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 cauld, 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 l by old writers, as wu for all.

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

3. A, in lane, alane, mane, S. like bone, pane, 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 u with an oblique stroke above it, when it should be sounded ae or au. 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 goe; because the part. retains this sound. Ma, 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. Enyay.

Where o occurs in modern E. we frequently use au; as auld, bault, 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 afsalt, impetus, from falla, 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-tan, 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 biggi 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 sweet May of mony one
Scho went on field to gather horsis.

Mainland Poems, p. 190.

A
A

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 a and o are vulgarly used.

A fyscher qhibilum say

Besid a ryver, for to get

His nethis that he had thar set.—

A nycht, his nethis 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 merwail, 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.

Bot lys sum strenght mycht nocht again yei be.

In MS. it is,

Bot his a strength mycht nocht again thaim be.

Ibid. x. 335.

The Brows Robert

A Byachape favorvy and Eryls twa,

Of Ghassw, Athole, and Mare war thay.

Wynston, viii. 11. 173.

It is sometimes improperly written ea.

"For suppose Christ be ea thing in himselfe; yet the better grip thou have of him, thou art the surer of his promise." —Bruce's Sermon on the Sacr. Sign. D. 8. a.

"Sometimes they gave it ea name and sometimes ather." —Ibid. E. 5. b.

This, as we learn from Ihere, is a Su. G. idiom. A, he says, in pluribus SuiGothiæ 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 ha! i.e. have; as A done, have done.

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

AIRVAUS, s. The place of meeting appointed by the Foud-General, or Chief-Governor. —S.

AAR, s. The Alder, a tree. —V. Arn.

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

ABACK, adv. Aroof; away; behind; back. —S.

ABAD, ABADE, ABAYD, s. Delay; abiding; tarrying; the same with Bad, bode.

Bishop Synclar, with out langar abaid,

Met thaim at Glammyns, syne furrth with thaim he raid.

Wallace, vii. 1032. MS.

The fader of haunnis Portunnus al the gate,

With his byg hand schot the schip furrth hir went,

That swifter than the south wynd on scho spreit.

Or as ane heand arrow to land glade,

And in the depe porte enterit but abade.

i.e. without delay. —Doug. Virgil, 133, 42.

"abaid occurs, ibid. 159, 38. —A. S. abaid-an, manere.

ABAILD, part. pa. Waited; expected.

This salt be oover tripynne now lang abaid,

To se thay 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. Abayd, part. pa. astonished.

Yeild yow, madame,' on hecht can Schir Lust say:

A wourde scho culd not speik sclo was so abayd.

K. Hart, i. 48.

A

Many men of his kynde sauh him so aboved,

For him thei fauht with mynde, & oft so was he saued.


Chaucer uses abowed in the same sense. Abow has been viewed as having a common origin with abawes. But the former, as Tyrwhitt has observed, is certainly from Fr. estabir; the phrase, Moul t'mesayby de la merveille, being thus used in the original, Rom. Rose; where Chaucer uses abowed. Abay is undoubtedly the same word, slightly altered.

To ABAYS, v. a. To abash; to confound; Fr. abass-ir, id.

Abaydyd of that sycht thai ware.

But had thai knawyn the caus all,

That gerris swylk eclippis fall,

Thai suld noucht have had abayseyng.

Wynston, viii. 37. 74.

ABAIMTEN, s. Diversion; sport.

For quha sa list sere gladsum gamis here,

Ful mony mery abaitments followis here.

Doug. Virgil, 125. 55.

Rudd says, 'f. from abate, because they abate the weariness and uneasiness we are under by our serious occupations; for which cause they are also called diversions, because they divert our cares and anxieties.' Lye, however, has observed on this word, that Arm. elat is ludere, and elat ludus; concluding that this is the origin; Jun. Etym. Angl. He is certainly right.

For the term appears in a variety of forms. Besides these two Arm. words, Bullet mentions elab, pleasure, diversion; and elater, which he renders badin; as indeed most probably F. badin, and badinage, may be traced to this source. O. Fr. ebadir is rendered recreare, relaxare, loctari, terme populare, qui signifie se rejouir; also, tresaillir de joie, volupstati indulgere.

Le jour s'est ebadius, belle est la matine.

Là, Solamine est levé, qui abat la rousée.

Guyot de Nanteuil.

O. Fr. ebaduri, hilaris; ebadura, humeur gaie; ebadissement, joie, rejoyuissance. The following words are still in use; ebat, diversion, recreation, and ebattement, id. the very word in question; passe temps, recreatio animi. Dict. de Trev.

ABAK, adj. Back; behind. —See Sup.

And quhen thay by war runnyng, thare hors they stere,

And turns agane incontinent at commandis,

To preif thare hors, with jauillings in thare hands.

Syne went abak in sounder ane fer space,

Ilkane at utter rynnyng with an race.

Doug. Virgil, 147. 8.

Tyrwhitt calls this word, as used by Chaucer, in the same sense, Sax. But on bace is the A. S. phrase corresponding to retrorsum, a being often substituted for A. S. and O. E. on.

In this sense MoeG. ibkait and ibkana are used, and Isl. aabak, retorsum; G. Andr.

ABANDOUN. In abandon, adj. at random.

He bad thaim gang to bykker syn.

The Scottis ost in abandon;

That gerd thair cum upon thair doun;

For mycht thay ger thaim brec aray,

To haiff thaim at thair will thoucht thay.

Barbour, xix. 335. MS.

One might suppose that the second and third lines should have the following punctuation:

The Scottis ost; in abandon

Thai gerd thair cum upon thaim doun;

They caused them to come upon their enemies at full speed.

In edition 1620 it is thus expressed,

The Scottish ost in a randoun.

At abandon is also used.

Bot some efte that pryme wes past,

The Scottis men dang on sa fast;

And schot on thaim at abandon.
4. Effectually to prevent; nearly, in sense, to deter. S.

ABANDON, ABANDONLY, adv. At random; without regard to danger.

He tuk the streth thre magre that fayis wil;
Abandonly in bargan baid thar still.—Wallace, iv. 670. MS.

Aboundantly, Cambell agayne thaim baid,
Fast vpon 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 vtheris Dares in that stede
Thame to behald abasit wox gretyly.

Doug. Virgil, 141, 13. V. ABAYS.

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

And therewith kest I doun myn eye ageyne,
Qhahar as I saw walkeyng under the toure,
Full secretly, new cumyn hir to pleyne,
The fairest or the freschest young floure
That ever I saw, methoucht, before that houre,
For which sodanye abate, anone astert
The blude of all my body to my hert.

King’s Quair, ii. 21.

Perhaps from Fr. abbatir, a fall, or wind-fall; or abbatir, to daunt, to overthrow: or rather from abetir, hebetem, stupidum reddere; abet-i, hebes: stupefaction being often the consequence of an unexpected event. It may desire notice, however, that Isl. abýd-a, S. biud-a, signify, acciderere; and bid, casus fortuitus. See Sup.

To ABAW. V. ABAY.


"And attour that thair be na vnionis nor annexatiounis maid in tyne to cum to Bischopricks, Abbases, nor Pryories of ony benefice.” Acts Ja. III. 1471. c. 54. Edit. 1566.

ABBEIT, s. Dress; apparel.

This nycht, befoir the dawing cleir,
Methocht Sanct Francis did to me appeir,
With ane religious abbeit in his hand,
And said, In this go cleith the my servand.
Refuse the warld, for thou mon be a freir.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 25.

This is evidently a corruption of habitis, the being thrown away; in the same manner as in Arm., abyti, abyta, and abitus are used in the sense of habitus, dress.

A quest than wild he tak of the monke that bare the coroune,
His abite be gan forsake, his ordre lete alle doune.

R. Brunner, p. 172.

ABBEY-LAIRD, s. A cant term for a bankrupt; one who uses the Abbey of Holyrood as a sanctuary, or place of protection from his creditors. S.

ABBIS, s. Surplices; white linen vestments of priests. S.

ABBOT, s. Probably for dress. Habit. S.

ABBOT of VNRESSOUN, a sort of histrionic character, anciently used in Scotland; but afterwards prohibited by Act of Parliament.

"It is statute and ordanit that in all tymes cumming, na maner of person be choisin Robert Hude, nor Lyttill Johnne, Abbot of Vnressoun, Quintis of Mais, nor vtherwyse, nouther in Burgh nor to landwart, in ony tyme tocum. And gif ony sic Pryorieis, nor Pryores"—Acts Ja. III. 1471. c. 54. Edit. 1566.

"And attour that thair be na vnionis nor annexatiounis maid in tyne to cum to Bischopricks, Abbases, nor Pryories of ony benefice.” Acts Ja. III. 1471. c. 54. Edit. 1566.

The meaning is, that King Edward was destroying the Scottish abbots of the Stewart. This is only an oblique sense of the term as last explained; destruction, whether of persons or things, being the natural consequence of their being given up to the will of an exasperated soldier.

4. Effectually to prevent; nearly, in sense, to deter. S.
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 the Act of Parliament implies something of this nature.  

"Gif ony wemen or uthers about simmer treis [perhaps 'May-poles'] sinand, makis perturbation in the Quenis liegis in the passage throw Burrowis and uthers landwart the Abbote Unreassone," V. Saffrie and Cockstule.

One uther day the same Freir maid ane uther sermone of the Abbot Unreasone, unto whom, and quhaiis lawis he compairit Prelatis of that age; for thai was subdewit to na lawis, na mair than was the Abbot Unreasone." Knox's Hist. p. 15.

There is an allusion to the same sport in Scott's Poem on May:

"Abbots by rewll, and lords but reesone, Sic senyoris tymis ouerweill this sessone, Vpoun thair vyce war lang to waik; Quhaiis falsatt, fibines and tressone, Has rung thryis oure this zodiak."

Scott, Ever-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 overweill, or exceeded the proper time. There would be a great walking or vacation, did others wait till they had finished their vyce, or part in the play. Perhaps, indeed, he uses vyce in the same manner as in which he has used lys, as capable of a double sense, and signifying that theirs was truly a vicous 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 Abbot of Misrule, that made his games short, and did right well his office." Warter's Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 239. 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 ters of Arts was placed over the juniors every Christmas, 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 Virgil, 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 beholders, as well as their attendants, had a liberty, that they might, in their dancing sung indecent songs," he adds, "that be commonly made at the nativitie of the Lorde, to whom all the household and familie, with the master himself, must be obedient, began of the equalitie, that the serveantes had with their masters in Saturnus feastes, that were called Saturnalia; wherein the serveantes have like authoritie with their masters, durring the time of the said feastes." V. Pol. Virg. de Ret. Inventor. Translat. B. 5. ch. 2.

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 Abbot of Unreasone 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 of these characters, 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 uthers singand," so as to "make perturbation in 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 'recent songs,' in choro cantilenas in honestas cantantur. This was not only within the viandas near the horns of the altar, hard by the person who was celebrating Mass; they played at dice (tassistorum), in masse lorde," he adds, "that be commonly made at the nativitie of the Lorde, to whom all the household and familie, with the master himself, must be obedient, began of the equalitie, that the serveantes had with their masters in Saturnus feastes, that were called Saturnalia; wherein the serveantes have like authoritie with their masters, durring the time of the said feastes."
When thou an' I were young and skeigh
An' stable-meals at fairs were dreigh,
How thou wad prance, an' snore, an' skriegh,
An' tak the road!

Town's bodies ran, an' stood abeigh,
An' cat thee mad. — Burns, iii. 142. V. Skeich.

This may be viewed as a corr. of aabak; unless we should suppose, from the form of the word, that it is more immediately allied to Alem. hal, Germ. hack, the back. Isl. a bæc, however, is used in a sense pretty much allied, as corresponding to abroad, afield. Hrøra skal best føta, enn hund a bæ; The horse must be fattened at home, the dog afield; foris, vel rude, Havamaal. G. Andr. p. 40.

ABEFOIR, adv. Formerly; before.

ABEIS, ABEIS prep. In comparison with.

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

"Als sone as the Saxoines had conquer Britaine on this manner thyse vist the curst ritis of paganis, aberand fra the Cristin faith, & makand odoartion to yoldis, as they wer institute in the theu first errors." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c.19.

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

It wald abbore thee till heir red,

The sakiles blude that he did sced.

Lyndsey's Warkis, 1599, p. 79.

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

O wrechit man! O full of ignorance!

All thy plesance thow sall right dey aby.

Henryson, Bannatyne 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 abegge, abey, abit, rendered by Tyndale as above.

For if thou do, thou shalt it dear abey.

Chauc. Yeeman's Prov. v. 16612.

Gower uses abeye.

But I was slowe, and for no thynge
Me lyste not to lone obye.

And that I nower full sore abeye.— Conf. Am. F. 70. b.

It occurs in an older work

So it may betide, thei selle 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. iux. In one place where Virgil uses posito, Douglas translates it aby.

O ye wrechit pepel! gan he cry,

With cruell pane full dere ye sall aby.

This wilful rage, and with your blude expres

The wrangis of sic sacrilege redres. — Virgil, 228, 41.

ABIDINN, part. pa. Waited for.

ABIL, adj. Able.

He wes in his yhowthe
A fayre, swe, plesand chyld; —
At all poyn thormynd in fassown;
Abil; of gud condityowne. — Wyntown, vii. 6. 344.

Johnson derives this fr. habile, Lat. habilis. But there are various terms to which it may more properly be traced; C. B. abl, Belg. abel. id. Mr. Macpherson has mentioned Isl. and Su. G. ofi, strength. To this may be added Isl. bell-a, Su. G. bælla, posse, valere; bælle, potenta. Mr. Chalmers in his Gl. refers to A.S. abel, whence he says, E. able. But there is no A. S. adj. of this signification. The b. abel indeed signifies strength, also craft, wisdom.

ABIL, adv. Perhaps. V. ABE.

ABILYEMENTIS, ABILYMENTIS, s. pl. Dress; accoutrement; apparatus of whatever kind.
ABYLL, adj.  Liable; apt.

"This woman knowing how many days afore abyll to be seated, sent to king Edward, and desire rescours." Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 9. Perhaps from Fr. Abille, fit, apt.

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

Thay yrith God with tryfflis tune trelantis, And daisait him with [their] daylile dargeis, With owkile Abita, to augment their rentalis, Mantand mort-muntingis, mixt with monye leis.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 197.

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

ABLACH, ABLACK, ABLE, ABIL, ABLIS, ABLINS, 2. A particle, a fragment; used in a general sense.

ABOWYNE, ABONE, ABOW, adj.  Able.

ABOUT-SPEICH, ABORDAGE, *. The act of boarding a ship.


potens, (a word I cannot find in any lexicon.) Proinde venture.

Westmorel.

ABOWYNE, be

THAT PRIME WES PASSY, OR MEN MYCHT SE,

AND GERRIS HIS FAYIS

THAY TRYIT GOD WITH TRYFILIS TUNE TRELANTIS,

AND DAISSAIT HIM WITH [THEIR] DAYLIE DARGEIS,

WITH OWKILE ABITS, TO AUGMENT THEIR RENTALIS,

MANTAND MORT-MUNGLINGIS, MIXT WITH MONYE LEIS.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 197.

ABOWYNE

ABOWYNE, be

THAT PRIME WES PASSY, OR MEN MYCHT SE,

AND GERRIS HIS FAYIS

THAY TRYIT GOD WITH TRYFILIS TUNE TRELANTIS,

AND DAISSAIT HIM WITH [THEIR] DAYLIE DARGEIS,

WITH OWKILE ABITS, TO AUGMENT THEIR RENTALIS,

MANTAND MORT-MUNGLINGIS, MIXT WITH MONYE LEIS.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 197.

ABOWYNE

That pryme wes passyt, or men mycht se,

Giffand and takand rowtis roid,

abowyne

And gerris his fayis

Thay tyrit God with tryfillis tume trentalis,

Sa knychlyk apon athir sid,

Se quhat he dois, that swa fowlly

Fleys thus for his cowardy;

With owkilde Abits, to augment their rentalis,

Mantand mort-munblings, mixt with monye leis.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 197.

Thay tyrit God with tryfillis tume trentalis,

Sa knychlyk apon athir sid,

Se quhat he dois, that swa fowlly

Fleys thus for his cowardy;

With owkilde Abits, to augment their rentalis,

Mantand mort-munblings, mixt with monye leis.
To ABUSE, v. a. To disuse; not to practise. S.

ABUSION, n. Abuse; deceit. S.

AC, Ec, conj. But; and.

虺re, for sothe to say, Y wold the litel gode; Ac Ye the wraied never day.— Ae thei ich wende to dye,

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

Barbour uses ec for and; or also. S.

The cud King upon this maner, Comfort thain that war him ner;

And maid thame gamyn ec solace.

The Bruce, iii. 465. M.S.

R. Glouc. uses ec in the same manner.

At Londone he was ibore, ac an eledore brother ther was.

Chron. p. 468.

A. S. ace, ace, Moes. G. auk, Alem. au, Su. G. och, ok, Belg. oek, id. This seems the imper. of the v. signifying to add, A. S. ec-ac, Moes. G. au-an, &c. Lat. ac corresponds.

ACCEDED, s. Money or rent received. S.

ACCEDENT, s. An accession or casualty. S.

To ACCLAME, v. a. To lay claim to. S.

ACCOMIE, ACCUMIE, s. A species of mixed metal. S.

ACCUFEM, s. A metallic pencil for writing on tablets. S.

ACCORDS, v. n. As accords (of law) i as is conformable or agreeable to law. S.

ACCOUNT, s. To lay one's account with; to make up one's mind to anything. S.

ACE, s. A single particle; a unit. S.

ACE, s. Ashes. V. As, Ass.

To ACHERSPYRE, v. n. To sprout; to germinate.

This term is used concerning barley, when in the state of being made into malt. It has been generally understood as applicable to the barley, when it shoots at both ends. But as the word is still commonly used in Scotland, I am informed, by those who should be best acquainted with it, that the barley is said to acherbspyre not when it shoots at both ends, but when it shoots at the higher extremity of the grain, from which the stalk grows up; as it is the acherbspyre that forms the stalk. When the seed germinates at the lower end, from which the root springs, it is said to come. V. Come. In the operation of malting, the barley invariably observes the natural course. It shoots first at the lower end, a considerable time before it acherbspyres. Ere this take place, the roots are sometimes about an inch in length. As soon as the acherbspyre appears, the malt is reckoned fit for the kiln. The maltsters do not wish the stalk-germ to appear even above the point of the seed, lest it should be too much weakened. Hence the following complaint against those who had been careless in this respect:

"They let it acherbspyre, and shute out all the thrif and substance at baith the ends, quhere it sould come at ane end onely." Chalmerlan Air, ch. 26.

From the mode of expression here used, the term, which properly denotes one germination only, has been understood as including both; especially as acherbspyre is the last of the two. For the grain, when allowed to acherbspyre to any considerable degree, indeed "shutes out all the thrif and substance at baith ends," because it has formerly come at the lower end. I strongly suspect, indeed, that the word come, as used by Skene, is to be understood at least in the general sense of springing.

Skinner supposes that the word is compounded of A. S. aecer, corn, and E. spire, a sharp point. As A. S. aecih signifies an ear of corn, (spica, Lye,) the word may have been formed from this, or Su. G. aedar, corn, and spira, which denotes the projection of any thing that is long and slender. Douglas uses echers for ears of corn. In the Lyfe of St. Werburges, spyre occurs in the sense of twig or branch. Watton's Hist. P. II. 183. Ackerbryt, a potato with roots at both ends; Lancash. G. A. Boir. V. Ecmen. See Sup. ACHERSPRIES, s. The germination of malt at that end of the grain from which the stalk grows, S.—V. the r. ACHIL, adj. Noble. V. AZHIL.

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

ACKADENT, s. A spirituous liquor resembling rum. S.

ACKER-DALE, ACKADENT, s. A drinking vessel, with ears or handles. S.

ACQUAILNT, ACQUENT, part. adj. Acquainted. S.

ACQUART, AIKWERT, adj. 1. Averted; turned from. S.

ACRER, s. An eldore brother ther was.

Perhaps, To revenge. S.

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

ACRO, s. A very small proprietor. S.

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

ACRE-SPYRE, v. n. To increase; to gather strength. See Sup.

Ay the tempest did acres, And na was lykin to grow les,

But rather to be mair.

Burel’s Pilg. Watson’s Coll. ii. 31.

Fr. Accrois-tre, id. accord, 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 celebration of the ordinance of the Lord’s Supper. S.

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

ACTON, s. A leathen jacket, strongly stuffed, anciently worn under a coat of mail.

Our historian Lesly describes it as made of leather. Lorica hamis ferreis conserta muniebantur, hanc tunicae coriacea non minus firmae, quam elegantis (nostri Acton dicunt) superinduerunt. De Orig. Mor. et Gest. Scot. Lib. i. p. 53.

According to Caseneuve, the aukar was anciently a doublet sleeve, fitted to the body, and curved, and variously, both were, and 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 pounds in gudes and gear, sail haue for his bodie, and for defence of the Realme, ane sufficient landed man haueand ten punds in gudes and gear, sail haue and sword. Quha hes not ane Acton, or Addile, or Adie, or S. Abbreviation of Adam.

For his bodie, and for defence of the Realme, ane sufficient landed man haueand ten punds in gudes and gear, sail haue and sword. Quha hes not ane Acton, or Addile, or Adie, or S. Abbreviation of Adam.

"It is statute, that induring the time of weir, that ilk laiek landed man haueand ten pounds in gudes and gear, sail haue for his bodie, and for defence of the Realme, ane sufficient landed man haueand ten punds in gudes and gear, sail haue and sword. Quha hes not ane Acton, or Addile, or Adie, or S. Abbreviation of Adam.

"It is statute, that induring the time of weir, that ilk laiek landed man haueand ten pounds in gudes and gear, sail haue for his bodie, and for defence of the Realme, ane sufficient landed man haueand ten punds in gudes and gear, sail haue and sword. Quha hes not ane Acton, or Addile, or Adie, or S. Abbreviation of Adam.
AER

be thir wordis; Non adorabia ea neque coles; Thow sail nocht adore thame, nor wishrpm thame as goddis." Arbp. Hamiltoun's Catechism, Fol. 23, b.

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


Chaucer, adrad, adradde, A.S. adrad-an, timere.

ADREICH, adv. Downright; from Fr. adroit, or droit, and this from Lat. directus, Rudd.

ADREID, conj. Behind; at a distance. To follow adreiich, to follow at a considerable distance, S. B.

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

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

"The King's Daughter, which this sigh, For pure abashedrew her studie nocht ouir mekill Of hir language: bot than anone said scho, "Thow salt nocht 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. Atr.

To AFAYN, v. a. To attempt; to endeavour; to try. Warly thai raid, and held that hors in aynd, For that trawde weyl! Sotheron wald afaund With haill power at anys on thaim to sett:

Bot Wallace kent their power for to lett.

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

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

Therefore, my derest fader, I the pray, Do al sic douits of suspition away; Gioy ony sic thochtis restis in thy mynd, And traslis vele Een afald and kynd.


"It is auisit and sene speidfull, that the said counsal now choisin in this present Parliament be sworne in the Kings presence & his thre Estatis, to gif his hienes a trew and afald counsal in all matters concerning his Majestie and his Realme." Aerts Ja. IV. 1489, c. 28. Edit. 1566.

"We faithfullie and solemnlie swear and promeis, to tak a treu and afaund and plain paite with His Majestie and amangisoure selis, for diversing of the apperasand danger threatened to the said religion, and His Majesties estate and standing depending thairupon." Band of Maintenance, Coll. of Conf. ii. 109, 110.

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

The afald God in Trenyté, Bring us wey till his mekill blis; Quar always leste and linge is. "Barbour, xx. 618. Ms.

Aford Godhede, ay lesting but discrepance, In personis the, equale of ane substance, On the I cal with humyl hart and milde.

Doug. Virg. 11, 27.

The term is still commonly used in the first sense, and pronounced as if written afauld, S. From a, one, and fauld, fold. V. the letter A. This composition, in the same sense, is common in the Northern languages; Moes. G. ainfallth, simplex, Matt. 6, 22. Isl. einfald; Sw. einfaldig, A. S. aefald, Alem. and Franc. einfalt, einfauld, Germ. einfalt, Belg. eenvoudig (vouw, a fold); q. having only one fold. The formation of Lat. simplex differs, as denying the existence of any fold, sine plica. V. Aesfald.

AFAULDA, adv. Honestly; uprightly.

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

AFF, adv. 1. Off. See Sup.

But thinkna, man, that I'll be set aff sae,
For I'll hae satisfaction ere I gae.

Ross's Hibernore, 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.

aeos, which, before a word beginning with an aspirate, is *'af" I have observe from Priscianus, that in old Lat. af was used for ab, as in the Laws of the Twelve Tables. Sei Futer filiorn ter venuin duit, af patre liber estoed.

Affer 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 aff 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. They who lodge on the same foot are said to be aff and on. A sick person is also said to be aff and on as he was, when there is no discernable difference in his situation.
AFF

3. Unsteady; vacillating, as regarding conduct, S.—Su.G. of ock on is used in a different sense, as denoting an unsettled state, ultro citroque, Ihre.

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

AFF ANE'S FIT. Weakly; unfit for any work. S.

AFFCASM, s. A casaway.

“... 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 sel onlie, that he will think him to be a repugnate, to be ane affcoat, and never to able to recover mercie.” Bruce’s Sermon 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 grace, I was not well received.” Chaucer, Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 39. v. 

AFFEIR, EFEIR, EFFERE, 2. It is sometimes used as signifying what is proportioned to, S.

AFFER, AFF, AFEIR, EFFEIR, EFFERE, 2. It is sometimes used as signifying what is proportioned to, taking the state, ultro citroque, Ihre, af och on

AFFERIS, EFFEIRS, 2. It is sometimes used  as signifying what is proportioned to, still used by the vulgar in E.

AFFEIRING, adv. V.

AFFECTIOUN, AFFECTUOUS, In relation or proportion. V. AFFECTUOUS, adj. Affectation.

“... We aucht to lufe our self and sa our nictbour, with ane affectuous & trew lufe vnfenyetly.” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechism, 1551, Fol. 39, b. V. EFFECTUOUS.

AFFEIRINGO, adv. In relation or proportion. V. AFFERIS, EFFEIRS, v.

AFFERD, part. pa. Afraid.

There is na drede that sail mak vs afferd. — Doug. Virg., 30, 17.

Chaucer, affered, aferde. A. S. aferde, id. The word is still used by the vulgar in E.

AFFERIS, EFFEIRS, v. imper. 1. Becomes; belongs to; is proper or expedient.

The kynryk tharn I nocht to have, Bot gyff it fall oft rycht to me: And gyff God will that it sa be, I sail als frely in all thing. — Murning Maiden, Maitland Poems, p. 207.

Hald it, as it afferts to king; Or as myn elfen fororche me

Hald it in freyst rewate. — Barbour, i. 162. MS.

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

“It is sene speidfull, that restitutioun be maid of vic-tualis, that passis to Berwyk, Roxburgh, and Ingland vnder the Gl. to this old book says, that the term is still used in Flanders. “Affere, vieux mot. Appartenir. On a dit, Ce qui lui affert, pour dire, Ce qui lui convient.” Diction. TREV. It needs scarcely be added, that the Fr. v. has evidently been derived from Lat. afferre, from ad and ferre. Accord is now frequently used in the same sense in laws-deeds. V. EFFEIR, v.

AFFER, AFEIR, EFFEIR, EFFERE, s. 1. Condition; state.

Quhen the King left had the spering, Hys charge to the gud King tauld he.
AFT

Chaucer, id. Fr. affare, affroy, a fright; evidently of Gothic origin.
AFFRONTLIE, adv. Affrightedly, Rudd.
Fr. Effroyer, to frighten.
To AFFRONT, v. a. To disgrace; to put to shame. S.
AFFRONT, s. Disgrace; shame.
AFFRONTED, part. adj. Having done what exposes one to shame.
AFFRONTLESS, adj. Not susceptible of disgrace or shame.
AFFSET, s. 1. Dismission; the act of putting away, S.
AFFSIDE, 2. An excuse; a pretence, S.
AFFRONT, adv. 
AFFSIDE, prep. Opposite to.
AFTER-FIT, AFRONTED, part. adj. Disgrace; shame.
AFFROITLIE, adv. Lying flat.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A habit of exposing others to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, adv.
AFFRONTED, part. adj. Having done what exposes one to shame.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
AFFTAKIN, s. A piece of waggishness, exposing to ridicule.
AFFSIDE, s.
AFTER-CLAP, s.
AFTERC  AST, s.
Synge up the back-style and let nae body see,
And come as ye were na comin to me.— Burns, iv. 98.

3. Deranged in mind; as, "His brain was a wee agee." S.

To AGENT, v. a. To manage.
S.

To AGGREGE, AGGREGE, AGGREGATE, AGENT, v. a. To

To AGRISE, v. a. To affright; to fill with horror.
Wyth fyre infernale in myne absence also
I sail the follow, and frâ the cald dede
Reyf from my membrys thys saul, in euery stede,
My goist salt be present the to agrise,
Thou sal, unvorthy wicht, aghan thys wise
S. A. agryz-an hortere. V. Gervis.

AGIE, s. Abbreviation of the name Agnes.

AGLEE, AGLEY, A-gly, adv. Off the right line; obliquely; wrong; S. See Sup.
But, mouse, thou art no thy lane,
In proving foresight may be vain;
The best laid schemes o' mice an' men
Gang aft a-gly.—Burns, iii. 148. V. Glev.

AGNAT, AGNATE, AGNET, s. The nearest paternal relation.

AGREATION, AGREANCE, Agreement.

AGRUFE, adv. Flat or grovelling. V. GRUFE.

AGWET, wher men may see out through
The speech of the Fairies, Pigmies, or Driocht (for our word Droich acknowledges the same origin), which were supposed to inhabit the rocks. The Celtic nations seem to have entertained a similar idea. For echo in Gael. is Mactadalt, i. e. "The lone son of the rock."

To AICH, v. n. To echo.

AICHER, s. A head of oats or barley.

AYCHT, s. 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.

AID-MAJOR, s. Apparently, in English, Adjutant.

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

AYER, s. An itinerant court.

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

AIFER, s. Exhalations in a warm day.

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

Ulphias uses Moes.G. akrâ 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. Aigor-meal is meal made of grain dried in this manner; and aigor-natte, a sort of pottage made of this meal. V. Bioso. Su.G. aker, Isl. akur, corn, seges, liire; A. S. aeker, akhr; Germ. aker, Alem. ahr, spica; Franc. auwach, fructus autunnalia, wackarafts, fertillis. Some have derived these words from Moes.G. auk-a; Alem. achen; Belg. aek-en, &c. augere, as denoting the increase of the field; others, from ak, eg, ech, acies, because of the grain being sharp-pointed. Perhaps Moes.G. akrâ, 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-au, id. Eag neser konom sau mychet; Tantum illi debo; Ilire. Isl. eig-a. But as the primary sense of these verbs is, to possess, we may view ours as also allied to Moes.G. aeg-an, A. S. eg-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. ÿρς, habeo, 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'll gie you your aighins." S. B.

Our word, in form, closely corresponds to Moes.G. aigius, possession. Aigies, in O. Fr. signifies debits; Rom. de la Rose.

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

AIGLET, s. A tagged point.

Fr. eagedette, q. d. aculeata. It is also explained a jewel in one’s cap. Gl. Sibb.

AGIRE, adj. Sour.

AIK, AYK, s. The oak.

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,
Nomentum ciété, and Gabios the toun.

Doug. Virgil, 193, i.
AIN

Plur. aikis, Doug. Virg., 169, 18.; A. S. ac, acc.; Alem. ech, eiche; Su.G. ek; Isl. eik; Germ. eiche; Belg. eike, id.

AIKEN, AIKIN, adj. Of or belonging to oak; oaken. S.

AILER, s. 1. A projection from the body of a church; one of the wings of the transept. 2. An enclosed and covered burial place, adjoining to a church, though not forming part of it. S. It has received this designation, as being originally one of the wings, or a projection. See Sup.

AISKIAW, s. Small, flat, bleached shells. S.

AIKIE, pret. AYDE, s. An Ikie.

AIEK, s. A runner, explained by Wachter, cursor, servus aede, ond; 1. Before; formerly. Moes. G. akh, templum; A. S. ath, id. as used by Cædmon.

AILE, s. 1. A place where one stands; a plain, or a level field. 2. The broken bough of an oak. V. SNAG.

AILYN, s. 1. A sickness; ailment. Sickness; ailment.

AILYNE, s. Abbrev. of the female name Alison. S.

AILYNE, adj. Own self.

AILYNE, adv. Once; fairly. V. ANIS.

AINS, adv. Once. V. ANIS.

AINSELL, s. Own self.

AIKEN,  AIN, s. Of or belonging to oak; oaken.

AIR ande; A. S. ond; G. Andr. derives the Isl. word from Heb. ו’  ע, onahh, suspiravit, genuit, Lex. p. 12.

To AYN, v. a. To breathe upon.

"Gif thay fynd thair eggis aynnit or twicht hit men, thay leif thaym, and layis egges in ane othir place." Bellend. Descr. Alb. ch. xi. Eujus anheliitu et afflafu vel leviter imbuta, Boeth.

"Efter his resurrectiouu—he eandit on thame and said: Ressuwe ye the halie spreit." Abp. Hamilitoun's Catech. Fb. 133, b.

Hence aynnding, breathing; and aynnding stede, a breathing-place.

The donk nicht is almaist rollit away.

And the feirs orient wil that I withdraw;

I feile the aynnding of his horsis blaw.

Doug. Virgil, 152, 34.

There may be sene ane thrall, or aynnding stede, Of terribil Pluto, fader of hel and dede.

Ibid. 227, 41. Spiracula, Virg. Isl. and-a, Su.G. and-as, respirare. Thay views the verb as formed from the noun; and it is evident that the latter is much more frequently used with us than the former. Su.G. and-as often signifies to die. Hence are formed Isl. andat, respirare, and Su.G. andaluick, V. INLAKE.

AYNDLESSE, adj. Breathless; out of breath.

—Qhile to qhile fra, Thai clamb into the crykys sua,

Qhile half the craig thai clumbyn had;

And thair a place thai fand sa brad

That thay mycht syt on anerly.

Doug. Virgil, 152, 34. S.

AIR, Ayr, Ar, Are, adv. 1. Before; formerly.

In Sanct Jhonstoun, disgyst can he fair

Till this woman the quhilk I spak of ayr.

Wallace, iv. 704. MS.

—The Cliffard, as I sae ar,

And all his rout, rebutyt war.—Barbour, x. 609. MS.

But in edit. 1620, instead of handles it is aynndlesse, 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, that 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.

AINE, adj. Familiar; not estranged.

S.

AINLIE, adj. Once. V. ANIS.

AINLY, s. Own self.

AIGUHAIR, adv. Wheresoever.

S.

AIR, Ayr, Ar, Are, adv. 1. Before; formerly.

O E. are, before, 1. Oe.; 2. Early. Very air; very early in the morning, S. Airer, and airtest, are used as the comp. and superl.

Of this assege in thare hethyng

Thay fynd thair eggis

Of this airt

Come I come I late

I fand Annot at the ybate.—Wynount, viii. 33, 143.

Are mornow; early in the morning.

I irkit of my bed, and mycht not ly,

Bot gan me blis, syne in my wedis dressis:

I hint ane scripture, and my pen furth tuke;

I hint a scripture, and my pen furth tuke;

And for it was are morow, or tyne of mensis,

I hint ame scripture, and my pen furth tuke;

I hint ane scripture, and my pen furth tuke;

And for it was are morow, or tyne of mensis,

I hint ane scripture, and my pen furth tuke;

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.
AIR

Air, and Isl. aer, aur, also signify tempus matutinum. Ulph. *Filo aer this dogis, Mark. 16, 2. valde manè, or in S. *Filo air in the day. Junius conjectures that Moes. G. *air had been formed, and had borrowed its meaning, from Gr. ερ, 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, principium; which is a radical idea. *Ar war alla, the echter ear; Principium erat aevi, quam nihil esset.—Voluasp. Str. 3.

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

AIR, adj. Early. S. See Sup.

'Thou woul'st na hae ketant fat to mak o' her, unless it had been a gryn-carlen, or to set her up amon' a cum so early that it would have been a gyr-carlen, or to set her up amongst a cum so soon ripe.

AIRE, AYR, AYRE, AR, s. *Air, Aire, Ayr, s. An oar. See Sup. A hundredth sluppis, that rutter bur and ayr,

To turs their gud, in hawyn was lyand thar. Wallace, vii. 1066. MS.

Then schippt thay, for owtyn mar,

Sum went till ster, and sum till ayr.

And rowyt be the ile of Barbour, iii. 575. MS.

O. E. *are, Ritson's A. M. Rom. A. S. and Alem. *are; Isl. *aar; Dan. *are; Su. G. *ara, id. Some derive this term from Su. G. *ara-a, to plough; as sailing is often metaphorically called, ploughing the waters.

AIR, AIRSCHIP, AIRGH (gutt.) s. A AIR, AIRN, s. To taste; to take a small quantity.

AIR, AIRE, AYR, s. An itinerant court of justice. E. Eyre.

That gud man dred or Wallace soleb sudle be tane;

For Suthroun ar full suttaille eur ilk man.

A gret dyttay for Scottis thar ordand than;

Be the lawdayis in Dundé set ane Ayr.

Than Wallace wald na langar soiorne thar.

"About this time the King went to the south land to the Aire, and held justice in Jedburgh." Pittscottie, p. 155.

The judges of such courts are L. B. sometimes called Justitiarii itinerantes. Roger of Hoveden writes, A. 1176, that Henry II. of England appointed tres Justitiarios itinerantes. They are also called Justitiarii errantes; Pet. Blesensis, Ep. 95; sometimes Justitiarius itineris, as in Trivet's Chron. A. 1380, Justitiarius itineris de Corona. By Knighton, A. 1358, they are designed, Justitiarius super la Eyre. V. Du Cange. In the laws of Rob. III. of Scotland, it is ordained, that the Lords, having courts of regality, should hold, twice a year, itinera Justitiariorum. Pur ceo that the commen fine et amerceinent de tout le countie en aire des justices pur faux jugementz, &c. Will. I. ca. 19. Rastell, Fol. 238, b.

AIR, s. A very small quantity.

To AIR. To taste; to take a small quantity.

AIR, s. A sand-bank.

AIRCH, AIRGH (gutt.) adv. Scarcely; scantily.

To AIRCH, v. n. To take aim.

AIRCH, Arch, s. An aim.

ARCHER, s. A marksman.

ARIEL, s. Old name for a flute, or reed pipe.

ARIGH, adj. Hollow; scanty; not level.

To AIRGH, v. n. To hesitate; to be reluctant.

AIRISH, adj. Chilly.

AIRN, s. Iron. V. IAN.

To AIRN, v. a. To smooth; to dress with an iron.

AIRNS, s. pl. Petters. V. INN.

AIRY, Art, ARTH, AIRTH, s. 1. Quarter of the heaven; point of the compass. See Sup.

Maistres of woddis, beis to us happy and kynd,
Relief our lang traelu, guhat euer thow be,
And under guhat ART of the heuin so hie,
Or at quhat coist of the world finel
Sall we arrwe, thow teich us by and by.

Doug. Virgil, 23, 22.

In this sense we commonly say, "What *airt is the wind in?" i.e. From what point does it blow? *Airt is the general pronunciation in the W. of S., airt in the Eastern counties.

2. It is used, by a slight deflection from what may be accounted its primary sense, to denote a particular quarter of the earth, or one place as distinguished from another.

Thus in the passage already quoted, "coist of the world," or earth, is distinguished from "airt of the heuin." It often occurs in this sense.

Wallace anserued, said, Westemar we will,

Our kyne ar slayne, and that me likis ill;

And othir worthi mony in that *art;

Will God I leiffe, we sail us wreke on part.

Wallace, i. 309. MS.
3. On every art, is sometimes used in the same sense in which we say, on every hand, or on all sides.

Their is within an Ile uniorinth on athir part.

To breke the storme, and wallis on every art, Within the wattiit, in ane bosom gas.

Dong, Virgil, 18, 7.

“This Donald gathered a company of mischiefous cursed limmers, and invaded the King in every art, wherever he came, with great cruelty.” Pitscottie, p. 55.

“We expect good news from that art.” 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 served, uses this word. Nor is it unlikely that he learned it which we say, on his using this term, as a proof of its being old E., than on his 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 forthes, with his route, At every way he made a knyght for to departe, To tyme thei were a seuerally gone out, And none with hym; so eche one had theyr part: And gif any met another at any place; His rule was so, he should his folowe tell His adventures, what so that hym befell. Chronicles, F. 69. b.

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 skoe, from the Eastern quarter. Thus, Sir J. Sinclair says: “The verb art, 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 Polus 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 Britons borrowed this designation from the Romans.

The Gothic, however, presents claims nearly equal. Germ. art, place; die 4 orde oder gegenenden des Erdbodens, the four regions or parts of the earth. Wart also has the sense of locus; wartis, werts, versus locum. Wachter derives art, as signifying towards, from wertz, which has the same sense. Verel. renders Isl. eart, versus plagis orbis; Nordan-eart, versus Septentrionem. Belg. eorde, a place or quarter. These are all evidently allied to Moeo. gosairts, versus; ut Orientem, Occidentem versus; in connexion with which Junius mentions A. S. eastweard, west-weard; Goth. Gl. 

The Isl. employs another word in the sense of airt 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 art, arta plur. alter; arta etter, octo plague; 1 sunder art, to the South; 1 nordri art, 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 Sip.

“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 Sip.

“To art 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 pues and peynes stronge Have artid me speake, as I spoken have. — Neede hath no lawe, as that the Clerkes trete: And thus to crave artid me my neede. Hoccleve p. 53, 56.

When I was young, at eighteene years of age, Lusty and light, desirous of pleasure, Approching on full sadde and ripe courage, Loue airted me to do my obseruance To his estate, and done him obeisance, Commanding me the Court of Loue to see, Atite beside the mount of Citharee. Chaucer, Court of Love, i. 46.

Tyrwhitt renders the word, constraime, which indeed seems to be its natural meaning in all the three passages quoted; from Lat. arcto, 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 artyd (compelled) to buy more salt than they would.” Forscuce 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.

AIRT-YESTRENN, s. The day before yesterday. S. AIRT-VESTRENN, s. The night before last. S.

AISLAIR, adj. Polished. S.

“A mason can noch hew ane euin airts, orane without direc-

tion of his rewill.” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechism, Fol. 5, a.

AISLAIR-BANK, s. Rocky bank, like asher work. S. AISMENT, AYSSMENT, s. Used in the same sense with E. easement, as denoting Assistance, accommodation.

“None of them sell freele glue, or for anie price sell, or transport, or carie bowes, arrows, or anie kind of armour, or horse, or other aiments to the common enemies of our Realme.” 2. Stat. Rob. I. Tit. 2. c. 33. Fr. aisement, commodum, Dict. Trev.

AIRT, Oat or Oats; for it may be viewed either as a s. in a state of construction, or as an adj.

Ike the vnluckilly that in the small surl rede Toned my sing, syne fra the woddis yede, And feldis about taucht to be obeysand, Thocht he war gredy, to the bissy husband, Ane thankfull werk made for the plewmans airt, But now the horrible sterne dedis of Marte. Doug, Virgil, 12, 20.

AIRS, s. pl. Oats, S.

The corns are good in Blainshes; Where airts are fine, and seld by kind, That if ye search all thorough
A L A

Mearns, Buchan, Mar, none better are
Than Leader Haughs and Yarrow.

A. S. ata ate, id. Hafe is the word used, in the same sense, in the Germ. and Scandinavian dialects. One might almost suppose, that as this grain constituted a principal part of the food of our ancestors, it had hence received its name. For Isl. at signifies the act of eating, and the pl. ats, food in general, pabalda, præm, G. Andr. A. S. aet, has the same meaning; edulium, Lye. It has the diphthong, indeed, whereas ate, avena, is without it. But this is not material, as a and ae are commonly interchanged in A. S.

Wild aits, bearded oat-grass. Avena fatus, Linn. The beard of this plant, I am informed, is exquisitely sensible to moisture; and hygrometers are often constructed of it.

AITEN, adj. Oaten, S.

Pan playing on the aiten reed And shepherds him attending, Do here resort their flocks to feed, The hills and haughs commending. Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 120.

AIT-FARLE, s. A cake of oat-bread. V. FARLE. S.

AITSEED, s. Oat-sowing; season of oat-sowing. S.

AIT, s. A custom; a habit; especially a bad one. S.

AITEN, s. A partridge. S.

AITH, or AIFTLAND, s. Wild aits, bearded oat-grass. Avena fatus, Linn. Ait-kennes, AIT-FARLE,

ALAMONTE, s. The storm-finch, a fowl, Orkn. See S.

"The storm-finch (procellaria pelagica, Linn. Syst.) our alamoniti, is very frequently seen in the friths and sounds." Barry's Orkney, p. 302.

ALB

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. ASIALAG, the name of this bird in St. Kilda.


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

Quhat wene ye is that nane, That euir is worth but he allane?

Barbour, xv. 414. MS.

"Commonlie, gif a man sleepis in sinne, and rysis not in time, ane sinne will draw on another: for there is neuer a sin the alane: but ay the mair greate and heinous that the sinne be, it hes the greater and war sinnes following on it." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacrament, 1590. Sign. O. 8. b. Alem. alain; Germ. allein; Belg. alleen; Su.G. allen, adv. alone. The word, however varied in form, is evidently from all and ain, ein, een, one; q. entirely one, 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. Keron, eine occurs in the sense of unus, einera for sola, and einem solum. We may add, that Moes.G.ains signifies both unus and solus.

ALANERLIE, V. ALLANERLY.

ALAREIT, V. LAREIT.

BLASTER.

ALBANE : Alars yet.

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

Police 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. als; Su.G. al; Alem. elra, id; Su.G. aler, of 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 superstitious 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 alarits, q. v.

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

ALAVOLEE, adv. At random. V. ALLA-volle. S.

ALAWE, adv. V. LAWE.

ALLASTRIE, s.

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

The clymhare gayte, the elk for allastrige.

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

"What the meaning of the quality expressed by allastriye is, I cannot find out. The colour of this animal is dark grey," Tyder. Allastriye seems to signify the exercise of the cross-bow. Can the expression refer to the chace 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. AW-BLASTER.

ALBUIST, conj. Though; albeit. S.
ALGAE, adj.  Meaning doubtful.

ALLEN, adv.  On length; far length.

ALDE, s.  A rule.

ALENTH, adv.

ALEURON, s.  A stranger.

ALIA, adv.  To ALIE, v. a. To cherish; to nurse; to pettle.

ALIENATE, v. a. To give legal support to another.

ALIENATE, s.  Alliance.

ALIENATE, s.  In law, fund of maintenance.

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

ALIMENT, s.  Shoemaker's awl.

ALIEN, s.  All his legs of alken greis, Conditionways, statis, and qualitieis, Lerit, and lawit, alegit he.

ALIENS, s.  To ALIE, v. a. To cherish; to nurse; to pettle.

ALIENS, s.  To ALIENATE, s.  To give legal support to another.

ALIENS, s.  Shoemaker's awl.

ALIENATE, v. a. To give legal support to another.

ALIENATE, s.  To ALIENATE, v. a. To give legal support to another.

ALIENATE, s.  To ALIENATE, v. a. To give legal support to another.

ALIENATE, s.  Shoemaker's awl.

ALIENATE, s.  To ALIENATE, v. a. To give legal support to another.

ALIENATE, s.  Shoemaker's awl.

ALIENATE, s.  To ALIENATE, v. a. To give legal support to another.

ALIENATE, s.  Shoemaker's awl.

ALIENATE, s.  To ALIENATE, v. a. To give legal support to another.

ALIENATE, s.  Shoemaker's awl.
3. It is sometimes used as a plural noun, signifying allies.

"Incontinent all his altia and freindis ruschit to harnes."


ALYAND, part. pr. Keeping close together.

That leyff thai laucht, andpast, but delay, Rycht far away, in a gud aray; To Stirling com, and wald nocht thy abyd; To se the north furth than can he ryd.

Wallace, ix. 1865, MS.

i. e. right fairly keeping in a compact body. Fr. alti-er, to join, to knit, to confederate; junger, conjungere, sociare.

Dict. Trev.

To ALYCHT, v. a. To enlighten.

The next day following, with his lamp bright As Phebus did the ground or earth alyte.— Full euill at eis qhen Dido on this kynd Spak to her sister, was of the samyn mynd.


A. S. alyht-an, illuminare; alyghtnysse, illuminatio.

ALIST, To come alyst, 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. Bor.

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 nearest thing to despair.

Spak to her sister, was of the samyn mynd."

ALL, AT ALL.

ALLAKEY, s. An attending servant; a keye.

S. To ALLAYA, v. a. To ally.

"Than throcht that gret benefice that ye hif schauen to them of ther free vil & vith ane guide mynde, thai vil allaya them vith you, quhilk sal cause ferme and perpetual pace to be betuix Rome and Samnette." Compl. S. p. 156. Fr. alli-er, id.

ALLANERLIE, ALANERLY, ALLENARLY, adv. Only, S.

ALL, AT ALL.

"All in one we had been. All anys seems literally to signify, all of one; from A. S. anns, the genit. of an, unus.

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.

ALLANS, ALLANYS, adv. Together; in a state of union. Kynedes said, Yha, thai ar god Scottissmen. Than Will said, Nay, we were thay may ken; Had thai bene gud, all anys we had beyn; Be reson heyr the contrar now is seyn.

Barbour, xvii. 470.

This is printed according to the MS.}

ALLANERLY, ALANERLY, adj. Sole; only. S.

ALL ANYS, adv. Together; in a state of union. Kynedes said, Yha, thai ar god Scottissmen. Than Will said, Nay, we were thay may ken; Had thai bene gud, all anys we had beyn; Be reson heyr the contrar now is seyn.

Wallace, x. 225. MS.

ALL, AT ALL.

Ed. 1648.

"All in one we had been. All anys seems literally to signify, all of one; from A. S. anns, the genit. of an, unus."

ALLERIS, 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.

Wyntown, viii. 35. 178.

Thus argewe thai ernystlye won oftteis; And syn to the samyn forsuth thai assent hale; That sen it nychlit Nature, thai alleris maistris, Thai could nott trete but tentent of the temperale.

Houlote, i. St. 22. MS.

Instead of offis, as in Ed. Pink. it is oftteis in MS. 4. Their alleris maistris is literally, the mistress of them all. From A. S. allera, genit. plur. of allis, omnium; Gloss. Keron. alera, allera, omnium; Belg. aller, id.

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

— Let smyte of her alre heuedy, & 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 alherede, I am your allherede.

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-volie; Thy prayer is not half sa holie, House-lurdane, as it semis. — Philotus, st. 111.

"I speake it quite alla-volie, S. I spoke 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 Al a volie, and some put upon courses they at first had no view of, nor design to come to." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 41.

On the volie, S. E. id.
What we speak on the whole begins to work; We have laid a good foundation.

“"A literal translation of the French phrase à la volée, which signifies at random, or inconsiderately.” Note, Mas-singer, III. 181.

ALLEIN, adj. Giddly; volatile.

An alle-volé shield,” a volatile fellow, S. V. the preceding word.

To ALLEGÉ, v. n. To advise; to counsel. S.

To ALLEGRO, v. a. To confirm.

ALLEGANCE, ALLEGANCE, s. Allegation.

ALLEIN, adj. Alone. V. ALANE.

To ALLEMAND, v.a. To conduct in a courtly style. S.

ALLE-MEN, adj. Common; universal.

A bastard shall cum fro a forest.

Not in English borne shall he be, And he shall wyn the gre'for the best, Alle men leder of Brestan shall he be.

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

That this is the sense appears from what follows:

Truly to wycke he shall be bouné, And all leder of Brestan shall he be, i.e. universal leader.

This mode of expression is common in Su.G. Al men rihksen haer; Regni communis querela; Chron. Rhythm. p. 181. Her hyllyade honom alle i maen; There all gave him homage; ibid. p. 262. ap. Ihre vo. Men, publicus. A.S. maene, Alem. meen, communis. Teut. alle man, omnis homo, omnia universa.

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

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

ALLER, adv. Wholly; entirely; altogether.

In this manner assent y war

The Barounis as I said yow ar.

That was than in the haly land,

On Saracenys warrayand

And he sholde havelde the beste,

So. See Sup.

That must appear from what follows:

Fadyr in armess ye ar to me for thi.

Allyns, S. See Sup.

They still say, ow lyn kind, S. Bor.

The origin is A. S. aef-an, cedercy, permettere. See Sup.

ALLIA, V. ALYA.

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

ALLYNS, adj. See Sup.

Than thay buskyt to the bynke, beirnis of the best;

The king crounit with gold;

Dukis deir to behold;

Allyns the banrent bold

Gladit his gest. — Gwown and Gol. i. 16.

Mr. Pinkerton interrogatively explains this always. But it seems to signify altogether, thoroughly; Su.G. alleingis, alleingis, allengis, A.S. allinga, allenga, Moes. G. allis, id. omnino, prorsus. V. Ihre, i. 82.

ALLKYN, ALKYN, adj. All kind of.

They still say, ow lyn kind, S. Bor.

A.S. call-cyn, omnigenus, all kind. V. KIN.

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

Allace! virgin, to mekill, and that is syn.

To melk all out sa cruel punyssing

Has thou sufferit certis for sic ane thing.

Doud. Virgil, 395, 49.

Rudd. renders this fully. But this does not properly express the meaning, as appears from the following passages:

Allace ! virgin, to mekill, and that is syn.

Thay wer to few all out, perfay

With sic a greut rout for to fycht.—Barbour, xv. 146. MS.

Sixty men against four thousand were fully too few.

Quhen that Schyr Jhon Wallace weyll wnderstud,

Do away, he said, tharof as now no mar:

Yhe did full rycht; it was for our weylfar.

Wysar in weys in ye all out next, I.

Thay wer to few all out, perfay

With sic a greut rout for to fycht.—Barbour, xv. 146. MS.

Sixty men against four thousand were fully too few.

Quhen that Schyr Jhon Wallace weyll wnderstud,

Do away, he said, tharof as now no mar:

Yhe did full rycht; it was for our weylfar.

Wysar in weys in ye all out next, I.

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.

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

S.

ALLOVER, prep. Over and above.

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

S.

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

See Sup.

Anone quhen this aimable had endit her speche,

Loud lauchand the laif

She had endit her speche.

Loud lauchand the laif

As I said yow ar.

To alloit

To alloit.

Loud lauchand the laif

As I said yow ar.

To alloit.

All the third was an auld, wizen’d, haave-coloured carlen;—Barbour.

Chaucer uses alone in the same sense. This word may have been immediately formed from Fr. allower, to approve; which Menage derives from Lat. allude-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.

ALLPUIST, APIEST, APICE, conj. Although, S. B.

"The third was an auld, wizen’d, haave-coloured carlen; —we had been at nae great tinsel apiest we had been quit o’her.” Journal from London, p. 2. Perhaps corr. from albiet.
ALLLYN, adj. Constantly progressive.
For in this world, that is sa wyde,
Is nae determynat that sall
Knew things that ar to fall;
Bot God, that is of maist powesté,
Reserwyt till his maisté,
For to knou, in his prescience,
Off allryn tyme the noovence. — Barbour, i. 134. MS.

ALLSTRENE, adj. Ancient.
Suppois I war ane ald sayd aver,
Schott furth our cleuchs to squishie the clevis,
And hed the strenthis of all strene bevis,
I wald at Youl be houst and stald.

Probably from A. S. ald, old, and stre, generatio, gignere; perhaps the same as Austrene, q. v. For clevis and bevis, read clevir and bevirt.

ALLTHOCHTE, conj. Although.
The sonnys licht is nauer the wers, trast me,
Allthochte the bak his bright beams dooth fe.

Doug. Virgil, 8, 49.

Mr. Tooke derives E. though from A. S. that-ljan, that-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 considerable objection to this hypothesis, that it is not supported by analogy, in the other Northern languages. In A. S. though signifies though, Alem. thach, Isl. O.Sw. tho, id. I shall not argue from Moes. G. thach in thanthuja, which Jun. views as synon. with though; because this seems doubtful. In O. E. though was written about 1284. V. Percy's Reliques, ii. 2, 10. In Sir Triestem, thi occurs, which nearly approaches to A. S. thach. V. Thel.

Instead of though, in our oldest MSS. we generally find thach, altchocht. This might seem allied to Isl. thott quamvis; which, according to G. Andr. is per syncop, for tho at, from tho liot, et al.; Lex. p. 206. But it is more probable that our term is merely A. S. thote, Moes. G. thote-á, cognat.; or, in the part. pa. of the v. from which E. think is derived; as, in latter times, provided, except, &c have been formed. Resolve altchocht, 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 allchoht.

All choht be, as ane genlum sum tyme vary,
Ful peretylie he writs crea mysteries felt.—
All thocht our faith nede nane authorising
Of Gentleis buiks, nor by sic hethin sparkis,
Yit Virgil writs mony just clausis conding.

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

The synon. 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.

ALLUTERIE, ALLUTERLY, adv. Wholly; entirely.
All thocht that women brocht thame to foly,
Yit hait thay not women allutterly.—Doug. Virgil, 279, 32.

Tyrwhitt derives utterly from Fr. outtre. But it is evidently from A. S. utter, utter, exterior (from ut extra); Su.G. yttre, yttrelig, id.

ALL-WEILDAND, adj. All-governing.
Than said he thus, All-weildand God resawe
My petrea spawt and sawle among the law;
My carnell lyf I may nocht thus defend.

Wallace, ii. 179. MS.

According to Wachter, allwalt and allweildig 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. allwalt, omnipotent. He derives the word from all, and walt.
ALS

ALMOUSSER, s. Almoner.
ALMOWR, s. Almoner.
ALROFT, adv. Up, as referring to a state of warfare.
ALIOUS, v. a. To release. V. ALLOWS.
ALOW, prep. and adv. Below.
ALLOW, v. a. On fire; To gang a-low; to take fire.
ALOWER, ALOWIR, adv. All over.
ALPE, ALOWER, ALOWIR, ALOW, prep, ALOFT, ALOWR, s.
summit. highest point or pinnacle. Ir.
signifies a tower, from of the ancient castle of Lethingtoun. Su.G.
part of a castle. The passage forms part of the description

hwar, hwarb-an over all quhare, uses it as if it still were so; by prefixing the prep,
uuar, i. e. "everywhere brave," or "powerful in war." From
omni loco, from and same with Heb. תְוַאֵר, Alaph, bos.

ALQUHARE, ALL QUHARE, adv. Every where.

The Quene Dido, excellent in bweste,
To tempill cummis with ane fare menye
Of lusty youngkeris walking hir about,
Like to the goddess Diane with hir rout,
Endiag the flude of Eorote on the bra,
Or vnder the toppes of hir hill Cynthia,
Ledand ring dancis, quham followis ouer all quhare
Ane thousand nymphis flockand here and thare.

This term must be substituted for Dphare in The Houlate.
The Dougwas in thay dayis, dychtye alquhare,
Archibald the honorable in habitations,
Weddit that never vse wy, worthye of ware.
With rent and with riches.—Part ii. st. 19. MS.
i. e. "everywhere brave," or "powerful in war." From all and quhare, where; Moes.G. and Su.G. huwar, A.S. huer, Franc. and Alem. wur, Germ. war, Belg. wer. The word is formed like Alem. loccuvuriti, similar in sense, ubique, omni loco, from ecco all, and uwar place. Wachter thinks that uwart, locus, is merely a derivative from uwar, ubi, by the addition of t, in which manner derivatives are frequently formed. One would almost suspect, however, that huwar, uwar, had originally been a noun signifying place. Douglas uses it as if it still were so; by prefixing the prep. over, over all quhare, q. over every place. It may perhaps deserve to be mentioned, that Moes.G. huwar seems nearly allied to hwear-an ire, a v. denoting motion towards a place; and Su.G. huarf-sou, reverti, abire, expressing change of place.

ALRY, adj. For its different senses, V. ELRISCHE.

ALRYNE, s.
Thy tour, and fortres laige and lang,
Thy nychbours dois excell.
And for thy wallis, thik and strang,
Thow justie beirs the bell.
Thy work to luik on is delyite,
Thow justie beirs the bell.
And for thy wallis, thik and Strang,
Of lusty youngkeris walking hir about,
Ledand ring dancis, quham followis ouer all quhare.

