGGER, v.n.** To shudder.  
**HUGGERIE, HUGRIE, adj.** Awkward and confused, whether in dress or behaviour.  
**HUGGIER-MUGGIE, adj. or adv.** Disorderly; confusedly.  
**To Hugger, v. a.** To act clandestinely, &c.  
**HUGGERS, s. pl.** Stockings without feet.  
**HUGGER, adj.** Clothed in *Huggers or Hugger*.  
**V. HUGGIE-MUGGIE, adv.** Hugger-mugger, Fife.  

**V. HUDGE-MUDGE.**  
**To Hughyal, v. n.** To hobble.  
**HUGSTER, HUGSTAIR, s.** A buckster.  
**HUGTOUN, s.** A cassock or jacket without sleeves.  
**HUI, HUUY ! interj. Begin!**  
**HUIK, s.** A small rick of corn, Banffs.  
**HUIFS, second person indic. v.** Tarriest.  
**To HUIK, v. a.** To take care of; to consider; to regard.  

The only author, as far as I have observed, who uses this term, is Mongomerie; although cognates occur in all the Northern dialects.  

**See Sup.**  
Fule haist ay, almasit ay,  
Owre-sails the sicht of sum,  
Quha huiks nor, nuu luiks not  
Qahat afterward may come.  

*Cherrie and Slae*, st. 30.  
—Dum non curant quid sera reportet  
Vespera.——  
Lat. Vers.  
Promiting, unwitting,  
Your hechts you nevir huike.  
Ibid. st. 81.  
i. e. "you never regarded your promises."  

It also occurs in his MS.  
How sho suld hurt or help, sho nevir huiks,  
Luk as it lyks, sho laughis and nevir luiks,  
Bot wavers lyk the weddercok in wind.  

*Chron. S. P. iii. 499.*  
**HUik-WAIR.** Perhaps *hook-waere*, i.e. reaping-hooks.  
**HUild, pret. v.** Held; did hold.  
**HUisk, s.** An unwieldy, dirty, *dumpie* woman.  
**HUIST, s.** A heap; an overgrown clumsy person.  
**HUit, pret. v.** Paused; stopped. V. Hove, How.  
**HUKEBANE, s.** The huckle-bone, S. B. In Edin­burgh, the *hauhch-bone*.  
See Sup.  
Thy hanches hulkis with hukebanes harsh and haw.  
*Dunbar, Evergreen*, ii. 57, st. 17.  

**To HUKE. V. BOLYN.**  
**HULBIE, s.** A large clumsy object.  
**HULDIE, s.** A night-cap.  
**HULE, s.** A mischievous roistering fellow.  
**HULE, s.** 1. A husk or covering of any thing. 2. The how or membrane covering the head of a child. 3. A hollow unprincipled person.  

**HULGY, adj.** Having a hump.  
**HULGIE-BACK, s.** A hump-backed, Gl. Ross.  
**HUKEBANE, s.** The huckle-bone, S. B. In Edin­burgh, the *hauhch-bone*.  
See Sup.  
**HULGIE-BACK, s.** A hump-backed.  
An older hag could not come in his way;—  
An ugly hulgie-backed cankered wisp,  
And like to die for breath at ilk gasp.  
*Ross's Helmore*, p. 35.
Su. G. hulik, convexus, hulka ut, excavare, holk, vas convexum. The phrase used in E., although not mentioned by Johnson, seems synon. A hulk in the back. V. Seren. in vo.

**HULLIE**-BACKED, adj. Hump-backed.

**HULY, HOLLIE, adj.** Slow; moderate; S. Holie, Aberd. Name vtir wyse Turnus, at sic ane nede, Steppis abak with haly pays ful stil.


The same word is used adverbially in conjunction with fare, fair, or fairly.

**Huly and fare** unto the coist I swam.

Paulatin. Virg. Ibid. 175, 51.

**Hoolie, adv.** Cautiously.


Yet love is kittle and untruly,
And shoul'd move tentyly and hooely,

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 387.

The most probable etymon mentioned by Riddiman is hoose, to stay, to delay. Ho, delay, referred to by Sibbald, is virtually the same.

But it is doubtful if hooely primarily signifies slow. It seems more correctly to correspond to soft, as moderately, from Is. hoglif, tranquillity; hoglif, moderately, from hof, modus, decencia. Hof madur, vir moderatus. Seren. gives Ho as an obsolete E. word, corresponding to Sw. hof, measure, moderation. The Swedes have a proverbial phrase nearly resembling our hooly and fairly: tolge och tolgen man trift. Fair and softly goes far;

Seren. I may add, that as Su. G. hol signifies to delay, I suppose that it is originally the same with hool-a, to rest; old Gothic words being found either with or without the aspirate.

**HULINESS.** s. Tardiness.

S.

**HULLIE.** s. The Smooth hound, a fish; Squalus galeus, Orkney.

**HULLERIE, adj.** Raw; damp and cold.

S.

**HULLERING, adv.** Erect; bristled up; confused; slovenly; friable; crumbling.

S.

**HULLIE-BULLIE, HULLIE-BULLOO, HULLERIE, adj.** S. A term, in the academical phraseology of S., appropriated to the study of the Latin language. The class in Universities, in which this is taught, is called the Humanity Class, and the teacher, the Professor of Humanity. See Sup.

"In the year 1637, it appears that a master or professor of humaniorum literarum, commonly called professor of humanity, had been founded." Univers. Glasgow. Statist. Acc. xxi. 25.

The Lat. designation is as above, Literae humaniores, from which the Fr. has been borrowed, although used with greater latitude than ours. "Au collège, on appelle les lettres humaniores, l'étude des langues Grecque et Latine, la Grammaire, la Rhetorique, la Poésie, et l'intelligence de Poètes, Orateurs et Historiens." Dict. Trev.

To HUMBLE Bear. V. HUMMEL, v. S.

**HUMDRUM, s.** Dejection, S. B.

Ralph does his bidden, and out Lidy comes;
His father says, Lay by, man, this humdrums,
And look na mair like Watty to the worm.

Ross's Helenore, p. 91.

The adj. is used in E. Johnson derives it from hum and drone. Seren. with more propriety, from hum, Is. mia, vocem edere querulum; and Goth. droma, tarde et lentegradi.

**HUM-DUDGEON, s.** A drone; or perhaps what is called the humble-bee, although distinguished by an improper orthography, has bee, although it is evidently the same origin.

**HUMMEL-CORN,** s. A drone; or perhaps what is called the humble-bee.

To hummil

To HUMMEL, HUMMIL, HUMMLE, To hummelt.

S.

**HUMMEL, HUMMIL, HUMMLE, HUMMET, HUMIST, HUMIST, HUM-MET, HUM-STE,

HUM-MET, s. A drone; or perhaps what is called the humble-bee.

Stuffets, strokours, and stuffes, strummels,

HUMMEL, s. A drone; or perhaps what is called the humble-bee.

**HUMOLOK, HUMLOCK, s.** A smooth hound, a fish; Squalus leac, hemlic.

The following passage, in which there is probably some mistake.

"The farmer's servants, who have families, and engage by this grain.

**HUMBLY.** s. Wealth; goods; property.

S.

**HULTE CORN.** V. SHILLING.

**HUM, s.** A shum; a foolish trick; often applied to a story told in jest, S.

Su. G. hum, an uncertain rumour, the origin of which is unknown; also, a slight suspicion.

To HUM, v. n. To feed, as birds do their young by billling.

Thus a nurse is said to hum to her child, when she gives it food from her mouth; a custom, neither consistent with cleanliness, nor, it is most probable, with the health of the child. See Sup.

**HUM, s. pl.** Mouthfuls of chewed matter.

S.

**HUM, s.** The milt of a cod-fish dressed, a delicacy.

S.

**HUM, adj.** Out of humour; sullen.

S.

**To HUM or HAW.** To daily or trifle with one, about any affair, by indefinite unintelligible language.

S.

**HUMANITY, s.** A term, in the academical phraseology of S., appropriated to the study of the Latin language. The class in Universities, in which this is taught, is called the Humanity Class, and the teacher, the Professor of Humanity. See Sup.

**HUMDRAFBAND, s.** A strap fixing an oar to its thawl.

S.

**HUMLY, adj.** Humble.


**HUMLOIK, HUMLOCK, s.** Hemlock, S. Conium maculatum, Linn.

S.

**HUMMIST, adj.** Uppermost.

Wallace gert tak in haist thar humest weid, And sic lik men that waillyt weid spuid.

Wallace, ix. 705. MS.

**HUMMIL, HUMMLE, s.** A drone; or perhaps what is called the humble-bee.

**HUMMER, HUMMIL, HUMMLE, s.** A drone; or perhaps what is called the humble-bee.

Wyro, hirschtails, taggersbalds and hummels.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

**HUMMIL-CORN, s.** A kind of grain which wants the hard skin that covers some other species of this grain.

**HUMMIDRUM, s.** Dejection, S. B.

Ralph does his bidden, and out Lidy comes;
His father says, Lay by, man, this humdrums,
And look na mair like Watty to the worm.

Ross's Helenore, p. 91.
HUMMELCORN, adj. Mean; shabby; as, "A hummecorn discourse," a poor sermon; a hummelman, &c. S.

HUMMEL, adj. Wanting horns. V. Homyll. See S.

HUMMEL-DODDIE. A ludicrous term applied to dress, especially to a woman's head-gear, when it has a flat and mean appearance. S.

HUMMEL'D, adj. Chewed in a careless manner. S.

HUMMEL-DRUMMEL, adj. Morose and taciturn. S.

To HUMMER, v. n. To murmur; to grumble. S.

HUMMIE, s. The game of Shintie; the hooked stick with which the game is played. S.

HUMMIE, HUMMOCK. 1. A grasp taken with the thumb and four fingers placed together. 2. As much of meal, having a smell or taste indicating some degree of putridity; as, hump'd beef. S.

HUMMIE, s. A name given to useless surface coal. S.

HUMP-GLUTTERAL, s. The flesh of a sheep that has died a natural death, as distinguished from salt, &c, as is taken up in this way. S.

HUMP-LOCK, part. adj. Wanting horns. V. Homyll.

HUMP, v. n. To walk lame, especially from some degree of putridity; as, hump'd beef. S.

HUMP, s. "A designation given in contempt to an avaricious person, as being eager to seize every thing as his prey, S.

HUMP, s. A fool's errand; an April-errand; one on the first day of April. S.

HUMP, s. "To hounker down; to squat down," V. the s. Metaph. used to denote the lowly appearance of a hut. S.

HUMP, s. "A pet," Gl. Shirr. S. B.

This term may be from hurn, as in hum-drum, and s. strum, a pettish humour. V. Struve.

HUND, s. 1. Used as a generic name for a dog. S. See S.

I haitit him lyk ane hund, thoche I hid previe.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 54.

It would appear that hound had the same latitude of signification in O. E.

"It is not good to take the breed of children and give it to hounds;" Wlicif, Mark vii. Moes. G. hunds, canis, vox antiquiss., says Seren., ac proprieta multis linguis et dialectis communis. A. S. hund is used in the same general sense; as also Su.G. Isl. Germ. hund, Bel. hund, Alem. hund, Gr. άντέρ, which is viewed as a cognate, is called by Plato (in Cratylu) a Phrygian word. For he confesses that they received this, and many other terms, from the Barbarians. Although hund is originally a generic name, barbarous nations being much addicted to the chase, and scarcely knowing any other use of dogs; the A. S. have hence formed hunt-an, venari, 2. A designation given in contempt to an avaricious person, as being eager to seize every thing as his prey, S.

To HUND, v. a. To incite. V. Hound. S.

HUND-HUNGER, s. The ravenous appetite of a dog. S.

HUND-HUNGRY, adj. Ravenous as a dog. S.

HUNE, s. Delay. The gudman sayd unto his madin sone.

Go pray thame bayth cum doun without hune.

V. Hune. Dunker, Maitland Poems, p. 76.

To HUNE, v. n. To stop; not to go on; to loiter.

VOL. I. 593

HUNE, s. A loiterer; a drone; a lazy silly fellow. S.

HUNE, s. A person who stammers. S.

To HUNE, v. n. 1. To emit a querulous sound, as children do when in a pettish humour, Ang.

2. To stammer from sheepishness or conscious guilt. S.

There can be no doubt that this is radically the same with E. whine; Moes. G. quain-on, Isl. quin-a, Su.G. kwin-a, luyen.

To HUNGER, v. a. To pinch with hunger; to famish. S.

HUNGRISUM, adj. Having rather too keen an appetite. S.

HUNGRISUMNESS, s. Under the influence of hunger. S.

HUNGRISUMLIKE, adv. Somewhat voraciously. S.

HUNGRY WORM. It is a popular superstition in the North with regard to the cause of keen hunger, and the danger of children fasting too long, that if the internal worm is not regularly fed, it will fix on a vital part. S.

HUNGIN, part. pa. Hung; suspended. S.

HUNGRYGROUND. A curious superstition prevails in some parts of the West of S. Some tracts of country are believed to be so much under the power of enchantment, that he, who passes over any one of them, would infallibly faint, if he did not use something for the support of nature. It is therefore customary to carry a piece of bread in one's pocket, to be eaten when one comes to what is called the hungry ground.

HUNK, s. A slutish, indolent woman; a drab. S.

To HUNKER, v. n. "To hunk down; to squat down," V. Gl. Shirr. V. the s. Metaph. used to denote the lowly appearance of a hut.

It occurs as a v. a.

He hunkert him down like a clockin hen, An' flyret at me as I wad hae him. Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 348.

HUNKERS, s. pl. To sit on one's hunkers, to sit with the hips hanging downwards, and the weight of the body depending on the knees, S. See Sup.

The Islandic húk is defined exactly according to the sense in which both v. and s. are used with us. Huk-a, incurvare se modo cacantis; Verel. Ind. He refers to haukr, incurvus. Avium more semissedens haerend,—vulgo pro reclinare se ad necessaria; G. Andr. He thus illustrates the term; Ut haukr, accipiter, stat et sedet simul; Lex. p. 128. In p. 100 he expressly derives huka from haukr. Su.G. huka, Teut. duck-en, desiderare, in terram se submittere; Kilian. Belg. id. to stoop down; Sewel. Children in Lothian have a play, in which they slide down a hill, sitting on their hunkers. This is called Huckie-buckie down the brae. The first part of this alliterative term retains the radical form of the s. as used in Isl. and Teut.

HUNNE, s. Honey. S.

To HUNT-THE-GOWK, To go on a fool's errand. S.

HUNT-THE-GOWK, s. A fool's errand; a Guolv's errand. S.

HUNT-THE-GOWK, adj. A Hunt-the-gowk errand; a fool's errand; an April-errand; one on the first day of April. S.

HUNTIS, s. Ane huntas, a hunting-match. S.

At the Huntis. At a hunting-match. S.

To the Huntis. A-hunting. S.

HUNT-THE-SLIPPER, s. A common sport among young people. S.

HUP! interj. Used to a horse to make him quicken his pace. Perhaps bie up, F. S.

HUPES (of a mill.) s. pl. The circular wooden frame which surrounds the millstones, and preserves the meal from being lost, Lothian.

This may be g. hoops. But the term is differently pron. from the latter, as applied to the iron hoops of the mill.
To HURD, v. n. To snaill; to growl. See Sup.

Let poetaster parasites who leign,
Who fawn and crouch, and catch and creep for
 gain,
And, where no hope of gain is, huffe and hur,
And bark against the moon, as doth a cat; —
Wish thee disgraced. — Mares Threnodie, p. 72.

Lat. hirr-ire, Su.G. knorr-a, knurr-a, id.

HURB, s. A puny or dwarfish person.

HYR, s. A term used to denote a lean or meagre object; A purr hurble; S. B.

HURCH, adj. Hurcham skin may signify a skin like a hedgehog, V. Hurcheon. Edit. 1508, hurcheon.

With hard hurcam skin sa hecils be my chekis,
[That even lyk] ane glemand gleid glowis my chaftis.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

HURCHEON, s. A hedgehog, S. Urchin, E.; from Fr. herisson.

HURCHE-TABILL, adj. Hurtful; prejudicial.

HURD, HURDE, s. A hoard; a treasure; S.

It seems to be merely the same word, used in a peculiar sense, which is used by Wynytown.

[The sense] was written in the lawe in that ryo.
That thai in-to schyppys fand,
Thai lat rycyt nan te pas to land:
Na thai of thame made na hurda,
Bot in the se kest thame our the burde.

That thai in-to schyppys fand,
Than all the lawe in that ryot,
Nae Dane, nor Dutch, wi' breeks three pair,
Enough to make ane's hirr-ire,
Hirr-ire, or wattle.

Quhill sche had teimd hir monyfawld.

Lyssand, S. P. R. ii. 88.

The sense of the passage corresponds. Perhaps the word was written hurdeis.
Mr. Chalmers gives hurdes, referring to A. S. hurdel, plecstum. But I do not perceiv the connection between this part of the body, and a hurdele or wattle.

Nae Dane, nor Dutch, wi' breeks three pair,
Enough to make ane's hirr-ire,
Hirr-ire, or wattle.

Got hirr-a, gin; Isl.

Of hir hurdes seche had na hault.
Quhill sche had teimd hir monyfawld.

S. B.

This term seems to occur in the following passage: —
Of hir hurdes seche had na hault,
Quhill sche had teimd hir monyfawld.

Gawen and Gol. ii. 13.

The act of scolding; sometimes expressed,
With hurkle backit who is crook-backed, S.

Of Agares what tongue can tell the truey.
With hurkle hide ouer a weill nourishit necke?

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 25.

HURDYs, s. pl. Hurdies.

Writhtis weterand doune treis, wir ye but weir,
Ordant hurdys full hee in boltsis sa hare;
For to greif thair gomys gramest that wer.

S. B.

HURDY, s. pl. Hurdles.

Wrightis weterand doune treis, wir ye but weir,
Ordant hurdys full hee in boltsis sa hare;
For to greif thair gomys gramest that wer.

Gawen and Gol. ii. 13.

If not an error of the press for hurkle, it appears nearly allied. V. Hurkill.

HURDON, s. A big-lipped woman. V. Hurdie. S.

HURE, HORE, s. A whore, S. See Sup.

It occurs in this form, in one of these Ballads, which were printed at the Reformation, and meant to lash the conduct of the Popish clergy; although often in language not of the most delicate kind.

The Pareson wald nocht haue an hure,
But twa and they were hony.


Hurequeyn is common in the same sense, S. B. Verel. observes, that Isl. hora anciently signified a handmaid, ancipilla; and changed its sense like kona, a woman, olom uxor, hodie, E. quane, meretrix. Hervarar S. p. 119.

394

HURDIE, adj. Hurdies, Hurcham skin

HURDO-QUEYN, s. A whore. V. Hure.

HURKER, s. A semicircular piece of iron, put on an axle-tree, inside of the wheel, to prevent friction. S.

To HURKILL, Hurkle, v. n. 1. To crouch; to draw the body together, as a lion brooding over his prey; S.

Joyfull he bradis tharon dispituusly,
With gapeand goule, and vprysis in hy
The lokkeris lyand in his nek rouch,
And al the heists bowellis thrymlis through,
Hurkilland thareon, quhare he remanit and stude.

Dougl. Virgil, 945, 30.

2. To be in a rickety or decrepit state.

Thy rig-bane rattles, and thy ribs on raw,
The hanches hurkleis with hukebanes harsh and haw.
—With hurkle banes, ay howkaward thoy hyde.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57, st. 17, 18.

3. To be contracted into folds.

Do ye not see Rob, Jock, and Hab,
As they are girded gallantly,
While I sit hurklen in the ase;
I' ll have a new cloak about me.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 321.

One is said to be hurkle-backit who is crook-backed, S.

Of Agares what tongue can tell the truey.
With hurkle hide ouer a weill nourishit necke?


Here, however, it may merely refer to the hood, as extending downwards from the head over the neck.

This word is also used in O. E., “ A hare is said to sit and not to ly, because she always hurckes”, Jul. Barns. V. Skinner.

Sibbsd derivs it from Sw. huk-a, inclinatis clunibus humi incubare. But although this is considerably allied in sense, yet, as hurker and hurkle are used quite distinctly, they seem radically different, being connected with terms distinguished from each other in various Northern dialects: Teut. hurker, inclinare se; Belg. hurk-en, to squat, to sit stooping. Fris. hork-en, contrahere membra ut calefiant. Isl. hraka, corrugio, coarctatio, junctio genu calcibus sedentes; At stia in harte hurckta, attractus popolit pedibus junctum sedere; hrak, corrugor, coacror; G. Andr. A. Bor. ruch, “ to squat or shrink down”, (Grose,) seems to claim the same origin.

HURKLE-BANE, HURKLE-BONE, s. The hip-bone. S.

HURKLE-BACKIT, adj. Crook-backed.

To HURKLE-DURKLE, v. n. To lie in bed, or to lounge about idly, after it is time to get up or to go to work. S.

HURKLE-DURKLE, s. A horse-hoe used for cleaning turnips. S.

HURL, s. The act of scolding; sometimes expressed, a hurl of a flute, S. See Sup.

Either the E. word metaph. used, or from the same origin; Isl. hveiral-ar, turbine versatur; hveer-fa, circuam, circuam; Su.G. hurr-a, cum imputu circumui.

HURL, s. An airing in a carriage; E. a drive. S.

To HURL, v. n. 1. To be driven in a carriage. 2. The motion of the carriage itself.

HURL, v. a. To draw or drive a wheelbarrow, &c. S.

HURLER, s. A person employed in carrying stones, peats, &c, on a wheelbarrow.

To HURL, v. n. To toy; to daily amorously.


HURLEBARROW, s. A wheelbarrow, S.

Then I knew no way how to feu,
My guts rumbled like a hurle bow.
HURT MAIESTIE. A translation of Hurthy.

HURRY-SCURRY, Hurry-Burry, Hurry-Burry, Huron, Lang-Craig'd-Huron, Hurle Behind. A ludicrous designation for the s.


Let expeditus, promptus, agilis ; further expressed by the addition, dulam edere,. or from durch, per, and loppa, coreere.

Hurly-House, Hurly-House, a large house in a state of great disrepair, or nearly ruinous. S.

HURLY-HOUSE, S. A

Hurly-Burly, s. Expl. the "last," the lag.

See Sup.

An' sail this sleeth come farrer ben?

He scarce woud gae a fit frac hame,

An' to us a' was hurly.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect. p. 5.

If I was hurly, there was cause,

Believe me as ye like.

Ibid. p. 30

HURLIE-GOTHOROW, s. A racket; a great ado. S.

Hurlie-Hacket, s. 1. "Sliding down a precipice, a kind of childish sport," Sibb.

Better go revell at the racket.

Or ells go to the hurly-hacket.

This, it appears, was a royal diversion.

Ilk man after their quality,

Thay did solist lis Maestie.

Sum garth rauell at the racket,

Sum hurlit him to the hurlie-hacket.

Lindsay's Warvis, 1592, p. 263.

The use of this diversion might be the reason of the name given to an eminence mentioned as in the vicinity of Stirling.

"It is highly probable that Hurly Haaky was the mote hill of the castle of Stirling." Nimmo's Stirlingshire, p. 255.

Ihre. A similar diversion, that of the ice-mountains, is well hur­r-a,

of the castle of Stirling." Nimmo's Stirlingshire, p. 255.

This phrase is formed from the E.

durch, hur-loch, hur-lach.

"This man thinkis to mak gud cher," Besid him till his fere gan say,

"That has left all his oxyn owt." This man thinkis to mak gud cher,

"This man thinkis to mak gud cher," Besid him till his fere gan say,

"That has left all his oxyn owt." This man thinkis to mak gud cher,

"This man thinkis to mak gud cher," Besid him till his fere gan say,

"That has left all his oxyn owt." This man thinkis to mak gud cher,

"This man thinkis to mak gud cher," Besid him till his fere gan say,

"That has left all his oxyn owt." This man thinkis to mak gud cher,

"This man thinkis to mak gud cher," Besid him till his fere gan say,

"That has left all his oxyn owt." This man thinkis to mak gud cher,

"This man thinkis to mak gud cher," Besid him till his fere gan say,

"That has left all his oxyn owt." This man thinkis to mak gud cher,

"This man thinkis to mak gud cher," Besi—d him till his fere gan say,

"That has left all his oxyn owt." Ibid. ver. 387.

This does not generally occur in its compound form in other dialects; but either as formed by the first or last syllable. Teut. huys-man, agricola, colonus. Su.G. bonde, an inhabitant of the country, as opposed to one who lives in town; also, one who farms his own land. A. S. husbanda, and husbondi, both signifying paterfamilias, herus; the master of a family; hence the A. S. word has been transferred to a husband, in the modern sense of the term, maritus.

L. B. husbands, husbæda, paterfamilias agriculturam exercens; oeconomus, Gallis, Mesnager; Du Cange. Spelman says, that husbænda is used for agricola, in the Laws of Ina, c. 19. But I have not observed the term in any of his laws.

Mr. Pinkerton renders the word, as used by Barbour, by villani, men bound to a certain house and farm, and assignable at the will of their lords. "Such," he adds, "existed in England, even to the reign of Elizabeth." N. Barb. xvii. 542.

Ane husbandman, in our old Laws, is opposed to ane frie man.

If a person accused decline singular combat, it is required that he purge himself "be the judgment of God, that it, be hote iron, gif he be ane frie man; or be water, gif he be ane husbandman, conforme to the condition and estate of the men." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 3. Liber homo and rusticus, are the terms used in the original.

Sibbald has justly observed, that "to this day, a farmer's cottar or cottager, who, instead of paying rent, engages to be a reaper in harvest, is said to be band or bound for his harvest." This may be considered as one of the oldest systems. Service of this kind, as well as that which some farmers themselves are bound by their leases to give to their landlords, is still called bondage, S.

When any Freeman wished to renounce his liberty, and become a bond-servant to a great man, in order to have his protection, he made delivery of himself, in his court, by giving the other a grip of the hair of his forehead. If he attempted to regain his liberty by running away, his master had a right to draw him back again to his service by the nose.

HUSBAND, s. A farmer. The term is also used in E., although more commonly husbandoon.

In the contré thon wonnyt ane

That husbando wes, and with his fe

Offsbye hay to the pele led he.

Barbour, x. 151. MS.

Ane, on the wall that lay,

Beside him till his fere gan say,

"This man thinkis to mak gud cher,"

(And nemnyt ane husbando thary ber ner)

"That has left all his oxyn owt." Ibid. ver. 387.

This does not generally occur in its compound form in other dialects; but either as formed by the first or last syllable. Teut. huys-man, agricola, colonus. Su.G. bonde, an inhabitant of the country, as opposed to one who lives in town; also, one who farms his own land. A. S. husbanda, and husbondi, both signifying paterfamilias, herus; the master of a family; hence the A. S. word has been transferred to a husband, in the modern sense of the term, maritus.

L. B. husbands, husbæda, paterfamilias agriculturam exercens; oeconomus, Gallis, Mesnager; Du Cange. Spelman says, that husbænda is used for agricola, in the Laws of Ina, c. 19. But I have not observed the term in any of his laws.

Mr. Pinkerton renders the word, as used by Barbour, by villani, men bound to a certain house and farm, and assignable at the will of their lords. "Such," he adds, "existed in England, even to the reign of Elizabeth." N. Barb. xvii. 542.

Ane husbandman, in our old Laws, is opposed to ane frie man.

If a person accused decline singular combat, it is required that he purge himself "be the judgment of God, that it, he hote iron, gif he be ane frie man; or be water, gif he be ane husbandman, conforme to the condition and estate of the men." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 3. Liber homo and rusticus, are the terms used in the original.

Sibbald has justly observed, that "to this day, a farmer's cottar or cottager, who, instead of paying rent, engages to be a reaper in harvest, is said to be band or bound for his harvest." This may be considered as one of the oldest systems. Service of this kind, as well as that which some farmers themselves are bound by their leases to give to their landlords, is still called bondage, S.

When any Freeman wished to renounce his liberty, and become a bond-servant to a great man, in order to have his protection, he made delivery of himself, in his court, by giving the other a grip of the hair of his forehead. If he attempted to regain his liberty by running away, his master had a right to draw him back again to his service by the nose.

Hence it is still accounted so great a disgrace, when one lays hold of another in this quarter. Or, as Skene expresses it, "Fra the quhilk the Scottish saying cummis, quhen ane boastis and menachis to take ane other be the nose." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Bondagium. V. Ta ste-tous.

It must be observed, however, that the term bonde, as used by the Goths, did not originally imply the idea of inferiority. It was indeed a designation expressive of the respectable rank of the person to whom it was applied.

It has been generally understood from the language of our laws, that husbands, or, what we now call farmers, were formerly all bond-men; and of consequence, that husbando and rustici are synonym, with natisi, or adscripti globre.

But there seems to be considerable ground of hesitation on this head. The subject, at any rate, merits a more minute investigation. From my very slender acquaintance with matters of this kind, I can only pretend to throw out a few hints, which may call the attention of others who are far better qualified for such a discussion, to which the passage quoted above, from Reg. Maj., cannot per—

595
haps be viewed as even determining the sense in which the term rusticus was understood in Scotland, when these laws were written. Because rusticus is opposed to liber homo, we must not immediately conclude that the former denoted a villain or bondman. For the phrase, liber homo, admitted of different species. It was commonly opposed to servus or vassallus; the former denoting an alodial proprietor, the latter one who held of a superior. V. Robertson's Charles V. Vol. I. 258.

Skene says, that "Bondi, natiusi, and villani, signifies ane thing;" vo. Bondagium. He accordingly explains bondagium, or villenagium, as denoting "slaverie, or servitude." But here he is certainly mistaken. For the nativi had no property of their own; this, as well as their persons, belonging to their masters. Hence it is said; "Gif the defender failye in the probation of his libertie, and be found ane bond-man, he sall be adjudged to the perserver, as his native bond-man, (tanguum natius), without all recoverie, or remedie, with all his castell and gutes quhatsoever." Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 11, § 5. V. also c. 12, § 5. But the husband had property of his own; otherwise there would have been no reason for the particular claim of the best aught, by his master at his death. Quon. Attach. c. 23.

In Domedsay Book, Bondmen, called Serei, are distinguished from Fillani. V. Cowel, vo. Bond. According to Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 36, § 3, 4., all who were of a lower rank than the sons of Thanes, were rustici, or bondmen. The term rusticus is evidently used in a general sense, as including all who had not some kind of nobility. But it cannot be supposed that all, except nobles, were slaves; or that the husband was, as equivalent to a natius and villani.

It seems difficult to determine the sense of one passage, in which bothhusband and bondi occur. "The Crew of the son of an Thane, is threcscore sax kye. Item, all quha are inferior in parentage, are husbandmen (or yeomen). And the Crew of an husbandman, is saxtene kye." These are distinguished by various names among the writers of the middle ages, as cultivated the lands of others, but who in some respects held of them. It is not easy to determine its original meaning, because in these ancient languages it admits of different senses. Isl. buandi denotes one who has a house and family; qui familia et domum possidet. Bondi, which is certainly the same word, not only bears this sense, but signifies a husband, or mo. A. S. bondi, bond, bondus, are used as synon.; Quon. Attach. c. 56, § 7; 2 Stat. Rob. I. c. 34, § c. 1.

There can be no doubt that natius denotes one who was in a state of slavery. V. Quon. Attach. c. 56, § 1, 3, 5, 7. They are distinguished—Robertson's Charters, pp. 81, 162, 85, 201, 89, 241, 91, 266, 96, 307. They are distinguished from bondmen, or cottars, and also the nativi or villani. It is probable that the term husbandi is here applied to those free men who had lands of their own property, as well as to such as cultivated the lands of others, but who in some respects held of them.

Husbondus and bondus are used as synon.; Quon. Attach. c. 56, § 7; 2 Stat. Rob. I. c. 34, § c. 1.


Here we might suppose that we found our farmers or husbandmen, our cottars, and also the nativi or villains. It is possible that the term husbandi is here applied to those free men who had lands of their own property, as well as to such as cultivated the lands of others, but who in some respects held of them.
HUSSY-MAK, s. What is usually made by a housewife. S.

To HUSSEIL, v. a. To move the clothes, particularly about the shoulders, as if itchy.

HUSILLING, s. A rattling or clashing noise.

The husilling of his armour did rebound, And kest ane terribil or ane fearful sound.

HUT, s. A ragged person; a tatterdemalion.

ACCORDING to Ruddiman, vox ex sono ficta. But it seems rather softened from A. S. hristung, strepitus, hrist-an, stre­ pere; which Seren. derives from Su.G. hrist-a, rusta, quaternie, as originally used, he says, to denote the noise made by armour when shaken; vo. Rustle.

HUSTLE, v.a. To emit such a sound as an infant does, when highly pleased; ora cat, when said to purr; Ang. Isl. hussa-d, in aerem susurrare.

HUSTLE-FARRANT. One clothed in a ragged garb. S.

HUSTO! HUSTA! interle. V. HOSTA.

HUT, s. A fat overgrown person; also, one who is indolent and inactive; as, a lazy hut, Ang. A slattern. See S.

It may perhaps have some affinity to Isl. haut-ta, to go to bed; G. Andr. p. 108.

HUT, s. 1. Or hand-hut; a small stack built in the field, so low that he who builds it can do all that is necessary, with his hand, while standing on the ground; S.