The Quene Dido, excellent in bewte,
Weddit that wlowk wicht, worthye of ware,
Archipald the honorable in habitationis,
The Douglass in thay dayis, duchtye
Ane thousand nymphis flockand here and thare.

The phraseology is undoubtedly modernised. In R. Glouc. it occurs in the sense of as.
As was generally employed in the first part of a comparison; as appears from the authorities already quoted. Mr. Tooke has given another from Douglas.

— Sche —
Gildis away vnder the fomy seis,
As swift as gyane or feddarit arrow fleis.
Virgil, 293, 46.

"As," says this acute writer, "in our old English is a contraction of Al and es or as; and this Al (which in comparisons used to be very properly employed before the first es or as, 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 Es." Hence he resolves the quotation from Virgil in this manner: "She glides away (with) all that switness (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; penitus, pleniari, fully, absolutely, perfectly; Sold. This is used in conjunction with sa, so; Na ealles sa, non ea penitus, not wholly or altogether so. As we have seen that Aller, altiris, altiris, is the gen. plur. of eall, all, omnes; ealles, omnino, seems to be merely the gen. sing. used adverbially. Moes. G. aliss has the same sense. Thus the passage might be resolved: Altogether swift as gyane, &c.

But I prefer deriving it from A. S. eall and sau, so. Thus eall sau is used in comparison; eall sau oft, tam saepe, Lyre, als oft; and eall sau as well, tantidem. The latter seems to be the very phrase which so commonly occurs in our old laws. V. ALSMELE.

Germ. als is used as a particle expressive of comparison, als wie, tamquam; sowal als, tam quam. Wachter observes that this is the same with Germ. also, sic, ita; and formed from it per apocopen. Of the latter he gives the following account: Orsum a simplici account: Ortum a simplici

Thus Wallace feerd als feer as a lyoun. Wallace ii. 113. MS.

This is evidently an abbrev. of A. S. eall sau, id. Tha
cwaeth he call swa to tham othrum; Then said he also to the second, Matt. 21. 30. Add alswe aelswe, item, etiam. According to the learned author of *Einia Persiven*, "The German so and the English so (though in one language it is called an Adverb or Conjunction, and in the other an Article or Pronoun,) are yet both of them derived from the Gothic article sa, so; and have in both languages the original meaning, viz. *It or That.*" i. p. 274.

But some difficulties occur here, which, as they could scarcely escape the penetrating eye of this writer, he ought at least to have mentioned. What good reason can be assigned for deriving Germ. and E. *so* from Moes.G. *sa, so,* signifying *it or that,* rather than from *swe and swe,* two particles used in the same Moes. *G.,* and at the very same period of its existence, precisely in the sense of the Germ. and E. terms? If our modern particles must be traced to Moes. *G. sa, so,* it might be supposed that the latter were used, in the language of Ulphilas, in the sense of the former. But there is not the least evidence of this. It must at any rate be supposed, if this be the proper origin of our *so,* that the Goths had formed their particles, bearing the same meaning, from their article. But how can it be accounted for, that, in an age in which both were equally in use, there should be such a difference in form? *Sa* must have been unnecessarily transformed into *swe;* and so, perhaps, still more varied, by appearing as *swe.* If, however, there be no affinity between these particles and the demonstrative article or pronoun in Moes. *G.,* how can it reasonably be supposed that the Germ. and E. would form their *so* from the Moes. *G.* article, rather than from one of two words formed to their hand in that language, and bearing the very sense they wished to express? Were they under a necessity of doing that which the Moeso-Goths did not find it necessary to do themselves? Or had the Goths so far deviated from a fundamental principle in grammar, well-known to the Germans and English, that the latter spurned their spurious adverbs, and proceeded de novo on the proper ground? It must be evident that our author can assert, with still less propriety, that *E.* *so* is derived from Moes. *G. sa, so,* when it is recollected that A. *S. swe* occurs times innumerable, as signifying *sic,* *ita.* It appears unquestionable, indeed, that *E.* *so* is derived from Moes. *G. swe,* through the medium of the A. S. particle perfectly corresponding both in form and sense. The descent may indeed be traced. Moes. *G.* and A. S. *swe* is retained in our old writings; some­times appearing as *swe.* It was gradually softened into *swe,* and in more modern writings into *swe.;* S. *E.* *so* is nothing else than Moes. *G.* and A. S. *swe,* with *w* thrown out, and *a,* as in a thousand instances, changed into *o.* V. *Sua, Alsua.*

**Alsame, Alsamen, adv.** Altogether. See Sup.

And here full oft at burdis by and by,

The heres war wound togydder sit alsame,

Quhen brynit was, after the gyse, the rame.

Dug. Virgil, 211, 14.

From A. S. eall, eall, all, and same, together.

**Alsinder,** s. Alexander, a plant.

**Alsmekle,** adv. As much.

"That all men Secularis of the Realme be well pruwait of the said harnes and wapinins, under the painis followand, and that is to say, of ilk gentleman,—at the thride default x pund, and alsmekle als otymes as he defaiths efterwart." Acts Ja. I. 1425, c. 67. Edit. 1566. V. *Ais, conj.*

**Alsone,** adv. As soon.

And alsone as the day was clear,

Thai that with in the castell wef

Had armyt thaim, and maid thaim boun.

Barbour, xv. 131. MS.

It seems to be properly alsone, from als conj. q. v. and A. S. *sone,* soon.

**Alssafar,** adv. In as far.

**Alsua,** adv. Also.

And the treis begouth to ma

Burges, and brycht blymys alsua.

Barbour, v. 10. MS.

Than Venus knawing brech of fenyeit mynd,

To that effect, echo mycht the Trojane kynd

And weris to cum furth of Italy

Withhald, and kepe from boundis of Lybia,

Andswerd and said.—— Dug. Virgil, 103, 24.

A. S. *alsua,* id. V. *Ais,* adv.

**Alsweyth,** adv. Fortwith.

Bot a lady off that cuntrie,

That wes till him in ner degre

Off cosynage, wes wondir blyth

Off his arywynyng; alsweyth

Sped hyr til him, in full gret hy,

With forty men in cumpny.

Barbour, v. 136. MS. V. *Swith.*

**Alunt,** adv. A-blaze; in a blazing state.

*To set Alunt.* To put in a blaze; to kindle.

**Alwaires, Alwais,** conj. Although; notwithstanding; however.

"Alwaisys Markdowall wes sa invadit, that it wes necessary to him to gif battal to Makbeth." Bellend. Chron. b. xii. c. 1.

"The kind and manner of this disease is concealed, alwais it may be gathered of the penult verse of the chapter." Bruce's Serm. 1591. Sign. B. fol. 1. It is rendered although in the Eng. ed. 1617.

"The remonstrants, with all their power, would have opposed it, [the coronation of Charles II.,] others prolonged it as long as they were able. *Always,* blessed be God, it is this day celebrated with great joy and contentment to all honest-hearted men here." Baillie's Lett. ii. 367. It also frequently occurs in Spenser's Hist.

This may be viewed as a Fr. idiom, as it resembles toutes fois, which literally signifies all times, but is used in the sense of although. It seems questionable, however, if this be not merely a kind of translation of the more ancient term *algies,* which, as has been seen, occurs in a sense nearly allied, signifying at all events.

**Amaille,** s. Enamel. See Sup.

About hir neck, quhit as the fyre amaille.

A gudelie chyne of small oerferye

Qhare by hang a ruby, without faille,

Like to a hert schapin verily,

That, as a sperk of lowe so wantonly

Semyt binynung upon hir quhite throte.

King's Quair, ii. 29.

"White as the enamel produced by means of the fire." Tytler conjectures that "the two last words have been erroneously transcribed," and that "the original probably is, Quhitie as the fayre anamail, or enamell." But, Fr. *email* is used in the same sense; also Dan. *amel,* Belg. *malie,* email. Junius, vo. *Enamel,* refers to Teut. *maelen,* piniger, A.S. *mael,* image; and seems to think that the root is Moes.G. *mael,* scire.

"The fire amaille," is an expression highly proper. It corresponds to the Lat. *nameam nastum,* *enaestum,* enamelled, q. burnt in, wrought with fire. It is, however, *fayre amaille;* Chron. S. P. i. 21.

**Amaietyl,** part. pa. Enamelled.

**Amaist,** adv. Almost, S.; *ameast,* Westmornel.

*Ere ye was born,* her fate was past and gane,

And she *amaist* forgot by ilka ane.

Ross's Helenore, p. 126.

**Aman,** Amanis, prep. Among.

This proganye we than

The Scottis fra the Psychitis wan;

And was keyd welle always

*Anang* the Psychitis in thare days.

Wyntown, iv. 19. 40.
AMEITIS, s.pl. 2. It seems used adverbially as signifying, at intervals, AMBASSATE, AMBASSIAT, AMBRY, AMRY, AMANISS Sj prep. Among. AMBAXIT, s. AMEISE, AMESE, AMEYSS, To among, being formed in the same manner from ter, by, in turba; from as well as Isl. It is to be observed, however, that might seem to be supported by analogy; Su.G. o. Su.G. from traces these terms to Germ, i.e. meas-g-am, maeng-a, maess-igen, in part assuaged his indignation. In edit. 1620, Hes amanisse, by Matt. Paris, as a Saracen designation, A. 1272. According to Mr. Ritson, the original Arabic is Fr. amiral; Belg. ammraal; Ital. ammiraglio, L.B. admiralitis. Killan refers to Arab. ammir, rex, imperator; more properly, amir, a prince, a lord. Hence it is said, among the Saracens and Turks, the satrap of a city, or prefect of a province, had the title of Amira and Amirat. According to Du Cange, he who had the command of a fleet was also, among the Saracens, called Amirat. Admiralitis is mentioned by Matt. Paris, as a Saracen designation, A. 1272. According to Mr. Ritson, the original Arabic is ameer al omrah, or prince of the princes; Gl. E. Met. Rom. To AMIT, v. a. To admit. What will ye mar? this thing amit,yt was, That Wallace sold on to the lyon pas. Ameissey, s. Amese, Ameys, s.pl. To mitigate; to appease. Bot othyr lordis, that war him by Ameteis the King in to party, Barbour, xvi. 134. MS. i.e. in part assuaged his indignation. In edit. 1620, Hes measured, &c. He message send Tyl Arewyrgus, than the Kyng,—For til amese all were and stryle.–Wyntown, v. 3. 49. This has no connexion with Fr. emmat-ir, cohiberhe, reprimere, to which Radd. inclines to trace it. Mr. Macpherson mentions C. B. masz, soft. This Hire considers as derived from Su.G. maetz-a, to warm; maaz sig foer elden, ant e focum pandiculari. But the origin undoubtedly is Germ. mass-en moderari, temperare, mitigare; Franc. mezz-ain, ad. Germ. mass-igen, is now most generally used. Wachter traces these terms to Germ. mass, Alem. mez, modus. The v. Meis, q.v. is used in the same sense with Ames. AMEITTIS, s.pl. Amelt; the amice, or undermost part of a priest’s habit, over which he wears the alb. S.

AMEL, s. Enamel. V. AMAILLE. AMENNE, adj. Pleasant. For to behald it was ane gleor to se The stabillyt wyndys, and the calnyt se, The soft sesoon, the firmament serene, The loune illuminate are, and firth amene. Doug. Virgil, 400, 4. Lat. amoen-us, id. AMERAND, adj. Green; verdant. See Sup. I wakith furth about the felids tyte, Quhilik the repleniust studie ful of dylyte, With herbis, cornes, castel and frute tress, Plente of store, birds and besy beis, In amerdan medis fleand est and west. Doug. Virgil, 449, 13. From the colour of the emerald, Fr. emerald. AMERIS, AUMERS, s.pl. Embers. The assis depe, murnand with mony cry, Doun did thay cast, and scrappis out attanis The hete ametis, and the bairsilat blys. Doug. Virgil, 368, 27. Lurid and black, his giant steed Scowld like a thunder-cloud; Blae as the levin glanst his mane; His een like omers glowd. Jamieson’s Popul. Ball. i. 243. This, I apprehend, is the pron. of Moray. A.S. aemry, Belg. aemere, Su.G. moria; Isl. eimyria, favilla; which some derive from eimur tenuis fumus, Dan. em, em, favilla. AMYDWART, prep. In or toward the midst of. AMYRALE, AMYRAIL, s. An admiral. See Sup. Of Framhs that tuk wp all of were,—And swle the Amyrile of that flof.—Wyntown, vii. 9.99. Fr. amiral; Belg. ammraal; Ital. ammiraglio, L.B. admiralitis. Killan refers to Arab. ammir, rex, imperator; more properly, amir, a prince, a lord. Hence it is said, among the Saracens and Turks, the satrap of a city, or prefect of a province, had the title of Amira and Amirat. According to Du Cange, he who had the command of a fleet was also, among the Saracens, called Amirat. Admiralitis is mentioned by Matt. Paris, as a Saracen designation, A. 1272. According to Mr. Ritson, the original Arabic is ameer al omrah, or prince of the princes; Gl. E. Met. Rom. To AMIT, v. a. To admit. Qum that ye mar? this thing amityt was, That Wallace sold on to the lyon pas. Wallace, xi. 235. MS. Amid my askyng, gif so the fatis gydis. Doug. Virgil, 154, 46. AMITAN, s. A fool, or mad person, male or female. S. AMITE, s. An ornament worn by priests at mass. S. AMMELYT, part. pa. Enamelled. Sum stele hawbrekis forgis furth of plate, Birnyth flakertis and leg harnes fute hate, With lati sowpy slujer weill ammelit. Doug. Virgil, 290, 26. Fr. emaill-er; L. B. amaylare; Belg. emailler-en; Dan. ammeler, id. V. AMAILLE. To AMMONYSS, v. a. To admonish; to counsel; to exhort. And quhen Schyr Aymer has sene His men fleand haly beden, Wyt ye weill him wes full way. But he moucht nocht amonyss sway, That ony for him wald torn again. Barbour, viii. 349. MS. i.e. "admonish so, or in such a manner." He also uses amenysting for admonishing. V. MONESTYNG.
AMROIES. s. pl. Emeralds.

AMORETTIS, s. pl. Loveknots; garlands.

On and hir hede a chapelet frech of hewe,
Of plumsy partit rede, and quhite, and blewe:
Full of quaking spangis brycht as gold,
Frogit of schap like to the amoretis.

—King's Quair, i. 27, 28.

Not yclad in silk was he,
But all in flouris and flourettis,
Ypainted all with amorettis. —Chaucer, Rom. Rose.

Fr. amourelettes, love-tricks, dalliances, Cotgr.

To AMOVE, Amow, v. a. To move with anger; to vex; to excite.
The Kyng Willame neverthelesse
Heely amovit thar-at wes,
And stwde this gud man hale agayne
In favoure of wys awyne chaplayyne.

—Wyntoun, vii. 8. 278.

For thocht our faysia haf mekkill mycht,
Thai have the wrang and succudy;
And cowayss of senowry
Amowys thaim, for owyn mor.—Barbour, xii. 299. MS.

Amove is used in O. E. Fr. amouvoir, id.

AMOUR, s. Love.

—Of hete amouris the subtell quest fyre
Waystis and consumis merch, banis and lire.

—Doug. Virgil, 102, 3.

Fr. amour, Lat. amor.

AMPLEFYEST, s. A sulkie humour; a fit of spleen; unnecessary talk.

AMPLIACIOUN, s. Enlargement.

AMPTMAN, s. The governor of a fort.

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

AMSCHACH, s. A misfortune, S. B.

—But there is nae need,
To sickan an anschach that we drive our head,
As lang's we're sae skair'd frae the spinning o't.

Song, Ross's Heldon, p. 133.

Ir. and Gael. anshagh, adversity, misery.

AMSCHACK, s. "Noose, fastening," Gl. Sibb. This seems the same with Ham-shackel, 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 owln suster lym 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 ag-an, proprium facere, Germ. igen-en, eigen-an, id. from Su. G. egen, Germ. eigen, proprius, one's own; as A. S. aeg-an, agg-igean, possidere, are formed from agen 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, And, conj. If; sometimes also, although. See Sup.

We ar to fer fraeame to fley.
Tharfor lat ilk man worthy be.
Yone ar gadryngis of this countré;
ANE

To ANALIE, v. a. To dispone; to alienate; a juridical term.

" Prelats may not analie their lands, without the Kings confirmation." Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 23. Tit.

"The husband may not analie 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, dispose 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 realm is subject to weirfare; and therefore could not be made poore by anoilers & sellers of gudes and geir transported furth of the realm." 1 Stat. Rob. i. c. 23. § 1. Alienatores, Lat. copy. V. the s.

To NAME, v. a. To call over names; to muster.

— In the abbay of Hexhame
All thare folk that gert name;
And in-divil all thare ost that fand
Of men armyd bot twa thousande.
Wyntown, viii. 40. 104.

ANARME, ANNARME, S.

ANDREW, THE ST. S. A Scottish gold coin, S.

Anerly, s. A very small ring; a mail.

Andlocis. Perhaps necklaces, bracelets, or ornaments generally.

Andrew, The St. s. A Scottish gold coin, the Lyon. S.

ANE, adj. One. The Kings off Irchery
Come to Schyr Eduard bally,
And thar manredyn gan him ma;
Bot giff it war one or twa.—Barbour, xvi. 304. MS.

"As the signes in the sacraments are not always one; sa the same in baith, are not of one number: For in baptisme, wee haue but one element, into this sacrament wee haue twa elements." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacrament, 1590. Sign. F. 2. b.


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 preceded 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.
Barbour, xix. 664. M.S.

To ANE, v. n. To agree; to accord.

Swa hapnyde hym to tå the Kyng
And anyd for hys rawsons wyynig
For to gyf that tymne hym tykle
Schyppys and wyttytyle til hys wylle.—Wyntown, iii. 3. 42.

ANE

Germ. ein-en, id. Sensu forensi est concordare, convenire; sick vereinigen, pacisci. Wachter. This seems to be merely an oblique sense of ein-er, statuere, synon. with Su.G. en-a, firniter sibi aliquid proponere. V. ein, unio; Su.G. einig, Germ. einig, concors. I need scarcely observe, that all these evidently refer to An, en, one, as their origin.

ANEABIL s. An unmarried woman.

"Bot gif he hes mony sonnes, called Mulierati (that is, gotten and procresvat upon one concubine, or as we commonfie say, upon one anerbell or sonne, whom he maries thereafter, as his lawfull 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 samyne." Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 19 s. 3.

Anable is an old Fr. word, signifying, habile, capable. The Scots, according to Menage, have formed from it the forensic term inhabilite, to denote a man who is not married. C'est un vieux mot qui se trouve souvent dans les vieilles Chartes.

Aptus, idoneus. Dict. Trev. This may be the origin of Anneabil as signifying a woman who, being single, is not legally disqualified, or rendered ungfit for being married.

ANEILING, s. Breathing.

On athir half thai war sa stad,
For the rycht gret heyt thai had,
For leechty, and for sounys heyt,
That all thair flesche of swate wes wete.
And sic a strew rais out off thaim then,
Off anedlig bath off hors and men,
And off powdyr; that sic myrkyne
In till the ayr abowyne thaim wes,
That it wes wondre for to se.—Barbour, xi. 615. MS.

This word is printed as if it were two, edit. Pink. But it is one word in MS. Thus it has been read by early editors, and understood in the sense given above. For in edit. 1620, it is rendered breathing, p. 226. V. AYN, v.

ANEFALD, adj. Honest; acting a faithful part.

And furthermore, Amata the faire Quene,
Quhkil at al tymes thine ane falld freynd has bene,
Wyth hir awne hand dois sterue lygyand law,
And for efray hir selfe has brocht of daw.

Fidelissima, Virg. Here it is printed, as if the two syllables formed separate words.

This is evidently the same with afeld, with this difference only, that in the composition of it a, as signifying, one, is used; and here ane, in the same sense.

ANEIST, ANIEST, ANIST, prep. and adv. Next to. V. NEIST.

ANE MAE. One more. V. AT ANE MAE WIT'. S.

ANELIE, adj. Sole; only.

ANELIE. only; solely.

"Wee are conjoined, and fastned vp with one Christ, bee the moyan (sayis hee) of ane spirite; not bee ane carnal band, or bee ane grosse conjunction; but anelie be the band of the halie spirite." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacrament, 1590, Sign. 1. 3. b.

ANELYD, part. pa. Aspired; literally, panted for.

Ethy all this Maximiane
Agayne the Empyre wald have tane;
And for that caus in-tyl gret styfle
He lede a lang tymhe of hys lyfe
Wyth Constantynys Sonnyys thre,
That anelid to that Ryawte.
Wyntown, v. 10. 480. V. Also viii. 38. 231.

Mr Macpherson has rightly rendered this "aspired," although without giving the etymon. Sibb. explains anelid, incitar, excited; excited; from A. S. ancelan, incitar. But the origin of the word, as used by Wyntown, is Fr. ankel-er, "to aspire unto with great endeavour;" Cotgr. Lat. ankel-o; L. B. anelo-.
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 Acestis cieté.

Dung. Virgil, 282, 47.

From A. S. anre, tantum, only.  
This may be a derivative  
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, enner,  
solus, sola.  
But I am much inclined to think that, although  
somewhat altered, it is the same with Su. G. enkvor, Isl.  
ein heor, quisque; especially as this is a very ancient word.  
Uphilas uses ainhvaria in the sense of quilibet; hence  
the phrase, Ainhvarjanah zie handans analengjandis;  
unique vel singulis illorum manus imponens; laying his hands on  
every one of them, Luk. 4. 40.  
This confirms this hypothesis, that A. S. anre gehynle signifies unusuquique,  
every one; Mat. 26. 22.  
This, although obviously the origin of allan-  
erly, seems to have been entirely overlooked.  
It is merely  
q. all alone, or singly.

ANE E

To ANERD, ANHERD. V. ANHERD.

To ANE ANE, plur. of ANEUCH, ANERCH.  
ANEW, plur. of ANEUCH, ANERCH.

ANEY. A term used in children's rhymes.  
S.

ANE'S, ADV. Once.  
V. ANYS, ANYS.

ANE'S ERRAND, adu. Entirely on purpose.  
V. END'S ERRAND.

ANE'S, plur. Of a noun.  
V. ANE'S.

ANEY. Anerlie, adj. Single; solitary; only.  
"Yit for all that, thair wald nane of thame cum to Par- 
lliament, to further thair desyre with ane anerie vote."

Buchanan's Admon. to Trew Lordis, p. 19.

It occurs in Pinkerton's edit. of The Bruce.

And quhen the King Robert, that was  
Wyss in his deid and anerly,

Saw his men raicht douchedly  
The peth apon thair fayis ta;

And saw his fayis defend thaim sa;

Than gert he all the Irscrych  
That war in till his company,

Off Arghyle, and the liss alsa,

Speld thaim in gret bet to the bra.—Barbour, xviii. 439.

But it must be read, as in MS., anery.

ANEY. A term used in children's rhymes.  
S.

ANE'S, ADV. Once.  
V. ANIS, ANYS.

ANE'S ERRAND, adu. Entirely on purpose.  
V. END'S ERRAND.

ANETh, prep. Beneath, S.  
As he came down by Merriemas,

And in by the benty line,

There has he espied a deer lying,

Aneth a bush of ling.—Minstrelsy, Border, i. 77.

And she sat down etheth a birken shade,

That spread aboon her, and hang o' her head:

Cowthy and warm, and gowany the green,

Had it, instead of night, the day time been.

Ross's Helonore, p. 62.

S.

A. S. neothan, Su. G. neod, Isl. nedein, Belg. neden, id.  
The termination an properly denotes motion from a place;  
Ibre, vo. An, p. 87.

ANEUCH, adv. Enough, S.  
Qhath eir echto thocht, echo wist it war in vane.

Bot thai war glad aneuch.

Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 80.

It appears that the synon. term O. E. was anciently  
pron. with a guttural sound.

Whan thae had so robbed, that tham thocht inuik,

Thaie went ageyn to schip, & saile vp drouh. •

And thai, apon the tothyr party,

And thai, apon the tothyr party,

Anre, a bush of ling—

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 77.

And she sat down etheth a birken shade,

That spread aboon her, and hang o' her head:

Cowthy and warm, and gowany the green,

Had it, instead of night, the day time been.

Ross's Helonore, p. 62.

A. S. neothan, Su. G. neod, Isl. nedein, Belg. neden, id.  
The termination an properly denotes motion from a place;  
Ibre, vo. An, p. 87.

ANEUCH, adv. Enough, S.  
Qhath eir echto thocht, echo wist it war in vane.

Bot thai war glad aneuch.

Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 80.

It appears that the synon. term O. E. was anciently  
pron. with a guttural sound.

Whan thae had so robbed, that tham thocht inuik,

Thaie went ageyn to schip, & saile vp drouh. •

And thai, apon the tothyr party,

And thai, apon the tothyr party,

Anre, a bush of ling—

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 77.

And she sat down etheth a birken shade,

That spread aboon her, and hang o' her head:

Cowthy and warm, and gowany the green,

Had it, instead of night, the day time been.

Ross's Helonore, p. 62.

S.

A. S. neothan, Su. G. neod, Isl. nedein, Belg. neden, id.  
The termination an properly denotes motion from a place;  
Ibre, vo. An, p. 87.

ANEUCH, adv. Enough, S.  
Qhath eir echto thocht, echo wist it war in vane.

Bot thai war glad aneuch.

Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 80.

It appears that the synon. term O. E. was anciently  
pron. with a guttural sound.

Whan thae had so robbed, that tham thocht inuik,

Thaie went ageyn to schip, & saile vp drouh. •

And thai, apon the tothyr party,

And thai, apon the tothyr party,

Anre, a bush of ling—

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 77.

And she sat down etheth a birken shade,

That spread aboon her, and hang o' her head:

Cowthy and warm, and gowany the green,

Had it, instead of night, the day time been.

Ross's Helonore, p. 62.

S.

A. S. neothan, Su. G. neod, Isl. nedein, Belg. neden, id.  
The termination an properly denotes motion from a place;  
Ibre, vo. An, p. 87.

ANEUCH, adv. Enough, S.  
Qhath eir echto thocht, echo wist it war in vane.

Bot thai war glad aneuch.

Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 80.
ANEW, ANXAU, *adv. and prep. Below; beneath.  S.
ANEWIS, *s. pl.
A chaplet with many fresh anemis
Sche had upon hir hede, and with this hong
A muntill on hir shudlaries large and long.

King's Quair, v. 9.

Mr. Tytler renders this “budding flowers.” But I have met with no cognate term; unless it be a metaphor. use of Fr. anneau, a ring, q. a chaplet 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 was byg and weyll beseyn,
And arrouss als, bath lang and scharpe with all.
No man was that at Wallace bow mycht drrall.
Rycht stark he was, and into souir ger.
Badly [he] schott amang thai men of wer.
Ane angell hede to the hokis he drew,
And at a sochyt the formast sone he sleu.

Wallace, iv. 554. MS.

A. S., Dan., and Germ. angel, a hook, an angle; Teut. anglel. 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.

Kilian mentions Teut. angrek, etc., 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; which Ihre deduces from Su. G. angus, as signifying grief. But it is more immediately allied to Isl. angar, the same word, used in a different and perhaps more original sense; as, ‘angar der byn, of bees’.

The word, however, is here used metaphorically, as in most other languages. It also occurs in the literal sense.

Mr. Macpherson says, but without the least reason, that this is a “contr. of an eis.” It is merely the genitive of an eis, as A. S. anes, also rendered semel; q. actio unius temporis. Pron. as anzie, or ynce, S. enze, S. B.

Anyng also occurs as the gen. of ane.

Bere your myndis equal, as al anyng,
As commun freyndis to the Italianis.
Douglas Virgil, 457, 15.

i.e. as of all one.

It is also commonly used as a gen. in the sense of, belonging to one; ane hand, one’s hand, etc.

ANIS, ANNIS, *s. pl. Asses.

—So mony anis and mulis
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 42.

The word, however, is here used metaphorically. As in most other languages. It also occurs in the literal sense.

The muli frequentis the awae,
And his awn kynd abuis.
Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 147.

Su. G. anis, Isl. esne, Fr. ass, Gr. *-s, Lat. ass-us, id.


ANKER-SAIDELL, HANKERSAIDLE, s. A hermit; an anchorite. See Sup.

Throw power I charge the of the paip,
Thow neyther girne, gow), glowme nor gaip,
That takis your penance at your tables,
Like unsell aip,
Lyke a settler; qui sedem suam in solitudine

See. Sup.

Philotus, st. 124. Pink. S. P. Repr. iii. 46.
O ye hermits and hankersaidis,
That takis your penceyn at your tables,
And elis nocht deit restorative, —
The best abuse we sall beseki
You to delyvir out of your noy.

Dunbar, Chron. S. P. i. 235.

This seems to be merely a corrupt use of A. S. ancer-setle, which properly signifies an anchorite’s cell or seat, a hermitage; Sonn. Germ. einrieder denotes a hermit, from ein alone, and sieder, 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 Aiem.
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.

ANMAILLE, ANNEILL, ANNERDAILL, s.

ANTETEWME, s. To v. a. To annex; to strike. This word is found in Franc. anglas, anelaz, analeze, renders it from Lat. einchoraner, Corn. anker, and Ir. angkaire; all from Lat. anchoreta, Gr. ανεχωρητη, from ανεχωρειν, to recede.

ANTKIRK, 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.

ANMAILLE, ANNEILL, ANNERDAILL, s.

ANNIVERSARY, s. A

ANNUELLER, ANNUALL, ANNUELL, GROUND-ANNUALL, v. a. To adorn, and corresponding in signification. Hence E. ornare; used by Tertullian.

ANT, into n. It is more probably allied to Su.G. annars, id. As E. else, A. S. ells. Su.G. ælflæs, Dan. ælær, are all from the old Goth. el, other; Su.G. annars, Germ. and Belg. anders, else, are derived from Su.G. annan, andre, Moes.G. aðær, Alem. ander, Isl. annar, also signifying alius, other.

ANSENYE, s. A sign; also a company of soldiers. S.

ANTER, v. n. 1. To adventure, S. B. See Sup.

ANTERCOIP, ANTER, v. n. To  adventure, S. B. See Sup.

ANTISTRAT, s. To adventure, and corresponding in signification. Hence E. ornare; used by Tertullian.


ANTER, v. n. 1. To adventure, S. B. See Sup.

ANTER, v. n. 1. To adventure, S. B. See Sup.

ANTER, v. n. 1. To adventure, S. B. See Sup.

ANTERCOIP, ANTER, v. n. To  adventure, S. B. See Sup.

ANTISTRAT, s. To adventure, and corresponding in signification. Hence E. ornare; used by Tertullian.


ANTER, v. n. 1. To adventure, S. B. See Sup.

ANTERCOIP, ANTER, v. n. To  adventure, S. B. See Sup.

ANTISTRAT, s. To adventure, and corresponding in signification. Hence E. ornare; used by Tertullian.


ANTER, v. n. 1. To adventure, S. B. See Sup.

ANTERCOIP, ANTER, v. n. To  adventure, S. B. See Sup.

ANTISTRAT, s. To adventure, and corresponding in signification. Hence E. ornare; used by Tertullian.


ANTER, v. n. 1. To adventure, S. B. See Sup.

ANTERCOIP, ANTER, v. n. To  adventure, S. B. See Sup.

ANTISTRAT, s. To adventure, and corresponding in signification. Hence E. ornare; used by Tertullian.


ANTER, v. n. 1. To adventure, S. B. See Sup.

ANTERCOIP, ANTER, v. n. To  adventure, S. B. See Sup.

ANTISTRAT, s. To adventure, and corresponding in signification. Hence E. ornare; used by Tertullian.


ANTER, v. n. 1. To adventure, S. B. See Sup.

ANTERCOIP, ANTER, v. n. To  adventure, S. B. See Sup.

ANTISTRAT, s. To adventure, and corresponding in signification. Hence E. ornare; used by Tertullian.


ANTER, v. n. 1. To adventure, S. B. See Sup.

ANTERCOIP, ANTER, v. n. To  adventure, S. B. See Sup.
A P E

APAYN, part. pa. Provided; furnished.
For thil that thair capitane
War cowerty off his medik ill.
Thai thought to wend sum strethyns till.
For folk for owyn capitane,
Bot thai the bettir be apayn,
Sail noch be all sa gud in deid,
As thai 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. appan-er, id., which primarily signifies, having received a portion or child's part; appan-er, to give a younger son his portion; L. B. apan-are. Hence apanagium, 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, apanare is merely to make such provision for the junior members of a family, that they may have the means of procuring bread.

In Edit. 1620, it is in paime. But this, as it opposes the MS., is at war with common sense.

APAYN, adv. 1. Reluctantly; unwillingly: sometimes distinctly, a payn.
And thought sum be off sic bounte,
Quen that the lord and his menye
Seys fley, yeit sail thai fley apayn;
For all men fleis the deid rycht fayne.

Barbour, ix. 89. MS.
i.e. "They will fly, however reluctantly, because all men eagerly desire life." The play upon the verb fley gives an obscurity to the passage.

2. Hardly; scarcely.
The halll conseil thus denyt thaim amang;
The toun to sege thaim tocate it was to lang,
And nocht a payn to wyn it be no slycht.

Wallace, viii. 910. MS.
Although the language is warped, it most probably signifies, "that they could hardly win it by any stratagem." Fr. à peine; "scarcely, hardly, not without much ado;" Coxe.

3. It seems improperly used for in case.
To gyff batall the lords couth nocht consent,
Less Wallace war off Scotland crownyt King.
Thar conseil fand it was a peralos thraif;
For thocht thai wan, thai wan bot as thai war;
And gyff thai tynt, thai lossyt Ingland for euermar,
A payn war put in to the Scottis hand.

Wallace, viii. 629. MS.
In case it were put, &c. in some copies. A payn, however, may signify as soon as. This is another sense of Fr. à peine; Presq' aussi tot, ubi, statim atque, Dict. Trev.

4. Under pain; at the risk of.
With a baud spreit gud Wallace blent about,
A prestyt he askyt, for God that deit on tre.
King Eduward than cummandyt his cierge,
To gyff battaill the lordis couth nocht consent,
And thoucht sum be off sic bounte,
Sail nocht be all sa gud in deid.

Barbour, x. 73. MS.

APERSMAR, apirsmart, adj. Crabbet; ill-humoured; snell, 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!

Doug. Virgil, 3, 11.

Rudd. conjectures that it may be from Lat. asper, "scarcely, hardly, not without much ado;" as others from Fr. aspre. But it seems rather from A. S. afer, rendered both by Somner and Lye, bitter, sharp; or rather Isl. apur, id. (asper, acris, as apurkylde, acre frigus, G. Andr.) and A. S. smeorte, Su. G. smarta, Dan. and Belg. smerte, pain, metaphor. applied to the mind. Apersmart seems to be the preferable orthography.

APERT, adj. Brisk; bold; free.
And with thair suerdis, at the last,
Thai ruschtyn amang thaim hardely.
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, prepared, appar-o.

APERT. In apter, adv. Evidently; openly.
And mony a knycht, and mony a lady,
" Mak is apert rycht ewill cher."

Barbour, xii. 217. MS.
Fr. apert, open; evident; in which sense Chaucer uses the term: Il apert, it is evident; aperte, openly. Ap­par-oir, to appear, is evidently the immediate origin of the adj., from Lat. appar-ae.

APERTLY, adv. briskly; readily.
Bot this gude Erle, nocht forthi,
The sege tuk full apertly:
And preszis the folk that thair in was
Swa, that nochane the yezt durst pass.

Barbour, x. 315. MS.

APERT, APERT, adj. Open; avowed; manifest. S.

A PERTHE, APERT, adv. Openly; avowedly. S.

APIEST, apiece, conj. Although. V. ALLPIUST.

APILL RENYEIS, s. pl. A string or necklace of beads.
To a. v. APPEAR, aportion, aporte, prep.
APPOUN, prep.
APON, adv.
APLACE, adv. Present; in this place.
APLIGHT.

to carry; from Lat. p. 451, that we are to trace this prep, to an old noun signifying to the vulgar pron. of the it is very probable, as Mr Tooke supposes, Divers. Purl. ever, A. S. subsequently occurs in that language, which nearly corresponds exposed themselves in battle, or in single combat. latter observes, that the etymology cannot be ascertained. renders it" right, compleat;" Ritson, complete, perfect. The designed apple of the empire or kingdom." This the Byzantine writers called by analogy, or by imitation, of this idea, that, in our version of the book of Proverbs, we with us." Note, pp. 257, 258. Perhaps it is a confirmation Hailes observes, that as " the Fr. phrase, resemyl he couth a mychty Kyng.—This is merely Fr. apport used metaphor. from apport-er, to carry; from Lat. ad and porta. To APPEAR, v. a. To injure; to impair. "Bot in Setounis houes were sa mony commodious opportuniteis for hir purpois, that how sa euir hir gud name wer therebly apparit, scho must nedis ga thither agane." Detection Q. Mary, S. Edit. 1572. Sign. B. V. a. Appayed, Eng. Edit. 1571. For our state it appeires, without any reson, & tille alle our heites gret disheerteson. R. Brunne, p. 290. It is a sin, and eke a gret folie To aperen any man, or him defame.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 3149.

Fr. empir-er, id. V. PARE, v.

APPARALE, APPARYE, APPARAILL, s. Equipment; furniture for war; preparations for a siege, whether for attack or defence; ammunition.

Johne Crab, a Frenying, als had he, That was of sa gret suteite Till ordane, and mak apparrayll, For to defend, and till assail Castell of wer, or than citie, That nane sleyar mycht fundyn be.

Barbour, xvii. 241. MS.

—— Barony als of mekell mycht, With him to that assege had he. And gert his schippis, by the se, Bring schot and other apparrayll, And gret warnysone of wictaill.

Ibid. 293. MS.

Fr. appareil, provision, furniture, is also used to denote preparations for war. Tout cet appareil estoit 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.

APPERANDE, APPEARAND, adj. Apparent.

APPERANDE, s. Heir-apparent.

APPERANLIE, adv. Apparently.

APPILCARIE, s. Meaning not known.

APPILLIS, s. pl. Meaning doubtful.

To APPIV v. a. To open.

To APPIN, adj. Open, S.

It is a sin, and eke a gret folie To appiren any man, or him defame.

To APPLIS, s. pl. Meaning doubtful.

APPERINGIE, s. Southernwood, S. Artemisia abrotanum, Linn. See Sup.

Fr. apile, strong, and aurone, southernwood, from Lat. abrotanum, id. I know not if this has any connexion with Appil reynt, v. v.

To APPLIS, v. a. To satisfy; to content; to please. Of manswete Diane fast thareby, The altare eith for tyl applets vpstandis, Oft ful of sacryfye and fat offerandis.

Doug. Virgil, 238, 22.

Gif thou wald cum to heyrinis bliss, Thyself appelis with sobir rent.

Bunnatyn Poems, p. 186.

Than thankit thi thay the Queyn for her trawail, Off byr answer the King appeliste was.

Wallace, viii. 1490, MS.

One would suppose that there had been an old Fr. verb, of the form of Appaire, whence this had been derived.

Doug. Virgil, 14, 51.

Su. G. A, anc. af, is used in the same sense. Upp-a frequently occurs in that language, which nearly corresponds to the vulgar pro in. of the prep. in this country. As, however, A. S. ufar signifies Above, and Moes.G. ufar, higher; it is very probable, as Mr Tooke supposes, Divers. Purl. p. 451, that we are to trace this prep. to an old noun signifying high; especially as ufar has the form of the comperative.

APORT, APORTE, s. DEPARTMENT; carriagie.

Be wertuous aporte, fair having Resemyl he couthe a mychty Kyng.—Wintoun, ix. 26. 75. This is mostly Fr. apport used metaph. from apport-er, to carry; from Lat. ad and porta.

To APPEAR, v. a. To injure; to impair. "Bot in Setounis houes were sa mony commodious opportuniteis for hir purpois, that how sa euir hir gud name wer
APPLIABLE, To APPORT, s.
APPLY, To APPREHEND, APPREHEND, APPREHENDING, parts.
APPRISING, s.
APPRISING, part. pa.
APPROA, ARE, APPY, s. Support; a buttress; a rest.
To ARAGE, ARRAGE, ARYAGE, AUARAGE, AVERAGE, v. a. accustomed; or to tend, to take care of; Su.G. resurrection and glorification
port-er, bee thame we see, that the bodie is onely spoiled of corruption, shame, infirmity, naturality, and mortality." Bruce's Belg. Serm. on the Sacr. 1590. Sign. M. 3. a.

To 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, "qhibil signifies ane beast." According to Spelm. the Northumbrians call a horse "aver, or afer," vo. Affra. S. aver, averer, q. v. Ibre derives averia from O. Fr. ave, now ouer, work; as the word properly signifies a beast for labour. He observes that aver, in Fr. anciently denoted possessions, wealth, vo. Hafour. Elsewhere, (vo. Hof, aula,) he says that, in Scania, hafuera denotes the work done by peasants to the lord of the village; which they also call ga til hofera.

The authors of Dict. Trev., taking a different plan from Ibre, derive the old Fr. word aver, opes, divinitae, from averia. Ce mot en ce sens est venu de avera, ou averia, mot de la basse latinité, 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, are, to till. "Arage," it has been said, "is a servitude of men and horses for tillage, imposed on tenants by landholders." 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 landholder's corn at harvest home, and conveying home his hay, coals, and other products." Gl. Compl. S. It is certain, however, that in L.B. aragium never occurs, but aervagium frequently; and it can be easily supposed, that aervagium might be changed into arage or arage; but the reverse would by no means be a natural transition. Besides the oldest orthography of the term is arage.

"It is statute and ordain, that all lands, rents, customs, burrow mullis, ferns, martis, mutton, pultie, carage, cariage, and other dews, that war in the hands of his Progenitorus and Father, quhose God assolye, the day of his deceis; notwithstanding whatsumever assignation or gift be maid thatprome under the greit seil, previe seil, or others, be alluerlie cassit and annulit: swa that the hahl profitis and rents thairof may cum to our souerane Lord." Ja. IV. A. 1489. c. 24. Edit. 1566.

May it be added, that the money paid for being freed from the burden of arage was called averpeny in the E. laws. "Aerpeny, hoc est, quietum esse (to be quit) de diversis denariis, pro averagio Domini Regis [Rastali:]—id est, a vectoris regis, quae a tenentibus Regi praestantur. Tributum, quod praestatur pro immunitate caroriperae, seu vecturae. Du Cange, vo. Average.

Nor is there any evidence that "arage" is opposed to carage. They are generally conjoined in S., but rather, by a pleonasm common in our language, as terms, if not synonymous, at least of similar meaning. Carriage may have been added, to shew that the service required was extended to the use of cars, carts, waggons, and other implements of this kind, as well as of horses and cattle. For Skene seems rightly to understand arage, as denoting service, "be horse, or carriage of horse." But when it is recollected that, in former times, as in some parts of S. still, the greatest part of carriage was on the backs of horses; it will appear probable, that it was afterwards found necessary to add this term, as denoting a right to the use of all such vehicles as were employed for this purpose, especially when these became more common. The phrase, carage et caragis, is quoted by Skene, as occurring in an Indenture executed at Perth, A. 1571, betwixt Robert Stewart, Earl of Menteith, and Isabella, Countess of Fife, resigning the Earldom of Fife into the King's hands, in favour of the said Earl. By Du Cange, Caragium is rendered, vectura cum carro, quam quis domino praestare debeat; nostris claritique. 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 Bailiies of the burgh (in their comptes) and not paid to
The pure, for carriage and doing of other labours." Chalmers, Arch., Arg.,  Argil., Airgil., Ergil., (gutt.)

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 times, 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-ports 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. Dunning, 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, currivis, aut Regi perficitur ratione praedii alteri, alterius dominio.

I shall only add, that, although it seems to me most probable, that hafar, among the Germans, formerly signified a horse; as St Stephen's day, called Hafen-weseke, was otherwise denominative in the same sense der grosse Fersdtag, or the great horse-day. He also thinks, that oats, anciently in Sw. called hæss-takorn, i.e. horse-corn, was for the same reason designed hafrecom, and compropiously hafre; vo. Hafra.

It is sometimes used by Doug. for enovera, and at other times for diripere, in the original.

Doug., Virgil, 182, 23.

It is sometimes used by Doug. for emovera, 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 gracies Enas
His bandis two, as thos the custome was,
Toward the heuin gan vplift and arrace;
And syne the chyld Ascanus did enbrace.


This sense is so different from the former, that one would think it were put for arrase, q. to raise up.

ARBOBOTH PIPPIN, s. The name of an apple.

V. Oslin, Pipkin.

S.

ARGY, s. The sea-gillflower, or pink.

S.

ARGY-ROOT, s. The root of the sea-pink, or Satureja armeria, Orkney.

ARCH, Argv, Arch, Earh, (gutt.) adj. Averse; reluctant; often including the idea of timidity as the cause of reluctance, S.
ARG

ARGENT CONTENT, Ready money.

"King Wyllyam sal pay one hundreth thousand poundis striueling for his redemption, the tane half to be payit with argent content. And for sickir payment of this othir half, he sal giu Cumber, Huntingtoun and Northumbirland vnder one reuersion, ay and quhil the residuel of his ransoune war payit to the kyng of Ingland." Bellend. Chron. b. xiii. c. 5. Parum unam presentem, Boeth. Fr. argent comptant. id.

To ARGH. V. ARGH, v.

ARGIE, s. Assertion in a dispute; side of a question which one takes. He is said to keep his ain argie, who, whatever be said to the contrary, still repeats what he has formerly asserted, S. Bot.; synon. with keeping ones ain thetap.

This word might at first view seem to be corr. formed from the E. v. argue. But Su.G. irtga is used in the same sense, semper eadem obgannire, ut solent aniculae iratae; Ihre. Isl. iarg-r, which one takes. He is said to keep his argie.

Besides the terms mentioned, we may add Isl. argu-o.

ARGOL-BARGOLOUS, adj. Quarrelsome about trifles.

To ARGONE, ARGONE, ARGWE, ARGWE, ARGWE, v. a.

1. To argue, to contend by argument.
2. To censure; to reprehend; to chide with.

Argre is used in the same sense by Wyntoun and Douglas.

As in oure mater we procede, Sum man may fall this buke to rede, Sall call the autour to rekle, Or argwe perchas lys cunningdes.

Crondh., v. 12. 280.

Not you, nor yit the Kyng Latyme but leis, That wonte was for to reyng in pleasand pece, I wyl argwe of thys maner and offence. And forsoith I wate the wilful violence Of Turnus al that grete werk brocht about.

Dougl. Virgil, 468, 54.

Fr. argu-er, Lat. argu-o.

ARGESEEN, s. The lamperey.

ARGUESYN, s. The lieutenant of a galley; he who has the government and keeping of the slaves committed to him. See Sup.

"Some after their arryvell at Nances [Nantz] their grit
ART, pret. ARGUMENT, AKLES, ERLIS, ARLIS, ARLIS-PENNIE, AIRLE-PENNY, s. A
ARK of a mill, 3. To put a piece of money into the hand of a seller, at
ARGUMENT, s.
ARLE, v. a. 1. To give an earnest of any kind, S. To
pret. of Ar. Filled; eared. S.
ARK, s. A large chest, especially for holding corn or
meal; S. Lancash.
ARKS, ERLIS, ARLIS-PENNIE, AIRLE-PENNY, s. 1. An earnest, of whatever kind; a pledge of full
possession. See Sup.

This was bot erlys for to tell
Of infortwne, that eftyr fell.—Wyntown, viii. 27. 21.
Of his gudnes the eternal Lord alson
Restoris the merite with grace in erlys of glore.

"The heart gets a taist of the sweetnes that is in
Christ, of the joy whilk is in the life everlastings, quhilk taist is the
only arlis-penny of that full and perfect joy, quhilk sauil and
dobre in that life shall enjoy. And the arlis-penny (as yee
know) man be a part of the somme, and of the nature of
the rest of the somme." Bruce's Sermon on the Sacrament,
Here tak't this gowd, and never want
Enough to gar yow drink and rant;
And this is but an arle-penny
To what I afterward design ye.

The word arles is still used, in this general sense, in vul-
gar conversation. S.
2. A piece of money given for confirming a bargain, S.
This is evidently a more restricted use of the term; although that in
which it generally occurs, in its simple state, in our old writings.
"And that they diligentie inquire, gif ony maner of
person ges arlis or arlis-money on ony maner of fishe, that
cummis to the mercat, to the effect, that the sambe may be
saule upone ane hiear price." Acts Ja. IV. 1540. c. 78.
edit. 1566.
"The buying and selling is effectuill and perficte
complete, after that the contractors are agreid anent the price;—
when the arlis (or God's penny) is given be the buyer
to the seller, and is accepted be him." Reg. Maj. b. iii. c. 10.
5. 2. 4.
"Quhen arles are given and taken; gift the buyer will
passe fra the contract, he may doe the samine with tinsell
of his arles." Ibid. s. 6.
Both arles and arleas-penny are used in this sense, A. Bor.
The latter is defined by Phillips, "a word used in some parts of
England, for earnest-money given to servants."
3. A piece of money, put into the hands of a seller, when
one begins to cheapen any commodity, as a pledge
that the seller shall not strike a bargain with
another, while he retains the arles in his hand, S.
The word is used in this sense, most commonly in fairs
or public markets, especially in buying and selling horses or
cattle. Where a multitude are assembled, this plan is adopted
for preventing the interference of others, who might incline
to purchase, while the buyer and seller were on terms. The
general rule, indeed, is, that no other interferences, while he
knows that the vender retains the arles; but waits till he see
whether the bargain be concluded or broken off. V. the s.
This word is evidently derived from Lat. arrha, which
the Romans abbreviated into arrha. It denoted an earnest
or pledge in general. It was often used to signify the
earnest, which a man gave to the woman whom he espoused,
for the confirmation of the contract between them. This,
as we learn from Pliny, was a ring of iron. For the ancient
Romans were long prohibited to wear rings of any other
metal. Hist. L. 33. c. 2.
In the middle ages, the term seems to have been principally used in this sense. V. Du
Cange, v. Arra.
The term was employed with respect to contracts of any
kind. When a bargain was made, an earnest (arrha or
arrhabo) was given. But this, it has been said, was not to
confirm, but to prove the obligation. V. Adams' Rom.
Antiq. p. 236.
The custom of giving arles, for confirming a bargain, has
prevailed pretty generally among the Gothic nations. It is
still preserved in Sweden. That money is called frida cinskilling, which, after the purchase of houses, is given to the
A R L

Magistrates, as an earnest of secret possession; Christophr. ap. Ihre, vo. Frd. The term frid seems here to signify privilege, security. Loccenius says, that whatever one has bought, if the bargain be confirmed by an earnest (arrabo), it cannot be dissolved; Suec. Leg. Civ. 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 return he observed;" Jus Bircens. c. 6. These laws, under 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, refer to that disgraceful agreement which the Romans, under the consulship of T. Veturius and Sp. Posthumius, after their consulate of T. Veturius and Sp. Posthumius, when they delivered up six hundred knights as hostages. Liv. Hist. Lib. 9. c. 5. They assert that the Samnites were in possession of an arrabo; not literally, however, but more substantially, when they had so many honourable hostages.

The Romans, it would appear, borrowed this word immediately from the Greeks, who used argos in the same sense. They also probably borrowed from the Greeks, the custom of giving a ring as a sponnal pledge. This custom prevailed amongst the latter Greeks at least. For Hesychius gives the designation of ἀρχόμενοι, to ἀργασία, ἀργεῖα, and σφυραμένα, which were different kinds of rings, commonly given as pledges. V. Casaubon. Not. in Capitolin. 187. So close is the connexion between the Gr. term and Heb. דָּרָם, that we can scarcely view it as the effect of mere accident. This is the word used to denote the pledge given by Judah to Tamar, in token of his determination to fulfil his engagement to her; Gen. xxxviii. 17, 18, 20. It may also be observed, that the first thing she asked in pledge was his signet. The word is from דָּרָם, arrab, legitimatus est, spopondit, fidejussit, fidem interpositum.

Arles is a diminutive from Lat. arra, formed, as in many other cases, by adding the termination le, q. v. Fr. arrès, erres, id. acknowledges the same origin; as well as Su.G. ernest, Dan. eritz, C. B. en, erne, Ir. airneigh, although rather more varied. Shaw indeed mentions tarius as a Gael. word, signifying, an earnest-money. But it seems very doubtful if it be not a borrowed term; as there appears no vestige of it in Ir., unless airleac-aim, to lend or borrow, be reckoned such.

In Sw. an earnest is also called fiaextpening, from fiaest, to confirm, and pening, (whence our penny); and Godspenning, as in Reg. Maj. God's penny. It receives this name, according to Loccenius, 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 Ihre 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. denier de Dieu, L. B. denarius Dei. V. Du Cange.

In Su.G. this earnest was also denominated likkop, lidkop, (arrabo, pignus emotiones, Ihre; ) Germ. likkop, leihköpf; from lid, sicera, strong drink; Moes. G. leitha, id. and kop, emit; q. the drink taken at making a bargain. This term, Ihre says, properly denotes the money allotted for computation 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, giaolda likkopti; 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, as 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. ARY.

ARLY, adv. Early.

— He wmbethinkand him, at the last, In till his hart gan wndercast, That the King had in custome ay For to ryss arly ilk day, And pass weil frå his meyne.—Barbour, v. 554. MS. Isl. aarla, mane, G. Andr. p. 14. But this is rather from A. S. arlice, id.

ARMYN, ARMYNG, s. Armour; arms.

Berwik wes tane, and stuffyt syn, With men, and wittaill of armyn. Barbour, xvii. 264. MS. Fourtene hundyre hale armingis Of the gift of his lord the Kyngs— He broughet Wytownt, ix. 6. 23. ARMING, s. Ermine.

S. ARMLESS, adj. Unarmed; without warlike weapons. S. ARMY, s. Harmony.

S. ARMOSE, adj. Of or belonging to Ormus. V. ORMAISE.

S. ARN, s. The aider; a tree. S. pron. in some counties, q. arin. See Sup.

"Fearn is evidently derived from the arr or elder tige, in Gaelic Fearann." P. Fearn, Ross. Statist. Acct. iv. 288.

"The only remedy which I have found effectual in this disorder is, an infusion of arr, or elder-bark, in milk." Prize Essay, Highl. Soc. S. III. 156. C. B. Uern, guern; Arm. purn, guern; Germ. ernelbaum; Fr. aulne; Lat. alnus. 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 wionket in wedes; Both the Kyng and the Queene: And all the doucht by dene. Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. i. 1. Women arn borne to thraldом and penance. Chaucer, Man of Lawes T. 4706. A. S. aros, sunt.
ARS

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. arm, id.
ARNUT, LOUSY ARNOT, s. Earth-nut (whence corr.) or pig-nut; Bunium bulbocastanum, or flexuosum, Linn. See Sup.
AROYNT thee. O. E. Slakespear. V. RUNT, v. S.
ARON, s. The plant Wakerobin, or Cuckoo’s-pint. S.
ARNUT, LOUSY ARNOT, s. The plant Wakerobin, or Cuckoo’s-pint. S.
ARNOT, s. The plant Wakerobin, or Cuckoo’s-pint. S.
ARD, s. A scar. Pock-arrs, the marks left by the small-pox, S.; also, Lancash. Su.G. aerr, Isl. aër, or A. arr, id.

To ARRACE. V. ARAS.

ARRAYED, part. adj. Said of a mare when in season. S.
ARRANGE, s. Arrangement. S.
ARRAS, Arress, s. The angular edge of a stone, log, or beam. S.
ARRED, adj. Scarred; having the marks of a wound or sore, S. Dan. arred, id. Hence poch-arrred, marked by the small-pox; Su.G. koppaerig, id. variolis natatam habens faciem, kopp being used, by transposition, for pok; Dan. kop-arrred. See Sup.

ARREIR, adv. Backward. S.

ARRONDELL, s. The swallow; a bird. The Arrondeill, so swift of flight, Down on the land richt law did licht, So sore he was opprest.

Burell's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 62. Fr. arondelle, harondelle, hirownelle; from Lat. hirundo, id.

ARROW, adj. Averse; reluctant. S.

ARSE, s. The bottom or hinder part of any thing. S.

ARSE-BURD of a cart. The board which shuts it in behind.

ARSE-VERSE, s. A spell to prevent Arson. S.

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.

because of their rising in the form of a cockle or small shell; in the same manner as pimples on the face are by Chaucer called whelkes white, Teut. aers-blyene, tuberculum in anoy Knian.

ARSEE, s. A quail.

Upoun the sand that I saw, as the sanrare tane, With grene awmons on hede, Sir Gawane the Drake:

The Arsee that our man ay prichand in plane, Corrector of Kirkine was clepit the

Houlate, i. 17. But the passage has been very inaccurately transcribed.

It is thus in Bann. MS. Upon the sand yit I saw, as the thesaurare tane, With grene awmons on hede, Sir Gawane the Drake:

The Arsee that ourman ay prichand, &c.

Awmons might be read awnouss. Ourman, is one word, i. e. over-man or arbirer, which, corresponds to the office assigned to the Claike in the following line.

A. S. aerschen, coturnix, Aelfric. Gloss. also erschenn,

Ps. 104. 38. from erse and benn, q. gallina vivari.


ART

Then Lindy to stand up began to try;
But he fell asrelins back upon his bum.

Ross's Helmore, p. 43. V. DRR.

Belg. asrelsen, to go backwards; asrelining, receding; asrelincks, (Kilian) backwards.

ARSELINS COUP, s. A fall backwards on the hams. S.

ARSOUN, s. Buttocks.

With that the King come hastily, And, in till hys malancoly, With a trounson in till his new To Schyr Colyne sic dusche he gewe, That he dynnyt on his arsoun.

Barbour, xvi. 131. MS.

ART, ARD. This termination of many words, denoting a particular habit or affection, is analogous to Isl. and Germ. art, Belg. aart, nature, disposition; as E. drankard, bastard; Fr. babillard, a stutterer; S. bombard, bumbart, a drone, stunkart, of a stubborn disposition; hasty, hasty; passionate.

ART and PART. Accessory to, S.

The phrase is thus defined by the judicious Erskine.

"One may be guilty of a crime, not only by perpetrating it, but by being accessory to, or abetting it; which is called in the Roman law, ope et consilio, and in ours art and part. By art is understood, the mandate, instigation, or advice, that may have been given towards committing the crime; part expresses the share that one takes to himself in it, by the aid or assistance which he gives the criminal in the commission of it." Institute, B. iv. T. 4. s. 10.

Wyntown seems to be the oldest writer who uses this phrase.

Schyr William Beas tert for-thi
Hys Chapelane in hys chamber
Dewns cursyd wyth buk and bell
All thi, that had part
Of that brymun, or any art.

The Byschape of Abbyrdene alseua
He gert cursyd dewns all tha
That [othir] be art or part, or swike,
Gert byn that tyne tis Erle Patryke.

Cron. vii. 9. 535, &c.

Swinke, as denoting fraud, or perhaps merely contrivance, seems to be added as expressive of art, or.&n

"Quhen he (Godowyue) hard the nobillis lament the deith of Alarude the Kingis brothir, he eit ane pece of brede, & said, God gif that breid wery me, gif evir I wes othir partaker of the cruel act which was done to his euill deidis, and salbe accusit thairfor, &c." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 14. s. 4.—Dicat quod iste artem et partem habuit; Lat. copy.

Concerning Ja. IV. it is said; "He was moved to pass to the Dean of the said Chapel Royal, and to have his counsel, how he might be satisfied, in his own conscience, of the art and part of the cruel act which was done to his father." Pitscotte, p. 95.

Partaker is sometimes substituted for part.

"Gif his maister or sustenar of this thief or reuar refusis to do the samin, [i.e. to deliver him up]: he salbe haldin

Ross's Helenore, Ed. 1566. The phrase is sometimes partly explained by a plea of nascim immediately following.

"The committer of the slaughter, bloud or invasion, in maner foresaid; or being airt, part, red or counsel thereof,
ART

Murray.

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, how­
er, that the language is inverted. Whence the expression
originated, cannot be well conjectured. It cannot reason­
ably be supposed that the word art has any relation to the
v. Airt, to direct. For besides that this verb does not ap­
pear 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. Tena nagon med raad och daad, to
assist one with advice and interest; Widegr. Lex. i. e. red
and daad.

ART and JURE. Literature, philosophy, and juris­
prudence.

ARTAILLE, ARTAILLIE, ARTAILL, Artillery;  
applied to offensive weapons of whatever kind, before
the introduction of fire-arms. See Sup.

The Sotheron men maid defens that tid,
With artailie, that felounie was to bid,
With awblaster, gaynye, and stanys fast,
And hand gunnys rycht brymly out thai cast.

V. ARTILLIED. Wallace, vii. 994. MS.

ARTATION, s. Excitement; instigation. See Sup.

"Attour his (Macbeth's) wyfe impacient of lang tary (as
saw the teeth at the extremity of the jaw.

"Better be sansie [sonsie,] 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.

Norr is far more frequently used in this sense.

AS, ASS, ASSE, ALSE, s. Ashes; pl. Assis.
Remember that thou art bot as,
And sail in az return agane.

ASCRIVE, AScriue, AsCryve, To
furnish with ordinance.

ARTY, AIRTIE, adj. Artful; dextrous; ingenious. S.

ARThURYS HUFE. The name given by Douglas
to the constellation Arcturus.

Of every sterne the twinkling notis he,
That in the stil heuin moue cours we se,
Syne Watting strete, the Horne and the Charle wame.

Virgil, 85, 92.

In giving it this name, the translator evidently alludes to
that famous building which in later times has been called
Arthur's Oon. 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.

ASH-KEYS, ASHEN-KEY, ASHLEAR, adj. Hewn and polished, applied to stones.
ASHLAR.

AS, ASS, ASSE, ALSE, s. Ashes; pl. Assis.
Remember that thou art bot as,
And sail in az return agane.

ASCHET, S. A large flat plate on which meat is
brought to the table, S. Fr. assiette, "a trencher­
plate," Cotg. See Sup.

To ASCRIVE, AScriue, AsCryve, v. a. To ascribe;
to reckon; to account.

AS, ASS, ASSE, ALSE, s. Ashes; pl. Assis.

ASCHEET, S. The place for receiving the ashes under
the grate. Isl. ausgrua; Sw. askegraf; q. the grave for the
ashes. See Sup.

ASC, ASC, ASCHEET, S. A neglected child.

ASHIEPATTE, S. Employed in the lowest kitchen work.

ASHLEER, ASHLEER, s. The seed-vessels of the
ash.

ASHLYAR, adj. Hewn and polished, applied to stones.

ASYNIS, s. pl. Asses.

"Thair hors ar litll mair than asynis," Bellend. Descr.
Alg. c. 15. Fr. azne, Lat. asia-ns, id.

ASIDE, s. One side. Ich aside; every side.

ASIDE, prep. Beside, at the side of, another.

ASIL, ASIL-TOOTH, S. The name given to the grinders;
the teeth at the extremity of the jaw.

To ASK, v. a. To proclaim two persons in the parish
church, in order to marriage; to publish the bans. S.
ASK, s. The stake to which a cow is tied in the byre. S.
ASK, AWSK, s. Eft; newt; a kind of lizard; S. asker, Lancash.

Be-west Bertane is lyand
All the landys of Irlande:
That is ane lande of nobyl ayre,
Of fyrrth, 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 thi be thiddyer hade.—Wyntown, i. 13. 55.
— Scho wanderit, and yeid by an elrice well.
— Scho met that, as I wene,
Ane ask ryand on a small,
And eryit, “Ourtane fallow hail!”

Pink. S. P. Repr. iii. 141. also Bann. MS.

Ausk is used improperly as a translation of Lat. aspis, in a curious passage in Fordun’s Scotichron.

The unlatl woman the light man will lait,
Gangis coitand in the curt, hornit like a gait: —
With pryk youkand eeris as the askw gleg.

Vol. II. 376. V. LAIT. v

Dispone thyself, and cum with me in hy,
Edderis, askis, and worms meit for to be.

Henryson, Bonnynytte 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 receptions, and actions of our whole life, whereby we decline aught to God and to our neighbour.” Bruce’s Eleven Serm. i. 13. 55.

Maggie coost her head fu’ high,
Look’d aslant and unco skeigh.—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, aslant, from Belg. slanget, a serpent; without observing that the very word is preserved in Sw. and, id. from slind, latus. Thus aslant is literally, to one side.

ASKOY, adv. Asquint; obliquely.

ASKLEY. Horses in ashy, v. a.

To ASPARE, id. Menage wildly derives this from A. S. asper, id. From this passage may perhaps receive a gleam of light from L. B. aspar, aspargus, ubi lanceae tenentur; Du Cange. It must be admitted, however, that Harry the Minstrel also uses the phrase aspere bowl. V. ASPR.

This would indicate, that the term rather respects the quality of the instrument.

ASPRIANCE. V. ASPERANS.

To ASS, v. a. To ask.

O mercy, lord, at thy gentrice I ass.

Henryson, Lyon and Mous, st. 21.

The silly Freir behuifit to fleech
For almous that he assis.—Spec. Godly Songs, p. 36.

ASS, s. Ashes. V. As.

To ASSAILYE, v. a. To attack; to assail.

A fell bykkyr the Ingliismen began,
Assailyeid syar with mony cruel man.

Wallace, xi. 406. MS.

Fr. aassill-yer, id. Menage wildly derives this from Lat. afulare. But it is evidently from L. B. aassil-aire, aassilare, invadere, aggredi. In via aassilare, villam aassilare; Leg. Salic. pass. V. Du Cange.

ASSAYIS, s. Assize; convention.

In this tyrwand als fast
Agayne till the Assayis 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; prot. Gave in lease.

ASSEDATION, s. A lease; the act of letting in lease.

See Sup.

“Gif any Baillie in the assedation of the King’s rents, is ane partaker thereof. — Gif there be ane gude assedation, and wyntown, viii. 5. 158.

 supplication of the common gude of the burgh; & gif faulch comit be mad thareof to the communy of the burgh.”

Chalmerlan Air. c. 39. s. 37. 45.
ASS

L. assid-are, assid-ere, censum describere, taxare, imponere, pereaque, triarius, inimadum cum aequidate singularis virtutem taxare; Du Cange. Fr. asséevir, id. Skinner derives Assédation from ad et sedes.

To ASSEGE, v. a. To besiege.

Hymn-selst thare than dwelland.

LYCONE hyst ost was essegeande.—Wyntown, vii. 9. 76.

Fr. assiég., L. assid-are, obsidere. Assédarevrent castrum Montissilicis. Murat. T. 8. col. 434; Du Cange. From Lat. ad et sedes.

ASSEGANE, s. Siege.

The assegane [thai] scaldy swne.—Wyntown, vii. 9. 87.

To ASSEMBLE, v. n. To join in battle.

Wyth als few folk, as thai ware,

On thame assemlyd he ther.

Bot at the assembyng he was ther

In til the mouth strykyn wyth a spere,

Qwhel it wp in the harnys ran.—Wyntown, viii. 33. 38.

—By Carhame assembyld thai:

Thare was hard fychting, I harde saye.—Ibid. ix. 2. 25.

Fr. assémer, from Su. saml-a, Germ. samlen, Belg. zamen, id. These verbs are formed from Su. G and German sam, a prefix denoting association and conjunction, Moes. G. sam, aon, in composition some, una, cum; A. S. and Isl. soon. Lat. simul, Gr. συν, Gr. ων, have been viewed as cognate particles. From Soon Ihere derives some, concors, and sanya, unio; although it is not improbable that the first of these may have been the radical word.

ASSEMBLE, s. Engagement; battle.

Than barth the first rowsy rycht thare

At that assemble wencust war.—Wyntown, viii. 40. 192.

ASSENYHE, s. The word of war.

And quhen the King his folk has sene

Begin to faile; for propyr tene,

Hys assyngh gane he cry,

And in the stour sa hardyly

He ruschyt, that all the semble schuk.

Barbour, ii. 378. MS.

This word is corr. from ENSENYLE, q. v.

ASSIEGEBAT, v. a. Abounding with ashes. V. As.

ASSIEPETH, s. A dirty little creature. Syn. Shodgie. S.

To ASSIG, v. n. Probably an error for Assign. S.

ASSILAG, s. The stormy petrel, a bird; ProcSELLaria Pelagica, Linn.

"The assilag 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 ship. From Lat. assilus, has afterwards been formed in our courts of law, which is not yet quite obsolete. Skinner derives the word from Lat. ad and A. S. sithe vice. But the origin is Su. G. and Isl. seott-a, conciliare; and in a passive sense, reconcileli. Seot meal och boett, is a common phrase in the Gothic laws; denoting an action for which a fine is paid, and hostages are given. This corresponds to what is expressed in the statute quoted above, being "punished, and finding borrowis (or sureties) till assyth the King," &c. The Su. G. phrase in S. would literally be, "Syth in mail and bothe," &c. saett, from Su. G. saett-a, to compose, to devise, to write." Germ. setz-en, indeed, signifies, iminiticium deponere; sich mit iem. and setzen, reconcilei cum aliquo. This is given by Wachtzer as only a figurative sense of setz-en, ponere. Although Ihere hesitates as to the origin of the Su. G. word, this analogy renders it highly probable, that setza, conciliare, is in like manner merely the v. satta, ponere, used figuratively, like Lat. compensare. Ir. and Gaul. sist-an also signifies, to make atonement.

ASSYTH, ASSYTHMENT, SYTH, SITHEMENT, s. Compensation, satisfaction, atonement for an offence. Assythment is still used in our courts of law.

And quhen that letyr the Kyng had sene,

Wytth-outyn donyt he wes ryght tene,

And towhet full assyth to tà,

And vengeance of the Brwis allsua.

Wyntown, viii. 18. 105.

"Gif ane man ryand, slayes ane man behinde him, with the hender felt of his horse; na assythment sall be given for his slauchter, but the fourt pairt of the price of the horse, quha with his hicles did straik the man, or the fourt pairt of the price of the horse." Reg. Mag. B. iv. c. 24, s. 2.

"The freir Carmelite (quhilk wes brocht as we haue writhin) be King Edward to put his victory in versis was tene in this feld, & commandit be King Robert in sithment of his ransoun to write as he saw." Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 11.

Ye Ismalites, with scarlat hat and gowne,

Your blude boist na sath can satisfye.


This seems to refer to the anathema pronounced by the Pope, his legate, or any of the cardinals; or to a papal interdict.

Thus asseth is used by Wiclif. "And Pilat willenge to make aseth to the puple lefe to hem Barabas and bitooke to hem Jhesus betun with scorgis to be crucified;" Mark xva. 33.

Su. G. saet, reconciliation, or the fine paid in order to procure it. V. the v. and Saucht.
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 título 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 bylelled.

The Lords assolyed from the passive title foresaid; but reserved reduction.—Dirileton's Decisions, No. 184.

2. To absolve from an ecclesiastical censure; as from excommunication.


To ASSONYIE, ESSONYIE, To absolve from an ecclesiastical censure; as from excommunication.

"To offer an excuse for absence from a court of law.

"Gif ane man is essonyed at the fourt day, be reason of seiknes or bed evill, or being beyond Forth: he sail have respit, or ane continuation of fourtie dayes."—Stat. K. Will. 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 alsua And also be thy bedman, and beare wel thy message Than lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Though lewd men & lerned men had lien by the bothe And falsenes had yfouled the, all this fifty wynter, Than absolved he his sone, and sithen he sayde: We haue a window in working, wil set vs ful high; Wildest thou glase the gable, & graue therein thi name, Seker should thy soule be, heauen to haue."

Here the word denotes absolution from guilt, where no censure was in force, but as connected with auricular confession.

"The phrase, take him a noble, means gave or reached to him a piece of money of this designation. A. S. beteac-an, tradere, committere. Our old writers use beteac-, 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.

"The haill thre Estatis of the Realme sittand in plane Parliament,—hes reuokit all alienatiounis, als weill of landis and of possessounis, as of moubale gudis, that war in his Fathers possessioun, qumhame God assolye, the tyme of his deceis, geuin and maid without the auise and consent of the thre Estatis."—Acts Ja. II. 1437. c. 2. edit. 1566.

5. Used improperly, in relation to the response of an oracle; apparently in the sense of resolving what is doubtful. See Sup.

"Both bot the King, thochtful and all pensiue For sic monsteris, gan to seik beliue His fader Faunus oratoure and ansuaire Quhilk couth the fatis for to cum declare; And gan requiring responsiouns alsaun In the schaw vnder hie Albunea.— Thidder hail the pepill of Italia, And all the land eik of Enotria, Thare doutsun asking turris for ansuare And thare pecitius gettis assolye here."

6. Also used improperly, as signifying to unriddle. See S.

"This word is evidently corr. from Lat. absolve-re, which was not only used as a forensic term, but, in the dark ages, borne that very sense in which it occurs in the passage quoted from Barbour. Absolvere Defunctos, est dicere collectam mortuorum; Absolvere, Domine, animos fidelium defunctorum. Sacerdotes audito parochianorum obitu, statim absoluerent eos cum Psalmis pro defunctis, et Collects; Odo Episc. Paris, in Praecept. Synodal. § 7; Du Cange. O. Fr. absoul-re is thus defined; E reis violatae religionis et pie-tatis pro nihilò habitae eximere; absoluiis, absolutus; Le Frere. But it seems to have been immediately derived from the Lat. liturgy. Of this the following passage affords a proof, as well as a further illustration of sense 3 "This powar and auctoritie [to forgeue synnis] the preist, as the minister of Christ vs & excitis quhen he pronuncis the words of absolution, sayd thus: Ego absoluo te a peccatis tuis, In nomine patris, et filii, et spiritus sancti. Amen. I assolye the frah thi synnis, In the name of the father, the sonne, and the holy spreit. Amen."—Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 151. b.

To ASSONIYE, ESSONIYE, v. a. To offer an excuse for absence from a court of law.

"Gif ane man is essonyed at the fourt day, be reason of seiknes or bed evil, or being beyond Forth: he sail have respit, 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 essonyed, but be these lawfull essonyes."—Quon. Attech. c. 57. s. 5.
AST

"For quhatsoeuer will essongye any partie, against the soyte of any man,—it behoues the essongyer to name his awin name.—Baron Courts, c. 40. s. 2."

As used by Barbour, it is nearly equivalent to *acquitted.* I wald blythly that thow war thair; Bot at I nocht reprowyt war. On this maner weile wyrk thou may; Thow sall tak Ferrand my palfay. And for thair is na hors in this land Swa swycht, na yeit sa weill at hand; Tak him as off thine awyne hewid, As I had goyen thairto na reid, And gyff lyis yermuch oxyt gruchyls, Luk that thow tak hym magre his. Swa sall I weill assonyeit be. —Barbour, ii. 125. MS.

3. To decline the combat; to shrink from an adversary. Wallace prest in thairf for to set rameit. With a gud sper the Bruce was serwyt but baill; With gret inwy to Wallace fast he rade: And he till him assonyeit nocht for thi. The Bruce him myssyt as Wallace passyt by. Wallace, x. 365. MS.

i.e., although Bruce was so well armed, Wallace did not practically excuse himself from fighting.

R. Glouc. uses assonyed for excused. Essoine, a legal excuse, Chaucer, Persones's T. v. 150.; essonge, Gower.

He myght makke non essonye.—Conf. Am. Fol. 17. b.

Fr. essoyner, essoynier, "to excuse one from appearing in court, or from going to the wars, by oath that he is impotent, insufficient, sick, or otherwise necessarily employed;"

Cotgr. It is frequently used by Barbour in the same sense.

"To esson-er, exon-ier, "

ASWAIP, ADJ. To assoyned.

The adj. may be from the verb. V. Essonye, S.

Assurance, s. 1. "To take assurance of an enemy; to submit, or do homage, under the condition of protection." Gl. Compil. 2. This word of old was the same with Lawbowrors.

"Sum of you remanis in youre auen housis on the Inglis mennis assurance. —As sune as the Inglis men dreymis that he was ded, out throuch the land so wide, thai dowdyd for thi. Thai dowdyd the ansuer that he hyr mad?—Gwyro, iv. 288. MS.

It is frequently used by Barbour in the same sense. And for the woice in euery place suld bide, Bot gudely meytis scho graithit him at hir mycht."

AST, v. a. To start; to fly hastily. For quhilk sodayne abate anon astert

The blude of all my body to my hert.

2. To start aside from; to avoid. See Sop. Giff ye a goddesse be, and that ye like

To do me payne, I may it not astert. —Ibid. ii. 25.

Here it is used in an active sense. Germ. starz-en, to start up, O. Teut. stert-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 astier.—Ritson's S. Songs, i. 45.

2. Used as equivalent to abroad; out of doors; as, "Ye're air asteer the day;" you are early abroad to-day.

S. To ASTEIR, v. a. To rouse; to excite; to stir. S.

ASTENT, s. Valuation.

ASTERNE, adj. Austere; severe; having a harsh look. S.

ASTIT, ASTET, ADJ. Rather; as, astit better, rather better. 2. Astid; as well as. S.

ASTRE, s. A star, Fr.

—The glistering astres bright, Qhilk all the night were cleare.

AST, conj. That.

And quhen Ferandis modyr herd

How hyr sone in the bataill fard,

And at he swa wes discomfit;

Scho rasyt the ill spyrty als tyt:

And askyt quhy he gabyt had

Of the answyer that he hyr mad?—Barbour, iv. 288. MS.

It is frequently used by Barbour in the same sense. And for the woice in euery place suld bide, Bot gudely meytis scho graithit him at hir mycht. And so befel in to that samyn tid, Qhilk forthimar at Wallas worthit wycht.

Wallace, ii. 286. 286. MS.

Thay dowdyd at lys senvoyhury

Suld thame abawndow halyly.—Wyntoun, ii. 9. 36.

It is sometimes used by the Bishop of Dunkeld. V. Iane. It also occurs in our old acts of Parliament. V. Anent, prep. Litstar, &c.

It has been observed in a note prefixed to the Gl. to Wallace, Perth edit., that *at* is to be considered as a contraction for *that*, "which the writer of the MS. had made use of for his own convenience." But this is a mistake. For it is the same with Dan. *at.* Jeg troer at han vil kom; I believe that he will come. In Isl. *ad* is sometimes used; and also at. Their spardu at; audervirunt quod; they were informed that; Kristonis, p. 52. Sw. *at,* id. Ho aeste du, at vi mage gyfus dem suar; Who art thou, that we may give an answer; Joh. i. 22. Su. G. *att,* a conj. corresponding to Lat. *ut.* Jeg will att gu thor; I incline that you do this; Ihm.

Nor was it quite unknown to old E. writers. Of Nebuchadnezzar, Gower says;

—Lyke an oxe his mete

Of grasse he shall purchase and ete,

Tyll at the water of the heuen

Hath wasshen hym by tymes seuen.

Conf. Am. Fol. 23. b
AT, pron. That; which; what, or that which.

— Lordings, now may ye so,
That yon folk all, throw suteile,
Schapis thaim to do with slycht,
That at thaire dree to do with mycht.

Barbour, ii. 325. MS.

I drede that his gret wassalage,
And his trawail, may bring till end
That at men quhile full lilt wend.—Ibid. vi. 24. MS.

— Claudius send Wespasiane
Wyth that Kyng to fechit or trete,
Swa that for lowe, or than for threte,
Of forse he suld pay at he awcht.—Wyntown, v. 3. 39.

Thair man that day had in the merket bene;
On Wallace knew this caifull cass so kene.
His mastyr spery, qhat tithings at he saw.

Wallace, ii. 298. MS.

This is undoubtedly the meaning of at that, R. Brunne, p. 74, although expl. by Hearne, as many as, adeso ut forstian repandum 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. HIMSELL. S.

AT ALL, adv. “Altogether,” Rudd.; perhaps, at best; at that.

AT, AT

ATCHESON, ATCHISON, ATONIS, ATANIS, ATANYS, ATONIS,

This coin received its denomination from one Atkinson, an Englishman, or, as his name was pron. in S., Atcheson. He was assay-master of the Mint at Edinburgh, in the beginning of the reign of James VI. Mr Pinkerton calls the coin Atkinson; 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, Bilion Coins; Plate i. Fig. 21.

AT E’EN. In the evening. Friday at e’en; Friday evening.

ATHARIST, Houlatae, iii. 10. V. CITHARIST.

ATHE, Ath, s. Oath; plur. athis. See Sup.

All the Lords that thar 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 said hald alle leely,
That he had said in-to that quhile,
But ony cast of fraud or gyle—Wyntown, ix. 20. 85.

We remember quhat aith we have maid to our co-moun-welthe.” Knox’s Hist. p. 164.


ATHER, conj. Either.

“This kind of torment quhilk I call a blind torment, aither it is intended in ane high degree, or then it is remitted that they may suffer it.” Bruce’s Eleven Serm. 1591. Sign. Z. 2. a.

ATHER, s. An adder.

ATHER-BILL, s. The dragon-fly.

ATHER, of Natter-Gap, s. The dragon-fly.

A’ THE TEER, A’ THAT E’ER. Scarily; with difficulty; all that ever.

ATHIL, Athhill, Hathill, adj. Noble; illustrious.

The Paip past to his place, in his pontificale,
The athill Empourre anong mycht him neir.
Kings and Patrearkis, kend with Cardynnallis all,
Addressit thame to that dess, and Dukis so deir.

Gewau and Gol. iii. 26.

It also occurs in the form of achill, achil.

Thairfore that counsel the Pape to wryte on this wys,
To the achill Empourre, soueraine in sale.—Ibid. i. 22.

Thair was the Egill so grym, grettest on ground is,
Achill Empourre oure all, most awfull in erd.—Ibid. ii. 1.

But in both places it is achill in Bannatyne MS.

It is also used as a substantive; sometimes aspirated, hat-hill, hathel, plur. hathelas; elsewhere without the aspirate, achilles, plur. for athisles.

His name and his nobillay wes noght for to nyte:
Thair wes na hathil sa heich, be half ane fute licht.

Gewau and Gol. iii. 20.

With baith his handis in haist that haitane couth hew,
Gart stanys hop of the hathill that haitane war hold.

Ibid. 23.

Thus that hathel in high withholds that hende.

Sir Gewau and Sir Gut. ii. 28.

“Hathil in high,” very noble person.

The birds in the bowes,
That on the goost gloves,
Thay skryke in the skowes,
That hathelas may here.—Ibid. i. 10.

All thus thair athisles in hall heltie remanit,
With all wethis at wiss, and wirschip to wail.

Houlatae, iii. 17, athisles, MS.

The letter h has been mistaken for c, from the great simi-
larity of their form in the Bann. and other MSS. It is, in­ deed, often impossible for the eye to discern any difference.

This word, whether used as an adj. or s. is evidently the same with A. S. æþel, nobilis. Hence the designation, Aætheling, a youth of the blood royal, as Edgar Aætheling; and the phrase mentioned by Verstegan, æthelboren 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 Aætheling, 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.

That it was at length appropriated in this manner, seems pretty clear. Geonga aætheling is equivalent to, regius juvenis, Bed. 2. 12. 3. 21.

Su. G. adel also signifies nobilis, as well as praecipuus, praestans. Ihre derives it from aætel, edel, which, equally with its ally aët, in the ancient dialects of the Gothic, denoted kindred, as did also C. B. eddy. He founds this derivation on the following circumstance;—That those who were not noble, or free, were not considered as having any peculiar advantages, among the Romans, were soon taught to propagate, not for themselves, but for their masters. As Goth. and C. B. edel corresponds to Lat. gens, cognatio; it is thought to confirm this derivation, that Fr. Gentilhomme, E. Gentleman, consonant to Aæthel, adel, have their origin from Lat. gens, gentilis. Hisp. hidalgo, a gentleman, has been rendered q. hygo de algo, i. e. the son of some one. But Cañon observes with more probability, when speaking of Etheling; “Hence also the Spaniards, which descended from the German-Goths, may seem to have borrowed their Hidalguio, by which word they signify their nobilist gentle­men.” Remains, Names, vo. Ethelbert. According to an author quoted by Ihre, among the Goths in the middle ages, keden, as synon. with gentilis, was often used to denote a nobleman or gentleman.

Loccenius thinks that this term may owe its origin, either to adel, odul, proper or hereditary possession; or to attel, att, kind, generation; Antiq. SueoGoth. p. 63.

Wachter derives Germ. adel from aëtta, father. For what, says he, is nobility, but illustrious ancestry? Hence, he ob­ serves, Among the Romans those were accounted noble whose forefathers were in the higher offices of the state. Thus, they were designed patres, and patricii.

I. adling, rex, and auding-ur, optimatun unus, are evi­ dently from the same source. These, however, G. Andr. derives from aædr, riches; audga, to become rich; audgur, rich,anciently handar, also held. Hence, he says, a king is called auding, from the abundance of his riches, a copia opum et census; Lex. p. 19.

Su. G. adling, juvenis nobilis, corresponds to A. S. ætheling, eadling; L. B. adeling-us; as these are synon. with L. B. domicilus, citus, abridged from incultus, and Su. G. juncker, i. e. young lord. Only, the terms allied to aætheling were not so much restricted in any dialect as in A. S.

Various theories have been given as to the formation of the term aætheling or adeling. Spelman says that the Anglo-Saxons used the termination ling to denote progeny, or as signifying younger. It has been also supposed, that ling, in this composition, has the sense of imago, q. the image of a noble person. To both these, Lord Hailes prefers the hy­ pothesis of Papebroch, Vit. S. Marg. that “ling is the mark of the adjective in the Northern languages; as Norling, borealis, oilling, orientalis. “Adel,” he adds, “is the noun, and ling the adjective. Hence Edgar Aædeling, is Edgethe noble. There are many examples of this in modern English. Thus, from the noun hire, merces, is formed the adjective hireling, mercenarius.” Annals, ubi sup.

The learned writer is undoubtedly mistaken, in saying that ling is the mark of the adjective in the Northern languages. For it is indeed the mark of a peculiar class of substantives. When this term is applied to a n. s., it forms a per­ sonal designation, expressing the subject denoted by the noun, so far as it is applicable to a person. Thus the A. Saxons called a husbandman eorthling, because of his labour in the earth; an oppressor niæting, from mid force; one who re­ ceived wages, hyræing, from hyr merces. The very term, mentioned by Lord Hailes as an example, is properly a sub­ stantive used adjectively. This termination also converts an adjective into a substantive, possessing the quality which the adjective signifies; as Germ. fremdling, a stranger, from frem, strange; jungling, a youth, from jung, young.

Sonmer denies that ling denotes offspring or descent. Wachter adopts the opposite hypothesis, and gives a variety of proofs. But there seems to be no satisfactory etymology of the word as used in this sense. While some deduce it from ling, imago, and others from C. B. luæn, effigies; Wachter traces it to langen, tangere, because a man’s offspring are so near to him, that they may be compared to objects which are in a state of contact. This etymology, however, is greatly strained.

It deserves observation, that there is no evidence of ling occurring in this sense in Su. G. The inhabitants of the Eastern part of the Roman empire were denominated by the Romans, and in patro­ nomics by the use of the termination ling, as did also C. B. engi, to bring forth, to be born. The proper origin of this termination most probably is Su. G. unge, often written ing, unge, young. Thus Ihre says, that Adling is, juvenis nobilis; as Germ. ing is juvenis, and, in patro­ nomics, equivalent to ung. From this termination, as used by the Germans, the descendants of Charlemagne were called Carolingi. In the same manner were the terms Merovingi, Astingi, &c. formed. There can be no doubt that ing is the proper termi­ nation in ætheling, as the radical term is æthal. Shall we suppose that ling is merely this termination, occasionally a little altered, for making the sound more liquid; especially as the letter l, in the Gothic dialects, is, as Wachter ob­ serves, a very ancient note of derivation and diminution?

I shall only add, that the A. Saxons formed their patro­ nomics by the use of the termination ing. Thus, they said, Conrad Ceoldwold-ing, i. e. Conrad the son of Ceoldwalf; Ceoldwalf Cuth-ing, Ceoldwalf the son of Cuth; Cuth Cuthwine-ing, Cuth the son of Cuthwine, V. Camden’s Rem­ ains, Surnames, p. 132. William of Malmesbury observes, that the son of Edgar was called Edgarding; and the son of Edmud, Edmunding. Hickes has given various instances of the same kind; as Pudding, the son of Putta; Bryning, the son of Bryna, &c. &c. Dissert. Ep. ap. Wachter, vo. Ing. V. Udal Lands.

ATHILL, Hathill, s. A prince; a nobleman; an illustrious personage. V. the adj.

ATHIR, Athyr, prom. 1. Either; whichever. See S. The justyng thus-gate endyt is, 189, 3.

And athir part went hame wyth pris. Wytoun, viii. 36. 2.

2. Other.

3. Mutual; reciprocal.

"Oftymes gret felicite cumis be contentioune of unhappy partes invading othir with athir injuries, as happennit at this tybe be this haisty debait rising betuix Duk Mordo and his sonnis." Belleud. Cron. xvi. b. 20.

Athir athir, one another, each other.

How that Eneas wyth hys fader met, 198. 3.


Mono a wycht and worthi man, 91.

As athir upon othir than, 189. 3.

War duschyt dede, doun to the ground. Barbour, xvi. 164. MS.
With strokes sore, eikher on other bet.

A. S. agetter, ueter. We find a phrase somewhat similar in Oros. 2. 3. Heora agetter othere ofshol; Eorum ueterque altere occidentat. V. Ethirn.

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 Let. i. 52. V. Thorp, adv.

ATHORT, 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 Let. i. 83.

ATHOUT, prep. and adv. Without. V. Betho, S.

ATHRAW, adv. Awry. S.

ATICAST, s. A skeleton; corr. from Anatomy.

ATOMIE, s. A skeleton; corr. from Anatomy.

ATOUR, EATIR, s. A tour, en tour, 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 forsooth attour alquhare? —Doug. Virgil, 217. 1.

Attouer alquhare is meant to give the sense of uequam. In this sense it is still used. To stand attour, is, to keep off; to go attour, to remove to some distance, S.

BY AND ATTOUR. Besides; over and above.

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 heads or in many plukes; for so the nature of the word signifieth." Bruce's Eleven Serm. Fol. i. 217. 1.

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. etterbild, ulcer uren; Ihre, vo. Etter.

2. Stern; grim. Black hairy warts, about an inch between, O'er ran her atry phiz beneath her een. —Ross's Hellenore, p. 35.

An' bein bouden'd up wi' wrath, Wi' atry face he eyd The Trojan shore, au' a' the barks That tedd'er'd fast did by Alang the coast. —Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

3. Peevish; fretful; an attrie wamblin, a fretful misgrown child.

S.

Atten, fierce, cruel, snarling, ill-natured. Glouce.

Grose's Prov. Gl.

This might seem more allied to Lat. alter, gloomy; stormy, raging. But perhaps it is merely a metaphorical 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;
ATT

As scarfs, sheathroes, tufts and rings; Fairings, facings and powderings; Rebats, ribands, bands and ruffs; Lapbends, shagbands, cuffs and muffes; Folding outlays [ourlays?] peering sprigs, Atrys, vargilags, periwigs; Hats, hoods, wires, and also kells; Washing-balls, and perfuming smells; French-gows cut out, and double-handed, Jet rings to make her pleasant-handed. A fan, a feather, bracelets, gloves, All new come-busks she dearly loves. For such trim bony baby-clouts Still on the laird she grieves and shouts; Which made the laird take up more gear, Than all the lands or rigs could bear. Watson's Coll. i. 30.

The only word which seems to have any resemblance is Fr. atours, a French hood; Chauc. atour. V. ATOUR, s.

ATRYST, s. Appointment; assignation.
He is sa full of jelosy, and inyge fals; Ever imagining in mynd maters of ewill, Compassand and castand castis ane thousand, How he shall tak me with ane traw atryst of ane uther. Dunbar, Maidland Poems, p. 49. Same as TRYST, q. v.

ATTAMIE, s. Skeleton. S. Abbreviated from Fr. anatomie, which not only denotes dissection, but the subject; "a carcass cut up." Cotgr.
To ATTEICHIE, v. a. To attach.

ATTEILLE, ATTEAL, s. This species of duck seems to be the wigeon, being distinguished from the teal. See Sup.
"They discharge any persons quhatsomever, within this realme, in any wyse to sell or buy any—Tergimen, wylde Dukes, Teilles, Attelles, Goldings, Mortymes, Schidderems, Skaldrak, Herron, Butler, or any skynd of fywles, commonly used to be chased with Halkes, under the paine of ane hundredth pounds to be incurred alswell by the buyer as the seller." Acts Ja. VI. 1600. c. 23. Murray.

Buik of the Kingis hous at Falkland, Edin. Mag. for July 1802, p. 35.
The name is still retained in Shetland. "There is a large species called the Stock-duck, and smaller species called teales teling-And;" ibid. 606. In Isl. the Turdus marinus is deno­
3. 21. But Pennant suspects that the bird, called the Sum­
variety." Hist. Orkney, p. 300. He makes the

Species called the Stock-duck, and smaller species called teales teling-And;" ibid. 606. In Isl. the Turdus marinus is deno­
3. 21. But Pennant suspects that the bird, called the Sum­
variety." Hist. Orkney, p. 300. He makes the

The teal, according to Pennant, is called "Atteal?" ibid. 606. In Isl. the Turdus marinus is deno­minate Tiaría; G. Andr.


ATTEMPTAT, s. A wicked and injurious enterprise. "Yi nocht saciat by thir atemptata, they brak downe the wal of Adryane." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 5. This is the word which he still uses. Fr. attentat, id.

ATTEMPTING, s. Perpetration; commission. S. To ATTENE, v. n. To be related to. V. AFFECTIOON.

ATTENTILE, adv. Attentively. S.
ATTENTIK, adj. Authentic. S.
AUCHT, adj.  aught. A. 1. Possessed. It also occurs in this sense, R. Brunne, p. 294. The date was a thousand & fourscore &

AUCHTRIC, s. Possession; property. See Sup. And I thar statutis and sere lawis thaym taucht, Quhen we consider quhat woorship thereof grew. 

AUCHT, part. pr. Owning; s. being used for w. Auchten is used in a similar sense Wele auchten eldaries exemples vs to stere Tilt he curage, al honour till ensew, For lawe or than for threte, Of furth he suld pay at he aucht.—Wytownt, v. 3. 89. 

AUCHTEN, s. Boast, vaunt. Agyt men of the ciete Aurunc Thow evill wyfe is the werst of Aw, q. v. It is sometimes used in a different form, Weill auchtis til to glore and magnifie. 

AUCHT, v. imp. Ought; should. Aucht thou yit than leifi this welfare and joy, And in sic perell seik throw the sey to Troy? —Doug. Virgil, 110, 33. 

AUCHT, s. Worth; value. 2. Means; property. To descend. See Sup. 

AUCHT, part. pa. Owed. S. Aucht, s. A species of pear. Auchan, Achan, s. A large thorn-tree at the end of a house; Fife. 

AUCHT, s. Aught; should. Aucht thou yit than leifi this welfare and joy, And in sic perell seik throw the sey to Troy? —Doug. Virgil, 110, 33. 

AUCHTEN, s. Boast; vaunt. Agyt men of the ciete Aurunc Thow evill wyfe is the werst of Aw, q. v. It is sometimes used in a different form, Weill auchtis til to glore and magnifie. 

AUCHT, v. imp. Ought; should. Aucht thou yit than leifi this welfare and joy, And in sic perell seik throw the sey to Troy? —Doug. Virgil, 110, 33. 

AUCHT, s. Possession; property. See Sup. And I thar statutis and sere lawis thaym taucht, Quhen we consider quhat woorship thereof grew. 

AUCHTEN, s. Boast, vaunt. Agyt men of the ciete Aurunc Thow evill wyfe is the werst of Aw, q. v. It is sometimes used in a different form, Weill auchtis til to glore and magnifie. 

AUCHT, v. imp. Ought; should. Aucht thou yit than leifi this welfare and joy, And in sic perell seik throw the sey to Troy? —Doug. Virgil, 110, 33. 

AUCHT, s. Worth; value. 2. Means; property. To descend. See Sup. 


AUCHTEN, s. Boast, vaunt. Agyt men of the ciete Aurunc Thow evill wyfe is the werst of Aw, q. v. It is sometimes used in a different form, Weill auchtis til to glore and magnifie. 

AUCHT, v. imp. Ought; should. Aucht thou yit than leifi this welfare and joy, And in sic perell seik throw the sey to Troy? —Doug. Virgil, 110, 33. 

AUCHT, s. Aught; should. Aucht thou yit than leifi this welfare and joy, And in sic perell seik throw the sey to Troy? —Doug. Virgil, 110, 33. 

AUCHTEN, s. Boast, vaunt. Agyt men of the ciete Aurunc Thow evill wyfe is the werst of Aw, q. v. It is sometimes used in a different form, Weill auchtis til to glore and magnifie. 

AUCHT, v. imp. Ought; should. Aucht thou yit than leifi this welfare and joy, And in sic perell seik throw the sey to Troy? —Doug. Virgil, 110, 33. 

AUCHT, s. Worth; value. 2. Means; property. To descend. See Sup. 


AUCHTEN, s. Boast, vaunt. Agyt men of the ciete Aurunc Thow evill wyfe is the werst of Aw, q. v. It is sometimes used in a different form, Weill auchtis til to glore and magnifie. 

AUCHT, v. imp. Ought; should. Aucht thou yit than leifi this welfare and joy, And in sic perell seik throw the sey to Troy? —Doug. Virgil, 110, 33. 

AUCHT, s. Worth; value. 2. Means; property. To descend. See Sup. 


AUCHTEN, s. Boast, vaunt. Agyt men of the ciete Aurunc Thow evill wyfe is the werst of Aw, q. v. It is sometimes used in a different form, Weill auchtis til to glore and magnifie. 

AUCHT, v. imp. Ought; should. Aucht thou yit than leifi this welfare and joy, And in sic perell seik throw the sey to Troy? —Doug. Virgil, 110, 33. 

AUCHT, s. Worth; value. 2. Means; property. To descend. See Sup. 


AUCHTEN, s. Boast, vaunt. Agyt men of the ciete Aurunc Thow evill wyfe is the werst of Aw, q. v. It is sometimes used in a different form, Weill auchtis til to glore and magnifie. 

AUCHT, v. imp. Ought; should. Aucht thou yit than leifi this welfare and joy, And in sic perell seik throw the sey to Troy? —Doug. Virgil, 110, 33. 

AUCHT, s. Worth; value. 2. Means; property. To descend. See Sup.
AVENAND, AVER, AVIR, AIVER, adj. The eighth part of a ADVENTURE, *.


AUCHTIGEN, AUCHTIKIN, *. The eighth part of a ADVENTURE, *.


AUCHTIGEN, AUCHTIKIN, *. The eighth part of a ADVENTURE, *.


AVERTIT, part. pa. Overturned.

AVIL, s. The second crop after lea or grass; Galloway.

AVILLOUS, adj. Contemptible; debased.

In avillos Italie,
To compt how ye convers.
I u g for villainy.
Your yrris to revess. — Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 147.
Fr. avil, i.e., in contemption adductus, Dict. Trew.
From avilir, vilescore.

A UI SE, s. Advice.

AV KY, A WISE,

AW KW A RT, A UKW A RT, AUKWART, A UKWART,

AU I S I ON,

s.

A U L D,

A ULD-F A R R A N, adj. Sagacious, S.

A ULD-FA R R A N, adj. Old. V. ALD.

A ULD-W A R D, adj. Antique, antiquated, S.

AUL-FATHER, s. Grandfather; a term used by some in the West of S.

AULD-AUNTIE, S.

The aunt of one's father or mother.

AULD-UNCLE, adj. The uncle of one's father or mother. S.


AULD-THIEF, s. A designation given to the devil. S.

AULD THREEP, 5. A superstition. V. THREPE.

AULD THREEP, s.

AULD YEAR. For Auld Threep, 5. A superstition. V. THREPE.

AULD YOUNG, s. A very expressive phrase, referring to days that are long past. V. SYN.

AULIN. Scout-aulin, Dirty Aulin, the Arctic Gulls. Orkn. Loth.

AULNAGER, s. Apparently a legal measurer of cloth. S.

AULTRAGES, AULTERAGE, s.pl. The emoluments arising from the offerings made at an altar, or from the rents appointed for the support of it.

— That— Annuities, Aultrages, Oblitas, and other duties pertaining to priests, he employed to the same use, and to the upholding of schools in the places where they lie. — Spotswood, p. 109. See also p. 209. L. B. aultragium, alteragium, obvoment aaltaris; Du Cange.
AVO

AUMERIL, s. One who has little understanding or method in his conduct; sometimes applied to a mongrel-dog.

AUMERS, s. pl. Embers. V. AMERIS.

AUMOUS, AUMIS, s. An alms. V. ALMOUS.

AUMRIE, AWMRIE, s. A large press or cupboard, where food and utensiles for housekeeping are laid up.

AUNTER, s. A big, stupid, or senseless person.

AVOUTERIE, ADVOUTERIE, adv. It is used by Chaucer and Gower.

AUNCLOM, AUMRIS, s. pi. AUWIS-BORE, AUX-BIT, s. AUWIS, AUWE, adj. An alms. V. ALMOUS.

AVOW, AVOWE, S. 1. Vow.

Avow, AVOW, To avow, To declare; to avow a secret, to confess a deed.

To AVOW, v. a. To devote by a vow.

To AVOW, v. n. To vow.

AUREATE, AWREATE, adj. Golden.

AUSKERRIE, s. A scoop.

AUSTEREN, ASTEREN, ASTREN, adj. Having an austere look; having a frightful or ghastly appearance.


AUSTROUS, adj. Frightful; ghastly. V. AUTENTYFE, adj. Authentic.

AUTHOR, s. Ancestor, predecessor; one who legally transfers property to another; an informer; a reporter.

AUWIS-BORE, s. The circular vacuity left in a piece of wood, from a knot coming out of it.

AUX-BIT, s. An angular nick cut out of a sheep's ear.

AVOX

To AW, Awe, v. a. To awe.

To AW, Awe, v. a. To awe. I mak yow wys, I aw to mak na band, Als fe I am in this regioun to ryng, Lord of myn awne, as euyt was prince or king. Wallace, viii. 26. MS.

AVOKE, AVOYD, To avoke, To remove from.

AVOUTERIE, ADVOUTERIE, s. Adultery. Gl. Sibb.

AVOW, AVOWE, s. 1. Vow.

"Of the herte gon out y vel thoughtis, mansleyngis, of the buik, or the auld taxatioun of Bagimont." Acts Ja. III.

"The secund command is of the lufe, quhilk we signifying, owed, ought. That nane — tak vpone thame to be collectouris to the buik, or the auld taxatioun hes bene of befoir, as is contenit in the Prouinciallis tioun hes bene of befoir, as is contenit in the Prouinciallis Whilk we signifying, owed, ought.

AVOUTERIE, ADVOUTERIE, s. Adultery.

AW, AWE, adj. Frightful; ghastly.

AW, AWE, v. a. To awe. I mak yow wys, I aw to mak na band, Als fe I am in this regioun to ryng, Lord of myn awne, as euyt was prince or king. Wallace, viii. 26. MS.

AW, AWE, s. Awe. The circular vacuity left in a piece of wood, from a knot coming out of it.

AW, AWE, s. Awe, Signifying, owed, ought.

This man went doun, and sodanlye he saw, This man went doun, and sodanlye he saw, He sende the quene ys dogter word, wuche is grel-dog. Chaucer, id. Doug,  also uses the verb in the same form.
It is also irregularly used for the second pers. sing.

To Aucht, Awcht, Aught, v. a. To owe.

Madem, he said, and verité war seyn
That ye me lowfy, I aucht you hur sayn.

"Wallace, viii. 1404. MS.

The ged wyf said, Heve ye na dreed.
Ye sall pay at ye aucht. — Pehlis to the Play, st. 11.

i. e. that which ye owe.

"I we remember quhat aythe we have maid to our comoun-welthe, and how the dewtie we aucht to the sam compellis us to cry out." Knox's Hist. p. 164.

"He told them roundly, that they were aughtin us the redemption of their liberties, estases, religion, and laws."

Baillie's Lett. 1. 232.

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.

He writhis and enforcis to withdraw
i. e. that which ye owe.

"He told them roundly, that they were aughtin us the redemption of their liberties, estases, religion, and laws."

Baillie's Lett. 1. 232.

Aucht, Awcht, Aught, v. a.

Banlie's Lett. 1. 232.

and send thaim for to stop the way,
In a swoon ; 3. In speaking
AWA,

adv. AWA' I' THE HEAD. Deranged; beside one's self.

FA' AWALT. TO fall, without the power of getting up again; originally applied to a sheep, hence to a person intoxicated.

S.

AWAILL, AWAILYE, part. pa.

AWAIL, AWAL, 2. To descend; used in a neut. sense.

AWAIL, AWAL, 3. To fall backward, or tumble down hill.

AWAILL, AWAILYE, 2. To descend; used in a neut. sense.

AWAIL, AWAL, 3. To fall backward, or tumble down hill.

AUCHT, AWCHT, AUGHT, v. a.

Baillie's Lett. 1. 232.


"He told them roundly, that they were aughtin us the redemption of their liberties, estases, religion, and laws."

Baillie's Lett. 1. 232.

AWAY. This word seems to have been occasionally used as a verb.

— Men on ilk aid gadyr he;
I trow n M. thai mycht be;
And send thaim for to stop the way,
Qohar the bud behowyd away.—Barbour, x. 16. MS.

"I we remember quhat aythe we have maid to our comoun-welthe, and how the dewtie we aucht to the sam compellis us to cry out." Knox's Hist. p. 164.

"He told them roundly, that they were aughtin us the redemption of their liberties, estases, religion, and laws."

Baillie's Lett. 1. 232.

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.

He writhis and enforcis to withdraw
i. e. that which ye owe.

"He told them roundly, that they were aughtin us the redemption of their liberties, estases, religion, and laws."

Baillie's Lett. 1. 232.

Aucht, Awcht, Aught, v. a.

Banlie's Lett. 1. 232.

and send thaim for to stop the way,
In a swoon ; 3. In speaking
AWA,

adv. AWA' I' THE HEAD. Deranged; beside one's self.

FA' AWALT. TO fall, without the power of getting up again; originally applied to a sheep, hence to a person intoxicated.

S.

AWAILL, AWAILYE, part. pa.

AWAIL, AWAL, 2. To descend; used in a neut. sense.

AWAIL, AWAL, 3. To fall backward, or tumble down hill.

AWAILL, AWAILYE, 2. To descend; used in a neut. sense.

AWAIL, AWAL, 3. To fall backward, or tumble down hill.

AUCHT, AWCHT, AUGHT, v. a.

Baillie's Lett. 1. 232.


"He told them roundly, that they were aughtin us the redemption of their liberties, estases, religion, and laws."

Baillie's Lett. 1. 232.

AWAY. This word seems to have been occasionally used as a verb.

— Men on ilk aid gadyr he;
I trow n M. thai mycht be;
And send thaim for to stop the way,
Qohar the bud behowyd away.—Barbour, x. 16. MS.

"I we remember quhat aythe we have maid to our comoun-welthe, and how the dewtie we aucht to the sam compellis us to cry out." Knox's Hist. p. 164.

"He told them roundly, that they were aughtin us the redemption of their liberties, estases, religion, and laws."

Baillie's Lett. 1. 232.

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.

He writhis and enforcis to withdraw
i. e. that which ye owe.

"He told them roundly, that they were aughtin us the redemption of their liberties, estases, religion, and laws."

Baillie's Lett. 1. 232.

Aucht, Awcht, Aught, v. a.

Banlie's Lett. 1. 232.

and send thaim for to stop the way,
In a swoon ; 3. In speaking
AWA,

adv. AWA' I' THE HEAD. Deranged; beside one's self.

FA' AWALT. TO fall, without the power of getting up again; originally applied to a sheep, hence to a person intoxicated.

S.

AWAILL, AWAILYE, part. pa.

AWAIL, AWAL, 2. To descend; used in a neut. sense.

AWAIL, AWAL, 3. To fall backward, or tumble down hill.

AWAILL, AWAILYE, 2. To descend; used in a neut. sense.

AWAIL, AWAL, 3. To fall backward, or tumble down hill.

AUCHT, AWCHT, AUGHT, v. a.

Baillie's Lett. 1. 232.


"He told them roundly, that they were aughtin us the redemption of their liberties, estases, religion, and laws."

Baillie's Lett. 1. 232.

AWAY. This word seems to have been occasionally used as a verb.

— Men on ilk aid gadyr he;
I trow n M. thai mycht be;
And send thaim for to stop the way,
Qohar the bud behowyd away.—Barbour, x. 16. MS.

"I we remember quhat aythe we have maid to our comoun-welthe, and how the dewtie we aucht to the sam compellis us to cry out." Knox's Hist. p. 164.

"He told them roundly, that they were aughtin us the redemption of their liberties, estases, religion, and laws."

Baillie's Lett. 1. 232.
AWALD-CRAP, s. The second crop after lea.  S.
AWAL-LAND, s. A"AWAL-LAND, s. The second crop after bear.  S.
AWAL-LAND, s. Ground under a second crop.  S.
To AWANCE, v. a. To advance.

But god servise he dide him with plesance,
As in that place was worthi to anone.

Fr. awanc-er.
Wallace, i. 366. MS.
To AWANT, v. a. To boast.

S.
AWARD-CRAP, s. A crop after several others in succession.

S.
AWART, adv. A sheep is said to lie awart, when it has fallen on its back, so that it cannot rise again.

S.
A-WASTLE, prep. To the westward of; distant from.  S.
AWAT, s. Ground ploughed after the first crop from lea.

The crop produced is called the Aewall-crop; Ang.

One might suppose that this were from A. S. aefad, pastus, Isl. of-at, depastus (Verel.) q. what had been pasture land, were it not that this is not the first crop after grass. Shall we, therefore, rather refer it to Su-G. awat, also afat, deficient, as being inferior to the first crop? Instead of awat, awil is used in Galloway, awail, Clydes. This, for the same reason, may be traced to Teut. afadj diminuto. According to the latter etymon, both awat and awil are rad. the same with Aewall, explained above.

AWAWARD, s. Vanguard.

His men he gret tham wele aray.

The awaward had the Edel Thomas;
And the rearward Sciyr Eduardus was.

Fr. Avant-garde.  Barbour, xiv. 59. MS.
AWS-BUND, AW-BAND, adj. But at liberty to act as one would wish; restricted by a superior.

S.
AWBERCHOUNE, AWBERCHEOUN, s. Habergeon.
See Sup.
William of Spens percut a blasowne
And throw thare fauld of Aywbercowne
And the Actoun throw the thryd ply
And the arow in the body,
Quhill of that dyre thare deyd he lay.

Wyntoun, viii. 33. 22.

"The haubergeon," says Grose, "was a coat composed either of plate or chain mail without sleeves."  "The hauberk was a complete covering of mail from head to foot. It consisted of a hood joined to a jacket with sleeves, breeches, stockings, and shoes of double chain mail, to which were added gauntlets of the same construction. Some of these hauberkas opened before like a modern coat, others were closed like a shirt."  Ant. Armour, Mil. Hist. ii. 245, 246.

Haubergeons in S. seem to have been generally of chain mail. Hence the Prov. mentioned by Skene; "Many of these hauberkas, opened like a shirt, were used by R. Brunne, p. 260."

Dr Johnson defines habergeon, "a armour to cover the neck and breast."  Now, this definition, although it does not apply to the haubergeon as used in later times, seems fairly to exhibit the original design of this armour. For hauberk, whence habergeon, is undoubtedly Franc. halberge, Isl. half-biorg, Teut. halz-bergh, a little changed. This is rendered by Ihre, collarie chalybeum, q. a steel collar; ringh-kraeghe, q. a steel collar, whence berke, berk, both of which are joined to a jacket with sleeves, breeches, stockings, and shoes of double chain mail, to which were added gauntlets of the same construction. Some of these hauberkas opened like a modern coat, others were closed like a shirt."

Ant. Armour, Mil. Hist. ii. 245, 246.

Some of these hauberkas, opened like a shirt, were used by R. Brunne, p. 260.

Haubergeons in S. seem to have been generally of chain mail. Hence the Prov. mentioned by Skene; "Many of these hauberkas, opened like a shirt, were used by R. Brunne, p. 260."

Dr Johnson defines habergeon, "a armour to cover the neck and breast."  Now, this definition, although it does not apply to the haubergeon as used in later times, seems fairly to exhibit the original design of this armour. For hauberk, whence habergeon, is undoubtedly Franc. halberge, Isl. halz-biorg, Teut. halz-bergh, a little changed. This is rendered by Ihre, collarie chalybeum, q. a steel collar; ringh-kraeghe, q. a steel collar, whence berke, berk, both of which are joined to a jacket with sleeves, breeches, stockings, and shoes of double chain mail, to which were added gauntlets of the same construction. Some of these hauberkas opened like a shirt, were used by R. Brunne, p. 260.

Dr Johnson defines habergeon, "a armour to cover the neck and breast."  Now, this definition, although it does not apply to the haubergeon as used in later times, seems fairly to exhibit the original design of this armour. For hauberk, whence habergeon, is undoubtedly Franc. halberge, Isl. halz-biorg, Teut. halz-bergh, a little changed. This is rendered by Ihre, collarie chalybeum, q. a steel collar; ringh-kraeghe, q. a steel collar, whence berke, berk, both of which are joined to a jacket with sleeves, breeches, stockings, and shoes of double chain mail, to which were added gauntlets of the same construction. Some of these hauberkas opened like a shirt, were used by R. Brunne, p. 260.

Dr Johnson defines habergeon, "a armour to cover the neck and breast."  Now, this definition, although it does not apply to the haubergeon as used in later times, seems fairly to exhibit the original design of this armour. For hauberk, whence habergeon, is undoubtedly Franc. halberge, Isl. halz-biorg, Teut. halz-bergh, a little changed. This is rendered by Ihre, collarie chalybeum, q. a steel collar; ringh-kraeghe, q. a steel collar, whence berke, berk, both of which are joined to a jacket with sleeves, breeches, stockings, and shoes of double chain mail, to which were added gauntlets of the same construction. Some of these hauberkas opened like a shirt, were used by R. Brunne, p. 260.

Dr Johnson defines habergeon, "a armour to cover the neck and breast."  Now, this definition, although it does not apply to the haubergeon as used in later times, seems fairly to exhibit the original design of this armour. For hauberk, whence habergeon, is undoubtedly Franc. halberge, Isl. halz-biorg, Teut. halz-bergh, a little changed. This is rendered by Ihre, collarie chalybeum, q. a steel collar; ringh-kraeghe, q. a steel collar, whence berke, berk, both of which are joined to a jacket with sleeves, breeches, stockings, and shoes of double chain mail, to which were added gauntlets of the same construction. Some of these hauberkas opened like a shirt, were used by R. Brunne, p. 260.
A W M

The responses were ready, that Philip did them bare.
A knight fulle averti gas than 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, 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 outhrawn,
Wallace thaim put rychtwisly to their awin.
Wallace, vii. 942. MS.

The gud thai tuk, as it had beyn their awyn.
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
Estaites sail stand, and continew in
Murray.

And our ayn ladis, although I say't myself,
But guided them right cankardly and snell.
Ross's Helenore, p. 69.

Moes. G. aignin, aiha ; according to Jun., Gothis est proprius ; item, peculiaris et propria possessio ; Gl. Goth. A. S. aget, Germ. eighen, Belg. eighen, Su. G. egen, id. all from their respective verbs which denote right or property.

AWINGIS, s. pt. Arrears ; debts.

AWISE, s. Manner ; fashion. V. AVYSE.

AWISE, AWISEY, adj. Prudent ; considerate ; cautious.

Als that had
A lord that sa sweete was, and deboner,
Sa curtains, and of sa fayr effer,
Sa blyth, and als sa weil bourdand,
That thai that gat cress blyth to be.
Barbour, viii. 385. MS.

Nixt schairp Mnesthes, war and awysee,
Vnto the heid has halit vp on hie
Bairth arrow and ene, etland at the mark.
Dong. Virgil, 144, 41.

Fr. avité, prudens, cautos, consideratus ; Dict. Trev. The editors observe, that this word is formed from the Goth wisan, A. S. wis-an, with ad (rather a) prefixed. Hence,

AWISELY, adv. Prudently ; circumspectly.
Quhen this wes saith saur command
That fayr sith, ner at the hand,
Let husky wheat the haughs adorn,
Bar awns, Barbour, iii. 13.

To A W O W, v. n. To vow.
S.

A W O W, interj. Equivalent to Alas ; also to Ewhow. S.

A W P, WHAUP, s. Curlew ; a bird, S. Gl. Sibb. V.

A W R A N G O U S, adj. Felonious ; " Atrangous awaytakyn."

A W R O.

Maiden mernetre,
Went the dragon fro;
Sche seize a wel fouler thing
Sitten in awro:
He hadde honden on his knees,
And ize on euerich to;
Mizt ther neuer losther thing
Opon eryth go. - Legend St. Margrete, MS.
V. Gloss, Compl. p. 309. st. 4.

The language of this poem has more of the E. than S. dialect. But I quote the passage to suggest that most probably it should be a wro, i.e. a corner, as synon. with an hirn, st. 1.

Maiden mernetre tuo
Loked his beside;
And seize a lothlich dragoun
Out of an hirn glide.
Su. G. wra, angulas.

A W S, A W E S of a mill-wheel, s. pl. The buckets or pro­
jections on the rim which receive the shock of the water as it falls, S.

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. almucia, O. Fr. avimusse, from Germ. mutze, id. S. mutch, q. v. If it should be read awmons, it may refer to a helmet. V. AUMON.

A W N E R, s. An owner.

"All thay that fyndis ony tynt geir, gold, syluer, or ony othir thing, and kanwis or may knaw with diligent spering qahay swe the same tynt geir, and wyl nocht restore it, & gyt it agane to the trew awner, they ar theiffs & braikis this command." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 60, b.

A W N E, adj. Bearded, S.

Let husky wheat the haughs adorn,
And aits set up their awyn horn —
Burns, iii. 15. V. next word.

A W N S, 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 awns, the beards of barley ; Ang. Perths.


Alem. agha, mutze, not only significs chaff, but is rendered festuce, a shoot or stalk. Wacker views aegy, a sharp point, as the root of the Northern terms.

A W N E D, A W N I T, adj. Having beards ; applied to grain. S.


A W O N T, part. adj. Accustomed to.
S.

A W O V I T, pret. Avowed.
S.

He makith joye and confort that he quitis
Of theire uusek wurdis appetitis,
And so aworth he takith his pence,
And of his vertew maid it suffisance.
King's Quair, i. 6.

Perhaps allied to A. S. utwirth-tan, glorificare. If so, it may signify that he gloired in his sufferings.

A W O N D E R I T, part. pa. Surprised ; struck with wonder.
S.

To A W O W, v. n. To vow.
S.

A W O W, interj. Equivalent to Alas ; also to Ewhow. S.

A W P, WHAUP, s. Curlew ; a bird, S. Gl. Sibb. V.

Q H A I P.

A W R A N G O U S, adj. Felonious ; "Atrangous awaytakyn."

A W R O.

Maiden mernetre,
Went the dragon fro;
Sche seize a wel fouler thing
Sitten in awro:
He hadde honden on his knees,
And ize on euerich to;
Mizt ther neuer losther thing
Opon eryth go. - Legend St. Margrete, MS.
V. Gloss, Compl. p. 309. st. 4.

The language of this poem has more of the E. than S. dialect. But I quote the passage to suggest that most probably it should be a wro, i.e. a corner, as synon. with an hirn, st. 1.

Maiden mernetre tuo
Loked his beside;
And seize a lothlich dragoun
Out of an hirn glide.
Su. G. wra, angulas.

A W S, A W E S of a mill-wheel, s. pl. The buckets or pro­
jections on the rim which receive the shock of the water as it falls, S.
B A B

"The water falls upon the awet, or feathers of the tirl, at an inclination of between 40 and 45 degrees." P. Unst.

Can this have any connexion with Su-G. a, Germ. ach, water? or with Moes.G. ahs spica, Mark iv. 28?

AWS of a Windmill. The sails or shafts on which the wind acts.

AWSK, s. Newt; eft. V. Ask.

AWTAYNE, adj. Haughty.

AWTE, s. The direction in which a stone, a piece of wood, &c. splits; the grain.

AWTER, s. Altar.