2. Frequently it denotes a heap of any kind; as, a hut of snow; a hut of dung, &c. S.

Perhaps from Germ. hutte; Su. G. hydda, E. hut, a cottage, from its resemblance; or from Germ. hut-en, to cover.

To HUT, v.a. To put up grain in a small stack in the field.

HUT, s. A square basket formerly used in Galloway for carrying out dung to the field; of which the bottom opened to let the contents fall out; Gallow. See S.

It might receive this name, as allied to Germ. haut, hide, being perhaps originally formed of the skin of an animal, or to hut-en, servare, custodire.

HUTCH, s. 1. A deep pool in a river, beneath an over­ hanging bank. 2. An embankment to hinder the water from washing away the soil.

S.

HUTCH, s. 1. The sort of basket in which coals are brought from the mine. 2. A measure of coals. S.

HUTCH, s. 1. A small heap of dung. 2. A small rick or temporary stack of corn.

S.

HUTCHON. Supposed to be used for the name Hugh. S.

HUTHART. The name of a demon or familiar spirit. S.

HUTHER, s. A slight shower, or wetting mist; S. B. Hence the phrase.

It's hutherin; used when it does not rain constantly, but slight showers fall at intervals, S. B. Syn. Hugerim.

Su. G. hot-a, to threaten?

To HUTHER, v.a. To work confusedly. S.

HUTHRON, adj. Haste and confusion; acting with con­ fused haste.

S.

HUTHRIN, s. 1. A beast between the state of a cow and a calf; a young heifer, Ang. Loth. See Sup.

Perhaps from Teut. hudzer-en, turgescere uberibus, sive manmis, ut vaccae foetui maturae, Kilian. This is from hudzer, uber; dicitur tantum de bestiarum mammis. V. HUDDERIN.

The term, as applied adj. to a person, may have been transferred from the appearance of a brute animal.

2. A stupid fellow, Orkney.

3. A mongrel herb, between the common greens and cabbage. V. HUDDERIN, and HUDDROUN.

HUDDROUN VEAL. Veal of the worst quality. S.

HUTHER-MY-DUDS, s. A ragged person; a tatterdemalion.
HUT

HUTIE-CUITTIE, s. A copious draught of liquor. S.
HUTTIS ILL. Some kind of disease.
—Fluxus, hyvis, huttis ill.

HUTTIT, adj. "Hated; disdained; abominable; hideous; dreadful;" Rudd. V. Tooke's
V. shut up; Ds
bine, from bairn; burnie, from burn; lamrie, from lamb, &c. But such diminutives have scarcely any sanction from our old writers.

HYAUVE, V. Hove, J.
HUVE. V. Hoe.
To HUVE. V. Hove, I.
HUVE. V. Hoe.
To HUVE up, v. a. To lift or hold up.
HUX, pron. A vulgar pronunciation of us.
To HUZLE, v. n. To wheeze; as, "A huzlin bodie." S.
To HUZZH, v. a. To lull a child, S.; pron. with so strong a sibilation, that it cannot properly be expressed in writing.

This at first view may appear to be the same with E. hush, to still, O. E. haste, I haste, I still; Je repayse, je recouye;" Palgrave. But I suspect it is rather allied to Isl. hoss-a, which conveys the same idea with the S. word. Mol­liter manibus jacito, ut nutrices infantes quassant, seu quas­sitant; Su.G. hyss-a, Mod. Sax. hsec-ss; Isl. hos, quassatio mollis.

HUZZH-BAW, s. The sound usually employed in lulling a child; a lullaby. V. BALOW.

HUZZIE, s. A contemptuous designation for a woman. S.
HUZZIE, s. A needle-book. V. Hussee.
HWICKIS, s. pl. Reaping-hooks.
HWINKLED-FACED, adj. Lanter-jawed.
HWRINKET, adj. Perverse; stubborn.
HWIRKT, s. Unbecoming language.

To HYANK, (y cons.) To cut in large slices; to whang. S.
HYAUVE, adj. 1. Black and white combined or alternately; as, "A hyauve cow. 2. Syn. with Lyart, q.v. S.

I, J, Y.

It may be proper to observe that J, which as pronounced both in E. and S., is a double consonant, is very nearly allied to sh. The former, it has been said, differs from the latter, "by no variation whatever of articulation, but singly by a certain unnoticed and almost imperceptible motion or compression of or near the larynx." Tooke's Div. Purl. i. 93.

Thus it corresponds to Germ. Belg. sch, Su.G. Isl. sk. German writers, in giving the pron. of j, E., indeed combine ds and sch; as dschahd, jade, dschah, jaw, &c. V. Klausing, Engl. Deutsches Worterbuch. The letter z also is nearly allied both to j and s, being viewed as equival­ent to ts.

Y, by ancient writers both in S. and E., is, as Ruddi­man observes, prefixed to verbs, participles, and verbal nouns. Our writers seem in this respect to have imita­ted the E., with whom y or i prefixed is merely the ves­tige of A. S. ge, corresponding to Moes.G. ga: as yboak, baken, i.e. dried, hardened; ybe, be; ybered, buried; yboor, born, begotten; ybroken, broken; yclois, closed, shut up; ydriad, dreaded; yfer, together, in company, &c. V. Rudd. Gl. let. Y.

Je, as a termination, is much used, in vulgar language, for forming diminutives; as bairnie, a little child, an in­fant, from bairn; burnie, from burn; lamnie, from lamb, &c. But such diminutives have scarcely any sanction from our old writers.

JABB, s. To prick sharply.
JAB, s. The act of prick­ing sharply.
JABART, s. A term applied to any animal in a debili­tated state; also to a fish out of season.
JABB, s. A kind of net used for catching the fry of coal-fish.

"The best and most expeditious way of catching the cud­die, when it is in greater plenty on the coast, is with a sort of creel, called jabb. The jabb commonly consists of three or four strong rods, from 8 to 10 feet long, laid across each other in the middle, and gently bent upwards, till they are fixed at the ends to a large hoop, from four to six feet diam­eter, which forms its mouth; on the inside it is all lined with a narrow net, made for the purpose to retain the fish and let out the water, tightly tied to its ribs and mouth." P. Portree, Inver­n. Stat. Acc. xvi. 150.

JABBET, adj. Fatigued; jaded; Shirr. Gl., S. B.
JABBLE, s. A large blunt needle; a knife.
JABBLE, s. A slight irregular motion of water. S.

—Meg sair’d them first wi’ some jable,
To ground their name. Shirreff’s Poems, p. 211.

J A B B L O C H, s. Weak, watery, spirituous liquors. S.

J A C D A R T S T A F F E, s. A Jedburgh staff. S.

J A C I N C T Y N E, s. Hyacinth, a flower.

—That laid this Pallas ying,
Ligging tharoon, as semely far to se,
As is the freshe flouris schynand betowy,
Newlie pullit up from his stalkis smal,—
Or than the purpole floure, hate jacintyne.


Fr. jacynthe, from Lat. hyacinthus, id. Hence also L. B. jacinth-us, blue. Jacinthina vestis est aerio colore resplendens ; Islor.


To J A C K, v. a. To take off the skin of a seal.

J A C K I E, s. The dimin. of Joan ; also of Jacobine.


J A C K ’ S A L I V E. A youthful sport, in which a lighted match, or piece of paper, is handed round the circle, each however, has been traced to Germ, s. f. jage, to words beginning with a vowel. The weasel seems to re-

J A C K S T I O, s. A contemptuous name ; equivalent perhaps to Jack-pudding, Jack Spratt, &c.

Pedlar, I pity thee a pin’d,
To buckel him that beares the bell.

Or I shall flyte against my sell.

Quhat wenys fulis this sexte buk be japos,
All full of leis, or auld idolatries?

Dougl. Virgil, 158, 16.

2. A deception ; an imposition.

Hence the Trojan horse is thus designed.

Turnand quelhis that set in by and by,
Vnder the feit of this ilk bysnyng jaip.
About the nek knyt mony bassin raip.

Dougl. Virgil, 46, 37.

Iaip occurs in Burel’s Pilgrim.

Out come the Quhittret furwith,
Ane lilitt heist of lim and lirth,
And of ane sober sciap ;
To haue an hole he had girt wast.
Yit in the wood thair wes nane wast.
To harborie that iaip.

Watson’s Coll. ii. 22.

This, at first view, might seem to signify a fool, or object of ridicule. But perhaps it is merely E. ape, disfigured according to

Jaipbr, Jaiper, s. A buffoon ; a jester ; Gl. Sibb. It occurs in O. E. See Sup.

Harlots, for her harlotry, may haue of her goodes,
And japers and judgelers, and janglers of jestes,
And he that hath holy wryte aye in his mouth.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 45, p. 2.


To JAIRBLE, v. a. To spill liquid here and there on a table, &c, as children do when taking their food. S.

J A I R B L E S, s. pl. A small portion of liquor left in the bottom of a glass or other vessel.

J A I R B L I N S, s. pl. Dregs of tea, &c, or spots of any liquid, spilt in different places. S.

To J A K, v. n. To trifle ; to spend one’s time idly; S. Jauk.

The term is probably used in this sense in the following passage.

They luft nocht with ladry, nor with lown,
Nor with trumptours to travel throw the town;


J A G G E T, s. A full sack or pocket, hanging awkwardly, and dangling at every motion, S. B.

J A Y - F E A T H E R S, s. pl. To set up one’s jay-feathers at another; to express disapprobation in strong terms. S.

To JAIP, J A F E, v. a. To mock ; to deride ; to speak or act in jest. See Sup.

Iaip nor, for that I say weill I know.
Chauier, id. —Bejaped with a mouse.


Quhat wenys fulis this sexe buk be bot japos,
All full of leis, or auld idolatries?
JAM

Both [bot] with themself quhat thay wald tel or crak, Umquhyyle saddie, umquhyyle jangle and jak.

Priest Pbleis, Pink. S. P. R. I. 3.

Mr. Pinkerton renders the phrase jangle and jak, "at random." The idea plainly is; They sometimes talked seriously, and sometimes jocularly, or playfully.

The term, as now used, does not imply the idea of absolute idleness, but is often applied to one who, while engaged at work, is diverted from it by every trifile. Thus jauking is opposed to being ydant.

Their master's and their mistress's command The youngers a' are warned to obey; An' mind their labours wi' an eydent hand, An' ne'er, tho' out of sight, to jauk or play.

V. IRHAND. 

Burnt. iii. 176.

It may be allied to Isl. jack-a, continuo agitate. Hence, Jaukin, s. The act of dallying, S. 

An' aye she won't, an' aye she swat, I wit she made nae jaukin. Ibid. iii. 130.

JAKMEN, JAUKIN, s. Men kept as retainers by a landholder, for the purpose of fighting in his quarrels. The jaken and the laird debates. Dishonour is their name.— Hunger now goes up and down, And na gud for the jakenmen. Maitland Poems, p. 189.

So denominated from Fr. jaye, a short coat of mail worn by them. Germ. jacke, Su.G. jacks, sagum. It would appear that the term was given to horsemen. For a jakman is distinguished from a footman. V. BLEAD. v. To JALOUSE, V. a. To suspect. V. JEALOUSE. S. JAM, s. A projection; applied to the aisle of a church. A back-jam, an additional building carried out at right angles to the back-wall of a house.

It [the church] has a large jam, very commodious for dispensing the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which, in some of the neighbouring parishes, for want of room in the churches, is dispensed in the fields.” P. Applegarth, Dumfr. Statist. viii. 311.

The word is here used improperly; from Fr. jambe, a cor­ bel or pier.

JAMBE, s. A projection, or wing. V. JAM. S. JAMES RYALL. The denomination of the silver coin

JAMB, s. A tool for boring stones.

JAMBER, s. A tool for boring stones.

JAMPHER, v. n. 1. To make game of; to sneer at;

to mock; S.

— I was bidding Jean e'en gee's a sang, That on my side the bargain didna fa', For, for my coat, I wadna wish't were said, That 1 of jamphing maidens made a trade.

Ibid. p. 90.

2. To shuffle; to make false pretences; S.

She pleads a promise, and 'tis very true, But he had nothing but a jampning view; But she in gnapping earnest takes it a'. 

Ibid. p. 90.

3. To act the part of a male jilt,

—that Nory own afore you a', That on my side the bargain didna fa', For, for my coat, I wadna wish't were said, That 1 of jamphing maidens made a trade.

Ibid. p. 115.

4. To trifile; to spend that time idly, which ought to be appropriated to work or business; S. See Sup.

This word, a little varied, appears in most of the Northern dialects, and in a variety of forms. Su. G. skynf-a, beskimp-a, to jeer, to scoff, to taunt, to reproach, verbis aliquem dehonestare, ilire; Belg. schimp-en, beschimp-en, Germ. schimp-en, beschimp-en, id. Schimp, und ernst, jest and earnest. Ilire marks the affinity of Gr. εμετρίων, to scoff; 600

and εμετρίων, a scoff. But this seems merely apparent; as the origin undoubtedly is Isl. skam, short.

For as Su.G. skema-ta, as well as skymp-a, signify to play, to sport, analogous to our term in sense 4, the simple idea is, to shorten the time by amusement. Hence the Su.G. phrase, skama n tiden, tempus fallere; and simple, jokers, jokere, skamei jocus; Isl. skympen, tempor delectamentus fall, skemant, delectatio; skympen, temporis quasi decurtatio; G. Andr. p. 212, (S. jampmin;) also, skype-m, ludificari, skyme, ludificatio, skypinn, ludificatorius, illusorius, histrio; ibid. p. 213. V. Observ. on letter J.

We have the term, whether in a more primitive form or not seems doubtful, in Isl. hyme-p, ludificare, hymp, ludibrum; Ibid. p. 113. By the way, might not our Humpie be traced to this; as perhaps primarily denoting a wag, one addicted to mischievous sport?

As we have formerly seen that bord, a jest, is radically from bokord, behord, a tournament; we find this term, con­ joined with that whence jamph be traced to this; as perhaps primarily denoting a wag, one addicted to mischievous sport.

Syne war ther jampeting and bords. V. Bokord, ilire. I shall add another passage, illustrative of the sense of this word, from a very ancient work.

"Nu ber san til, at laugnumatur thinir vilka til skemtum gangu, edur drykkiu, fra Kongs herbergi,—til skemtum gonge, tha skalit thu thessa skemtan elsha. If thy companions wish that thou shouldest go to sport, go from the King's palace for thy sport; and there thou mayest amuse thyself as thou wilt.” Spec. Reg. p. 371.

Stam, E., seems radically the same with jamph; although Johnson derives it from C. B. shommi, to cheat. Gyme, s. used by Douglas, and Gymp, v. to which Riddiman refers, are merely the same radical words in another form. V. GRAP.

JAMPER, s. A scoffer; one who makes sport at the ex­ pense of another; S.

—O'er faes he, and tumbleth down the brae.'

"His neiper leuch, and said it was well wair'd;

Let never jamphers yet be better saide.

Ross's Helenore, p. 58.

Teut. schipper, schamper, contumelious, derisor; Isl. skimpinn, id. V. the v.

JAMPHING, s. The act of jilting; applied to a male. S.

To JAMPH, v. a. 1. To tire, to fatigue; to exhaust by toil. 2. To destroy by jogging or friction; to chafe.

Shommi, to cheat. Gyme, s. used by Douglas, and Gymp, v. to which Riddiman refers, are merely the same radical words in another form. V. GRAP.

To JAMPH, v. n. To travel with extreme difficulty, as one trudging through miry roads.

To JAMPHING, v. n. To shuffle in walking.

To JANDER, v. n. To talk foolishly. V. JAUNDER.

JANET-FLOWER. Perhaps, the Queen's-gilliflower. S.

To JANGIL, JANGE, v. n. To prattle; to jangle. "The largelyne of the smallou gart the iay iangil." Compl. s. p. 60.

Jangle and jak. V. Jak. Sibbald expld it, "to jangle and trifile away the time.” If this be the meaning, it is from Fr. jangleur, id. See Sup. Chaucer uses the word in the same sense. But as, in the passage referred to, both the v. tel and crak proceed, perhaps this may rather signify, to frolic, to amuse one's self with some kind of tricks; from fr. jongler, to juggle; whence jongleur, a juggler. Ritson has shewn that this is a corrupt orthography, instead of jongleur, used in all ancient MSS. The origin, as he observes, is certainly Lat. joculator. Diss. on Rom. & Minstrelsy, E. M. Rom. i. cxix.

JANGEALAR, s. A juggler; a sharper. The term is opposed to that of honest men.

Sum gevis to thame can flattir and fenyie; Sum gevis to thame can flattir and fenyie;
JARGOLYNE, s. JARG, JERG. A harsh grating sound, as of a rusty hinge.

JARBES, JARBIS. Perhaps, a knot in form of a sheaf.

JANNERER, part adj. JANKER, s. A

JANK, S. A

JANK-THE-LABOUR, To trifle at work.

JARKONELLE, s. A species of pear of the best kind.

JARHOLE, JAURHOLE, s. The jawhole.

JARNESS, s. A marshy place; a place very wet.

To JARR, v. n. To make a harsh and grating noise; same as jarg.

The brasin duris iarris on the marbull hyrst.

Dugg. Virgil, 27, 5.

Isl. gaur, strepitus, convitia; Teut. garr-en, gherr-en, voriferi, clamitare.

To JARR, v. n. To poke; to stir with a staff in water.

Sum jarris with ane ged staff to jagg thlok jakkis.

Dugg. Virgil, 239, s. 1.

Alem. gis-r, Germ. irr-en, turbare, irritare.

JARTO, s. A term of endeavours, Shetland.

JASKIN, s. A person occasionally employed in work to which he has not been regularly bred.

JASP, s. A particle; a spot; a blemish. V. JISP.

JASP, s. A Jasper.

This joly jasp hes propertie sevin—

The first, of collours it is marvellous.

Henryson, Banntayne Poems, p. 125, st. 1.

Fr. jaspe, Lut. jasp-u, id.

JAU, s. Perhaps, a slash.

To JAUCHLE, v. n. 1. To walk as one with feeble joints.

2. To make a shift; to do a thing with difficulty.

JAUCHLE, s. A shift; as, “He’ll mak an unco jauchle.”

JAUDIE, s.

JAUCHLE, v. a.

Druck vp brade—Doug. Virgil, 184, 27.

2. To finch; a metaphor borrowed from a door moving on its hinges.

Many such like has he heard, & far more reported in more fearfull form; but for never jarg’d a jot either from the substance of the cause, or form of proceeding therein.

—All the counsell and courts of the palace were filled with fear, noise, and bruits; Mr. Andrew [Mellvill] never jarg’d nor dashed a whitt, with magnanimous courage, mighty force of spirit & strength of evidence, of reason & language, plainly told the King & Council, that they presumed over boldly in a constitute estate of a Christian kirk, the kingdom of Jesus Christ.”—Mr. James Mellvill’s MS. Mem. pp. 45, 97.

Jarg, Jerg. A harsh grating sound, as of a rusty hinge.

To PLAY the JARG on one. To play a trick on one.

JARGOLYNE, s. Expl. by jargoning, another popular word; Gl. Compl. i.e. chattering. V. JANGIL.

The v. is still used. It is thus distinguished from jarg, Gl.
JAW

Hie as ane hill the jaw of the wat'ry brak,
And in ane hope come on them with an swak.

Doug. Virgil, 16, 27.

2. A quantity of water thrown out with a jerk; a flash of water. Thus one is said to throw a jaw of water on another, whether from accident or design, S.

3. A considerable quantity of any liquid. See Sup.

4. Coarse raillery; or petulant language; S. For Paddie Burke, like ony Turk,
Nae mercy had at a', man;
An' Charlie Fox threw by the box,
An' lows'ud his tinkler jaw, man.—Burns, iii. 209.

5. Used also in a general sense, in vulgar language, for loquacity, S.

Sibbald says: "Perhaps from Swed. kauf, mare." But there is no apparent affinity. Arm. wager, signifies a wave. But Jaw seems to have a common origin with Jaope, q. v.

To JAW, v. n. 1. To dash, as a wave on a rock or on the shore, S. jawye, part. pa. dashed, tossed.
—She saw the stately tow'r,
Shining sae clear and bright,
And in ane hepe come on them with an swak.

To JAW, v. n. 2. A quantity of water thrown out with a jerk; a flash; S.

To JAW, v. a. To spit; to throw out in a jet; as, to jaw water; S. Tempests may cease
The rowan flood,
Corbies and tods to grien for lambkins blood;
But my propyne come fra the pres fute hate,
Hymself sustenis by his huge wecht,
Unmouyt as ane roik of the se,
Forgane the fomy schore and coistis hie,
Quhill vapours hote richt fresche and weill
Of the watter brak,
It is also applied to the action of the waters of a river on its banks.
I am god Tybris, wattry hewit and haw,
Qhuhik, as thou seis, with mony tomp and law
Betis thir brayis, chawing the bankis doun.

Doug. Virgil, 241, 49.

2. A spot of mud or dirty water; properly, that which is thrown on one's clothes by the motion of the feet, or of a horse or carriage, when the road is wet or miry, S.

3. The dregs of any thing, S. A.

Come! whir! the drumlie dregs o' trown;—
But wi' that fortunate gie ye quarrel,
Gie then the jaup another twirl.

It is pron. jaup, both in the North and South of S.; in the West, jawpe.

The learned Ruddiman has a very whimsical conjecture concerning this word. He thinks that it may be derived from Fr. japp-er, to bark or bawl as a dog; "like the rocks of Scylla, which were feigned by poets to have been metamorphosed into dogs, because of the barking noise made by the repercussion of the waves on these rocks." But our ancestors did not dip so deep into poetical etymology.

Sibbald refers to Jaw as the origin, which he conjecturally deduces from Sw. knauf, the sea.

We have the same word, in a more primitive form, in Isl. gialf-ur, a hissing or roaring wave, the boiling of the sea; Verel. Ind. Gialser, leviar maris unda; Olai Lex. Run. The learned Jonaues, Gl. Orkneyinga S., observes concerning Isl. gialf-ur, that it is now confined to the noise made by waves broken by the rocks. Hodie vox haec, de sono tum adhibetur quem alliae rupibus undae maris edunt. The word assumes a different form in other dialects; Teut. sqwalp, fluctus, unda, fluctuatio; Belg. zwalp, a flash of water, (Sewel.) Sw. svaith-swalp, (Seren.) Germ. ein schwall Wasser, id.

To JAW, v. n. To dash and rebound as water, S. V. the s. See Sup. —Unmouyt as ane roik of the se,
Quham with grete brute of watter smyte we se,
Hymself sustenis by his huge wecht,
Fra wallis fel in al thare bir and swecht
Jawyng about his skyrits with mony ane bray.

To JAW THE WATER. To spend time on any business without the least prospect of success; as, "Do what ye like, it will be just jawpin the water."

To JAW WATERS with one. To play fast and loose. S.

To JAW, JAAP, JALP, v. a. To bespatter with mud, S. To jaape, Fr. japper, to bespatter." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 87.

"Ride fair and jaap nane;" S. Prov. "Taken from riding through a puddle: but applied to too home jesting," Kelly, p. 263.

To JAWATHER, v. n. To be engaged in idle discourse. S.

JAWThERS, s. pl. Idle, frivolous discourse, indicating a weak mind, S.

If not derived from jaw, perhaps allied to Isl. gialfra, incondita loqui.

YBET, part. pa. Supplied.

Qhuhik vapours bote richt fresche and weill ybet,
Dulce of odour, of flour maist fragrant,
The silver droppis on daseis distillant, &c.

Doug. Virgil, 131, 40. V. also 157, 27.

ICE

It is also applied to the action of the waters of a river on its banks.
ICHONE, YCHONE. Each one; every one. Ye Musis now, suiet godessis icone, Opin and uschet your mott of Helicone.


ICHIE NOR OCHIE. V. EEGHIE. partpa.

ICTERiCK, YDANT, adj. YDY, adj. IDDER, IDLETY, Idleness. IDLETIES, IDLESET, s. IDILTETH, s. Pl. Idleties, Idlesets.


ICKER, s. An ear of corn. V. ECHER.

ICTERICK, OF or belonging to jaundice.

"He dyed the 53 year of his age in the moneth of June an. 1575, in an icterick fever." Mr. James Melvill's MS. Mem. p. 8.

Fr.icterique, sick of the yellow jaundice.

YDANT, adj. Diligent. V. ITHAND.

YDY, s. An eddy; a pool.

The Bard, smaddit lyke a smaik smokit in a smiddie, Ran fast to the dur, and gaif a gret raire ; The Bard, smaddit lyke a smaik smokit in a smiddie, Ran fast to the dur, and gaif a gret raire ; Socht watter to wesh him thatourin in ane gdy.

Howlate, iii. 15. Bannatyne MS.

Isl. ida, vortex vel gurges aquae, synon. with Sw. wattuthwitfuel, a whirlpool; id-a, more fluentis aquae citus feror, vel circumcursito ; Verel. G. Andr. This v. seems to be the same with Su.G. id-a, agitate, from id, opus.

YDILTETH, s. Idleness.

Bot sen that tymne is sic a precious thing, I wald we sould bestow it into that Qhillik were moit pleasour to our heavenly King. Flee ydilth, qhillik is the greatest lat.

K. James VI. Chron. S. P. iii. 489.

"And first of all hee sheweth us, that wee maun be warkmen, not idle, for the ministerie is a worke and no idileteth." Bruce's Eleven Serm. Sign. A a. 7, b, also, 8, a.

I hesitate as to the termination; perhaps from A. S. kuelid, kuel-a, kuel-a, collocaro. Junius deduces the adj. from Gr. μελές, nugae, nugacitas. It would be far more natural to view it as compounded of two Su.G. words, id, opus, and il-a, morari; q. to delay or trifle at work, to while away one's time; for il-a and while have the same origin. Thus idle is the very reverse of ydant. V. ITHAND.

IDLESET, adj. Disposed to idleness. S.

IDLETY, s. Idleness. IDLETIES, pl. Idle frolics. S.

YDRAW, part. pa. Literally, drawn; but metaphor. used as signifying, advanced.

603

IE.

The termination in S. corresponding with Y in E. It is used in the composition of both adjectives and substantives; as, reek, robbie; bairn, bairnie, &c. S.

To JEALOUSE, v. a. To suspect; to have a jealousy of; S. V. JALOUSE.

"The brethren and ministers, who in their sentiments could not approve of the Publick Resolutions, did very much fear and jealouse Mr. James Sharp, now at London, by the allowance, and at the desire, of a very many of the brethren for the Resolutions." Wodrow. I. 7.

JEASING, s. Childbed. V. Gizzen-Bed.

JEBAT, s. A gibbet.

"Because they contemnpt his officiaris after that they war summond to compere to his justice, they war all tane be his gard, and hyngit on jebatia." Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 1.

Fr. gibet. Soren. derives the E. word from Sw. gippa, sursum et raptim elevari.

JEBBERS, s. pl. Idle talk. Syn. Clavers, Clatters. S. To JECK any piece of work. To neglect it. V. Jak. S.

JEDDART JUG. A very old brass vessel, still used as a standard for dry and liquid measure. It contains about eight gills.

S. JEDDART JUSTICE, a legal trial after the infliction of punishment, S. See Stup.

"Numbers of Border riders were executed without even the formality of a trial, and it is even said, that in mockery of justice, assizes were held upon them that they had suffered." This refers to the period succeeding the union of the crowns. — "The memory of Dunbar's legal proceedings at Jedburgh, is preserved in the proverbial phrase, Jeddard justice, which signifies trial after execution." Minstrelsy, 'Border, Pref. lvi.

JEDDART STAFF, JEDBURGH STAFF. Apparently, a kind of spear, for the making of which the artificers of Jedburgh were formerly celebrated. See Stup.

Ruddiman (vo. Ged) has observed that "Jedburgh staves are thus described by Jo. Major, F. 48. Ferrum chalybeum 4 pedibus longum in robusti ligni extremo Jeduardienses artifices ponunt."

They were used so late as the time of the civil wars.

"That the footmen be armed with musket and sword, or pikes and sword, and where these cannot be had, that they be furnished with halberts, Lochaber axes, or Jedburgh staves and swords." Spalding's Troubles, II. 101.

JEGE, s. 1. A gauge or standard. 2. The order or warrant of a Dean of Guild. S.

"—That the Provest and Baillies of Linlithgow who are keepers of the said Measure should produce before them the said Measure which hath been given out by them to the Burrowes & all others his Majesties Lieges these fiftie or three score yeares bygone, with their jedges and warrands which they have for the same. Who—produced—thair said Measure & Firlot with the Jedge which is their warrand thereof. And the same Measure and Firlot being found agreeable with the said Jedge, &c." Acts Ja. VI. 29th June 1617, Murray.

JEDGRY. The act of gauging; the duty arising from it. S.

To JEE, v. n. 1. To move; to stir; to alter one's position; He wad na jee.

With furious haste he soon skipt o'er the hight She never jleet till he was out o' sight.

Our fancy jee between you twa.—

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 225.

Sail wend Doun to the goistis in campe Elysee

Our fancies set

603

JEE

Effir this at last Latyne thy fader in law,
Wery of his lyfe, and fer in age ydraw,
Down to the goists in campe Elysee.

Doug. Virgil, 478, 6.
JEMMIES, s. pl. A species of woollen cloth, Aberd.
V. SKAFTS.

JENEPEERE, s. Juniper, King's Quair. V. HERBERE.
This is still the pron. S.

JENETTIS, s. pl. A species of fur. V. JONETTIS. S.

JENKIN, s. A proper name; as, Jenkin Bell. S.

JENKIN'S HEN. To die the death of Jenkin's Hen; to die unmarried. S.

JENNY, s. The dimin. of Janet, a woman's name. S.

JENNY-SPINNER, s. 1. A species of fly with very long legs and body, produced from the Grub-worm. In Loth. it is denominated Spinning Maggie; in Lanarks. Jenny Nettles; in Angus, the Fiddler; and in Roxb. Jenny Spinner, and the Lang-leggit Tailor. S.

IEOPEARD, s. A battle; an engagement.

"Thir Danis that fled to their schippis gart sowmes of gold to Makbeth to suffer thair freindis (that war slain at his ieopard) to be buryit in Sanct Colmes Inche." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 2. Fugna, Boeth. V. JEPARTY.

JEOPARTY TROT, s. 1. A quick motion between running and walking, when one, from the influence of fear or weakness, is not able to run at full speed, Dumfr.
The term seems to have had its origin from the flight of those who, living in a country subject to many inroads and depredations, were often obliged to escape from their enemies; while, in consequence of hot pursuit, their lives were in jeopardy every moment.

2. It is also used as a contemptuous designation for a person, Dumfr.; perhaps as equivalent to coward, poltroon.

To JERG, v. n. To creak. V. CHIRR.

JERG, s. A creaking sound.

JERKIN, s. A term in Dumfrises for a kind of picnic meeting among the low Irish.

JERNISS, GERINS. The state of being soaked in rain. S.

IER-OE, s. A great grandchild, S. Ö.

May health and peace, with mutual rays,
Shine on the evening of his days;
Till his wee curle John's ier-o, —
The last, sad, mournful rites bestow.—Burns, iii. 226.

Hair-o, was formerly used in the same sense.

"There was also one Laurentius in the parish of Waes, whose heir-oer do yet live there, who arrived at a great age." Brand's Desc. Shelt. p. 71.

Perhaps (as oye is Celt.) from Ir. iar, after, and wa, a grandchild; q. one who succeeds a grandchild.

JEROFFLIERIS, GERAFFLOURIS, s. pl. Gilliflower.
This fair bird rycht in hir bill gan hold
Of red jerofferis, with thair stalkis grene,
A fair branche.
King's Quair, vi. 6.
And thou gerofflour, mot I thantik be.
All other flouris for the love of thir...Ibid. st. 18.

Teut. geroaffel, Fr. giraffée, Ital. garofolo; all from Gr. καρυόφυλλον, Lat. Caryophyllus, id. V. Skinner.

IESKDRUIMIN. A species of salmon, Isle of Harris. S.

JESP, s. V. JISP.

To JETHUR, v. n. To talk idly. V. JAWTHUR.

To JETT up and down. To flaut about. S.

To JEVE, JAVE, v. a. To push hither and thither. S.

JEVE, s. A push or shove with the elbow, S.

This, I apprehend, has the same origin with E. shove; Germ. schieben, schieb-en; Su. G. skúfa-a, skúf-a, trudere, propellere.

To JEVEL, v. a. 1. To joggle; to shake; Ang. 2. To spill a large quantity of any liquid substance at once. See S.

This is a deriv. either from the z. or the Germ. s. V. JEVE.

JEVEL, JEVEL, s. The dashing of water. S.

To JEVEL, v. n. To move obliquely, Loth. Germ. schieben, Teut. scheef, scheel, obliquus.
J M

J E V E L, J E F W E L, J A V E L L, s. A contemptuous term, the proper meaning of which seems to be now lost.

Let be, quo' Jock, and caw'd him Jevell.

And be the tail him tugget.  Chr. Kirk, st. 7.


This is one of the hard names used by Dunbar in his Complaint.

—Fowl, jow-jourdane-heded jevels,
Cowkins, henseus, and cultroun kevels—


"Whill that the Quein began to craft a zealous and a bald
man, James Chalmers of Gaithryth, said, 'Madame, we
know that this is the malice and device of thai Jevullet,
and of that bastard,' meaning the Bishop of Sanct Androis,
that standis by woe."  Knox's Hist. p. 94.