He mysdyd thair gretly but wer,
That gave na gyrtth to the awter.—Barbour, ii. 44. MS.

i. e. Who did not consider the altar as a sanctuary.

Chaucer, id. O. Fr. awter, id. Dict. Trev. Lat. altare.

To AX, v. a. To ask, S. Rudd.

B A C

The kyng lette bryng ther aftur Hengist bi fore hym sone,
And asched at erles & barnes, wat were mid hym done.

R. Glow. p. 141.

In another MS. it is axede.

— What thynge the kyngye hym axe wold.


"The twelve that weren with him axten him to expoune the parable." Wiclif, Mark iv.

Chaucer, id. A. S. aks-ian, ax-ian.

AXIS, AXES, ACKSYS, s. pl. Aches; pains. See Sup.

But tho began myn axis and turment!
To sene hir part, and folowe I na mycht;
Methowth the day was turnyt into nycht.
King's Quair, ii. 48.

Sibb. writes it also axehys, rendering it, agh. Gl. "Axis is still used by the country people in Scotland for the agh or trembling fever." Tytl. N.

In the former sense, evidently from A. S. aec, dolor; in the latter, either from this, or egesa, horror, Moes. G. agis, terror, whence Seren. derives E. agh.

AX-TREE, s. Axle-tree, S.

A. S. eax, ex; Alem. akse, Germ. achse, id. Perhaps the radical word is Isl. ak-a, to drive a chariot or dray; G. Andr.

AYONT, prep. Beyond. S.

A burn ran in the laigh, ayont there lay
As many feeding on the other brae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 47.

A. S. geond, ultra, with a prefixed; or on, as afield, originally on field. V. Yound.

B.

To BAA, v. n. To cry as a calf; to bleat as a sheep. S.

BAA, s. The cry of a calf; the bleat of a sheep. S.

BAA, s. A rock in the sea seen at low water. S.

BAACH, adj. Ungrateful to the taste. V. Bauch.

BAB, s. A nosegay; a knot of ribbons; a tassel. S.

To BAB, v. n. To play backwards and forwards; to dance. S.

To BAB, v. a. To close; to shut. S.

To BABBIS, v. a. To scoff; to gib; to browbeat. S.

BABY, s. Abbrev. of the name Barbara. S.

BABIE, BAWBIE, s. A copper coin equal to a halfpenny English. S. See Sup.

"As to hir fals accusatioun of spoilye, we did remit us to the conscience of Mr. Robert Richardesoun, Master of the Canye Hous, quha from our handis receaved Gold, Silver, and Mettall, alsweill cunyeit as uncunyeit; so that with us thare did: not remane the valow of a Babie." Knox's Hist. p. 151. Bawbee, Lond. Ed. 1644.

According to Sir James Balfour, bawbees were introduced in the reign of James V.; Rudd. Intr. to And. Diplom. p. 148. The value of the bawbee was not uniformly the same. Sir James Balfour says that, at the time referred to, it was "worth three pennies." In the reign of James VI. it was valued at six: and this continued its standard valuation in the succeeding reigns, while it was customary to count by Scottish money. The British halfpenny is still vulgarly called a bawbee.

BABY-TYM, s. Baptistism.

BACCALAWREATH, s. The degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts.

BACHELAR, s. A bachelor in Arts.

BACHILLE, s. A pendicle, or spot of arguable ground.

BACHLE, v. a. To distort; to vilify. V. Bauchle.

BACHLE, v. n. To shamble; to walk as having flat soles; to move loosely on the hind legs.
Bachlan, part. pr. Shambling.

Bachleit, part. pa. A particular mode of exposing to sale.

Bachram, s. A backram o' dirt, an adhesive spot of fifth.

Back, s. 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, s. A large vat used for cooling liquors. S.

Back, s. A body of followers, or supporters.

Back, adv. Thither, thence, to gae backlins, to go backwards; as, to give backlin, to go with the face turned opposite to the course one takes; S. A. S. backlins, 1st. backlengis, Su.G. backlengs, id. V. the termination Ling. See Sup.

Back, s. A letter. To write the direction on it.

Back, s. A thin body of followers.

Back, adv. Backwards; as, a sly ill-natured objection or opposition.

Back, s. Backward; as, in any course.

Backcast, s. A back-cast, a check; whatsoever causes a relapse, or throws one back in any course. S. See Sup.

Backseat, part. pa. Wearied; fatigued.

Backset, s. A sub-lease.

Backcast, adj. Retrospective.


To Back-com, v. n. To return.

Back-door-trot, s. The diarrhea.

Back-draught, s. The act of inspiration in breathing.

Back-drafter, s. An apostate.

Back-end o' Hairst, s. The latter part of harvest.

Back-end o' the Year. The latter part of the year.

Back-end, s. An ellipsis of the preceding phrase.

Back fa', s. The side-sluice to let the water off the mill-wheel.

Back-fear, s. An object of terror from behind.

Backgain, Back-ga'en, adj. Receding; declining.

Back gain, s. A decline; a consumption.

Backgane, part. a. Ill-grown.

Backgate, s. Back-entry to a house, court, or area.

To Back-hap, v.n. To draw back from an agreement.

Back-jar, s. A sly ill-natured objection or opposition.

Backin-turf, s. A turf laid on a fire at bed-time to keep it alive.

Backline, adv. Backwards; as, to gae backlin, to go with the face turned opposite to the course one takes; S. A. S. backlin, 1st. backlengies, Su.G. backlengis, id. V. the termination Ling. See Sup.

Backlook, s. Retrospective view.


Back-rent, s. Arrears of rent.

Backs, s. The outer-boards of a tree when sawed.

Backside, s. The area, plot, or garden behind a house.

Backspare, s. Backspare of breeches; the cleft. V. Spare.

Backspearer, s. A cross-examining.

To Backspair, v. a. To inquire into a report or relation, by tracing it as far back as possible; also, to cross-question, to examine a witness with a retrospective view to his former evidence, S.; from back, retro, and speir. V. Spere. See Sup.

Back-tack, Back-take, s. A particular kind of lease.

Back-tread, s. Regressio n.

Back-water, s. Water in a mill-race which cannot get off.

Backwiddie, Backwoodie, s. The band or chain over the cart-saddle which supports the shafts.

Back at the wa'. Unfortunate; in trouble.

Back, s. For other applications of this word, See Sup.

Back, adv. Behind; toward things past; whence one came; backwards.

Back and Fore. Backwards and forwards.

Backband, Bakband, s. A bond that nullifies a former, one entered into for a special purpose.

Back-bit, s. A nick on the back part of a sheep's ear.

Backcast, s. A relapse into trouble; or something that retards the patient's recovery; a misfortune.

Backcaw, s. The same as backcast. S. Only the latter is formed by means of the v. cast, the other by that of case, qu. v.

Backset, s. A check; whatsoever causes a relapse, or throws one back in any course. S. See Sup.

"It may be well known to you from scripture, that the people of God have got many backsets one after another; but the Lord has waited for their extremity, which he will make his opportunity." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 555.
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 sail-cloth, after being beaten in a mill and carded.

BAD BREAD. To be in. To be in a state of poverty or danger. S.


"Eatable fucus, Anglis. Badderlocks, Scotis." Lightfoot. p. 998. It is also called Henscore. In autumn, this species of sea-weed is eaten both by men and cattle, in the north of S.

BADDORDS, s. pl. BADE, BADE, BAID, 2. Place of residence; abode. Gl. Sibb. BADGE, BADGER-REESHIL. To

BAD-MONEY, BALD-MONEY, s. A name for a cat; S. But Badrans be the back the utter hint. Henryson. Evergreen, i. 52.

Badrans for grief of scorched members, Doth fall a flagging, and meawing, While monkeys are the chesnuts chewing. Cowell's Mock Poem. i. p. 56.

To BAE, v. n. To beatle; to cry as a sheep; S. Bae, E. See Sup.

BAE, s. The sound emitted in beating, a beatle, S. Baa, E. See Sup.

And quhen the lads saw thee so like a loun, They bicker thee with mony a bae and bleit. Evergreen, ii. 28, st. 20.

Harmonious music gladdens every grove, While bleating lambkins from their parents rove, And o'er the plain the anxious mothers stray, Calling their tender care with hoarser bleat. Ramsay's Poems, i. 203.

According to Bullet, bee, in the language of Biscay, signifies bleating. He views it as a word formed from the sound. Fr. bee, id.

BAFF, s. A shot. To Baffe, v. a. To beat; to strike. V. Beff, v. Beffe, Beff, s. A blow; a stroke; S. B.

The hollin souples, that were sae snell, Till his hide flew about his lugs like caff. Jamieson's Popul. Ballads, ii. 382.

Expl. in Gl. "a heavy stroke." Ye've set auld Scotia on her legs.

Lang had she lyen, with beffs and flegs Bumba'd and dizzie.

Dr. Beattie's Address, Ross's Helenore, vi. 2. A jog with the elbow, S. B. Fr. beffe, a stroke; Su. G. bafve-a, Isl. biv-a, to move or shake; biven concussion.

BAFFLE, s. A trifle; a thing of no value. S. BAFFLE, s. A portfolio. Synon. Blad. S.

BAG, pret. of v. Built; from To Big, bigg, to build. S. To BAG, v. a. To cram the belly; to distend it by much eating. S.

BAG, s. A quiver. S.

BAG, s. To give or gie one the bag, i.e. to give one the slip; to jilt. S.

BAG, BAGGAGE, s. Terms of disrespect applied to a child. S.

BAG and BAGGAGE. All moveable property, or implements of trade, &c. &c. See Sup.

BAGATY, BAGGETY, s. The female of the lump or sea-owl; a fish; S.

"Lumpus alter, quibusdam Piscis Gibbosus dictus. I take it to be the same which our fishers call the Hush-Padle or Badnystie, which appears to be the same with Teut. hese, fells, q. sea-cat. By the Greenlanders they are called Niplets or Catfish. Pennant's Zool. iii. 103, 104.


BAIK, BAIK, s. The name given to that indelicate toying which is common between young people of different sexes on the harvest field, Fife.

Probably of Fr. origin; as allied to bagenand–er, to trifle, to toy, to daily with.

BAGGIE, s. A large minnow.

BAGGIE, s. The belly, from its being bagged with food.

BAGGIER, s. A casket.

BAGGOT, adj. Having a big belly; pregnant.

BAGGOT, s. A contemptuous term for a child; an insignificant little person; a feeble sheep.

BAGGOT, BAGGOT, HORSS, s. A stallion.

To BAGHASH, v. a. To abuse in coarse language.

BAGLIN, s. A puny child with a large belly.

BAG-RAPE, s. A rope of straw or heath, double the size of the cross-ropes used in fastening the thatch of a roof. This is kniched to the cross-ropes, then tied to what is called the pan-rape, and fastened with wooden pins to the easing or top of the wall on the outer side; Ang. Isl. bagge, fascia?

BAGREL, s. A child; a minnow; a small person with a big belly; Dumfr. See Sup.

Bagrel, adj. Diminutive but corruplent.

BAGRIE, s. Trash.

BAGGIT, s. The entrails.

BAIKET, BECKLET, S. A square vessel made of wood, for carrying coals to the fire; S. backet, Loth. See Sup.

S. A fellow who can only cram his belly.

The Glengore, Gravel, and the Gut, to walk or run with short steps, 

They hurle me unkendeley, thai harme me in hight.

They had that to gret agaildis thouff that maid, Gyrdyt with irene bandis braid.

The gladis well mycht mesurby et

To lat it brynnand on hyr fall.

And they had beirit lyk baitit bullis,

Barbour, xvii. 619, MS, Baill, 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, twaneis, i. e. the size or weight of a tun.

2. A bonfire.

Tbor fole mo a ferde of fendes of helle. They hurle me unkendeley, thai harme me in hight.

In bras, and in byrystone, 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 beirit lyk baitit bullis,

And brane-weide brynt in a ball,

And giff the Sow come to the wall

And pyk, and ter, als hauff thai tane;

And lynt, and herdis, and bryntstane;

When they had beirit lyk baitit bullis,

And brane-weide brynt in a ball,

And mellyt athir other in;

And gret fagaldis tharoff thai maid,

And grett fagaldis tharoff thai maid,

And giff the Sow come to the wall

Gyrdyt with irene bandis braid.

The fagaldis weill mycht mesuryt be

And pyk, and ter, als haiff thai tane;

The fagaldis brynnand in a

Gyrdyt with irene bandis braid.

The fagaldis weill mycht mesuryt be

And ter, and lynt, and herdis, and bryntstane;

And mellyt athir other in;

And giff the Sow come to the wall

The fagaldis weill mycht mesuryt be

And ter, and lynt, and herdis, and bryntstane;

And mellyt athir other in;

And giff the Sow come to the wall

To lat it brynnand on hyr fall.

And mellyt athir other in;

The fagaldis weill mycht mesuryt be

And ter, and lynt, and herdis, and bryntstane;

And mellyt athir other in;

And giff the Sow come to the wall

The fagaldis weill mycht mesuryt be

And ter, and lynt, and herdis, and bryntstane;

And mellyt athir other in;

And giff the Sow come to the wall

To lat it brynnand on hyr fall.

To lat it brynnand on hyr fall.

To lat it brynnand on hyr fall.

To lat it brynnand on hyr fall.
It ought to be observed, however, that the same expression occurs in O. E. where *bæls* denotes sorrows. Her, he seyde, conyth my lemman swete, 
Sleie myghte me of my bæls bete, 
Yef that lady wold.

**Laxafial, Ritson's E. M. R. i. 212.**

A. S. *bael*, Su. *G. baal*, denote a funeral pîle; *A. S. bæl-fyr*, the fire of a funeral pile; *bael-hyse*, the flame or blaze of a funeral pile. But Isl. *baal*, signifies not only rûgs, but flamma vhemens, a strong fire in general; and *baela*, to burn. Odin is called *Baleikur*, rogi auctor, which G. Andr. considers as equivalent to *fulминист moderator*. If Odin, as this writer asserts, be the same with Jupiter, this character must be parallel to that of *Jupiter Tonans*. V. next dunn.

**Baylefyre, s.** A bonfire; any large fire. See Sup.

Than thai gart tak that woman byrcht and scheyne, 
Accusyt sir sar of resset in that cass: 
Feyll syss acho souor, that acho knew noch Wallas. 
But Butler said, We wait weyle it was he, 
And bot thou tell, in baylefyre sail thou de.

Wallace, iv. 718. MS.

This is the very phrase in Su. G, ascribed to Solomon to denote capital punishment by burning. *I bælle brenna*, suppillci genus est in nostris legibus occurrens ; quo noxii ultriibus flammiss comburenti; debedentur; Iire.

Hence, by a change of the letters of the same organs, our *benefire* and *E. bonfire*, which Skinner wildly derives from *bad*, or Fr. *bon*, q. d. bonus, vel bene omninus, ignis; Fr. *bon feu*, A. S. *bæl-fyre* originally denoted the fire with which the dead were burnt; hence it gradually came to signify any great fire or blaze. As Moes. G. *bale-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*, rûgs, incendium. *Bæl fyre* is the very word used by Caedmon, in expressing the command of God to Abraham to present his son as a burnt-offering. The same writer says, that Skirner wildly derives from *bael*, the fire of a funeral pile; *any large fire.

It is evident that the custom of burning the dead anciently prevailed among the Northern nations, as well as the Greeks and Romans. The author of Ynglinga 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, 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.*"

Yngl. 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 (*Haug-olld*) had its origin in Denmark. But the age of Funeral piles continued long among the Swedes and Normans." Pref. to Hist. p. 2.

**Bailch, s.** Ross's Helenore. V. Belch.

**Baille, s.** A mistresse; a sweetheart.
And other quhill he thocht on his dissair, 
How that hys men was brocht to confusion, 
Throw his last luff he had in Saynet Jhonston. 
Than wald he think to liff and lat our slyde: 
Bot that thocht lang in hys mind mycht nocht byd. 
He tauld Kerle off his new lusty baille, 
Syne askit hym off his trew best consaill.

Wallace, v. 617. MS.
Fr. *belle*, id. It does not, however, appear quite certain, that *bail* may not here be a metaphorical use of the word signifying a blaze; as in modern times a lover speaks of his *flame*.

**Bailless, Belless, s.** Bellows.

**Bailless, s.** A precious stone. V. Balas, Ballac. S.

**Bailie, s.** Meaning doubtful. See Sup.

**Baillie, Bailie, Baillye.** 1. A magistrate, who is second in rank in a royal burg, S.; synon. with alderman, E. See Sup.

Thair salbe sene the fraudfull failyeis 
Of Schireffis, Provestis, and of Baillyes. 
Lindsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 166.

2. The Baron's deputy in a burgh of barony; called *baron-bailie*, S.

"I find no vestiges of any magistrates which have been invested with the powers of the burg, except the bailiff of barony; who, in former times, before the hereditary jurisdictions 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 payment 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


**BAY**

can, for small offences, fine to the amount of 20s., and put delinquents into the stocks in the day-time for the space of three hours.” P. Falkirk, Stirl. Statist. Acc. xix. 88.

_Baby_ in O. E. denotes government.

Sir Jon of Warrone he is chief justise,
Sir Henry Percy kepes Galwayne.
. These two had _baby_ of this londes tewe.

Our term is evidently from _Fr. baill, an officer, a magistrate_; L. B. _baill-us_. As _bail-and-bail_ do note a judge or prator, it has been supposed that _baillius_ and _baili_ are to be traced to this origin. V. Dict. Trev. vo. _Baill._

**Baalierie, Baillerie, Bailiary, s.** The extent of a baillie’s jurisdiction.

“ _And do hereby grant ful power and commission to the sheriff-principal of Air and his deputies, the Baillie-Depute_” _Acts_ J.s. I. 1425, c. 67. edit. 1596.

**BAYNE, BANE, adj. 1. Ready; prepared; Moray.**

_Bayne_ is universally denominated by the vulgar an _bear_, a dimin. of _boar_.

In this sense the word occurs in “Ywaine and Gawin.”

Ach an euried rubh, a mair becaus ne baune,
With all plesnur, in honest caus hauil,
And I trist yhe wald nocht set till assaile,
For your worschipe, to do me dyshonour.

Wodrow, _ii_. 236.

Bayne, _s_. A match at foot-ball.

_Bainie, adj. Having large bones._

**BAIR, **_s._ A boar.

“ He (Alexander I.) dotat the kirk of Sanct Andros with certane landis namit the _Bairrink_, because ane _bair_ that did gret inyuris to the pepyll was slane in the said field.” Bellend. _Cron. B._ xii. _c_. 15. Apircurus ab _apro_ immensae magnitudinis; _Booth._

The quetheth he bad their, at that ned,
Full feill that war douchty of deid;
And barownys that war bauld as _bar._

Barbour, _ii_. 233. _MS._

Fed tuskit _baris_, and fat swyne in sty,
Sustenit war be mannis govaner!

**BAIRD,**_s._ A poet or bard; in our old laws contemptuously applied to those strolling rhymer who were wont to oppress the lieges. _See Sup._

“At bell that makes themselves _Fules_ and ar _bairdis_, or uthers sliklike runners about, being apprehended, be put in the Kings waird or irones, sa lang as they have any yudes of their awin to live on.” _Acts_ Ja. VI. 1579. c. 74.

C. B. _bardh, bardd_, Gael. and Ir. _bard_, id.; Ir. _bardas_ a satyre, a song; Arm. _bardd_, a comedian, _Lat._ _bardus_, a poet among the Britons or Gauls. _Germ. bar_ is a provinc. term for a song; _bar-en_, cantare, a general term. Wachter derives it from _baer-en_, _attollere_. But more probably it has been left by the Gauls, or borrowed from them.

From this word, or _E._ bard, a dimin. has been formed by later writers, _bardie_; _but_ without any sanction from antiquity.

To _BAIRD, v. a._ To coparison. _V._ _BARD._

_Bairding, s._ Scolding; inventive.

To _BAIRGE, v. n._ To walk with a jerk, or spring upwards; to strut.

_Bairge, s._ An affected bobbing walk.

_Bairlyg, adj._ Bare-legged.

_Bairman, s._ A bankrupt, who gives up all his goods to his creditors; synon. with _Dyvoor_, _Skene_; _Ind._ _Reg._ Mayor. _See Sup._

He quhwa sould be made _Bairram_, sail ware in court, that he hes no gudes nor gere, attour fieue schilling and ane plak.

And that he sail not retene to him self, of all his wonning, and profite fra that day, in anie time coming, but
BAIRN, 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 lust to life langaire seik 1. —
  But for an thraw desire I to lest here,
  Turnus slaughter and deith with me to bere,
  As glaid tythingis vnto my child and barne,
  Among the goisist law and skuggis derne.


"Barns (sais Sanct Paul) obey your father and mother in all points, for this is Gods command." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551. Fol. 44. b.

It occurs in O. E.

The borne was born in Bethlem, that with his blode shal saue
Al that liue in faith, & folowe his felowes teching.

P. Plonghaman, F. 93. a


BAIRNIE, s. The state of childhood; childishness. See Sup.

Quhen udir folkis dois flattir and feny, 2. Alass! I can bot ballattis breif;
Sic bairnheid bids my ryddill renye; Excess of thocht dois me mischeif.

For thy barne teme.—Houlate, iii. 7. MS.
And O! how well I thought if a'
Was waerd, as well I might.
While wi' my bonny bairntime I
Seemed a' his heart's delight.

Lady Jane, Jamison's Popular Ball. ii. 81.

Thae bonie bairntime, Heav'n has lented,
Still higher may they heeze ye
In bliss, till fate some day is sent
For ever to release ye

Frea care that day.—Burns, iii. 96.

1. Thicher he went way, to se hir & hir born.

2. R. Brunne, p. 310.

BAIRNS'-BAIRN, s. A grandchild.

BAIRNS'-BARGAIN. A bargain that may be easily broken; as, "I mak nae bairns' bargains." 3. BAIRNS'-FAN, s. A small tinned pan for dressing a child's meat.

BAIRNS'-PART OF GEAR. The lawful portion of their father's estate, of which children cannot be deprived. S. BAIRNS'-PLAY, s. The sport of children. S.

BAIRNTYME, 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! Blessit mot thou be
For thy barne teme.—Houlate, iii. 7. MS.
And O! how well I thought if a'
Was waerd, as well I might,
While wi' my bonny bairntime I
Seemed a' his heart's delight.

Lady Jane, Jamison's Popular Ball. ii. 81.

Thae bonie bairntime, Heav'n has lented,
Still higher may they heeze ye
In bliss, till fate some day is sent
For ever to release ye

Frea care that day.—Burns, iii. 96.

3. R. Brunne uses team by itself, p. 20.

Edoalde com Ethelbert his eam, Adelwolfe's brother, of Egblite's team.

A. S. bearn-team, liberorum sobolis procreatio; Scotis, says Lye, bairntime, posterity; from A. S. bearn, child, and team, offspring.—See Sup.

BAIRNS-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 ouer all the toun.


BAISDLIE, adv. In a state of stupification or confusion. Amaisdlie and baikdlie.

Richt bissilie thay shaw:
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.

BAISED, part. pa. Confused; at a loss what to do. S. To BAIS, 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 B. baste, from Fr. bastir, to make long stitches.

BAIS, s. The act of baissing as above.

BAISSING-THREADS, s. The threads used in baissing. S. To BAIS, v. a. To beat; to drub.

BAISSING, s. A drubbing.

BAIS, BAISE, adj. Sad; sorrowful; ashamed.

To BAIST, v. a. To defeat; to overcome; S. B. See Sup.

As the same word has the sense of E. baste, to beat, instead of deriving it, as Johns, does, from Fr. bastonner, I would trace it directly to Isl. beyst-a, baust-a, id. caedere, ferire; from Su.G. bas-a, id.

BAIST, s. One who is struck by others, especially in the sports of children; S. B. See Sup.

The Isl. phrase has considerable analogy; Beria oc beysta, serviliter tractare; Verel.

BAISTIN, s. A drubbing; S.; from E. and S. baste, to beat.

BAIST, part. pa. Apprehensive; afraid.
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.

BAIT, s. The ley in which skins are steeped.
BAIT, Bed, s. The grain of wood or stone.
To BAYT, v. n. 1. To feed; to pasture; Gl. Sibb.
2. In an active sense, to give food to.

— The King, and his menyse,
To Wenchburg all cunnyn ar.
Thar lychtYet all that thai war,
To bayt that hors, that war wery.
And Douglas, and his cumpany,
Bayt Yet ahsa besid thaim ner.

Dr. Johnson strangely derives the v. Bait from abate; whereas it is evidently from A. S. bat-an, inescapar. But perhaps we have the word in a more original form in Isl. beat-a, to drive cattle to pasture, pastum agere pecus, G. Andr.: whence beat, feeding, pasture; krosabatsi, the baiting of a horse.

By the way, I may observe, that Johnson also erroneously derives Bait, to set dogs on, from Fr. battre; while the word is retained in the very same sense in Isl. beat-a, incitare, ad beat-a haundara, instigare canes.

BAITTE, adj. Rich with grass; affording excellent pasturage; Etrick Forest. See Sup.

This seems merely a derivative from the preceding v. Isl. beat signifying pasture, battle, q. battle, may have been formed by le, a note of derivation. V. Wacler, Proleg. Sect. 6.

BAITCHIL, BAITTLE, adj. S. A
BAIT-FATT, BAITH, BAIVIE, s. part. pr. BAIVIE, s. A
BAIVENJAR, s. A
BAK, BAKE, BAK, BAKE, To bake; to set dogs on, from Fr. battre; while the word is retained in the very same sense in Isl. beat-a, incitare, ad beat-a haundara, instigare canes.

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.

BAK, s. On bak; behind.
BAKED, s. A sort of peat.

BAKE, s. The black headed gull; Larus marinus, Linn. Orkn. and Shetland.
BAKE, s. The name given to one kind of peat.

— When brought to a proper consistence, a woman on each side of the line, kneads or bakes this paste, into masses, of the shape and size of peats, and spreads them in rows, on the grass. — From the manner of the operation, these peats are called Bakes. Dr Walker, Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 121.

BAKE, s. A stake. V. BAKIE.

BAKING-LOTCH, s. Some sort of bread, most probably of an enticing quality.

For there was another lad nor loun Micht eat a baken-lotch. — Evergreen, ii. 180. st. 11.

Teut. loch-en, to entice; loch-aes, a bail.

BAK-LAND, s. A house or building lying back from the street. V. LAND.

BAKMAN, s. A follower; a retainer.

Sen hunger now gois up and down, And na gud for the jakmen; The lairds and ladyes ryde of the toun, For feir of hungerie baken. — Maitland Poems, p. 189. From back, behind. The term baken is used, but in a different sense, in some of the sea ports of Angus, to denote those porters who carry coals ashore from the lighters on their backs. V. BACK.

BAKSYD, s. The back part of a house.

BAKSTER, BAXSTER, s. A baker.

" Baksters, quha bakes bread to be sauld, moudake quhit braid, and well baiken, conforme to the consuetude and approbation of honest men of the burgh, as the time sail serve." Burrow Laves, c. 67. Baxster, c. 21.

" Syne there were proper stewards, cunning baxsters, excellent cooks and pottingars, with confections and druggs for their deserts." Piscottie, p. 147, quoted by Pennant, as " Sir David Lindsay of the Mount." Tour in S. 1769, pp. 190, 121. V. BROWSTER.

BAL, BALL, the initial syllable of a great many names of places in Scotland.
It is generally understood as signifying the place, or town, from Ir. and Gael. bal, bal, id. " But it is well known, that the vowels are often changed, while the word is radically the same. Now, the Su.G. and Isl. bal has the very same meaning; domicilium, sedes, villa; Ihre. Notwithstanding the change of the vowel, the Gothic appears to have the preferable claim. For ball in Ir. and Gael. seems to be an insulated term, not connected with any other, admitting of no derivation, and itself having no derivatives. But Su.G. and Isl. bol is from bo, bo-a, bu-a, Moes. G. haun-bo, to dwell; and has a great many cognates; as bo, bode, a house, or in a compound state, haubyle, mybyg, tibyle, id.; bo, an inhabitant, bobart, a peasant, boldag, society, &c. As the Goths could not in such circumstances be supposed to borrow from the Irish or Highlanders of Scotland; it may be supposed that the Irish borrowed their term from the colony of Frisog, or Belgae, who in an early period settled in Ireland.

BALA-PAT, s. A pot in a farm-house for the use of the family during harvest, not the reapers' pot. S.

BALAS, s. A sort of precious stones, according to Ury, brought from Balassia in India. Fr. balz ; Palgrave.

— Her goldin haiare and rich atyre,
In fretwise couchit with pearlis quhithe.
And grete balas, lemyng as the fyre. — King's Quair, ii. 27.
BALAX, s. A hatchet, Aberd. A. S. bille, Isl. bulta, 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 truncandas lignas; and Ihre derives Su. G. baalzyna, bolzyna, from basl ingens, and yxa securis. BALBEIS, s. pl. Halfpence.

The stableris gettas na stabilebs;
The lyre women gettas na balbeis.
Maitland Poems, p. 182. V. Barel.

BALD, BAULD, adj. 1. Bold; intrepid; S.

Henry than Kyng of England—
Had a swone than Willame caid,
That was a stow man and a bald.
Wyntown, vii. 5. 198.

For mai or burdoun arrayit were at rycht,
Quha has thereto reddy bald sperte lat se.
Dougl. 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 towar the Troiane side tyme tent,
Agnis quham all full of matalent Saturnus doucher Juno, that full bald
Towart the party aduersare behaldis.

As there is no epithet in the original, bald may perhaps signify haughty, imperious, in which sense it is also used, S.

Then Janny smilt: said, Youre begulf'd,
I canna fancy thee;
My minny bauld, she woud me scauld;
Sae dinna die for me.
A. Nicoll's Poems, p. 32. V. Bardach.

3. Punctent 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 hoir said to this beryl berne,
This breif thow sall obey sone, be thou bald.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

The word occurs in the same sense, in Ywaine and Gawan.

This ilk knight, that be ye baile,
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 Lesley;" S. Prov. "spoken when people encourage themselves to stay a little longer in the ale-house, because they have moon-light." Kelly, p. 53.

A. S. bald, bead, Alem. Su. G. Germ. bald, Isl. baldur, Ital. bald-o, bold; O. Fr. bialde, impudent, insolent, troth hardie en paroles, Gl. Rom. Rose. Ihre derives Su. G. bald from baelt-o, a form, which has been viewed as the origin of E. able, qu. ec balle, possess. Bald, as used in the sense of assured, is a Germ. idiom: bald, confusis, et confidenter; Gl. Lips. baldo, fiducialiter; Gl. Boathorn, baldthko, confidenter; Belg. bout spreken, cum fiducia et ammoneato locuti; Wachter.

S.

BALK and BURRAL.

"The hills and heath ground being ridged, appear to have been under cultivation at some former period, at least that partial kind of it called balk and burral, which consisted of one ridge much raised by the plough, and a barren space of nearly the same extent, alternately." P. Turrett, Aberd. Statist. xxviii. 404.

For Balk, V. Bauch. 2. The only word that resembles Burral, is Isl. alburd-ar, divisio agrorum inter vicinos per remst facta; Verel. q. by transposition, burdol; from al, a thong, and perhaps bur, byrd, a village, a field.

BALKERDASH, s. Foolish and noisy talk, poured out with great fluency, S.

This word is also E. and derived by Dr Johnson from A. S. bald, bold, and dash. I mention it merely to suggest, that perhaps it is allied to Isl. baldur, susurrumon blateratio vel stultorum balbuties, G. Andr. p. 42.

BALK-STROD, s. Meaning not clear. See Sup.

BALEN, V. PAUS.

BALEEN, s. Name given by fishers to the whalebone of commerce.

S.

BALSEN, s. A parcel; used in the sense of E. bale. S.
BALLANT, s. A ballad; the vulgar pronunciation throughout Scotland.

BALLANT-BODDICE, s. Boddice made of leather, anciently worn by ladies in S. Fr. balines, "whale-bone bodies, French bodies."—Cotgr. The term is still used by old people, S. B.


BALLION, s. A knapsack; a tinker's box. V. BALLOWNIS.

BALLIS, s. A supernumerary reaper.

BALLOCH, BELLOCH, s. A narrow pass.


BALLY-CLAY, PELL-CLAY, s. Very adhesive clay.

BALLANT-BODDICE, s. Boddice made of leather, anciently worn by ladies in S. Fr. balines, "whale-bone bodies, French bodies."—Cotgr. The term is still used by old people, S. B.

BALLIS, s. A supernumerary reaper.

BALLION, s. A knapsack; a tinker's box. V. BALOWNIS.

BALLOCH, BELLOCH, s. A narrow pass.


BALLANT-BODDICE, s. Boddice made of leather, anciently worn by ladies in S. Fr. balines, "whale-bone bodies, French bodies."—Cotgr. The term is still used by old people, S. B.

BALLIS, s. A supernumerary reaper.

BALLION, s. A knapsack; a tinker's box. V. BALOWNIS.

BALLOCH, BELLOCH, s. A narrow pass.


BALLANT-BODDICE, s. Boddice made of leather, anciently worn by ladies in S. Fr. balines, "whale-bone bodies, French bodies."—Cotgr. The term is still used by old people, S. B.

BALLIS, s. A supernumerary reaper.

BALLION, s. A knapsack; a tinker's box. V. BALOWNIS.

BALLOCH, BELLOCH, s. A narrow pass.


BALLANT-BODDICE, s. Boddice made of leather, anciently worn by ladies in S. Fr. balines, "whale-bone bodies, French bodies."—Cotgr. The term is still used by old people, S. B.

BALLIS, s. A supernumerary reaper.

BALLION, s. A knapsack; a tinker's box. V. BALOWNIS.

BALLOCH, BELLOCH, s. A narrow pass.


BALLANT-BODDICE, s. Boddice made of leather, anciently worn by ladies in S. Fr. balines, "whale-bone bodies, French bodies."—Cotgr. The term is still used by old people, S. B.

BALLIS, s. A supernumerary reaper.

BALLION, s. A knapsack; a tinker's box. V. BALOWNIS.

BALLOCH, BELLOCH, s. A narrow pass.


BALLANT-BODDICE, s. Boddice made of leather, anciently worn by ladies in S. Fr. balines, "whale-bone bodies, French bodies."—Cotgr. The term is still used by old people, S. B.

BALLIS, s. A supernumerary reaper.

BALLION, s. A knapsack; a tinker's box. V. BALOWNIS.

BALLOCH, BELLOCH, s. A narrow pass.


BALLANT-BODDICE, s. Boddice made of leather, anciently worn by ladies in S. Fr. balines, "whale-bone bodies, French bodies."—Cotgr. The term is still used by old people, S. B.

BALLIS, s. A supernumerary reaper.

BALLION, s. A knapsack; a tinker's box. V. BALOWNIS.

BALLOCH, BELLOCH, s. A narrow pass.


BALLANT-BODDICE, s. Boddice made of leather, anciently worn by ladies in S. Fr. balines, "whale-bone bodies, French bodies."—Cotgr. The term is still used by old people, S. B.

BALLIS, s. A supernumerary reaper.

BALLION, s. A knapsack; a tinker's box. V. BALOWNIS.
BANE

BANE, adj. Totally unoccupied. S.
BANE, adj. Ready; prepared. S.
BANE. King of Bane. See Sup.

"Quhair they desyrt th'Gracie to put at thry temporall lords and liegis, becaus they despise their vituous lyf, quhat ells intend thei but onlie thy deithe, as thou mayest easlie persave, suppis they cullour thars fals intent and mynd, with the persute of Heresie? For quhen thar Boyarins ar put doun, quhat art thou bot the King of Bane, and thane of necessitie man be guidt be thame, and thane dout, quhair a blind man is gyude, mon be a fall in the myre. Seyton's Lett. to Jo. W. Knox's Hist. p. 19. This is the word in both MSS. In Lond. edit. p. 20. it is "What art thou 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 mercie thame amend.
Have thou thair harts, thow hes aneuch to spend:
And be the contrair, thow art bot king of bone,
Fra time thy heiris harts bin from the gone.

i. e. "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 Misrule, &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 calendar belonging to the Roman church seem to favour a contrary opinion; they are to this effect:

"Versus, 1592, p. 197.

"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 Misrule, &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 calendar belonging to the Roman 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 the feast of the kings shall be held, and also of the queen; and let the banquetting 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 Fabia." SPORTS AND PASTIMES, pp. 255, 256.

Moresin, however, gives another reason for the denominated kings, and quite a distinct one from that here given. He quotes 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 Fabia. SPORTS AND PASTIMES, pp. 255, 256.
To spare their fortune, 'mang the dough
The luckie fardin's put in:
The scones ilk ane eats fast enough.
Like onie hungrie glutton.

Rev. J. Nicol'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.

BANERET, s. Bonfire. See Sup.

"Our sovereign Lord—gives power to all scheriffe—to search and seeke the personnes, passing in pilgrimage to ony Kirkes, Chapelles, Welles, Croces, or sik uther monuments of idolatrie; as alwa the superstitious observers of the festival dayes of the Sanctes, surnamed their Patrones, quhair there is na publicke Faires and Mercettis, setters out of Bane-fyers, singers of Carrales, within and about kirkes, and of sik vthers superstitions and Papistical rites."


BANERRE, Banerre, s.

The reason of the difference, as to the degree of dignity attached to the rank of Bannert 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 baneret. 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.

His Banerewan Wallace slew in that place, And sone to ground the baner down he race.

Wallace, x. 669, MS.

"At last quaen he was cumyng to Spay, & fand his enimes of greter power than he mycht resist, he esquit his baner man for feir of enimes trimbland, & not passand so pertle forward as he desyrit. Incontinent he pullit the baner fra him, & gaif it to Schir Alexander Carron, quhilk gat mony riche landis for the samyn office. But his name wes turnit efter to Skrymgeour." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 11.

This term, entirely different from banerer, seems properly to denote one who bears the standard of another. Su.G. banerswan, vexililer. Sancte Olof war banerewer; Saint Olave was standard-bearer. Hist. S. Ol. p. 78. Ihre, vo. Baner.

BANES-BRAKIN, s. A bloody quarrel; the breaking of bones. S.

That I hae at banes-braikin been
My skin can sha' the marks;
I dinna tell you idле tales,
See to my bloody sarks.


BANFF. For various proverbs regarding this town, See Sup.

To BANG, v. n. To change place with impetuosity; as, to bang up, to start from one's seat or bed; He bang'd to the door; he went hastily to the door. S.

Dogs barked, and the lads frae hand
Bang'd to their breeks like drift
Be break of day.—Ramsay's Poems, i. 270.

—Blythely wald I bang out o'er the brae,
And stend o'er burns as light as ony rae.—Ibid. ii. 393.

Ajax bang'd up, whose targe was slughted
In seven fold o' hide.


The verb bang, in E. signifies to beat; Isl. bang-a, id. Dr. Johnson, however, who is often very unhappy in his etymons, derives it from Belg. vengeelen, which is only a derivative, corr. in its form. Isl. bang-a is itself derived from ban-a, pukare, percutere; whence also Su.G. banka, id. and baengel, a staff, a cudgel.
The verb, as here used, is more immediately allied to Su.G. bang, tumult, violence, which ther indeed traces to Isl. bang-da, percuteere. 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 I'll slip it out of meal.

Song, Ross's Helineore, p. 143.

To Bang, v. a. To beat; to overcome; to surpass. S.

To Bang off or off, v. a. To let off with violence; to let fly.

Bang, s. 1. An action expressive of haste; as, He came with a bang, S. In a bang, in a huff.

He grants to me, and I will work for't;
Gin sae I did, that I sud gang alang,
And syne be married with him in a bang.

Ross's Helineore, p. 69, 70.

2. A great number; a crowd; S.

Of customers she had a bang;
For lairs and souters ad'g did gang.

To drink benda—Ramsay's Poems, i. 216.

— My boding thought
A bang of fears into my breast has brought.

Ibid. ii. 15.

Bang, adj. 1. Vehement; violent. 2. Agile and powerful. S.

To Bang, v. s. 1. A term used in salmon-fishing, as signifying that the fishers have pulled out their boats with a sail at random, without having seen any fish in the channel; Aberd.

"Being asked, whether when they are deprived of sight, and can only fish by banging, they do not catch fewer fish than when they have sight? deponents, that they do so, and that if they wanted sights, they would want their best friend." State, Leslie of Powis, 1805, p. 102. V. Shot, s.

BANGEISTER, Bangster, Bangister, s. 1. A violent and disorderly person, who regards no law but his own will.

For gif this sast of justice sall not stand,
Then everie wicked man, at his awin hand,
Sall him revenge as he sae think it best.

Ick bangister, and limmer, of this land
With frie brydill sail [quham thei pleis molest.]

Maitland Poems, p. 337.

Adieu! fair Eddale up and doun,
Where my priu friends do dwell;
The bangisters will ding them doun,
And will them sair compell.

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 293.

I hesitate if this should be viewed as a different sense; although the term is explained by the editor, "the prevailing party."

2. A victor, Etrr. For. S.

But we have e'en seen shargars gather strength,
That seven years have sitten in the flet,
And yet have bangisters on their boddom set.

Ross's Helineore, p. 89.

3. A loose woman, Clydes.

This word might seem analogous to Su.G. banestyrig, 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 banastyrig, agen, wrestling, playing for a prize, banamaddar, percusser, suotor 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.

Bang-rafe, 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.


This term is evidently derived from bangster.

Bang-the-beggar, s. A strong staff; a powerful rung; humorously transferred to a constable.

Bangnue, s. Bustle about something trivial.

Bangrel, s. An ill-natured, un governable woman. S.

Banyel, s. A slovenly, idle fellow; a bundle.

To Banyel, v. a. To hang backwards and forwards.

S.

BANIS. Mantillus of Banis; some kind of mantle. S.

Bankers, s. pl.

The King to souer is set, served in hall,
Under a siller of silke, dayntly dight;
With al worshipp, and wele, mewith the walie;
Bridges brandan, and brand, in bankers bright.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. ii. 1.

This, I apprehend, should be on bankers. It is most probably the same word with Bankours, q. v. V. also Briddes.

Banker, s. A bench-cloth or carpet.

Banker, s. One who buys corn sold by auction.

Banking-crop, s. The corn bought or sold by auction. S.

Bankrupt, s. A bankrupt.

"In Latin, Cedere bonis, quibik is most commonly used amongst merchants, to make Bank-rout, Bankrupt, or Bank-rompe; because the doer thereof, as it were, breaks his bank, stall or seat, quhair he used his trafficque of before." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Dyver, Dyvour.

Fr. banquerout, Ital. bancorotto, Toot. banchore, 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 one 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 rotto, 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 bannocks are put to be toasted, when taken from the girdle. * S.

Bannag, s. A white trout; a sea-trout. S.

Bannate, Bannet, s. Double Bannate. S.

Banket, s. The square cap worn by the Romish clergy. S.

Banket-fire, s. A punishment, similar to running the gantelop, inflicted by boys for breaking the rules of their game. S.

Banket-fluke, s. The turbot; so called from resembling a bonnet. S.

Bankister, 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 Nymmo.

"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 mills 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.

The fish on this part of the coast, are cod, skate, mac­

From Willoughby it would appear, that the name ban­

BANNISTICKLE, s.  The three-spined stickleback ; a fish, S. Orkney; in some parts of S. bantickle. See Sup.

BAPTIST, BAR. s. 1. A thick cake baked in the oven, generally with yeast; whether it be made of oatmeal, barley-meal, flour of wheat, or a mixture; S.

2. A roll; a small round or oblong loaf of wheaten bread. There will be good lapped milk kebbucks,

And sowens, and fardles, and baps. Ritson's S. Songs, i. 211.

BAPPER, s. A vulgar, ludicrous designation for a baker. S.

BAPTEM, s. Baptism; Fr. Bapteme. S.

BAR, s. The grain in E. called barley, S. Bar-meal, meal made of this grain; bar-bread, bar-bannocks, &c.

In other parts of S, bear, bear-meal.

Moes.G. bar, hordeum. Goth. bar, fructus quicumque, (Seren); Heb. 72, bar, grain of every kind for bread.

BAR, s. BOAR. V. BAIR.

To BAR.

It occurs in a foolish essay.

Tak tent, and prit the words

Intill this bill, with will tham still to face,

Quililkis ar nocht skar, to bar on far fra bowrdis,

Bot leale, bot feale, may hael avell thy Grace.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 201. st. 27.

Lord Hailes gives this passage as not understood. And indeed, I can offer only a conjecture as to the meaning, which is so much disguised by a silly jingle and violent alliteration. The writer, addressing Q. Mary, desires her to imprint in her mind the words of this poem, with a design to have them still in her eye; as they are not such as might cause her to startle, and bar on far fra bowrdis, or keep her at a distance from jesting or sport; but on the contrary, true, honest, and such as might be profitable to her Majesty. The allusion seems to be to an object that frightens a horse, and makes him start aside. V. SKAR. Bar may be used in the sense of Fr. barrer, E. bar, to keep one at a distance; as is done by bolts, or by barriers erected for this very purpose.

BAR, s. An infant's flannel waistcoat. V. BARRIE. S.

BAR, s. To play at bar; a species of ancient game in Scotland. S.

BARBAR, BARBOUR, adj. Barbarous; savage.

The first word is used by Bellenden in his Cron. pass.; Fr. barbare. Gael. barb, id.

"Albeit the sayings be barbour, and commoun, the rycht understanding of the samyn seruis mekle for men vnlearnit, lyke as the wrang ledis mony in thair dis in gret errours." Kennedy, of Crossraguell, Compend. Tractice, p. 50.

BAR, s. A barbarian. S.

BARRIER, s. The barer of any thing, is a phrase used by the vulgar to denote the best, or what is excellent in its kind; S.

Isl. baer is an adj. expressing abundance, and marking quality; afbaer, praestans. Su.G. bar-a, baer-a, illustrae. But the origin is quite obscure.

BARBLES, s. pl.

This seems to be the disease which the Fr. call barbes, thus expl. by Cotgr. "Pushes, or little bladders, under the tongues of horses and cattle, the which they kill if they be not speedily cured. Barbes aux veaux. The barbles; a white excrescence which, like the pip in chickings, grows under the tongues of calves, and hinders them from sucking." The Botch and the Barbles—Polwart's Fluyting, p. 13. V. CLEIKS.

BARBLYT, part. pa. Barbed.

And with wapnys, that scharply sebar,

Sum in the ford thai bakwatt bar:

And sum, with armys barblyt braid,

Sa gret myrttyrome on thaim has maid,

That thai gan draw to woyd the place.

Barbour, viii. 57. MS.
BAR

Arms barblyt braid signifies, arms well barbed.
Fr. barbelle, id. Fleche barboleée, a barbed arrow.

BARBOUR’S KNYF. The ancient name of a razor. S. To BARBULIE, v. a. To disorder; to trouble. See S.

---

"Every thing appert twae
To my barbuliey brain.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 17. Evergreen, ii. 109.
Lat. vers. turbutum captus.
"Youth is abusit and corruptit: the author and his warkis shamefullie blottit and barbuliyet."—H. Charteris, Pref. to Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1592. A. 5. a.
Fr. barbouillé, confusedly jumbled or huddled together.

This is probably from Arm, barboel, comp. of bar, without, and poell, in composition boeil, stop.

BARBULIE, s. Perplexity; quandary. S. To BARD, BARD, v. a. To caparison. S.

BARDIN, s. Trappings for horses; the same with Bardynis.

BARDINGIS, s. pl. Trappings of horses.

"At last be cumyng of Welchemen & Corn wal, sa huge contentious, but uncivil and pertinacious in managing battle-axes are carried before them by their lictors. Poles by those who guarded the hordes, origin of barde, kingdom was a lion erected on a lance. Hence, also, the vestige of this ancient badge of dignity still exists in our Trappings.

As in composition bardis, barbele, barbeleit.

BARBULYIE, 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 barly 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 Isl. barda, pugnax, bardagi, Su.G. bardago, praelium, from baer-ia, to fight; pret. bard-a. For it retains the original idea, with this difference only, that what primarily respected the hands is now transferred to the tongue, a member not less unruly. If I mistake not, it is still occasionally applied 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, Bardily, ad. i. Boldly; with intrepidity.

They, bardyly, and bardily,
Pae’d home or foreign foe;
Though often forfeughten,
They never grudg’d the blow.
R. Galloway’s Poems, p. 64.

2. Pertly; S. V. BARDACH.

BARDIE, s. A gelded cat; Ang.

BARDINESS, s. Petulant forwardness; pertness and irascibility, as manifested in conversation.

BARDISH, adj. Rude, insolent in language.

"The rest of that day, and much also of posterior ses-
sions, were mispent with the altercation of that bardish man Mr. D. Dogleish, and the young constable of Dundee." Baillie’s Lett. i. 311.

This seems the same with bardis; unless we should suppose it to be formed from bard, bard, a minstrel. During the time that the feudal system was in full power, the bard was a person of great consequence with the chieftain, whose warlike deeds he celebrated, and transmitted to succeeding generations. This order of men being admitted to such familiarity in great houses, would retain their petulant manners even after their consequence was gone.

BARD’S CROFT. The piece of land on the property of a chief hereditarily appropriated to the family Bard. S.

BARE, adj. Lean; S. evidently an oblique sense of A. S. bare, baer, nudus, q. having the bones naked.

BAREFIT, BAREFOOT, adj. Barefooted.

BAREFOOT-BROTH, BAREFIT-KAIL, s. Broth made with a little butter, without any meat having been boiled in it. V. MUSLIN-KAIL, LENTRYNE-KAIL.

To BARGANE, v. n. To fight; to contend. See Sup.

Wallace, he said, it prochys ner the nycht,
War all the men hyn till [the] orient,
Wallace said, Nay, or that ilk tyme be went,
We sail be ix houris to morn.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 58.

She never minds her, but tells on her tale,
Right baudl and bardach, likely-like and hall.
Ibid, p. 81.

And baud l and bardach the gude-wife
Sae derf couth wield her gude brown spear;
To secht for her country and gude-man,
Could Scotswoman own a woman’s fear?

Jamieson’s Popular Ball, ii. 176.

It is rendered “forward,” Gl.

2. It is undoubtedly the same word that in the South and West of S. is pron. bardy; and signifies that the person, to whom it is applied, is not only irascible and contentious, but uncivil and pertinacious in managing
BARKIT, part. pa.  
BARKHEYD, s. A  

BARKING and FLEEING, a phrase used concerning one  

BARK-POTIS, To  v. n. the gerund in Lat., as  

BARDAGAMAD-UR,  

BARK, liquid state, as blood or mire; S.  

Bark-a, Bark-a hudar, to tan hides. Tanning is  

BARKNYT, Barknyt  

BARLA-FUMMIL, BARLAFUMBLE, " an exclamation  

BARLA-BREIKIS, BARLEY-BRACKS, s. pl. See Sup.  

BAR,  

BARLEY-BRACKS, s. pl. See Sup.  

A game generally played by young people in a corn-yard,  

Hence called Barla-bracks about the stacks, S. B. One stack  

is fixed on as the date or goal; and one person is appointed  

to catch the rest of the company, who run out from the date.  

He does not leave it, till they are all out of his sight. Then  

he sets off to catch them. Any one, who is taken, cannot  

run out again with his former associates, being accounted a  

prisoner; but is obliged to assist his captor in pursuing the  

rest. When all are taken, the game is finished; and he,  

who was first taken, is bound to act as catcher in the next  

game. This innocent sport seems to be almost entirely for­  

gotten in the South of S. It is also falling into desuetude  

in the North.  

In May gois dammosellis and damnis,  

In gardynis grene to play lyk lammis; —  

Sum rynnis at barlabreikis lyk rammis,  

Sum round about the standard pilleris.  

Scott, on May, Bannatyne MS. V. Ever-green,  
it. 186. Chron. S. P. iii. 162.  

Perhaps from barley and break, q. breaking of the parley;  

because, after a certain time allowed for settling prelimi­  
naries, on a cry being given, it is the business of one to catch  
as many prisoners as he can. Did we suppose it to be allied to  

barlowe, this game might be viewed as originally meant as a  

sportive representation of the punishment of those who broke  

the laws of the barn. Analogous to this were the plays of the  

Boy-bishop, the Abbot of Unreason, Robin-Hide, Robbers, &c.  

This game was well known in England. It is mentioned by W.  

Browne in his Britannia's Pastorals, published about  

1614.  

At doore expecting him his mother sate,  

Wondering her boy would stay from her so late;  

Framing for him unto herselfe excuses:  

And with such thoughts gladly herself abuses:  

As that her sonne, since day grew old and weake,  

Staide with the maides to runne at barlibroke.  

Book i. Song 3. p. 76.  

It is mentioned by Massinger, and much later by Buxton.  

"Let them freely feast, sing, dance, have puppet-plays,  

hobby-horses, tabers, crowds, and bagpipes,—play at ball  

and barlebras." Anatomy of Melancholy, ap. Strutt,  

Sports and Pastimes, Introd. xviii.  

This sport, like that of the Boy-bishop, as managed in  

England, must have had a very bad influence on the young  

mind, as directly tending to expose the awful doctrine of the  

eternal state to ridicule. One of the compartments of the  

ground was called hell. W. Massinger, c. 104, 105. Note.  

BARLA-FUMMIL, BARLA-FUMMIL, "an exclamation for a  

truce by one who has fallen down in a wrestling or play."  

Thoch he wes wight, he wes nocht wyiss  

With sic jangleurs to jummill,  

For fra his thowme they dang ane sklyss,  

Quhill he cryt Barlafummil! — Chr. Kirk, st. 16.  

2. It is also used, perhaps improperly, for a fall.  

When coachmen drinks, and horses stumble,  

It's hard to miss a barla-fumble.  


Rudd derives this word from barle or barla, in the sense of  

parley, and fummil, used in Aberd, for whoml, a fall or  

trip; vo. Fumler. But the rest of this poem is not in the  

Aberd. dialect. This derivation is therefore contrary to  

analogy. Callender, giving the same origin to barla, seeks  

that of fummill in Su.G. famla, to stretch the hands lither  

and thither, as one does when groping in the dark. What  

affinity this has to a parley, I cannot discern. The whole  

term might be viewed as Fr.; q. a fight­  


ground was called hell. W. Massinger, c. 104, 105. Note.  

BARLA-FUMMIL, BARLA-FUMMIL, "an exclamation  

for a truce by one who has fallen down in a wrestling or  

play."  

Thoch he wes wight, he wes nocht wyiss  

With sic jangleurs to jummill,  

For fra his thowme they dang ane sklyss,  

Quhill he cryt Barlafummil! — Chr. Kirk, st. 16.  

2. It is also used, perhaps improperly, for a fall.  

When coachmen drinks, and horses stumble,  

It's hard to miss a barla-fumble.  


Rudd derives this word from barle or barla, in the sense of  

parley, and fummil, used in Aberd, for whoml, a fall or  

trip; vo. Fumler. But the rest of this poem is not in the  

Aberd. dialect. This derivation is therefore contrary to  

analogy. Callender, giving the same origin to barla, seeks  

that of fummill in Su.G. famla, to stretch the hands lither  

and thither, as one does when groping in the dark. What  

affinity this has to a parley, I cannot discern. The whole  

term might be viewed as Fr.; q. a fight­  


ground was called hell. W. Massinger, c. 104, 105. Note.  

BARLA-FUMMIL, BARLA-FUMMIL, "an exclamation  

for a truce by one who has fallen down in a wrestling or  

play."  

Thoch he wes wight, he wes nocht wyiss  

With sic jangleurs to jummill,  

For fra his thowme they dang ane sklyss,  

Quhill he cryt Barlafummil! — Chr. Kirk, st. 16.  

2. It is also used, perhaps improperly, for a fall.  

When coachmen drinks, and horses stumble,  

It's hard to miss a barla-fumble.  


Rudd derives this word from barle or barla, in the sense of  

parley, and fummil, used in Aberd, for whoml, a fall or  

trip; vo. Fumler. But the rest of this poem is not in the  

Aberd. dialect. This derivation is therefore contrary to  

analogy. Callender, giving the same origin to barla, seeks  

that of fummill in Su.G. famla, to stretch the hands lither  

and thither, as one does when groping in the dark. What  

affinity this has to a parley, I cannot discern. The whole  

term might be viewed as Fr.; q. a fight­  


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, byrlaw, 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. S. See Sup.
It may have received its name as having been formerly used by farmers for carrying samples of barley or other grain to market.
BARLEY-BREE, s. Liquor made from barley; when fermented, ale, beer, &c.; when distilled, whisky. The juice or broth of barley. See Sup.
When nearours anger at a plea, An' just as wud as wud can be, How easy can the barley-bree
Cement the quarrel!—Burns, iii. 16.
BARLEY-CORN, s. A species of grain. S.
BARLEY-FEVER, s. Sickness occasioned by intoxication.
BARLEY-MEN. V. BURLAW.
BARLEY-SICK, adj. Intoxicated; sick from too much of the barley-bree.
BARLEY-SICKNESS, s. Intoxication.
BARLINGHWOOD, s. A fit of obstinacy, or violent ill humour, sometimes as barley-hood. See Sup.
Instead then of lang days of sweet delyte, Ae 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 lounding lick. 

In Gl. Rams. the term is explained as if the perverse humour, expressed by it, were occasioned by the use of ale or malt, when reduced to a beverage; “a fit of drunken angry passion.” I find barolic mood used as synon.
—Hame the husband comes just roarin' fu'; Nor can she please him in his barolic mood; He cooks his hand and his wife a thud.

I have sometimes been disposed to view the first part of the term as formed from A. S. bara urus, and its similes, resembling a bare, savage, brutal.
BARTLE, s. A firepole.
BARM, s. Yeast.
To Barm, n. To fret; to fume; to wax wroth.
BARME HORS.
Thare deyde Schyre Jhone than the Mowbray:
And Alyswandyre the Brws wes tane.
Bot the Ballyol his gat is gane
On a barne hors wyth legges bare:
Swa fell, that he ethchappyd thare.
The lave, that ware noucht tane in hand, Swa fell, that he ethchapyd thare.

“Q. if a horse used to carry barm (yeast), or a small sorry horse?” Gl. Wynt. “Probably a horse for carrying out dung on the field; — vulgarly, a muck horse, Teut. barme, foax, sanies;” Gl. Sibb.
But the phrase is still used in Angus, where a barne horse signifies a horse without a saddle; “to ride a barne horse,” to ride without a saddle. This sense agrees with the rest of the description. As an armed company came on Edward Balliol, and those that were with him at Annan, unexpectedly at the dawn of the day, they had not time to dress themselves. Balliol accordingly fled, not only with his legs bare, but without waiting to get his horse saddled. This also corresponds to the language used by Fordun. Eadwardus in fugam est conversus et fugatus super simplex equum, car- rentem freno et solta, una tibia caligatus, alitique nudatus. Scotichron. L. xiii. c. 25. The only difference is, that Fordun mentions only one leg as bare, and that in the idea of simplex equus he includes the circumstance of a bridle, as well as a saddle, being wanting.
The etymon is not so clear as the signification; but most probably it is a derivative from Su.G. Germ. bar, nudus; especially as the common epithet for a horse without a saddle, is bare-baikit; 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 Scotland.

“He escaped very narrowly, being half naked, (not having leisure to put on his cloaths,) riding upon a barme horse unsaddled, and unbridled, till he came to Carlile.” Hist. Doug. p. 55.

BARMEY, adj. 1. Volatile; giddy; a metaph. sense. Hope puts that haunt into your heid,
Through all the fry 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. barlycan, Fr. barbacane; It. barbacana, Hisp. barbacana, propaganclus antemurale. Bullet deduces barbacana from Celt. bar, before, and bach, an enclosure, bacha, to enclose. If not a corr. of barlycan, it may be from Teut. barm, barm, barm, a mound or rampart; and perhaps, akin, a mark of diminution.

BARNAGE, s. 1. Barons or noblemen, collectively viewed.
Eduarda Langschankis had now begune hys wer
Apone Gaskone, fell awfull in effer.—

Left vode the toun, and strenth wyth waisty wanis.
To Troy or Ilioun with thare brokin wallis.

Wallace, i. 58. MS.
O fader, suffir the fyre Troiane barmynage,
To seik agane, quhat hard myschance befallis,
To Troy or lioun with thare broken walls.


2. A military company; including both cheiftains and followers.
Ahale the barmynage flokis furth attains,
Left vode the toun, and strenth wyth waisty wanis.