This word occurs in the conference between the Lieute-
nant of the Tower, and Sir Thomas More, before his execu-
tion.  Johnson renders it, "a wandering or dirty fellow."

In Prompt. Parv. it is expl. joppet, gerro, a trifler.  Mait-

Isl. gafning, homo lascivus, gafrakap, lascivia; or, geoff-a,
blaterare, gefila madr, oblocutor odious?  But the eymon,
like the signification of the term must be left uncertain.

J E V E L L O U R.  V. J A V E L L O U R.

Y F E R E, Y F E R I S, adv. In company; together.  V. F E R E.
To JIB, JIBB, v. a. To fleece; to milk closely.  S.
JIBBINGS, s. pl. The last milk that can be drawn out of
a cow's udder.  Synon. Strippings.  S.
To JIBBER, v. n. The same with E. Jabber.  S.
To JIBBLE, v. a. To spill; to lose; to destroy.  S.
To JICK, v. a. 1. To avoid by a sudden jerk of the body.
2. To elude. 3. To Jick the school, to play the truant.  S.
JICK, s. 1. A sudden jerk.  2. The act of eluding.
JICKY, adj. Startling; applied to a horse.
To JICKER, v. n. To go smartly about anything.  S.
JICKERING, part. adj. Having a gaudy, but a rather
taudry appearance.  S.
JIFFIE, JIFFIN, s. A moment. Loth.; perhaps a corr.
of Kliff, synon. q. v. Jiffin, S. A.  See Sup.

"Wee an, expla a moment or instant; also called a Jif-
fas;" Gl. Sibb.

To JIFFLE, v. n. To shuffle.  S.
JIFFLE, s. The act of shuffling.  S.
To JIG, v. a. To play the fiddle.  S.
JIGOT, s. The term for a hip-joint of mutton, &c. S.
JILLET, s. 1. A giddy girl, S. 2. A young woman
entering into the state of puberty.  S
A jilt brak his heart at last.  Burns, iii. 218.

To JILP, v. a. To dash water on one.  S.
JILP, s. The act of dashing or throwing water.  S.
To JILL, v. a. To throw or dash water on one.  S.
JILL, s. A slight flash or dash of water.  S.
To JIMMER, v. n. To make a gratting disagreeable
noise on a violin.  V. Yamer.
JIMMER, s. The sound made by an ill-played fiddle.  S.
JIMMY, adj. 1. Spruce; trim; stiff.  2. S. A. The tail
dressed in a showy manner.
2. Handy; dexterous.  3. Neatly or ingeniously made.  S.
JIMP, s. Thin slips of leather, put between the outer
and inner soles of a shoe, to give the appearance of
thickness, S.

Perhaps from Su.G. Isl. skem, brevis, skem-a, brevem
redire, as denoting that sort of leather which is so short as
as to be of no use.

To JIMP, v. n. To leap, S.; jump, E.

I mention this v. merely to take notice of a proverbial
phrase, used in S. to denote a transport of joy; He was like
to jump (or pogo) out of his skin.

There is a similar Su.G. expression, used precisely in the
same sense; Krypa ur skinnet, dictur de is, qui prae gaudio
luxurianti sui quasi impotentem sunt; Ire, vo. Krypa. This
phraseology, he adds, is to be traced to the highest antiquity.
For the Latins in like manner say, Intra suam se pelliculam
continere. V. Erasmii Adagia.

J Y M P, s. A quirk.  V. GYMP, s.
JIMP, adj. 1. Neat; slender; S.

And wha will lice my middle jimp
Wi' a lang linen band?  Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 58.

2. S. A. A young woman
to be of no use.

Y M P, s. The smooth water at the back of a stone
in a river, Ang.

JINGLE, THE-BONNET.  A game in which two or more
put a halfpenny each, or any piece of coin, into a cap or
bonnet. After jingling or shaking them together, they are
thrown upon the ground, and he who has most heads, when
it is his turn to jingle, gains the whole stakes put into the
bonnet.  S.

JINIPPEROUS, adj. Spruce; trim; stiff.

To JINK, v. n. 1. To dodge; to elude a person who is
trying to lay hold of one; to escape from another by
some sudden motion; S.; jenk, S. B.

It admits this sense most fully in that profane
Address to the Deil, in which the writer expresses that hope, by which
many deceive themselves, that notwithstanding a wicked life,
they may escape in the end.

—He'll turn a corner jinkin,
An' cheat you yet.  Burns, iii. 75.

The lammie light jenks and bounds.

Jinie's Popular Ball. i. 298.

2. The term also signifies, to give the slip in whatever
way; to cheat; to trick; S.

For Jove did jink Arcesius;—

The gentles a' ken roun' about,
He was my lucky-daddy.


3. To make a quick turn; applied to the motion of li-
quids. In this sense it occurs in a poem, in which the
strength of genius is unhappily enlisted in the service
of intemperance.

O thou my Muse! guid auld Scotch drink!
Whether thro' wimpling worms
Or, richly brown, ream o'er the brink,
O thou my Muse! guid auld Scotch drink!

In glorious faem,
For Jove did jink Arcesius;—

In glorious faem,

JIM, adj. Neat.

JINGLE, s. The smooth water at the back of a stone
in a river, Ang.

JINGLE, THE-BONNET.  A game in which two or more
put a halfpenny each, or any piece of coin, into a cap or
bonnet. After jingling or shaking them together, they are
thrown upon the ground, and he who has most heads, when
it is his turn to jingle, gains the whole stakes put into the
bonnet.  S.

JINIPPEROUS, adj. Spruce; trim; stiff.

To JINK, v. n. 1. To dodge; to elude a person who is
trying to lay hold of one; to escape from another by
some sudden motion; S.; jenk, S. B.

It admits this sense most fully in that profane
Address to the Deil, in which the writer expresses that hope, by which
many deceive themselves, that notwithstanding a wicked life,
they may escape in the end.

—He'll turn a corner jinkin,
An' cheat you yet.  Burns, iii. 75.

The lammie light jenks and bounds.

Jinie's Popular Ball. i. 298.

2. The term also signifies, to give the slip in whatever
way; to cheat; to trick; S.

For Jove did jink Arcesius;—

The gentles a' ken roun' about,
He was my lucky-daddy.


3. To make a quick turn; applied to the motion of li-
quids. In this sense it occurs in a poem, in which the
strength of genius is unhappily enlisted in the service
of intemperance.

O thou my Muse! guid auld Scotch drink!
Whether thro' wimpling worms
Or, richly brown, ream o'er the brink,
O thou my Muse! guid auld Scotch drink!

In glorious faem,
For Jove did jink Arcesius;—

In glorious faem,
When, from any inequality in the yarn, there is a sort of gap in the woof, this is called a jesp, S.

I K

JISK, s. A child-bed. To lie in jizzen, to lie in; to be on the straw; S. B.

This word occurs in O. E. Jhon Harding, speaking of William the Conqueror, says,—with rather more spirit than is usual with him:

He then his lawe and peace alwaie proclaimed
Officers made in every shire aboute,
And so held on to London unreclaimed,
Where his justice he set the land throughout.

The kyng of France thus scorned him out of doubt,
That Kyng William in gesine had lien long,
And tyrne hym; war been kyrd, with good song.
When he this hard, to Francce he went anone,
There to be kirked, he offred his candell bright;
A thousand townes he brest, as he did done,
At them he praied the king of Frankce to light
His candle then, if that he goodly might,
Whiche, at his kirkhale and purificacion,
To Mars he thought the time to make his oblation.

This story is differently told by Ranulph Higden, but so as to determine the sense of the term used by Harding.

"This Kyngge William laye a bedde at Roen (Rothomage) in the last end of his lyfe. The kyngge of Frankce scorned hym in this maner. Kyng Wyllyam of Englonde lieth now bourded so. For the kyngge hadd slaked his grete wombe as to determine the sense of the term used by Hardyng.

This word occurs in O. E. Jhon Hardyng, speaking of William the Conqueror, says,—with rather more spirit than is usual with him:

He then his lawe and peace alwaie proclaimed
Officers made in every shire aboute,
And so held on to London unreclaimed,
Where his justice he set the land throughout.

The kyng of France thus scorned him out of doubt,
That Kyng William in gesine had lien long,
And tyrne hym; war been kyrd, with good song.
When he this hard, to Francce he went anone,
There to be kirked, he offred his candell bright;
A thousand townes he brest, as he did done,
At them he praied the king of Frankce to light
His candle then, if that he goodly might,
Whiche, at his kirkhale and purificacion,
To Mars he thought the time to make his oblation.

This story is differently told by Ranulph Higden, but so as to determine the sense of the term used by Harding.

"This Kyngge William laye a bedde at Roen (Rothomage) in the last end of his lyfe. The kyngge of Frankce scorned hym in this maner. Kyng Wyllyam of Englonde lieth now bourded so. For the kyngge hadd slaked his grete wombe as to determine the sense of the term used by Hardyng.

This word occurs in O. E. Jhon Harding, speaking of William the Conqueror, says,—with rather more spirit than is usual with him:

He then his lawe and peace alwaie proclaimed
Officers made in every shire aboute,
And so held on to London unreclaimed,
Where his justice he set the land throughout.

The kyng of France thus scorned him out of doubt,
That Kyng William in gesine had lien long,
And tyrne hym; war been kyrd, with good song.
When he this hard, to Francce he went anone,
There to be kirked, he offred his candell bright;
A thousand townes he brest, as he did done,
At them he praied the king of Frankce to light
His candle then, if that he goodly might,
Whiche, at his kirkhale and purificacion,
To Mars he thought the time to make his oblation.

This story is differently told by Ranulph Higden, but so as to determine the sense of the term used by Harding.

"This Kyngge William laye a bedde at Roen (Rothomage) in the last end of his lyfe. The kyngge of Frankce scorned hym in this maner. Kyng Wyllyam of Englonde lieth now bourded so. For the kyngge hadd slaked his grete wombe as to determine the sense of the term used by Hardyng.

This word occurs in O. E. Jhon Harding, speaking of William the Conqueror, says,—with rather more spirit than is usual with him:

He then his lawe and peace alwaie proclaimed
Officers made in every shire aboute,
And so held on to London unreclaimed,
Where his justice he set the land throughout.

The kyng of France thus scorned him out of doubt,
That Kyng William in gesine had lien long,
And tyrne hym; war been kyrd, with good song.
When he this hard, to Francce he went anone,
There to be kirked, he offred his candell bright;
A thousand townes he brest, as he did done,
At them he praied the king of Frankce to light
His candle then, if that he goodly might,
Whiche, at his kirkhale and purificacion,
To Mars he thought the time to make his oblation.

This story is differently told by Ranulph Higden, but so as to determine the sense of the term used by Harding.

"This Kyngge William laye a bedde at Roen (Rothomage) in the last end of his lyfe. The kyngge of Frankce scorned hym in this maner. Kyng Wyllyam of Englonde lieth now bourded so. For the kyngge hadd slaked his grete wombe as to determine the sense of the term used by Hardyng.

This word occurs in O. E. Jhon Harding, speaking of William the Conqueror, says,—with rather more spirit than is usual with him:

He then his lawe and peace alwaie proclaimed
Officers made in every shire aboute,
And so held on to London unreclaimed,
Where his justice he set the land throughout.

The kyng of France thus scorned him out of doubt,
That Kyng William in gesine had lien long,
And tyrne hym; war been kyrd, with good song.
When he this hard, to Francce he went anone,
There to be kirked, he offred his candell bright;
A thousand townes he brest, as he did done,
At them he praied the king of Frankce to light
His candle then, if that he goodly might,
Whiche, at his kirkhale and purificacion,
To Mars he thought the time to make his oblation.

This story is differently told by Ranulph Higden, but so as to determine the sense of the term used by Harding.

"This Kyngge William laye a bedde at Roen (Rothomage) in the last end of his lyfe. The kyngge of Frankce scorned hym in this maner. Kyng Wyllyam of Englonde lieth now bourded so. For the kyngge hadd slaked his grete wombe as to determine the sense of the term used by Hardyng.

This word occurs in O. E. Jhon Harding, speaking of William the Conqueror, says,—with rather more spirit than is usual with him:

He then his lawe and peace alwaie proclaimed
Officers made in every shire aboute,
And so held on to London unreclaimed,
Where his justice he set the land throughout.

The kyng of France thus scorned him out of doubt,
That Kyng William in gesine had lien long,
ILK

IK, conj. Also.
The King saw that he sa wes failyt, And that he fà was fowally be.

Barbour, iii. 326. MS.
This is the same with eke; from A. S. ic-an, which, as well as ec-an, signifies to add.

ILE, s. One of the wings of the transept of a church. S.
ILD, v. imp.
The grettast Lords of oure land
Ilk hym he gert thame be bowand:
Idl thai, wald thai, all gert he
Bowsun til hys hyddyng be.

Wyntoun, viii. 13. 121.
Supposing idl to be the proper reading, Mr. Macpherson refers to A. S. yld-an, Sw. ild-an, to delay. He asks, however, if this be not erroneously for Nild, would not. But the phrase S. B. is similar; *all they, will they.* The term may be rather allied to Su. G. ill-a, molestum esse, item aliqui movere; Isl. ill-a, controvertente; Verel.

ILK, ILKA, adj. pron. Each; every; ilkane, every one; S.
He set ledaris till ilk bataile,
That knawin war of gud gouernaile.

R. Brunne, 3. 4.
The dikes were full wide,
That closed the castle about;
And deep on ilk side
With bankis high without.

Ibid. Elit's, Spec. E. P. i. 119, 120.
Bot suddenly away they wisk ilkane
Furth of our sight.

Dug. Virgil, 75, 50.
A. S. aec, etc, omnis, singulius, unusquisque.

ILK, ILKE, adj. The same.
—Thare men mycht the se,
Invictand venemous schafis the ilk tide.

Dug. Virgil, 318, 36.
Thylke, and that ylle, are very often used by Gower.
So harde me was that ylle throwe
That oft sythes ouerthrowe
To gronde I was withoute brethe.

A. S. ylc, ylca, id.
Conf. Am. Fol. 8, a.
Of that ilk or ylk, of the same; A. S. taeth ylca. This phrase is used to denote that the title of any one to whom this phrase is applied, is the same with his surname; as, Grant of that ilk, i.e. Grant of Grant; Dundas of that ilk, &c.; S.

Cron. B. xvii. c. 7.
"This," as Ruddiman observes, "is commonly reckoned a sign of the antiquity of the family, and that the person is chief of the family, though sometimes it is otherwise." This title, indeed, has in various instances been assumed by one who was not the chief; in consequence of the family seat coming into his possession; or because the eldest branch had fallen into decay, and become unable to support the rank supposed to be necessary, or had lost the documents requisite for establishing the claim of superiority, or was unwilling to enter into contention with one who was more powerful.

Some have supposed, that where any family has this title, the family surname has originally been imposed on the estate. Camden clearly shews, that the reverse has been the case in England; that families of this description have had their surnames from their lands. This he proves incontestably from the existence of the names of such places, before any surnames were used in England; as well as from the signification, structure, and termination of some of these names.

Remains; Surnames, pp. 154, 155.
It is highly probable that the same observation is, in most instances, also applicable to S. Such designations as MacFarlane of MacFarlane, MacNab of MacNab, and many others of the same kind, plainly declare that the lands have been demarcated from the surnames of the families; because these are patronymics, and could not originally belong to possessions. This title, indeed, as used in the Highlands, seems more generally to signify, that he to whom it belongs is chief of the name, or clan distinguished by this name, than to respect the lands possessed by him. But there are others, which afford the highest degree of probable evidence that the surname has been borrowed from the place; as Ralston of Ralston. This certainly signifies, Ralf's or Ralph's town. Fullerton of that ilk is another of the same kind. This name has undoubtedly originated from a place. Had it been English, we might have rendered it, the Fuller's town. But as the term Wauker is used in this sense in S., it may have been the Fowler's town. Many similar examples might be mentioned; as Spottwood of Speiton, &c.

This corresponds to the accounts given by our historians, as to the introduction of surnames in this country. According to Boece, Malcolm Canmore, in a Parliament held at Forfar, rewarded the nobles who adhered to him, ordaining that, after the custom of other nations, they should take their surnames from their lands, which had not been the case in former times; *ut quod antea non fuerat, aliarum more gentium, a praedid us cognomina caperent.* Hist. Lib. xii. c. 9.
At this time, he adds, many new surnames were given to Scottish families, as Calder, Locart, Gordon, Setoun, &c., and many other names of possessions, from which those brave men, who had received them from the king as the reward of their valour, derived their names. This account is confirmed by Buchanan, from the extract he received from the records of Icolmkill.
H. V. Hume's Hist. of Doug. p. 11.

ILKADAY, s. An ordinary day of the week; what is commonly called a lawful day, as distinguished from that which is appropriated to Christian worship; S.; from ilk, every, and day.
Each day; every day.
Two hours' pleasure I would give to heaven,
On ilk days, on Sundays sax or seven.

Falls of Clyde, p. 34.

ILKA-DAY, adj. What belongs to the lawful days of the week; ordinary; in common course.

ILKADAYS CLAISE. The clothes worn on ordinary days, by the working classes, as distinguished from those reserved for Sabbath;
Ilk days ger, is used by Blind Harry, most probably as opposed to warlike accontaments.
Wallace than said, We will notch soitorne her,
Nor change no weed, but our ilk days ger.

Wallace, iii. 80. MS.
Ger, gear, was anciently used in a very general sense. Some editor, wishing to make the language more plain, has obscured it, by substituting a phrase never used in this country. In edit. 1648, it is;
Nor change no weed, but our each days gear.
The Swedes have a phrase, which is perfectly analogous; Hoardags klader, every days clothes; from hoardag, a working day; huer, every, and days, day; hoardags host, common fare. Su. G. yrkildag, also signifies a working day, from yrka, to work; pron. ykildag.
ILL

ILL, adj. Nae ilka body; no common or inconsiderable person; as, "He thinks himself nae ilka body." S.

ILLKA DEAL. In whole; altogether; in every part.

ILL, s. 1. The evil, or fatal effects ascribed to the influence of witchcraft. He's gotten ill, he has been fascinated; S. See Sup.

Isl. illbragd, illbræga, maleficium, from ill, malum, and bræga, factum.

2. Disease; malady.

And quhen the lordis, that thar war, Saw that the ill ay mar and mar Trawaillyt the King, thaim thoucht in hy It war nocht spedfull thar to ly.

Barbour, ix. 54. MS.

The E. adj. and adv. are used in a similar sense, but not the s. A. S. yfel has merely the general signification of calamity; eðal being the term which denotes disease, whence E. ail, ailm. Teut. osel, however, sometimes occurs in composition, in this sense; as, valende evel, the failing sickness, lenck evel, an iliac passion. It appears to me, that this Gothic term has been primarily used in a moral sense; Moes. G. ubils, occurring in no other.

To cast ill on one. To subject one to some calamity by supposed witchcraft.

To do ill to. I did nae ill to her; I had no criminal intercourse with her.

ILL, adv. Ill mat ye do that! May ill attend your doing that.

ILL, adj. 1. Difficult; as, Ill to follow, difficult to follow.

2. Angry; "He was very ill about it," i.e. much displeased. Grieved; sorrowful; unkind; hard, &c. For other applications of ill, see Sup.

To ill. To hurt; to injure; perhaps, to calumniate.

ILL-aff, adj. In great poverty; perplexed in mind.

ILL-best.

—"Let Hobbes, and such wicked men, be put from about the person; as, "He thinks himsell by supposed witchcraft."

Then Cupid, that ill-deedy geat, With a' his pith rapt at my yeat.

V. Euill-best.

ILL-page's Poems, i. 145.

ILL-dread. An apprehension of something bad, either in a physical or a moral sense.

ILL-drear, s. One who fears evil, physical or moral. S.

ILL-eased, adj. Reduced to a state of inconvenience; put to trouble; S.; corresponding to Fr. malaise, id.

ILL-e, s. An evil eye.

ILLesso, adj. Innocent. V. ILL-LESS.

ILL-fashioned. 1. Ill-mannered; Weel-fashioned, well-mannered. 2. Applied to a cross-tempered person. S.

ILL-faurd, ILL-faurty, adj. Ugly; hard-looking; dirty; unbecoming; mean; disgraceful; not elegant or handsome, applied to dress; clumsy; severe, not slight, applied to a hurt; hateful; causing abhorrence.

ILL-faurdly, ILL-faurtly, adv. Ungracefully; clumsily; meanly; in a scurvy or shabby manner.

ILL-GAISHON'd, adj. Mischievous. V. GAISHON.

ILL-gaited, adj. Having bad habits; perverse; froward; S.

From ill and gate, gait, a way. Hence, ill-gaitedness, frowardness, perverseness, S. B.

ILL-gi'en, adj. Ill-disposed; ill-inclined; malevolent.

S.

ILL-HADDEN, adj. Ill-mannered.

S.

ILL-HAIR't, adj. Ill-natured.

S.

To ill-hear, v.a. To ill-hear one, to chide; to reproove; to scold one; S. B.; to make one hear what is painful to the feelings. See under Hear, v.

ILL-LESS, adj. 1. Harmless; inoffensive; S. This seems to be the signification, in the following passage.

"However his majesty, as a most gracious ill-less prince, having no mind of such plots, addresses himself to keep the Scottish parliament continued to the 15th of July." Spalding's Troubles, i. 317.

2. Having no evil designs.

S.

ILL MAN. A periphrasis for the Devil.

S.

ILL-mo'd, adj. Impudent; insolent.

S.

ILL-MUGGENT, adj. Evil-disposed; having bad propensities; S. B.

Nor do I fear his ill cliff task,

Nor his ill-muggent tricks;

There's nae a gentle o' you a' But he takes o'er the pricks.


Su. G. mogande signifies adult. It might therefore be rendered q. ill-trained, ill-educated. But I prefer Germ. moegen, moogen, to incline, to have a mind to; sensus a potentia ad cupiditatem translatus; Wachter.

ILL-NATURED, adj. Peevish; cross-tempered.

S.

ILL-paid, adj. Very sorry; ill-pleased.

S.

ILL-prat, s. A mischievous trick. V. Prat.

S.

ILL-prattie, adj. Roguish; waggish; addicted to tricks rather of a mischievous kind; S. B. V. Prat.

ILL-red-up, adj. In a state of disorder.

S.

ILL-sain'd, adj. Badly served; not having a sufficient supply of food at a meal.

S.


ILL-scrapit, adj. Rude. An ill-scrapit tongue; a tongue that utters rude language; S. V. SHAMBLE, v. S.

ILL-set, adj. Evil-disposed; ill-conditioned; having evil propensities; spiteful; ill-natured.

S.

ILL-shaken-up, adj. Ill put in order, in regard to dress. S.

ILL-sorted, part. adj. Ill-arranged; ill-appointed. S.

ILL-teth'd. Ill-conditioned; malevolent. V. Teth. S.

ILL thing. Auld a' ill thing, The Devil.

S.

ILL-tricky, ILL-trickit, adj. Mischievous.

S.

ILL-UPON'T. In bad health; much fatigued; wo-begone.

S.

ILL-WAR'd, adj. Ill-brought, pravum velle; Su. G. illwilja, Isl. illwe, malevolentia.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 310.
ILLIQUID, adj. Not legally ascertained. S.
ILLIQUID. adj. Illustrious. S.
J-LORE, ELORE, part. pa. Lost; as an exclamation, Wo is me! V. LORE.
YMAGE, s. Homage.

King Edward past and Corspatrik to Scwife,
And that he get ymage of Scotland swayne;
For name was left the realme to defend.

Wallace, i. 116. MS.

YMAGERIS, s. pl. Images.

"Finaly be generall decreit was statute that the ymagery of sanctis (as the kirk of Rome vsis) sail be honorit & had possent. Lat. Vers.

Fr. imagery, ere, of or belonging to images.

MAKY-AMAKY, s. An ant; a pismire. V. EMMOCK.
YMANG, YMANGIS, s. An ant; a pismire. V. EMBER.

IMAKY-AMAKY, s. A hymn.

Pardoun me than, for I wend ye had beyne An imbasset to bryng ane uncouth queyne

Wallace, vi. 134. MS.

To IMBREVE, v. a. To put into the form of a brief. S.
To IMBRING, v. a. To introduce. S.
IME, s. Soot. V. OAM.

"The Immer (colymbus immer, Lin. Syst.) which is the ember, or immer goose of this country, is a species which may be seen in single birds, or at most two or three together, in many of our bays and sounds at all seasons." Barry's Immer (colymbus, Hensone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 136.


Immer seems to be the common name in the Northern languages. V. EMMER.

IMMICK, s. An ant, S. This seems corrupted from E. emnet.
To IMMINISH, v. a. To diminish.
IMMIS, adj. Variable. V. EMMIS.

To YMP, v. a. To Ingram; to insert.
Fals tularis now grows up full rank,
Nocht ympit in the stok of cherrie.
Hopwing at thair lord to get grit thank;
Thay haf no drede on thair mybouris to lie.

Henreysone, Bannatynne Poems, p. 136.
A. S. Alem. imp-an, imp-iun; Germ. impfen, Su.G. ymp-a, id. E. imp, id., although not mentioned by Johnson in this sense.

IMP, s. 1. A scion that is ingrafted. 2. One length of horse-hair twisted, as forming part of a fishing-line. S.
To IMPARK, v. a. To fence with a fence. S.
To IMPASSING. The act of entering into; q. passing-in. S.
To IMPACHE, v. a. To hinder; to prevent. V. IMPESCHE.
To IMPESTENCE. Petulance; an insolent person. S.

IMPEACH, v. a. To hinder; to prevent. See Sup.

"Se not hir quhais fenyeit teiris suld not be sa mekle praisit nor esteemit, as the trew and faithfull travellis quhilk I

Vol. I. 609

I M P

IMPEACH, v. a. To hinder; to prevent. V. IMPESCHE.

To IMPINGE, v. n. To stumble. S.
To IMPyre, v. n. To bear sway; to exercise sovereign power; to lord it; to usurp dominion. See Sup.

IMPRESTABLE, adj. Intolerable. S.
IMPORTABLE, adj. Intolerable. S.
IMPORTABIL, IMPORTABLE, adj. Intolerable. S.
IMPORTURIT, part. pa. Imperished. S.

To IMPRIEVE, v. a. To disprove; also to disallow; to impeach; a forensic term. See Sup.

"Quhair any person — taks on hand to imprieve the execution of the precept, or any other title, or evident product, it sail be needfull," &c. Acts Sed'. 15th June 1564.

Improve is used in the same sense, not only in S., but commonly by those who wrote in E. two centuries ago.

"Where as he hath spoken it by his own mouth, that it is not good for man to be alone, they have impriest that doctrine, and taught the contrary." Bale's Acts Eng. Votaries. V Tooke's Div. Purl. I. 165.

Lat. improb-are, to disallow.

IMPRESTABLE, adj. What cannot be performed.

"We have long and patiently groaned under the intolerable yoke of oppression — through a tract of several years bypast, particularly in the year 1678, by sending against us an armed host of barbarous savages upon free quarter, contrary to all law and humanity, for enforcing of a most unnatural bond, wholly illegal in itself, and impriestable by us." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 60.

From Lat. im prob-are, to perform.

IMPROBATION, s. Disproof; confutation. S.
IMPROPORTIONAL, adj. Not in proportion. S.
IMPROVE, v. a. To disprove. V. IMPRIEVE.

To IMPUT, IMPUTE, IMPUTT, v. a. To place in a particular situation; to put in; the same with Inputt. S.
To IMPUTT, v. a. To impose. S.
IMRIE, s. The scent of roasted meat. S.
IMRIGH, s. A species of soup used in the Highlands. S.
IN, prep. Into.

Than Wallace said, he wald go to the town;
Anayt him well intill a prest loik gown.

In Sanct Jhonstown disgyst can he fair.

"So he came hastily in Scotland, and landed the tenth
day of May, in the year One thousand five hundred and fifteen
years." Pitscottie, p. 124.

Pitscottie, as well as Bellenden, generally uses in for into.
This indeed is common with all our old writers.

Moes. G. in, has the same signification: Ingadian-nam, into
dell, Mat. xiv. 22, 29, 30. In karbar, into prison, Mat.
A. S. in, in diverses senses.

IN, A. termination denoting the feminine gender.

Ihre, vo. Kaering, Kaering, seems to loss a accent to account
for the termination, as he calls the word merely a dimin.
from karl. But in is used in this sense in German. —Annexed to substantives;
says Wachter, "it forms a feminine from the masculine;
as from mans, manum, virgin, from keonig, a king; keonign, a queen." Proleg. § 6.
Although overlooked by the learned lhre, it seems to be used in the same manner in the Scandinavian
dialects. For Sw. stottraukin denotes the female brake; Isl. karlinna, a woman, from karl. Thus kaering may
have been originally kaerlin; like S. carlin. V. Brachen.

IN, INNYS, s. A dwelling; a habitation of any kind.

S. Than said he lowd upon loth, the lord of that in,
To al the beirns about, of gre that wes grete.

Gauwen and Goli. iv. 13.

The Bruys went till his innys swyth;
Bot wyte we he was full blyth,
That he had gottyn that respyt.—Barbour, ii. 1. MS.

IN is used, in vulgar language, S., for a house of entertainment;
innys, I inns, I is still used in the sense of imported.

Barbour, xii. 330. MS.

The sense in which the word inn is now used is comparably modern.

INNYS, s. A house of entertainment; an inn; as, "They
came to the inns to their dinner."—S. A. S. Germ. inne, domus, domicilium; Su. G. id. Kongs
inne, domus regia, the king's house; Isl. inne, domus, from
inn, in, within, or inn-en, to enter.

IN, prep. In with one, in a state of friendship with one.

I'm no in wi' you, I am not on good terms with you.

S. And ordanay thaim for the feiching.

Barbour, xii. 330. MS.

IN-A, adv. 1. Together; at the same time.

The detestabyl weirs euir in one
Agane the fatis all theye crye and rane.

Doug. Virgil, 228, 16.

IN, uniformly; without cessation or interruption; always.
On sic wyse is he quhelym and confoundit,
That euir in one his bos helme rang and soundit.

Ibid. 307, 27.

Ruddiman, in both places, renders it anon; but improperly.
In an is used in a similar sense in Sir Tristrem.
To consel he callith neighe,
Rhodan trewe so stai;
And euir he dede as the sleighe,
And held his hert in an,
That wise.

P. 21.

An, own.—"Kept his mind to himself;" Gl. But it seems
rather to signify, "kept to his mind steadily." In one still
bears this sense in the vulgar language of S. I have not observed
that an ever signifies own.

610
INCLUD, s. A papal indulgence. Fr. id.

"At this time many *indulcit* & priviliges war granted be the Paip for the liberie of halie kirk in Scotland." Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 8.

INDURAND, INDURING. During, (part. pr. of v.) S.

INDUSTRIES, s. Obstinity; induration. S.

INDWELLE, v. a. To reside in; to remain. S.

INDWELLE, v. a. To possess as a habitation. S.

INDWELLER, s. An inhabitant. S.

To INCREASE, v. a. To ally; to set at rest. S.

INEFFECTUATION, adj. Candid; impartial. See S.

"Now wyll I appele the conscience of the *ineffectuatus* & godlie redare diligentlie to consider: quhilik of thir twa biggs maist trewlye and maist godlye conforme to Gods worde on this fundament? quhair neuir twa of thir seditious men aggesis togidder, nor yit ane of them with hym self." Kennedy of Crosraguell, p. 94.

INDFA, s. An attack made in a hostile manner. See S.

"It is informed the rebels were at Drumclog the first of June being Sunday, upon Munday at the *infall* upon Glasgow, and at night they came to Hamilton." Memorand. ap. Wodrow's Hist. ii. 54.

Teut. inéal, ilapaus, ingressus; us; in-vaell-en, incidere, irruere, iliabi; Kilian.

INFAMITE, s. Infamy.

To INFANG, v. a. To cheat; to gull; to take in. S.

INFANGTHEFE, s. 1. A thief apprehended, by any baronial proprietor, within the limits of his own domain. See S.

"Infangthefe dictur latro captus de hominibus suis propriis, saiusit de latrocinio: et out-fangthief is one foran thiefe; quha cumis fra an vther mans lande or jurisdiction, and is taken and apprehended within the lands perteinand to him quha is infelt with the like liberty." Skene, Sign, in vo.

These terms have been borrowed by us from the O. E. laws, in which they are commonly used. The former occurs in the Saxon Chron. A. 963, where it is mentioned as a privilege, in the same manner as *sac and socne, toll and team*; and is taken with the stolen goodSj had some relation to the baronial proprietor, within the limits of his own do­

bounds.

2. Used, in a secondary sense, to denote the privilege conferred on a landholder, of trying and pursuing a thief taken within his territories. *Outfangthefe* had a similar secondary signification.

It bore this sense, not only in the time of Edward the Confessor, (V. Leg. c. 26,) but even before his time; as appears from the passage already referred to in the Saxon Chron., where it is mentioned as a privilege, in the same manner as *sac and socne, toll and team*; and is taken with the stolen goodSj had some relation to the baronial proprietor, within the limits of his own do­

bounds.