Dougl. 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 barne, soboles, proles; as where Virgil uses proles, we find barmynage in the version.

Doun battyng war the barmynage of Achurdis.

Dougl. Virgil, 331, 46.
O. Fr. barmynage, id. Vieux mot Francois, qui signifie les Grands, les Seigneurs, les Gentils-hommes qui composent la
BAR


BARNAT.

Our barnat land has beyn our set with wer,
With Saxonis blud that does ws mekill der:
Slayn our eldris, distroyt our rychtwys blud,
Waisyst our realm off gold and othr gud.

Wallace, ix. 366. MS.

In edit. 1648, and in posterior editions, barren is the word used. But the Minstrel would hardly pay so poor a complement to his country. In MS. it is barnat, which seems to mean native, 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-den, 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 £, and heid, hele, in S. and Belg. Barnat therefore seems equivalent to barnheid, bairnheid, q. v.

"Our barnat land," the land of our nativity.

BARN-DOOR FOWL, s. A dunghill fowl. S.

BARNE, s. The same with barnage.

Now agayne to the King ga we;
That on the morn, with his barné,
Sat in till his parlament.—Barbour, ii. 50. MS.

O. Fr. barnez, "the nobility, or barons," Cotgr.

BARNE, s. A child. V. BARN.

BRANEHEID, s. Childhood; also, Childishness. V.

BAIRN.

BARNEAIGE, BARNAGE, s. Childhood.

BARNE, s. Of Exous north blistas haund na drede,
The sulye spred hir brade bosum on brede,
Zephyrus confortabill inspiraion;
For tyll ressaue law in hir barné adoun.


This word, which is overlooked by Rudder, should, I suspect, be barne, bosom or lap, as synon, with bosom, v. 24.

In this sense it is used in Lybeaus Discounz.

That oon held yn hys barre
A mayde yclepte yn hys arme,
As byghth as blosse on breere.—Ritson’s E. M. R. ii. 25.

It occurs also in Chaucer.


Hence Su.G. barmherzig, misericsor; Chaucer, barne-cloth, an apron.

BARNY, s. Abbrev. of the name Barnaby or Barnabas.

BARNMAN, BARNSMAN, s. One who labours in the barn.

S.

BARN-BREAKING, s. A mischievous trick; an idle frolic.

S.

BARNYARD, BARNYAIRD, s. An enclosure adjoining the barn, in which grain or straw is stacked.

S.

BARNYARD BEAUTY, s. A buxum, fresh-coloured girl.

S.

BARRACE, BARRAS, BARRES, BARROWIS, s. A barrier; an outwork at the gate of a castle.

The Inglis ischeyd to ma debate
To thaire barras, and faucht fast;
Bot thae war drevyn in at the last.

Wyntown, viii. 31. 135.

2. An enclosure made of felled trees, for the defence of armed men.

Of hewyn tempyr in haist he gert thaim tak
Syllis off ayk, and a stark barras mak.
At a foyr front, fast in the forest syd,
A full gret strenth, quhar thai purporet to bid;

BARRAT.

Stellyt thaim fast till treis that growand was,
That thai mycht weyll in fri the barras pass,
And so weill graithit, on athir sid about.

Syn cum agayn, quhen thai saw thaim in dout.


3. Bounds, or lists for combatants. We pingyl not for spede na cours to ryn,
Bot we debait suld this barras within,
With wappiniss kene and with our birnist brands.


He (Macbeth) desuist us subtell slicht to bring all my-doaris and brokin me to his justice, & solisit syndy his liegis with large money to appele the theuis (quhilkis opprest thaim maist) in barras againis ane preffit day.

And quhen thir theuis war enterit in barras (quhare thal sude bale fouchtin againis thair nichboris) thay wer all takin be armit men and hangit on jebatis according justly to thair demerits.


Frag ferce gallandis for feild gemis enfor;
Enamit knychtis at listis with scheild and speir,
To fecht in barrouis bayth on fute and hors.

Scott, Bonnatynge Poems, 200. st. 23.

We stille speak of "a cock in a barrac," in allusion to a cock-pit, S.

Rudd. and other Glossarists have conjoined this word with Fr. barge, barriere, as if they were the same. But although from a common root, they are different words. Barras is O. Fr. barres, palaestra, Thierry; Decursio palaestrica, Dict. Trev.; the pl. of barre, a stake. Cotgr., however, defines barres, "the martial space called barris." L. B. barrae is used to denote the barricades employed for the defence of towns and castles, in the same sense in which barras occurs in Wallace.

Barras gaudete Quirites,
Fregimus, in manibus sunt barrae denique nostris.


BARRAS-DORE, s. A door made of bars of wood alike distant from each other.

BARRAT, s. 1. Hostile intercourse; battle. See Sup.

In Inglesman, allace, quhi suld we trow,
Our worthy lyn has payned on this wys?
Sic reulle be richt is litill allow;
Me think we suld in barrat mak thaim bow
At our power, and so we do feill wys.

Wallace, ii. 237. MS.

In editions, barracce.

It is used in the sense of hostility, O. E.

Sone thei reisad strif, brenent the kynges toones,
& his castles tok, held tham in ther bandoun.

In alle this barette the kyng and Sir Symon
Tille a lokyng tham sette, of the prince suld it be don.

R. Brunne p. 216.

i. e. Entered into a cognizance.

2. Contention, of whatever kind.

It, that ye call the blist band that bindis so fast,
Is barne of Wis, and baleful, and greit
It, that ye call the blist band that bindis so fast,
With wappiniss kene and with our birnist brands.

200. st. 23.

In Inglissmen, allace, quhi suld we trow,
Our worthy lyn has payned on this wys?
Sic reulle be richt is litill allow;
Me think we suld in barrat mak thaim bow
At our power, and so we do feill wys.

Wallace, ii. 237. MS.

In editions, barracce.

It is used in the sense of hostility, O. E.

Sone thei reisad strif, brenent the kynges toones,
& his castles tok, held tham in ther bandoun.

In alle this barette the kyng and Sir Symon
Tille a lokyng tham sette, of the prince suld it be don.

R. Brunne p. 216.

3. Grief; vexation; trouble.

And other bernys, for barrat, blakynmit thei blae:
Brathly bundin in baill, thair breistis war blent.

And other bernys, for barrat, blakynmit thei blae:
Brathly bundin in baill, thair breistis war blent.

Wallace, vi. 249. MS. Barrat, vi. 132.

200. st. 23.

Because the word breus is here used, although evidently
BAR

in a metaphorical sense, Ramsay, with surprising inadvertence, renders barret a "sort of liquor."

Su.G. Isl. baratta,'praecael. Thre derives this from beria,-ia, pugnare, combined with aega, at of which, he says, among other senses, has that of contendere: vo. Beria. Tt1 Ital. retains baratta, in the same sense, as a remnant of the Gothic.

BARRATRIE, s. A species of simony; or, as defined by Erksine, "The crime of clergymen who went abroad to purchase benefices from the See of Rome with money." Inst. B. 4. T. 4. § 30.

"Gif any—makis baratria, fra it be kend with sufficient & gude document, that he vnder the statute maid agane thame that hes money ou'the Realme. And that this statute be no allanner extendid to thame that does baratria in tymes to come, but alis to thame outwith the Realme now, that beis conuict of baratria." Ja. 1. 1427. c. 119, edit. 1569.

The person chargeable with this crime was called baratore.

"And als the king forbiddis, that any of his liegis send any expensis till any baratore, that is now outwith the Realme, or gif thame help or fauoure, in quhat degre that they attene to, quhil thay cum hame in the Realme, or gif thame help or fauoure, in quhat degre that they wer randerit to his dominion." Ibid.

Erksine mentions L. baratia as denoting the crime of exchanging justice for money; and derives it from Ital. barare, to track or barter. The origin seems rather O. Fr. barat, deceit, barat-l'ier, to cheat, baratelle, a deceiver; Arm. barat, barad, fraus, productio; barater, prudens.

BARREL-FERRARIS. V. Ferraris.

Barrel-fevers, s pl. A term used, by the vulgar, to denote the disorder produced in the body by immo-

denote the disorder produced in the body by immo-

"Fynally he dantit the Bartonian with sic importabyl affiction, that they wer randerit to his dominion." Ibid.

BARTANYE, BARTANCE, s. Britanny.

"Quhen Swetonius had dantit the Isle of Man in this maner, he was aduertyst that France was rebelit. And thairfore to peacyfe this trubyll he pullyt vp salis and arnytt in Bartonie." Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 4.

"Sone after his coronation he past in Bartonie, & left behynd hym his gud fader Dioneth with ane legion of pepyll to gouerne Bartonie." Ibid. B. vii. c. 12. Armoricam Provinciam, Both.

Bartonianis and Barteniere, denote the inhabitants of Bre-
tagne.

"That the morn afternoon the towns' colours be put upon the biscerne of the steeple, and that at three o'clock the bells begin to ring, and ring on still, till his Majesty comes hither, and passes on to Anstruther." Records Pittenweem, 1651, Statist. Acc. iv. 376.

This seems to be derived from O. Fr. bretesche, which primarily signifies wooden towers by which towns were fortified; hence transferred to a conspicuous situation in market-places, from which public edicts or denunciations were promulgated. This has been traced, with evident propriety, to Ital. bertesca, "a kind of rampart or fence of war made upon towers, to let down or up at pleasure, a block-house;" Altorii. The term also signifies a rail. L. bretesca, bertasca, &c. castellae lignae; Du Cange. But there is reason to believe that the Italians received the term from the Goths: and that it is allied to Su.G., berc-a, anc. bir-a, biang-a, to build; to protect, to cover. Hence bargostad-un, munimentum.

BASE DANCE, a kind of dance slow and formal in its motions; directly opposite to what is called the high dance. Fr. base-danse, id.

"It was ane celest recreation to behald ther lycht lopene, gaimouding, stendding bakuart & fordurt, dansand base danses, pauuans, galyardis, turdions, braulis and branglis, buffons, vitht mony vthir lycht dancis, the quhilk ar ouer dancis, galmouding, stendling-bakuart & forduart, dansand on the steeple, and that at three o'clock the bells begin to ring, and ring on still, till his Majesty comes hither, and passes on to Anstruther." Records Pittenweem, 1651, Statist. Acc. iv. 376.

To BASH, v. a. To beat to shreds; to dint or injure by crushing.

BASE Up. An iron implement is said to be based up, when the point is bowed in.

BASING, BASSING, s. A bason; pl. basingis. See Sup.

"Hergest dotat this kirk with cowpis, challicis, gainmouings, stendling bakuart & fordurt, dansand base danses, pauuans, galyardis, turdions, braulis and branglis, buffons, vitht mony vthir lycht dancis, the quhilk ar ouer prolix to be rehersit." Compl. S. p. 102.

BAS

BASTIES, BASTISH, BASTARD PYP. Probably a small pipe.

BASTANT, adj. A BASTAILYIE, BAST, pret. BASSNYT, adj.


BASK, arf;’. Very dry. A BASSEN’D, adj. BASSE FEE. Base fee, a teftn in English law.

BASSEN’T. The word is E.; but the sense is confined, according to Johns., to a mat used in churches. Junius derives it from some C. B. word signifying a rush; Johns. from Fr. bosse, a bunch. But I am informed, that it properly signifies s. A part. pa. BASSIE, BASSY, BASSANET, BASNET, deuisit.

BASSE FEE. Base fee, a teftn in English law.

BASSIN, s. A Bassie, Bassy, s. A large wooden dish used for carrying meal from the gironal to the bake-board, or for containing the meal designed for immediate use; S. B. See Sup.

BASSIE, BASSY, BASSANET, BASNET, deuisit.

BASSEY, s. An old horse; Clydes. Loth. V. BAWSAND.

BASIL, s. A long cannon or piece of ordinance.

BASSET, part. pa. Apparently humbled; abased. S.

BAST, adj. Very dry. A bask day, a dry withering day. S.

BASSIE, s. A helmet. V. BASSANET.

BASSI, s. A small bowl or bason, the last mentioned vestige of feudal antiquity was that of the bastilles. Those prisons, having a Norman name, denote their introduction, or their more frequent erection, by the conqueror. 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; Poulsen-bastel, &c. P. Chirnside, Berw. Statist. Acc. xiv. 35, 37.

This is radically the same with Bastailpie, and perhaps merely an abbrev. of it.

BASTOUN, s. Heavy staff; baton.

BASTYLIE, BASTEL, s. A fortress, principally meant for securing prisoners, S. A. The last mentioned vestige of feudal antiquity was that of the bastilles. Those prisons, having a Norman name, denote their introduction, or their more frequent erection, by the conqueror. 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; Poulsen-bastel, &c. P. Chirnside, Berw. Statist. Acc. xiv. 35, 37.

This is radically the same with Bastailpie, and perhaps merely an abbrev. of it.

BAYTH, BAYTH, BAID, BATE, BAIT, BATCHELOR COAL, s. A crew; a gang of the same kind.

BAT, s. A large wooden dish used for carrying meal from the gironal to the bake-board, or for containing the meal designed for immediate use; S. B. See Sup.

BAT, adj. Of or belonging to rushes.

BATTALION, s. A crew; a gang of the same kind.

BATE, s. He, with few men, in a bate Wes fyne for till hald hame his gate. — He, with few men, in a bate Wes fyne for till hald hame his gate.

BATTAILLE, BAT, s. A match at football. V. BONSPERL.

BATTALL, BATTALL, BAT, s. A large wooden dish used for carrying meal from the gironal to the bake-board, or for containing the meal designed for immediate use; S. B. See Sup.
BAT

It is sometimes applied by our old writers, as Mr. Macpherson observes, to more than two.

Bathie, s. Bather, badder, batie, bawty, s. pi. bats,

Batrons, s. A battle-axe.

2. It is used metaphor, like E. To bather, badder,

Batton, s. Plague; trouble.

Bathie, s. A booth or hovel; a summer sheathing.

Batie, bawty, s. A name for a dog, without any particular respect to species. It is generally given, however, to those of a larger size, S.

"Bourd not with bawty lest he bite you;" Kelly.

Bat gin wi' batie ye will bourd,

Come back, lad, to your place;

Lat Trojans an' your wonded fears

Stand glorwin i' your face.

Poesis in the Buchan Dialect, p. 9.

In the Gl. to these poems it is explained "maistif.

From Lyndsay's " Complaint and publick Confession of the King's old Hound, called Bash, directed to Bawty, the King's best beloved Dog," it would appear to have been a name commonly given to a dog in the reign of James V.

Thus, in an illiberal translation of the Latin epitaph on the celebrated Sir John Graham, who was killed at the battle of Falkirk, it is introduced, perhaps fully as much for the sake of the rhyme, as from the nationality of the writer.

Batielie, bawtie, adj. Round and plump, applied either to man or beast, Clydes. See Sup.

Batie-Bum, batie-bummil, s. A simpleton; an inattentive fellow.

With pacience richt ferme I wold overcum,

And uther mens infermites endure;

Bot thane am I compit ane batie-bum;

And all men thinks a play me till injure.


Heich Hutchoun, with ane hissell rys,

To red can throw thame rummil;

He muddit thame doun lyk ony myss,

He was na batie-bummil.


Baton, s. The instrument for beating mortar.

Batrons, s. A name given to the cat.

Bats, s. pl. The Bots; a disease in horses caused by small worms; ludicrously applied to the colic in men. S.

Vol. I.

BATTLE

The blearing Bats, and the Beast-shaw. Voltaire's Flying. V. Cleiss.

This in S. is the term commonly used to denote that disease in horses called the bots, F. From the epithet conjoined, bleiring, it seems doubtful if this be meant. It may indeed denote the effect of the pain occasioned by this disorder, in making the patient groan or cry out, from Teut. blaire-en boare, mugire. But as Teut. botte is rendered pappula, which signifies a swelling with many reddish pimples that eat and spread, and bleire denotes a pustule; the term bleiring may be used to specify that kind of bots which produces such pimples.

Batt, s. To keep one at the batt; to keep one steady.

Battaline, s. Perhaps, a projection or veranda of stone.

Battal, s. A battalion. V. Bataill.

Battailing, Battelling, s. A battlement.

— Like ane wall thay vmbeset the yettis —

Thare left hand hie abone thare heide gan hald,

And oft with thare rycht hand grip the battalling wald.

Skarsemint, reprise, corbell, and battellingis.

Polwarth's Flyting.

This Rudd. renders, " thick, rank, like men in order of battle." But more probably, q. battled-gers; as Teut. bottel, and bottel-bom, denote the arbutus, or wild strawberry tree.

To Batt, s. A small cannon. V. Battart.


To Batter, v. a. 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, v. 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. battre, 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.

Batter, s. A species of artillery. V. Battart.

Battick, s. V. Battcock.

Battil Gers.

Vnto ane pleasand grund cumin ar thay,

With battil gers, fresche herbis and grene swardis.


This Rudd. renders, " thick, rank, like men in order of battle." But more probably, q. battled-gers; as Teut. bottel, and bottel-bom, denote the arbutus, or wild strawberry tree.

Battirt, s. A small cannon. V. Battart.

Battile, adj. Thick; squat; as, a battle horse.

Battallion, s. A bundle of straw. E. Bottile.

To Battallion. To make up straw in small parcels. S.

Battocks, s. A tuft of grass, a spot of gravel, or ground of any kind, surrounded by water. S.
BATWARD, s. Boatman; literally, boatkeeper.

BAVARIE, s. A...

BAUBLE, BAUCH, BAUGH, BAACH, (gutt.)

3. Applied to tools that are turned in the edge; opposed to flat soles. & loosely on the hinder legs; to walk as those having surface.

4. Not slippery. In this sense ice is said to be

5. Indifferent; sorry; not respectable; S.

6. Abashed; as, “He lookit unco baugh,” he looked much out of countenance.

BAUCHNESS, s. Want; defect of any kind; S.

To BAUCHLE, BAWCHYL, BACHLE, (gutt.) BASHLE,
sus; Alem. boug; A. S. beog; Fr. bougue; Ital. bigua; L. baca, bocca, a ring, bigua, a bracelet. In G. Edd. Saemund. baug is derived from biugr, curvus, byggia, curvare, flectere, to bend.

BAULDIE, s. A. S. baولد. BAULDIE, adv. Boldly.

BAULDNESS, BAULDLIE, adv. Boldness; audacity.

BAUK, bawk, bawks, and breds. A beam and boards for weighing bulky articles.

BAUKIE, fl. a. To raise a person on one's shoulders. Duk.

BAUKIE, s. The razorbill, Orkn.

BAUKIE, s. The bat. V. BAK, BACKE-BIRD.

BAUKIE, s. A tether-stake. V. BAIKIE.

BAUK, bawk, bauk, bawks, and breds. A beam and boards for weighing bulky articles.

BAUK-HEIGHT, bawk-height, S., To spring as high as the balk, or cross-beams of a house or barn.

BAUK-HEIGHT, bawk-height, adv. As high as the balks or cross-beams of a house or barn.

BAUK-HEIGHT, bawk-height, S. To STENN or STEND BAUK-HEIGHT. Same as above.

BAW, s. 1. A ball.

BAW, s. Driving their baws fra whin or tee, There's no nae gower to be seen.

BAW, s. The calf of the leg.

BAW, s. Used as a ludicrous term for a child.

BAW, s. An oblique look, implying contempt or scorn.

BAW, s. From bas, low. V. BALOW.

BAWREK, BAWBRIE, BAWBRICK, BAWBIE, BAWAE, and bawsint.

BAWBURD, BAWBRET, BAWBREK, BAWBRICK, BAWBIE, BAWAW, BAW, babord, retro, behind, and rives from baw, baw, baw, baw, urchin; Alem. babord, Babord, Babord, Babord, Babord, Babord.

BAWBREK.

BAWBREK.

BAWBIE, s. Abbrev. of the name Archibald.

BAULDLIE, a. Boldly.

BAULDNESS, s. Boldness; audacity.

BAUSY, adj. Big; strong.

Baw, s. Aye byk-thank in a prelots chayse, With his wawil feit, and virrok this, With hoppir hippis, and henchis narrow, And bawusy hands to be a barrow.

BAW, s. From bas, low. V. BALOW.

BAWREK, BAWBRIE, BAWBRICK, s. A kneading-trough, or board used for the same purpose in baking bread.

BAW, s. A halfpenny. V. BABIE.

BAW, s. A broad, shallow milk-dish. Syn. BOWIE.

BAWIE, s. Abroad, shallow milk-dish. Syn. BOWIE.

BAWBURD, BAWBRET, BAWBREK, BAWBRICK, BAWBIE, BAWAW, BAWAW, s.

BAW, s. The calf of the leg.

BAW, s. As dram and dorty as young miss wad be, To country Jock, that needs wad hae a kiss, Shic Ranald fyrst to mak fewte for his land, Sic a towboth sen syne was neuir seyne.—

BAW, s. Driving their baws fra whin or tee, There's no nae gower to be seen.

BAW, s. As dram and dorty as young miss wad be, To country Jock, that needs wad hae a kiss, Shic Ranald fyrst to mak fewte for his land, Sic a towboth sen syne was neuir seyne.—

BAW, s. Driving their baws fra whin or tee, There's no nae gower to be seen.

BAW, s. As dram and dorty as young miss wad be, To country Jock, that needs wad hae a kiss, Shic Ranald fyrst to mak fewte for his land, Sic a towboth sen syne was neuir seyne.—

BAW, s. Driving their baws fra whin or tee, There's no nae gower to be seen.

BAW, s. As dram and dorty as young miss wad be, To country Jock, that needs wad hae a kiss, Shic Ranald fyrst to mak fewte for his land, Sic a towboth sen syne was neuir seyne.—

BAW, s. Driving their baws fra whin or tee, There's no nae gower to be seen.

BAW, s. As dram and dorty as young miss wad be, To country Jock, that needs wad hae a kiss, Shic Ranald fyrst to mak fewte for his land, Sic a towboth sen syne was neuir seyne.—

BAW, s. Driving their baws fra whin or tee, There's no nae gower to be seen.

BAW, s. As dram and dorty as young miss wad be, To country Jock, that needs wad hae a kiss, Shic Ranald fyrst to mak fewte for his land, Sic a towboth sen syne was neuir seyne.—

BAW, s. Driving their baws fra whin or tee, There's no nae gower to be seen.
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 rinn 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. Base.

As Ir. and Gael. miol denotes a beast of whatever kind, miol blacke or boide is a hare, which seems to signify, a yellow beast, from baithinn, yellow. A hare is likewise called Pata in both languages. Can Badrans, q. v. have any affinity?

BAWDEKYN, s. Cloth of gold.

Ane-othir chesybil he gave alsua;
Twa brade ewaris of sylvyr brycht.
The styk of sylvyr he gave to that;
An ewar of sylvyr than gave he;
Of gold bawdekyns he gave thre;
Twa brade ewaris of sylvyr brycht.

Wytontown, ix. 6. 160.

Mr. Macpherson understands the term as here signifying “a bodkin, pointed instrument.” But it is undoubtedly the cloth called bawdekyn, Fr. baldachin, balsquin, baudequin. It is said to be of gold, because made of gold tissue. Borel remarks that Baldachinum, Baldachin, Baldassin, baudequin, are sometimes used. But whether either cloth is of real gold or merely painted, it would not have been an appropriate term, as bearing the same sense.

Phillips mentions E. baudekyn, as bearing the same sense.

V. BAUDKYN.

BAWIE, s. The great black and white gull.

S. To BAWME, v. a. 1. To embalm. See Sup.

That ilk hart than, as men sayd,
Scho bawme, and girt it be layd
In-til a cophyn of evore.—Wytontown, viii. 8. 18.

2. To cherish; to warm.

We sort our airs, and chesis towaris ilk dele,
And at ane sound or coist we likut wele
We strike at nicht, and on the dry sands
Did bawme and beik oure bodys, fete and handis.


From Fr. en-boum, er, to embalm. Hence transferred to fomentation, from its balsamic influence in restoring the limbs when loaded with cold or fatigue.

BAWSAND, BASSAND, BAWINT, adj. Having a white spot in the forehead or face; a term applied to a horse, cow, &c.; brindled or streaked; S. See Sup.

Apoun ane hores of Trace dappil gray
He rad, quhais formest feit bawt bawth
War mylk quhyte, and his creist on hicht bare he,
With bawsand face rynget the forthir E.

Doug. Virgil 146, 36.

The stirk that stands i’ the tether,
And our bra’ bain’d yade,
Will carry you hame your corn.

Ritson’s S. Songs, i. 206.

They tell me ye was in theither day,
And sauld your crummock, and her bassand quey.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 87.

In this sense, as Rudd, observes, “bawsand fact’d is an usual phrase in S.” It is strange that Sbb. should be so far led astray by mere similarity of letters, as to derive this “from O. E. bausyn, a badger.” Fr. badant, basan, a horse that has a white mark on the feet. This Menage derives from Ital. balzane; others, from Lat. balbus, and this again from Gr. βαλσας, which denotes a horse that has a white mark either on the forehead or feet. But both the Fr. word and ours seem to have the same Gothic origin. Germ. blaesse, Su. G. blas, denote a white mark on the forehead of a horse; blasot, a horse marked in this manner. Widgren defines Sw. blása, “white brow, or forehead of a horse, or ox.” This is most probably the origin of the E. noun blason; especially as it is used to denote the artificial ornament worn by carriage horses on their foreheads. Blase, indeed, has the same sense with Sw. blása, as appears from the E. Prov. “If the mare have a bald face, the filly will have a blaze.” V. Kelly, p. 302.

Bassin, a term used to denote an old horse, Loth. is most probably a corr. of bawint, as originally applied to one with a white face.

BAWSY-BROWN, s. A hobgoblin. This seems to be the English Robin Goodfellow, known in Scotland by the name of Brownie.” Lord Hailles.

Than all the feyndz lewche, and maide geiks,
Black-belly and Bawsy-brown.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 27, st. 3.

The term might seem to express the supposed strength of this sprite, from Su. G. bassé, vir poten, corresponding to A. S. beorn. V. BAXSY. Or it might be viewed as allied to Su. G. base, spectrum, monstrum, which Wachter derives from Germ. bas, larva; although these seems inclined, with more propriety, to invert the derivation; as those who put on masks and disguise themselves, wish to exhibit the appearance of spectres and bugbears. But most probably it is merely an inversion of A. S. brun-basu, ostrifer, (ostriger, Lye,) “that bringeth forth or beareth purple colour,” Somm.; from brun, brown, and basu, purple. V. Brownie.

BAXTER, s. A baker. See Sup.

“Ye breed of the baxter, ye loo your neighbour’s browst better than your ain batch;” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 80. V. BAXTER.

BAXED, BASED, adj. Confused; stupid; stupefied; dazed, synon. S.

“Then was this beast so sare amazed,
Into his face she glour’d and gazed,
And wist not well she was so baxed,” Watson’s Coll. i. 47.

“The bennis both wes basit of the sicht,
And out of mesour marr in their mude.”

King Hari, i. 22. Mailland Poems, p. 10.

“The Jews thought they durst neuer haue presumed to haue opened their mouthes 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. bye, byen, turbatus; ber-baus-en, to astonish, to stupefy, part. berbaas. 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. bes-er, id. “A cow to runne up and downe holding up her tale, when the brisse doth sting her;” Cotgr. V. BUMBAZED.

BE, prep. 1. By; as denoting the cause, agent, or instrument, S. See Sup.

Walyes ensample mycht have bein
To yow, had ye it forow sein,
That he othir will him chastly.

“Be othir men says 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. be. Be occurs in the same sense in O. E.; A. S. id. Mr. Tooke 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 a, esto, beo and byla 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.—Wytontown, 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 tharwith all bolyn 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 tal'd 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 axith cornlice be tham 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 myrrie mowis passing the quhyle,

Of sindrie purposis did crak.

*BEAGLE, s.

To make a bead; BEAD.

BEARDIE-LOWIE, S.

A sort of curve.

*BEAR-STANE, BEAR-SEED, BEER-SEED, BEIR-SEED,

BEAR-ROOT, BEER-ROOT,

BEAR-LAVE, BEAR-LEAVE,

BEAR-PUNDLAR,

BEAR-MELL,

BEAR-MEAL-WIFE,

BEAR-MEAL-RAIK,

BEAR-ROOT. Land appropriated for a crop of barley.

BEAR-LAND. Land appropriated for a crop of barley.

BEAR-LEAVE, BEAR-LAVE, S. Ground the first year after barley.

BEAR-RAIK, S. A fruitless errand.

BEAR-RAIK, S. A woman who cannot pay her debt.

BEAR-SEED, BEER-SEED, BEIR-SEED,

BEIR-SEID.

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,

BEIR-SEED-BIRD,
BED

BEAST, s. To Put the Beast on one’s self, to take shame to one’s self. S.

*BEAST, s. Any living creature save man; a horse. S.

BEASTIE, s. A diminutive from Beast. S.

BEAT, s. A stroke; a blow; a contusion, S. B. This seems to be the same with but, used by Douglas. V.

CABIR.

BEAT OF LINT, s. The famous Beck.—Watson’s Coll. i. 70.

It may signify, attentive to the cry of the huntsman. Fr. bauder, “a cry as of hounds, Breton;” Cotgr. Baudier, en termes de chasses, ce dit lors qu’on parle aux chiens, ou qu’on les excite à la course. Excitare, stimulare, incendere.

Dict. Trev.

It may, however, be the same word which occurs in the S. Prov.; “Breeding wives are ay bedite” Kelly, p. 75.

“Covetous of some silly things;” N.

In this sense it is probably allied to Isl. bæðu-a, A. S. bæð-an, Moes. G. bæð-fan. Belg. bæd-en, to ask, to supplicate, to solicit.

BEDE, pret. Offered; from the v. bid.

He talks toward the King, on hie ther he stode,
And bæde that burly his bronde, that burnisheld was bright.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 24.

Chaucer uses the v. bæde as signifying, to offer; A. S. bæd, obtulit, from beodon.

BEDELUIN, part. pa. Buried; hid under ground.

I have ane house rich full of mobilis sere,
Quharin bedeluins lyis ane greit tale,
Or charge of fyne siluer in veschull quent.

Dug. Virgil, 336, 22.

A. S. bedefen, sepulculus, infossus; bedelf-an, circumfodere.

BEDENE, By Dene, adv. 1. Quickly; forthwith.

And quhen Schyr Emer has sene
The small folk fell all bedene;
And sa few abyd to fycht;
He releyt to him mony a knycht.

Barbour, ii. 399. MS.

2. It seems also to signify, besides, moreover; in addition, as respecting persons.

— Frenyeis of fyne silket full fre,
With deir diamonthis bedene, that dayntely wes dicht.
The king cumly in kith, covertt with crowne,
Calit knichtis sa kene,
Dukis douchty bedene;
“I rede we cast us betuuene
How best is to done.”—Gawan and Gal. ii. 1.
Thus to wode arn thei went, the wionkest in wedes,
Both the Kyng, and the Quene:
And all the douchty by dene.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 1.

It may admit the sense of besides, where Mr. Ritson views it as signifying “one after another.”

— Take thy leve of kinge and queene,
And so to all the courte hydene.


In Ywaine and Gawan, it frequently signifies, together; as in the following passage:
Al a sevenight dayes bedene
Wald noght Sir Gawayn be sene.

v. 3395. E. M. R. i. 142.

BEDFALLOW, s. Used as equivalent to spouse or wife. S.

BED-LARE, s. Child bed lare, childbed. S.

BED-LARE, adj. Bedrid; confined to bed. S.

BED-PLADES, s. pl. Blankets. S.

BED-SEIK, adj. Confined to bed by indisposition. S.

BEDDY, adj. Expressive of a quality in greyhounds; the sense unknown. See Sup.

BEDFALLOW, s. A sheaf of flax made up for the mill.

BECK, s. A under-waistcoat, or flannel shirt.

BEDDING of a horse,

BED, s. To bæble, v. a. 1. To swallow any liquid in small, and bynge at deid mennis banes:
Thay bad thame
And with ane
Weil couth I claw his cruik bak, and kerne his cowit
And so to all the courte
Bydene.

Maitland Poems, i. 1.

And the Kyng, and the Quene:

With deir diamonthis bedene,
That dayntely wes dicht.

Gawan and  Gol.

Barbour, ii. 300.

3. It undoubtedly signifies, in succession, or “one after another,” in the following passage:

The King faries with his folk, our forthis and folliis,
Feill dais or he fand of flynd or of fyre;
Bot deip dalis
Montains, and maresse, with mony rank myre.

Diet. Trev.

Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 3.

Elsewhere it seems to signify, still, always, as conveying the idea of uninterrupted succession.

Next the sourane signe wes sickerly sene,
That fermit his serenitie ever formable,
The armes of the Dowglasses duchty bedene,
Knawin throw all Christendome be cognoscence hable.

Houlate, ii. 6. MS.
BEDIS, To BEDEMAN, BEIDMAN, S. A person who resides in a Bede-House, S. A term used for an alms-house, S. B. bed-en, name was transferred from the small globes used by the Rogan, the name of evidently the imperf. of Bedman."

T. A. Dictionary of the English Language, xiii. 412.

"To dress out trimly. V. DINK, S.

BEDS, s. pl. Prayers.

My beds thus with humble hert entere.

DEECE I said on this manere.—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 popish custom of keeping a string of beads, 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. DINK, S.

BEDMAN, 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 keep in repair, a house for lodging four beidmen; and give each of them four bulls of bearly, with a gown, and a small piece of garden ground.” P. Rathven, Banffs. Statist. Acc. xiii. 412.

BEDMAN, s. A person who resides in a bede-house, or is supported from the funds appropriated for this purpose, S.

Each of these beidmen, annually, on his Majesty’s birth-day, receives a bottle of ale, a leathern purse, and in it a loaf of bread, a bottle of ale, a great-coat, or blue great-coat, or fleecy, of Messindew, in their gift—The magistrates have built, and keep in repair, a house for lodging four beidmen; and give each of them four bulls of bearly, with a gown, and a small piece of garden ground.” P. Rathven, Banffs. Statist. Acc. xiii. 412.

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 for this purpose, S.

Bedman occurs in O. E. V. Absoloyke, sense 3.

The origin is A. S. bead, a prayer. Hence, says Versteeghan, the name of "they being made to pray on, and Bedaman." It cannot reasonably be supposed that the name was transferred from the small globes used by the Rosians, John Bisset gives to God, and the church of St. Peter’s of Rotham, for sustaining seven lepros persons, the patronage of the kirk of Kyldalgar, 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.

manists, in their devotions, to the prayers themselves. For it has been seen that the s. is formed from the v.

BEDYIT, part. pa. Dipped.

Your airs first into the Secel se

Bedit weil and bendit oft mon be.—Doug. Virgil, 81, 3.

A. S.  deix-an, tingerse.

BEDOYF, 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, duft, pulvis; or A. S. bedofen, submersus, dipped.

BEDOWIN, part. pa.

The wynd maid waif the rede weode on the dyk;

Bedowin in donkis depe was euery sike.

Doug. Virgil, 201. 10.

Rudd. expl, bedowynne, besmeared, deriving it from Belg. bedauwen, to bedow, or sprinkle. Here the word seems to retain this very sense, as more consonant to the description than that of besmeared.

BEDRAL, s. A beadle; a sexton.

BEDRAL, s. A person who is bedrid. V. ORPHELIN.

BEDREL, adj. Bedrid; Galloway.

Bot this Japis, for to prolong perlay

His faderis fatis, qulhik as bedelay

Before his yet, of his life in dispar.

Hud leuer haue knawin the science and the lare,

The micht and fors, of strenthy herbis fyne,

And all the cunning vse of medicine.


BEDRITE, v. a. To befoul with ordure.

S.

BEDRITTEN, BEDIRTEN, part. pa. Defiled with excrement.

S.

BEDS, s. The Hop-Scotch, or Pailall, a game of children; sometimes also called the Squares.

S.

BEDSHANK, s. Buttermilk; sour doocok, S.

BEDUNDER’D, part. pa. Stupified; confounded; S. q. having the ear deafened by noise; Su.G. dundr-a, Belg. denker-en, tonare, to thunder.

S.

BEE-ALE, s. A species of beer, or rather mead, made from the refuse of honey; S. B. This, in Clydes, is called swarts.

BEE-BREAD, s. The substance provided for the sustentation of young bees till they are able to go abroad. See Sup.

BEE, s. The hollow between the ribs and hip-bone of a horse, S. B. Perhaps from A. S. big, byge, flexus, angulus, sinus; big-an, byg-an, flexere, curvare.

S.

BEE-ALE, s. A species of beer, or rather mead, made from the refuse of honey; S. B. This, in Clydes, is called swarts.

BEE-BREAD, s. The substance provided for the sustentation of young bees till they are able to go abroad. See Sup.

BEE, s. A hoop or ring of metal, &c.

S.

BEE. To have a bee in one’s bonnet, to be hairbrained.

S.

BEE-HEADIT, adj. Hairbrained; unsettled.

S.

BEE-SCAP, s. Bee-hive.

S.

BEE-ALE, s. A species of beer, or rather mead, made from the refuse of honey; S. B. This, in Clydes, is called swarts.

BEE-BREAD, s. The substance provided for the sustentation of young bees till they are able to go abroad. See Sup.

BEE, s. A hoop or ring of metal, &c.

S.

BEE. To have a bee in one’s bonnet, to be hairbrained.

S.

BEE-HEADIT, adj. Hairbrained; unsettled.

S.

BEE-SCAP, s. Bee-hive.

S.

BEE-ALE, s. A species of beer, or rather mead, made from the refuse of honey; S. B. This, in Clydes, is called swarts.

BEE-BREAD, s. The substance provided for the sustentation of young bees till they are able to go abroad. See Sup.
B E F

To BEENE, v. p. To make the staves of a vessel swell by steeping.

To BEENGE, BEIT, v. a. To befit; to befriend; to assist; to help. V. BEIT.

To BEETLE, v. a. To beat with a heavy mallet.

To BEES. His head is taken much care of by them.

To BEET, v. a. To tie up flax in sheaves.

To BEFF, BAFF, v. a. To stripe; to variegate with lines of various colours; to streak.

BEFORTH, adv. Before; formerly.

BEFT, par. pa. Beaten. V. BEFF.

To BEGARIE, s. pl. Boots; Aberdeen pron.

To BEEVIT, S. pi. To beevit.

To BEIT, v. a. To help. V. BEIT.

BEIT, BEET, BEETRAW, BEETRIE, BEET, BEAT

BEES. His head is taken much care of by them.

BEFF, BAFF, V. a. To tie up flax in sheaves.

BEG, adj. Before; formerly.

BEGARIE, s. pl. Stripes or slips of cloth sewed on garments, by way of ornament, such as are now worn in liveries; passants, S. synon.

"That none of his Hines sabtes one, man or woman, being under the degrees of Dukes, Earles, Lords of Parliament; Knightes; or landed Gentilmen, that hes or may spend of frie yeirlie rent twa thousand markes, or fifty chalders of hay, or silver, velvot, satine, damask, taffataes, or ony begairies, or silver, velvot, satine, damask, taffataes, or ony begairies, frenyies, passaments, or broderie of gold, silver, or silk; nor yit layne, cammerage, or woollen clath, maid and brocht from any foreine countie." Acts Ja. VI. 1581. c. 113. Murray.

The General Assembly, 1575, in regulating the dress of Ministers, say: "We think all kind of brodering uneasily, all begairies of velvet in gown, hose or coat; all superfluous and vain cutting out, steeking with silks; all kind of costly sowing-on of passments, or sumptuous and large steeking with silks; all kind of costly sowing or variant hewes in shirts; 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 thy enterit in the hallowit schaw
And hou of bright Apollo gold begane.

Doug. Virgil, 162, 45.

Aurea tecta. Virg. According to Rudd. q. gone over.


To BEGECK, BEGAIK, BEGEIK, BEGES, BEGESS,
s. pi. « A Begger-Bolts, Beggar-Mynighbour, Begg, s. Barley. Evidently the same as begoyt, begouk, begowk, To jilt in courtship. 

By chance; at random.

Begoky, begoyt, begoyt, pret. Began.

The West Kynryk begought to ry,
As the Est begouth to layle.—Wyntown, v. ProU. 27. Vol. I.

The gretest oratoure, Illeuneus,
With plesand voice begouth his sermon thus.


Begoud is now commonly used, S. A. S. Gynn-an, begiinn-an, seem to have had their pret. formed like cede, from gan, ire: Beginnan, begode.

BEGRAUIN, part. pa. Buried; interred.

Be this war cummin fra Kyng Latynis ciete
Embassiatouris, wyth branche of olyue tre,
Besekand fauouris and beneuolence,
That he wald suffir to be carryt from thence
Thay corpsis dede. —
To suffir thame begrauyn for to be.


A. S. graf-an, fodere; Teut. be-graueyn, sepelle.

BEGRILY, pret. Saluted.

The teris lete he fall, and tendirly
With hertlie luf begreit hir thus in hy.

Doug. Virgil, 179, 44.

Rudd renders this regrate; for what reason I know not.

The word used by Virgil is affatus. A. S. great-en, Belg. 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. bragrande, bewailing. V. Greitt.

BEGULE, s. A deception; trick; the slip; sometimes, a disappointment; S. See Sup.

For Lindy sure I wad mak ony shif,
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 begule.

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 BEGUILLE, v. a. To bring into error; to disappoint. S.

To BEBUNK, v. a. To cheat; to deceive; to baulk. S.

BEGUNK, s. An illusion.

S. BEGUNKIT, part. adj. Cheated. V. BEGECX.

S. BEGUNNUNY, part. pa. Begun.

S. BEHAD, pret. Demeaned; held; behaved.

S. To BEHAD, BEHAUD, BEHAD, BEHOLD, v. a. See S.

1. To behold, S. behaund.

In this chapitere behaund and luk
The Prolong of the ferde buk.


2. To have respect to; to view with favour or partiality.

Saturnus douchter Juno, that full bald is,
Toward the partye aduersare behaund.


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 well behaund; to manage handsomely.

S. BEHAUYNYS, s. pl. Manners; deportment.

"The Scottis began to rise ylk day in esperance of better fortoun, seyng thair kyng follow the behaynygs of his gud-

behind, adv. pret. beho, boho, behuis. Behoved. To behoved or behoves.

3. Command.

Bajan class, Bajean classe, a designation given to the human race, as denoting a state of mental weakness or inexperience. Another phrase of the same kind is used in Fr. Blanc-beau, 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. golden, novitius, as has been observed by Ire, is perfectly analogous to Fr. bec jaune. He is at a loss to say, whether bec 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 gul, gol, yellow. The entertainment, which a novice or apprentice gives to his companions, is called golbent kanne. V. Ire, vo. Gut.

Bajan. S. One belonging to the Bajan Class. S. Sembajaan Class. Apparently the Humanity Class. S. To Bajan, 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.

beijt, pret. Built.


Beik, Beke, Beek, v. a. To back, S.

And as thai ner war approchand, Ane Inglis man, that lay bekand

Doug. Virgil, 181, 46.

Benjamin, to stand in need of, egere, opus habere.

Bejant, pers. Behovet.

Behue, v. n. To be dependent on.

Behuef, v. n. To be dependent on.

Ofe Berecynthia, 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-sian, Belg. behoece-en, to stand in need of, egere, opus habere.

Behuyd, pret. Behoved.

Behuys. Behovet or behoves. See Sup.

Bajan 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 Bajians. 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. bas 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 bejannage, bejaunerie, bejaunier, simplicity, want of experience, the ignorance of a young untutored mind. Cotgr, derives bejaune from bee jaune, literally a yellow beak or bill. In Dict. 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 recentior. I need scarcely add, that, having explained the metaphor, sense of the word, they give the same etymology as Cotgr. Du Cange observes that L. B. Bejaun-us 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-beau, 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. golde, novitas, as has been observed by Ire, is perfectly analogous to Fr. bec jaune. He is at a loss to say, whether bec 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 gul, gol, yellow. The entertainment, which a novice or apprentice gives to his companions, is called golbent kanne. V. Ire, vo. Gut. S. One belonging to the Bajan Class. S. Sembajaan Class. Apparently the Humanity Class. S. To Bajan, 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.

beijt, pret. Built.


Beik, Beke, Beek, v. a. To back, S.

And as thai ner war approchand, Ane Inglis man, that lay bekand

Doug. Virgil, 181, 46.

Benjamin, to stand in need of, egere, opus habere.

Behuyd, pret. Behoved.

Behuys. Behovet or behoves. See Sup.

Bajan 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 Bajians. 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. bas 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 bejannage, bejaunerie, bejaunier, simplicity, want of experience, the ignorance of a young untutored mind. Cotgr, derives bejaune from bee jaune, literally a yellow beak or bill. In Dict. 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 recentior. I need scarcely add, that, having explained the metaphor, sense of the word, they give the same etymology as Cotgr. Du Cange observes that L. B. Bejaun-us 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-beau, 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. golde, novitas, as has been observed by Ire, is perfectly analogous to Fr. bec jaune. He is at a loss to say, whether bec 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 gul, gol, yellow. The entertainment, which a novice or apprentice gives to his companions, is called golbent kanne. V. Ire, vo. Gut. S. One belonging to the Bajan Class. S. Sembajaan Class. Apparently the Humanity Class. S. To Bajan, 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.

beijt, pret. Built.


Beik, Beke, Beek, v. a. To back, S.

And as thai ner war approchand, Ane Inglis man, that lay bekand

Doug. Virgil, 181, 46.
2. Support; stay; means of sustenance; S.

3. Perhaps at times used for beach.

S.

BEIL, BEEK, BEIK, adj. gives him protection. A. Bor.

say's S. Prov. p. 25. i.e. Every man pays court to him who gives him protection. A. Bor. beik; id.

3. To swell or rankle with pain, or remorse; metaph.

4. One who acts as a guardian or protector. See Sup.

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.

5. It is a strange fancy of Rudd., that beild may perhaps be "from buildings which are a shelter to the inhabitants." As buildings are a shelter, it would have been far more natural 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 beylde used by Harry the Minstrel for building.

Hym self past furth to witt off Wallace will, Keepan the toun, quhili nocht was lewynt mar, Bot the woode fyr, and beylde bruynt full bar, Wallace, v. 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 frithis and fellis:—Withoutin bealding of blis, of born, or of lyre.

This may signify "any blissful shelter."

Isl. baile denotes both a bed or couch, and a cave, a lurk-place; cubile, spelunca, latitudinum praedonum; Olai Lex Run. Vikinga baile, a nest of pirates, Verel. Su. G. spill-wirkia baile, a den of robbers. It is highly probable, that baile is radically the same with Isl. baile, domicile, habitation; sambeule, habitation; Su. G. bol, byle, a house; get-tyle, a nest of horetes; from bo, to build, to inhabit. A. Bor. bolde, shelter, Grose.

Strait Beilids. 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 that haif and schippis at their will, Off Ingland cummys enewch off wittail thaim till. This land is purd off fud that suld us beild, And ye se weill als thai forsaik the feild.

Gawan and Gol. i. 3.

This may signify "any blissful shelter."

Beild; Baile, s. 1. Shelter; refuge; protection, S.

He wourdis brym as ane bair that bydis na beild. Gawan and Gol. iii. 14.

"He waxes fierce as a boar, that waits for no shelter." Heccuba thidder with hir childer for beilding ran all in vane and about the alare swarmes. Doug. Virgil, 56, 20.

In one place it is used in rendering venia. Bot of ane thing I the beseik and pray; Gil ony plesure may be grantit or beld. Of the Cyclops it is said; Her heart for Lindy now began to beild; Now sail the byle all out brist that beildit, And sittand at ane fyre, Bot the woode fyr, and beylde bruynt full bar. Wallace, xi. 43. MS.

Fifty damacellis tharin seruit the Quene, Qhilkis bare the cure effir thar ordour hale, In puruance of houshald and vittale, To graith the chalmeris, and the fyris.

BEINAL, adj. Alloring shelter; well-sheltered; enjoy­ing shelter. See Step.

We, free from trouble, toil, or care, Enjoy the sun, the earth, and air, The crystal spring, and greenwood schaw, And beirdly holes when tempests blow.

Bannatyne Poems, ii. 485. V. BEIMAL.

i.e., "bold, without contention or threatening."


BEILED. An ancient sea-faring term; perhaps moored. S.

Welcum, illustrate Ladyw, and oore Quene;— Welcum, oore jem and joyfull geneeryce, Welcum, oore beild of Althio to the see.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 194.

"Probably bell, to bear the bell?": Lord Hailes. Were it not for the verb conjoined, one might view beild as the same with beild, support. Can beild signify care, sorrow, q.v. bair? To BEILL, v. a. To give pain or trouble to; to trouble. S.

BEIN, s. Bone, Ang. One is said to be "oof stele the bein," 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 swollen. See Step.

BEIN, BEINNE, BEYN, comp. V. BENE.

To Bein the pot. V. Beam, v.

BEIN, adj. Wealthy, &c. V. BENE, BEIN.

S.

To BEIN, v. a. To render comfortable. V. unter BENE, adj.

BEINNESS, s. Snugness; comfort. V. unter BENE.

BEING, s. The beach of the sea-shore. S.

BEING, BEIN, s. Means of sustenance. S.

BEIR, BE, BIR, s. 1. Noise; cry; roar.

"There eftir I herd the rumour of rammacche fouils and of beayits that mait grete beir, quhilk past beside burcis & boggis on grene bankis to seik ther sustentatunye." Complaint, S. p. 59.

And oft with wylde syrke the nicht oule, Hie on the rufe allane, was hard youle,

With langsum voce and ane full pietuous bere.


The word is used in this sense by R. Glouc.

The grylych yai the ssrewe tho, that gryslych was ys.

p. 208. i.e., "Then the cruel giant yelled so horribly, that he made a frightful noise." Wachter, however, gives Beir, he seems thus to view it as a derivative from Lat. vires, or as formed from the sound. But neither of these suppositions is natural. The term, especially as used in the second sense, seems nearly allied to Isl. byr (tempestas), Sp. G. boer, the wind; which seem to acknowledge byr-ia, boer-ia, surgeo, as their root. Bere and bir are used in senses so nearly allied, that they most probably have the same origin. Bere, as denoting noise, includes the idea expressed by bir. For here is properly the noise occasioned by impetuosity of motion. It is the noise made by an object that moves with bir, hence, what has been given as the secondary sense, may perhaps be viewed as the primary one.

To BEIR, BE, BE, v. a. To roar; to make a noise.

The pepil beryd lyke wyld bestis in that tyd,

Within the wallis, rampand on atthir sid,

Remyd in reuth, with mony grysly grayne ;

Sum gryly chem, quhill thatt lyf days war gayne.

Wallace, vii. 457. MS.

Quhyn thay had beirid lyk baite bullis,

And brane-wode brynt in ballis,

Thay wors ait as mony mulis,

That mangit wer with maitls.


Improperly printed beirt, Callender’s edit. He undoubtedly gives the true sense of the word, rendering it roared; and he seems to be the first who has done so.

Braune-wode has been rendered brain-mad. But how does this agree with brynt in ballis? There is no reason to suppose that these revellers made bonfires of each other. As Mr. Pink justly observes, “all grammar and connexion forbid” this interpretation. He views the term as signifying a kind of match-wood of the decayed roots of certain trees, which kindles easily and burns rapidly.” But it is not likely, that, in the heat of fight, they would set to work and kindle bonfires. May not beir apply both to bullis and brauns-wode? They made a noise like bailed bulls, and also like wood when rent by the violent heat of a bonfire.

With skirlis and with skreiks sche thus beiris,

Filling the hous with murnyng & salt teris.

Doug. Virgil, 61, 36.

It sometimes denotes the noise made by a stallion in neigh­ing with great eagerness. Berand, Bannatyne Poems, p. 129.

Teut. baren, beren, is exp. by Kilian: Fremere, sublaté et ferociter clamare more ursorum. The learned writer seems thus to view it as a derivative from beren, bear, a bear. Wachter, however, gives bar-enn, clamare, as a Celt. word. Lye, in his Addit. to Jun. Etym., mentions Ir. bairt, as signifying fremitus; and bair-im, fremere; vo. Bere. But I am much inclined to suspect that, in this instance, the verb is formed from the noun, q.v. V. BIR, s.

BEIRD, s. A bard; a minstrel.

The ralieyre rekkins na wourdies, bot raltus furth ranyes,—
BEIST, BEISTYN, v. s. BEIS, v. s. BEYSAND. Quite at a loss; benumbed; stupified.

BEIST-MILK, S. BEIST-CHEESE, s. BIRTH, BYRTH, s. BEIR-SEED, BEYRD, pret.

To BEIT, BETE, BEET, signify fires, but sorrows, as used in Wallace. V. sense 3.

it, "supply, increase;" in Note, p. 284, "abate my fires—quench my amorous flames."

This man may beit and clung in his spung.

BEIT, s. An addition; a supply, S. V. the v.
To BEET a MISTER. To supply a want.

BETT, part. pa. In Laglyne wode, quhen that he maid repayr, this gentill man was full off his reset;

BETT-MISTER, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes. A. s. bet-an, ge-bet-an, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes.

BEIT-MISTER. TO supply a want.

BEIT, is; third p. sing. subj. S. See Sup.

Bot gif sa beite, that vnder thy request,
Mare he paround lurks, I wald thou ceist.

The v., as it occurs here, is not different from that rendered, to supply. It is only used in a secondary sense, signifying to amend, to make better; as help or supply is one great means of ameliorating one's situation.

BEL

To beit the fire, or beit theingle. To add fuel to the fire, S. "To beit, to make or feed a fire." Gl. Grose.

To this fayr wyf, how scoo the fyre cull belt.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 70.

"Daily wearing neids yearly beiting;" S. Prov. i. e. the clothes that are daily worn need to be annually replaced by others.

Hence the phrase, when anything, for which there is no present use, is laid up in case of future necessity; "This will beit a mister;" and the term beit-mister, applied either to a person or thing found necessary in a strait; Loth.

"Taxation for the beeting (reparation) of the bridge of Tay." Table of untranslated Acts, Ja. VI. Parl. 6.

2. To blow up; to enkindle, applied to the fire.
Quhen he list gant or blaw, the fyre is belt.
And from that furnis the flame doith brist or glide.

Doug. Virgil, 57, 53.

3. To excite affection, as applied to the mind.
It warms me, it charms me;
To mention but her name;
It heats me, it beets me.

And sets me a' on flame.—Burns, iii. 159.

4. To bring into a better state, by removing calamity or cause of sorrow; to abate; to mitigate.
Allace, quha sail the belt now o' th' bair! Allace, quhen sail off harmys thou be hail!

Wallace, xi. 1119. MS.
The term is used in this sense in Sir Tristrem, p. 187.
Mi bale thou fond to belt,
For love of ysone fre.

Bett, part. pa. In Laglyne wode, quhen that he maid repayr, this gentill man was full off his reset;

Bewincy, i. e. "however poor, I receive no supply."

A. S. bet-an, ge-bet-an, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes. A. s. bet-an, ge-bet-an, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes.

Bett-Mister, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes.

Bett-Mister, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes.

BEIT, s. An addition; a supply, S. V. the v.
To BEET a MISTER. To supply a want.

BETT-MISTER, s. A stop-gap; a substitute.

BETING, BETING, s. Supply; the act of aiding.

BEYDLESS. In the extreme.

A stop-gap; a substitute.

BEYDLESS ill, from Moes. The bier on which a corpse is carried.

BEYD, to blow up; to enkindle, applied to the fire.
Quhen he list gant or blaw, the fyre is belt.
And from that furnis the flame doith brist or glide.

Doug. Virgil, 57, 53.

2. To blow up; to enkindle, applied to the fire.
Quhen he list gant or blaw, the fyre is belt.
And from that furnis the flame doith brist or glide.

Doug. Virgil, 57, 53.

3. To excite affection, as applied to the mind.
It warms me, it charms me;
To mention but her name;
It heats me, it beets me.

And sets me a' on flame.—Burns, iii. 159.

4. To bring into a better state, by removing calamity or cause of sorrow; to abate; to mitigate.
Allace, quha sail the belt now o' th' bair! Allace, quhen sail off harmys thou be hail!

Wallace, xi. 1119. MS.
The term is used in this sense in Sir Tristrem, p. 187.
Mi bale thou fond to belt,
For love of ysone fre.

Bett, part. pa. In Laglyne wode, quhen that he maid repayr, this gentill man was full off his reset;

Bewincy, i. e. "however poor, I receive no supply."

A. S. bet-an, ge-bet-an, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes. A. s. bet-an, ge-bet-an, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes.

Bett-Mister, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes.

Bett-Mister, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes.

Bett, part. pa. In Laglyne wode, quhen that he maid repayr, this gentill man was full off his reset;

Bewincy, i. e. "however poor, I receive no supply."

A. S. bet-an, ge-bet-an, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes. A. s. bet-an, ge-bet-an, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes.

Bett-Mister, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes.

Bett-Mister, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes.

Bett, part. pa. In Laglyne wode, quhen that he maid repayr, this gentill man was full off his reset;

Bewincy, i. e. "however poor, I receive no supply."

A. S. bet-an, ge-bet-an, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes. A. s. bet-an, ge-bet-an, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes.

Bett-Mister, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes.

Bett-Mister, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes.

Bett, part. pa. In Laglyne wode, quhen that he maid repayr, this gentill man was full off his reset;

Bewincy, i. e. "however poor, I receive no supply."

A. S. bet-an, ge-bet-an, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes. A. s. bet-an, ge-bet-an, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. beet-en; id. beet-a, to repair or mend clothes.
BELD, adj. Bald; without hair on the head, S. See S.

BELD CYTTES, s. pl. Bald coots.

BELDIT, part. pa. Imaged; formed.

BELF, s. Pattern; model of perfection. V. BEELDE.

BELFE, s. Hope.

BELL, s. Balm; a salve.

BELL, a. Inhabited.

BELLECHER, BELLCHER, BELCHEIR, s. Entertainment; victuals.

BELLE, adv. By and by. Corr. of BELYVE, BELIEF.

BELEVE, s. Hope. V. BELEFE.

BELEFE, s. Hope.

BELEN, s. Balm; a salve.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.

BELENES, s. Plural of BLEN.)
BELL. BELL, v. a. To bring the King's authority. Lord Claud Hamilton is, by and by.

manere. Its origin would indicate, that what appears, from our old writers, to have been its most common sense in their time is only a secondary one; and that its primary meaning is, by and by;—is used as a v. signifying to wait, or to tarry; A. S. bilibe, bilibe, bilive, bilibe. It seems to be the imperat. of this v., q. "let him wait," or "let the matter rest for a while;" Gl. Keron. remain, to tarry; A. S. bilive, bilibe, bilibe. It is evidently allied to Moes. G. bi-live, bi-live, bi-live, as signifying protinus, as a pair of bellows. S.

To BELL, v. n. To bubble; to throw up or hear bubbles. S.

To BELL on a horse's face; a blaze; a white mark. S.

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 dust cheep 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 Archald Bell the Cat."—Godscroft, pp. 232, 233.

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 Langland in his Visions of P. Ploughman, fol. 3. b., and applied to the state of the court of England in his time. Fr. Metter 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 bald Coot. V. BAIL.

BELLAM, s. A stroke or blow. S.

BELLAN, s. Fright; combat. S.

--- The sterne Eryx was wont To fecth one bargane, and gif mony dount, In that hard 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 cairn is shewn, where, according to tradition, Macbeth was slain by Macduff; thence called Bellam-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. S.

BELLE, s. Bonfere. V. BAIL.

To BELLER, v. n. To bubble up. S.

BELLEIS, BELLS, s. A pair of bellows. S.

BELL-HEATHER, s. Cross-leaved heath. S.

To BELLY one's self o' Water. To take a bellyful of water. Syn. To bag one's self wi' water. S.

BELLICAL, adj. Warlike; martial. S.

BELLICON, s. A blustering fellow. S.

BELLICOUS, adj. Warlike. S.

BELLE-MANTIE, s. A name for the play of Blindman's-buff. S.

BELLY-GOURDON, s. A glutton. S.

BELLING, s. The state of desiring the female; a term properly applied to harts. See Sup.
BEL-BLIND, s. The play called Blindman's buff; artillery of Berwick.

BELLY-BLIND, s. An act of gommandizing.

BELLIS, s. pl.  

BELLISAND, BELLISANT, adj. Elegant; of an imposing appearance.

BELLIT, adj. Bald.
And for sweet smell at the nose, stink sail thou find;  
And for the gay girt girdly, a hard stump sat the bynd;  
And for the crisp kell, and fair hair, all bellit sail thou be;  
And as for wild and wanton lulk, nothing sail thou see;  
And in truth, Semant semand cote, the hair sail be unset;  
For thy pantit face and proud heart, in hell sail be thy set.

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.

 증명이 부족해, 이 번역을 할 수 없습니다. 번역할 수 있고, 도움이 필요하신다면 알려주세요. 

번역이 완료되었습니다. 

The meik hartis in belling oft ar found,  
Mak feirs bargane, and ramsys tosgiddir ryn.  
Dough, Virgil, Prol. 94, 26.

Hence belling time, the pairing season, the time when beasts desire to couple; Doug.

Rudd. derives the phrase from Fr. belier, a ram; but perhaps it is rather from Isl. baal, boel, Germ. bell-en, majure.

BELLIS, s. pl.  

BELLISAND, BELLISANT, adj. Elegant; of an imposing appearance.

BELLY-BLIND, s. The play called Blindman's buff; artillery of Berwick.

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.

And for the gay girt girdly, a hard stump sat the bynd;  
And for the crisp kell, and fair hair, all bellit sail thou be;  
And as for wild and wanton lulk, nothing sail thou see;  
And in truth, Semant semand cote, the hair sail be unset;  
For thy pantit face and proud heart, in hell sail be thy set.

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.
BELLY-FLAUGHT. 1. To slay, or flay, belly-flaught, to bring the skin overhead, as in flaying a hare; S B. See Sup.

2. It is used in Loth, and other provinces, in a sense BELLY-FLAUGHT. 1. To

3. It is also rendered, " flat forward," in reference to the BELLYTHRA, BELLONIE, s. A

BELSHACH, BELL-WARE, s. The sea-weed of which kelp is made.

BELUM, 2. To BELT, v. a. To

BELT, v. a. To flog; to scourge; S. See Sup.

The term might have its origin from the occasional use of a leather girdle for the purpose of inflicting corporal discipline. Sw. bult-a, however, is used in the same sense.

BELT, v. n. To come forward with a sudden spring; S. See Sup.

Isl. bit-a, bit-ast, signifies, to tumble headlong.

BELT, part. pa. Built.

The realm of Punis this quhilk ye se,

The pepill of Tire, and the cité but more,

Belt fra the folk descend from Agnone.

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, Bell the bodie bownis

To Pebis to the Play,

To heir the singin and the sounds,

The solace, suth to say,

Be firth and forest furth they found;

Thay graythit tham full gay.—Pebis to the Play, st. 1.

On Beltane day, in the yer xixt following, calit the Inwentions of the holy croce, James Stewart the third son of Duke Mordo, mouit with gret ire, that his fader & brethir war haldin in captiuite, come with ane gret power to Dun­dondal, and brint it, efter that he had slane Johne Stewart of Dun­dondal, with xxxii. men in it.” Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 2.

And quhair it be taintit that thay [ruikis] big, and the lirdis be flowin, and the nest be fundin in the treis at Beltane, the treis sal be forfaltit to the King.” Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 21. Edit. 1566.
and therefore ought to be taken notice of, while they remain. Upon the first day of May, which is called Beltan, or Beltain 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 embers 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 draw 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 sacrifices, and are termed the devoted person to leap three times through the flames; with which the ceremonies of this festival are closed.

"Beltain signifies the fire of Baal. Baal, or Ball, 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 on the increase of vegetation, and the productions of the earth. That the Caledonians paid a superstitious respect 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. xi. 621. V. Widdershins.

A curious monument of the worship of the heavenly bodies 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 a pagan superstition. The corn-field where these stones stand is called the Moon-shade [i. e. to the language used at] this day." Statist. Acc. xiii. 336, 337, 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 addition 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 trench in the ground, of such circumference as to leave the turf in the middle; on that they make a fire of wood, on which they dress a large cauld of eggs, butter, oatmeal and milk, and bring, besides the ingredients of the cauld, plenty of beer and whisky; for each of the company must contribute something. The rites begin with spilling some of the cauld 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 bringing it over his shoulders, says, This I give to thee, preserve thou my horses; this to thee, preserve thou my sheep; and so on. After that, they use the same ceremony to the nocuous 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 cauld; and after the feast is finished, what is left is hid by two persons designated for that purpose; but on the next Sunday they reassemble, and finish the reliquiae of the first entertainment."

Tour in Scotland, 1769, pp. 110, 111, 4to edit.
is not improbable that this rite is as ancient as the heathenish institution of the festival. As it appears that the Gauls communicated with the Phenicians, 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 origin of Bacchus, as an image of the world. Plut. in Sympos. Univers. Hist. vol. i. Cosmog. p. 34.

The Egyptians also represented Cnneph, the architect of heaven, worshipping the sun, whom they acknowledged, in their own temple, as the universal parent.

To the same source, may we trace the custom so general among children in this country, of having eggs dyed of different colours at the time of Easter, as they term it, that is, Pasch or Easter.

A rite, allied to these, is still pretty generally observed throughout Scotland, and by the superstitious, or by young people merely as a frolic; although nothing can be accounted entirely innocent which tends to preserve ancient superstition. Early in the morning of the first day of this month, they go out to the fields to gather May-dew; to which some ascribe a happy influence, others, I believe, a sort of medical virtue. This custom is described by the unfortunate Ferguson.

On May-day, in a fairy ring,
We’ve seen them round St. Anthon’s spring,
Frae grass the caller dew-drops wring
To meet their ein,
And water clear as crystal spring.

The first of May seems to have been particularly observed in different countries. There seems also to have been a general belief that this was a sort of holiday among the inhabitants of the invisible world and witches. The first of May is celebrated in Iceland.

Although the name of Beltein is unknown in Sweden, yet on the last day of April, i.e. the evening preceding our Beltein, the country people light great fires on the hills, and spend the night in shooting. This with them is the eve of Walburg’s Mess. The first of May is also observed.

“ It is called in Sweden War Fruday; le jour de notre Dame, our Lady’s day. The witches are supposed to take, in the night preceding that day, their flight to Blakulla, 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,” ihr says, “sprung another fable, that on the Thursday of the great week, the witches came hither to hold an infernal feast;” vo. Blaz. 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 Palatia. Beltein is also observed in Lancashire.

The respect paid by the ancient Britons to Belus, or Belin, is evident from the name they gave to some of their kings. As the Babylonians had their Beletis, or Belitis, Rige-Belus, Merodach-Baladan, and Belahazar; 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 Graninus. Critical Dissert. xvii. p. 286; xix. p. 319.

The Gauls and Ir. word Beul-tine or Beul-tine signifies Bels Fire; as composed of Beal or Belis, one of the names of the sun in Gaul, and tein signifying fire. Even in Angus a spark of fire is called a tein or teint.

This gives the name account of Bealtine. “Ignis Beli Del Asiatici; i.e. tine-Beil. 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 in the day called na Beal-tine in the Irish language. Dor. Keating speaking of this fire of Beal says, that the cattle were driven 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 Phenicians. It is favourable to this idea, that the continental Gauls, 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.

That 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, Baalsamen, the god of heaven, but of a female deity worshipped by the Phenicians under the name of Baaltis. This he says Maga-stones and Abidenus 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 fifth flows baiin unin and morn.
Betiuix thy cosis and cietis in sunder schorne.
The rych syde thereof with Scilla vmbeset is,
And the left with insacciabili Caribdis:
Qurarir hir bokwit bysyme, that belleth belth
The large fluids suppis thris in awe swelth,
And vthir quhils spouts in the are agane,
Driuand the stoure to the sternes, as it war rane.

Dong. Virgil, 82, 15.

BEMYNG, s. Bommen; buzzing.

BEMYS, trumpe; bemys, pl.
Thair was blauing of bemys, braging and beir;
Bretynit doune braid wid maid bewis full bair.
O. E. beem, id.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 13.

He seyth whethir that I ete or drynke,
Other do ought elles, euere me thinke,
That the beem, that schal blowe at domesday,
Sowneth in myn ero, and thus say,
"Rys up and that ben dede and come,
Un to the dredful day of dome."

MS. Tract of the Judgment, Gl. R. Brunne.

Heare he addes that the same writer uses beem for trumpet;
vo. Beem. V. the v.

BEMYNG, s. Bommen; buzzing.

Aner grete flicht of beis on ane day,—
With loud bemyng, gan alich and repare.
On the hie toph of this forsayd laurene.

Dong. Virgil, 206, 48.

BEN, s. A mountain, used in composition and by itself.

BEN, s. A kind of small salmon.

BEN, adv. and prep. 1. Towards the inner apartment of a house; corresponding to But; S. See Sup.

Lystly syne on fayre manere
Hyrcors thai tik wp, and bare ben,
And thame enterly to-gyddyr then.

Wynetown, vii. 10, 39.

Nane vthir wise, than thocht takin and doum bet
War all Cartage, and with inmemyus ouer set.
Or than thar natiue ciete the toune of Tyre.

In furious flambe kendilt and bairnand schire,
Spreadand fra thak to thak, baith but and ben,
Ais wle ouer tempills as housis of vthir men.

Dong. Virgil, 123, 40.

It is also used as a prep. Gae ben the 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 metaph. 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 gret credence,
And ay pretendit to be hence.

Lyndsay's Workis, 1592, p. 303.

Leg. as in edit. 1670, far ben.

There is a person well I ken,
Might, wi' the best, gane right far ben.

Ramsoy's Poems, i. 355.

A. S. binnan, Belg. binnen, intus (within) binnen-hamer, locus secretorin in penetralibus domus; Kilian. Belg. binnan gaan, to go within, S. to gae ben; binnen-borgen, to carry within, S. to bring ben. It has been supposed, with considerable probability, that binnan might be comp. of the imper. v. subst. be. ben, intus, q. b. be in, enter.

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. S.
BEN

Ben, Ben, s. The interior apartment of a house. S.
The-Ben, adv. In the interior apartment.

Benner, a. A comparative formed from ben.

Ben-inn, prep. Within; beyond; S. B.

Ben-inno, prep. Within; beyond; S. B.

"He was well wordy of the gardy-chair itself, or even to sit ben-inno the guidman upo' the best bink o' the house." Journal from London, p. 1.

From ben, q. v. and A. S. inne, or innon, 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.

Bend, s. A spring; a leap; a bound.

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,
Within, in the inner apartment; S. B.

My heid ane garlland or ane

About my hede ane garlland or ane bend.


Whence," says Rudd. "a bend dexter or sinister, in heraldry."

It is certainly the same word, although improperly spelled, which occurs in the article Archery, P. Kilwinning, Ayr.

"The prize, from 1488 to 1688, was a sash, or as it was called, a ben. This was a piece of Taffeta or Persian, of different colours, chiefly red, green, white and blue, and not less in value than 201. Scotch." Statist. Acx. xi. 173.

2. It is used improperly for a fleece.

Of hir first husband, was ane trespill bet

Of marhill, and held in ful grete reuerence,

With snow quhite bendis, carpptiss and enseens.


Velleribus niveis, Virg.

A. S. bend, baende, Moes.G. bandi, Germ. band, Pers. bend, visculum; Fr. bend, bend, a long and narrow piece of any stuff.

 denn, s. A muffler, kercher, or cowl.

To Bend, v. n. To drink hard; a cant term; S.

Let forth of tears drap like May dew; To taw tippyny bid adieu.

Which we with greed

Bended as fast as she could brew:—

But ah! she's dead.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 215. V. Gaffaw.

Bend, s. A pull of liquor; S.

We'll nae mair o' — come, gi's the other bend,

We'll drink their healths, whatever way it end.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 116.

Bender, s. A hard drinker; S.

Now lend your lugs, ye benders fine,

Wha ken the benefit of wine.—Ramsey's Poems, ii. 520.

93

BEND ANEUGH. Exp. Bravely enough.

S.

BENDIT UP. Boldened up.

S.

BENDROLE, Bandroll, Bedroll, s. The prop or rest used formerly for a heavy musket.

S.

BENE, v. subst. Are.

"Thair bene certane interpretouris of the lawis, but quhom they can gfy no richtwys ingement." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 13, b.

Of bywrent perrellis not ignorant ben we.


Chauver, ben, id. from beon, third p. pl. subj. of the A. S. substantive verb.

Bene is also used for be.

— The schip that sailith stereless,

Upon the rok most to harnes hye,

For lak of it that suld bene her supply.

King's Quair, i. 15.

BENE, Bein, Beyne, Bienn, adj. 1. Wealthy; well-provided; possessing abundance; S.; as in the following beautiful passage.

Thow hes menech; the pure husband hes noch
cot cote and crufe, upone a cloute of land.

For Goddis aw, how dar thow tak on hand,

And thon in berne and byre so bene and big,

To put him fra his tak, and gar him thig?

Henryson, Bamatanye Poems, p. 120. st. 17.

This is perhaps the most common sense of the term; S.

Thus we say, A bene or beta farmer, a wealthy farmer, one who is in easy, or even in affluent circumstances; a bein laird, &c.

He sees the bies grow bein, as he grows bare.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 50.

i. e. the sharpers wax rich.

"Provision in season makes a bene house;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 59.

She little kend, whan you and I endow'd

Our hospitals for back-gaun burghers gude,

That e'er our siller or our lands shou'd bring

A gude bene living to a back-gaun king.

"Provision in season makes a bene house;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 59.

She little kend, whan you and I endow'd

Our hospitals for back-gaun burghers gude,

That e'er our siller or our lands shou'd bring

A gude bene living to a back-gaun king.

A gude bene living to a back-gaun king.

Pergaum's Poems, ii. 87.

Were your bene rooms as thinly stock'd as mine,

Less ye wad loss, and less ye wad repine.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

I name you here The king of Mures;

Yon maillins three, around your house,

May gar you cock fu' bene and crouse.


2. Warm; genial. In this sense it is applied to a fire; S.

The callour are penetratiue and pure,

Dasing the blude in euery creature,

Bene fyris

She little kend, whan you and I endow'd

Our hospitals for back-gaun burghers gude,

That e'er our siller or our lands shou'd bring

A gude bene living to a back-gaun king.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 87.

Were your bene rooms as thinly stock'd as mine,

Less ye wad loss, and less ye wad repine.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

I name you here The king of Mures;

Yon maillins three, around your house,

May gar you cock fu' bene and crouse.


2. Warm; genial. In this sense it is applied to a fire; S.

The callour are penetratiue and pure,

Dasing the blude in euery creature,

Bene fyris

May gar you cock fu' bene and crouse.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

I name you here The king of Mures;

Yon maillins three, around your house,

May gar you cock fu' bene and crouse.


2. Warm; genial. In this sense it is applied to a fire; S.

The callour are penetratiue and pure,

Dasing the blude in euery creature,

Bene fyris

May gar you cock fu' bene and crouse.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

I name you here The king of Mures;

Yon maillins three, around your house,

May gar you cock fu' bene and crouse.


2. Warm; genial. In this sense it is applied to a fire; S.

The callour are penetratiue and pure,

Dasing the blude in euery creature,

Bene fyris

May gar you cock fu' bene and crouse.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

I name you here The king of Mures;

Yon maillins three, around your house,

May gar you cock fu' bene and crouse.


2. Warm; genial. In this sense it is applied to a fire; S.

The callour are penetratiue and pure,

Dasing the blude in euery creature,

Bene fyris

May gar you cock fu' bene and crouse.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

I name you here The king of Mures;

Yon maillins three, around your house,

May gar you cock fu' bene and crouse.

To Holyrood-house let me stray,
And give to muses a' the day;
Lamenting what auld Scotland knew,
For ever fare her view.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 101.

5. Splendid; showy.

To Holyrood-house let me stray,
BENE, adv.

adv. the transcriber,
any thing that they are very fond of; Loth. In this sense used in the same sense, Yorks.

nus,
habitation." But neither of these suppositions has any pro-
any undertaking.

Bein,
hospitis advenae exhibita beneficentia.
manifested herself to be hospitable, presenting gifts to the
umm praestare.

His schenand schoys, that burnyst was full beyn.
His leg hames he clappyt on so clean.
Wallace, v. 1198. MS.

It occurs in the same sense, ibid. iii. 157.

Wallace knew full, for he before had seyne,
The kings palyon, qhatar it was besaken beyn.
	Ibid. vi. 543.

That knight buskit to Schir Kay, on ane steid broune.
Gowan and Gol. iii. 16.

These examples, however, may perhaps rather belong to
BENE, adv. q. v.

6. Good; excellent in its kind.

Their saw I Nature, and als dame Venus, Quene,
The fresche Aurora, and Lady Flora schene,—
Dian the goddes chaste of woudis grene,
Thair saw I Nature, and als dame Venus, Quene.

The fresche Aurora, &c.

But their stiff swords both bein, and stout,
While harness dang the edges out,
Bodies they made both black and bia.

The fresche Aurora, &c.

While harness dang the edges out,
Bodies they made both black and bia.

Sir Egir, pp. 47, 48.

7. Eager; new-fangled. People are said to be bein upon
ty that they are very fond of; Loth. In this sense busket occurs in O. E.

The duke of Excester, I understand,
Of Huntygodyn therle was to be fayne :
The Marques eke of Dorset was ful byne
Of Somerst erle agane to bene.

Hardyng's Chron. F. 197. b.

Been signifies nimble, clever, Lancash. Gl. Grose. It is used in the same sense, Yorks.

Rudd. thinks that the term may perhaps be from Lat. benus, 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 probability. Isl. bein-a signifies, to prosper, to give success to any undertaking.

Minor bidar ec mankareygni,
Meinalausa for at beina.

"I pray (Christ) that he may be pleased to give success to my journey, without any injury." Landnam. S. p. 104.

Bein, as allied to this, signifies, hospitable; beine, hospitality, hospitis advenae exhibit beneficentia. Thora geick staf vinn bein og stenafi kun jarli og hans monnum; Thora manifested herself to be hospitable, presenting gifts to the Earl and his attendants. Jara Sag. Olai Lex. Run. G. Andør. mentions the v. beina, as signifying, hospitii beneficia praestare. Binei, 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 bein house;" S. V. Gl. Rams.

There is probably some affinity between these terms and Moes. G. ga-beingo, rich. Gabeine in the ablative, is rendered divitis; and gobignandans, divites. Ga is undoubtedly nothing more than the prefix, corresponding to A. S. ge.

As we use the term, the sense of wealthly 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, depends much on warmth. Splendour is properly the consequence of riches; and the idea of excellency has often no other 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. beinly is used in the same sense, beinlier occurs as a comparative, formed from it.

At Martinmas, when stacks were happet,
And the meal kist was beinly stappet,
Nae scant o' gear, nor fash't wi' weans,
The twa lairds took a jaunt for ane,
To Hamilton, to sell their barley.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 10.

8. A bein cask; a cask quite water-tight. See Sup.

BENELY, BEINLY, adv. I. In the possession of fulness.

2. Well; abundantly. 3. Exhibiting the appearance of wealth.


Yone carle (quod scho) my joy, dos beinly dwell,
And all prouiaiion hes within himsell,
In barne, in byre, in hall, girkell and seller,
His wyte weirs wulo on hir Gowne and coller.
L. Scotland's Lament, Fol. 5, 6.

This refers to our old sumptuary laws. V. Begabilies.

Ane of micht and Wealth I mein,—
Ane of the potentes of the toun,
Qhahir name may beinlier sit doun,
This citie all within.

Sir Gowan and Sir Gal. ii. 4.

This word is most probably from Lat. bene, well.

To BEIN, v. a. To render comfortable.

S. BEILANKY, BIEINLY, adj. Having the appearance of abundance.

SINNESS, s. Snugness in temporal circumstances.


S. BENEFICIAL, adj. Of or belonging to a benefice.

S. BENEFIT, s. Allowance to servants beside their money wages.

S. BENEW, adv. Beneath; below.

S. BENJEL, s. A heap; a considerable quantity; as "a benjel of coals," when many are laid at once on the fire; S. B.

One would suppose that this were q. bingel, from bing an heap. Benel, however, is used in the same sense in the South and West of S. as "a benel of a fire;" so that this may be the same word differently pronounced. V. Benelli.

BENJIE, s. The abbreviation of Benjamin.

S. 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 benks;" S. Prov., "spoken when we see unworthy persons in authority." Kelly, p. 105.

Dan. benk, Germ. bank, scannum; Wachter.

It seems highly probable, that the term, originally denoting a rising ground on the brink of a river, has been transferred 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

94
2. A severe stroke; properly that which one receives.

3. "A severe rebuke,' Gl. Sibb. 'I got a terrible ben-

To the Northward of; BENORTH, prep. To the Northward of; BENORTH, Brettane salde lynde and is to the welt ylys in the se.—Wyntown, i. 13. 5.

"This present act shall begin only, and take effect for those besouth the water of Die, upon the tenth day of Febuar next; and for those bensouth the same, upon the twenty-first day of Febuar next to come." Act Seder. 10 Jan. 1650. p. 64.

"This makes me yet to stick at Perth, not daring to go where the enemy is master, as he is of all Scotland beyond Forth [i.e. besouth Forth], not so much by his own virtue as our vices." Baillie's Lett. ii. 365.

BENSELL, BENSAIL, BENT-SAIL, s. 1. Force; violence of whatever kind. Exposure to a violent wind; a place exposed to violent winds; stretch, full bent. S. See S. —"All the se yvpourtis with a quhudder, Ouerweltit with the bensell of the aris.


"Canterbury will remit nought of his bensail, he will breake ere he bow one inch; he is born it seems for his own engagement, that all things else were like to be neglected." Baillie's Lett. i. 51.

2. A severe stroke; properly that which one receives from a push or shove; S.

3. "A severe rebuke,' Gl. Shirr. 'I got a terrible bensail; I was severely scolded; S.

This is derived from Teut. benghelen, fustigare; Gl. Sibb. Rudd. deduces it from bent, tendo. Su.G. baenggel signifies a club, also a stroke. But Rudd. probably hits on part of the origin. It is not unlikely that the word was originally bent-sail, as alluding to a vessel driven by the force of the winds. I have met with it in two instances spelled in this way: but as the authority is not ancient, an uncertain whether this orthography might not originate from the writer's own conjecture as to the origin of the word; especially as he elsewhere spells it otherwise.

The diligence and power, both of devils, and all kind of humane enemies, being in their extreme bent-sail of opposition, either now or never to overthorow us, so much the more should your courage be to pray," Baillie's Lett. i. 433.

"I found the bent-sail of the spirits of some so much on the engagement, that all things else were like to be neglected." Ibid. ii. 306.


BENSHAW, Beanshaw, s. A disease, apparently of horses.

—Bock-blood and Benshaw, spewen sprung in the spald. Polwart, Watson's Coll. ii. 12. V. Clerks. Benshaw, q. banshaw, seems to be the same with Bone-

shaw, q. bony or horry excrescence or tumour growing out of horses' heels; perhaps so called from a distant resemblance to the substance of a bone spavin; also, the scratches. Exmore." Gl. Grose.

Perhaps rather from A. S. ban, Teut. beem, os, and hof, elevatio; q. the swelling of the bone.

BENSIE, Benshi, a. 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. hants, dialectus, from bann, ex-

communicatus. It has been observed, that ' this being, who is still revered as the tutelary daemon of ancient Irish families, is of pure Celtic origin, and owes her title to two Gaelic words, Ben and hants, signifying the head or chief of the fairies," Edin. Rev. Oct. 1803, p. 203. But it seems rather derived from Ir. Gæl. ben, ban, a woman, said by O'Griffen to be the root of the Lat. Venus, and aithe, a hag or hobgoblin.

To BENSIE, v. a. To strike impetuously. 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. denoting the Triticum juncum, and also the Arundo arenaria.


"These authors call them [Windstrawes] 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." Rudd.

vo. Windstraw.

"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 pulling, 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.

But this Orthochius fled her in the feyld, And gan to trumper with mony ane turnyng went; In cirkillis wide sche draue hym on the bent, With mony ane cours and jouk about, about; Qhaire euer he fled sche follows him in and out.


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 Agrostris vulgaris.

4. To goe 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 thankit them; syn the bent is gone.

Henryson's Lyoun and Mous, Borrowed, i. 197. A dyvor your buys your butter, woor, and cheese, But or the day of payment breaks and flees; With glownman baird the laird seeks in his rent, 'Tis no to gie, your merchant's to the bent.

—And he start up anone, And thankit them; syn to the bent is gone. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 82.

Teut. bintz; Germ. bintz, bis, a rush, juncus, scirpus. Quadratomod Latinis juncus, a jungendo dictur, quod ali­quid eo juneci possit; tta Germanus bintz a binden, vincer, quia sportas, sellas, fiscellas, et similia ex juncis conteximus; Wachtcr. For other significations, See Sup.

BENTA. BENET, s. Covered with bent-grass. Southward from Doward lies ane ile upon the shore, namit Ellan Madie be the Erishe; it is very guid for store, being bentey; it pertains to M'Cillyane of Doward." Montoe's Ises, p. 22.

BENTNESS, s. The state of being covered with bent. S.
BER

BENT-MOSS, s. Firm moss covered with bent. S.
BENT SYLVER, s. V. BLEEZE-MONEY. S.
BENTER, s. The name of a fowl. V. BEWTER. S.
BENWART. Inward; towards the interior of a house. S.
BENWEEDE, s. Ragwort. KICK-AT-THE-BENWEED.
adj. Headstrong; unmanageable. S.
BEOWLD, part. adj. Distorted; as, Beowld' legs. S.
To BER on hand. V. BEAR.

BERBER, s. Barberry, a shrub.
Under a lorer ho was light, that lady so small,
Of box, and of berber, bigged ful benc.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 6.

L. B. berberis, Sw. id.
BERE, s. Barley.
Of all comere thare is copy gret.
Doug. Virgil, 458, 54.

BEREZONE OF. By reason of.

BERGLE, BERGELL, To
"The Wrasse (labrus tinea, Lin. Syst.) that has here got the name of bergelge, frequents such of our shores as have high rocks and deep water." Barry's Orkney, p. 389.

BERKING, part. pr.

BERLY, adj. Shining like beryl.

BERLIK MALT, s. Malt made of barley.

BERLIN, s. A sort of galley.

BERN, BERNE, s. i. A baron.
The Erle of Kent, that cruel berne and bauld,
With gret worship tuk ded befere the King;
For he murnyt, als lang as he mycht ryng.
Wallace, vi. 649. MS.

In Perth edit. it is baron bald; but erroneously.

BERLY, adj.
The bevar hoir said to this berly berne,
This bref thow bale obey sone, be thow bald;
Thy stait, thy strenth, thocht it be stark and sterne,
The feveris fell, and eild, sall gar thit fald.
Henryson, Bamstadi Poems, p. 133.

Lord Hailes overlooks this word. It is the same, I suspect, with E. burly, strong; which has been derived from Belg. boor, vir illustris; or from boer, ursus; especially as Su.G. berio, id. was metaphor. used to denote an illustrious perso.

BERLIK MALT, s. Malt made of barley.

BERLIN, s. A sort of galley.

BERLY, adj.
The bevar hoir said to this berly berne,
This bref thow bale obey sone, be thow bald;
Thy stait, thy strenth, thocht it be stark and sterne,
The feveris fell, and eild, sall gar thit fald.
Henryson, Bamstadi Poems, p. 133.

Lord Hailes overlooks this word. It is the same, I suspect, with E. burly, strong; which has been derived from Belg. boor, vir illustris; or from boer, ursus; especially as Su.G. berio, id. was metaphor. used to denote an illustrious perso.

BERNISS, BERYNSS, s. Burial, interment.
And he deyit thereafter sone;
And syne wes brocht till berynes.—Barbour, iv. 334. MS.
The deede bodyes out of sicht he gart cast,
Baith in the house, and with out at wad deede,
V of his awne to berynis he gart leid.
Wallace, iv. 498, MS.

A. S. byrigestres, sepultura.
BERIALL, s. Perhaps, a burial or burial-place.

BERY BROUNE, a shade of brown approaching to red.
Bery broune wes the blonk, bulye and braid,
Upon the mold quhare thai met, before the myd day.
Gawan and Gal. ii. 19.

BERUNK, part. pr.
"The Wrasse (labrus tinea, Lin. Syst.) that has here got the name of bergelge, frequents such of our shores as have high rocks and deep water." Barry's Orkney, p. 389.

BERY IS, s. To inter; to bury.
First se that him to his lang hame thou haue,
And as efferis gar the rout the hound maist principall.
Ane of the rout the hound maist principall.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 46.

BERYSS, BERISCH, To

BERYSS, BERISCH, To

BERYSS, BERISCH, To

BERYSS, BERISCH, To
BERN, a barn; a place for laying up and threshing.

BERNE-YARD, The enclosure containing the produce of a barn, or rather barn, as denoting a child. For not only is barn used in the latter sense by Ulphilas, who certainly wrote before bern or berne was used to signify a man; but in A.S., while bern signifies a child, barne denotes a man, homo, Lye; beorne, 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. beren, free, or Lat. baro, used by Cicero, as equivalent to a lord or peer of the realm. According to the ancient School of Persius, the servants of soldiers were called barones. Some think that bern has its origin from Isl. bairn, bærn, Su. G. biorns, a bear; as the ancient Scandivians 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 blis, of bern, or of byre. (Gawan and Gol. i. 3.)

To the bern sadly he couth perswase,
Till enter in, for he na perell knew. (Wallace, vii. 265. MS.)

A. S. bern, id. Junius supposes that this is comp. of bere, barley, and ern, place, q. “the place where barley is deposited.” (Gl. Goth.; vo. Barzithianum.) Ihere gives the very same etymology; Prooem. xxvi.

Berman, s. A thrasher of corn.

Bern-windlin, s. A kiss given in the corner of a barn. Bern-yeard, s. The enclosure containing the produce of the farm.

Berny, s. Abbreviation of Barnaby or Barnabas. To Berry, v. a. To beat; to thrash corn.

Bersekar, Berserkers, s. The name of men said to have been possessed of preternatural strength and ferocity.

Bersis, s. A species of cannon formerly much used at sea. It resembled the facon, but was shorter, and of a larger calibre;” (Gl. Compl.

“Mak reddy your canons, culereone moyens, culereone bastardis, falcons, saikys, half saikys, and half falcons, slangs, & half slangs, quartar slangs, bede stikiks, mur-dresair, pasualans, bersis, doggis, douit bersis, hagbuis of croche, half haggis, culereen, ande hail schot.” Complaint S. p. 64.

Fr. berce, bercro, “the piece of ordnance called a base;” (Coogn. pl. barces, berches.

Berth, s. Than past thai fra the Kyng in werth, And slw, and beryld in thare berth. (Wynetoun, 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 werth in the preceding line.

Bertus, s. of Berthinesk, 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 Birdinesk, na man sull die, or be hanged for the thiefe of ane schiepe, ane weale; or for samelike meate as he may beare upon his backe in ane seck: but all sik thieues sull pay ane schiepe or ane cow, to him in quhais land he is taken; and mair-over sull be seurgerd.” (Skene Verb. Sign. in vo.

This, in Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 16, is called Ybur panancsca. This would seem to be a corr. of an A. S. phrase, in consequence of the carelessness of some early抄ist, who had not adverted to the A. S. character which has the power of th, q., ge-burthyn in suerca, a burthen in a sack; or from ge-beor-a, portare.

Bertynit, Bertynt, pret. and part. pa. Struck; battered.

The Inglessmen, that won war in that steid, With outyn grace thai bertynt thaim to deid. (Wallace, iv. 490. MS.

xx and ix thai left in to that steide,
Off Sothroun men that bertynt war to dode. (Ibid. iii. 400. MS.

This is evidently the same with Brittyn, 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. Beward, s. One who keeps bears.

S. To Beseik, 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 Constantinople. It is said to have been worth, in French money, fifty pounds Tournois.

Silver and gold, that I might get Besands, brochets, robes and rings,
Frelie to gife, I wald nocht let, To pleise the mulls attour all things. (Kennedy, Evergreen, 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 bulb 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 vyfty thousand besants, 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. 986. Hence, it is not only evident, that besants were 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. III. 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 bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand bers." Remains, pp. 235, 236.

It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wic-bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand. It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wic-bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand. It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wic-bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand. It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wic-bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand. It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wic-bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand. It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wic-bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand. It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wic-bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand. It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wic-bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand. It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wic-bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand. It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wic-bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand. It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wic-bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand. It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wic-bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand. It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wic-bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand. It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wic-bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand. It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wic-bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand. It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wic-bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand. It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wic-bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand. It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wic-bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand.
BETANE, To
That he wer worthelier set, & with more blis
Than thou, but thou do
— Misbed non thi bond men, that better migh thou spede,
BET, BET, BET, BETT,
BET, BET, BET
BESWAKT, part. pa.
— And aft beswakit with an owre his tyde,
Quilkil brews richt mekle barret to thy bryd:
Hir care is all to dene, &c.

Dunbar, Evergreens, p. 57. st. 18.
Ramsay renders this blanchet, supposing that there is an allusion to the steeping of mait. It refers to the filthy effects of drunkenness; and seems merely to mean soked; Isl. sock, morgar, sauk-a, mergi.

To BESWEIK, v. a. To allure; to beguile; to deceive.
This word is used by Gower in his account of the Syrens.
In womes voyce they syngye
With notes of so great lykinge,
Of suche measure, of so muchyse,
Whereof the shippes they beswyke.—Conf. Am. Fol. 10.

BET, pret. and part. pa. Struck; Bet down, beat or broken down. See Soy.
Their stedis stakkerit in the stour, and stude stummerand, Al to stiffillit, and stonayt; the strakis war sa strang.
Athir berne braithly bet, with ane bright brand.
Gowan and Gol. ii. 25.
A. S. bet-an, Su. G. bet-a; tu bete, thow hast struck.

BET, BETT, pret. and part. pa. Helped; supplied. V. B. EIT. BET, part. pa. Built; erected.
In worschip eik, within hir palice yet,
Of hir first husband, was ane tempill bet
Of marbill, and hald in ful grete reuerence.
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 separation, and thence simply for building.

BET, adj. Better.
Ye knaw the cause of all my peynes smert
Bet than myself, and all myn auenture
Ye may conueye, and, as yow list, conuert
The hardest hert that formyt hath nature.
Ye knaw the cause of all my peynes smert
With notes of so great lykinge,
Wherof the shippes they synge
Of suche measure, of such musyke,
With notes of so great lykinge,
And askyt gyff it enselyt he?—Betech them to the blak Douglas.

To BET, v. a. To abate; to mitigate. V. To BET. S. To BET, v. a. To defeat; apparently for bet.
S. To BET, BETE, v. a. To strike. V. BET, s. S. BETANE, part pa.
— To the Lord off Lome said he;
Sekyrly now may ye se
Betane the starkest pundelayn
That ewy your lyff tym ey saw tame.

Barbour, i. 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.
That abaid till that he was
Entryt in ane narow place
Betwix a louch-sid and a bra;
That wes sa strait, I k wunderta,
That he mycht not well turn his sted.—Ibid. v. 107.
A. S. betien-en, betyn-an, to enclose, to shut up. 99

BETAUGHT, BETUK. Delivered; committed in trust; delivered up. V. BETECH.
To BETECH, BETEACH, v. a. To deliver up; to con­sign; betuk, pret. betaught, pret. and part. pa. See S. This word occurs in a remarkable passage concerning James Earl of Douglas.
— Ycit haf Ik herd oft syss tell,
That he sa gretby dreid wes than,
That quen wiws wald childre ban,
That wald, rycht with an angry face,
Betech 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 bym in that sted
The endentur, the seile to se,
And askyt gyff it enselyt he?—Barbour, i. 610. MS.
Than scho me has betaught in keiping
Of ane sweit nympe maist faistfull and decoir.
Palice of Honour, ii. 33.
— In the woful batal and melle
To ane unhappy change betaught is sche.

Doug. Virgil, 385, 8.
Hence “the common Scots expression, God I betaught me till;” Rudd; and that used by Ramsay, Betootch-us-to; i. e. Let us commend ourselves to the protection of some superior being.

Betootch-us-to! and well I wart that's true;
Awal! awal! the deel's our grit wi' you.—Poems, ii. 120.
It is printed girt, but undoubtedly from mistake.
O. E. bitoke, committed; also bitaughten, bitakun, bitaught.
Thei custe heore dohter thare,
Bitaughten hire God for euerno.
Kyg of Tars, v. 346.
“They kissed their daughter, and committed her to God.”

&c.
“Mannes son schal be bitakun to princis of prestis & scribis—and they schulen bitake him to bethene men to be scorned and scourged.” Wiclif, Matt. 20.
Unto Kyngeston the first wouke of May
Com S. Dunstan, open a Sonenday,
& of all the lond erle & baroun,
To Eilred, Edgar sonne, bitakun him the coroun.

R. Brunel, p. 37.
A. S. betace-an, tradare; betaethe, tradit. Tauce-an, in its simple form, signifies jubere, praeicipere, Lye; but according to Somner, is used “as betaeacan; tradare, concedere, assignare, commendare; to deliver, to grant, to appoint, to betake or recommend unto;” Tauce-an has also the sense of E. take. But this is an oblique use of the term, borrowed from the idea of an act of deliverance preceding. Should take he viewed as radically a different verb, it might properly enough be traced to Moe. G. tek-an, to touch.

BETHANK, 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.
BETHLERIS. Leg. BECHLERIS. Bachelors.
Than rerit thir marlison that monts so he
Furth borne bechleris bald in the bordouris.
Hroulate, ii. 1. MS.
The poet represents hawks of this kind as knights bachelors.
BETIMES, adv. By and by, in a little; at times, occasionally. S.
B E V

BEETING, s. Reparation. V. under BEIT, v.
To BETRUMPE, v. a. To deceive.
And lezelf till ane wanyourg strange
Me and my realme betrumpne on thes manere?
Doug. Virgil, 120, 49. V. TRUMP.

To BETREYSS, BETRASE, v. a. To betray.
It we ser wer than trauoty
For to betreys sic a personne,
So nobill, and of sic renoun.
Barbour, iv. 23. MS.

Betrast, Douglas; betraised, Wallace; betraised, Chau-
cer; betraist, R. Brunne, p. 49.
Whilom Eilred my lord he him betraist to yow,
& my sonne Edmunde thorg thorson he sloch.
Germ. trieg-en, betrieg-en; Fr. trah-ar, id. trashion, treason.

BEW, s. A jog; a push; S.; from the same source with bevel.
V. B A F F, s.

BEVIE (of a fire), s. A term used to denote a great fire; sometimes devise; 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 bevel. V. B A F F, s.

BEVIL-EDGE, s. The edge of a sharp tool, sloping towards the point; a term used by masons. S.

BEVIS, V. B E V A R.

BEUCH, s. (gutt.) A bough; a branch; S.
A middane ane rank tre lurkis a goldin beech,
With aureate leuis, and flexibil twistis teuch.
Doug. Virgil, 167, 41.

A. S. boga, bok, 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 anerkes ferme of grip.
A. S. bug-an, curvare.
Doug. Virgil, 162, 23.

BEUGH, s. (gutt.) A limb; a leg; Border.
Sym lap on horse-back lyke a rae,
And ran him till a heucht;
Says, William, cum ryde down this brae,
Thocht ye sullt brek 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 eneugh,
And for dead left her lying.—Watson's Coll. i. 46.
Isl. bog, Alem. puac, Germ. bag, id. The term is applied both to man and to other animals; as Isl. vordarbug, the forequarter, kinderbug, the hinderquarter. Both Ihre and Wachter voice 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 Boulch, 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. buechel, gibbus. Germ. bugel, a dimin. from bug, denoting any thing curved or circular. It is undoubtedly the same word that is now pronounced boulie-baik, S.

BEUK, pret. v. Baked.
For skant of vittale, the comes in quernis of stane
Thay grand, and syne beuke at the fyre ilkane.
Doug. Virgil, 18, 37.

A. S. boc, pret. of bac-an, pinserc.

BEULD, adj. Bow-legged, Ang.; q. begfeld, from the same origin with beugle, in Beugle-backed, q. v.

BEW, adj. Good; honourable. Beu 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,
Sa fars with me, beu schyris, wil ye herk,
Not can persaif an falt in al my work.

Lo this is all, beu schirris, have gude day.
Ibid. 484, 32.

To BEWAVE, BEWAUE, v. a. To cause to wander or waver.

—Eneas the banke on hie
Has clummeny, wyde quhare behalndand the large sie,
Gyf ony schyph tharon mich be persaui,
Qhilk late befor the windis had benawant.
Doug. Virgil, 18, 41.
BY

— Eneas, as Virgil well discourses,
In countries seir was, by the sevis rage.
Beauit of the Palace of Honour, iii. 39.
A. S. 

BEWIDE, part. adj. 

BEWEST, s. pi. 

BEWIS, BEWYS, To

BEYONT, prep. S. 

BEWTER, The bittern.

BEY, 2. wait for; to overpower by some base stratagem.

BEYOND, to get " only a conjoined with the [prep., q. what one must submit to for a time.

THO the just, has caused the victory to incline to us. Pitscottie, p. 30.

est ship, and of most strength, that ever sailed in England or France. For this ship was of so great stature, and took so furiously upon the English vanguard,—that

besides; over and above,

" Item, In case it beis inquired of all By-hars, and in special of my Lord of Huntlie in the Northe. Ye sell answer in general, one gude hope is had of the most parte thereof." Knox, p. 222. From the v. To tie by, E.

BIAS, a word used as a mark of the superlative degree; perhaps in allusion to an arrow that flies wide from the mark. Moe.G. bi, however, is used in the sense of contra, adversum, agreeing with Gr. 

For other definitions, with examples, See Sup.

By HIMSELF or HERSELF. Deprived of reason; beside himself or herself. V. HIMSELF.

BY, adv. When: after; q. by the time that. See Sup. "By thir words were said, his men were so enraged, and rushed so furiously upon the English vanguard,—that they put the Englishmen clean abak from their standard."

This idiom is very ancient. It does not seem to occur in A. S. But it is found in Moes.G. Bi the galithun thati brotheris is, thanuk gah is galiath; When his brethren were gone up, then went he also up; Joh. vii. 10.

To BY, v. a. To purchase; to buy.

BY, prep. 1. Beyond; S.

" 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 engine." Pitscottie, 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 Norrayow. She was twelve score foot of length, and of 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." Pitscottie, p. 107.

BY BILL, a purchaser.

BY-BAND, adv. Over, S. V. HAND.

BY-LYAR, a neutral.

"Item, In case it beis inquired of all By-hars, and in special of my Lord of Huntlie in the Northe. Ye sell answer in general, one gude hope is had of the most parte thereof." Knox, p. 222. From the v. To tie by, E.

BIAS, a word used as a mark of the superlative degree; bias bonny, very handsome; bias hungry, very hungry, Aberd. See Sup.

BIB, a term used to denote the stomach, Ang.: borrowed, perhaps, from the use of that small piece of linen, thus denominatied, which covers the breast or stomach of a child.

BYBILL, a large writing; a scroll so extensive that it may be compared to a book.

"Excuse if I writ euill, ye may gesse the halfe of it, but I can not mende it because I am not weill at ease, and yit very glad to writ vnto you, quhen the rest are sleepand, sithe I can not sleipe as they do and as I would desire, that is, in your armes my deare loue, quhom I pray God to preserue thy commaundementis? 

This letter is evidently called a bybill, because it is so large." According to the account which it contains, Mary at first did not design to end her bybill, or finish her epistle, the next day; but, from the ardour of her affection, was afterwards induced to continue writing till her paper was filled up.

"For I dar baldlye say, thair sal mair inconvenientis folow on al things, quhilkis ar done by ane ordour, nor to thole the abuse to the tyne God prouide ane remeit ane ordour. As be exemplify, in cais thair be ane part of the dike quhilk is consumit, & seruis of not, yit euer man quhilk passis by, suld not cast don the place quhilk be thynkis faiteis at his prightis, bot suld (guve his zeile be godlie) schaw to the gardnar to quhamp it appertenis to correct the fait. Thus suld christin men seilk reformation (& that be ane ordour) and nocht plane distructioun, and confusion, as men dois in thir dayis." Kennedy, Commentatar of Crosraguell, pp. 73, 74. A. 1556. V. Abbot of Varesoun.

This may be viewed as an oblique sense of by as signifying beyond; perhaps in allusion to an arrow that flies wide from the mark. Moe.G. bi, however, is used in the sense of contra, adversum, agreeing with Gr. 

This letter is evidently called a bybill, because it is so large." According to the account which it contains, Mary at first did not design to end her bybill, or finish her epistle, the next day; but, from the ardour of her affection, was afterwards induced to continue writing till her paper was filled up.

The mater went all set to crueltie; That hapnys wrang, our gret haist in a King; Till wyrk by bill, quhar witnes was inew.

The mater went all set to crueltie; That hapnys wrang, our gret haist in a King; Till wyrk by bill, quhar witnes was inew.

The mater went all set to crueltie; That hapnys wrang, our gret haist in a King; Till wyrk by bill, quhar witnes was inew.

The mater went all set to crueltie; That hapnys wrang, our gret haist in a King; Till wyrk by bill, quhar witnes was inew.

The mater went all set to crueltie; That hapnys wrang, our gret haist in a King; Till wyrk by bill, quhar witnes was inew.

The mater went all set to crueltie; That hapnys wrang, our gret haist in a King; Till wyrk by bill, quhar witnes was inew.

The mater went all set to crueltie; That hapnys wrang, our gret haist in a King; Till wyrk by bill, quhar witnes was inew.

The mater went all set to crueltie; That hapnys wrang, our gret haist in a King; Till wyrk by bill, quhar witnes was inew.

The mater went all set to crueltie; That hapnys wrang, our gret haist in a King; Till wyrk by bill, quhar witnes was inew.

The mater went all set to crueltie; That hapnys wrang, our gret haist in a King; Till wyrk by bill, quhar witnes was inew.
The word occurs in a similar sense in O. E. As used by Chaucer, Tywhitt justly renders it "any great book." Yet forgate I to maken rehersaile. Of waters corrosif, and of limaile, And of bodies mollification, And also of hir induratione, Oiues, abusions, metal fusible, To tollen all, wold passen any bible, That a wher is; wherefore as for the best Of all these names now wol I me rest. Chanone's Yemane's T. v. 16325.

But nought will I, so mote I thriue, Be about to discrue All these armes that there weren, For to me were impossible, Men might make of hem a bible, Twenty foote thicke as I trowe: For he 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 sittis personarum acceptores. Of thys mater I might make a long byble; And of curats of christen peple, as clerks bear witnes, I shal 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 the term in this sense. "I would gladly 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 conduct them to this tree, and give them an additional definition given, by Dr. Johnson, of 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.

... B Y C

Flang him flat in the fyre, fedderis and all.—Yit he lopd fra the low lycht in lyne.—Hounlate, iii. 16. This is the reading in Bann. MS. "Lycht in lyne" seems to signify, with a quick motion. V. Linc.

BICK, s. A bitch; "the female of the canine kind." A. S. bicsa, bicea, id.; Isl. bickia, 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 grouse. V. BIRR. To BICKER, Bykker, 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.

... BIC

Ynglis archarís, that hardy war and wicht, Among the Scottis bykherit with all their mycht. Wallace, iv. 556. MS.

The layff was speris, full nobill in a neid, On their enemys that bykper with gude speid. Ibid. ix. 846. MS.

2. To fight by throwing stones, S.
3. To move quickly, S. See Sup.

Bicker, Biker, s. 1. 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.

S. BICHER, Biquour, s. A bowl, or dish for containing liquor; properly, one made of wood; S. See Sup.

"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. iv. 297.

Thus we tuk in the hie brown liquor, And bang'd about the nectar biquour.

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 had induced him to give this definition, as well as etymon. 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. beker; Isl. baukur, bikare; Sw. bagare; Dan. begere; Gr. and L. B. bineae, baccorium; Ital. bicchiera, patera, scuphus. 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. Isidorus indeed mentions bacchis 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 cymba, 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.
BID

It has been often mentioned, as an evidence of the frugality of the ancients, and of the simplicity of their manners, that they used drinking vessels made of wood. These were often of beech.

--- Fabricataque fago

Pocula.


BICKERFU', s. To out of the ordinary line. adv.

Out of the ordinary line.

BICKER-RAID, *.


BY-BIDDABLE, adj.

Obedient; pliable in temper.

BY-BIDDABLE, adv. Out of the ordinary line.

BY-BIDDABLE, adj. Obedient; pliable in temper.

To bid, v. n.

To desire; to pray for.

Half we riches, no bettir life we bid,

Of science thocht the saull be bare and blind.

Henrystone, Bannatyme Poems, p. 126.

This sense is common in O. E.

So will Christe of his curtesye, & men cry him mercy,

Of science thocht the saull be bair and blind.

To the father of heauen forgiuenes to haue.

To the kyng thei ment tham of the toun.—


Rudd renders it thus, "q. bide not, non moror." It seems, however, to be rather an oblique sense of the n. as signifying, to desire, q. "I am not anxious in regard to it." From the same origin with BEDS, q. v.

BIDDABLE, adj. Obedient; pliable in temper.

Biddableness, adj. Disposition to obey; compliant temper.

BIDDABLE, adv. Obediently.

To BID, v. a.

1. To desire; to pray for.

Half we riches, no bettir life we bid,

Of science thocht the saull be bare and blind.

Henrystone, Bannatyme Poems, p. 126.

This sense is common in O. E.

So will Christe of his curtesye, & men cry him mercy,

Of science thocht the saull be bair and blind.

To the father of heauen forgiuenes to haue.

To the kyng thei ment tham of the toun.—


Rudd renders it thus, "q. bide not, non moror." It seems, however, to be rather an oblique sense of the n. as signifying, to desire, q. "I am not anxious in regard to it." From the same origin with BEDS, q. v.

BIDDABLE, adj. Obedient; pliable in temper.

Biddableness, adj. Disposition to obey; compliant temper.

BIDDABLE, adv. Obediently.

To BIDE, BYDE, v. a.

1. To await; to wait for; to abide.

"The Deel bides his day," S. Prov. "Taken from a supposition that the Devil, when he enters into a covenant with a witch, sets her the date of her life which he stands to. Spoken when people demand a debt or wages before it is due." Kelly, p. 303.

2. To suffer; to endure. "He bides a great deal of pain." S. Westmorel. id. See Sup.

What my condition was, I canna tell,

My fæ forever let never be se a haid hestread,

Or forc'd to byde the bydings that I baid.

Rosine's Helenore, p. 87.

"It will bide billinge at; it will bear working at. North."

Gl. Grane.

This is only an oblique sense of Moes. G. beid-an, A. S. bid-an, espectare: for what is enduring, but waiting? Moes. G. us-beidjands, bearing long in adverse circumstances, Luk. xviii. 7.

To BIDE, by, v. n.

To continue in one state. S.

It is applied to one of an inconstant disposition.

This phrase is variously used. Of a sick person it is also said, that he does not bide be, when he seems to recover the one hour, and relapses the next; S. B.

Bidings, s. pl. Sufferings. V. Bide, v.

To BIDE or BYD at, v. n. To persist. To abide by. S.

To BYD be or by, v. a.

To adhere to.

To BYDE KNOWLEGE. To bear investigation. V. KNOWLEGE.

BIDE, s. Applied to what one endures. A terrible bide; very acute pain.

BYDINGS, s. pl. Evil endured; what one has to suffer. S.

BY-DOCK, v. a.

To apply to what one endures.

To

BID-BY, s. Applied to what one endures.

To

BY-ENGLISH, s. Applied to what one endures.

To

BY-EAST, towards the east. V. Be, prep.

BYEYFIR, 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. BEILD.

BYELY, adj. Affording shelter. V. BEILDY.

To BEILD, v. a. To protect. V. BEILD.

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."

Jameson's Popular Ball, ii. 133.

O he has done him to his ha! To mak him bieryl chear.—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 Isl. byr- tar, ber, decet, opportet. In the second extract this is the obvious sense. BIERYL seems used, in the former, somewhat obliquely, q. v. the comely bride; or perhaps, one drest as became her rank.

BIERLY, adj.

Big; burly.

BIERLING, s.

A galley; S. B.

"He was of low stature, but of matchless strength and skill in arms; kept always a bierling or galley in this place with 12 or 20 armed men, ready for any enterprise." P. Edderchylis, Statist. Acc. vi. 292.

To BIEFTLE, 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. Dunse, Dunmf. Statist. Acc. iv. 480.

"The vegetable productions are bigg, 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 Gargownos was biggyt a small peall,

That warnyst was with men and wittall weill,

Within a dyk, bathe closs charger and hall.

Waller, iv. 213, MS.

"Also he bigged the great hall of Stirling, within the said castle." Pittscotty, 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 thyng mer tham of the town.—

He bigged it ert that was playn.

R. Brunne, Pref. cxxxviii.

A. S. bygg-an, Isl. bygg-i, Su G. bygg-a, aedicicare, in- struire, a frequentative from bo, id.; as it is customary with the Goths thus to augment monosyllables in o; as, sugg-a from so, a, a sow. V. Írhe, vo. Bygga.

BIGGAR, s.

A builder; one who carries on a building.

"Item, to advise gil the chaplaines has the annuell under reversion, and contributis with the biggar, to consider how muchretherafter the annuell sail be unredeemable." Acts Mary, 1551. c. 10. Murray.

BIGGING, BYGGYN, BYGGYNGE, s.

A building; a house, properly of a larger size, as opposed to a cottage; S. Thai led Wallace qutar that this Byggynge wass; He thocht to assaill it, ferby or he wald pass.

Wallace, iv. 217. MS.

— Fyre blesis in his he biggingis swakkit.

Doug. Virgil, 260, 1.
BIG

When he come to his biggynge,
He welcomed fayr that lady yunge.

Emare, Ritson’s E. M. R. v. 769.

Biggin, a building. Gl. Westmorel. Isl. bigging structure.

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 found.

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 quhill 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 affright, from A. S. bregen, temere; or, disturb, from Su. bregin, vexare, turbare. The sense of biggit may be, inclined; from A. S. big-an, fluctere.

“ It frightened or disturbed them, and disposed them to stay back.”

Biggit Wa’s, s. pl. Buildings; houses.

To BIG, v. n. To build a nest. A common use of the term in S. “The gray swallow bygs i’ the cot-house wa.”

To Big round one. To surround.

To Big upon. To fall upon; to attack.

BY-GAIN. Passing; going by; incidentally.

BYGANE, BIGANE, BYGONE, adj. Past; S.

The latter is mentioned by Dr. Johnson as “a Scotch word.”

“ It decreet the haill Parliament, and forbiddin be our Souerane Lord the King, that ony liggis or bandis be made amangis his liegis in the Realme. And gif ony hes bene maid in tymne bygane, that thay be not keipit nor haldin in tymne to cum.” Acts Ja. 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 behaviour, as for some bygone quarrels.” Bailie’s Lett. i. 198.

“ I wrote to you at length of all our bygone proceedings.” Ibid. p. 219.

2. Preceding; equivalent to E. predeceased.

Reduce ye now into your myndis ilkane
The worthy actis of your eldars bigane.

Dong. Virgil, 325, 22.

BIGANES, BIGONES, used as s. pl. denoting what is past, but properly including the idea of transgression or defect. 1. It denotes offences against the sovereign, or the state, real or supposed. See Sup.

“The King took the books on himself, and discharged the bishops of all fault, condemned all the supplications and subscriptions, and all meetings and commissions hitherto for that end; but pardoned byganes, discharging all such meeting in time to come, under the highest pains.” Bailie’s Lett. i. 32.

“The King has granted them peace, oblivion for bigones, liberty of conscience, and all they desire for time to come.” Ibid. ii. 22.

2. It is used in relation to the quarrels of lovers, or grounds of offence given by either party; S. Let biganes be byganes; let past offences be forgotten. S.

Hard by an aged tree
Twa lovers fondly stray;

BYG

Love darts from Ketty’s e’e,
More blyth than op’ning day.
All byganes are forgot and gone,
And Anther views her as his 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 bygones, unless he would for time to come conform to the established church.” Wodrow’s Hist. ii. 256.

BY-GATE. BIGET, s. A by-way.

BIG-COAT, s. A great-coat.

BIGGIE, BIGGIN, s. A linen cap. V. BIGONET. S.

BIGHT, s. A loop upon a rope; the inclination of a bay.

BIGHTSON, adj. Implying an easy air, and, at the same time, activity; S. B.

When cogs are skim’d, an’ c’rn streekit,
The yellow drops fast in are steekit;
Plump gae the staff, Meg views, wi’ pleasure,
The bokking, thick’nking, yellow treasure;
She gies her clouk a bightson bow,
Up fly the knots of yellow hue.

Morison’s Poems, p. 111.

Clouk denotes the hand. Perhaps c. buxom, from A. S. buxan flexibilis; by-an, to bend.

BIGLY, BIGLIE, BYGLY, adj. Pleasant; delightful. See S.

Scho wynnit in a bigily baur;
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, habitats, and ite, similis.

She’s ta’en her to her bigly baur,
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 hae they a bigly baur
Fast by the roaring strand;
And there was mair mirth in the ladies baur,
Nor in a’ her father’s land.

Rose the Red and White Lilly, Ibid. p. 68.

This epithet frequently occurs in O. E. It is conjoined with hose, landsys, and blys.

The holy arnyte brente he thare,
And left that bigly 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 wyll destroye thy bigly landsys,
And slee all that before hym standys,
And lose full many a lyfe.—Ibid. p. 11.

Yf y gyltles be of thys,
Bryng me to thyl bigly blys,
For thy grete godhede.—Ibid. p. 71.

BIGLIE, adj. Rather large.

BY-GOING, s. The act of passing.

BIGONET, s. A linen cap or coif.

Good humour and white linen-cap or coif.

It may admit of this sense in the following passages:

From the same origin with E. biggin, “a kind of coif, or linen-cap for a young child;” Phillips. Fr. begged, id. This is derived from begue, speaking indistinctly; as this is the case with children when they begin to speak; Dict. Trev. See Sup.
with that denoting a habitation. Isl. *bígd*, indeed, is rendered
habitation; Veel. And what is a *byke* or bee-bike, but a build­
ing or habitation of bees?

**To Byke**, *v. n.* To hive; to gather together like bees. *S.*

**BYKING**, *s.* A hive; a swarm. *Syn. Bite.* *S.*

**BYK**. Perhaps error for *Byt*, bite or eat.

My maine is turnit into quhyt,
And thairfof ye haff all the wyt.
When uthir hors hed brane to byk,
I gat bot gress, grype giff I wald.

*Dunbar, Maitland Poems*, p. 112.

This might be derived from *Berlin, bikun*, to chop, to beat;
also, to eat. *Deer is nae brak to bikken;* "There is nothing to
eat." But most probably it is an error of some trans­
scriber 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 de­
notes any salmon of which the *beak* or snout grows hooked,
as the year advances. *V. Dict. Trev.*

**BYKNIS, s.** Bodkins. *V. Boikin.*

**BYKNYE, BYKNE, s. A knife.*

**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, con­
joined, as denoting residence in a village; or more simply,
from *Bolby*, villa primaria, which, according to *Livre*, 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 *boly,
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 *lurre*.

**BILCH, s.** A lusty person; a little crooked person. *S.*

**To BILCH, v. n.** To limp; to halt. *Syn. Hilch.*

**BILCHER, s.** One who halts.

**BILDER, s.** A scab.

**BILEDAME, s.** A great-grandmother.

**BILLET, pret.** Remained; abode.

With other werkmen mo,
He *bilet* al night.

In land.—*Sir Tristrem*, p. 36. st. 54.

*V. Bolby, billes, bilicam, biluscam, bulo, bugats.*

**BILGES, BYLIS, s.** A game for four persons; a sort of
billiards.

**BILF, s.** A monster. *V. Belch, Bilch.*

**BILF, s.** A blunt stroke. *Beff, Baff, syn.*

**BILGET, adj.** Bulged; jutting out.

Anone al moost ye wend to see in fere,
Cryis Calcas, nor Greiks instrument
Of Troy the wallis sal neuer hurt nor rent,
O
B I L

Les then agane the land of Arge be socht,
With akin portage, qhillik was didder brocht
In barge, or bilget ballinger, ouer se.

Doug. Virgil, 44, 39.

Rudd. had rendered this as a s. but corrects his mistake in Add. He traces the word to Germ. bilg, bulga, or bauch, venter. But it seems naturally allied to Su.G. bulg-i-a, to swell, whence Isl. býgía, a billow. Or, its origin is more immediately found in Isl. eg belge, curvo; belgia huopta, infant buccas, G. Andr. pp. 25, 26.