Whether it was indispensably requisite that the thief should be, in all cases, the proprietor's liege man, does not certainly appear.

From what Skene observes, it would seem that some have supposed that the phrase, used in our law, *taken with the fang*, i. e. with the stolen goods, had some relation to the terrors under consideration. But they have no affinity, save that which arises from a common origin, both being from the same A. S. v. F. Vang.

INFAR, INFARE, s. 1. An entertainment given to friends, upon newly entering a house.

This word, as it occurs in The Bruce, in relation to Dou-
ING

ING, glas, Mr. Pinkerton has rendered inroad. But the passage will not admit of this sense. He get set wyrtchis that war slye, And in the halche of Lyntale. He get thaim mak a fayr maner. And rufen the housisis biggit wer, He get pursacy him rycht weyl thar; For he thought to mak an infor, And to mak god cher till his men. In Rvchmound was woonand then The Erle that men callit Schyr Thomas. He had inwy at the Dowglas, He herd how Dowglas thought it to be At Lyntalle, and fest to ma. Barbour, xvi. 340. MS.

2. The entertainment made for the reception of a bride in the bridegroom's house, S. as that given before she leaves her father's, or her own, is called the forthgeng.

S. B. See Sup.

"The Lord Gordon, &c. conveyed thir parties, with many other friends and townsmen, to their wedding. They got good cheer, and upon the 25th of October he brought over his wife to his own house in the Oldtown, where there was a goodly entertainment given to the guests. Spalding's Troubles, ii. 54.

3. The name of the day succeeding a wedding, including the entertainment given to the guests.

S. A. S. infare, infaire, entrance, ingress; infar-an, to enter; Belg. inwauen, id.

INFIELD, adj. Infielde, arable land which receives manure, and, according to the old mode of farming, is still kept under crop, S. It is distinguished from Outfield. Both these terms are also used subst. Infield corn, that which grows on infield land.

"The ancient division of the land was into infield, out-field, and fauchs. The infield was kept five years in natural grass; and, after being tathed by the farmer's cattle, who [which] were folded or penned in it, during the summer, it bore five successive crops of oats." P. Keith-hall, Aberd. Statist. Ace. ii. 533.

"Since the introduction of turnips, the farmers make it a general rule, not to take more than one, and never more than two crops of oats in succession, in their infield grounds." Ibid.

"In all teynding of comes, that the same be teynded at three severall tymes everie yeare, if the owners of the croft comes shall think it expedient: To wit, the croft for the entertainment made for the reception of a bride in the bridegroom's house, S.; as that given before she leaves her father's, or her own, is called the forthgeng. To make gud maintenance by exaction; q. the Ing success. V. To Gae in. S.

INGANG, s. Lack; deficiency. V. To Gae in. S.

INGANGS, s. pl. The intestines. S.

INGARNAT, adj. Of the colour of a carnation. S.

INGEIR'S POCK. A quantity of all kinds of grain, as oats, barley, pease, &c. dried in a pot, and ground into meal, Loth.

Inger is understood as signifying a gleaner; perhaps alluded to Teut. inge, enghe, angustus, Su. G. aeng-a, premere; whence O. Teut. inghe, enghe, exactio; as denoting one in necessitous circumstances; or, one who procured his sustenance by exception; q. the Sornir's pock.

INGETTING, s. Collection. S.

INGEVAR, INGIVER, s. One who gives in, or delivers any thing, whether for himself or in name of another. S.

INGYNE, ENGyne, ENGNER, s. 1. Ingenuity, genius.

A fine ingyne, a good genius, S.

Most reverend Virgil, of Latine poets prince, Gem of ingyne, and fulde of eloquence.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 3, 7.


2. Disposition; habitual temper of mind.

"This he did, not so much to please James Douglas, as he did rejoice to foster mischief, cruelty, and wickedness, to which he was given allenarly, through the impietie of his own ingyne." Pittscottie, p. 55.

3. Mind in general.

"The infinite favour of God, which hath been ever ready to the just, has caused the victory to inclyne to us by [i. e. beside, or beyond] the expectation of man's ingyne." Acts Ja. VI. 1606, c. 8. Murray.

4. Scientific knowledge.

To INGYRE, INGIRE, &c. To ingratiate one's self into the favour of another, or to introduce one's self into any situation, by artful methods.

"Qudit maner man, or quthilk of noddis, lat se, To moue batale constrent has Enee? Or to ingivre himself to Latyne King.

As mortale fo, wythin his propir ring?"

Doug. Virgil, 256, 27.


To INGYRE, INGIRE, &c. To ingratiate one's self into the favour of another, or to introduce one's self into any situation, by artful methods.

"Qudit maner man, or quthilk of noddis, lat se, To moue batale constrent has Enee? Or to ingivre himself to Latyne King.

As mortale fo, wythin his propir ring?"


Doug. Virgil, 147, 25.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 3, 7.

Doug. Virgil, 256, 27.

Doug. Virgil, 410, 55.

Doug. Virgil, 410, 55.

Doug. Virgil, 410, 55.

Doug. Virgil, 410, 55.

Doug. Virgil, 410, 55.
INGLE-BRED, adj. The single-breasted.
INGLE-CHEEK, s. The fireside.
INGLE-SIDE, INGOING, s. Entrance.
INKS, An God will, INGOITHILL.
INKLIN, s. INJUSTIFIED, part pa.
INJUSTIFIED, part pa. Not put to death.
INKIRLIE. V. Enkerly.
INK-PUD, s. An inkholder. V. Pud.
INKS, s. pl. The low lands on the side of a river overflown by the sea in spring-tides. Synon. Links.
INLAIK, INLAiKE, INLACK, INLACKING, s. 1. Want; deficiency, of whatever kind; S. "A peck of inlack, a peck deficient." Gl. Sibb.
"The absence or inlack of the justiciary annuls the perambulation." Stat. Dav. II. c. 20, § 5. Defectus is the only word used in the Lat.
"Because the king was not sufficient to govern the realm for inlack of age, the nobles made a convention, to advise whom they thought most able, both for manhood and wit, to take in hand the administration of the common wealth." Pitscottie, p. 1.
"Extreme inlack of money for all occasions, which yet daily are many and great." Bailie's Lett. ii. 10.
"So great an inlacking was in the ministers to come out with the regiments." Ibid. i. 448.

2. Death, S. V. the v.
"That all persons, fewers or heritabil tentents of sik Frioures and Nunnens places, and their aires, after the decease, decay or inlak of their said superiors, hald, and sall hald their fewes, &c. of our Soveraine Lorde." Acts Ja. VI. 1571, c. 38.

INLAND, s. The best land on an S.
INLYING, s. Childbearing. See Sup.
INLIKEVIISS, adv. Also; likewise.
INLOKIS, s. pl. Left unexplained.
INMEAT, INMEATS, INN, INNYS, s. pl. Those parts of the intestines of an animal which are used for food, as sweetbreads, kidneys, &c., S. See Sup.
Sw. inmaete, intestines; Wideg. Seren.

To INN, v. a. To bring in; especially applied to corn brought from the field into the barn-yard, S. See S.
This is also O. E. "Zinne, I put in to the berne;" Palsgrave.
Teut. inn-en, colligere, recipere; from in, in, intus.

INNATIVE, adj. Innate.
INNERLIE, adj. Situated in the interior of a country; lying low; snug; not exposed; fertile, applied to land; in a state of neighbourhood; sociable; of a neighbourly disposition. Also, kindly; affectionate. S.

INNERLY-HEARTED, adj. Of a feeling disposition. S.
INNYS, s. V. ln.
INNO, prep. In, Clydes; into, Aberd. S.
INNOTH, adv. Within. See Sup. V. Inwith.
INNS, s. pl. In many school-games, the places which the gaining side hold, in opposition to the outs. To obtain the inns is the object striven for.
INNUMERALL, adj. Innumerable.

INOBEDIENT, adj. Disobedient.
Richt sa of Nabuchodonosor king.
God maid of him ane furious instrument Jerusalem and the Jewis to doun thing; Qhuen thay to God wer inobedient.
Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 120.
Fr. id. Lat. inobediens.
INOBEDIENT, s. A disobedient or rebellious person. Behald how God ay sen the world began,
Hes maid of tyrane kingis instrumentis,
To scurge pepill, and to kill mony ane man,
Qhukis to his law wer inobediens.—Lb. 1592, p. 119.

INOBEDIENCE, s. Disobedience.
"He wrocht on him vengence,
And leit him fall throw inobediens.—Lb. 1592, p. 120.
Fr. id. Lat. inobediens.

YNO

YNOM, pret. Took.
The seymen than walkand full besyly,
Ankyrs wand in wysly on athir syd,
Their lynys kest and waytyt weyl the tyd;
INS

INSEAT, s. The kitchen in farm-houses, corresponding to the bea, or inner apartment. S.

INSERT, part. pa. Inserted. S.

INSETT, adj. Substituted in place of another. S.

INSICHT, s. 1. The furniture of a house. “Gif ane burges man or woman deceis,—his heire sail have to his house this vensell or insicht (plenishing) that is, the best burde,” &c. Burrow Lawes, c. 126, § 1.

Sometimes the redundant phrase, Insicht Plening, or Insicht Geir, is used.

“Dr. Guild, principal, violently breaks down the insicht plening within the bishop's house.” Spald. Tr. II. 11. 26.

It seems to denote all the implements of husbandry on a farm.

“This spyis returnit with diligence and schew how the Romanis war cummyng baith in Mers and Berwyk, with mair awful ordainance than euer was sene afore in Albion; the bestyl dreun awn, the cornis and insicht brytn.” Bellend. Cron. Fol. 45. b. Vastata salis, rem omneua pecuarium occupatum; Boeth.

“The person went out, and he saw him neither come in nor go out.” Minstrelsy, Border, III. 405.

The origin is very doubtful. Ruddiman views it q.

The derivation from the same origin with E. enormous. V. ECK.

INQUIET, part. pa. Inquired at; interrogated. S.

INQUYTT, v. a. To inquire; to be subjected to. S. &c. Spalding’s Troubles, I. 4.

One sense given of insicht plening, Gl. Spald., is, “implements or utensils of husbandry kept within doors.”

INSIGHTIT, part. pa. Having insight into. S.

INSIGHT-KENNAGE, s. Knowledge; information. S.

To INSIGNIFICATE, v. a. To make void; to nullify. S. To INSYLSE, v. a. To surround; to infold.

—Al the beway of the fractious feild.

Was wyth the ertility vmbrelle euer heled:
Bayth man and beast, firth, flude, and woddis wyke
Innocht in the schaddois war insyde.

Dug. Virgil, 449, 46.

The origin is very doubtful. Ruddiman views it q. inceled, from Ital. cielo, heaven; in a secondary sense, any high arch; Lat. coel-um. It is favourable to this idea, that Gervase uses the phrase, “Coel-um inferius egregie depictum,” in describing the reparations of the Cathedral of Canterbury, &c.

On Cange. V. Syle and Osbylle.

To INSIST, v. n. To continue in a discourse. He insted lang, he gave a long sermon, S.

The person went out, and he insisted (went on), yet he saw him neither come in nor go out.” Minstrelsy, Border, III. 405.


INSPRECH, adj. Domestic; what is within a house. S.

INSPRENT, pret. v. Sprung in. V. SPIENT.
INSTORIT, part. pa. Restored.

To INSTRUCT a thing. To prove it clearly.

INSTRUMENT, s. A forensic term, used to denote a written document, given in proof of any deed of a court, or transaction of an individual in that court, S.

This term, in ecclesiastical courts at least, is now generally used in an improper sense. In consequence of a decision, anyone who has interest in the court, is said to take instruments, either when he means to declare that he claims the benefit of that decision, and views the business as finished, or as confirming a protest entered against its validity. As it is customary, in either of these cases, to throw down a piece of money to the clerk of court, it is generally understood that he takes instruments who gives this money. But the contradiction in terms plainly shews that the language is used improperly.

This mode of expression seems, however, to have been occasionally used in the reign of Charles I.

"If the presbytery refuse them process, that they protest against thir refusers, and thereafter against the election of these members to be commissioners, and thereupon to take instrument, and extract the same." Spalding's Troubles, I. 83, 84.

The phrase formerly was, to ask an instrument or instruments (i.e. a legal document from the clerk, by authority of the court) with respect to the deed. The money had been originally meant, either as a fee to the clerk for his trouble, or as an earnest that the party was willing to pay for the expense of extracting. In the trial of Bothwell for the murder of Murray, we have various proofs that this is the proper use of the phrase.

"Upon the quhilk production of the foirsaid letteris exe­cutit, intendit, and dictayit, the said advocuate askit an act of Court and Instrumentis, and diserit of the Justice proces conform thairto." Buchan. Detect. Q. Mary, F. ii. iii. iv.

"The said Erle Bothwell askit an note of Court and Instrument." Spalding's Troubles, I. 83, 84.

The terms, act, act of court, acts, document, and instruments, are used as synon.

Rothes also required acts of his protestation, in name of the commissioners, that the refusal was just and necessary.

"Of this protestation he required an act from the new clerk's hand." Baillie's Lett. i. 100, 104.

"The Commissioners then required instruments, in my Lord Register's hands, of his protestation, since the clerk refused." Ibid. p. 104.

Although the phrase, take instruments, is evidently improper, it appears that it was used as early as the reign of Ja. V.

"It is statute and ordained, that all instrumentes notes and actes be maid and tane in the handes of the Scribe, and Notar Ordinar of the Courtre, or his deputys." Acts Ja. V. 1540, c. 81. Murray.

But here the phrase is evidently used in a different sense from that affixed to it in our time, as referring to the act of giving evidence. For it follows;

"Gif the Notar and Scribe of courte refusis to giue instrumentes, actes, or notes to ony persones desirand the samyn, he sell tane lis office." Buchan. Detect. Q. Mary, F. ii. iii. iv.

We find L. B. instrumentum used, not only to denote a writing of any kind, but as synon. with documentum. "Quia igitur fortunas et infortunia mea ad aliorum forsitan quale­cumque instrumentum decrevi contexere," &c. Guibert Lib. 2. de Vita sua. c. 3. "Cum instrumentis chartarum, quibus Monasterii possessione firmabatur, regionem Burgundiae adire non distulit," Gregor. Turon. de Miraculis S. Aridui. ap. Du Cange.

INSUCKEN, s. V. Sucken.
To INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMUN, INTERCOMMUNE, v. n. 1. To have any conversation or intercourse. 2. To hold intercourse by deliberate conversation. S. 3. To hold converse, in any way whatsoever, with one denounced a rebel; used with much greater latitude than E. Intercommun. See Sup.

"These Letters of Intercommuning were the utmost our Managers would go upon non-appearance; and by our Scots law every person who harboured, entertained, or conversed with them, was to be habite and repute guilty of their crimes, and prosecute accordingly." Wodrow's Hist. I. 394.

INTERCOMMUNED, s. Intercourse in the way of discourse. S.

INTERCOMMUNER, INTERCOMMoner, s. 1. One who holds intercourse with one proclaimed a rebel. V. Meat-Giver.

2. It also simply signifies one who treats between parties at variance.

"We agreed, on condition, that Haddington, Southesk, and Lorn, the intercommuners, should engage their honour, as far as was possible, that in the meantime there should no munition at all, neither any victuals, more than for daily use, be put in that house." Ballie's Lett. i. 59.

INTERCOMMUNING, s. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c., especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

LETTERS OF INTERCOMMUNING. Letters issued from the Privy Council, or from some superior court, prohibiting all intercourse with those denounced rebels. S.

INTERKAT, adj. Inticrate. "O man of law! lat be thy suted, With wys jympis, and frawdis interkat, And think that God, of his divinite, The wrang, the rycht of all thy workis wate. The modern sense of intromit-ere; entremettre, as denoting entrance into, or into the possession of any emolument; that belonged to one deceased, S.

INTERLOCUTOR, s. A judgment of the Lord Ordinary, or of the Court of Session, which exhausts the term 

INTERTENYMENT, s. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c., especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOIK, INTERCOMMUNING, INTERCOMMOUND, S.

1. To have any conversation or intercourse.

2. It also simply signifies one who treats between parties at variance.

"We agreed, on condition, that Haddington, Southesk, and Lorn, the intercommuners, should engage their honour, as far as was possible, that in the meantime there should no munition at all, neither any victuals, more than for daily use, be put in that house." Ballie's Lett. i. 59.

INTERCOMMUNING, s. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c., especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

LETTERS OF INTERCOMMUNING. Letters issued from the Privy Council, or from some superior court, prohibiting all intercourse with those denounced rebels. S.

INTERKAT, adj. Inticrate. "O man of law! lat be thy suted, With wys jympis, and frawdis interkat, And think that God, of his divinite, The wrang, the rycht of all thy workis wate. The modern sense of intromit-ere; entremettre, as denoting entrance into, or into the possession of any emolument; that belonged to one deceased, S.

INTERLOCUTOR, s. A judgment of the Lord Ordinary, or of the Court of Session, which exhausts the term 

INTERTENYMENT, s. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c., especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOIK, INTERCOMMUNING, INTERCOMMOUND, S.

1. To have any conversation or intercourse.

2. It also simply signifies one who treats between parties at variance.

"We agreed, on condition, that Haddington, Southesk, and Lorn, the intercommuners, should engage their honour, as far as was possible, that in the meantime there should no munition at all, neither any victuals, more than for daily use, be put in that house." Ballie's Lett. i. 59.

INTERCOMMUNING, s. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c., especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

LETTERS OF INTERCOMMUNING. Letters issued from the Privy Council, or from some superior court, prohibiting all intercourse with those denounced rebels. S.

INTERKAT, adj. Inticrate. "O man of law! lat be thy suted, With wys jympis, and frawdis interkat, And think that God, of his divinite, The wrang, the rycht of all thy workis wate. The modern sense of intromit-ere; entremettre, as denoting entrance into, or into the possession of any emolument; that belonged to one deceased, S.

INTERLOCUTOR, s. A judgment of the Lord Ordinary, or of the Court of Session, which exhausts the term 

INTERTENYMENT, s. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c., especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOIK, INTERCOMMUNING, INTERCOMMOUND, S.

1. To have any conversation or intercourse.

2. It also simply signifies one who treats between parties at variance.

"We agreed, on condition, that Haddington, Southesk, and Lorn, the intercommuners, should engage their honour, as far as was possible, that in the meantime there should no munition at all, neither any victuals, more than for daily use, be put in that house." Ballie's Lett. i. 59.

INTERCOMMUNING, s. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c., especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

LETTERS OF INTERCOMMUNING. Letters issued from the Privy Council, or from some superior court, prohibiting all intercourse with those denounced rebels. S.

INTERKAT, adj. Inticrate. "O man of law! lat be thy suted, With wys jympis, and frawdis interkat, And think that God, of his divinite, The wrang, the rycht of all thy workis wate. The modern sense of intromit-ere; entremettre, as denoting entrance into, or into the possession of any emolument; that belonged to one deceased, S.

INTERLOCUTOR, s. A judgment of the Lord Ordinary, or of the Court of Session, which exhausts the term 

INTERTENYMENT, s. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c., especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOIK, INTERCOMMUNING, INTERCOMMOUND, S.

1. To have any conversation or intercourse.

2. It also simply signifies one who treats between parties at variance.

"We agreed, on condition, that Haddington, Southesk, and Lorn, the intercommuners, should engage their honour, as far as was possible, that in the meantime there should no munition at all, neither any victuals, more than for daily use, be put in that house." Ballie's Lett. i. 59.

INTERCOMMUNING, s. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c., especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

LETTERS OF INTERCOMMUNING. Letters issued from the Privy Council, or from some superior court, prohibiting all intercourse with those denounced rebels. S.

INTERKAT, adj. Inticrate. "O man of law! lat be thy suted, With wys jympis, and frawdis interkat, And think that God, of his divinite, The wrang, the rycht of all thy workis wate. The modern sense of intromit-ere; entremettre, as denoting entrance into, or into the possession of any emolument; that belonged to one deceased, S.

INTERLOCUTOR, s. A judgment of the Lord Ordinary, or of the Court of Session, which exhausts the term 

INTERTENYMENT, s. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c., especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOIK, INTERCOMMUNING, INTERCOMMOUND, S.

1. To have any conversation or intercourse.

2. It also simply signifies one who treats between parties at variance.

"We agreed, on condition, that Haddington, Southesk, and Lorn, the intercommuners, should engage their honour, as far as was possible, that in the meantime there should no munition at all, neither any victuals, more than for daily use, be put in that house." Ballie's Lett. i. 59.
INTROMITTER, INTROMETER, S. A
INWICK, S.
adj.
B."JTRUSARE, S.
INWITH, INNOUTH, S.
INVECHLE, s. Bondage.
adj.
INUASIBIL, INWICKING. Putting a stone in what is called an INVER, INVENTAR, INVECHLIT, part. pa.
To INVERT * To invert.
1. The act of intermeddling with the effects of a living party. 3. The money or property received.
S. To INTRUSE, INTRUS, v. a. To intrude. See Sup.
Fr. intrus, intruse, intruded.
INTRUSARE, s. An intruder.
S.
IN VAIRD, (Read INVAIRT,) adv. Inwardly. It synkis some in all pair Off a tweed Scottis hairt, Rewand us invairt To heir of Douglass. Houlate, ii. 6. MS.
Sw. inwartes, inward.
To INV AIRD, INWARD, v. a. To put in ward, to imprison; Gl. Sibb.
INUASIBIL, INVAUSOUR, s. An invader.
S.
INVICTAND, part. pa. To overthrow.
S.
INWICK, v. a. To inwick a stone, in Curling, is to come up a port or wick, and strike the innring of a stone seen through that wick.
S.
IN WICK, v. a. To inwick a stone, in Curling, is to come up a port or wick, and strike the innring of a stone seen through that wick.
S.
INWICK, s. A station in which a stone is placed very near the tee, after passing through a narrow port.
S.
INWICKING. Putting a stone in what is called an inwick. S.
To INW IOLAT, v. a. To violate.
S.
INWITH, INNOUTH, adv. 1. Within, in the inner side.
S. See Sup.
"This priour was ane wise prelat, & decoris this kirk inwith with mony riche ornamentis." Belland. Cron. B. vi. c.
15. Interiorius ornamentis, Booth.
Thomas Dikson—nestest was
Till thaim that war of the castell,
That war all inwith the chancell.
Barbour, v. 348. MS.

JOAN THOMSON'S MAN. A husband who yields to the influence of his wife.

JOAN THOMSON'S MAN. A husband who yields to the influence of his wife.

To JOATER, v. n. To Wade in mire.
JOATREL, s. A person who wades in mire.
JOB, s. A prickle.
JOBBLIE, adj. Prickly.
JOBLET, s. Erratum for Doublet.
JOB-TROOT, s. The same with Jog-trot, corr. from it. S.
JOCK, Jox, s. Familiar abbrev. of the name John. S.
JOCK, THE LAIRD'S BRITER. A phrase used in speaking of one who is treated with very great familiarity,
JOHN-THOMSON's MAN. V. JOAN.

JOY, s. A darling. V. Jo.

JOYALL, adj. Pleasant; causing delight.

JOYOUS, adj. Joyful; glad; cheery.

JOY, s. To enjoy; to possess.

JOY, s. A word or expression that is improper in any respect, whether as approaching to profanity or to indecency.

JOYOUS, adj. Joyful; glad; cheery.

JOY, s. To enjoy; to possess.

JOYOUSNESS, s. Joyfulness; gladness.

JOY, s. A word or expression that is improper in any respect, whether as approaching to profanity or to indecency.

JOY, s. A word or expression that is improper in any respect, whether as approaching to profanity or to indecency.

JOYOUSNESS, s. Joyfulness; gladness.

JOY, s. A word or expression that is improper in any respect, whether as approaching to profanity or to indecency.

JOY, s. A word or expression that is improper in any respect, whether as approaching to profanity or to indecency.

JOYOUSNESS, s. Joyfulness; gladness.

JOY, s. A word or expression that is improper in any respect, whether as approaching to profanity or to indecency.

JOYOUSNESS, s. Joyfulness; gladness.

JOY, s. A word or expression that is improper in any respect, whether as approaching to profanity or to indecency.

JOYOUSNESS, s. Joyfulness; gladness.

JOY, s. A word or expression that is improper in any respect, whether as approaching to profanity or to indecency.

JOYOUSNESS, s. Joyfulness; gladness.

JOY, s. A word or expression that is improper in any respect, whether as approaching to profanity or to indecency.

JOYOUSNESS, s. Joyfulness; gladness.
JOT

JORE, s. 1. A mixture; applied to things in a half-liquid state. 2. A mire; a slough. S.

JORGE, s. The noise of broken bones. V. JARG. S.

JORINKER, s. A bird of the titmouse species. S.

To JORK, v. n. To make a grating noise. V. CHIRK. S.

JORNE, s. A military coat. S.

JORNEY, JOURNAL, JOURNAY, JOURNAYT, Journayt, part. pa. Summoned to appear in court on a certain day. S.

Jorneye, Journay, Journayt, s. 1. Day’s work, or part of work done in one day.

“This is my first jorney, I sail end the same the morne.” Lett. Buchanan’s Detect. G. 7.

This Schyre Anton in batale qwyte
Cesare August discumfyte:
And for that journé dwne that day
That moneth wes cald August ay.

Wynce, ix. 12. 55.

2. Battle fought on an appointed day; or battle, fight, in general.

I the beseeke, thou mychty Hercules,—
Assist to me, cum in my help by,
To perform this excellent first iorné,
That Turnus in the dede thraw may me se.

Doug. Virgil, 333, 23.


With the Lord of the Wellis he
Thought til have dwne thare a journé,
For byth that ware be certane tyatlhy
Oblyst to do thare that deide, sawf faylyhe.

The act of justling; a justle.

Swa ewyn a-pon the next day
Of that moneth that we call May,
That ilk faylyhe Lordis tway,—
On hors ane agane othir ran,
As thare tyatlhy had ordauyn thar.

Wynce, ix. 11. 14.

4. Warlike enterprise or expediition.

Lang tymo ethir in Brucis wersis he baide,
On Ingllismen moné gud iorné maid.

Wallace, iii. 50. MS.

He tretit hym wyth faire prayere,—
That he wald wyth his powere hale,
Wyth iym in that journé be.—Wynce, ix. 27. 279.

It is used in the same sense by O. E. writers.

Adelwolf his fader saued at that ilk
Wyth hym in that journé,
On Inglissmen mone gud
That he wald wyth his powere hale.

Sweig-ia, jouk, jouk, jouk, jouk,
1. An evasive motion of the body, S.

2. To shift; to act hypocritically or deceitfully; S.

5. To yield to any present evil, by making the best of it, S.

Hence the proverbial phrase borrowed from the situation of one exposed to a rough sea; “Jouk and let the jaw gae o’er.” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 43.

Sae we had better jouk, until the jaw
Gang o’er our heads, than stand afore’t and fa’.

Doug. Helenare, p. 90.

Ruddiman has given various etymological conjectures, but has not hit on the origin, which is certainly Germ. zuck-en, to shrink or shrug, in order to ward off a blow. Su. G. duk-a, deprimere, seems radically allied; as well as Belg. duyck-en, to stoop; Teut. duyck-en, verticem capitis demittere; submitter se, sugredii, subsidiere, abscendere se; Kilian. Perhaps we may add, Su. G. swing-a, loco cedere, swing-a, vacillare, ut solent loco cessura; Isl. swing-a, incurvari.

It may be observed, that this word in Ang. is generally pronounced as if the initial letter were yowk, n. 4. To shift; to act hypocritically or deceitfully; S. See S.

5. To yield to any present evil, by making the best of it, S.

Signs and pictures, S. See Sup.

“Be just calculation and comptrolment, the samin ex­
Be just conduct, and control, the same thing.” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 43.

Sae we had better jouk, until the jaw
Gang o’er our heads, than stand afore t and fa’.

Doug. Virgil, 336, 11.

Jotting, s. A memorandum; more generally in pl. jottings, short notes; a short minute of any thing, to be more fully written afterwards; S. See Sup.

JOTTERIE, s. 1. Odd or dirty work. 2. In composition, it has nearly the same sense with E. lack; as, A jotterie-horse, a horse of all work; jotterie-wark, work of every description. S.

To JOTTLE, v. n. To be apparently very diligent, yet doing nothing; to be busy about trifling affairs. S.

JOTTLEY, s. An inferior servant of all work. S.

JOUCATTE, JOUCA, s. A measure mentioned in our old Laws. The term is now used as synon. with gill; or the fourth part of an E. pint, Loth. See Sup.

“Decemis and ordinatis the Fliriot to be augmented;—and to containe, nine-tene pintes and twa jotcuillies.” Acts Ja. VI. 1587, c. 114. Murray.

Perhaps allied to E. jugg, Dan. jugge, urna.

JOUE, s. A sort of bed-gown; a variation of Jupse, q. v. S.

JOUGS, s. pl. An instrument of punishment; a sort of pillory. V. JUGS.

JOUGS, s. pl. Bad liquors, S. B. Synon Jute, v.

To JOUK, JOWK, JOOK, v. n. 1. To incline the body forwards with a quick motion, in order to avoid a stroke or any injury, S.

2. It is also applied to the bending or bowing of a tree, in consequence of a stroke.

Hercules it smytis with an mychty touk,
Apoun the richt half for to mak it jouk.
Inforsing him to wel it ouer the bra.

Ibid. 249, 24.

3. To bow; to make obeisance. See Sup.

—Sayand, That we ar heretyckis,
And false loud lying mastis tykes,—
Huirkland with huidis into our neck,
With Judas mynd to jouk and beck,
Seilkand Christis pepill to devor.

Be just calculation and comptrolment, the samin ex­
Be just conduct, and control, the same thing.” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 43.

Sae we had better jouk, until the jaw
Gang o’er our heads, than stand afore t and fa’.

Doug. Virgil, 336, 11.

JOU

JOT, to Jot down, v. a. To take short notes on any subject, to be extended afterwards, S.

Most probably from E. jot, a point, a tittle; Moes. G. jota, Gr. iou, Heb. jad, the name of the smallest letter in the alphabet.
JOUSKY-PAWKEY, JOUKING, JOWKING, s.

JOUKRIE, To JOURDAN, JORDAN, S. A

To JOUNDIE, JUNDIE,

3. A kind of slight curtsey, S. B.

— Ennuyit of this dery,
This irksom trasying,
Full mony things reoulit he in thocht;
Synje on that were man ruscit he in tene.

Doug. Virgil, 352, 40.

2. Artful conduct; dissimulation; S.

Hence the phrase, a joukling, a deceitful fellow; also applied to one who is sycophantish and addicted to dissimulation, S. Germ.ucker, one who starts back.

JOUKRY-PAWKY, s. Trick; deception; juggling; S.

— The sin o' Nauplius,
Mair useless na himsell,
To weir did him compel!

Sw. Phillips calls it "a country-word," as thus used. Both seem allied to Isl.

3. To jow. 

V. JOW.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.

To Jouk, Jeuk, v. a. To evade; to elude; to shift off. S.

Jouker, s. A dissemler; one who acts deceitfully. S.

Joukr, S. Deceit; dissimulating.

V. a. 1.

To Jowl, Jowi, v. n. To toll. V. Jow.

S.

To JOUNDIE, JUNDIE, v. a. To jog with the elbow, S.; jannies, S. B.

— Your fump'ring waken'd me,
And I joundy'd, that ye might be free.

V. HOG-SHOUTHER.
Bailey mentions shunt as an E. word, signifying to shove. Phillips calls it "a country-word," as thus used. Both seem allied to Isl. Skund-a, festinos eo praeceptes, med skund-a praeceptanter. Sw. skynd-a (pron. skunda) signifies not only to hasten, but to push forward. Jouk, indeed, often means, to jog one in consequence of quick motion in passing. It may have primarily denoted celerity of motion. V. letter c.

JOUNDIE, JUNDIE, s. A trick.

If a man's gaun down the brae, ilk ane gi'es him a jowk of a dike,

Doug. Virgil, 352, 40.

1. Shifting; change of place; S.

2. Artful conduct; dissimulation; S.

3. To ring, or toll. The bell jouk, or is jouin, the bell tolls, S. Sibbald writes it also jouk. See Sup.

Now clinkumbell, wi' rahtin tow,
Begins to jou and croon.

Burns, iii. 38.

The storm was loud; in Oran-kirk
The bells they jou'd and rang.

Jameson's Popul. Ball. i. 232.

3. To Jou in. To be rung in that quick manner which intimates the ringing to be near an end.

4. To roll; applied to the powerful motion of a large river, or a river in flood; or to the waves of the sea.

Perhaps from Teut. schuyen, loco movere, pellere, volvere, as applied to a bell, originally denoting the motion of it. V. v. a.

To Jou, v. a. 1. To move, S. B.

Sae, hear me, lass, ye mauna think
'To jou me wi' the sight o' chink—

Shirreff's Poems, p. 355.

It has been said that the word "includes both the swinging motion and the pealing sound of a large bell." But this is not the general acceptation. In a steeple or belfry, which has become crazy through age, it is said that they dare not ring the bells, lest they should bring down the steeple; they can only jou them; i.e. they dare not give them the full swing. Sometimes a bell is said to be joued, when it receives only half the motion, so that the tongue is made to strike only on one side.