BILGET, s. A projection for the support of a shelf, &c. S. To BILL, v. a. To register; to record; to indict. S. BILL, s. A bull.

To BILLY, v. n. To low; corr. of bellow. S.

BILLIE, BILLY, s. 1. A companion; a comrade.

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."

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 177.

'Twas then the billies crossed the Tweed,
And by Traquair-house camper'd.


When persons are in a state of familiar intercourse, or even on fair terms with each other, after some coolness, they are said to be gude billies, S. B.

2. Fellow, used rather contemptuously, S.; synon. of a billie, B.

3. As a term expressive of affection and familiarity, S. Ye cut before the point: but, billy, bide, I'll wager there's a mouse-mark on your side.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 119.

4. A lover; one who is in suit of a woman.

Be not owre bowstrous to your billys,
But corrects his mistake

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 157.

Billie Willie, brother Willie. Ibid. p. 156.

5. A brother, S.

Fair Johnnie Armstrong to Willie did say—
"Billie, a riding we will gae;"—Clerk, Evergreen, ii. 19.

Still used in this sense, S. B.

6. Apparently used in allusion to brotherhood in arms, according to the ancient laws of chivalry. See Sup.

If Iuld kill my billy dear,
God's blessing I sall never win.

Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 99.

7. 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.

8. Sometimes it signifies a boy, S. B. as synon. with callan. The callan's name was Rosalind, and they yeeld hand and hand together at the play; And as the billy had the start of yield; To Nory he was ay a tenty bield—Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

It is probably allied to Su.G. Germ. billig, Belg. billik, equalis; as denoting those who are on a footing as to age, rank, relation, affection, or employment.

BILLYBESTIE, s. A smart, rogus boy.

BILLYHOOD, s. A brotherhood.

BILLY BLYNDE, BILLY BLIN. s. A name given to BROWNIE, or the lubber fend; Blindman's-buff.

BLIND HARE, s.

BILLYBLINDER, s. The person who hoodwinks another at Blindman's-buff; a blind or imposition.


About his went—
"Tarpeia that stoutly turnis and swakkis
With the wele stelt and braid billit ax."

Doug. Virgil, 388, l.

This phrase, however, as Rudd. also hints, is perhaps merely a circumlocution for the bipennis, or large axe. V. BALAX.

BILSH, s. A short, plump, and thriving person or animal; a little waddling fellow.

BILSHIE, adj. Short, plump, and thriving.

To BILT, v. n. To limp; to walk with crutches.

To BILT, s. A limp.

BILTIN', part. pr. Limping; as, bilitin' away. Syn. Lilin'.

BILT. s. A blow.

BILTER, s. A child, Dumfr. Isl. pilter, puellus.

BILTIE, adj. Thick and clubbish.

BILTINESS, s. Clubbishness; clumsiness. V. BULTY.

To BIM, v. n. To hum; a variety of Bum, q. v.

BIM, s. The act of buzzing.

BIMMER, s. That which hums.

BIN, s. A mountain, S. O.

Here Snawdon shows his warlike brow,
And from his height you have a view,
From Lomond bin to Pentland know.

Full eighty mile.—R. Galloway's Poems, p. 75.

From Gael. bin, id.; Lomond bin being synon. with Ben-lomond.

To BIN, v. n. To move with velocity and noise.

BIN. A sort of imprecation; as, "Bin thae biting cleirs!" Sorrow be on these biting cleirs.

BIN, s. Key; humour. It seems the same as Bind. S.

BIND, BINDE, s. I. Dimension; size; especially with respect to circumference. A barrel of a certain bind is, one of certain dimensions, S. Hence Barrell bind.

"It is statute—that the Barrell bind of Salmound soule keip and contrin the assyse and mesour of fourtene gallonis and not to be mynist, under the pane of escheit of the salmo und, quhair it beis fundin les, to the Kingis use:—and that ilk burgh haue thre hupe imis, videlicet, one—at ilk end of the barrell, and one in the middis, for the measuring of the barrel."


2. It is used more generally to denote size in any sense.


3. Metaph. to denote ability. "Aboon my bind," beyond my power. This is often applied to pecuniary ability; S.

This use of the word is evidently borrowed from the idea of binding a vessel with hoops.

4. Used in reference to morals. See Sup.

BINDLE, s. The cord or rope that binds any thing, whether made of hemp or of straw; S. Su.G. bindel, a headband, a fillet, from bind-as, to bind. Thus the rope, by which a cow is bound in her stall, is called a bindle. S. Teut. bindel, ligamen; Isl. bind-la, concinate, bind-a, cinger.

BIND-POCK, s. A niggard.

BINDWEED. s. Ragwort. V. BUNWEDE.

BINDWOOD, s. The vulgar name for ivy, S.; Hedera helix, Linn.; pron. binnew. See Sup.

Denominated, perhaps, from the strong hold that it takes of a wall, a rock, trees, &c. q. the binding wood. Our term seems merely an inversion of E. wood-bind, which has been rendered Terebinthus, or the Turpentine-tree, Sonner; but as Skinner observes, improperly. He expl. it as signifying the honey-suckle, Caprifoliuim, or Loniceru periclymenum.
BIN

He adds, however, that *wude-birde* "is not absolutely rendered by Aelfric, and perhaps according to the use of the term in his time, *Hedera*, for this embraces the trees like a bandage." Etym. Gen.

Now, it seems evident, that Aelfric has given the proper definition. By *hedera nigra*, it appears that *ivy* is meant. The reason of the name, given by Skinner, applies much better to this than to *honey-suckle*. *Ivy*, in some parts of E., is by the peasantry called *bindwood*.

It is probably the same which is written *benwood*.

"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. Oxnam, Roxburghs. Statist. Acc. xi. 390, N.

BING, s. 1. A heap, in general.

Ye mycht have seyn thame hait like emotis grete,
Quhen thay depulye the mekil bing of qubete,
And in thare byrk it caryis al and sum.

*Lindsay's Wars,* 1599, p. 230.

This, as far as I know, is the only sense in which it is now used, as denoting a heap of grain.

2. A pile of wood; immediately designated as a funeral pile.

--- The grete bing was vpbeildit wele,
Of aik treis, and fyrren schydys dry,
Wthin the secrete clydes, vnder the sky.


3. "A temporary enclosure or repository made of boards, twigs, or straw ropes, for containing grain or such like."

Gl. Sibb., where it is also written *binne*.

Dan. bing, Sw. bing, Isl. bing-r, cumulus. As Aleum, *piga, pigo,* signify acervus, and Germ, *beige, streus,* whence *holz beigen,* strues lignorum, *holz biegen,* struree ligna; Isl. Su. *bygg-a,* to build, is most probably the root, as conveying the same idea. *Binne* seems radically different.

To BING, v. a. To put into a heap; to accumulate. S. To BYNGE, v. n. To cringe. V. Beexge.

To BINK, v. a. To press down, so as to deprive any thing of its proper shape. It is principally used as to shoes, when, by careless wearing, they are allowed to fall down in the heels; S. O. Teut. *langh-en,* prepare, in angustium cogere. Sw. *baenk-a,* to beat, seems allied; q. to beat down. Or it may be a freqvrentive from A. S. *bend-an,* to bend.

To BINK, v. n. To bend; to bow down; to courtesy. S. BINK, s. The act of bending down. To play bink, to yield.

BINK, s. 1. A bench; a seat; S. B.

Want of wyse men makis fullis to sit on binkis.

*Pink.* S. P. Rep. iii. 133.

Win fast be tyne; and be nocht lidder:
For wit thow hall, Hal binks ar ay sladder.

Thairfor now, quhither wrang it be or richt,
Now gadder fast, quhil we haiv tyne and might.


This is the common language of courtiers, and contains an old proverb expressive of the uncertainty of court-favour. V. Ben-ino.


2. A wooden frame, fixed to the wall of a house, for holding plates, bowls, spoons, &c. Ang. It is also called a Plate-rack; S. See Sup.

We have it in a manuscript, as we think, Behind a dish, upon the bink.—*Colv. MS. Poem,* p. 64.

3. The long seat beside the fire in a country house. S.

This is most probably an obsolete sense of the same term which signifies a bench. V. Ben.

BINK-SIDE, s. The side of the long seat beside the fire. S.

BINK, s. A bank; an acclivity, S. B. See Sup.

Nae fowles of effect, now amang thame binks
Biggs nor abides.—*Eorrigam,* i. 63.

Up thro' the cleughs, where bink on bink was set,
Scrambling w'il hands and feet she takis the gait.

*Ross's Heimore,* p. 64.

Wachter observes that Germ. *bank,* Su. G. *baenk,* denote any kind of eminence. This is perhaps the origin of the application of this term to a bench, q. a seat that is raised. V. Ben.

BINK, s. A hive. A bee-bink, a nest or hive of bees; a wasp-bink, a hive of wasps.

BINKIE, adj. Gaudy; trimly dressed.

BIN (of sheaves.) All the reapers on a harvest-field.

BINN, s. v. subst. with the negative affixed. Be not, be no.

BINNE, BINNA, BINNAE, BIN-D, BIN, s. A wasp-bink, a hive of wasps.

BINWEED. V. BUN WEDE.


BYOUS, adv. Very; in a great degree. *Byous* hungry, &c.

BYOUSLE, adv. Extraordinarily; uncommonly.

BYOUTH, BYOOTER, s. A gormandizer; a glutton.

BY-PASS, s. Lapse.

BY-PAST, adv. Past.

BYPTICIT.

Syne in a field of siluer, second he beiris
Ane Egill ardent of ait, that ettiles so he;
— All of sable the self, quba the suh leiris,
The beke *bypticit* bryme of that ilk ble.

*Houlate,* ii. 4. MS.

"Biceps, two-headed," Pink. But a considerable transposition is necessary to support this etymology; and the sense is not less dissonant. The *beak* of this eagle could with no propriety be called *two-headed.* It certainly means *dipped or dyed,* from Lat. *baptizariu,"* "The beak was deeply dyed of the same colour with the body of the fowl."

BIR, BIRR, s. Force. I find that Isl. *byr,* expl. ventus ferens, is deduced from *bera* ferre; Gl. Edd. Saem. V. Beir. See Sup.

BIRD, BEIRD, BIRD, BURD, s. A lady; a damsels.

Gromys of that garisoune maid gamyn and gie;
And ledis lofit thair lord, lufly of lyere.

Ane Egill ardent of airs, that eetiles so he;
Syne in a field of siluer, secound he beiris
The beke *bypticit* bryme of that ilk ble.

*Gawson and Gol.* iv. 12.

i. e. "Ladies, the fairest of their sex, sheltered themselves in bowris," by which he *belding of blis.* V. Beild.

— So with birds *blithly my bailis beit.*

*Birde* beitid in blise, brightest of ble.

*Beirds* beitid inblise, brightest of ble.

*Beird* beitid in blise, brightest of ble.

*Bybnyadnye Poems,* p. 132. V. Beit.

*Ladeis lofit thair lord, lufly of lyere."

*Beirds* beitid in blise, brightest of ble.

*Bybnyadnye Poems,* p. 132. V. Beit.

"Bride is used in Chaucer for bird, and birds for a mistress. In an old Scotch song, *Burd Isabel* means young lady named Isabella. *Burd* is still used as an appellation of complacency by superior to women of lower degree. Mersar, p. 157, speaks of "birdis bright in bowris," by which he means young women in their chambers." Lord Hailes, Notes to Bann. Poems.

We may observe that James I. wrote *bried* for *bird,* avis.

And ye fresch May, ay mercifull to briedis.
Now welcum be, ye floure of monethis all.

*King's Quair,* ii. 46.
Lord John stood in his stable door,
Said he was boun to ride;
Burd Ellen stood in her bower door,
Said, she'd rin by his side.

Jameson's Popular Ball. i. 117.

The king had but ae daughter,
Burd Isabel 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. Somer thinks that the letter r is transposed. But this may have been the original form of the word, from bred-an, to breed. Bird, as applied to a damsel, is merely the common term used in a metaphorical sense.

Langland uses byrde.
Merry hyght that mayde, a meke thyngh withall,
A full benigne byrde and buxome of speche.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 98, b.

2. Used, also metaphorically, 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.

BYRD, v. impers. It behoved; it became. 
Than loyvt thai God fast, all weildand, 
That thai thair lord fand hale and fer: 
And said, thaim byrde on na maner 
Dreed thair fayis, sen thair chyftane
Wes off sic hart, and off sic mayn,
That he for thaim had wurdeth
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 anywhere 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. Mooe.G. asis bore the same significance. A. S. ans ane is wanting 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. ent, id. Mr. Pink. mentions Byrd, in Gl. without an explanation.

In edit. 1630 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. byrthon, pertinert. Tha the ne byrde, ne was gelaedh him to etane; Quos non libebat ei edere, Mark xii. 4. It occurs also in Joh. iv. 4. "Him gebyrode that he soeolle faran thurh Samaria-land;" literally, it behoved him to fare or pass through Samaria.

This imp. v. may have been formed from byr-an, ber-an, to carry, or may be viewed as nearly allied to it. Hence birth, gestavit; gelaer-an, se gerere, to behave one's self; Su.G. baera, id., whence atbaera, behaviour, deportment; Germ. berd, gelaer, id., sick berd-en, genitum facere. Wachter, however, derives geberd from ber-en ostendere, ostentare.

The v. immediately allied to this in Su.G. is bore-a debere, pret. borde, anochie boerjade and bur. Isl. byr-iar, decet, oportet; ber, id.; Thad ber Kongi 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, nedes burd him wende
To France & Normundie, to witte a certeine ende.

Chron. p. 135.

The folk was mykelle & strong, of mete thei had grete nede,
Tham burd departe therthrond, that londe mot tham not fede.

Ibid. p. 280.
2. Auld Birky, "In conversation, analogous to old Boy." 
Gl. Sherr.  
Spoke like ye 'n'll, auld birky; never fear  
But at your banquet I shall first appear.  
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 92.  
Allied perhaps to Isl. berk-ia, jactare, to boast; or biarg-a, opitulari, q. one able to give assistance. It may deserve notice, however, that Su.G. birke signifies, a town or city. Hence Biarg a riettir, the laws of cities, as contrasted with Lands byrig, 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 ply with drink.

2. To drink plentifully, S. This is perhaps the sense culturally enough be imagined, that one, who had been bred in a city, would be distinguished by country people by some such term as this.  

To Club money for the purpose of procuring drink.

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.

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 bear 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.  
Seems to have received it name from its supposed resemblance to barley.

BIRLIN, s. A long-oared boat of the largest size, often with six, sometimes with eight oars; generally used by the chiefains 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 Galley; the whole amounted to sixteen thousand eggs." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 12.

Probably of Scandinavian origin, as Sw. bër is a kind of ship; and bırling, a boat-staff. Seren.

BIRL, v. a. 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 coupers bërn 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 heil, motton, well, and lyke bestiall slane or presentit to fire burrswes or fire merciais bring with thame in all tymes cummyng thair hyde, skin and birne, vnder the pane of confiscatioun." Acts Marie, 1563, c. 21. Edit. 1566.

Skinner views 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 flockes, 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 the loss of his master's sheep that might be lost; and he was 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 produc'd "skin and birn;" that is, entire, as they had been delivered to the shepherd, and with no diminuion of their number.
BIRN

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 said him skin and b i r n . — Poems, i. 276.

BIRN, s. A burden, S. B.

— Here about we'll hide,
Till ye come back; your b i r n  ye may lay down,
For running ye will be the better bown.

Ross's Helenore, p. 54.

To gie one's b i r n  a k itch, to assist him in a strait.
Tho' he bens me, I wish him well,
We'll may be meet again;
I'll gie his b i r n  a k itch, an' help
To ease him o' his pain.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 32.

My b i r n , O Bess, has got an unco lift.

Shall we view this as an oblique sense of b i r n , 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, s. 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 B i r n Lambs. To put them on a poor dry pasture. S. 

BIRNIE, B Y R N I E, s. A corselet; a brigandine.

He clasps his gilt habirihone thrinfald:
He in his breistplait Strang and his

To B i r r , v. n. 1. To make a whirring noise, especially in motion; the same with b i r l ; S. See Sup.

Ane grete staf sloung b i r r a n d with felloun wecht

Hynt Mezentius —

Doug. Virgil, 298, 21. V. B e i r , s.

Re'yoice, ye b i r r i n g  patricks a;
Ye cooie moorcocks, cryously c r a w ; —

BIR, s. The whizzing sound of a wheel in rapid gyration.

S. B i r r i n g , s. The noise made by partridges springing. S. To B i r l , v. n. 1. To make a noise like a cart driving over stones, or mill-stones at work.
BIR

2. To scorch; referring to the heat of the sun; S.
   — Feil echeris of corn thick growing
   Wyth the nownyx hete birillit dois hyng*
   On Hermy feildis in the someris tyde.

Dong. Virgil, 234, 25.

Now when the Dog day heats begin
To birste and to peel the skin,
May I lie streiket at my ease,
Beneath the callar shaddy trees,
(Far frae the din o' Borrowstown),
Whare water plays the haughs bedown.

BIRSE, BIRSE, BYRSS, BIRSSIS,
BIRSLE, BRISSLE,
2. Metaph. for the beard.

BIRSSY,
2.
adj.

3. Metaph. for the indication of rage or displeasure.

BYRSE, BYRSE, BISSS, s. 1. A bristle; “a sow’s birse,” the bristle of a sow; S.

Sum byts the birse —Evergreen, i. 119.

The hartsis than and myndis of our menye
Mycht not be satisfit on him to luke and se,
As to behald his ouglie ene twane,—
The touch birssis on the breist and creist
Of that monstrous half dele wylde beist.

Dong. Virgil, 250, 30.

2. Metaph. for the beard.

“Mony of thame lackit beirds, and that was the mair pietie [pity:] and thairfoir could not buckill uther be the byrse, as sum bauld men would have done.” Knox, 51.

In one MS. birses.

3. Metaph. for the indication of rage or displeasure.

“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 fenced with bristles, that defend themselves, or express their rage in this way; S.

He was wont to profess as ordinarily in private, as he set up his birse when he heareth the one, and for cloking the other, his pen chang’d for beating, and loupit lustelie,
— “These tides carry their waves and billows high, and run with such violence that they cause a contrary motion in the sea adjoining to the land, which they call Easter-birth or Western-birth, according to its course; yet notwithstanding of the great rapidity of these tides and births, the inhabitants, daily, almost, travel from isle to isle about their several affairs in their little cock-boats or yoles, as they call them.” Wallace’s Orkney, p. 7.

It has been supposed that birth, as here used, admits of the same sense as when it denotes sea-room in general. But because of the contrary motion, it may be allied to Isl. breit-a, mutare. It seems preferable, however, to deduce it from Isl. byrð-ia currere, tentare, Verel. ; as apparently signifies a strong current.

*BIRTH, s. An establishment; a situation, good or bad.

BIRTHIE, adj. Productive; prolific.

BYRUN, BYRUN, part. pa. Past; “Byrun rent.” S.

BYRUNNING, part. pr. — He gayf
To the victor ane mantil brusit with gold,
Wyth purpour seluage writhing mony fold,
And all byrunning and loupit lustelie,
As rynnis the flude Meander in Thessalie.


“Embroidered,” Rudd. But the meaning is woven; corresponding to, Meandro duplice cucurrit, Virg. Brusit is embroidered.

Moes. G. biritan-an, perccureare.

BYRUNIS, BYRUNIS, s. pl. Arrears. See Sup.

“The Maister or Lord may not recognose the lands for the byrunis of his furnes.” Skene, Index, Reg. Maj. vo. Master.

This is formed like BY-GANES, q. v.

BYSVENFU’, adj. Disgustings.

BYSVENLESS, s. Extremely worthless.

BYSSET, s. A substitute. V. Set by, v.
BISHOP, s. A peevish ill-natured boy; a rammer, or weighty piece of wood used by paviors. S.

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. bispocrice, episcopatus.

BISHOP'S FOOT. It is said the Bishop's foot has been in the broth, when they are singed, S. See Stip.

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 marred, without a priest, or a woman, having a hand in it." Apol. Relation, p. 35.

Apoget. Relation, p. 35.

Bisyme, bysynt:

Bysyme, bysynt:

One who is set aside for an old maid. S.

BYSYDE, bysynt:

A person or thing of rare qualities. S.

BY-SHOT, s.

One who is set aside for an old maid. S.

BYSYNT, adj.

Monstrous. V. BISMING.

BISM, BISME, BISNE, BISNEE, BYSIME, BISNEE, BYSYNT:

Bismare, Bismere, s.

1. A bawd.

Get an bismare ane bane, than al lyre blys gane is. Ibid. 238, b. 27.

"F. ab A. S. ismer, contumelia, aut bismerian, illudere, dehonorare, polluere," Rudd.; "connected perhaps with Teut. taessinge, amica!" Gl. Sibb.

BISMAR, s.

The name given to a species of stickleback, Orkn.

The Fifty-spined stickle-back (gestosteo 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.

BYSPEL, BYSPELRE, s.

A person or thing of rare qualities.

BYSPEL, adv.

Very; extraordinarily.

BYSPRENT, s.

An illegitimate child.

BYSRENT, part. pa.

Bespinkled; overspread.

-To BYSS, Bizz, v. n.

To make a hissing noise, as hot iron plunged into water; S.

The irne lumpis, into the cauis blak, Fergusson's Poems, 238, b. 27.

BISSE, Bizz,

An' singe, wi' hair-devouring quhissil.

"Anent ruikis, crawis, & vther foulis of reif, as ernis, belc, and quhissil.

BISSE, Bizz,

F. ab A. S. Bizz, heis, bes, besman, bes, besmer, besmar, besmari, besmer, besmar, besmer.

BISSET, s.

Breast. V. BISSET.

BISSE, Bizz,

Bissett, Bissett, s.

A buzzard; a buzzle; S.

A general buzz, a chattering, a twitter; S.

Sometimes they catch a gentle gizz; Wi' hissing wrath and angry phiz; Sometimes they catch a gentle gizz; Alack-a-day! P. Kirkwall, Orkney, Statist. Acc. ii. 563.

This term is commonly used in Angus, for a steel-yard.

Isl. bismari, besmar, libra, trutina minor; Leg. WestGoth, bismare, Su.G. besman; Teut. besmaren, id. statera; Kilian. G. Andr. derives this word from Isl. bez, a part of a pound weight. Rudbeck supposes that besmar is put for bismare, q. the mark used by a city, according to which the weights of private persons are adjusted. This conjecture, however, is improbable; because the word, in all the Northern languages, solely denotes a steel-yard, or artificial instrument for weighing; in contradistinction from those which give the real weight. V. PUNDLAR.

BISMARE, BISMER, s.

1. A bawd.

Doughter, for thy luf this man has grete diseis, Quod the bismare with the slekit speche.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 97, 1.

2. A lewd woman, in general.

Get an bismare ane bane, than al lyre blys gane is. Ibid. 238, b. 27.

Bismare, bismere, s.

A bawd.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 97, 1.

BISMER, BISMER, s.

A lewd woman, in general.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 97, 1.

BISMARE, BISMER, s.

A bawd.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 97, 1.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 97, 1.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 97, 1.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 97, 1.
B˙S

BISSET, s. Apparently plate of gold, silver, or copper, with which some stuffs were striped. S.

BYSSYM, BYSYM, BESYM, BYSN, BISSOME, Bussome, Bysning, s. 1. A monster.

He said, "Allace, I am lost, lasteth of all, Bysym in bale best." Howlate, ii. 25. MS.

I see by my shadow my shap hes the wyte, Quhame sail I blene in this, a beman that I be?

Ibid. i. 6.

Mr. Pinkerton certainly gives the general sense of the term, when he renders it "deformed creature." But in the same stanza it is literally explained:

Bot quha sail make me amendis of birt worth a wyte, That this hes maid on the mold a monster of me?
—Yone lustie court will stop or met, To justifie this bysing quilk blaspheimit.

Patric of Honour, ii. 7.

Edit. Edin. 1579; i. e. "to inflict capital punishment on this blasphemous monster."

So am I now exyld from honour ay, Compaired to Cresside and the ugly oul.

By lothsome lyfe! Fy death that dou not serve me!

Bot quik and dead a bysn thou must preserve me.

Montgomery, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 506.

2. A prodigy; something portentous of calamity.

"This year many prodigious signs were observed. A comet of that kind, which the Astronomers call xvxy, shined the whole months of November, December, and January." Spotswood, p. 94.

"It was calit, The fyrey Bussome," Knox's Hist. p. 92. MS. in bussome.

BYSYM, BISTODE, pret.

Tristrem to Mark it seyd,—
How storms hem bistaif,
Til anker hem brast and are.
Sir Tristrem, p. 40. st. 62.


BISTER. See Sup. for the meaning of this termination of names of places in Orkney and Shetland; as, Ho-bister, &c. &c.

BYSTOUR, Boysteru, s. A term of contempt; the precise meaning of which seems to be lost.

It is sometimes conjoined with bard, as in the following passage.

Blied, barding bystour-bard, obey; 
Learn, skybald knave, to know thy sell.

Polwart's Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 6.

Several similar terms occur; as Fr. bistoré, crooked, botster, to limp; botstara, "a great lubber, thick degruell, cowardly luske, dastardly stabbedgeallion." Cotgr., a species of description worthy of either Polwart or Montgomery.

Boustarim, le nom que l'on donne a un gros homme dans quelques Provinces de France. Dict Trev.

As this term is connected with "hood-pykes, and hunger bitten," ibid. p. 5, it might seem allied to Teut. oyster, ad extremum reddens, exhaustus bonis, Killian. Or, as it is conjoined in the same passage with an innoxious term, denoting that the bard had not the power of retention, can it be allied to Fr. boire, to drink, boiste, boite, drunk?

VoL I. 113

BLA

BIT, s. A vulgar term used for food; S. Bit and baid, meat and clothing; food and lodging; S. Bizzle, &c.

I see an content it be as ye wad hae't,
Your honour winna miss our bit and baid.

Ross's Helenore, p. 113.

Although baid 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.

*BIT. For the various applications of this word, see S.

BITTACK, Bittis, s. A little bit; a small portion, applied to space.

S.

BIT AND BRAT. V. Brat, s.

BIT and Buffet w't. One's sustenance accompanied with severe or unhandsome usage.

BYS, s. A blow or stroke. See Sup.

Scho skipping furth, as to eschew the bit,
Can throw the forest fast and grauis glyd:
But euer the dedly schak stiktis 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.

S.

BITE AND SOUP. Meat and drink; the mere necessaries of life.

S.

BYTESCHEIP, s. Used as a parody on the title of Bishop;
Bit or devour the sheep.

S.

BITTILL, s. A beetle; a heavy mallet, especially one used for beating clothes. See Sup.

He could wick windaris, quhat way that he wald;
Mak a gray gus a gold garland,
A lang speere of a bittill for a berne bald,
Noblis of nutschells, and silver of sand.

Howlate, iii. 12. MS.

This is the description of a juggler.

To Bittle, Bittill, v. a. To beat with a beetle.

S.

BITLIN, 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 byswawe.

Doug. Virgil, 195, 10.

A. S. beawae-an, Moes. G. biwae-bjan, id.

BYWENT, part. adj. Past, in reference to time.

To BIZZ, v. n. To hiss. V. BYSS.

To BIZZ, Bizz about, v. n. To be in constant motion; to bustle,

Su.G. bes-a, a term applied to beasts which, when best with waps, drive hither and thither; Teut. bies-en, bysen, furente ac violento impetu agitari; Killian.

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. Bissy.

BLA, Blee, adj. Livid; a term frequently used to denote the appearance of the skin when discoloured by a severe stroke or contusion; bleak, lurid; applied to the appearance of the atmosphere; S. See Sup.

Bot of thaym the maist part
To schuche or cast wur fyfte in the art,
With lede pellokis from ingynis of staf sfing
To schute or cast war perfyte in the art,

Dougl. Virgil, 293, 52.

Lethargus lolls his lazy hours away,
His eyes are drowsey, and his lips are blee.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 96.

BLACK-COCK. To make a Black-cock of one; to shoot one.

BLACK COW. V. Black Ox.

BLACK CRAP. A crop of peas or beans; a green crop, such as turnips, potatoes, &c.

BLACK DOG. "Like butter in the black dog’s hause," denotes that a thing is irrecoverably gone.

BLACK-FASTING. Said of one who has been long without food.

BLACK FISH, fish when they have recently spawned. V. Reid Fische.

BLACK-FISHER, s. One who fishes illegally at night.

BLACK-FISHING, s. Fishing for salmon, under night, by means of torches, S.

"The practice of black-fishing is so called, because it is performed in the night time, or perhaps because the fish are then black or foul. At this season, they frequent gravelly shallows, where the female digs considerable holes, in which she deposits the roe. During this operation, which usually continues for some weeks, the male attends her, and both are in a very torpid state. The black-fishers, provided with spears, composed of five barbed prongs, fixed upon a strong shaft, wade up and down upon the shallows, preceded by a great torch, or blaze, as it is called, consisting of dried broom, or fir tops, fastened round a pole. By this light the fish are soon discerned, and being then very dull, are easily transfixed." P. Ruthven, Forfars. Statist. Acc. xii. 294. V. Leister.

BLACK-FOOT, Blackfit, s. A sort of match-maker; one who goes between a lover and his mistress, endeavouring to bring the fair one to compliance. S. pronounced black-fit; synon. Misch, q. v. See Sup.

BLACK FROST. Frost without rime or snow on the ground.

BLACK-HEAD, s. The Powit-gull, Shetl.

Black-head, Hooded-crow."

BLACK-HEALED. S. Having a black head.


Even the beautiful black cock, as well as the grouse, is to be met with on the high grounds." P. Kirkpatrick-Iron-gray, Statist. Acc. iv. 532.

"Till of late years that his sequestered haunts have been disturbed by the intrusion of more numerous flocks of sheep, the black-cock, or gallus Scotticus, was wont to hail the dawn of the vernal morning amidst the heaths of this country." P. Kirkmichael, Banfs. Statist. Acc. xii. 450. N. V. Capercaillie.

BLACK BELICKIT. Equivalent to nothing. S.

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. S.

BLACK-BOYD, 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. S.

BLACK-BURNING, adj. Used in reference to shame, when it is so great as to produce deep blushing, 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 callands thus to grow sae snack. Ramsey’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. blaid, shame, blushing; blaid-a, 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 grouse, is to be met with on the high grounds." P. Kirkpatrick-Iron-gray, Statist. Acc. iv. 532.

"Till of late years that his sequestered haunts have been disturbed by the intrusion of more numerous flocks of sheep, the black-cock, or gallus Scotticus, was wont to hail the dawn of the vernal morning amidst the heaths of this country." P. Kirkmichael, Banfs. Statist. Acc. xii. 450. N. V. Capercaillie.
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. 

BLACK-SUGAR, s.

BLAD, BLACK WINTER, the last cart-load of grain.

BLACK WEATHER, s.

BLACK-STANE, BLACK-STONE, s. The name of a stone in some of the Scotch Universities on which a student sits at the annual public examination.

BLACK SUGAR, s. Spanish Licorice.

BLACK TANG, s. Focus vesiculosus.

BLACK VICTUAL, s. Pulse; pease and beans.

BLACK WEATHER, s. A state of servitude to a servant.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation of a body of Highlanders raised after the Rebellion of 1715.

BLACK STONE, s. The last cart-load of grain brought home from the harvest-field.

BLAD, BLAD, s. A large piece of any thing; a considerable portion; s. expl. “A flat piece of any thing.”

Gl. Burns. See Sup.

You said, I borrowed blads; that is not true:

The contrary, false smatchet, shall be seen;

I never had, of that making ye mein,

A verse in writ, in print, or yet perqueir;

Whilk I can prove, and cleanse me wonder cleir;

Though single words no writer can forbear.

Grit blads and bits thou staw full oft.

Evergreen, i. 191. st. 4.

I’ll write, and that a hearty blaud,

This very night.

So dinna ye affront your trade,

But rhyme it right—Scotland maun be made an Ass.

—To Blad, Blaud, v. a. 1. To slap; to strike; to drive by striking, or with violence; S. Dad, synon. Used impers. “Its bladin on o’ weet,” the rain is driving on; a phrase that denotes intermitting showers accompanied with squalls; S.

2. To abuse; to maltreat in whatever way; Aberd. Corn is said to be bladit, when overthrown by wind.

3. To use abusive language. See Sup.

—Scotland maun be made an Ass.

To set her judgement right,

Theyil jade hir and blad hir,

Untill scho brak hir tether.

Vision, Evergreen, i. 220.

I had not then, with every down,

With every butcher up and down,

Blad, Blandit frae town to town.

Nof gotten sick oppression.—Watson’s Coll. i. 63.

“A man may love a haggish, that wod’nt have the bag bladit in his teeth.” S. Prov. Kelly, p. 38.

“Remember me to all that ask for me, but blade me in nobody’s teeth.” Kelly, p. 284.

Germ. blodern is used in the first sense. Es blodert, it storms and snows; also, blat-en to blow.

It is doubtful whether the term be radically the same as used in the last two senses. If it be, they must be both viewed as oblique, and as originally denoting what is beaten and tossed about by a stormy wind. Isl. blaigt-é indeed signifies, to be moved by the wind, motari aura; G. Andr, p. 31.

It is possible, however, that the word, as denoting abuse, also to strike, may be cor. from O. Fr. blander to bang, to maul.

BLAD, BLAD, BLAUD, BLAUT, s. A severe blow or stroke. S.

BLAD, s. A squall; always including the idea of rain, S.

A heavy fall of rain is called “A blad of weet,” S.

BLADDY, adj. Inconstant; unsettled; applied to the weather. “A bladdy day” is one alternately fair and foul.

BLAD, s. A dirty spot on the cheek, S.; perhaps q. the effect of a blow. Gae. blad, however is synon.

To BLAD, v. n. To walk in a clumsy manner, taking long steps and treading heavily.

BLAD, s. A long and heavy step in walking; the person walking with long and heavy steps.

BLADARIE, s.

“Bot allace it is a festered securite! The inward heart is full of bladarie, qulkil bladarie shal bring sik terror in the end with it, that it shal mulpity thy torments.” Bruce’s Eleven Serm. edit. 1591.
**BLA**

Expl. §ith, filthinness, Eng. vers. Lond. 1617. But I hesitate as to this sense, which is supported by no cognate word. It seems rather, vain glory, vain boasting; Teut. blaterije, jactantia, vaniloquienunter.

**BLADDERNAND, BLADDROSSAND, V. BLETHOR.**

Nothing; not a whit. & v. a.

**BLADE, s.** The leaf of a tree, S.

A. S. blaed, bled; Su.G., Isl., Belg. blad, Germ. blat, Alem. platt, id. Instead of seeking a Greek origin, I would view it as the part. pa. of A. S. blæadan, blow-an, florecente, "to blow, to blome, to blossom; to bud, to burgeon, to spring," Somn.; blæowed, q. what is blowed, or shot forth; just as Franc. bluet, flos, is from blyen, florecrant.

**BLADIE, BLAUDIE, adj.** Applied to plants having large broad leaves growing out from the main stem.

**To BLADE, v. a.** To nip the blades off coilewort.

**BLAD HAET.** Nothing; not a white.

**BLADOCH, BLEDÖCH, BLADDA,** S.

**BLAFLEUR, s.** A

**BLAES,** S.

**BLAES, adj.** A talkative silly fellow. V. BLETHER, v.

**BLAEBERRY,** The Billberry; Vaccinium myrtillus, Linn. See Supc.

**Nae birns, or briers, or whins e'er troubled me, Gif I could find blue-berrics rite for thee.**

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 107. "The black-berried heath (empetrum nigrum), and the blueberry bush (vaccinium myrtillus), are also abundant." Neill's Tour to Orkney, p. 52.

Sw. bla-saar, vaccinium, Seren. Isl. blaber, myrtilli, G. Andr.

**To Look BLAE.** To look blank; having the appearance of disappointment.

**BLAENESS, adj.** Lividness. V. BLA.

**To BLAE, v. n.** To bleat as lambs do; louder than to *Mea*.

**BLAE, s.** A loud bleat.

**BLAE, s.** A kind of blue-colored clay or soft slate, found as a substratum.

**BLAFFEN, s.** The loose flakes or lamina of a stone.

**To BLAFLUM, v. a.** To begrudge, S.

--- A'rice, luxury, and ease, A tea-fac'd generation please, 116

**BLAIR, s.** 1. A blank, a vacancy. 
2. In pl. *blains*; empty grain. *A blain in a field, a place where the grain has not sprung, Loth.*

**To BLAIR, v. a.** To cleanse.

**To 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.

**To BLAIR, BLARE, v. n.** To make a noise; to cry; to bleat as a sheep or goat.

**BLAIR, BLARE, s.** A loud sound; a cry; the bleat of a sheep.

**BLAIRAND, part. pr.** Roaring; crying. Teut. blær-en, mugire, Gl. Sibb.

**BLAIS'D, part. pa.** Soured. V. BLEEZE. S.

**BLAISE, BLEEZE of wood.** What the wimble scoops out in boring.

**To BLAISTEER, v. a.** To blow with violence.

**BLAIT, adj.** Naked; bare.

The bishops mon ay answer for the saull; O'it be lost, for fault of priest or preiching, Of the ricth treuth it hai na chesing; In sa fa far as the saull is forthy Far worthier [is] than the *blait* body, Many bishops in ilk realme wee see; And bot aen king into ane realme to be.


**BLAIT, BLATE, BLEAT, adj.** Bashful; sheepish; S. V. BLOUT, 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.

2. Modest, unassuming; not forward, diffident. 3. Curt, rough, uncivil. 4. Stupid, &c. S.

**BLAINE, adj.** A mark left by a wound, the discolouring of the skin after a sore, S.

"The shields of the world think our master cumbrous wares,—and that his cords and yokes make *blains* and deep scores in their neck." Ruth. Lett. Ep. 16.

**BLAIN, s.** 1. A sheep.
2. In pl. *blains*; empty grain. *A blain in a field, a place where the grain has not sprung, Loth.*

**To BLAINCH, v. a.** To cleanse.

**To BLAINCH, v. n.** When the flax is spread out to dry, after having been steeped, it is said that it is laid out to *blainch*. Blairin; the ground on which it is laid. S.
BLA

5. Blunt; unfeeling; a secondary sense. See Sup.

Qhubh knawis not the lynnage of Enne?
Or qhubh miskennys Troy, that nobill cietre?
The gree of worship of sic men qhuba walld not mene?
And the huge ardent battellie that thare has bene?
We Phenicians nale sa bleeit brestis has,
Nor sa fremmylte the son list not addres
His cours thrawart Cartage ciate alway.

Dong. Virgil, 30, 50.

Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni. — Virg.

O. E. blade has been used in a sense somewhat similar, as denoting silly, frivolous; or in the same sense in which we now speak of a blunt reason or excuse.

And if thee carpen of Christ, these clerkes & these lewn.
And they meet in her mirth, when thynstrles ben byll,
Than talleth they of the Trinitie a tale or twaine,
And bringeth forth a blade reason, & taken Bernard towitnes;
And put forth a presumtio, to preue the soth.

Thus they dreuell at her dayse (desk) the detile to scorne,
And gnawen God with hyr gorgre, when hyr guts fallen;
And the carfull may crye, and carpen at the gate,
Both a fingerd and a furste, and for chel quake,
Is none to nymen hem nere, his noye to amend,
But hunten hym as a hounde, & hoten hym go hencce.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 46, a.

A fingerd and a furst, although overlooked both by Skinner and Junius, must mean, "a manhood and a thirst," as chel denotes cold.

Isl. bland-ar, blatha-ar, bland, soft.
The word seems to be primarily applied to things which are softened by moisture. Mollis, limosus, maceratus; blate, macero, liquefacio; blatea, limus, lutum, coemen; G. Andr. p. 32. Hence it is used to signify what is feminine; as opposed to haust-ar, masculine. Thus blauit and blandit denote male and female; the women being denominated from that softness and gentleness of manners, which naturally characterise the sex.

This word also signifies, timid. Bleyde, softness, fear, shame; hughleith, softness of mind; Edda Saemund.; Germ. Su.G.

This word is left as not understood in Gl. But it is un-
doubtedly the pret. of blain; "that caused all my sorrow to cease." A. S. blan, blana, cesavit. Wane, although like

BLANC, a v. n. is here used in the same active sense; that wanhght nothc, & i. e. did not cause to wane.

BLANCH, s. A flash, or sudden blaze.

BLANCHART, adj. White.

Ane faire feild can thai fang,
On stedis staiwart and strang,
Baith blanchart and bay. — Choonan and Gl. i. 19.

Fr. blanche, 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. Trev. An order of Friers, who usually wore white sheets, were also called Blanchards.

The term might be formed, however, from Teut. blanche, 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 Blanc. See Sup.

BLANCIS, s. pl.

Their heids wer garnishit galleendis,
With costly crancis maid of gold:
Braid blancis hung aboue their 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. blanc, white, it may be a cognate of Germ. Su.G. blass, Isl. bles, signum album in front equi; whence E. blason, S. Basond, q. v.

BLAND, s.

Ane fairer kucht nor he was lang,
Our ground may nothair byde nor gang,
Na bere buklar, no tyme lang
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, blaint, 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, Pappia MS. Du Cange.

BLAND, s. An engagement. Probably an errat. for band.
To BLAND, v. a. To mix; to blend.
Blude blandit with wine.

Dong. Virgil, 89, 44. V. Box.

S. U. 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. Markinch, Fife, Statist. Ace. ii. 531.

From Su.G. bland-a is formed blansued, meslin or mixed corn. "Blen-corn, wheat mixed with rye; i. e. blended corn. Yorksh." Gl. Grose.

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
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 Descr. Orkney, Zeitland, &c. p. 76.

Is'l. blanda, cinnus, mixtura, pro potu, aqua mixto; G. Andr. Su. G. bland dicebatur mel aqua permixtum, quod add. mesrandas apes ponebatur; libr.

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 blandered when very thinly 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 Is'l. bland-a, Dan. blander, to mingle, as denoting the blending of truth with falsehood, or the disorder produced by talebearers?

BLANDISHER, s. A scanty diffusion. S.

BLANDISSH, v. v. Teatry, S.

BLANDIT, part. pa. Flattered; soothed.

How suld I leif that is nocht landit? Nor yet with benefice am I blandit.

Dunbar, Bunnatyn Poems, p. 67.

Fr. blandi, id. blander, to soothe, Lat. blandisci. BLANE, s. A mark left by a wound; a blank. V.

BLAIR, s. BLANKET, s. Meaning doubtful; perhaps, colours. V.

BLA BLATANT, adj. Bellowing like a calf.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 17.

BLAST, s. A blast of the pipe; the act of smoking.

“...This rock is the only stone found in the parish fit for building. It is quarried by Lunan, Forfars. Statist. Ace. i. 442. V. next word.

A blast of the great stones with gunpowder.” Pennant’s Tour in S. 1769, p. 95. BLASTIE, BLASTY, adj.

BLASTING, adj.

BLASTIE, s. A shrivelled dwarf; a term of contempt for an ill-tempered child; “...what is blasted.

Gowan, Poems, ii. 89. BLAST, s. A bragg; a vain boast; S.

“...What is blasted...” 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. BLASTING, s. A blowing up with gunpowder.

S.

BLASTIE, BLASTY, adj.

BLASTING, s. The disease of cows called Cow-quake.

BLATANT, adj. Bellowing like a calf.

S.

BLATE, adj.

S.

BLATTER, s. A rattling noise. 2. Language uttered with violence and rapidity.

S.

BLATTER, s. 1. To talk nonsensically. BLATHER, s. A shrivelled dwarf; a term of contempt for an ill-tempered child; “...what is blasted.

S.

BLATTER, s. To proclaim publicly by a herald. S.

BLASOWNE, s. Ane trene truncheour, ane ramehorne spone, Twa buttis of barkit blastie's, Which gart a' Britain glour and wonder;
The phizzing bout came with a blatter,
And dry'd our great sea to a gutter.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 335.

Lat. blater-are, Teut. blater-en, stulté loqui, Kilian. V.

BLATHER, which is perhaps radically the same.

BLAUGHT, adj. Pale; livid.

In extasie be his brightness atanis
He smote me doune, and brisset all my banis:
Their lay I still in swoun with colour blaught.

Police of Honour, iii. st. 71.


To BLAUD, v. a. To maltreat. V. BLAD, v.

BLAVER, BLAVERT, s. The corn-bottle; blue-bells. S.

BLAUGH, adj. Of a bluish or sickly colour. S.

BLAVING.

Thair wes blaying of bemy's, braging and bei,
Bretynit doune braid wol maid bewis full hair:
Wrightis welterand doune treis, wit ye but weir,
Ordanit hursys ful hie in holits sa haire.

Blauing, ed. 1508. G. 38, and Col. ii. 13.

This signifies "blowing of trumpets," which agrees to what immediately follows, "brazing and bei," i.e. boasting and noise. We find the very phrase in A. S. blauan byman, buccina canere. Na blawe man byman before the; nor let a trumpet be blawn before thee; Matt. vi. 2. V. BEME, v. and s.

BLAW, s. A blow; a stroke.

He gat a blaw, thecht he war lad or lord,
That provertyt him ony lychnythes.—Wallace, i. 348. MS.

Teut. blaw-en, caedere. Blaw is used in this sense, Gl. Westmorel.

To BLAW, v. Used both as a. and a. 1. To blow; in a literal sense referring to the wind; S.

—and at command mycht also, quhan he wald,
Let thaym go fre at large, to blow out brade.


2. To breathe, S.

"Quhen the barne is brocht to the kirk to be baptizit solemnly, first at the kirk dore, the minister makis oor the barne an exorcisme, efiir this maner: First he blawis upon the barne in takin that the eule spreit be the powar of God sal be expell fr that barne & haue na powar to noy it, & that the haly spreit sal dwell in it as gyder & gouernour." Abp. Buer, Watson's Coll. i. 335, a.

3. To publish; to make known; S.

thy glore now, the more now,
Is kend, O potent God,
In schawiung and blawing
Thy potent power abrod.

Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 53.

E. blow is used in the same sense.

4. To brag; to boast; S. Blast, synon.

For men says oft that fryr, na prad,
Bot discovering may na man hadd.
For the pomp oft the pride furth schawis,
Or elis the gret boist that it blawks,
Na mar ma na man [fyr] sa cowyr,
Than low or rek saIl it discouy.

Barbour, iv. 122, MS.

Fyr is inserted from edit. 1620.

Qhat wykkitines, qhat wauntricht now in warld walkis?
Bale has banist blythines, boist grete brag blawis.

Doug. Virgil, 238, l. 36.

Boasting is here personified.

I winna blow about mysel;
As ill I like my fauts to tell;
But friends and folks that wish me well,
They sometimes roose me.—Burns, iii. 239.
BLE

BLEACHER, s. One whose trade is to whiten cloth. S.
BLEACH, 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 roast, 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 bleach the whelps 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 laid at their head. They defeated Argyle, and returned to Cairnborrow.” Statist. Acc. P. Rhymie, xix. 294.

Schiller mentions Aleum, blæt-en, belet-en, to accompany, to conduct, comitari, conduere, salutum contundere 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.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 91. V. Bleuris.

To BLEAR one’s Ee. To blind by flattery. S.
BLEARED, BLEER'D, BLEATER, s. 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.
BLEgger, s. A tippler. S.
To BLEB, v. a. To spot; to beslubber. S.
BLEBBIT, part. pa. Blurred; besmeared. V. Blabbit.
To BECK, BLEK, v. a. 1. To blacken, literally, S.
Blaik bleck thee, to bring in a gyse
And to drie penceune soon prepare thee.
Polwart’s Flyting, 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. Gyasar.

2. To injure one’s character.
Thay lichtly sone, and cuvettis quickly;
Thay blame ilk body, and thay blekit:—
Thay skander sakilles, and thay suspectit.

Scott, of Wemenkyn, 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. blæc-an, denigare, Isl. blek, liquor tinctorius.

To BLEK, 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. blacken, placken, vexare, exagitate. It may be allied, however, to Su. G. bligg-am, Isl. bligg-a, to put to shame. Su. G. blacken, comam vel incursarum arbitoris terminalibus incidere, Ilre. Or it may be originally the same with the preceding v., as merely signifying what is now called blackhaling in a metaphor. sense.

BLEK, s. A challenge to a feat of activity, dexterity, or strength; a baffle at such feat. S.
To BLEK, v. a. To surpass; to excel. S.
BLEDDOCH, s. Butter-milk. V. Bladocch. S.
BLEEZE, BLEFLUM, BLEPHUM, of Wind. A BLEEZE, s.

BLEEZY, BLEEZIE, BLEHAND, BLIHAND, To

v. n. BLEED, BLEER'D, part. adj. BLEED, s. Blood.

BLED, The part,

they go to take out their faith, they take out a fair nothing, an illusory pretext, according to Johnson. But it is evidently from the same origin, as it has precisely the same meaning, signifying an illusory pretext.

BLED, as a verb, means "to become a little sour. Milk is said to be bleeded, or to be bleezed, when it is turned, but not congealed, S.; blithk, synon.

This may either be from Germ. bleaz-en, to blow, as the sourness may be viewed as caused by the action of the air; or from kliz-en, fulgurare, heat, especially when accompanied by lightning, more generally producing this effect.

2. The part, bleezed, signifies the state of one on whom intoxicating liquor begins to operate, S. It nearly corresponds to the E. phrase, "a little flustered." It may express the effect of pain in making the patient to cry aloud. See Sup.

To BLEEZE, v. n. To blaze; to make a great show, or an ostentatious outcry, on any subject. S.

To BLEEZE away, v. a. To make fly off in flame suddenly.

BLEEZE, s. A lively fire made by means of furze, straw, &c.

BLEEX, BLEEZIE, s. A small flame or blaze.

BLEEZE of Wind. A sudden blast of dry wind.

To BLEEZE awa' or away, v. n. To gasconade; to brag.

BLEEZIE, s. A smart stroke with the fist.

BLEEZE'D, adj. Ruffled, or made rough; fretted.

BLEEZE-MONEY, s. The gratuity formerly given to schoolmasters by their pupils at Candlemas. See Sup.

BLEEFFERT, BLIFFERT, S. A sudden and violent fall of snow; a squall; generally conveying the idea of wind and rain.

BLEELUM, BLEEHUM, s. A sham; an illusion; what has no reality in it, S. See Sup.

"It is neither easy nor ordinary to believe and to be saved: many must stand in the end at heaven's gates; when they go to take out their faith, they take out a fair nothing, (or as ye used to speak,) a bleefume." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 2.

"Mr. Harry [Guthrie,] after once and again I had inculcated to him, that all his act was only a bleefhaim, if you put not in that clause, you see it has against novations, was at last content to put it in." Baillie's Letts. i. 501. V. BLEAF, v. Isth. folium, carmen famosum. Hence flim'a, diffamo, flint, nugae infames, G. Andr. p. 74. Su. G. flimm'a, illudere; B. flaim, "a cant word of no certain etymology," according to Johnson. But it is evidently from the same origin, as it has precisely the same meaning, signifying an illusory pretext.

BLEEFLUMMERY, s. Vain imaginations.

BLEHAND, BLIHAND, adj.

In a robe Tristrem was boun, That he fram schip hadde bracht; Was of a blihand broun, The richest that was wrought.

In blehand was he cleebe.

Sir Tristrem, pp. 28, 29. st. 38. 41.

Q
BLENCH, BLINK,

3. To look with a favourable eye; used metaphorically in this sense.

BLENCHED MILK. Skimmed milk a little soured.

BLENDIT BEAR. Bear or big mixed with barley.

S. part. adj. BLENCH-LIPPED, or duty paid to a superior; BLENCHE CANE. Cane s. pl.

BLEMIS, To

BLELLUM, BLEKKIT. Explained as "blackened" or "deceived.

S.

BLEKE, BLENCH-LIPPED, or duty paid to a superior; BLENCHE CANE. Cane s. pl.

BLENCHIS, s. pl. BLOSSOMS; FLOWERS.

This seems to be what in E. is called BLENT, Cyprinus alburnus, Linn. Alburnus, Genner. BLEIT is perhaps from the Fr. name Able or Ahlette, V. Penn. Zool. p. 315.

BLEKE, S. Stain or imperfection.

BLEKKIT, Explained as "blackened," perhaps rather, deceived.

S.

BLELLUM, s. An idle talking fellow, Ayrs.

She tauld thee well thou was a skellum.

A brething, blustering, bluend stemlen.

Burns, iii. 238.

To BLEME, v. n. To bloom; to blossom.

And hard on burd into the blemnit meids

Amanis the grene rispis and the reids, Arryvit scho.


BLENCHIS, s. pl. BLOSSOMS; FLOWERS.

The blemis blngest of blee fro the sone blent,

That all brychnit about the bordours on breid.

Honiate, i. 1. MS.

i. e. "the flowers brightest in colour glanced with the rays of the sun."


BLENCHEN CANE. CANE or duty paid to a superior; apparently equivalent to E. Quitrent.

S.

BLENT, BLENSHAW, BLENT, BLENT, BLENT, BLENT.

D. Applied to the momentary use of borrowed light; as, "Get 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 forraim assaults, there were again somewhat changed, and the Brancians encouraged," Hume’s Hist. Doug. p. 69.

"There comes a blink of favour, and hope from Rome, by the procuring of France."

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 well, rode other than any; Weil at ane blink sic poetry not tane is.

— Doug. Virgil, 5. 2.

— He possessed small obligation to the young man, who for no intreaty would be pleased to show him any blink of the Assembly’s books." Baillie’s Lett. 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’ unsee; But gleg as light are lovers’ een,

When kind love is in the ee._—Burns, iv. 239.

But owre my left shouter I gae him a blink,

Lest neebours should say I was sauce;

My woer he caper’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 the respective and obsolete sense of the verb; as denoting the action of the eye. Thus Su.G. blink, oogenblink, is a glance, a cast of the eye, oculus nictus; Germ. blieck, Belg. bliek, oogenbliek, id.; "the twinkling of the eye, a moment." See Sup.

BLENCHSHAW, s. A drink composed of milk, milk, water, &c.

S.

BLENT, pret. Glanced; expressing the quick motion of the eye.

The syldour deir of the deise dayntely was dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent

With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,
About be blent on to the burd him bye.

Wallace, ii. 329. MS.

Eneas blent him by, and suddenly
Vnder ane rolk at the left side did spy

Blent occurs as the obsolete part. of blend. Here it must have a different origin. It cannot well be from blend, unless we view the v. as very irregular. Perhaps it is more immediately allied to Su. G. bligg, blaa, intenis oculis ascipere, q. bright. Bloody, blencken, &c, are viewed as frequentatives from this verb.

BLENT, s. A glance.

As that drey vnarmt wcht was sted,
And with ane blent about simyn full raed,—
Alas, quod he, wald god sum erd or sand,
Or sum salt se did swallow me alive.

Douglas, Virgil, 40, 30.

" simyn full raed," appearing very much afraid.

To Blent up, v. n. The sun is said to blend up; that is, to shine after the sky has been overcast.

S.

To Blent Fire, v. a. To flash.

BLENT, pret. Lost. See Sup.

Method to that all sodeynly a lycht,
In at the wyndow come quhare at I lent,
Of which the chambere wyndow schone full brycht,
And all my body so it hath ouerwent,
That of my sight the vertew hale I blent.

King’s Quair, iii. 1.

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. blent, the part. of A. S. blendan, caecare (Lye); used in a neuter sense: or from A. S. blinn-an, Germ. blind-an, cessare, whence blind, deficients.

V. Wacher.

BLENTER, s. 1. A boisterous intermitting wind. See Sup. 2. A flat stroke; Fife.

A. S. blawend, bloenwed, the part. pr. of blaw-an, blow-an, flare, to blow; blawung, flatus.

BLET, s. A piece or Blad; perhaps errat. for a bell. S.

To BLEATHER, Blather, v. n. 1. To speak indistinctly; to stammer, S. pron. like fair. See Sup.

2. To talk nonsense.

My Lordis, we haif, with diligence
Bucklit weile up yon bladstane baird.

Lyndsay, S. F. Repr. ii. 139.

The v. seems to have been originally neut., the addition of the s. being rather tautological.

Su. G. bladdr-a, Germ. plauder-n, to prattle, to chatter, to jabber; Teut. blatter-a-re, to babble, to chatter and make a noise; also to faltur in speech.

To BLEATHER, Blather, Bladder, v. a. To talk nonsensically, S.

But tho’ it was made clean and braw,
Sae sair it had been knoited,
Sae sair it had been knoited,
And aftentimes turn’d doited—

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 86.

BLEATHERAND, pret.

Blith and bleatherand, in the face lyk ane angell —
V. the passage, vs. Asr. Fordein, Scotichron. ii. 376.

BLEATHER, Blather, s. Nonsense; foolish talk; S.; often used in pl.

For an they winna had their blather,
They’s get a flewet.

Hamilton, Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 336.
To B lin, v. a. To cause to cease.

Other God will thai non have,
But that tyll round knave,
Thair ballis for to b lin. —Sir Penny, Chron. S. P. i. 141.

B l i n d  H a r i e, Blind man’s buff, S. Belly-blind, synon.

Some were blyth, and some were sad,
And some they play’d at Blind Harry:
But suddenly up-started the auld carle,
I red ye, gook facks, 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 Henry; 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 Jullock, 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. Herv.

In addition to what has formerly been said, it may be observed, that this sport in Isl. is designed kraekka blinda; either from kraekka, hamo figo, because he who is blindfolded tries to catch others, alius fugientes insequitur, et in certo spatio 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 E. cricket, an insect that chirps about chimneys. From kraeka is formed kraek, a reptile, anything that creeps.

Verelius supposes that the Ostrogoths had introduced this game into Italy; where it is called giuoco della cieca, or the play of the blind. V. Chacker-Blind-Man.

B l i n d - B e l l, s. A game once common in Berwicks.

B l i n d  B i t c h, s. A kind of miller’s bag. V. Black Bitch.

B l i n d  B r o s e, s. Brose without butter.

B l i n d - C o a l, s. A species of coal producing no flame.

B l i n d  M a n ’ s  B a l l, or, Devil’s snuff-box, Common puff-ball, S.


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.

B l i n d - M a n ’ s - B e l l o w s, s. The puff-ball.

B l i n d  P a l m i e or P a w m i e, s. Blindman’s-buff.

B l i n d  T a m. A bundle of rags made up by beggars to pass for a child, and excite compassion.

B l y n d i t, prot. Blended.

That berr neir raid on ane bouk, of ane ble quhite, Blyndit all with bright gold, and beriallis bright.

To cause to cease.

Gowen and Goit. iii. 20.

B l i n d l i n s, B l i n d l i n g i s, adj. Having the eyes closed; hoodwinked. It denotes the state of one who does any thing as if he were blind, S. See Sup.

Skarsby the warchis of the portia;
Begouth defence, and melle as thay mycht,
Queen blundlingis in the batall fey thay flicht.

D o u g . Virgil, 50, 22.

—“All the earth, deprevd of eyes to see, wondered,

blyndlinges, after the Beast.” Bp. Forbes, Eubulus, p. 137.

—Germ. Dan. blindlings, id. V. L i n g.

B l i n d s , s. pl. The Pogge, or Miller’s Thumb, a fish; Cotillus Catuspractus, Linn.

It is called Blind 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.

T o  B l i n k , v. n. 1. To become a little sour; a term used with respect to milk or beer; S. See Sup.

Blinkit 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 synon. 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 edit.

The bridegroom brought a pint of ale,
And bade the Piper drink it:
—The bride her maidens stood near by
And said it was not a blinkit.

“I canna tell you fat was the matter wit’ [the ale],
Gia the wor vit was blinkit, or fat it was,
But you never saw sic peltry in your born days.” Journal from London, p. 3.

Bailie gives, To blink beer, as a provincial phrase, “to keep it unbroached 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 breeze, it admits of the same oblique application.

Su. G. blanck-en, Germ. blink-en, coruscare, to shine, to flash, to light, the same with A. S. bleo-an, 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.

T o  B l i n k , v. n. To glance, &c. V. B l e n k .

B l i n k e r , s. A lively engaging girl.

B l i n k e r , s. A person who is blind of one eye.

B l i n n y n g , part. pr.
—Bacheluris, blith blinnyng in youth, and all my lufaris leill, my kuging persewiss.