—"That all manner of persons—have reddly their fonsabil geir and waponnis for weir, and compair theirwith to the said Presidentis, at jouyng of the common bell, for the keip- ing and deffens of the town agains any that wald invade the samyn."


3. To ring; improperly used.

"The said Freir Alexander thane being in Dundie, without delay he returned to St. Androiss, caussit immediatlie to out delay he returned to St. Androiss, caussit immediatlie to

Knox's Hist. p. 17.

Jow, s. 1. A single stroke in the tolling of a bell; S.
She had not gone a mile but twa,
When she heard the deid-bell knellin;
And everie jou the deid-bell gerid,
Cried, Wae to Barbara Allan.

Sir John Grohme, Percy's Reliques, iii. 110.

2. The dashing of a wave on the shore, or of water in a tub.

3. The wave thus dashed.

JOWING, s. The tolling of a large bell.

S.

JOW, s. A juggler.

In Scotland than, the narrow way,
He come, his cunning till assay—

The Jou was of a grit enyme.
And generit was of gyans.

Dunbar, Banntayne Poems, p. 19, st. 4.
IRK

Lord Hailes is certainly right in viewing the word in this sense; especially as it is said, with respect to his skill in alchemy;

In pottingry he wroth grat dryne.

"It would also seem, that Quene of Jouis, Bann. MS. p. 136, means Queen of magicians," or rather, "of impostors," Kennedy, in his Flying, closely connects joue and jugglour.

Judas, Jow, Jugglour, Lollard lawreaw.

St. 35, Edin. edit. 1508.

This seems formed from Fr. joue-r, to play; also, to counterfeit the gestures of another. Joue de passe-passe, to juggle. The French word is perhaps radically allied to Teut. guech, sanna, irrisio.

To JOW, a. To spill from a vessel by making its liquid contents move from side to side; to jaw. S.

JOW, s. A jog or push.

JOW-JOWRDANE-HEDED, adj.


Jow seems to refer to the jowl, or side of the head, S. jou.

The idea may be, that the persons described had heads formed like pots. V. JOURDAN.

JOWIS, n. pl. Jaws.

His hede couris, to saif hym fra the dynt, Was with ane wolfs hiddious gapand touns.

Dougl. Virgil, 388, 50.

Fr. joue, the cheek; which seems radically the same with A. S. ceowe, the jowl.

JOWPON, s. A short cassock.

To JOWK, v. n. To juggle; to play tricks.

He could winkardurias, quhat way that he wald;

Mac a gray gus a gold garland,

A lang spere of a bitill for a berne bald,

Nobis of nutchellis, and silver of sand,

Thus joukit with juxters the janglane Ja.

Houlate, iii. 12. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton renders the term joked, and juxters, jokers.

But according to the sense of the word joke, in E., this is not the idea here expressed. Joukit evidently signifies, "played such tricks as are common to jugglers."

The word, as here used, may be radically the same with Jouk, q. v. But although there is a very near approximation in sense, I am rather inclined to view it, because of the peculiar signification, as formed from Germ. gauk, histrio, ludio, praestigatior. Teut. gusec, sanna, irrisio; Belg. gusek, a wry mouth.

For, as Waechter, has guackel-en and jack-en, are merely differences of dialects. Kilian, in like manner, makes j畏惧, and gyusheler, as synon. Juxter is evidently formed from jouk, q. joukster. I hesitate whether jouky-paukry ought not to be immediately referred to this v.

To IRK, v. n. To tire; to become weary.

The small fute folk began to irk ilkane,

And hors, of forss, behuffyt for to saill.

Wallace, vii. 764. MS.

I was neather quidder,

My spous Crousa remanit or we com bidder,

Or by some fate of goddis was reft away,

Or giff sche errit or inke by the way.

Doug. Virgil, 63, 23.

—Erravitine via seu lassa resedit

Incertum—

Virg.

The E. v. is used in an active sense. Johnson derives it from Isl. irk, work, although the terms convey ideas diametrically opposite. V. the adj.

IRK, adj. Indolent; regardless.

In my yowthheid, allace! I wes full irk,

Could not tak tent to gyd and governe me

Ay gude to do, fra evill deids to flé.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 135.

A. S. earq, piger. V. Easne. Or perhaps it has still a stronger meaning here, "bad, wicked," especially as it follows:

621

IS.

Fulfilland evir my sensuality
In deidy syn, &c.

Germ. arg, malus, pravus; Isl. ergi, Sw. arghet, malitía.

This corresponds to Alem. argan gilsati, pravae cupiditates; Ofrid. ap. Wacht.

YRLE, s. A dwarf.

IRNE, YRN, AIRN, s. 1. Iron, (pron. ern), S.

And had not bene at othir his wit was thyn,

Or than the fatis of the goddis war contrary;

He had assayt but any langare tary

Hid Grekis couert with yrn to haue rent out.

Doug. Virgil, 40, 25.

"It is statute—that all Prouestsis, Aldermen, Baines and Officiars of Burrowis, serche and seik upone all mercat dayis and thir tyme necessare, all persounis that can be apprehendit, haund and fals money, or counterfatis the King's Irnis of cuinive." Acts Ja. V. 1540, c. 106. Edit. 1566.

2. In pl. fetters; sometimes written airns. Kings irnis; apparently fetters in the public prison. S.

Then should high with shout and cry,

I wot the Kinmont's airns played clang!

Mistretyre, Border, i. 152.

3. New off the irnes, a phrase used with respect to one who has recently finished his studies, S. It had been originally applied to workmanship; as synon. with Teut. brandnise, viernino, recens ab officina profectum, Kilian. Its determinate application seems to have been to money newly struck, which retained not only the impression but the lustre.

"—The money new devised—sall bee delievered to them agane, after the same be past the Irones, in manner foresaid." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, c. 106.

A. S. iren, iren; but more intimately allied to Isl. iarn, Su.-G. iern, id.

IRNE-EERIE. Impregnated with iron ore; chalybeate. S.

IRR, IRNOWT. Calls by a shepherd to his dog in order to make him pursue cows or black cattle. S.

IRRRESPONSAL, adj. Insolvent.

"But they shall prove irresponsal debtors: and therefore it is best here, we look ere we leap." —Rutherford's Lett. p. 1, ep. 153.

IRRITANT, adj. Rendering null or void; a forensic term.

"The Lordis declaire, that in all tyme cuming, thay will juge and decide upon clausus irritant, conteint in contracits, takis, infametis, bandis and obligations, according to the words and meaning of the said clausus irritant, and after the forme and tenor thairof." Acts Sed'. 27 Nov. 1592.

L. B. irritare, irritum facere; irritatio, rescissio, abrogatio; from Lat. irritus, void, of no force.

To IROGAT, v. a. To impose; part. pa. the same. S.

IRUS, Irows, adj. Angry.

For caws that he past til Tlwows,

Agayn hym thai ware all irous.

Wgtown, vii. 7. 206.

Perhaps immediately from Lat. ira; although this would seem radically allied to A. S. ira, angry, irritan, to be angry, wristinga, angrily.

IRUSLY, adv. Angrily; with ire.

The King, that hard his messenger,

Had dispyt apon gret maner.

That Schyr Aymer spak sa heyly:

Tharfor he answyer
to S.

The mark of the genitive sing., as manis, of man; the kingis, of the king, &c.; now written man's, king's.
It has been pretty generally supposed, that this term is put for his. Hence many writers have used this form, "the king his power," &c. But there is not the least reason to doubt that this is the proper termination of the genitive, and thus a vestige, among some others, of the ancient declinable form of our language. It corresponds to A. S. es, used in the same manner, as Davides suna, filius Davidis. V. Lye, vo. Es. This is also the most common termination of German nouns in gen. sing. The Belg. uses es, and, s. Sw. z; Moees.G. s, aiz, and ins. There is an evident analogy in the frequent use of Ge. and iz, Lat.

To IŞC, IŞCHE, v. n. To issue; to come out. And in batalia, in goddi air, Befor Sanct Ihonystoun com thai. And Bad Schyr Amery tick to yelct.

O. Fr. yes-ir, id. V. e. a. Barbour, ii. 248. MS.

To IŞCHE, v. a. To clear; to cause to issue. "An maisser shall ische the council-house." Acts Ja. V. C. 50; i. e. "clear it, by putting out all who have no business." Sere..vo. Issue. refers to Isl. yr-a, yr-a, expelleire, trudere; which, he says, are derived from uf, foras, abroad, out of doors.

IŞCHE, s. 1. Issue; liberty and opportunity of going out. —The schyl ruer haft Ufens Sekis with narrow passage and discens, Amyd how valis, his renk and ischest. And Barbour, i. 401. "I'pgawn hame" —See Sup.

2. The act of passing out. 3. Close; dissolution. 4. Expiration; termination; applied to the lapse of time. S.


But she but jamphs me telling me I'm fu'; And gin't be sae, Sir, Ise be judg'd by you. Ross's Hemanore, p. 117.

IŞCHEKILL, s. An icicle, S.; iceskogle, S. A. Syn.

Non. Tangle. See Sup.

Furth of the chyn of this ilk hasard assured Grete fludis ischis, and styf dyg-r, as denoting any thing that is hardened by cold, quod iceshogle, from fragmenum glaciei; G. Andr. makes kegel, kikel, and kegel, seem to have the same signification with dyg-r, as denoting anything that is hardened by cold, quod gela concrassata est, from dyg-r, crassus. The name given to the black hardened knot at a child's nose, S. B. may perhaps be a vestige of the same Isl. term. It is called a doolit. G. Andr. makes dygall the same with dinguil. V. Tangle.

IŞHER, s. An usher.

IŞHERIE, s. The office of an usher.

IŞILLIS, IŞELIS, pl. Embers; ashes. V. Eizel.

ISK! IŞKE! interj. The word used in calling a dog, S. I cry'd, "Ish! Isk! poor Ringly, sair man?" He wag'd his tail, coul'd near, and lick'd my han'. RAMSAY's Poems, ii. 9.

On this term Lambe has a very fanciful idea: "'t When the shepherds call their dogs, it is usual with them to cry, iska, iska, which is evidently an abbreviation of Lycisca, the name of the Roman shepherd's dog. —multum latrantis Lycisca. —Virg. Ecl. 3."

With far greater verisimilitude it has been said, that this is from French icy, lethre; the word which Frenchmen use for the same purpose. It may be observed, however, that Teut. as, aaskan, and German es, signifies a dog.

ISKIE-BAE, s. Usquebaugh, water of life; whisky. S.

ISS! A call to incite a dog to attack any man or beast. S.

ISTICK, s. A slight temporary frost. S.

IT. Used in vulgar language for that; as, "I gave him the book, it did I."

IT. A term applied, in the games of young people, to the person whose lot it is to afford the sport. Thus in Blindman's Buff, if one inquires, Who is Blind Harry? the answer is, He is it, you are it, &c. The same in Hy-spy, Tig, &c.

I'THAND, YTHEN, YTHAND, adj. 1. Busy; diligent; unremitting at work; S. eident. As now used, it generally includes the idea of greater industry than progress. Thus it is said, He has nae great throw-pit, but he's very eident.

—Every rode and went

Wox of thare yhand werk hit, quhare they went.


"—The soules of the Sanctes departed ar mair ydant in this exercise, than when they wer alive." Bruce's Eleven Serm. O. 3, b.

"I would hae written you lang ere now, but I hae been sae eident writing journals that I hae been quite forfoughen wi' them." Journal from London, p. 1.

2. Steady; uniform in adhering to a purpose.

Tharfor he said, that that that wald Thair harts undiscumfyt hald, Suld ay thynk ententely to bring All thair enprss to gud ending.

With all his mycht, folowing to mak To end the purposse that he wald tak. Men may se his ythen will, And it suld al accord to skill. That quha taiss purpos peskyr, And followis it syne ententely. —But he the mar be whanhappy.

He sall eschew it in party. —Barbour, iii. 285. MS.

3. Constant; uninterrupted; continual.

"In the tyme of peace, thay ar so accustomit with thift, that they can nocht desist, but inuadis the cuntre with — with i'hand heirispeiss. —Bellend. Desc. Alb. i. 5.

Wyth-in that yle is yhand nycht.

Wyth-owtn ony days lycht. —Wymtown, i. 13. 73.

R. Gloucester uses ythen, according to Hearne, as signifying, lusty.

That chyld wax so vel & ythen, as seyde fremde & sythebe, That he wolde be a noble mon, gyf he moste lybbe. —Bellend. Desc. Alb. i. 5.

It might seem to signify constantly, as signifying that his growth was without interruption. But as there is no evidence that this word was used in England, perhaps rather from A. S. gethogen, qui crevit, adultus. V. the v.

This word implies that one is constant at work, while employed in it, as contrasted with one who trifles while pre­
tending to work. Jaching is opposed to it. —P. 346.

It might seem to signify constantly, as signifying that his growth was without interruption. But as there is no evidence that this word was used in England, perhaps rather from A. S. gethogen, qui crevit, adultus. V. the v.

This word implies that one is constant at work, while employed in it, as contrasted with one who trifles while pre­
tending to work. Jaching is opposed to it. —P. 346.

Ruddiman derives it from A. S. eilth, easy; or rather from gethecan, Germ. gedeyen. Belg. gedyen, to grow, to flourish. But these terms seem to have no affinity. The origin is Su.G. Isl. idin, laborious, industrious; idda, idde, employment, la­bour, industry; whence idd-a, to be assiduous: all from idd, work, business, exercise.

Su.G. idkel, idkelges, from the same origin, immediately from idka, to exercise, signifies not merely diligent, but continual; as, idkeliga pino, continual pain; Isl. iddeliga beswar, continual labours, iddelik, continually.

The v. in Su.G. is id-a, also id-as. Idin may be viewed as originally the part. pr. i'dand, working. This expresses the very idea still attached to the term in our language. We say of an industrious person; He's one i'dant creature. Isl. idir men, homines industri.
ITHANDLY, YTHANLY, ITHINGLIE, adv. 1. Busily; diligently; S. evidently. Thus jouinettely thyr chevalrouse knichtis. Ithinley ilk day, Throu mony fer contray. Gawen and Gol. i. 18. Ythinley psyche he.

2. Constantly; without interruption. Thai said that he, sen yhystirday, Duelt in his chambr ythinally, With a clerk with him anery.—Barbour, ii. 57. MS. —The Eneanadis all of his menye Ithinly and vurkit liftit hathe I. Dug. Virgil, 321. 17.

2. JUM, s. A part. pr. JUMM, s. A JUNDIE, JUNNIE, To thrust upwards. V. THRING, v. a. JUPE, s. A Shuffler. V. HOMEITLY-JOMELTY. JUMFILL, s. A Shufferer. V. HOMEITLY-JOMELTY. JUMPLE, v. n. To burst asunder; to part with force; applied to a coat or gown which is made too tight. S. JUMPABLES, s. Jumps, or bodice, worn by women. S. JUMPER, s. A punch to bore rocks before blasting. S. JUMPIE, s. A sort of spencer, with a short tail or skirt, worn by females. S. JUMPIN’ JOCK, s. A plaything for children, made of the merrythought of a fowl. S. JUMPIN’-ON-LID, s. The same with Harness-lid. S. JUMZE, s. A thing which is larger than is necessary; as, “A jumze of a house,” a large empty house. S. JUNCTURE, s. An old term for a great-cont. S. JUNCTLY, JUNTLY, adv. Compactly. To Settriday on to the byry thai raid, Off gud playne burd was weill and junctly maid. Wallace, vii. 1147. MS. v hundreth men in harnes rycht juntly, Thai wschet furth to mak a jeperty At the south part, apon Scot and Dundass. Q. conjunctly. JUNDIE. A large empty object; as, A jundie of a cart. S. To JUNDIE, v. a. To jog with the elbow. V. JOUNDIE. S. JUNDIE, JUNNIE, s. A push with the elbow; a sudden impulse to one side, S. V. JOUNDIE. To JUNDIE, v. a. To move or rock from side to side a vessel in which some liquid is contained. S. To JUNE, v. a. To join. This is uniformly used by Bellenden. JUNKY, s. A diminutive of Johnny. S. To JUNNIE, v. a. To jog with the elbow; to justle. S. JUNNIE, s. A justle; a blow. S. JUNREL, s. A large irregular mass of stone or other hard matter. S. JUNT, s. 1. A large piece of meat, bread, or anything else, S; perhaps originally q. a joint of meat.

—Tw a good junts of beeef,— Drew whistles freee ilk sheath. Ramsay’s Poems, i. 267. A junt o’ beeef, baith fat an’ fresh, At in your pat be todlin’; A. Douglas’s Poems, p. 67. 2. Applied to a fat clumsy person. S. Sometimes, improperly, a large quantity of liquid of any kind. S. L. B. juncta or junctum, however, is used for some kind of measure of salt; Monastic. Anglic. ap. Du Cange. JUPE, s. 1. A kind of short mantle or cloak for a woman, S. The term in this sense is now nearly obsolete. 2. A wide or great coat, S. Gl. Sibb. 3. The term, if I mistake not, is used for a bed-gown, S. Gl. Clydgs. 4. Jupe, a shepherd’s frock, a long coat; L. jobo; G. giub-a, giub-one, Hisp. guj-bon; Teut. juppe. Isl. Su. G. hypp, tunica, from hypp-a, involvere, which seems the radical term. JUPPERTY, JEPERTY, s. 1. A warlike enterprise, which implies both art and danger. —Me think ye wald bytily That men fand yow sum jeperty. How ye mycht our the walls wyn. Barbour, x. 539. MS.
Thir manere of renkis and iuppertyis of batall
Ascaneus hanhit, and brought first in Itale.

Dug. Virgil, 147, 32.

2. A battle or conflict; used in a general sense.

All hale the wyctory
The Scottis bad of this jupardy;
And few wes slayne of Scottis men.

Wyntoun, viii. 13. 166.

It has been viewed as formed from Fr. jeu perdu, q. a lost
game. Tyrwhitt derives juparitie, as used by Chaucer, from
Fr. jeu parti, properly a game in which the chances are even.
Hence it was used to denote any thing uncertain or hazardous.
Se nous les voyons a jeu parti. Frossart, Vol. I. c.
234. V. Tyrwhitt in vo.

JUPSIE, adj. Big-headed, dull, and slothful-looking. S.
JURE. Art and Jure. V. Art.

JUST, v. a.

JUSTICOAT, partpa.

S.

JUSTIFIE, v. a.

1. To punish with death, in what­
ever way.

See Sup.

"He gart strik the heydis fra them of Capes that var in
preson in Theane, and syne past to Calles to gar ejecut
justice on the remanent. He beand ther aryuit, he gart bryng
as used by Chaucer, from Fr. just-au-corps,

JUSTIFYING, v. a.

1. To justifie; used in a general sense, without immediate
reference to either acquittal or condemnation. S.

2. Sometimes it denotes arbitrary punishment, as by fine. S.

3. It seems to be occasionally used as simply signifying
to condemn. S.

4. To judge; used in a general sense, without immediate
reference to either acquittal or condemnation. S.

The use of this term is analogous to that of L. B. rectare,
rectrecte, rendered in our Laws, to do right; i. e. to make
satisfaction by punishment. V. ARETTYT.

JUSTIFYING, s. Subjection to capital punishment.

"The Earl also shew himself familiar, at that time, with
the Duke and King, and did what he could to save the Lords
from justifying in the King's fury." Piscottie, p. 82.

JUSTY, s.

1. Justice; equity.

Than pray we all to the Makar abow,
Qhilk has in hand off justy the balance,
That he vs grant of his der lestand lowe.

Wallace, vi. 101. MS.

2. The justice eyre; court of justice. See Sup.

This Alysandyr Kyng of Scotland
Wes throwcht the kynryk traveland,
Haldand Courtis and Justrys,
And chastdyt in it all Reverys.—Wyntoun, vii. 9. 249.

According to this sense, it may be a corr. of L. B. justi
tiarii, the name given to judges in criminal causes, or itine
rant; or of Justitiare, officium justitiarii; Du Cange.

To JUTE, v. a.

To tipple. Juttin and drinking is a phrase commonly used with respect to tipplers, S.

The word has originally respected the act of pouring out
liquor, that it might be drunk; Moes. G. giut-an, Su. G. giut-a,
A. S. geot-an, fundere. V. JUUT.

JUTE, Joot, s. A term expressive of sour or dead liquor;
sometimes in contempt applied to tea; S. See Sup.

She ne'er ran sour jute, because
It gies the batts.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 229.

Joot, Ferguson's Poems, ii. 42.

This may have the same origin with the v. Belg. jucht,
however, denotes slight beer; and Su. G. gytta, mud, pro
perly what is left after an inundation, from giut-an, fundere.

JUTTIE, v. n.

To tipple.

See Sup.

This Alysandyr Kyng of Scotland
Wes throwcht the kynryk traveland,
Haldand Courtis and Justrys,
And chastdyt in it all Reverys.—Wyntoun, vii. 9. 249.

According to this sense, it may be a corr. of L. B. justi
tiarii, the name given to judges in criminal causes, or itine
rant; or of Justitiare, officium justitiarii; Du Cange.

To JUTE, v. a.

To tipple. Juttin and drinking is a phrase commonly used with respect to tipplers, S.

The word has originally respected the act of pouring out
liquor, that it might be drunk; Moes. G. giut-an, Su. G. giut-a,
A. S. geot-an, fundere. V. JUUT.

JUTE, Joot, s. A term expressive of sour or dead liquor;
sometimes in contempt applied to tea; S. See Sup.

She ne'er ran sour jute, because
It gies the batts.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 229.

Joot, Ferguson's Poems, ii. 42.

This may have the same origin with the v. Belg. jucht,
however, denotes slight beer; and Su. G. gytta, mud, pro
perly what is left after an inundation, from giut-an, fundere.

JUTTIE, v. n.

To tipple.

See Sup.

This Alysandyr Kyng of Scotland
Wes throwcht the kynryk traveland,
Haldand Courtis and Justrys,
And chastdyt in it all Reverys.—Wyntoun, vii. 9. 249.

According to this sense, it may be a corr. of L. B. justi
tiarii, the name given to judges in criminal causes, or itine
rant; or of Justitiare, officium justitiarii; Du Cange.

To JUTE, v. a.

To tipple. Juttin and drinking is a phrase commonly used with respect to tipplers, S.
WORDS not found under this letter may be sought under C.

This letter is used in the formation of diminutives. Thus in Germ., *funck*, scintilla, igniculus, is derived from *fons*, ignis; *mannikin*, *maenki*, homunculus' (E. *mannkin*,) from *man*. In Sclav., *synk*, filolus, from *sin*, filius, a son. V. Wacht. Procl. Sect. 6, vo. K. Kl.

Similar examples occur in S.; as *Stirk*, q. v. In different counties, and especially in the West of S., *oe* or *ock* is used as a termination of names when given to children, as *Jamock*, from *James*, &c., also of nouns which have a similar application; as *lassock*, a little girl or *lass*.

It has been observed, indeed, that the S. language possesses two, in some instances three, degrees of diminution, expressive of different age, relation, *size*, &c. In Clydes. where the father is *James*, the son is *Jamie*, the grandson *Jamock*. From *man* are formed *mannie*, a little man, *mannock*, one who is decrepit or very diminutive, and *mannkin*, as in E., a dwarf. While *lad* signifies a youth or stripling, *laddie* denotes one under the age of puberty, *laddock*, a boy who has not yet gone to school, *laddikin*, a boy in arms. Dr. Geddes mentions four diminutives; as from *lass*,—*lassy*, *lassick*, *lassisy*, and *lasskin*. Trans. Soc. Antiq. S. p. 418. *Wife*, *wifock*, and *wifoke*, are derivatives from E. *wife*. The latter is common. S. B. See *Sup*.

It seems also occasionally used in forming ludicrous designations; as *clagock*, a woman who has her gown clogged with mire; *playock*, a child's toy.

**K.**

KAY, adj. Hare-brained; half-witted; S.; q. giddy as a jack-daw.

KAID, s. The Sheep-louse. V. *Kid*. S.

To KAID, v. a. To desire the male; applied to cats. S.

KAIDING, s. The state of a cat desiring the male. S.

KAIDING-TIME, s. The period during which cats *kaid*. S.

KAIF, adj. Tame; also, familiar. V. *CAIF*. S.

KAIBAIKAR, s. A baker of cakes. S.

KAIL, KALE, s. 1. The herb in E. called *cowlwort*, S. It is used indeed as a sort of generic name, not only denoting all the species of *cowlwort*, but also cabbages, which are denominated *bokhail*. See *Sup*.


The Isl. word *kaif* is used in a singular connexion, in the answer made by Olaf, Son of Harold, King of Norway, to Canute the Great. When the latter had conquered England, he sent messengers to Olaf, requiring that, if he wished to retain possession of the crown of Norway, he should come and acknowledge himself to be his vassal, and hold his kingdom as a *feu* from him. Harold replied; "Canute alone reigns over Denmark and England, having also subdued great part of Scotland. Now, he enjoins me to deliver up the kingdom left in inheritance by my ancestors; but he must moderate his desires. *Edr hevert mun hann einn aettla at et kaal allt a Englandi? Fyr munn han thu orka, enn ec faera homon hofot watt, edr oc veita honom ne eina looting.*" Literally; "Does he allow any to eat all the *kail* of England? First mon he work this, are I raise up my heid to him, or lout to him or any vther." Stuth. Heims, Kr. Johns. Antiq. C. Scand. p. 276.

2. Broth made of greens, but especially of *cowlworts*, either with or without meat, S. See *Sup*.


On thee aft Scotland chows her cood, In soupe scones, the wale o' food! Or tumble in the boiling flood Wi' kail an' best. Burns, iii. 13.

"As many herbs were put into the Scotch kinds of broth, hence *kail*—came to signify broth." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 147.

3. Used metonymically for the whole dinner; as, "Will you come and take your kail wi' me to-morrow?" S. *BAREFIT*, or *BAREFOOT KAIL*. Broth made of barley, vegetables, &c., without meat; the same with *Waterkail*, or *Lentrin-kail*.

To gie one his KAIL THROW THE REEK. To give one a severe reproof; to punish with severity.

To get one's KAIL THROW THE REEK. To receive severe reproof; to meet with what causes bitter regret for any course one has followed. S.

**K.**

KAIL-BELL, s. The dinner-bell. S.

KAIL-BLADE, s. A leaf of *cowlwort*. S.

KAIL-BROSE, s. A sort of pottage made of meal and the scum of broth. S. *BROSE*.

KAIL-CASTOCK, s. The stem of the *cowlwort*. S.

KAIL-GULLY, s. A large knife, used in the country, for cutting and shearing down *cowlworts*, S.
KAM

A lang kail-gully hang down by his side.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 302.

KAIL-PAT, KAIL-POT, s. A pot in which broth is made. S.

KAIL-RUNT. V. RUNT.

KAIL-SEED, s. The seed of the colewort. S.

KAIL-SELLER. A green-man; one who sells vegetables. S.

KAIL-STOCK, s. A plant of colewort, S. They felled all her hens and cocks, And rooted out our kail-stocks.彩尔的Poem, P. i. p. 59.

To first and foremost, thro' the kail their stocks maun be sought ance.

Hallowe'en, Burns, iii. 126.

Sw. kaalstilk, the stem or stalk of cabbage; Wideg. Dan. kæstilk, id.

KAIL-WIFE, s. A green-woman, S.; a common figure for a scold. See Sup.

It folly with kail-wives to flyte; Some dogs bark best after they bite.

Cleland's Poems, p. 112.

Truth could not get a dish of fish, For cooks and kail-wives haith refus'd him, Because he plainted of their dish.

Pennecuik's Poems, p. 86.

"The queans was in sik a firry-farry, that they began to misca' anither like kemmyt, Wideg.

"The queans was in sik a firry-farry, that they began to misca' anither like kaiUwives." Journal from London, p. 8.

KAIL-WORM, s. 1. The vulgar designation of a caterpiller. 2. Metaph. a slender person. S.

KAIL-YARD. V. CALL, CAW, in Sup. Kailie, adj. Producing many leaves fit for the pot. S. Kaillenin, s. Cabbages and potatoes beat together. S. KAIL-STRAIK, s. Straw laid on beams, anciently used instead of iron for drying corn. S.

To KAIL, KAME, KEME, v. a. To comb, S.; part. pa. kemmyt, combed.

Oft plet scio garlandis for his tyndis bie, The dere also full oft tymke keme wald sche; And fæle syis wesche in till ane fontane clere.

Doug. Virgil, 224, 34.

O who will kame my yellow hair, With a new made silver kame? Minstrelsy, Border, i. 58.

"Kame seenil, kame air;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 47. Chaucer uses keme.

Kemme thine head right jolly. Rom. Rose.

To KAME against the hair. To oppose, S. But when they see how I am guided here, They winna stand to reckon lang I fear. For tho' I sayt myself, they're nae to kame Against the hair, a-fieldward or at hame. Ross's Holiene, p. 105.

KAIN, s. A comb, S. See Sup.

But she has stown the king's redding kaim, Likewise the queen her wedding knife, And sent the tokens to Carmichael,

To cause young Logie his life.

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 246.


KAMESTER, s. A wooolcomber. V. KEME.

KAYME, KAME, s. A wax hayme, a honey-comb; MS. cayme.

He gert men mony pottis ma, Off a fute breid, round; and all tha Wer dep wp till a manmys kene; So thyk, that thai mycht liknyt be Til a wax cayme, that beis maits.

Barbour, xi. 368. MS.

Of thare kynd thame list swarmis out bryng, Or in kames inclure thale hony clene.


KAIR, KAIN-FOWLS. V. CANE.

KAIR, s. A mire; a puddle; Fife. Carrè, A. Bor., a hollow place where water stands; Ray.

Sw. kiaerr, Isl. kiarmyrar, paludes. Verel. Ind.

KAIRD, s. A gipsy. V. CAIRD.

KAIRDIQUE. Quart d'euca, fr. coin, worth 18 pence. S. KAIRD TURNERS. Base money made by tinkers. S. KAIRNEY, s. A small heap of bones. S.

KAIRS, s.pl. Rocks through which there is an opening. S. A. S. carr, a rock. These are also called skairs. V. Skair.

KAIR-SKYN, s. A calf's skin.

KAISART, s. A cheese-vat, or wooden vessel in which the curds are pressed and formed into cheese; also called chizzard; S. B. Teut. kase-horde, id. fisсelia, fisсina; caserin; Kilian. One might almost suppose that the Isl. retained the radical word, whence Lat. cas-eus, Teut. kase, E. cheese, &c. are derived. For Isl. keys denotes the stomach or maw whence the rennet, S. earning, is formed: aqualicus, quo lac coagulari et incacerai posit. Kaeer, condimentum lactis ad coagulandum ex viscercibus vituli; haeser, incaceratus: G. Andr.

To KAITHE, v. n. To appear; to show one's self. It It is merely a vitiated orthography of Kithie.

S. KAITHSPELL, CAITHSPELL, s. Perhaps, a tennis-court.

S.

KAY-WATTIE, s. A jack-daw. V. KAY.

KAY-WITTED, adj. Brainish; hot-headed; hair-brained; S. V. KAY. See Sup.

KAIZAR, s. A chess-board. Perhaps, chess-boards.

KAILIVER. The species of fire-arms called a Caliver. S.

KAMING CLAYTH, s. V. under KAIM.

KAMSHACHEL, adj. Difficult to repeat.

KANNIE, adj. Prudent, &c. V. CANNY.

KAPER, s. A piece of oatcake covered with butter, with a slice of cheese upon it.

S.

KAR, adj. Left-handed. V. KER.
KEAVIE, s. A species of crab.

KEAVE, v.n. To tos the horns in a threatening way, applied to horned cattle; to threaten. S.
KEE

KEDGIE, adj. Cheerful, &c. See S.

KEECHIN, s. 1. In distillation, the liquor after it has been drawn from the draff, or grains, and fermented, before going through the still. 2. Pot-ale. S.

KEEK, s. Linen dress for the head and neck; generally pron. keek; Ang.
—Her head had been made up fu’ sleek
The day before, and weil prin’d on her keek.
Ross’s Heleneors, p. 28.

A pearlin keek is a cap with an edging or border round it, Ang. This border must have been originally of lace; as one kind of lace is still denominated pearlin.

To KEEK, KEIK, v. n. 1. To look with a prying eye; to spy narrowly; S. See Sup.

Thain said I cast me to keik in kirk and in market,
And all the countrie about, kyngis court, and other,
Quhair I ane gandall micht get agains the next yeir.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 47.

“Keek in the stoup was ne’er a good fellow;”—S. Prov. Kelly, p. 226.

2. To look by stealth; to take a stolen glance, suddenly and slyly; S. See Sup.

I sall ans mynt
Stand of far, and keik thaim to;
As I at hame was wont.—Pebis to the Plast, st. 4.

“When the tod wins to the wood, he cares not how many keek in his tail;” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 77.

Tó hë, quoth Jynny, keik, keik, I së yow.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 158.

It seems to have been used in O. E. in the former sense. By double way take kepe, Frystae for thyne owne estate to keke, To be thy selfe so well be thought, That thou supplanted were nought.

Gower’s Conf. Am. id. Isl.

KEEK THROUGH, v. a. 1. To prospeciate; as, to keek through a prospect, to look through a perspective-glass; S.

To keek through, to examine with accurate scrutiny.

Conceal yourself as weel’s ye can
Præ critical dissection;
But keek thro’ ev’ry other man,
Wi’ shar’nd sly inspection.—Burns, iii. 210.

KEE, KEIK, s. A peep; a stolen glance; S. See Sup.

KEEKERS, s. pl. A cant term for eyes, S. Kirkare, formed in the same manner, signifies a small perspective glass.

KEEK-BO, s. Bo-peep, S. Belg. kiebo, id.; from krick-en, kich-en, spectare, and perhaps bauw, larva; q. take a peep at the goblin or bugbear. V. Bokeik, and Bu-man.

KEEK-HOLE, s. A chink, or small orifice, through which prying persons peep; a peep-hole.

KEEKING-GLASS, s. A looking-glass, S.
Sweet Sir, for your courtesie,
When ye come by the Bass then,
For the love ye bear to me,
Buy me a keek-ing-glass then.
Ritson’s S. Songs, i. 173.

STARN-KEEKER, s. A star-gazer; an astronomer. I give this word on the authority of Callander, in his MS. notes on Ivery.

Su. G. sternkicare, Belg. starre-siker, id., also an astrologer.

KEEL, KEIL, s. Ruddle, a red argillaceous substance, used for marking, S. Sinopis. See Sup.

Bot at this tyne has Pallas, as 1 ges,
Markit you swa with sic rude difference,
KEEROCH, s. A contemptuous term for any strange mixture; as, medical compounds. Syn. Soss. S.

KEERS, s. A thin gruel given to weak sheep in spring. S.

KEESLIP, s. 1. The stomach of a calf, used for curdling milk. 2. An herb resembling southern-wood. S.

KEEST, s. Sap; substance. S.

KEETLESS, KEYLESS, adj. Tasteless, insipid; without substance or spirit; affording no nourishment. S.

KEEST, pret. Threw, used to denote puking; from the v. Cast.

But somehow on her they flush on a change.
That gut and ga’ she keest with braking strange.

Rost’s Hecaleone, p. 56.

KEETHING SIGHT, the view a fisher has of the motion of a salmon, by marks in the water, as distinguished from what they call a bodily sight, S. B.

When they expect to have bodily sight, the fishers commonly use the high sight on the Fraserfield side above the bridge; but below the bridge, at the Blue stone and Rams-bottom, and at the water-mouth, which are all the sights on the Fraserfield side below the bridge, they have keething and drawing sights.” State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805, p. 126.

That he knows of no such sight as the Ennet, and they wrought that shot by sinking their nets when they saw fish in it, and they would have seen them by keethings, or shewing themselves above the water.” Ibid. p. 199.

This is the same with Kytre, q. v.

KEEVE, s. A large tub or vat. V. KIVE.

KEEZLE, adj. Unproductive; barren.

KEFF, s. Perhaps, fervour; heat; In a gay keff.

KEY, s. The seed of the ash. V. ASH-KEYS.

KEYL, s. A sort of long wooden trumpet.

KEYLE, s. Ruddle; red earth; S.

KEYL, s. A keel. S.

KEYLL, s. A lighter or barge. V. KEEL.

KEYTCH, KYTCH, *. A toss, S.

KEYTCHART, KEYTCHART, v. a. To toss; to drive backwards and forwards; S.

To keyth, v. a. To scratch.

Weil cooth I keyth his cruik bak, and keme his cowit nodil.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 54.

KEYRTH is used edit. 1505, instead of claw in that published by Mr. Pinkerton. — Su.G. kratt-a, Belg. krats-en, id. Kreet-en, irritate, seems allied.

KEYSART, s. A wooden frame or hack in which cheeses are hung up to be dried. V. KAIZAR.

KEYST, pret. v. Threw. V. KEST.

To KEYTCH, v. a. To toss; to drive backwards and forwards; S.

Thos’ orthodox, they’ll error make it,
If party opposite has spake it.
Thus are we keyth’d between the twa,
Like to turn deists one and a’.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 497.

It seems the same with CACHE, q. v.

KEYTCH, KYTCH, s. A toss, S.

“I have had better kail in my cogue, and ne’er gae them a keytch;” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 39. — Kelly explains this as the reply “of a naughty maid to them who tell her of an unworthy suitor.” It “alludes to an act among the Scottish reapers, who, if their broth be too hot, can throw them up into the air, as they turn pancakes, without losing one drop of them.” P. 184.

KEITH, s. A bar laid across a river to prevent salmon from getting up.

A kind of bar, called a keith, laid across the river at Blairgowrie, by those who are concerned in the salmon fishery there, effectually prevents the salmon from coming up the rivers of Ardie and Shee.” P. Kirkmichael, Perths. Statis. Acc. xvi. 521.

Perhaps originally the same with Germ. hette, Su.G. keid, kefla, a chain.

KEIT YOU. Get away. V. KIT YE.

KEKKIL, KEKIL, s. A kind of bar, called a keith, laid across the river at Blairgowrie, by those who are concerned in the salmon fishery there, effectually prevents the salmon from coming up the rivers of Ardie and Shee.” P. Kirkmichael, Perths. Statis. Acc. xvi. 521.

Perhaps originally the same with Germ. hette, Su.G. keid, kefla, a chain.

KEITYOU. Get away. V. KIT YE.

To KEKKIL, KEKIL, v. n. 1. To cackle; as denoting the noise made by a hen, after laying her egg, or when disturbed or irritated; S.

“Than the suyne began to quhryne quhen thai herd the noise made by a hen, after laying her egg, or when disturbed or irritated; S.

Scott, Banntayne Poems, p. 199, st. 19.

Lord Hailes makes no mention of this word, which I have not observed elsewhere. But it admits of no other sense than that given above; Isl. kair-a, Su.G. koer-a, to drive by force. One sense in which the Su.G. v. occurs is, to drive horses; whence koer-sven, a carter, a charioteer. Here it denotes the forcible driving away of cattle, in the way of poinding or distressing.

The word is still used, as signifying to drive, although not precisely in the same sense. One is said to kair things, when one drives them backwards and forwards, so as to put them in confusion. To koir porridge, to drive them through the vessel that contains them, with a spoon; as a child does, when not disposed to eat, S. B.

KEIR, s. The name given, in some parts of S., to an ancient fortification.

There are several small heights in this parish to which the name Keir is applied, which bear the marks of some ancient military work, viz. Keirhill of Glenmarnie, &c. On the summit of each of these is a plain of an oval figure, surrounded with a rampart, which in most of them still remains entire,—

The circumference of the rampart of the Keirhill of Dasher, (which is neither the largest nor the smallest, and the only one that has been measured) does not exceed 130 yards.—

The country people say that they were Pictish forts.” P. Kippin, Stirl. Statist. Acc. xviii. 329.

It is added in a Note: “Keir, Caer, Chester, Castra, are said to be words of a like import. Gen. Campbell’s Notes, p. 17.”

Keir indeed seems to be the same with Caer, an old Brit. word signifying a fort, and occurring in the names of many places in the kingdom of Strathclyde; as Carlake, Carstairs, Carmunnock, &c. Although corresponding in sense to Chester, its origin is entirely different. V. CHESTER.

KEIR, s. To pry. V. KEEK.

Perhaps originally the same with Germ. hette, Su.G. keid, kefla, a chain.

KEIGHT, KEIGHT, s. A toss, S.

“I have had better kail in my cogue, and ne’er gae them a keytch;” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 39. — Kelly explains this as the reply “of a naughty maid to them who tell her of an unworthy suitor.” It “alludes to an act among the Scottish reapers, who, if their broth be too hot, can throw them up into the air, as they turn pancakes, without losing one drop of them.” P. 184.

KEITH, s. A bar laid across a river to prevent salmon from getting up.

A kind of bar, called a keith, laid across the river at Blairgowrie, by those who are concerned in the salmon fishery there, effectually prevents the salmon from coming up the rivers of Ardie and Shee.” P. Kirkmichael, Perths. Statis. Acc. xvi. 521.

Perhaps originally the same with Germ. hette, Su.G. keid, kefla, a chain.

KEIT YOU. Get away. V. KIT YE.

KEKIL, KEKIL, s. A kind of bar, called a keith, laid across the river at Blairgowrie, by those who are concerned in the salmon fishery there, effectually prevents the salmon from coming up the rivers of Ardie and Shee.” P. Kirkmichael, Perths. Statis. Acc. xvi. 521.

Perhaps originally the same with Germ. hette, Su.G. keid, kefla, a chain.

KEIGHT, KEIGHT, s. A toss, S.

“I have had better kail in my cogue, and ne’er gae them a keytch;” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 39. — Kelly explains this as the reply “of a naughty maid to them who tell her of an unworthy suitor.” It “alludes to an act among the Scottish reapers, who, if their broth be too hot, can throw them up into the air, as they turn pancakes, without losing one drop of them.” P. 184.

KEITH, s. A bar laid across a river to prevent salmon from getting up.

A kind of bar, called a keith, laid across the river at Blairgowrie, by those who are concerned in the salmon fishery there, effectually prevents the salmon from coming up the rivers of Ardie and Shee.” P. Kirkmichael, Perths. Statis. Acc. xvi. 521.

Perhaps originally the same with Germ. hette, Su.G. keid, kefla, a chain.

KEIT YOU. Get away. V. KIT YE.
KELCHYN, KELTEN, s. A mulct paid by one guilty of manslaughter, generally to the kindred of the person killed.


The Kelchyn was not in every instance paid to the kindred of the deceased. For when the wife of a husbandman was slain, it belonged to “the lord of the land.” Ibid. § 6.

This fine, as Du Cange has observed, was less than the Cro. For the Cro of an Earl is fixed at more than double, or an hundred and forty cows.

Dr. Macpherson views this word as Gaelic; observing that it signifies, “paid to one's kinsmen, from gial, and cime, kindred.” Crit. Diss. xiii. But it may as naturally be traced to the Gothic. Sibbald deduces it from “Theot, kelten, Teut. geld-en, compensare, solvevere.” It seems composed of A. S. geld, gild, compensatio, and cymn, cognatio; as equivalent to kincyl. Kelen, which occurs only in the Index to the translation of Reg. Maj., and in the Notes to the Latin copy is mentioned by Skene as a various reading. See Sup.

To KELLE, v. a. To kill.

Thee of his servandis, that fast by hym lay Full reklesly he kelit.—Dougl. Virgil, 287, 30.

Tete, kel-en, keel-en, jugulare, to cut one's throat, is mentioned by Ruddiman and Sibbald. But it rather retains the more general sense of A. S. cwel-an, occidere.

KELING, s. Large cod. V. KEELING.

KELING TREIS. Meaning doubtful; perhaps, wood from the town of Kiel; or wood fit for the keels of ships.

KELL, s. 1. A dress for a woman's head, especially meant to cover the crown. See Sup.

Scho wes like a caldrone cruke, cler under kellys. Ballad, printed 1508. Pink. S. P. R. iii. 141.

2. The hinder part of a woman's cap; or what is now in English denominated the caul; the keil of a mutch, S.

The word, as Ruddiman observes, denoting a sort of network, seems primarily to have been applied to that in which the bowels are wrapped. He derives it from Belg. konet, a coffin, hood, or veil.

Thee of his servandis, that fast by hym lay Full reklesly he kelit.—Dougl. Virgil, 287, 30.

KELLAH, KELLACH, s. A small cart, with a body formed of wicker, fixed to a square frame and tumbling shafts, or to an axletree that turns round with the wheels, Ang.

“Besides the carts now mentioned, there are about 300 small rung carts, as they are called, which are employed in leading home the fuel from the moss, and the corn to the barn-yard. These carts have, instead of wheels, small solid circles of wood, between 20 and 24 inches diameter, called tumbling wheels. It is also very common to place a coarse, circles of wood, between 20 and 24 inches diameter, called tumbling wheels. It is also very common to place a coarse,...
ed to appear as a horse, it was also believed that he assumed the form of a sea-monster, having a human head. Worm. Literat. ubi sup. He was sometimes seen as a serpent; and occasionally sat in a boat plowing the sea, and exercising his dominion over the winds and waves. Keysl. Antiq. Septent. p. 261, Not.

2. This term is also used to denote "a raw-boned youth." Gl. Shirk.

KELSO BOOTS. Heavy shackles put upon the legs of KELSO CONVOY. An accompaniment scarcely de­
kELSO RINGS. Something similar to Jeddart Staves.

KELT, v.n. To KELTER, s. A KELTER, 2. This term is also used to denote "a raw-boned youth," serving the name; a step and a half over the door-

stane. S.

KELSO RINGS. Something similar to Jeddart Staves.

KELT, s. "Cloth with the freeze (or nap) generally of native black wool," Shirk. Gl.; used both as a.s. and

work. This Seren. mentions as a very ancient word, to which he views E.

end of the fishing season, when a few of what are called foul
ding or burial, they were clothed in a home spun suit of native black wool," Shirr. Gl.; used both as a.s. and

freezed cloth, called quilt, pladden hose, with a blue or brown bonnet." P. Bathgate, Linnilith. Statist. Acc. i. 356.

As for the man he wore a gude kelt coat,


This is probably from Isl. kul, tapestry, or any raised work. This Seren. mentions as a very ancient word, to which he views E. guilt as allied.

KELT, s. A salmon that has been spawning; a foul fish; S.

"Doughty has some pikes, but no salmon; except at the end of the fishing season, when a few of what are called foul fish, or kelt, are caught." P. Dundee, Forfars. Statist. Acc. viii. 204.

"The alteration in dress since 1750, is also remarkable. As for the man he wore a gude kelt coat, Which wind, nor rain, nor sun, could scarcely blot.

The term, as Ruddiman observes, is now mostly used for the striving of reapers on the harvest field.

To KELTER, v.n. 1. To move in an undulating manner. Eels are said to kelter in the water, when they wam.

The stomach or belly is also said to kelter, when it is disagreeable in motion in either, S.

2. Often applied to the stomach, as expressive of the great nausea felt before puiking. 3. To tilt up, as a balance is said to kelter when one end of the beam mounts suddenly upwards. 4. To tumble or fall head-

long. 5. To struggle violently, as a fish to release itself from the hook. S.

Allied perhaps to Germ. kelter vivarium, a place where fishes are kept.

To KELTER, v.a. To overturn; to overset. S.

KELTER, s. A fall heels over head; a somerset. S.

KELTER, s. Money, Dumfr.

Germ. geld, gilt, Isl. gild, id. The cognate terms were. anciently sometimes written with k or ch. Alem. kelt-an, gelt-an, redde, sarkelt-an, reponder. In the Salic Law, helt is used in the sense of gelt; as rhannechelt, compensa-
tio furti in porcellio; and in Leg. Longobard. launchech sig-

ifies, donum reciprocum.

KELTIE, s. A large glass or bumber, imposed under the notion of punishment on those who, as it is ex-

pressed, do not drink fair, S.; sometimes called Kel-
tie's mends. See Sup.

The origin of this phrase is given, in the account of a visit of one of the Jameses, at the castle of Tullibole, on his way from Stirling to Falkland.

"Amongst the King's attendants, was a trooper much cele-

brated for his ability in drinking intoxicating liquors. Among the laird of Tullibole's vassals, there was one named Keltie (a name still common in the Barony,) equally renowned for the same kind of dangerous presence. The trooper and he had heard of each other; and each was desirous to try the strength of the other. They had no opportunity while the king was there; but they agreed to meet early on a Monday morning soon after, on the same spot where the king had dined. It is not said what kind of liquor they made use of; but they drank it from what are here called quaffs, a small wooden vessel, which holds about half an English pint. They continued to drink till the Wednesday evening, when the trooper fell from his seat seemingly asleep. Keltie took another quaff after the fall of his friend, to shew that he was conqueror, and this gave rise to a proverb, well known all over this country, Keltie's Mends; and nothing is more com-

mon, at this very day, when one refuses to take his glass, than to be threatened with Keltie's Mends. Keltie dropped from his seat afterwards, and fell asleep, but when he awakened, he found his companion dead. He was buried in the same place, and as it is near a small pool of water, it still retains the name of the 'Trooper's Dubb.' The anecdote should serve as a warning against the criminal and preposterous folly which occasioned it." P. Fassaway, Perths. Statist. Acc. xviii. 474. V. Mende.

Keltie aff. Cleared Keltie off; a phrase used to denote that one's glass is quite empty, previously to its being filled for drinking a bumber toast. S.

KELTIES, s.pl. Children, Ang. Su. G. kull, a boy; kull, issue of the same marriage; Isl. kyll-a, to beget, also, to bring forth. This is the root of A.S. eald, whence E. child.


To KEME, v.a. To comb. V. Kaim.

KEMESTER, s. A wool-comber; S. See Sup.

"Gif the kemesters (of wool) passe forth of theburgh, landart, there to worke, and to vse their offices, hauand to be threatened with Keltie's Mends; and nothing is more com-

mon, at this very day, when one refuses to take his glass, than to be threatened with Keltie's Mends. Keltie dropped from his seat afterwards, and fell asleep, but when he awakened, he found his companion dead. He was buried in the same place, and as it is near a small pool of water, it still retains the name of the 'Trooper's Dubb.' The anecdote should serve as a warning against the criminal and preposterous folly which occasioned it." P. Fassaway, Perths. Statist. Acc. xviii. 474. V. Mende.

KEMMIN, s. A term used in relation to children or small animals, to denote activity and agility; as, "He runs like a kemmin," he runs very fast; "He fights like a kemmin," &c.

To KEMP, v.n. To strive; to contend in whatever way, S.

And preualy we smyte the cabill in twane,

Sine kempond with airs in all our mane,

Welters wair of the salt sey undue.

KEMP, s. 1. A champion; one who strives in fight, or wrestling.

Quhen this was said, he has but mare abade

Tua kempis burdous brocht, and before thayme laid.

Doug. Virgil, 90, 54.

The term, as Ruddiman observes, is now mostly used for the striving of reapers on the harvest field.

"The inhabitants—can now laugh at the superstition and credulity of their ancestors, who, it is said, could swallow down the absurd nonsense of a boon of shearers, i.e. reapers, being turned into large gray stones, on account of their kemparing, i.e. striving." P. Mouswald, Dumfr. Stat. Acc. vii. 308.

A.S. camp-ion, to strive; Teut. camp-fen, Germ. kampf-en, dimicare. For it has originally denoted the strife of battle.

Shu. G. kamp-a, Alem. chenfan, L. B. camp-iro, certare. Petron mentions C. B. campa, as used in the same sense.

KEMP, s. 1. A champion; one who strives in fight, or wrestling.

Quhen this was said, he has but mare abade

Tua kempis burdous brocht, and before thayme laid.

Doug. Virgil, 140, 55.

"It is written that Arthure take grete delectatioun in

the laird of Tullibole's vassals, there was one named Keltie (a name still common in the Barony,) equally renowned for the same kind of dangerous presence. The trooper and he had heard of each other; and each was desirous to try the strength of the other. They had no opportunity while the king was there; but they agreed to meet early on a Monday morning soon after, on the same spot where the king had dined. It is not said what kind of liquor they made use of; but they drank it from what are here called quaffs, a small wooden vessel, which holds about half an English pint. They continued to drink till the Wednesday evening, when the trooper fell from his seat seemingly asleep. Keltie took another quaff after the fall of his friend, to shew that he was conqueror, and this gave rise to a proverb, well known all over this country, Keltie's Mends; and nothing is more common, at this very day, when one refuses to take his glass, than to be threatened with Keltie's Mends. Keltie dropped from his seat afterwards, and fell asleep, but when he awakened, he found his companion dead. He was buried in the same place, and as it is near a small pool of water, it still retains the name of the 'Trooper's Dubb.' The anecdote should serve as a warning against the criminal and preposterous folly which occasioned it." P. Fassaway, Perths. Statist. Acc. xviii. 474. V. Mende.
KEMP, S. Kemp-seed, s. Kemp-stane, s. A sturdy kemp was he.—Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 366.

Hence the names of many old fortifications in Scotland, as "Kemp's Hold, near Forfar," "Kemp's Castle, near Forfar," &c.

Concerning the latter term Ihre observes; "As with our ancestors all excellence consisted in bravery, kaempa denotes one who excels in his own way; as kaempa prest, an excellent priest." L. B. campio; whence O. E. campian, mod. champion.

KEMP, s. A quantity of straw, consisting of forty wisps or bottles, S.

"The price of straw, which was some time ago sold at 25s. the kemp, is now reduced to 4s." Edinburgh Evening Courant, Aug. 29, 1801.

"Drivers of straw and hay will take notice, that the Kemp of straw must consist of forty windlens; and that each windlen, at an average, must weigh six pounds trone, so that the kemp must weigh fifteen stones trone." Advert. Police, Ibid. July 18, 1805.

KEMPLE, s. A sturdy kemp was he.—Doug. Virgil, 139, 40.

My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
For littilnes scho was forlorne, Out of his moderis wame was schorne;
KEN N
To Ken o' one's Sell. To be aware. S.
K E N N I N, s. 1. Knowledge; acquaintance; S. B.; often kennisns. Isl. kenning, institutio, disciplina, Verel.
2. A taste or smack of any thing; so as to enable one to judge of its qualities, S. 3. A small portion, S.
Gif o' this warl, a kennisn mair,
Some get than me,
I've got content, whose face sae fair
They never see.—Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 187.
4. Used as denoting a slight degree, S. 5. Ae kennis; any thing so small as to be merely perceptible by the senses. Be kenning, according to a proportional gradation.
Su. G. kaenn-a, among its various senses, signifies to discover by the senses, to feel; Isl. kenna aa, gustare; akienning, gustatio, kendr, a small quantity of drink; Sw. kaenn; Han har aennu kaennin af frossan; He has still a touch of the ague; Wideg.
K E N S P E C K L E, KENLING, KENYIE, v. a. To bring forth; applied to hares.
KENERED, joreZ. Moved or stirred.
KENSPECKLE, KENDILLING, S. Perhaps, cloth from Kendal. S. Daring; bold.
KENDILLING, v. n. To receive in the act of falling; to prevent from the designed effect, S.
KENDRED, joreZ. To receive rain in a vessel when it is falling.
KENDRED, v. n. To receive in the act of falling; to prevent from the designed effect, S.
KENDREW, v. n. To receive in the act of falling; to prevent from the designed effect, S.
KENDLE, KENDLE, v. n. To receive in the act of falling; to prevent from the designed effect, S. 2. To receive in the act of falling; to prevent from the designed effect, S. 2. To receive in the act of falling; to prevent from the designed effect, S.
KENDR, KENE, KEYNE, v. a. To receive rain in a vessel when it is falling.
KENE, KEYNE, v. a. To receive rain in a vessel when it is falling.
KENGUDE, s. A lesson; a warning got by experience. S. KENYIE, s. 1. knowledge; acquaintance; S. B.; often kennisns. Isl. kenning, institutio, disciplina, Verel.
KENGUDE, s. A lesson; a warning got by experience. S. KENYIE, s. 1. knowledge; acquaintance; S. B.; often kennisns. Isl. kenning, institutio, disciplina, Verel.
KENGUDE, s. A lesson; a warning got by experience. S. KENYIE, s. 1. knowledge; acquaintance; S. B.; often kennisns. Isl. kenning, institutio, disciplina, Verel.
KENGUDE, s. A lesson; a warning got by experience. S. KENYIE, s. 1. knowledge; acquaintance; S. B.; often kennisns. Isl. kenning, institutio, disciplina, Verel.
Hastily that lady hende
Cumand al her men to wende,
And dight them in ther best aray,
To ıpe the King that ilk day:
Thay kepèd him in riches weid,
Rydane on mony a nobel stied.
Sir Ywain, or Owen, MS. Cotton, ap.
Warton, iii. 108, 131.
Warton renders it \textit{scattered}. But he has mistaken the meaning of this, as of several other words, in the same poem. He renders \textit{rope}, ramp, instead of cry, p. 109; \textit{are}, \textit{air}, instead of \textit{before}, p. 113.
The store windes blou ful loud,
Ska kene cum never of cloud.
He also expl. \textit{sign}, viewed, instead of blessed, p. 117; \textit{mynt}, minded or thought, for, attempted, p. 121.
Thar was nane that anes \textit{mynt}
Unto the bed at smyte a dynt.

**KER**

1. Left, applied to the hand; \textit{sinister}, S.

2. Threw off in the chase; let loose.

3. Conceived; formed a plan.

4. Turned to a particular course or employment; as, \textit{keist} himself to merchandise.

5. Gave a coat of lime or plaster. V. \textit{CAST}, E.

**KET**, adj. Irascible.

**KET**, s. Kirb stones, the large stones, often set on end, on the borders of a street or causeway; corr. from \textit{erib}, q. as confining, or serving as a fence to the rest, S. B. Loth.

From 600 to 800 tons of \textit{kerb} and carriage-way stones are annually sent to London, Lynn, and other places, and are generally sold here at 13s. per ton.—\textit{Kirb} and carriage-
KEV

KET, KETT, s. "A matted, hairy fleece of wool." See S.  
She was awa get o' moorland tupe. — Burns, iii. 82.  
Wi' tawed ket, an' hairy hips. — Burns, iii. 82.

KET, KETT, s. 1. The weed called quick-grass, S. A.  
KEVEL, v. n. To scold; to wrangle; S. A. See Sup.  
The tailor's colour comes an' goes.  
While loud the washer kavelld';  
The tulyie soon to fuse rose.—  

KEVIE, s. A gentle breeze.  
KEVIE, s. A hen-coop. V. CAVIE.  
To KEUILL with. To have intercourse with.  
KEUL, s. A lot. V. CAVEL.  
KEULIN, s. Perhaps the same with Callan.  
KEW, s. An overset; probably too much fatigiu.  
KEWIS, s. pl. Line of conduct.  
Sum gevis gud men for their gud kewis,  
Sum gevis to trumpouris and to schrewis. —  
Dunbar, Banneruf Poems, p. 50, st. 11.

KEVEL, v. n. To keeve.  
To KEVEL, v. n. To toss. V. a.  
S. A matted, hairy fleece of wool, S.  
To KEVE, To toss.  
V. a.  
S. A matted, hairy fleece of wool, S.

KEVEL, s. A lot.  
V. CAVEL.  
KEVEL, s. To wield in an awkward manner. S.

KIC

KEVEL. V. KAVEL.  
To KEVEL, v. n. To scold; to wrangle; S. A. See Sup.  
The tailor's colour comes an' goes.  
While loud the washer kavelld';  
The tulyie soon to fuse rose.—  

KEVER, s. A gentle breeze.  
KEVIE, s. A hen-coop. V. CAVIE.  
To KEUILL with. To have intercourse with.  
KEUL, s. A lot. V. CAVEL.  
KEULIN, s. Perhaps the same with Callan.  
KEW, s. An overset; probably too much fatigiu.  
KEWIS, s. pl. Line of conduct.  
Sum gevis gud men for their gud kewis,  
Sum gevis to trumpouris and to schrewis. —  
Dunbar, Banneruf Poems, p. 50, st. 11.

Lord Hailes renders this " ready address, fit season for  
addressing" it from Fr. cae, which is used behind the  
scenes for the concluding word of a speech. I would rather  
understand it of the conclusion of a business; as Fr. quete  
bears the same sense.  
Gud kewis, may thus denote proper  
conduct in general.  
It is used in a ludicrous sense, Evergreen, i. 119.  
And he keeps ay best his kewis,  
Spouts in his nimbours nek.

KEWL, s. 1. The weed called quick-grass, S. A.  
KETHAT, s. A robe or cassock.  
And round about him as a quhile,  
Hang all in runnfillis to the heill,  
His kethat for the nanis. —  

KEWG, s.pl. Cows; kine; S. Kie, id. O. E.  
Tydy ky lowis, velis by thaym rynnis,  
And snod and sklet wth thir beistis skinnis. —  
— Alle Nothernales he set to truje hie;  
Tuenti pounde of gold be yeire, thire hundredt of siluer clere,  
& ther to fyue hundredt kie ilk yere to his lardere. —  
R. Brunswick, p. 28.

To KIAUVE, v. a. " To work, to knead;" Moray.  
Then ye do buy a leaf o' wax,  
And kiaue it weel, and mould it fair. —  
Jamesin's Popular Ball. ii. 283.

This seems a corr. of TAAVE, q. v.

KIBBLE, KYBILL, adj. Strong; firm; when applied to  
an animal, including the idea of activity or agility, S. B.  
Kibb of Grin is used by Wymtown.  
All provit gre provis wyth hym then,  
Qhure men mycht se than sudanly  
Kybill ga yon lichly,  
Dusch for dusch, and dynt for dynt;  
Mycht na man mys, quhare he wald wynt. —  
Crom. ix. 27. 406.

In another MS. it is,  
Gabill ya yow lichly.  
Mr. Macpherson seems to view the term as inexplicable.  
But as the passage is most probably corr., perhaps it should be,  
Kibb mal ga on lichly.  
By this time Lindy is right wel! shot out;—  
Fu' o' good nature, sharp and snell witha*,  
And round about him as a quhile,  
And snod and sklet wth thir beistis skinnis. —  

KIBBLING, KYBILLING, s. A cudgel; a rude stick or rung.  
KICHE, s. Apparently, a kitchen.  
KICK, s. A novelty; or something discovering vanity  
or singularity; S. A new kic is often used in this sense.  
Kicky, adj. 1. Showy; gaudy; S.; perhaps implying  
the idea of that vanity which one shews in valuing  
one's self on account of dress.  
Auld Meg hersel began the play,  
Clad in a bran-new hudden gray,
KIL

And in't, I wat, she look'd fu' gay,
And spruce and kibby.
Sherriffs' Poems. p. 213.

2. High-minded; aiming at what is above one's station, S. See Sup.

This may perhaps be allied to Isl. kina-r, audax, animus; Su. G. kaid, Germ. keiv, id.; unless abbreviated from E. kichash, derived from Fr. quelque chose. V. the adj.

KICK-UP, s. A tumult; an uproar. S.

To KID, v. n. To toy; as, to kid among the lasses. Fife.
Su. G. kif-uns, lascivire. V. Cate.

KID, Kaid, Ked, s. The house of sheep. See S.

Some seeking lye in the crown of it keeks;
Some chops the kids into their cheeks.
Poole, Watson's Coll. iii. 21.

Their swarms of vermine, and sheep haws,
Delights to lodge, beneath the plaids.

Celand's Poems, p. 34.

KYDD, part. pa. Made known; manifested; from kith, kith.

In the tyme of Arthur an aunter bytyde,—
When he to Carlele was comen, and conqueror kydd.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. i. 1.

Chaucer, kid, kidde, id. A. S. cyth-an, ostendere, notum faire.

KIDDET, adj. In a state of pregnancy; with child. S.

KIDDY, Kiddie, adj. Wanton, Ang. V. Caige. See S.

KIDE, s.

Now am I caught out of kide to cares so colde:
Into care am I caught, and couched in clay.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. i. 12.

It seems doubtful whether it signifies acquaintance, kindred, or country. A. S. kyth, kyththe, notitia, consanguinei, patria. It is still said, S., that one is far away from his kith and kin.


KIED, part. pa. Detected; discovered. S.

To KIFFLE, v. n. To cough from a tickling sensation in the throat, although not arising from cold. S.

KIFFLE, s. A troublesome or tickling cough. S.

Kiffin's-cough, s. A slight cough, caused as above. S.

KIGH, s. A high of a cough is a slight tickling cough. S.

Germ. keich-en, tussire; Belg. kich-en, anhelare, difficult spirare.

KIGH-HEARTED, Kickenhearted, adj. Faint-hearted; chicken-hearted; S.

This, especially from the appearance which the word has assumed in E., might at first seem to be formed from chicken. But it is certainly from Isl. sw. kikh-a, subsidiare, spiritum amittere; Verul. Ind.

To KIGHER, Kicker, v. n. To titter; to laugh in a restrained way; S. The usual phrase is, kichen in and lauchin, or as opposed to gawfin and lauchin. V. Gauf.

Germ. kicher-a, id. Teut. keker-en, however, is rendered cachinnari, immoderate ridere; Kilian.

Kigher, Kicker, s. A restrained laugh; a titter. S.

Kigher, s. A slight tickling cough. S.

To KIGHTLE, v. n. To have a slight tickling cough. S.

Kighle, s. A short tickling cough. S.

KYS, s. pl. Cows. S.

Kyherd, s. A cow-herd. S.

KIL. A term entering into the formation of many names of places in S.

"The word kyl is the same with the Gaelic word cell, which signifies the cave, or little habitation of a religious person." P. Kilmadock, Perths, Statist. Acc. xx. 40.

Gael. cell is not only rendered, the grave, but a chapel, a cell; Shaw.

To KILCH, v. n. To throw up behind; applied to a horse, especially when tickled on the croup. S.

To Kilch up a form or board, &c., by sitting down on one end of it, and suddenly raising the other. S.

KILCH, s. A side blow; a catch; a stroke get unawares. S.

KILCHASES, s. pl. Wide-mouthed trousers or pantaloons worn by male children. S.

KYLE, s. A sound; a strait; S. See Sup.

"All the horses and cows sold at the fair, swim to the mainland over one of the ferries or sounds called Kyles; one of which is on the East, the other on the South side of Skye." Martin's West. Islands, p. 205.

It is also expl. an arm of the sea, Gael. caolit, id. P. Ed­derachillis, Sutherl. Statist. Acc. vi. 278. C. B. kil signifies a bay, a gulf. Both these may be allied to Isl. kil, gurges, vorago: whence kyl-an, ingurgitare, deglutire, Landnam. Gl.; kyl, aque ductus; G. Andr.

KILE, KYLE, s. A chance. See Sup.

Quo' she, unto the sheal step ye o'er by,
And warm your self till I milk out my ky.—
Content were they, at sic a lucky kyle,
And thought they hadna gotten a beguile.
Ross's Heilinere. p. 77.

Come, Colin, now, and give me kyle about;
I helped you, when none else wad, I doubt.—Th. p. 84.

This might seem to be from heil, q. a lucky throw at nine pins; but rather a corr. of caolit, q. v. sometimes pron. keil. Cale, turn, Derbys. is certainly from this source. "It is his cane to go;" Gl. Grove.

KYLE OF HAY. A hay-cock. S.

To Kyle, to Kyle Hay. To put it into cocks. S.

KYLE STONE. Ruddle. V. Keel.

KILL, s. A kill.

To fire the kill, or kiln, to raise a combustion; to kindle a flame. See Sup.

"They parted after the Bishop had desired the Earl [Ar­gyle] to take care of an old and noble family, and told him, that his opposing the clause, excepting the King's Sons and Brothers, had fired the Kilk." Wodrow's Hist. II. 206.

"He was afterwards told by a Bishop, That that had downright fired the Kilk." Sprat, Ibid. p. 216.

The phrase contains an allusion to the suddenness with which a kiln, filled with dry grain, is kindled.

KILL-FUDDIE, s. The aperture by which fuel is put in. S.

KILL-FOOT, s. The same with Killoogie. S.

KILLOGIE, Kill-logie, KILN-LOGIE, s. A vapour or mist about the fire-place in a kiln. V. Logie.

KILMAN, s. The man who has charge of the kill. S.

KILL-MAIT, s. A small proportion of the shillings or sheetings of a mill, a perquisite of the under-miller. S.

KILL-SPENDIN, s. An old term for the fire of a kiln, Ang.; from the great expenditure of fuel.

KILL-SUMMERS. V. Summers.

To Kill, v. a. To kiln-dry, S.

"That the clause, tholing fire and water, by the received opinion of Lawyers, was only to be understood of corns which were imported ungrinded, and killed and milled within the bounds of the thirlage." Fountainhall, I. 25.

KILL OF A STACK. The opening to that vacancy left in a stack of corn or hay for the admission of air. S.

KILL-COW, s. A matter of consequence; a serious affair. S.

KILLICK, s. The flue of an anchor; the mouth of a pick-axe. S.
KIL

KILTIE, s. A play of children, in which a plank is placed on a wall, and a child seated on the longer arm, while two or three press on the shorter end, and cause him to mount up.

To Kiltie, v. a. To raise one aloft in this manner.

KILICOP, s. A somerset; from kiltie, and coop, a fall.

KILIENTAHOU, s. An uproar; a confusion.

KILLYLEEY, s. The Common Sandpiper, Tringa hypoleucus, Linn. Loth.

KILLING, s. Cod. V. KEELING.

KILLYVIE, s. A state of great alertness or excitement.

KILMARNOCK WHITTLE. A cant phrase for a person of disorderly persons.

KILRAVAGE, s. A mob of disorderly persons.

KYLOE, s. A barn-colt, a colt to be ready to be used. Kilt, or kilt up, to tuck up; to truss.

KILSH, s. A kind, or species; a certain kind.

KILT, KELT, To KILLOGUE, To KILSH, s. A kilt, the sense of girdle which used to be very wide, and was employed for the support of the gown and vestis anterior; G. Andr. p. 141.

KILTS, s. A name given to Highland cattle.

KILTS, adj. Of or belonging to Highland cattle.

KILTING, s. The lap, or part of a woman's petticoat that is tucked up, S.

KILT-RACK, s. That which lifts up the rack of a mill.

KILTS, v. a. To tuck up; to truss. A woody mood.

KILTING, v. a. To hold secret and close conference together, as apparently hunting a plot.

KILLRAVAGE, s. A mob of disorderly persons.

KILMARNOCK WHITTLE. A cant phrase for a person of either sex who is already engaged.

KILSH, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss. A woody mood.

KILT, or KILT UP, to tuck up; to truss. A woman is said to kilt her coats, when she tucks them up, S.

Kilt up your clais above your waist, and spend yow home again in haist.

KILT, v. o. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kilt, the sense of girdle which used to be very wide, and was employed for the support of the gown and vestis anterior; G. Andr. p. 141.

KILT, or KILT UP, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILT, the sense of girdle which used to be very wide, and was employed for the support of the gown and vestis anterior; G. Andr. p. 141.

Kilted, port. adj. Dressed in a kilt.

KILTS, s. A kilt, the sense of girdle which used to be very wide, and was employed for the support of the gown and vestis anterior; G. Andr. p. 141.

KILT, or KILT UP, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILT, the sense of girdle which used to be very wide, and was employed for the support of the gown and vestis anterior; G. Andr. p. 141.

KILTS, s. A kilt, the sense of girdle which used to be very wide, and was employed for the support of the gown and vestis anterior; G. Andr. p. 141.

KILTS, v. o. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. o. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILTS, v. o. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILTS, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILTS, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILTS, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.

KILTS, s. A kind; a species; a certain kind.

KILT, v. a. To tuck up; to truss.
KIN

Great fiek gae hirplin name like foals,
The cripple lead the blind.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 64.

Ony kine, Wyntown, vi. 14, 118; viii. 3, 23. See Sup.
A. S. cinne, Isl. cin., Goth. ken, id. A. S. eald cyn, omnegenus. Su. G. alligne is used precisely in the same sense, being rendered, omnis generis; Ibre, vo. Koen.

KINBOT, s. The reparation to be made for the sudden S.


Of kynd, KYND, KYNDLY, KYNDLIE ROWME, or POSSESSION. The land held in lease being rendered, omnis generis; Ilrei, vo. Koen.

return for bis noble exertions in behalf of Malcolm Canmore;

2. Native.

M'Duff, subitanea et improvisa occisione, gauderent privilegio legis " Quod ipse, et omnes in posterum de sua cognatione, pro possession plenariam exinde reportaret." Fordun. Scotichron.

tain number of generations. On the other hand, if Malcolm

times; and that Buchanan, Lib. vii. p. 115, says that this

pression, "that they should have the benefit of M'Duff's

privilege, continuing to the tenth generation; Annals, I. 4.

But this conjecture is not supported by proof. If Macduff

tuam rei memoriam,

would certainly be in the terms in which it was demanded.

The word is evidently from A. S. cin, kindred, and bot, compensation.

KINCHIN, s. A child in chant language. S.

KINCHIN-MORT, s. A young girl educated in thieving. S.

KYND, s. Nature. Of kynd, according to the course of nature, or by natural relation.

Oure liege lord and king he was,—
His air, that of kynd he wyng,
And of all rycht wyth-out demyng.

Wyntown, ix. 26. 41.

"The word is radically the same with kyn;" Gl.

KYND, KYNDLYV, adj. 1. Natural; kindred; of or belonging to kind.

Than the kyacht sayd, Now I se
In-to the kynd rwe set the tre.—

This is resolved in another place.

Now gotyn has that tre the rwe
Of kynd, oure confort and oure bute.

Wyntown, vii. 4. 140. 164.

Of that rwe the kynd liewoure,
As flouris havend that sawwore,
He had, and held.—


E. kindly is used in the same sense.

2. Native.

Wythin this place, in al plesour and thryft
Are halve the pissance quhiklis in just battell
Siane in defiance of thare kynd cuntre fell.

Doug. Virgil, 188, 15.

KIND, Not their kind, not belonging to them; or, not proper and natural for them.

KIND GALLOWS. A name for the gallows at Crieff. S.

KINDLIE, s. A man is said to have a kindlie to a farm, or possession, which he and his ancestors have long held. S.

KINDLIE ROWME, or POSSESSION. The land held in lease by a Kindlie Tenant. V. KYNDLIE TENNENTS. S.

Kindlie Tennents. A designation given to those tenants whose ancestors have long held the same lands. S.

KYNDNES, s. The right on which a man claimed to retain a farm in consequence of long possession. S.

KINDNESS, s. The name given to a disease which prevailed in Scotland, A. 1580.

KING-CUP, s. The Common Meadow-ranunculus.

KINGERVIE, s. A name given to a species of Wrasse.

'Turdi affa species: it is called by our fishermen, the Sea-toad or Kingerville.' Sibb. Fife, p. 128.

KINGLE-KANGLE, s. Loud, confused, and ill-natured talk. V. CANGLE.

KING of CANTLAND. A game of children. S.

KING'S CLAVER, s. Millet, an herb. S.

KING'S COVENANTER, s. A game of children. S.

KING'S CUSHION, QUEEN'S CUSHION. A seat formed by two persons, each of whom grasps the wrist of his left hand with the right, while he lays hold of the right wrist of his companion with his left hand. On this seat one of their companions is carried, while the bearer chants a short rhyme. S.

KING'S ELLWAND. The constellation Orion's Girdle.

KING'S KEYS. V. under KEIES.

KING'S-HOOD, s. A convulsive fit of laughter. S., A.Bor. V. thei;. See S.

2. A regular fit of the chin-cough.

The hooping-cough, S., Lincolns. See S.

3. To puke; as in the chin-cough what is called the kinh often causes vomiting. S.

KINK, 1. A violent fit of coughing, attended with suspension of breathing, S.

Let others combine,
'Gainst the plum and the line,
We value their frowns not a kink.

Morrison's Poems, p. 215.

This term contains a description of the disease; being comp. of Teut. kink-en, difficultire spireare, and hoest, tussis; as the patient labours for breath in the fits of coughing. Kilian,
KINK, s. A bend in the bole of a tree; a bend of any kind.

KINKEN, KINSH, KINNEN, KINKIT, KINRENT, KYN, KYNRIK, KINRYKE, KYN, Kynrent, s. Apparently, kindred.

2. A cross rope capped about one stretched along, and from it tends to mitigate the disease, if the patient drink out of a shell of this kind. The Su. G. term is kikhosta, from kik-a, used precisely as the s. kik : quam quis praem nimi vel risu vel etiam tssi anhehium perdit ; Thre.

" He comes down Deeside,—sets watches, goes to two ships lying in the harbour, plunders about 20 barrels or kinkens of powder." Spalding's Troubles, II. 293.

E. kikldynk is used in the same sense. Johnson derives it from Belg. kikldenkin, a baby, a little child. Our word has much more resemblance. But the idea is fanciful.

KINKE, s. Kind. V. KIN.

KINKit, pt. pa. Ropes are said to be kinkit when knots are formed on them from the string when untwisted. S.

KINNEN, s. A rabbit, S. V. CUNING.

KINRENT, KYN, s. Kindred.

On our kyrent, dyr God, quhen will thou rew? 

Wallace, ii. 195. MS.

Quider ettir ye, or quhat kinrent.

A. S. cynrene, cynryn, id. Doug. Virgil, 244, 13.

KYNRIK, KYNRE, s. 1. Kingdom.

For Jhon the Balyoune to Monross than he send And put lym dounne for eur of this kyrryke.

Wallace, i. 119. MS.

2. Reign; possession of a kingdom.

"—The yeir of God, ane thousand foure hundred, xxiii. yeirs ; and of his kynryke the xix. yeir. " Tit. Acts Ja. I. Parl. 2; also Parl. 3 and 4, id. Edit. 1566.

A. S. cynric, regnum, from cyne, regius, regalis, and rice, which is used in the same sense ; rice, princeps ; Isl. ryk-a, regnare, Mooe. G. rikin-ou, id. from rikha, princeps. Sw. kungrike, Teut. koningreich, regnum.

KINSCH, s. Apparently, kindred. See Sup.

The man may ablesn tyne a stot,

That cannot count his kinsch.

Chaerrie and Slac, st. 79.

Instead of ablens, Ramsay has eithly, Prov. p. 67.

This was a proverbial phrase, probably containing an allusion to some ancient custom.

KINSCH, s. 1. The twist or doubling given to a cord or rope, by means of a short stick passed through it, in order to draw it tighter; a term used in packing goods, S.

2. A cross rope capped about one stretched along, and tightening it.

S.

3. Metaph., an advantage unexpectedly obtained. S.

The origin is probably Isl. kink, artuum nodus, seu extrema sphaera articuli ; G. Andr. p. 143, as a kinsch bears considerable resemblance to a knuckle or joint. It may, indeed, be radically the same with Belg. kink, a bend a turning.

Daar is een kink in den label. There is an obstacle in the way; literally, a twist in the cable. I am at a loss to say whether it be allied to Kitch, q. v.

To KINSCH, v. a. 1. To tighten a rope by twisting it with a rack-pin. 2. To cast a single knot on the end of a piece of cloth, or of a web; a term used by weavers. To cast a kinsch, id. S.

To KEP KINCHES. To meet any particular exigence, &c.

KINSCH-PIN, s. A pin or stick used in twisting the ropes which bind any thing together. Synon. Rack-pin. S.

KINSH, s. A lever, such as is used in quarrying stones, or in raising them. Syn. Finch, Punch. S.
“That no salmon be taken between Gravestend and Henly upon Thames in Kipper-time, viz. between the Invention of the Cross (3 May) and the Epiphany.”—Rot. Parl. 50, Edw. III. Cowel.

Whether shedder be synon. with kipper, from the v. shed, as signifying the act of spawning, or the one respect the male, and the other the female, seems uncertain. Kipper is the only one which seems to have been used in S. Kipper, however, is properly the name given to the male fish; the female is called a Roan or Rainer, Border.

Kippering is still used in the same sense by English writers.
The salmon—after spawning—become very poor and thin, and then are called Kipper.”—Penn. Zool. III. 242.

1. Cheerful. To look kir, to have a smile of satisfaction on the countenance, Ayrs. See Sup.

2. Fond; amorous; wanton. 3. Consequential.

KIR, Kirke, Kirch, Kirk, Kyrk, kyrk. 1. The true Catholic church, including all on earth who hold the fundamental doctrines of Christianity.

2. The church invisible, consisting of all who are true believers, to whatever society they belong, or whether they be in heaven or yet on earth. 3. A body of Christians adhering to one doctrine, government, and worship. 4. The Church of Scotland, as distinguished from other reformed churches, or from that of Rome. 5. A particular congregation, assembling in one place for the worship of God. 6. The term Kirk is frequently applied to ecclesiastical judicatories of different denominations. 7. The church viewed as established by law, or as legally connected with the State.

8. A house appropriated for public worship, S. See S.

“Than he was wont at ony tym befor:
Thai haiff him tane, put him in presone sor,
Quhat gestis he had, to tell thai mak request.
He said, it was bot till a kyrkyn fest.

When a bride goes to church the first time after marriage, as she is then said to be kirkale, among the lower classes there is generally a feast prepared for the company that attends her, which they partake of after their return. There is sometimes an entertainment given to friends when a woman has been at church for the first time after child-bearing. It is uncertain to which of these Blind Harry alludes; most probably to the latter.

This seems to have been called Kirkale, O. E. For Kирkale, as used by Hardyng, is certainly an erratum.

—At his kirkale and purificacion, &c.

V. the passage, vo. JIZZEN-BED.

This is the same with Su. G. hyrkegaangstool, hiharia ob benedictionem Sacerdotis acceptam a puerpera, Ihre; q. the ale, i.e. feast or entertainment given after ganging to the kirk.

Kirk and Mill. “He may make a kirk and mill of it;” I am quite indifferent, he may make what he chooses of it; said to show one’s indifference to the thing spoken of.

Kirk the Gussie. A sort of play. The gussie is a large ball, which one party endeavours to beat with clubs into a hole, while another drives it away. When the ball is lodged in the hole, the gussie is said to be kirkit, Ang. "The gussie signifies a sow, S., the gussie may have had a Fr. origin. For Coogr. informs us that Fr. truie, which properly signifies a sow, also denotes a kind of game.

Kirk-bell, s. The bell which is rung to summon to public worship; the church-going bell.

Kirk-dore, Kirk-duir, s. The door of a church. To do a thing at the Kirk-dore, to do a thing openly.

Kirk, Kirking, s. The first appearance of a newly married couple at church.
KIRKINE, adj. Of, or belonging to the church; used subst. as adj.

KIRK-LADLE, s. An implement still carried round by the elders in country churches to collect voluntary offerings for the poor, or for other pious purposes.

KIRKLAND, s. Land belonging to the church.

KIRK-MAISTER, s. A priest, a minister, a master, a parson, in the Scotch court.

KIRK-STYLE, s. The gate of a church-yard; the steps in the church-yard, A. Bor. 2. It was also used to denote a deacon of any incorporated trade.

KIRK MARKS, s. The name sometimes given to the last handful of grain cut down on the harvest-field.

KIRN, v.a. To churn milk.

KIRN, s. The long staff with the circular frame, employed for stirring the milk in a churn.

KIRNAN-RUNG, s. A churn or churning staff.

KIRK, s. 1. The feast of harvest-home, S. Synon. of Harvest-home.

2. Metaph. applied to a mire.

3. us. a. The ground's a mire, S.

KIRN-SWEE, s. An instrument used in churning milk.

KIRN-SWEE, s. An instrument used for agitating the cream in churning.

KIRN-MILK, s. Buttermilk, S. Yorks.

KIRK-RENT, s. The long staff with the circular frame, employed for stirring the milk in a churn.

KIRN, s. 1. The feast of harvest-home, S. Synon. of Harvest-home.

2. The name sometimes given to the last handful of grain cut down on the harvest-field.

KIRN, s. 4. A churn or churning staff.

KIRK, s. 3. The gate of a church-yard; the steps in a church-yard, by which persons pass over the wall of a church-yard by which persons pass over.

KIRK-TOWN, s. A village or hamlet in which the parish church is erected.

KIRK, s. 2. A member of the church of Scotland.

KIRN, s. 3. A churn-stick, used for stirring the milk in a churn.

KIRN, s. 5. The long staff with the circular frame, employed for stirring the milk in a churn.

KIRK-RENT, s. The long staff with the circular frame, employed for stirring the milk in a churn.
KIS
vest. It has been already observed, that among the Romans, Vacuna, also called Vacina, was the name of the goddess to whom the rusties sacrificed at the conclusion of harvest. Ibid. pp. 304-306.

To Cry the KIRN. To go to the nearest height and give three cheers, after the last handful of grain is cut, to announce that the harvest is finished.

To Win the KIRN. To gain the honour of cutting down the last handful of corn on the harvest-field.

KIRN-CUT, s. The last handful of grain cut down.

KIRN-DOLLIE, KIRN-BABY, s. A female figure made of wood or straw, used in the Lowlands to announce that the harvest is finished.

KIRN-CUT, s. One of the last interstices of wall on the battlements. Barbour, x. 385. MS.

Kymnel, R. Brunne, Chaucer.

Kyrnels, L. B. hersellet, quarrelli, crenelles; Rom. Rose. V. Wattson's Hist. i. 68. Fr. creneaux, the battlements of a wall; crenelé, embattled.

KIRNIE, s. A little, pert, impudent boy, who would fain be considered a man.

KIRRYAUW, V. CARRYWARRY.

KIRYAUW, s. To baptize; to Christen.

KISLOP, s. Fine linen, or cobweb lawn.

KIRST, s. An abbrev. of the female name Christian.

KISH, s. The name given by the iron-smelters, at Carron and Clyde Iron Works, to a shining powdery matter, which separates from pig-iron that has been treated with rennet for coagulating milk.

KIST, s. A wooden vessel in which dishes are washed. KIT, s. A dead bodv, a coffin, Luk. vii. 14. Belg. dood-kist, Isl. leitist, literally, a dead-kist, from leik, a dead body; kist, a chest. Perhaps the root is Heb. דב, his, locus, crumen, maruimpse, a little chest or bag for holding weights or money. Goth. hast, a vessel for containing water, for measuring corn, &c. Pers. casti, Goth. hisae. Celt. hest, capsula.

To KIST, v. a. To enclose in a coffin, S.

"John Logie's head was first kisted, and both together were conveyed to the Gray Friar Kirk-yard, and buried." Spalding's Troubles, ii. 220. Hence, KISTING, s. The act of putting a corpse into a coffin, with the entertainment giving on this melancholy occasion. S. KIST-NOOK, s. The corner of a chest.

KITIESSES, adj. Tasteless. V. KEESTLESS.

KIT, s. To put the cap or mug to the mouth; corresponding to Lat. opsonium; S. See KIST.

KITCHEN, Kitching, Kiching, s. 1. Any thing eaten with bread; corresponding to Lat. opsonium; S. See KIST.

"The cottagers and poorer sort of the people have not always what is called kitchen, that is, milk or beer, to their meals." P. Speymouth, Morays. Statist. Acc. xiv. 401. Here, however, the term is used in a very limited sense.

"Salt herrings too made great part of their kitchen (opsonium,) a word that here signifies whatever gives a relish to bread or porridge." P. Inveresk, M. Loth. Stat. Ace. xv. 39.

2. An allowance, instead of milk, butter, small beer, and some other articles of less value.

"There are about ane 100 ploughmen and carters, whose annual wages are from L.4 to L.5 in money, 20s. for kitchen, &c." Statist. Acc. Cramond, i. 218.

3. Applied to solids, as contradistinguished from liquids. S.

There is no English word which expresses the same idea.

Meat is not nearly so extensive in its signification. For kitchen not only denotes butcher-meat, but any thing that is used as a substitute for it, as fish, eggs, cheese, milk, &c.

This term may perhaps be allied to Isl. kött, Su. G. koett, Dan. kod, flesh. In Isl. it is sometimes written kuett. En kuett tomnesh, flesh for the teeth; Als S. p. 12. It occurs in the compound term Rosakahotsat, the eating of horse flesh. This custom prevailed among the Icelanders, in common with the other Gothic nations, before their conversion to Christianity. Hence it is said; Einn un barnarhundur og rosakahotsat skulu halldust en foma leg; " As for the exposing of infants, and eating of horse flesh, they were ancient customs." Kristinsaga, p. 100.

It seems doubtful, however, whether this be not merely the original sense of the E. word kitchen. There can be no doubt that the apartment thus denominated, receives its name because the food used by the family is cooked there; as Teut. kokene, kuwache, cultura, are from kokan, coqueire. The same correspondence may be remarked in the cognate terms. Now, kitchen seems primarily to have denoted what was cooked, and thence to have been transferred to the place where this work was performed. We have some vestiges of this in other languages. Thus Dan. kökknen, as it denotes a kitchen, also
KYTE-FOW, KYTE-FUL, KITH, adj. KYTE-CLUNG. Having the belly shrunk from hunger.

S. KITCHEN-FEE, s. KITCHEN, s. KITE, s. 1. The belly. A muckle kyte, a big belly. Kite, id., A. Bor.

Swa was confessioni oriant at first, Thocht Codrus kyte sild cleif and birst, Lyndsay's Works, p. 317.

Think ye this youth's a gilly-gawpy, And that his gentle stomack's master To worry up a pint of plaister, Like our mill-knaves that lift the lading, Whase kytes can streeck out like raw plaiding? Ramsay's Poems, iii. 14.

KYTHE, KYITH, s. 1. To keep company with. 2. To come in sight; to appear in view. 3. To appear in proper character; as, " Kitchen weel," make your claim this as a perquisite, q. a.

2. Shew; appearance; marks by which one is known.

The King cumly in kith, covertir with croune, Callit knychtis sa kene. Gawan and Gol. ii. 1.

It is used by R. Brunne, as denoting country, although this sense is overlooked by Hearne. We be comen alle of kynde of Germanie, That chaced has the Bretons here of ther kythe. Now ere they comen to claime it, & myckelle force with tham with.

Other bhioues vs defend it, or yelde vp our right. Chron. p. 2.

Langland uses it in the same sense.

He should haue be Lord of the land, in lenth & breth, And also kyng of that kyth, his kynne for to helpe. P. Ploughman, F. 1. b.

A. S. cythe, cyththe, notitia; cyth-an, to shew; Teut. kith, notus, synon. with Teut. kond, Kilian. A. S. cyththe is also rendered, patria, vel consanguinei in patria viventes; Lye.

To KYTHE, KYTH, v. a. 1. To make known; to shew; S. — in thy notis suete the treson telle, That to thy sister trewe and innocent, Was kythit by his husband false and fell. K. Quair, ii. 37.

Among the rest (Schr) learn to be ane King: Kith on that craft that pregnant fresche ingyne, Granit to thee be influence diuyne.

Lynsay's Works, 1592, p. 195.

R. Brunne uses it in the same sense, p. 176. R. also suithe did set his paulloun, His maistre song gan kith, he dight him to the toun. "He kythid his kindness, S.; i.e. gave proofs of it;" Rudd.

3. To cause; to produce.

His craftes gan he kith, Ogaines hem when he wold.—Sir Tristrem, p. 22.

Her moder about was blithe, And took a drink of might, K. Quair, p. 97.

The first seems the primary sense of the word; from A. S. cyth-an, ostedere, notum facere. Chaucer, kith, id.

To KYTHE, KYTH, v. a. 1. To appear; to be manifest; S. See Sup.

With wandr, 'scho said, ' Quhat have I wrocht, That on me kithi hes all this care?" Marung Maidin, Maihound Poems, p. 205.

This is improperly rendered cast, Ellis, Spec. ii. 32.

4. To come in sight; to appear in view.

S. To appear in proper character; as, "He'll kythe in his ain colours," he will be known for the man he is. S.

Cheatrie game will ay kythe," S. Prov.

4. To keep company with.

KYTHE, s. Appearance.

KYTHSOME. Blythsome and kythsome; happy, in consequence of having abundance of property in cows.

KIT YE, KIT-YE. Get out of the way.

KYTRAL, s.

They know'd all the Kytral the face of it before, And mil'd it sae doon near, to see it was a shame; They cal'd it peil'd Powart, they pul'd it so sore. Watson's Coll. iii. 19.

They knew'd all the Kytral the face of it before, And mil'd it sae doon near, to see it was a shame; They cal'd it peil'd Powart, they pul'd it so sore. Watson's Coll. iii. 19.

It seems synon. with wotlin, mentioned immediately before. This is evidently the same with Ketrail, q. v.

KIT, s. A brothel; a house of lewd entertainment. S.

KREN, s. A ferryboat.

KROTH, s. A sign of the public to the driver of the ferryboat, to come and take passengers across.

KROTH, s. A ferryboat.

KREN, s. A sign of the public to the driver of the ferryboat, to come and take passengers across.

KREN, s. A sign of the public to the driver of the ferryboat, to come and take passengers across.
To KITT, v. a. To gain from a person all his ready money, at play. KITT, part. pa. Plucked in this manner. S.

To KIT, v. n. To fester; to gather, as a boil does. S.

KITTIE, s. A name given to any kind of cow. S.

KITTOCK, KITLOCK, s. 1. A loose woman, S. B.; cuttie, S. A.

KITTIE, KITTIE, KITTOCK, s. To KITTER, s. A designation for a female, although not necessarily Hailes. But there is no reason for suspecting any error. P*r as denoting persons engaged in dallying, whether male or

appears to derive confirmation from the apparent use of Sw.

rus ; one principal distinction of the sex.

It seems more probable, however, that it is radically allied to Su. G.

from Lord Hailes; renders it " either

kittill, as equivalent to the E.

It also receives the name of kyttit.

This may be traced to Teut. kind, offsprings.

Isl. had, foetus recens, foetum infanta prima ; G. Andr.

Kittal is used nearly in the same sense. It occurs in pl. as denoting persons engaged in dallying, whether male or female.

Ha, ha, quha broocht this Kittle hither.

It occurs also in a very old Ballad, printed A. 1508.

My gudame wes a gay wif, bot scho wes ryght gend:—

Thai callit [her] kynd

Of God Eterne, as of hir Governour,

If God, Schame, and Honour scho foryet all thre.

I grant, I had ane Douchter was ane Queene,

Of God Eterne, as of hir Governour,

God, Schame, and Honour scho foryet all thre.

Such is the account given of the change of Queen Mary's conduct. The author, however, gives her a very favourable character, before she was misled by the fatal influence of wicked counsel.

I grant; I had ane Douthcer was ane Queene,

Baith gude and fair, gentill and liberall,

Dotit with vertewis, and wit naturall,

Prignant in spreit, in all things honourabill;

Thir vertewis all scho had, quhils scho stood aw

Lusty gude lyke, to all men favourabill,

Of God Eterne, as of hir Governour,

And quhen scho did regard hir hie honour.

Kitlock is used nearly in the same sense. It occurs in pl. as denoting persons engaged in dallying, whether male or female.

Ther come our Kittes, wescuen cleene,

In new kirtills of gray. Chr. Kirk, st. 1.

It is surprising that Callander should derive it " either from Kate, Katie, the common diminutive of Catherina; or from their playfulness as kittens, or young cats." The etymology given by Sibbald is not much better; " Sw. katig, sly; cunning; Goth. kaltic, meretrices."

Lord Hailes renders so mony ane Kettle, " so many whores; adding, Lewd Kittes are strumpets; Chaucer, p. 598."

The origin may be A. S. cuwth, Isl. hald, Su. G. qued, uterus; one principal distinction of the sex.

It seems more probable, however, that it is radically allied to Su. G. kaet, wanton. V. Cade, v. This latter etymology appears to derive confirmation from the apparent use of Kittle as an adj. V. Unsleek, s.

KITTIE-CAT, s. A bit of wood which is driven about at Shinette and other games. V. Hornie-holes. S.

KITTIT, part. pa. Stripped of all that one possessed; bereaved of one's property by misfortune or otherwise. S.

KYTIT, part pa.

But kirk-mennis curist substance semis sweit

Till land-men, with that lead burd-lyme are kyttit.

Or ony stronger potion; Or ony stronger potion; It never fails, on drinking deep,

To kittle, to kittle up, to enliven; to excite in a vivid manner.

Tent me now, auld boy,

I've gather'd news will

kittle up, to enliven; to excite in a vivid manner.

Thus Burns expressively describes the fancied effects of strong drink on the brain that begins to feel its power.

Leeze me on Drink! it gies us mair

than either school or college.

It kindles wit, it waukens lair,

Begouth to kittle Eneas thochtfull hart.

Doug. Virgil, 156, 10.

3. To kittle, to kittle up, to enliven; to excite in a vivid manner.

To KITTLE, v. a. 1. To litter.

The hare sail kittle on my heareth stane,

And there will never be a laird Learmont again.

Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 285.

In a prophecy ascribed to Thomas the Rhymer, kentle occurs in the same sense:

— Hares kentles oth the herston.

Maitland Poems, p. lxxxvii.

This is the O. E. word; " A conny kyndyleth every moneth in the yere," Palgrae. Kyttell was also used.

" I kyttell as a catte dothe.—Gosyppe when your catte kyttelth, I pray you let me have a kyttelnye;" Palgrae.

2. To bring forth kittens, S.

Thus, in a ludicrous song, which seems to have been composed in derision of the Pretender,—it is said;

The cat’s kitted in Charlie’s wig.

Su. G. kisla, kisla, id., a dimin. from kalt, a cat.

This v., however, seems to have been formerly used with greater latitude, as equivalent to the E. v.

This may be traced to Teut. kind, offsprings.

I grant; I had ane Douchter was ane Queene,

And quhen scho did regard hir hie honour.

It had pretty early been used in this intermediate sort of sense.

Ther come our Kittes, wescuen cleene,

In new kirtills of gray. Chr. Kirk, st. 1.

It is surprising that Callander should derive it " either from Kate, Katie, the common diminutive of Catherina; or from their playfulness as kittens, or young cats." The etymology given by Sibbald is not much better; " Sw. katig, sly; cunning; Goth. kaltic, meretrices."

Lord Hailes renders so mony ane Kettle, " so many whores; adding, Lewd Kittes are strumpets; Chaucer, p. 598."

The origin may be A. S. cuwth, Isl. hald, Su. G. qued, ute­rus; one principal distinction of the sex.

It seems more probable, however, that it is radically allied to Su. G. kaet, wanton. V. Cade, v. This latter etymology appears to derive confirmation from the apparent use of Kittle as an adj. V. Unseelk, s.

KITTIE-CAT, s. A bit of wood which is driven about at Shinette and other games. V. Hornie-holes. S.

KITTIT, part. pa. Stripped of all that one possessed; bereaved of one’s property by misfortune or otherwise. S.

KYTIT, part pa.

But kirk-mennis curist substance semis sweit

Till land-men, with that lead burd-lyme are kyttit.

Or ony stronger potion; Or ony stronger potion; It never fails, on drinking deep,

To kittle up our notion.

Poems i. 47.

4. To puzzle; to perplex; S.; an oblique sense, founded
on the uneasy sensation, or restlessness, caused by tickling.

5. Used ironically, as denoting to give a deadly stab. A. S. citel-la, Belg. kétel-en. Teut. ketel-en, Isl. kúla, Su. G. kétel-a, Fr. chatouiller, E. tickle, as Seren. observers, is generally supposed to be a corr. from this original form of the word. Ruddiman deduces all these from Lat. titill-are. Junius, with more probability, observes, that A. S. ketelang approaches nearly to Lat. catul-are, to desire the male; adding, that the most of animals, in this state, are violently excited. It seems to confirm this idea, that Fr. chatouiller is a deriv. from chat, a cat. Seren. observes, it also mentions Ital. chiacco, canis salax.

KITTLE, adj. 1. Ticklish; easily tickled; S. pl. A.

2. Difficult, in a physical sense; as when applied to a road which one is very apt to lose. S.

3. Difficult; nice; used in a moral sense, S.; as E. ticklish is also used. See Sup.

"O mony a time, my lord," he said,
"I've stown a kiss frae a sleeping wench;
For I'll steal an auld lurdane aff the bench."

Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 114.

"Being interrogate, whether it be lawful to rise in arms against the king, refuses to answer, these being kittle questions, and he a poor prisoner." Wodrow's Hist. xi. 266.

It is sometimes applied to a temper that cannot be easily managed; also, to a skittish horse, S.

Teut. ketelig is used in a similar sense. A horse that is apt to throw his rider, is called ketelig peerd.

4. Not easily managed; as; a kittle horse. 5. Not easily pronounced or articulated; as, kittle words. 6. Variable; applied to the weather; kittle weather. 7. Nice; intricate; in a moral sense; as, a kittle question. 8. As denoting a nice sense of honour.

9. Squeamish; applied to the conscience; S.

---"Resolve you either to satisfy the church,—or else,
if your conscience be so kittle, as it cannot permit you, make for another land betwixt and that day, where ye may use freely your own conscience." K. Ja. VI.'s Letter to the Earl of Huntlie, Spotswood, p. 438. 10. Trying; vexatious.

KITTLE TO SCHOLAR. Not to be depended on. S.

To KIVER, v. a. To cover.

KIVER, s. A covering of any kind.

KIVAILWIE, s. A numerous collection; a crowd, properly of low persons.

KIVIN, s. A collection of people; a crowd promiscuously gathered together for amusement; a bevy.

To KIZEN, KEISIN, v. n. To shrink. V. GRYZE.

KLACK, s. The name of fishing ground near the shore; as opposed to Haff, that which is distant.

KLEM, s. Unprincipled. V. CLEM.

KLINT, s. A rough stone; an outlying stone.

KLIPPERT, s. A shorn sheep, S.

"I was fley'd that she had ta'en the wytenon-fa, an' in­ lakit afoor spiree; for she shudder'd like a klippert in a cauld day." Journ. from London, p. 7.

From clip to shear.

KNAB, s. 1. One who is wealthy in a middling line, who possesses a small independence; a term often applied to those otherwise called little lairds, S.

---"If you chance for me to speer,
I'll fit ye well wi' doighty geer
That either knabbs or lairds may weer."


2. It is used as equivalent to leader or general. Hence the Translation of Ajax's speech, from Ovid's Metamorphoses, is entitled, "Ajax's speech to the Grecian Knabbs." The term seems to correspond to Duces in Ovid.

Consdere duces, &c.

I wan the vogue, I Rhaesus fell'd
An' his knabbs in his tent.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 25.

Germ. knab, puer nobilis. Isl. knapar, vulgus nobilium. They are distinguished from husbandmen. Suva knapa sum bonder; As well the lower order of nobility, as husbandmen; Bygn. Leg. Verel. Ind. This is evidently a secondary sense of Isl. Su.G. knape, famulus aulicus honoratior. From the rank of the persons they served, they had gradually claimed a sort of reflected nobility. This is the reason, perhaps, why the term came to signify nobles of an inferior degree, and at length, nobles in general.

Hoffman och knape war han i stad
Auchus et Nobilis ilico erat.


To KNAB, v. a. To beat; the same with Nab. S.

KNAB, s. A severe stroke.

KNABBLOCK, adj. Sharp-pointed; applied to small angular stones or pebbles. V. KNIBLOC.

KNABBY, KNABBISH, adj. Possessing independence in a middling line, S. V. KNAB. See Sup.

KNABBIE, s. The lower class in gentry; such as cock­ lairds, or those who live on a narrow income.

To KNACK, KNACK, v. a. To taunt; to mock. See S.
To KNACK, v. n. To make a harsh sound with the throat, somewhat resembling the clicking of a mill. S.

KNACK, s. The sound described above.

KNACK, s. A chatterer; one who talks snappishly.

KNACK, Knack, s. (pron. knack) 1. A taunt; a gibesmart repartee; S.

Ye causit me, this volume to endite,
Quarethrow I haue wrocht my self sic spite,
Meet and wadna passage crave;
The Miser, lang being us'd to save,
Jumpt in, swam o'er, and hain'd his plack.

Doug. Virgil, 481, 34.

2. A trick, S.

—Van Charon stood and raught
His wither'd loof out for his fraught—
Fand this and wadna passage crave;
The Miser, lang being us'd to save,
Jumpt in, swam o'er, and hain'd his plack.

Doug. Virgil, 481, 34.

KNACKY, adj. (pron. knacky) 1. Sharp witted; quick at repartee; S.

He was right knacky in his way,
And eynith baith by night and day.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 222.

2. It is often used with greater latitude, as denoting one who is not only acute, but at the same time facetious, S.

A knacky man, witty and facetious, "Rudd.

3. It is applied to the fruits of ingenuity; or to what is entertaining; as, a knacky story. A. Cuming; crafty. S.

'Tis thy good genius, still alert,
That does inspire
Thee with ilk thing that's quick and smart—
E'en mony a bonny knacky tale,
Dra to sit o'er a pint of ale.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 335.

In Gl. Rams. expl. "active; clever in small affairs."

KNACKS, s. The same with Knacky. S.

KNACKETY, adj. Self-conceited. S.; pron. knackety; either from Knack, or Nacket. v. n.

KNACKAT, NACKET. V. NACKET.

KNAG, s. A knob; a pin; a wooden hook fixed in the wall, on which clothes or any thing is hung; S.

Gael. cnag, a knob, a peg.

The gudeman lap to his braid claymoure,
That hang on the knack aside the speir.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 173.

The term is used in E., but in a different sense; as denoting "a hard knot in wood." This is the signification of Teut. knackt, knacke, knoch. The origin, however, may be Su.G. kg. condylus; whence knoglit, knobbled, se­ren.; knogig, Wideg. Isl. knaka, noki articleum.

KNAGGIE, adj. 1. Having protuberances; pointed like a rock; of an unequal surface; Gl. Sherr. Thus it is applied to a bare-boned animal. See Sup.

—Thou's howe-backet, now, an' knaggie.

Burns, iii. 140.

2. Tart and ill-humoured in conversation; also knaggit, Fife; q. having many knags or sharp points.

But now upstart the Cavalier.
He could no longer speach forbear;
Their knaggie talking did up barme him,
Their sharp reflections did much warm him.

Cleland's Poems, p. 96.

KNAGGLIE, adj. Used in the same sense as Knaggie. S.

KNAG, s. The name of a bird found in Sutherland. S.

KNAG, s. A small barrel; a keg or cag. S.


"It tasted sweet 'i' your mou, but fan anes it was down your wizen, it had an ugly knaggim." Journ. from Lond. p.3.

KNAYVATICK, adj.

Knaifatica coif miskawanis himsell,
Quhen he gettis in a furrit goun.

Pedder Coffees, Bann. Poems, p. 171, st. 5.

Knavatich, Everig. ii. 220, denoting one of low origin, who has been in the station of a servant, from knaif, knave. Shall we suppose that the last part of the word is formed from Su.G. aett, atta, family, race; q. having many children? V. Ezrov.

To KNAP, Knap, v. n. 1. To speak after the English manner; sometimes as a v. to. To knap suddrone, i.e. to speak like the Southrons, or those who live South from S.

Discharge Laird Isaac and Hog-yards,—
And English Andrew, who has skill
To knap at every word so well.

Watson's Coll. i. 19, 20.

"Giff King James the Fyft was alvyse, quha hering ane of his subjectis knap suddrone, decait him ane traitor; quhider valde he declare you triple trait or is, quha not only knappis suddrone in your negative confession, but also hes causit it be imprentit at London, in contempt of our native language?" Hamilton's Questionis to the Ministeris, No. 13.

2. Apparently to clip words by a false pronunciation; or, to speak with a brogue.

Like Highland lady's knoping speeches.

Colvii's Moch Poem, i. 82.

Perhaps from Teut. knipp-en, to clip; as to a vulgar ear in S., one who speaks with the E. accent seems to abbreviate the words; or a metaphor. use of E. knap, to bite, to break short.

KNAP, s. A slight stroke, S.

When the lady lets a pap,
The messan gets a knap.

Ramsey's S. Prov. p. 76.

Pap must signify wind from behind, as the Prov. is given more plainly by Kelly, p. 341.

KNAP, s. 1. A knob; a protuberance; a hillock. S.
KNAP

KNAP of the Causey. The middle of the street. To keep the knap of the causey; same as, to keep the crown of the causey; q. v. S.

To KNAP, v. n. To break in two. S.

KNAP, s. A kind of wooden vessel. S.

KNAPSE, s. 1. A servant; especially a groom.

The quhilk stedis schapin at all delte,
Excedit for the swan in culour qhibte.—

The bissy knapis and verlots of his stabil
About thaym stude, ful yape and seruiabil.

Dogg. Virgil, 409, 19.

2. Used as a contemptuous term, as we now use causey, the knap of the causey; q. v. a sack to put a soldier's or traveller's provisions in, which was probably carried by his servant or boy. But can this have any affinity to Teut. recondit viator, from said salmond barrels of good and sufficient new whitewood. Acts Cha. II. 1661, c. 33.

KNAPPLE, s. A boor.

Qihat berne be thou in bed with hefe full of beis?
Graith lyke sum knapare, and as thy grace godis, Lurkand lyke one longeoure?—

Dogg. Virgil 239, a. 25.

KNAPPARTS, s. pl. Wood, or heath pease, S. B. Caperallie, Carmylie, or Kilte, S. A. Orobus tuberosus, Linn. See Sup.

In the Highlands, the tubercles of the roots are greatly esteemed; in the Lowlands, children dig them, calling them liquorice, which they somewhat resemble in taste.

Perhaps from Teut. knappe-en, mandere, and worte, radix; q. a root for chewing, an edible root; or Su.G. knap, scarce, scanty, and oert, herb, q. the root of scarcity. Su.G. ert, oert, however, signifies pease. Hence the name of this root; wild-erter. It is also called trans-eater; q. the pease fed on by cranes. This is evidently a name of Gothic origin; and seems to indicate that the Goths knew its use not less than the Celts. V. Carameille.

KNAPPLE, s. The name given to the staves of oak brought from Memel, Dantzick, or any place in what is called the East country, S. See Sup.

"That the whole coupers within this kingdom make the said salmond barrels of good and sufficient new knappl, for which they shall be answerable, without wormholes and whitewood." Acts Cha. II. 1661, c. 38.

This is said to be its name in Norway. It is called peraillie, Carmylie, by wild-erter. Perhaps from Teut. knapp-en, to bite.

KNAPSCHA, Knapishly, Knapschaw, Knapskall, s. A headpiece; a sort of helmet.

KNAW, KNAWE, KNAIF, To know. Nought as bondage undyr lawe, Noucht as bondage undyr lawe, And chengit in jak, That all this pryd of silk war quyt laid doun, That eftre hys gud eldfadyr wes

To KNASH, v. a. To gnaw; to tear; to strike. Nixt come the Gorgoul, and the Graip, Twa feirfull fouls indeit, Thuat war tharin, bath man and

KNASHIP, s. A small due in meal which is paid to the under-miller. V. Under KNAW. S.

To KNASH, KNAWE, v. a. To know. Bowsuness mays fredwme threlle And lykyng wnydry awe to dwelle; Nocht as bondage wyndry lawe, But that lykyng grace suide knawe.

A. S. cnaw-an, id. Wyntoun, i. 78. See Sup.

To KNASH-APONE, v. a. To use judicial cognizance of; to judge. Wyntoun, viii. 698. MS.

KNAWLE, s. 1. Knowledge. 2. Trial; examination; scrutiny. To bide knawle; to bear investigation, applied to persons in regard to conduct or integrity in management. S.

KNAW, KNAWE, KNAIF, s. 1. A male child. And thai wele sone gat of thair bed That eftre hys gud eldfadyr wes

That all this pryd of silk war quyt laid doun, And chengit in jak, knapscaw, and abirgoun.

Bannatsyne Poems, p. 142, st. 2.

"The Earl of Gowrie followed him within the said chamber, with ane drawn sword in every one of his hands and a knapschaw on his head." Gowrie's Conspiracy, Hist. Perh. p. 236. This is otherwise expressed: "a steel bonnet on his head." p. 205.

"Qaha hes not one Acton and basnet; he sall have ane gude habirgane, and ane gird irn jak for his bodie; and ane irn knapsikay." 1. Stat. Rob. i. c. 26.

This in the Latin is, unum capitum de ferro; and it is distinguished from a basnet. It would hence seem, that the knapschaw was a headpiece generally worn by persons of inferior rank, perhaps originally by the servants of the men at arms. Thus it may be from A. S. cnapa, Isl. Su.G. knape, a servant, a page, and Germ. schal, skul, a covering, from skiala-a, tegere; or from skat, putamen, A. S. sceala, q. a shell.

This is perhaps what in E. is called the skull, which according to Grose, is "a head-piece, without visor or beaver, resembling a bowl or basin, such as was worn by our cavalry, within twenty or thirty years." Hist. Ant. Armour, ii. 243.

KNARRIE, adj. Knotty.

KNARRIE, s. A bruise; a hurt.

To KNASH, v. a. To gnaw; to tear; to strike.

Next come the Gorgoul, and the Graip, Twa feirfull fouls indeit, Qhoo uns oft to licek and laip

The blud of bodies deid; Thame drugging and ruging, With thair maist cruell clukis; Sick hashing, and knashing,

Cumys not of cleinie cuki.


Isl. knatsk-a, attero, arredo, violenter traho; G. Andr.

KNASHIP, s. V. KNAVESHIP.

KNAVE-BAIRN, s. A male child.

KNAVESHIP, s. A small due in meal which is paid to the under-miller. V. Under KNAW. S.

To KNAW, KNAWE, v. a. To know.

Bowsonnes mays fredwme threlle And lykyng wyny driewe to dwel; Noucht as bondage wyny lawe, But that lykyng grace suide knawe.

A. S. cnaw-an, id. Wyntoun, i. 78.

To KNASH-APONE, v. a. To use judicial cognizance of; to judge.

KNAWLE, s. 1. Knowledge. 2. Trial; examination; scrutiny. To bide knawle; to bear investigation, applied to persons in regard to conduct or integrity in management.

KNAW, KNAWE, KNAIF, s. 1. A male child. And thai wele sone gat of thair bed A know child, throw our Lordis grace, That eftre hys gud eldfadyr wes

Callyt Robert; and syne wes king.

Barbour, xiii. 698. MS.

We ar lyk na barne til hawe, Nothir madyn child, na knawe.

Wyntoun, vi. 13. 152.

2. A boy; a male under age. See Sup.

The constabill, and all the laif That war tharin, bath man and knaty, Be tuik, and gaiff thaim dispensing.

In MS., knaw. Barbour, viii. 508.
KNECHT, KNUT, KNIDNEUICH, (a gutt.) s. A.

To v. n.

KNAWSHIP, KNAVISHPH, 3. The wind is said to bend into a wall.

2. To make an angle in what was formerly straight.

2. A captain; a commander.


DWANG; HNEIG-I, A. S.

The corn bows down, and strikes root, by the stalk, according to his inheritance. And they pass by the name of servis. Wacht. V. KNAB and KNAE.

KNAWSHIP, KNAVISHPH, of a mill. The dues given by those who have grain ground, for paying the servants employed about a mill; vulgarly, kneeship, S.

"Ane free man or ane freehander, sell gift for matur, at the mine, the sextone vesshel, or the tuentie or threttie, according to his inheritance. And maicer o threntie boles, ane firlot (as knausship.)," Stat. K. Will. c. 9, § 2.

"The matur is a quantity of grain, sometimes in kind, and sometimes manufactured,—due to the proprietor of the mill, or his tacksman, the multurer, for manufacturing the corn. The sequels are the small parcels of corn or meal given as a fee to the servants, over and above what is paid to the multurer; and they pass by the name of kneeship (from kneu, which, in the old Saxon language, signified a servant) and of bannock, and lock, or gowpen." Ersk. Institt. B. ii. T. 9. § 19.

Teut. kneupshaep, servitus, servicum, ministerium; Kilian. V. KNW, s.

To KNAWLEGE, v. n. To acknowledge. S.

KNECHT, KNYCHT, 1. A common soldier; a mercenary.

Qahut Mirymynd, or Griegiun, Dolopes, Or knycht wageour to cruel Ulixes, Sic matris to rehers, or yit till here, Micht thaym contene fra weping mony ane tere?

In the same sense, "It is always used in a MS. version of the New Testament in the Advocates' Library. — Traveil thou as a good knyght of Christ Jesu, 2 Tim. 2, 3. Archip oure even knygght, Philem. 2." Rudder. This version is supposed to be Wilict's.

2. A captain; a commander.

Als swith as the Rutulianis did se The yet opin, thay ruschit to the entre: Quercens the formest, and Equicolie A lusty knycht in armes richt semely. See Sup.

In armes richt semely. See Sup.

The word, as expressed in Franc., knecht, A. S. cneoht, exuit, primarily signified a boy, a male child, and was secondary, and used to serve. Wacher and Ihre view it as from the same stock with Knape. Perhaps the common origin is A. S. cno, generation, which knecht nearly resembles.

KNEDEUCH, (eh gutt.) s. A peculiar taste or smell; chiefly applied to old meat or musty bread.

S.

To KNEE, v. n. 1. To press down any thing with the knees, Ang.

2. To make an angle in what was formerly straight. To kneel true, to bend iron into an angular form, Ang.

3. The wind is said to kneel corn, when it breaks so that the corn bows down, and strikes root, by the stalk, Ang.

Isl. kny-a, urgere, adigere; synon. with Sw. twinge-za, S. dwung; kneig-aa, flectere, Su. G. knig-a, genua flectere. This is the original idea, from Isl. Su. G. kne, the knee.

The Su. G. s. kne, is used in the same sense with the E. adj. knead, which is applied to corn when it becomes articular, or has joints.

"Seges apud nos dicitur gna i kne, ubi genticula fit, et primo nodo firmatur calamus;" Ihre, vo. Kne.

To KNEE, v. n. To bend in the middle, as a nail in being driven into a wall.

KNEE, s. A crank; the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down.

KNEE-BAIRN, s. A child that sits on the knee. S.

KNEEF, KNEF, adj. 1. Active; lively; brisk; S. And O! the gathering that was on the green! Of little foukies clad in green and blue, Kneefer and trigger never tred the dew.

Ross's Helewre, p. 62.

An' sae he did beguile An' twain'd us o' our kneefest men By death and by exile.


And Jhine did wex als knef, I gage, Als grome in May mocht be.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 287.

2. Intimate, synon. with Cosh. O'er kneef, suggests the idea of criminal intercourse.

S.

Isl. knauf-r, Dan. knó, robustus; Su. G. knopp, citus, velox. It might be supposed that Lat. gnauus, quick, active, whence Fr. naif, naive, has had a common origin with the words already mentioned.

KNEFILY, adv. With vivacity, S. See Sup.

But she'll craw kniefily in his crap, When wow! he canna flit her Frae hame that day.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 50.

KNEEF, adj. Difficult; arduous; Aberd.

Su. G. knopp, difficult, narrow, strait; knopp tid, angustum et metaphorice difficile tempus; Ihre. This learned writer adds, that it is used with respect to any thing which hardly suffices. The Icelanders, who frequently change k into h, use knep-in the same sense. Aeta boudur eigi suo knopp til folkevitlo; Non adeo parce patres familiarum convivia instruunt; Heims Kr. Tom. I. p. 557. G. And. renders knapp-r, rigidus, strictus.

KNEE-ILL, KNEE-ILLIS, s. A disease of cattle, affecting their joints, and especially their knees, so that they rest on them, not being able to stand, S.; from knee and ill, a disease.

KNEESSHIP. V. KNAWISH.

KNEEVICK, adj. Gripping; avaricious; Fife; allied perhaps to Isl. knuff-a, to grasp with the fist, or from the same fountain with Gribh, q. v.


To KNET, v. a. To knit timbers; as, "To knot cupples." S.

To KNEVELL, v. a. To beat with the fists, giving the idea of a succession of severe strokes.

S.

KNEWEL, KNOOL, s. A wooden pin fixed in the end of a halter, and notched, for holding by.

Teut. knapp-r, to keep the grip, to hold the reins; to keep the grip, synon. Ang.; kriel, Mearns. See Sup.

Bgl. kneel, a knot; knevel-en, to pinion. Teut. knevel, lorum hastae missilis, as originally denoting the thong attached to a missile weapon. It bears another sense still more nearly allied; stipes, furcula, bacillus. Isl. knu, nodus, globus, globus, seems radically the same. It also signifies the whirl of a spindle, (verticillum fusi, G. Andr.) and is probably merely a secondary sense of kneu, internodium digitorum, the knuckle.

KNYAFF, s. A dwarf; a very puny person.

S.

KNIBLE, adj. Nimble; clever; S. B.
K N O

The knible elves about her ate dinging:
Syne to the play they up, and dance and clang.

Ross's Helene, p. 63.

Su.G. Teut. knap, alacer, agilis, celer. Thus it has apparently the same origin with Knæf, 1. q. v.

KNIBLOCH, KNIBLACH, KNUBLOCK, adj.

KNYFF, KNYFE, BLACK KNIFE. A small dirk.

KNIDDER, v. a. To

KNIPSIE, KNYP,*. A blow; as, "I'llgieye a o'er the head.

KNYPSIT, reZ.

KNITCH, s.

KNITTING, S. A

KNYTE, KNIVELACH, KNOCK, KNOKE, To

KNYTE, S.

1. A knob of wood, S.

2. A knob, the swelling occasioned by a blow or fall; "A knob, a knurl.

3. "A knob, a knurl.

Parently the same origin with round stone, or hardened clod, S.

Fall in the way of striking the head, first on one side, in which many small stones rise up, and render walking painful, S. B. Belg.

Then on another.

To KNIDDER, v. a. To keep under.

To KNIDGET, A malapert and mischievous boy or girl. S.

KNYFF, KNIFE, s. A hanger or dagger. See Sup.

Na armour had Wallace men in to that place;
Bot suerd and knaff thai bur on thaim throw grace.

Wallace, xi. 82. MS.

O. T. knyf, culter, gladius, Kilian.

BLACK KNIFE. A small dirk.

KNYF, s. A blow; as, "I'llgieye a knypro'cr the head." S.

KNIPSIE, s. A malapert and mischievous boy or girl. S.

KNYPSIT, pret.

"Rocketis war rent, Tipetiss war torne, crowennis war knapit, and syd Gounis micht have sein wantonelie wag frae the ae wall to the uther." Knox's Hist. p. 51. Sign. N. 2.

The true reading is knappt, as in MS. II. In MS. I., and Lond. edit. it is knapped. The v. knap is used in the same sense. E., "to strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking;" Johnson. Belg. knapp-en, to crack.

KNITCH, s. A bundle; a truss; S.; a bundle of straw tied by a rope. S. B.

O. E. kryche, a bundle.

"Gader ye togidre the tares and bynde hem togidre in knyches to be brent." Wicif, Mat. 13.

Sw. knyte, a bundle, a fardle; from knyt-a, to tie. A. S. cnyt-an, id. A. S. cnyt, Su.G. knut, a knot.

KNITCHELL. A small bundle; a dimin. from knitch. See S.

Twa curis or thre hes upolandis Michell,
With dispensations bound in a knitchell.

Dunbar, Dumane Poems, p. 66, st. 15.

To KNYTE, v. a. To strike smartly. V. Knoit, v. S.

KNYTE, s. A smart stroke. V. Knoit, s.


KNIVELACH, s. A stroke which raises a tumour. S.

KNOCK, Knoke, s. A clock. S. See Sup.

You'll move the Duke our Master's Grace,
To put a knock upon our steeple,
To shew the hours to country people.

Watson's Coll. i. 19.

"The knock strikes; the clock strikes. Clocks are called knocks, in some parts of Scotland, from the noise they make."

Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 49.

Vol. i. 649

K N O

This is evidently a corr. of clock. On this word Junius refers to C. B. clock, A. S. cloaca, Alem. clok, pulsera. I am inclined to view it as allied to Isl. klok-na, to be struck suddenly or unexpectedly, especially as klokka has the sense of campana. Klokka Josaphat, Pereclusus fit Josaphat; Verel. ind.

KNOCK, s. A hill; a knoll.

S.

KNOCK. A wooden implement, flat on both sides, used for beating yarn, webs, &c. It resembles a beetle. S.

KNOCK of a Yett. The knocker of a gate.

S.

KNOCKDODGEL, adj. Short and thick. S.

KNOCKIN-MELL, s. A mallet for beating the hulls off barley.

S.

KNOCKIN-STANE, s. A stone mortar in which the hulls were beaten off barley with a wooden mallet.

S.

KNOCKIT, s. A piece of bread, eaten at noon as a lunchcheon. Synon. Twall-hours, Nachet.

S.

KNOCKIT BARLEY, or BEAR. Barley stripped of the husk, by being beaten in a hollow stone with a maul, a small quantity of water being put into the cavity with the barley, S. See Sup.

My lairdship can yield me
As meikle a year,
As had us in pottage,
And good knockit beer.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 313.

In this manner barley was formerly prepared for the pot in Angus, and most probably throughout S., before the use of Barley Mills.

KNOG, s. Any thing short, thick, and stout; as, A knog of a chield; a knog of a stick.

S.

To KNOIT, KNITZ, NOYT, v. a. 1. To strike with a sharp sound; to give a smart rap; S.

An' monie a bourdlie bandster lown
Made there an unco bletherin',
Shoarin to knite ilk bodie's crown.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 142.

Their durst na ten cum him to tak,
Sa noytit he thair nowis.

Hr. Kirk, st. 19; Sibb. edit.

Be thy crown ay unco-lord'd in quarrel,
When thou inclines
To knoit thrawn-gabbit sumps, that snarl
At our frank lines.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 340.

The knees are said to knoit, when they strike one against another.

For they had gien him sik a fleg,
He look'd as he'd been doited,
For ilka limb an' lith o' him
To note,
'Gainst ane anither knoit.


Here it is used in a neuter sense.

2. To amble or hobble in walking, in consequence of the stiffness of the joints. S. Stoit is used as nearly synon.

Isl. knot-a, net-a, ferire, Verel.; nuto, lapso; G. Andr. It is also rendered, pedem offedere. Hnuit, impiget; Worm. Liter. See Sup. Dan. A. S. knot-an, cornu petere, ferire, percute; to note, Lancash. Belg. nien, id. V. Sonmer. Perhaps, Isl. knyt-a, verberare, Verel. has a common origin. The root, I suspect, is Isl. hnuie, intermedium digitorum, whence knut-a, knut-r, nodus artuum; q. to strike with the knucke.

Knoit, Noit, s. 1. A smart stroke; a stroke emitting a sharp sound; S. See Sup.

The caries did baith rant and roar,
And delt some kncots between

Hands. — A. Nicol's Poems 1739. p. 73. N
KNOT-GRASS, s. Tall oatgrass; also called Swines Arnuta; S. Avena elatior, Linn. It receives its Scottish names from the tuberules of the roots. This seems the same with Teut. knoop-gras, gramen nodosum, Kilian; denominated in like manner from knoop, a knot.

KNOTLESS, adj. Without a knot; usually applied to a thread, which, instead of keeping hold, passes through the seam.

KNOTTY TAMS, KNOTTY TAMMIES. Knots skimmed off oatmeal porridge before they are completely made, and supped with milk as a dish.

KNOUL TAES, toes having swellings on the joints.

KNOTLESS, adj. Without a knot; usually applied to a thread, which, instead of keeping hold, passes through the seam.

KNOTTIE, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOT, s. A little hill, S.; corr. from knoll.

KNODEND, s. Full of knots.

KNODDE, s. A short, thick, hard-grown, and strong person or animal; as, "He's a perfect knudge." S.

KNORRY, adj. Short, thick, hard-grown and strong. S. To KNORF, v. n. To converse familiarly. V. KNUFF.

KNOOP, s. A protuberance of any kind, S.; knob, E.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, i. 1. A protuberance of any kind, S.; knob, E.

KNOOT, v. n. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

KNOOT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

KNOOT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.
KOY

To KNUSE, KNOOSE, NUSE, v.a. 1. To bruise; to press down with the knees. He knus'd him with his knees. S. B. See Sup.
2. To pommel; to beat with the knuckles or fists; S. B.
3. To knead; Nusing at a bannock, kneading a cake.
S. B. Whether this be the primary, or only a secondary sense, seems doubtful.

Isl. knus-a, knuo-a, trudo, etc.; G. Andr. p. 118. Knosedur, Sw. knosed-er, contusus; Verel. Goth. knos-er, contundere; Staden. ap. Ihre, v. knuda; Belg. knus-en, to crush; Dan. knus-er, id. Verel. defines Isl. knuskeat, as denoting the act of one who seizes another by the hair of the head, that he may pummel him with his fist; Dictur quando unus alterum capillo conscindit, atque pugnum impingit; Jnd. p. 120.

As the words of this form, used in our language, are applied to the action both of the knees and of the knuckles, it is singular that the cognate verbs in the Scandinavian dialects may without violence be deduced from the terms which signify both. Thus, Isl. knus-a, may be derived either from knuie, knufe, the knuckle; or knase, the knee. Sw. knog-a, pugnis genibusque eniti (Ihre,) to strive with fists and knees, which may in like manner be traced to either of these nouns. This observation applies also to Gudige and Know, q. v.

KNUSKY, adj. Thick; gross; applied to persons. S.

KNUSKY, s. A strong firm boy.

KNUSLY, adv. Snugly; comfortably.

To KNUT, v. n. To halt slightly; especially denoting the unpleasant jerk which a horse gives on his pastern, when he sets his foot on a round stone.

KNUT, s. A motion of this kind.

To KNUTLE, v. a. To strike with the knuckle; to strike with feeble blows, frequently repeated.

To KNUZLE, v. a. To squeeze; to press, properly with the knees.

KOAB, QUOAB, s. A reward; a gift; a bribe.

KOBBYD, pret.
Quhen the Kyng Edward of Inglund
Had herd of this deid full tythand,
All breme he belyd in-to berth,
And scraip and skattir the soft sand wyth his fut.

KOBIL, s. A small boat. V. Cobl.

KOFF-CARYLL, s. A contemptuous designation; q. "old pedler."

KOY, adj. Secluded from view.

Hir self sche hid therfore, and held full koy,
Besyde the altare sitting vnethis sene.

KUT

Ruddiman views this as the same with Coy, q. v. If so, this is rather a distinct sense. Could we suppose it to be a different word, it might be considered as allied to Teut. kepe, a cave, or a place where cattle are enclosed and rest; Isl. kvi, id. septum vel claustrum; Verel.

To KOTY, v. a. To beat; to flog; S. B.

Perhaps only a metaphor, sense of guilt, solvere. Isl. kvitta: as the v. pay is also used.

To KOOK, Cook, v. n. To appear and disappear by fits.

To KOPPIE, v. a. To chide; to reprove; Mearns.

KORKIR, s. A red dye.

KOW, s. A goblin. V. Cow, 2.

KOW, s.

From this day forse na Prelats pretend
At Prince or Paip to purchase ane commend,
Againe the kow because it does offtine.

Mr. Pinkerton views this as synon. with kwe, usage, practice.

To KOWK, v. n. To reach, from nausea. V. Cowk.

KOWSCHOT, CUSHAT, s. The ring-dove; Columba palumbus, Linn.; cufeshot, cuchet, A. Bor.; cuseh-dou, S.

The howshot croudis and pykks is the rye.

Doug. Virgil, ProL 403. 22.

The Cushat croudis, the Corbie crys.

Cherrie and Sle, st. 2.

A. S. cusecate, id.

KRANG, s. The body of a whale divested of the blubber, and abandoned by the whaleshers.

KRINGLE, CRINGLE-BREAD, s. A kind of bread brought from Norway. See Sup.

Sw. kringla, a kind of bread made in a particular form; Wideg. Kringla signifies a circle.

KRISP, s. Cobweb lawn. V. Crisp.

To KROYN, v. n. To murmur; to cry as a bull does, in a low and hollow tone.

The beist sail be full tydy, trig, and wicht,
With hede equale till his moder on bicht,
Againe the kroyn.

V. CROYN.

Doug. Virgil, 500, 14.

KUDE, adj. Have-brained. V. Cude, Cuid, Custril. S.

KUSTRIL, Koostril, s. A foolish fellow. V. Custril.

To KUTER, Cuter, v. n. To converse clandestinely, with appearance of great intimacy.

To KUTER, CUTER, v. a. 1. To cocker; to nurse delicately. It is used in reference to a person who exercises the greatest care about his own health or that of another, and who is also at pains to have such meats and drinks prepared as will be most grateful to the palate; S.

2. In some parts of S. it signifies to coax; to wheedle.

In the former sense, it might seem allied to Teut. koester-en, fovee, nutrie deliberate; in the latter, to Germ. kutter-n, Su.G. quitter-a, garrire, cantilare.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, EDINBURGH.
For Reference

Not to be taken from this room