This ought certainly to be bluming (blooming), as it is printed edit. 1508.

T o  B l i n t , v. n. To shed a feeble glimmering light.

T o  B l i n t e r , s. To shine feebly; to flicker; to blink.

B l i n t e r , s. Bright shining.

T o  B l i n t e r , v. n. To rush; to make haste.

B l y p e , s. A stroke or blow.

B l y p e , s. A coat; a shed; 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 swirilde, auld moss-oak,
For some black grousome carlin;
An’ loot a winze, an’ drew a stroke,
Till skin in blypes came hauillin
—Burns, iii. 136.

Perhaps radically the same with Flype, q. v. or a different pron. of Blied.

T o  B l i r t , v. n. To make a noise, in weeping; to cry. It is generally joined with Greet. To blirt and greet, i. e. to burst out a crying. See Sup.

“I’ll gar you blirt with both your een;” S. Prov Kelly, p. 397.

It is probably allied to Germ. blær-en, plarte-en, mugire, rugire, Wachter; Belg. bler-en, to howl, to cry, to roar; E. blare, an obsolete word mentioned by Skinner. Perhaps E. blurt is also radically allied.
BLOT

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.

BLITTLE, adj. Windy and rainy; inconstant. S.

To BLITHE, BLYTHE, v. a. To make glad.

Forsooth, he said, this blithys me mekkill mor, Than off Floryng ye gaiff me sextv scor.

BLITHE, BLYTHE, BLYT, BLYTE, S. A blast of bad weather; a flying shower.

To BLYTER, v. a. 1. A blister, or that rising of the skin which is the effect of a blister or of a stroke; S.

2. It seems to signify bargain, agreement.

BLIZZEN, adj. Drought is said to be blizzening, windy and rainy; inconstant.

To BLIZZEN, v. a. To plan; to devise.

The committee appointed for the first blocking of all our writings, 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.

"Therfore 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, decepere, blake, fallacia; "bluagi, insidiae," said to be Teut. Gl. Sibb. But it is Alem.; bluogo, pluagi, id. I prefer Teut. block-en, assiduum esse in studiis, in opere, in ergastulo; a sense evidently borrowed from Germ.

BLOB, BLAB, S. Anything tumid or circular, S.

BLAB, v. a. To block, v. a. To make glad.

V. Blithe, Blythe, v. a. To make glad.

To BLITHE, BLYTHE, v. a. To make glad.

Blotted; blurred.

S. A large gooseberry; so called from its globular form, or from the softness of its skin; S.

4. A blit, a spot; as "a blab of ink," S.; denominated perhaps from its circular form.

This is radically the same word with Bleib, q. v. Skinner derives E. blob from Germ. bloes, bläh-en, to swell.

BLOBBIT, part. pa. Blotted; blurred.

"Fra thyne furth thair sail nane exceptionu auale agains the Kings breuis, quether that they be lang written or short, swa that they hauid the forme of the breuie statute in the law of befor, congurt and not rasit, [erased] na blob-bit in suspect placs." Acts Ja. I. 1429. c. 128. Edit. 1566, c. 113. Murray.

We still say that clothes are blobbed or bleebed, when stained with grease, or anything that injures them. V. Blob.

To BLOCKER, (gutt.) v. a. To make a gurgling noise in coughing, from catarrh in the throat.

S.

To BLOCK, v. a. To plan; to devise.

"The committee appointed for the first blocking of all our writings, 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.

"Therfore 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.

"A true christian knoweth, that though both his eyes can of wraith and malice neuer ho, That can of wraith and malice neuer ho, —Rolling in mynd full mony cankirrit bloik, Has send adoun vnto the Troiane nauy

Iris —


Out of thy hand his bluid sail be requyrit: Thou sail not chaip mischeif, doe quhat thow can,

Nor thay, that in that blok with the conspyr.

Maitland Poems, p. 224.

2. It seems to signify bargain, agreement. See Sup.

"Quhat-sum-ever person or persons, in time cumming, be onie block or bargain, upon pledge or annual-rents allswell of victual as of money, sail take or receive mair for the lean, interest, profite of yeirlie annuall of an hundreth money, during the haill space of ane yeir, nor ten pondes money; —all six persons, takers or makers of sik blockes and conditiones, for greater or mair profite,—sall be halden reput, persewed and punished as ockerers and usurers." Acts Ja. VI. 1587. c. 52. Murray.

BLOCKER, BLOKER, v. a. To denote a broker; q. one who plans and accomplishes a bargain. See Sup.

"In Scotland they call them Brockers, broggers, and Blockers." Minshew, vo. Broker.

BLOCHER, (gutt.) v. a. To make a gurgling noise in coughing, from catarrh in the throat.

S.

To BLOCHER, v. a. To plan; to devise.

"The committee appointed for the first blocking of all our writings, 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.

"Therfore 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.

"A true christian knoweth, that though both his eyes can of wraith and malice neuer ho, —Rolling in mynd full mony cankirrit bloik, Has send adoun vnto the Troiane nauy

Iris —


Out of thy hand his bluid sail be requyrit: Thou sail not chaip mischeif, doe quhat thow can,

Nor thay, that in that blok with the conspyr.

Maitland Poems, p. 224.

2. It seems to signify bargain, agreement. See Sup.

"Quhat-sum-ever person or persons, in time cumming, be onie block or bargain, upon pledge or annual-rents allswell of victual as of money, sail take or receive mair for the lean, interest, profite of yeirlie annuall of an hundreth money, during the haill space of ane yeir, nor ten pondes money; —all six persons, takers or makers of sik blockes and conditiones, for greater or mair profite,—sall be halden reput, persewed and punished as ockerers and usurers." Acts Ja. VI. 1587. c. 52. Murray.

BLOCKER, BLOKER, v. a. To denote a broker; q. one who plans and accomplishes a bargain. See Sup.

"In Scotland they call them Brockers, broggers, and Blockers." Minshew, vo. Broker.

BLOCHER, (gutt.) v. a. To plan; to devise.

"The committee appointed for the first blocking of all our writings, 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.

"Therfore 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.

"A true christian knoweth, that though both his eyes can of wraith and malice neuer ho, —Rolling in mynd full mony cankirrit bloik, Has send adoun vnto the Troiane nauy

Iris —


Out of thy hand his bluid sail be requyrit: Thou sail not chaip mischeif, doe quhat thow can,

Nor thay, that in that blok with the conspyr.

Maitland Poems, p. 224.

2. It seems to signify bargain, agreement. See Sup.

"Quhat-sum-ever person or persons, in time cumming, be onie block or bargain, upon pledge or annual-rents allswell of victual as of money, sail take or receive mair for the lean, interest, profite of yeirlie annuall of an hundreth money, during the haill space of ane yeir, nor ten pondes money; —all six persons, takers or makers of sik blockes and conditiones, for greater or mair profite,—sall be halden reput, persewed and punished as ockerers and usurers." Acts Ja. VI. 1587. c. 52. Murray.

BLOCKER, BLOKER, v. a. To denote a broker; q. one who plans and accomplishes a bargain. See Sup.

"In Scotland they call them Brockers, broggers, and Blockers." Minshew, vo. Broker.

BLOCHER, (gutt.) v. a. To plan; to devise.

"The committee appointed for the first blocking of all our writings, 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.

"Therfore 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.

"A true christian knoweth, that though both his eyes can of wraith and malice neuer ho, —Rolling in mynd full mony cankirrit bloik, Has send adoun vnto the Troiane nauy

Iris —


Out of thy hand his bluid sail be requyrit: Thou sail not chaip mischeif, doe quhat thow can,

Nor thay, that in that blok with the conspyr.

Maitland Poems, p. 224.
To BLOME, BLUME, v. n. To shine; to gleam.

The sone was brycht, and schynand cler,
And armouris that burnysyt wer,
Swa bloymyt with the sonnys byme,
That all the land wes in a lene.

Barbour, xi. 190. MS.

—And he himself in browne sanguine wele dicht
About his vncouth armour bloymend bricht.

Doug. Virgil, 393, 2.

This seems also the sense of blume, as it occurs in Bann.MS.

Than Esperus, that is so bright
Till woful hairts, cast his lycht
On bankis and blumes on every brae.

Chrom. S. P. iii 192.

Su.G blomm-a, to flourish; E. bloom. Here the word is used metaphorically to express the reflection of the rays of light from burnished armour: or perhaps from A. S. be, a common prefix, and leom-an, to shine, as gleam is from gleom-an, id.

BLOUMAT, s. BLONCAT, BLUNKET.

Meaning uncertain. See Sup.

BLUNK, BLORK, s. A steed; a horse. See Sup.

Bery broune wes the blork, barely and braid.
Upone the mold quhare thai met, before the myd day,
With lufly lancis, and lang,
Ane feire feld can thai fang,
On stedis stalwart and strang,
With lufly lancis, and lang,
Thayr wes na spurris to spair, spedely thai spring;
Thayr brochit bloukis.

As spreitles folks on
The bernis both wes basit of the sicht,
And out of mesour marred in thair mude;

In edit. 1508, instead of sparris the word seems to be sperris, although the former is undoubtedly the true reading.

I have met with no similar word of this signification, except Alem. planchez, equus pallidus, hodie blank; Schilte. Thus blank, which seems to be the same word, may have originally meant merely a white horse; q. Fr. blanc cheval.

BLOIS, s. pl.

The bernis both wes basit of the sicht,
And out of mesour marred in thair mude;
As spreitles folks on blankis houffit on hicht,
Both in ane studie starand still thai stude.

King Hart. i. 22.

" I know not what blankis means; houffit is hoved." N. Pink. Perhaps it denotes the lifting up of one who is in a swoon, or so feeble that he cannot walk, on horseback.

Houffit would thus be equivalent to heaved; A. S. hoef-an, elevare, hoefod, elevare; whence, as has been supposed, hoefod, the head, as being the highest part of the body. This view is confirmed by the phrase quoted by Mr. Pinkerton from Prompt. Parv. Hovyn on hors.

BLOOD-FRIEND, s. A relation by blood.

BLOODGRASS, s. A disease of kine; bloody urine.

BLOOM, s. The efflorescent crystallization on the outsides of dried fishes.

BLOOMS, s. pl. Malleable iron after two beatings, &c.

BLOOM-FELL, s. Apparently yellow ciever. V. FELL-BLOOM.

BLOOT, v. n.

To snort; applied to a horse.

BLOST, s. A term applied to a buxom young woman.

BLOT, v. a. To puzzle; to nonplus.

BLOUST, s. An ostentatious account of one's own actions; a brag; an ostentatious person.

To BLOUST, v. n. To brag; to boast.

Syn. Blaw. S.

BLOUT, adj. Bare; naked.

The grunde stude bareane, wadder, and gray,
Herbis, flouris and gerssis wallowit away:
Woddis, foresis with naket bewis blout
Stude stripit of thare wede in every hout.

Doug. Virgil, 201, 15.

Su. G. Isl. blot, Belg. blote, Germ. bloot, Ital. biotto, blooio, id. L. blut-are, privare, spoliare. The tautological phrase blot och bar is used in Sw. V. Veirel. Ind. V. BLAIR.

BLOWT, s. 1. The sudden breaking of a storm, S.

BLOWTEN, 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. bloet, humidos; bloeta waager, viue humidae; as we say, the roads are broken up, when a storm breaks. Isl. blintar, mollis, limosus, maceratus; bleite, macero, liquefacio; bleita, limus, lutum, coenum; G. Andr. p. 32.

BLOWTEN, s. A blast of wind.

BLOWEN MEAT. Fish or flesh dried by the wind passing through dry-stone houses.

V. Skeo.

BLOWY, adj. Blowing; gusty.

BLUBBER, BUBBIR, s. A bubble of air, S.

With his mouth a blubbir stode of fome.


" That he has seen blubbers upon the water of the Alloch on 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."

BLUBBIT, part. pa. Blubbered.

BLUDCAT, adj. Meaning doubtful.

To BLUDDER, BLUTHER, v. a. 1. To blot paper in writing; to disfigure any writing; S.

Su.G. plutter, incursione scribere; Moes. G. blotthian, ir-ritum reddere.

2. To disfigure the face with weeping, or in any other way, S.

Rudd. vo. Floddert.

His fill of looking he could never get,
On sic ares his een he never set,
Thos. bludder'd now with strypes of tears and sweat.

Ross's Hecatere, 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.

Cleland's Poems, p. 35.

Gin he likes drink, 'twad alter soon the case,
And drunken chapins bluther a' his face.

Shirrifs's 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.

BLUDIE-BELLS, s. pl. Foxglove.

Syn. Dead-men's Bells.

BLUE, adj. A blue day; a chill frosty day; a day on which uproar or disturbance has taken place.

BLUE-BANNET, s. The blue titmouse.

BLUE-BLANKET. The name given to the banner of the craftsmen in Edinburgh.
BLU

BLUE BLAVERS, Blue Blavers. The bell-flowers. S.
BLUE BONNETS. The flower of Scabiosa succisa, Linn. It is also called Devil's Bit, E, the end of the root being as it were bitten off. See Supr. "Blue Bottles. Anglis. Blue Bonnets. Scottis austral." Lightfoot, p. 490.

In Gotland, in Sweden, this plant has a fanciful name somewhat similar; Batusmanysosa, the boatman's cap or mutch.

BLUEFLY, s. The flesh-fly or Bluebottle. S.
BLUE-GOWN, s. The name commonly given to a pensioner, who annually, on the King's birth-day, receives a certain sum of money, and a blue gown or cloak, which he wears with a badge on it. S. V. Bedeman.

BLUE-GRASS, BLUE-GERSE, s. The name given to the various sedge-grasses.
BLUE SEGGIN, s. The blue flower-de-lette. V. Seg., s.
BLUE-SPALD, s. A disease of cattle. V. Blackspaul.
BLUFF, s. To get the bluff; to be taken in or cheated. S.
BLUFFERT, s. The blast sustained in encountering a rough wind; a blow, a stroke. S.
To BLUFFERT, v. n. To bluster, as the wind. BLUFFER-T, part pr. Bluster-sting; gusty. V. Bleeffer. S.
BLUFFLEHEADED, adj. Having a large head, accompanied with the appearance of dulness of intellect, S.; perhaps from E. bluff.
BLUID, BLude, s. Blood.
BLUIDY-FINGERS, s. The foxglove. S.
BLUIDVET, BLUIDVYTE, s. A fine paid for effusion of blood. "Bluidvite—an unlaw for wrang or injurie, sik as bloud." Skene, Verb. Sign.

According to the law of bluidvite, he who shed a man's blood under his ende or breath, paid a third less than he who shed blood above the breath. For, as Skene observes, it was deemed a greater injury to shed the blood of a man's head than of any inferior part of the body; because the head was deemed the principal part, as being the seat of "judgment and memory." Ibid. V. Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 39, 40.
This word is also used in the E. law. "Bluidvite," says Covel, "is a compound from the Sax. blood, sanguis, and wite, an old English word signifying misericordia." But A. S. blodwite is literally, pro effuso sanguine mulcta; from blood and wite, poena, mulcta; or as Skene explains it, "ane pane, ane vnlaw, or amerciament for shedding or effusion of bluid."
Ihre takes notice of this word as mentioned in the E. law; but mistakes the meaning of wite, rendering it testimony, and supposing the signification of the term to be, that the wound was proved by the effusion of blood.

To BLUIVER, 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 blatter. Glory in thy ragments, rash to rai'll, With maigthy, manked, mangled meiter; Tratland and tumbland top over tall.
Polwart's Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 7.
Maigthy is moggoty, or perhaps what is now pronounced maugthy, S.

As used in the last sense, it might seem allied to Germ. plaudern, nugari et mentiri, plauderet, mixta nisis mens-

BLU

BLU

dacia; Wachter. But perhaps it is merely a metaphor, use of the word as referring to the harsh sound of the rhyme. For, according to Polwart, Montgomery was,—
Like Sir Richard, rumbling, rough, and fierce.
In sense 1. it seems to be merely a dimin. from blout, q. v.
BLUIER, BLUTTER, s. 1. A rumbling noise; as that sometimes made by the intestines; S.
2. Apparently used to denote filth in a liquid state.
Your argumentings all do hang On Hobb's and others of that gang; So you rub al much of the blutter Of the Augean stall and gutter On your own cheeks as you do sting [fling].
On these who will not you[r] note sing.
Cleland's Poems, p. 102.
To BLUIER, v. a. To obliterate, &c. V. BLUDDER. S.
BLUER, BLUTTER, s. A coarse, blundering fellow. S.
BLUERMAMNESS, s. Apparently prunes. S.
To BLUME, v. n. To blossom. S.; bloom, E.
To BLUNK, v. a. To spoil a thing; to mismanage any business; S. Hence,
BLUNKET, BLUNKET, part pr. "Injured by mismanagement, or by some mischievous contrivance," Gl. Sibb.
This might seem to be the same with blunk, used in E. I believe, in a similar sense; although I do not observe it in any dictionary: a business being said to be blunked, when overlooked, or wilfully mismanaged.
BLUNK, s. A dull, lifeless person.
BLUNKET, s. Expl. "Pale blue; perhaps any faint or faded colour; q. blanced." Sibb.
Here gide was glorious, and gay, of a grese gene; Here belte was of blunket, with birdes ful bolde, Branded with brende golde, and bokeled ful bene.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 3.

Birdes may mean, borders; S. borda.
BLUNKS, s. pl. Cotton or linen cloths which are wrought for being printed; calicoes.
BLUNKER, s. One who prints cloth.
BLUNT, s. A stupid fellow.
BLUNT, adj. Stripped; bare; naked.
The large plains schinis all of licht, And, thro' thir haith skaldand flambis brich, Stude bluant of beistis and of treis bare.
Doug. Virgil, 469, 53.
This seems to be radically the same with Blunt, q. v.
BLUNTIE, s. A sniveller; a stupid fellow; S. See S. I, just like to spew, like blunny sat.
Ross's Helenore, p. 36.
Thee snool me sair, and haud me down, And gar me look like bluntie, Tam;
But three short years will soon wheel roun', And then comes ane and twenty, Tam.
Burns, iv. 315.

BLUNYERD, s. An old gun, or old rusty weapon. S.
BLUP, s. One who makes a clumsy or awkward appearance; Loth. It is apparently the same with Flup, q. v.
BLUP, s. A misfortune brought on, or mistake into which one falls, in consequence of want of foresight. S.
BLUPT, part pa. Unfortunate from want of caution. S.
BLUS, s. Expl. "flood." S.
To BLUSH, v. a. To chafe the skin so as to produce a tumour or low blister; as, I've blushed my hand. S.
BLUSH, s. A kind of low blister; a boil. S.
BLUSHIN, s. A pustule full of matter. S.
To BLUSTER, v. a. To disfigure in writing.
"I read to them out of my blustered papers which that I sent you of Arminianism. I got thanks for it, and was
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 ful blute, a foolish action, S. B.; perhaps the same with Blout, q. v.

BLUTE, Bluit, s. A sudden burst of sound. S. To BLUTHER, v. a. To blot; to disfigure. V. Bludder, v. a.

BLUTHRIE, s. Thin porridge, or water-gruel. S. To make a noise in swallowing; to make an inarticulate sound; to raise wind-bells in water.

BLUTHER, s. Thin porridge, or water-gruel.

2. A perforation through the wall of a house, for occasionally giving air or light; usually with a wooden shutter instead of a pane of glass; S. This is most common in cottages. See Sup.

BOAL, Bole, s. 1. A square aperture in the wall of a house, for holding small articles; a small press generally without a door; S. This is most common in cottages. See Sup.

BOARDBOLES, s. A perforation in the wall of a barn. S.

BEEFBOAT, s. A barrel or cask.

BUTTERBOAT, s. A butter at table, called in E. a sauce-tureen. S.

BOATIE, s. A yawl, or small boat.

2. A person of small size; a term generally applied, somewhat contemptuously, to one who is dwarfish, although of full age, S. See Sup.

BOBBIN, s. A grandfather; S. B. Gl. Ross.


BOBBY, s. A gentleman; S. B. Gl. Ross. See Sup.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather;

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily, Loth. S.

BOBBY, s. A barbarous term for the devil.

BOBBINS, s. The water-lily. BOBBIN, s. A per­son of small size; a term generally applied, somewhat contemptuously, to one who is dwarfish, although of full age, S. See Sup.

BOBBINS, s. The water-lily, Loth. BOBBIN, s. A person of small size; a term generally applied, somewhat contemptuously, to one who is dwarfish, although of full age, S. See Sup.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather; S. B. Gl. Ross. See Sup.

BOBBIN, s. A wheaver's quill; synon. PIRN.

BOBBY, s. The seed-pod of birch, Loth. See Sup.

BOBBY, s. A grand father.

BOBBY, s. A grandmother.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather.

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily.

BOBBIN, s. A person of small size; a term generally applied, somewhat contemptuously, to one who is dwarfish, although of full age, S. See Sup.

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather; S. B. Gl. Ross. See Sup.

BOBBIN, s. A weaver's quill; synon. PIRN.

BOBBY, s. The seed-pod of birch, Loth. See Sup.

BOBBIN, s. The water-lily.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather.

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather.

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather.

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather.

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather.

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather.

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather.

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather.

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather.

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather.

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather.

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather.

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather.

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather.

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather.

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather.

BOBBIN, s. A water-lily.
2. It seems to be used, in one instance, in an oblique
BODEN, BODIN, BODYN,
part. pa.
BODEN, BODEABLE, Marketable; any thing for which
s.
BODE, BOD, 2. Sometimes used to denote the price asked by a ven­
tum, mandatum; and
immediately from
A. S.

Commodities that's from the country brought,
They, with one bod, buy up almost for nought.

2. Sometimes used to denote the price asked by a ven­
tum, mandatum; and
immediately from
A. S.

It seems imme­
See Sup.

But bode seems to be used, in the following passage, in­
stead of but baid, which has most probably been the original
reading.

I found no entress at a side,
Unto a foord ; and over I rode
Unto the other side, but bode.
And I had but a short while ridden
Into the land that was forbidden, &c.
Sir Egeir, p. 5.

BODEABLE, adj. Marketable; any thing for which
s.


BODEN, BODIN, BODY, part. pa. 1. Prepared ; pro­
vided ; furnished, in whatever way, S.

It often denotes preparation for warfare; respecting arms,
&c., and is equivalent to armantit, harnessit.

That ilk Burges haund fytte punds in gudis salbe salbe
anamrit, as a gentilman aucht to be : and the yeman of lawer
degre, and Burgessis of xx. pund in gudis salbe bodin with
hat, double or habirgeon, sword, and bucklar, bow, scheif,
Murray.

Ane hale legioun about the wallis large
Stude waching bodin with bow, spere, and targe.

Doug. Virgil, 290, 53.

Sum dubbl darts casting in handis burre,
And for defence to kepe thare hedis sure
Ane yello hat ware of ane wolfs skyn,
For thay wald be lycht bodin ay to ryne.—Ib. 232, 55.

It also signifies, provided with money or goods.

The Byschapos, and the gret Pretatis —
He had thame cum til his presens,
And he war
I trow he suld be hard to sla,
On this wyss spak Schyr Amery.

Barbour, vii. 103. MS.

BOE

“He’s well boden there ben, that will neither borrow nor
lend.” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 32.

Weef, Patie, lad, I dinna ken ;
But first ye maun speak at my daddie :
For we are weel-boden there ben :
And I wina say but I’m ready.

Jamieson’s Popular Ball. i. 310.

His pantrice was never till boden. Ibid. p. 293.

This word has been confounded with boden (which is
merely a corr. of bodin swelled,) and derived from Teut.
boedel, boel, supellex, dos, facultates;Gl. Sibb. But it is
unquestionably from Su. G. ba, Isl. bo-a, to prepare, to pro­
vide; weel bodd, well provided against the cold; Ihre. V.
Boon.

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
Meltyt with hey chewary.—Barbour, x. 516. MS.

A. S. bodig not only signifies the body in general, but
stature.

BODIE, BODY, s. A little or puny person; also used
in a contemptuous sense.

Bodies, s. pl. A common designation for a number of
children in a family or school.

BODILY, adv. Entirely; as, It’s tane away bodily.

BODY-LIKE, adv. In the whole extent of the corpo­
real frame.

BODY-SERVANT, s. A valet.

BODLE, BODDE, s. A copper coin, of the value of
two pennies Scots, or the third part of an English half­
penny.

“So far as I know, the copper coins of two pennies, com­
monly called two penny pieces, boddes, 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, where­
by these old ones being almost consumed, there is no small
stagnation in the commerce of things of low price, and hin­
derance to the relieving the necessities of the poor.” Rudd.

These pieces are said to have been denominated from a
mint-master of the name of Bothwel; as others were called
Aichesons for a similar reason.

BODWORD, BODWART, GODW окру, s. A message ;
a prediction; S. B. See Sup.
He spake with him, syne fast agayne can press
With glad bodword, thar myrthis til amend.
He told to thaim the first tythings was less.
Wallace, ii. 343. MS. Less, lies.

With syo gyftis Eneas messingeris—
Of peace and concord bodword brocht agane.

Doug. Virgil, 215, 47.

A. S. bod, a messenger, and word. Boda seems imme­
diately from bod, a command. Su.G. Isl. bodar is edictum,
mandatum; and bodkafle, baculas antennarius. “a stick
formerly sent from village to village as a token for the
inhabitants to assemble at a certain place.”

Bodwart occurs in K. Hart, most probably by an error of
some copyist for bodwart.

BOETING, BOETUNES, s. pl. Half-boots, or leathern
spatterdashes.

Thou brings the Carrik clay to Edinburgh cross,
Upon thy boettings hobblard hard as horn.

Dunbar, Eovergern, ii. p. 58 ; also 59, st. 22.
Teut. boden skoem, calcuses rusticus e crudo cito ; Kilian.

Arms. bodes, pl. bouillon.

To BOG, v. n. To be benirend ; to stick in marshy ground.

R
To Bog, v. a. To entangle inextricably in a dispute. S. BOGAN, BOGGAN, BOGGIN, s. A boil; a large pimple. BOG-BLUTER, Bog-bumper, s. The bitttern. S. BOG-GARDE, s. A bugbear. See Sup.

"Is heaven or hell but tales? No, no: it shall be the terriblist sight that euer thou sawest. It is not as men saye, to wit, Hell is but a boggarde to scarre children onelie." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 192.

A. Bor. "boggart, 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 buggys for bugbears.

---

The humour of melancholye
Caustith many a man in slepe to crye
For fare of beris ore of boils blake;
Or eills that blakke buggys wol him take.
Urry's Chaucer, None's Priests T. 1051.

The term is devills, Speght's edit.1602; devils, Tywhit. 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 heaven. His boaste seemed to him but buggys, thinges made to feare children." Last Battell, p. 1201.

C. B. bug, larva, terriculamentum, has been viewed as the origin.

BOGGIN, s. V. BOGAN. To BOGG-SCLENT, v. n. Apparently, to avoid action; to abscond in the day of battle.

Some did dry quarterings enforce,
Some lodgd in pockets foot and horse:
Yet still bogg-sclented, when they yoaked,
For all the garrison in their poket.
Colvill's Mock Poem, P. i. p. 84.

Perhaps in allusion to him who sclents or strikes off obliquely from the highway, into a bog, to avoid being taken prisoner; a term probably formed by the persecutors of the Presbyterians during the tyrannical reign of Charles II.

BOG-HAY, s. Hay that grows naturally in meadows. S. BOGILL, BOGLE, s. 1. A spectre; a hobgoblin. A. Bor. For me lyst wyth no man nor bukis flyte,
Nor wyth na bogill nor browny to debate,
Nowthir auld gaistis, nor spretis dede of lait.
My bonie dearie.—Burns, iv. 161.

2. A scarecrow; a bugbear, S.; synonyms doolie and cow; being used in both senses. See Sup.

Rudd. views this word as transposed from Fr. gobelina. Others have derived it from Teut. bokene, or Dan. spogel, spectrum. Lye, with far greater probability, traces it to C. B. bugul, fear; buguly, to frighten.

Johns. explaining boggle, v. refers to Belg. bogul. But where is this word to be found?

Bogill, or, Bogle about the stacks, simply Bogle, a play of children or young people, in which one hunts several others around the stacks of corn in a barn-yard, S. Bogle about the bush, synon.

At e'en at the gloming nae swankies are roaming,
'Mong stacks with the lasses at boote play;
But ilk ane sits dreary, lamenting her deary,
The flowers of the forest that are weyde away.
"Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 3.

It seems the same game with that called Barley-bracks, q. v. The name has probably originated from the idea of the huntsman employed being a scarecrow to the rest.

BOI

BOIGL-BO, s. A hobgoblin or spectre. S. See Sup.

Glowrin fae 'mang auld waws, g'le a ye a flug?
"Boi, Mr. Warton tells us, was one of the most fierce and formidable of the Gothic Generals, and the son of Odin; the mention of whose name only was sufficient to spread an immoderate panic among his enemies." Brand's Popular Antiq. p. 324. N.

I know not if this be the same personage whom Rudbeck calls Bagge, a Scythian leader, who, he says, was the same with the Bacchus of the Greeks and Romans. Atlantic, ii. 146.

2. A petty humour.

Ye sail have ay, quhill ye cry ho,
Rickillis of gould and jewellis to;
Qhat reck to tak the bogglit-boe,
My bonie burd for anis?
Philotus, S. P. R. iii. 15.

In Lincolnes., as Skinner informs us, this word is commonly used for a scarecrow. "Taking the bogil-boe," seems to be a phrase borrowed from a horse, which, when scared by any object, refuses to move forward, and becomes quite cross.

Potato-bogle, s. A scarecrow among growing potatoes. To Bogle, v. a. To terrify; to bewitch, or blind. S. Boglie, Bogilly, Boggly, adv. Haunted by hobgoblins. Bogle-rad, adjf. Afraid of apparitions. S. BOG-GLED, s. The moor buzzard. S. BOG-NUT, s. The marsh trefoil. S. BOGGER, s. Perhaps coarse stockings. V. Hogers. S. BOGSTALKER, s. An idle, wandering, and stupid fellow; one who seems to have little to do, and no understanding; S. See Sup.

William's a wise judicious lad,
Has havis mair than e'er ye had,
Ill-bred bug-stalker.—Ramsay's Poems, ii. 338.

The term might probably have its origin in troublesome times, when outlaws, or others who were in danger of their lives, were seen at a distance hunting in marshy places, where pursuit was more difficult; or perhaps from their pursuing game. V. STALKER.

BOYART, Boyert, s. A hoy; a kind of ship. S. To Boich, (gutt.) v. n. To cough with difficulty. S. Boich, s. A short difficult cough. S. Boicher, s. One having a short difficult cough. S. Bohich, s. A continuation of coughing with difficulty. BOICHE, s. A kind of pestilence. S. BOID.

All Boraeas' bittir blastis ar nocht blawin:
I feir sum boid, and bobbis be behind.


If there be no mistake here, it may be viewed as alluded to Isl. bode, a term used to denote a wave agitated by the wind; unda maris cum vadosis scopulis luctans, et ex profundis ad littora detrussa: bodafell, aestuants maris fluctus vehementiores. G. Andr. Bodin fell i logne: Aestus furens in malaciam cessit; Verel. S. The bold fell low down.

BOYDS, s. pl. Blackberries. V. BLACK-BOYDS. S. BOIKIN, s. The piece of beef called the Brisket. S. BOIKIN, s. A bodkin.

BOIL, s. The state of boiling; At the boil, nearly boiling. BOIL, s. The trunk of a tree. S. 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,
BOYNEU', s. The fill of a tub or milk-vessel. S.

BOINT, BOAST, BOIST, BOYTOUR, BUTTER, BOYIS, BOING, s. The act of lowing or bellowing.

BOITSCHIPPING, s. A company belonging to a boat.

BOIT, BOYT, BOITT, BOISERT, adj.

BOIST, BOST, s. Threatening.

BOIS, adj. Hollow. V. Bos.

BOISERT, BOIT, BOYT, BOITT, s. A

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 despyte, and boystyt men.

Dug. Virgil, 266, 47.

i. e. threatened; similem minanti, Virg.

"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. bartio, to vaunt one's self; boast, vaunting; boeze, bos, elevation. It is possible, however, that the word in the sense in which it is most commonly used, S. is allied to Su.G. bus-a, cum impetu ferri.

* BOIST, BOST, s. Threatening.

Throw Goddis Grace I reskrewd Scotland twysse;
I war to mad to leff [it] on sic wyss,
To tyn for bost that I haiff growem lang.

Wallace, x. 127. MS.

Scho wald nocht tell for bost, nor yet reward.

Ibid. xi. 389. MS.

Turnus thare duke reulis the middil ost,
With glawe in hand maid awful feze and boiz.

Dug. Virgil, 274, 29. V. the n.

BOIST, s. Box or chest. V. BUIST.

BOIT, 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. but. See S.

This word occurs in Rudd. Gl. But if used by Doug. I have overlooked it. V. Barb. Gr. flottis, a vessel for holding wine; Germ. butte; Ital. botta, id. whence E. but. Su.G. butia, situla, cupa; Teut. botte, id. dolum, orca, cupa, Kilian. L. b. bot-e, lagena major, dolum, occurs as early as A. 785. V. Du Cange.

BOIT, BOY, BOIT, s. A boat.

To BOIT, v. n. To enter into a boat; to take boat. S.

BOITSCHIPPING, s. A company belonging to a boat. S.

BOYTOUR, BUTTER, s. The bittor.

S. To BOK, v. a. 1. To vomit, S.

Thus thai faught upon fole, with ane fel fair,
Qhill athir berne in that breth bokit in blude.

Gawen and Gol. ii. 21.

Sunnytte it rasit grete rochis, and eft will
Furth bok the bowellis or entralis of the hill,

BOK

are transferred to smaller vessels which have some resemblance; as E. boat in sauce-boat; S. cog. Yet I question if this may be viewed as allied to Su.G. bons, a small boat, a skiff; which Ihere considers as derived from bind-a, to bind, because not fastened by nails, but bound about with ropes and twigs.

Boyst, boye, to nauseate, to be ready to vomit, also to belch; A. Bor. Gl. Grose. Bocac, to reach, to keyk; ibid.

This is perhaps from the same root with E. belch, A. S. bealc-an, eructate. It however has greater resemblance of puoke, 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. דז, boud, vacuati; יִבְּחָה, vacuavit.

BOK, BOCCK, BOOKING, s. The act of reaching. S. See S.

A man of narrow conscience

But a while agoe went o'er to France.

It's well known what was the occasion,

He could not take the Declaration.

When he return'd he got it ov'r

Without a host, a bok, or glory.

Cleland's Poems, pp. 104, 105.

BOKEIK, s. Bo-peep, a game.

This word occurs in Rudd. Gl. But if used by Doug. I hesitate whether these are contr.

"This watter wes boldin at thair cumyng be sic violent schouris, that it mycht not be riddy." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 16.

For joy the birdis, with bouldin throats,

Agains his visage shein,

That all my body

Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 386.

This is also softened into boudin, boudin, S.

The town Soular in grief was boudin.—Chr. Kirk, st. 18.

In the Mailt. MS. it is brief, instead of grief.

"And will and withson was she, and her breast

With wae was boudin, and just like to birst."

Bellend. Chron. C. B. x. c. 61.

—With this the boudin clouds they brak,

And pour as out of buckets on their back.—Bk. p. 73.

Often in the pret. and part. it is written bolyns, etc. (Doug. V.) and bolnyt. I hesitate whether these are contr.

In this sense bolyns occurs in O. E. Roa's Helmore, p. 61.

—I lyue lounes, lyke a lyther dogge,

That all my body bolneth, for bytter of my gall.—

P. Ploughman, Fol. 22, a.
BOM

It is strange that Rudd should consider Fr. bonull-lir, to boil, as the origin. It is evidently from the same fountain with Su.G. tul-na, tul-lir, id. bolgim, swollen. Hence Isl. bultia, Su.G. bolgia, a boil; because it is raised by the wind; and bolda, a boil, a tumour. This v. seems to have been generally diffused. Hence Gael. bulg-am, to swell, bulg, a bluster, a vehicule; also, seeds of herbs. Bond, and boud, mentioned by Ray, as having the same sense, in some parts of E. are probably abbreviations of this word.

BOWDING, s. Swelling. S.

BOLE, s. A square aperture. V. BOAL. S.

BOLE, s. A bull; corresponding to taurus. S.

BOLGAN, s. A swelling that becomes a pimple. S.

BOLGAN-LEAVES. Nipplewort, an herb, S.B.; Lapsana communis, Linn.; perhaps from Isl. bolg-a, tumere, as being supposed efficacious in removing swellings, S.

BOLYN. Gif changes the wynd, on force ye mon
Bolyn, huke, hak, and scheld hald on.

S.

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; bolda, lucus. 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, to anchor.

BOLL, BOLYN, pret. Perhaps, knocked on the head. S.

BOLLIT, pret. Perhaps, knocked on the head. S.

BOLLMAN, s. A cottager, Ork.

"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 inhabitant of a village. It might originally denote a tenant or farmer. It is always pronounced bownman.

BOLME, s. A bollman, pret.

"He made a request to them all, Tyrwhitt. Isl, boen, pre-catio, oratio; bone, petitio, gratis acceptio, mendicatio, G.ocrin. A. S. ben, bene, id.

BONETT, s. A pettion; a prayer.

And lukand vpwart towar the clee mone,
With aifl vvoce thus wise he made his bone.

Dougl. Virg'il, 134, 30.

Bonnett, s. "A small sail, fixed to the bottom or sides of the great sails, to accelerate the ship's way in calm weather." Gl. Compl. See Sup.

BONNAIS, s. A drink taken with a friend, when one is about to part with him; as expressive of one's wishing him a prosperous journey; S.

With that thai war a gudly cumpany,
Off Wolli lit men had wrocht full hardely;
Bonalais drunk rycht gladly in a morow;
Syn leiff that tuk, and with Sanet Jhon to borow.

Wallace, ix. 45, MS.

"Also she declared, that when his own son sailed in David Whyts ship, and gave not his father his bonnaille, the said William said, What? Is he sailed and given me nothing? The devil be with him:—if ever he come home again, he shall come home naked and bare; and so it fell out." Trial for Witchcraft, Statist. Ace. xviii. 557.

It is now generally pron. bonnaille, S. Bonalais might seem to be the plur. But perhaps it merely retains the form of Fr. Bon allez.

BONNAGE, s. The name of services due by a tenant to the proprietor, or by a cottager to the farmer.

BONNAGE-PETS, s. pl. Peats, which, by his lease, a tenant is bound to furnish to the proprietor.

BONDAGE-WARKIS. The time a tenant or vassal is bound to work for the proprietor. S.

BONE, s. A蓬 round bony bone.

And lukand vpwart towar the clee mone,
With aifl vvoce thus wise he made his bone.

Dougl. Virg'il, 290, 43.

The word is used in the same sense in O. E.

He bade hem all a bone.—Chaucer, v. 9492.

He made a request to them all, Tyrwhitt. Isl, boen, pre-catio, oratio; bone, petitio, gratis acceptio, mendicatio, G. Andr. A. S. ben, bene, id.

BONETT, s. "A small sail, fixed to the bottom or sides of the great sails, to accelerate the ship's way in calm weather." Gl. Compl. See Sup.

Heis hie the croce (he bad) al mak thaim boun,
And fessin bonettis bene the mane sale dowm.

Dougl. Virg'il, 156, 12.

Fr. bonette, Sw. bonet, id. Both words differ in orthography from those which denote a covering for the head; the Fr. being bonnet, and the Sw. bonad. But as bonad, a cap or bonnet, whence the Fr. word has been derived, is traced to Sw. bonad, amicitus, clothed or covered (hufwand...
BON

bonad, tegmen capitis), it is not improbable that bonnette, as applied to a sail used for the purpose formerly mentioned, may be from the same root with bonad, which is Su.G. bo, boa, buna, prepare, instruire, amicire; if not originally the same word. For it appears that bonad is used with great latitude. Nostrum bonad, Ithee observes, translates significations deinde usurpatur pro quoquis appara­tus; ut mogg-bonad, tapes; vo. Bo. It may be observed, that there is no difference in orthography between Teut. bonet, pileus, and bonet, orthiax, appendix quae infimae veli parti adjecti­tur; 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, exemplill
Tak be hir proper port,
Gif onye so bonge
Amang you did resort.—Maitland Poems, p. 237.

Boniest, most beautiful.
—The maist benign, and boniest,
Miroir of madins Margareit.
Montgomery, Maitland Poems, p. 166.

2. It is occasionally used ironically, in the same way with E. pretty, S.
—Thair fathers purelie can begin,
With map, and halfpenny, and a lamb’s skin;
Ane purtie ran fra toum to toum, on foot
And than richt oft weothed, weirt and weit:
Quhilk at the last, of monie smalls, couth mak
This bonie pedder ane gude fute pak.
Priests of Pabol, p. 9.

i. e. “This pretty pedlar.”
Ye’ll see the toum intill a bonny steeet;
For they’re a thrawn and root-hewn cabbrach pack.
Ross’s Hénonore, 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 no difference in orthography between Teut. bonet, pileus, and bonet, orthiax, appendix quae infimae veli parti adjecti­tur; Kilian.

BONNAGE, s. “An obligation on the part of the te­net, 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 Bondage. Bondi suit qui pacts­tions vinculo se astrinxerint in servitutem: unde et nomen, nam bond Anglice vinculum, Bondi quasi astricti nuncupatur. Spelm. vo. Nativus.

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 Ball. 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.

S. To Rive one’s Bonnet. To excel one in every respect.
BONNET-FLEUK, s. The pearl, a fish.


BONNET-PIECE, s. A gold coin of James V.

BONNY, BONIE, BONNY, adv. Beauty; handsomeness.

Boniest, most beautiful.
—The maist benign, and boniest,
Miroir of madins Margareit.
Montgomery, Maitland Poems, p. 166.

This may be from the same root with boa, bua, however, signifies tumor terrae, which is nearly allied in sense.

boigheach, boidheach,
is properly S. Nor does it seem very ancient. I have not no difference in orthography between Teut. bonet, pileus, and bonet, orthiax, appendix quae infimae veli parti adjecti­tur; Kilian.

Bonny


BONNET-PIECE, s. A gold coin of James V.

BONNY, BONIE, BONNER, adj.

S. See S.

This is by

S. See Sup.

See Sup.

BOO, Bow, s. A term sometimes used to denote a farm­house or village, in conjunction with the proper name: as, the Boo of Baltingshaw, the Upper Boo, the Ne­ther Boo, &c.; Ang. See Sup.

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 spel, 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. spilen, 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 wed­den, certare, deposito pignore certare, to play on the ground of a certain pledge. V. Cuar.

BONTE, s. A thing useful or advantageous; a benefit.

BONXIE, s. The name given to the Skua Gull, Shetl.

"The Skua (Larus cataractes) though scarcely known in the south of Britain, is doubtless a distinct species. The Shetlanders call it Bonte." Neill’s Tour, p. 9.

This is probably corr. from A. S. bence. Isl. bunga, however, signifies tumor terrae, 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.

S. 193
This is in all probability allied to Su.G. bo. Isl. bu, boo, domicilium, a house or dwelling, also, a village; Moes.G. beua, Mark, v. 3. Banan habaida in aurajon; He had his dwelling among the tombs. Bau-an, Alem. bau-en, bau-en, Isl. bau-a, so dwell, to inhabit. In the Orkney Islands, where the Gothic was long preserved in greater purity than in our country, the principal farm-house on an estate, or in any particular district of it, is in a great many instances called the Boll or Bov.

"From the top of the eastmost mountain in Choye,—there appeareth a great light, like to that of the sun reflected from a mirror, to any standing at the Bov or chief house in Choye." Mackail's Relation in MS. ap. Barry's Orkney, p. 452.

Whether the Bov of Fife has had a similar origin, may deserve inquiry.

"The Bov of Fife is the name of a few houses on the road to Cupar. Whether this uncommon name is taken from a bending of the road, as some suppose, can not be determined. It has been thought that this place is nearly the centre of Fife: this is also offered as the reason of the name." P. Moninimal, Fife Statist. Acc. ii. 403.

BOODY-BO, s. A bug-bear; an object of terror.

"Every great family had in former times its Daemon, or Genius, with its peculiar attributes. Thus the family of Rothemurchus had the Bodach an dun, or ghost of the hill. Kinchardine's, the spectre of the bloody hand. Garthinegal house was haunted by Bodach Gartain; and Tulloch Gorms by Magh Moulaich, or the girl with the hairy left hand." Pennant's Tour in S. in 1769. pp. 156, 157.

BOODIES, pl. Ghosts; hogoblins; Aberd. See Sup.

"By this time it was growing mark, and about the time o' night that the boddies begin to gang." Journal from London, p. 6.

It might be deduced from A. S. bod, Su.G. bod, bud, Belg. boode, a messenger; from bodian, to declare, to denounced; spectres being considered as messengers from the dead to the living; and A. S. boda, and E. bode, being used to denote an omen. But it seems to be rather originally the same with C. B. bugu-thad, hogoblins; Lhudy.

It confirms the latter etymology, that Gael. Bodach is used in the same sense. It seems properly to denote a sort of family spectre.

"This word seems properly to signify the trunk; as the truncus Bola, the trunk of a tree, the stem, trunk, or body. North." Gl. Gros.

Isl. bol-ur, however, is sometimes used to denote the belly; venter, uterus; G. And.

BOOL, s. Handle. Bool of a pint stoup. V. BOUL. S. 194

To BOOL, BULE, v. n. To weep in a childish manner.

BOOOLS 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-en, 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.

BOOUL-HORNED, adj. Perverse; obstinate; inflexible; S.

This word, it would appear, is from the same origin with Bolus, as containing a metaphor. allusion to a beast that has distorted horns.

What confirms this etymology is, that it is pronounced boole-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.)

BOONMOST, adj. Uppermost, S.; pron. buneeest. 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 sae.

A. S. bufan, byon, above, and most.

BOORICK, s. A shepherd's hut. V. BOURACK.

BOOST, v. imp. Behoved. V. BOOT.

BOOST, s. A box. V. BUIST.

BOOST, BUT, BOUND, 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 curru'd f'd 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 gie a wherefor for a why, Nor durst ae word he spak be out o' joint, But a' he said boot just be to the point.

Shirrefs's Poems, p. 34.

BOOT is used in the West of S.

I fear, that wi' the geese, I shortly boot to pasture

'T the craft some day—Burns, iii. 95.

They both did cry to him above
To save their souls, for they boot die.

Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 140.

Bus and bud occur in the same sense in Ywaine and Gawin.

Then sal ye say, nedes bud me take A lordo to do that ye forsake: Nedes bud yow have sum nobil knyght That wil and may defend your right.

E. M. Rom. i. 46.

And when he saw him bud he ded;
Than he kouth no better rede,
Bot did him baly in their grace.—Ibid. p. 127.

"Bus, behoves; —bud, behoved," Gl. behoved.

For noight thai night fie, bot thaire bud thame bide.

Minot's Poems, p. 20.
BOR

Chaucer seems to use bodc in the same sense.

What should I more to you deuise?
No bode I neuer thence go,
Whiles that I saw hem daunces so.

Rom. Rose, Fol. 113, b. col. 1.

It may be derived from the A. S. v. subst. Byth is used in the imperat.; byth he, let him be; also, in the potential and optative, as well as at booth. Byth, booth he, sit, utnam sit, Ly. But most probably it is a corr. of behovd, Belg. behof.? 

BOOT, BOOT, s. A sieve.

BOOT-HOSE, & pl. Coarse ribbed worsted hose.

BOOTS, BOOTES, & pl. An instrument of torture for the leg.

BORALTREE, s. A BORAL-HOLE, 2. An opening in the clouds, when the sky is thick and gloomy, or during rain, is called a breast-bore. S.

BORCH, BORGH, BOWRCH, BOROW, in the imperat.; sit, Lye. But most probably it is a corr. of borc, borh, bor, borg, by Langland in the first sense.

— He that biddeth borroweth, & bringing himself in det, For beggers borowen euer, and their borrow is God almighty.

BORCH occurs in Sir Penny.

All ye need is soon sped,
Both withouten borgh or wed,
Where Penny goes between.—Spec. E. P. i. 268.

Mr. Ellis, however, mistakes the sense, rendering it borrow; whereas borgh means pledge or pawn, as explained by the synon. wed.

To borrows;—" Quhair a borgh is foundin in a court vpon a weir of law, that the partie defendar, as to that borgh, sall haue fredome to be auisit, and ask leif thairto, and sail haue leif, and quhether he will be auisit within Court, find- and borrowis of his entrie, and his answer within the houre of cause. Acts Ja. i. 1429, c. 130; Edit. 1566, c. 115, Murray. Hence the phrase Law-borrois, q. v.

A. S. s. A borgh, bor, fide-jussor; also, foenus; Germ, burge, a pledge. Su. G. borgen, suretyship; Isl. aubyrð, a pledge, according to G. Andr. p. 4, from au debet, and borh-a prætare, solvere. Hence, at aubyrð-laist, praetare, id periculo esse de re praestanda aut conservanda, veluti—fidejussores; and aubyrðar madr, a surety. Ihre derives Su. G. and Isl. borva, to become surety, from borg, a periculo tueri, to protect from danger. The idea is certainly most natural. For what is suretyship, but warranting the security of another, for whatever purpose. See Sup.

Whiles that I saw hem daunces so,
Wallace, iii. 337, MS.

He him betuk on to the haly Gaist,
S. He comitted himself to the Holy Spirit, calling on St. John as their pledge. V. ibid. v. 452.

The way we take the tyne I told to forowe,
With mony fare wele, and Sanct Johnhe to borowe
Of falowe and frende, and thus with one assent,
We pullit up saile and furth our wayis went.

" Saint John be your protector, or cautioner. Borowe signifies a pledge.—It appears to have been an ordinary benedic­tion." Tyler, N.

It is evident, indeed, from these passages, as well as from Wallace, ix. 4, that it was customary in those times, when friends were parting, to invoke some saint as their surety that they should afterwards have a happy meeting. V. Bonalais. The language seems evidently borrowed from our old laws, according to which, "gif ony man becumnis ane furth-cummand borgh for ane vther, to make him furth-cummand as ane hailt man, it is sufficient, gif he produce him personallie, hailt and sounde before the judge, in laudful time and place."


2. A pledge; any thing laid in pawn.

The King thocht he was traitis ineuch,
Sen he in borow hys lands dreuch;
And let hym with the lettr passe,
Till entry, as for spokin was.—Barbour, i. 628. MS.

The term occurs in both senses in O. E. Borow is used by Langland in the first sense.

But if he liue in the life, that longeth to do wel,
For I dare be his bold borow, that do bet wil he neuer,
Though dobest draw on him day after other.


The phrase, holes and bores, is still used in the same sense; and, as in the passage last quoted, with greater latitude than the term originally alluded to, S.

2. An opening in the clouds, when the sky is thick and gloomy, or during rain, is called a blue bore, S. It is sometimes used metaphor.

"This style pleased us well. It was the first blue bore that did appear in our cloudy sky," Baillie's Lett. i. 171.

Although the word is not restricted in sense, like E. bore, it certainly has the same origin, as properly signifying a small hole that has been perforated. Su. G. Germ, foramen; A. S. bor, borg, borh, borw, borwyr, for to pierce.

The phrase, holes and bores, is still used in the same sense; and, as in the passage last quoted, with greater latitude than the term originally alluded to, S.
sovte of any partie, either he borrowes him, as haill forth-inch, and then he is halden, but allanarlie to appeare his person, to the sovte of the follower, and quhen he hes entred him in plaine court to judgement; then aught he that him borrowed there to appeare, and be discharged as law will."—Baron Courts, c. 38. V. also, c. 69.

So.G. bour-a, id. As far as we can observe, A. S. bor-gian occurs only in the sense of mutuari, whence the E. v. to borrow, as commonly used. This, however, seems to be merely the secondary sense of the Su.G. v. as signifying 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 restore 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 suretship is not in fact the radical idea. We have seen, vo. Borcher, that the borrow, in respect to borrowing. And that is done sometime, by laying and giving in capable gudes, as lands, tenements, rents, consistand in money, things are borrowed and lent, by giving and receaving of ane writ, and some time by securitie of sundrie witnes—Some band and obligation made by faith & promeis, some time by giving and receaving of

"Quhen any thing is lent and borrowed; that vses to be done, sometime be finding of pledges (borghs, cautioners) sometime be giving and receaving of ane wad: some time, be band and obligation made by faith & promeis, some time be writ, and some time be securitie of sundrie witnes.—Some things are borrowed and lent, be giving hand receaving of ane wad. And that is done sometime, be laying and giving in wad, cattell or moveable gudes. And some time be immovable gudes, as lands, tenements, rents, consistand in money, or in other things."—Reg. Maj. B. iii. c 1 § 6. c. 2. § 1, 2.

BORROW, s. A surety; a pledge. To Borrow one, to urge one to drink, Ang. See Sup.

This word is evidently the same with that already explained, as signifying to pledge, used in an oblique sense. For when one pledges another in company, he engages to drink after him: and in ancient times it was generally understood, that he who pledged another, was engaged to drink an equal quantity.

BORROWGANGE, s. A state of suretship. See Sup.

"The pledges compeirand in courts, either they confes their borrowgange (cautionarie) or they deny the same."—Reg. Maj. iii. c 1 § 8.

According to Skinner, from A. S. borh, a surety, and gange, which, used as a termination, he says, signifies state or condition. I can find no evidence that the word is thus used in A. S. It occurs, however, in a similar sense in Su.G. Thus edgauge, laggauge, are rendered by Ihre, actus jurandi, alienationes ad, juramentum iritum; and gange ater, causa cadere. "V. Ihre, v. Gae; which although simply signifying to go, is also used in a juridical sense. Borrowgange may thus be merely the act of going or entering as a surety.

BORD, s. A broad hem or welt, S. See Sup.

2. The edge or border of a woman's cap, S. Fr. bord, Belg. board, a welt or hem, or selvage; Isl. bord, to the extremity or margin.

BORDALEXANDER, s. A kind of cloth made at Alexandria.

MONTHBORD, s. The ridge or summit of a mountain.

BORED, s. A brothel, Dunbar.

Fr. bordel, id., Su.G. A. S. bord, a house. The dimin. of this, Ihre says, was L. B. bordellum, bordile, tugurium, cujus generis quum olim meretricum stabula essent. Hence the Fr. word.

BORDERELLER, s. A haunter of brothels.

"He had nane sa familiar to hym, as fidelis, bordellaris, makelleris, and gestouris." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. i. Ga- nines, Boeth...
BOSS

The third, it call be sic a freeze.
Sall gar the birds stick to the trees.—
But when the borrowed days were gane,
The three silly hogs came hirplin hame.

The first four lines are almost entirely the same, as this rhyme is repeated in Angus. Only after these the hogs are made to deny the wrath of both these months, saying,
Had we our piggies biggitt low of fog,
And set on the sunny side of the shaw,
We would bide the three best blasts,
That March or Averill couth blaw.

Then it follows ;
When thai three days war come and gane,
The silhe twa hogges came happein hame.
For only two of the three survived the storm.

Brand quotes the following observations on the 31st of March, from an ancient calendar of the church of Rome. Rustica fabula de natura Mensis. Nomina rustica 6 Dierum, qui sequentur In Aprili, ceu ultimi sint Martii.

"The rustic Fable concerning the nature of the Month.

The rustic names of six days which follow In April, or may be the last of March."

He views these observations as having a common origin with the vulgar idea in respect to the borrowed days, as he designs them, according to the mode of expression used, as would seem, in the N. of England. Although we generally speak of them as three, they may be mentioned as six, in the calendar, being counted as repaid.

Those who are much addicted to superstition, will neither borrow nor lend on any of these days. If any one should propose to borrow from them, they would consider it as an evidence, that the person wished to employ the article borrowed, for the purposes of witchcraft, against the lenders.

Some of the vulgar imagine, that these days originated, partly from the name, and partly from the circumstance of these days nearly corresponding to the time when the Israelites left Egypt, which was on the 14th day of the month Abib or Nisan, including part of our March and April. I know not, whether our western maig suppose that the inclemency of the borrowing days has any relation to the storm which proved so fatal to the Egyptians.

BORROW-MAIL, BORROW-MAIL, s. Annual duty payable to the sovereign by aburgh for enjoying certain rights.

BORROWSTOUN, a. Royal borough.

BORROWSTOUN, adj. Of or belonging to a borough.

BOS, Boss, Boys, adj. 1. Hollow. See Sup.

—Ane grundyn dart let he gyde,
And persit the boill at the brade syde.

Doug. Virgil, 15, 34.

Thaire targs bow thay of the licht sauch tre,
And bos buckleris couerit with corbyle.—Ibid. 230, 23.

"A boss sound," that which is emitted by a body that is hollow, S.

2. Empty. A shell, without a kernel, is said to be boss.

The word is also used to denote the state of the stomach when it is empty, or after long abstinence, S.

Gin Hawkie shou'd her milk but loss
Wh' eating poison'd blades, or doss;
Or shou'd her paunch for want grow boss,
Or lake o' cheer,
A witch, the guide-wiife says, right cross,
Or dell's been here.

Mortson's Poems, p. 38.

3. In the same sense, it is metaph. 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.

Remsey's Poems, i. 288.

4. Applied to a person emaciated by internal disease. S.

5. A large window in a recess; a bay-window.

6. Poor; destitute of worldly substance; S. B.

He's a gued lad, and that's the best of a',
And for the gear, his father well can draw:
For he's nae boss, six score o' lambs this year;
That's heark'nig gueed, the match is feer for feer.

Ross's Helenore, p. 21.

The origin is undoubtedly Teut. Boss, umbo. This might seem allied to C. B. boss, boss, elevatio.

Bos, Bois, s. Any thing hollow.

The Houlet had sick awful cryis
Thay correspondit in the skies,
As wind within a boce.—Burel, 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.

Bossness, s. Hollowness; emptiness, applied to the stomach.

Bossins, s. Vacancies in corn-stacks. V. Fause-house. S.

BOSS, BOISS, s. 1. A small cask.

He [the Duke of Albany] desired of the Captain licence for to send for two bosses 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 bosses 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.

Thair is ane pair of bossis, gude and fyne,
Thay hald ane galloun-full of Gaskan wyne.

Dunbar, Meiland Poems, p. 71.

3. In pl. bosses, boisses, a term of contempt, conjoined with auld, and applied to persons of a despicable or worthless character.

"Reasonit—for the pairt of the Clergie, Hay, Dean of Restalrig, and certane auld Bossis with him." Knox's Hist. p. 34.

The Bishoppe preicit to his Jackmen, and to some auld Bosses of te tow, the somme of all his sermon was,
They say we sould preiche, quhy not? Better lait thryve, nor
Returne in time, or ye rin to rewyne.

In the first of these passages, bosses is absurdly rendered Bishops, Lond. edit. p. 37. In MS. it is booth, in II. bosses.

I know not whether the term, as thus used, has any affinity to Belg. byus, amicus, sodalis, from byas, drunken; q. pot-companions. It may indeed be merely what we would now call debauchees. Debauched was formerly written deboist, O. E. "He led a most dissolute and deboist life." Canus' Admir. Events, Lond. 1639, p. 126.—"The good man extremlye hating debosynesse."—Ibid. p. 145. From Fr. boire, to drink, is formed boisson, drink. Its proper meaning may therefore be topers.

Sw. buss is expl. "a stout fellow." De aera 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 ressause new recent wyne
I speak to you auld Bossis of perdition,.Returne in time, or ye rin to rewyne.

Warkis, p. 74. 1592.
BOT

Fr. buisse is a cask for holding wines, Dict. Trev. Shall we suppose that this word was used metaphor. to denote those who were supposed to deal pretty deeply in this article; as we now speak of a seasoned cask? BOSKIE, adj. Tipsy.

BOSKILL, s. An opening in the middle of a stack of corn, made by pieces of wood fastened at the top. V. FAUSE-HOUSE.

BOT, conj. But. This is often confused with but, prep. signifying, without. They are, however, as Mr. Tooke has observed, originally distinct; and are sometimes clearly distinguished by old writers.

But ther yeke sall endure in laude and glorie
But spot or falt condigne eterne memorie.

According to Mr. Tooke, but is the augment. of A. S. bot-an, to boot; but, of boen-utan, to be out. There is, however, no such A. S. verb as bot-an. The n. is bet-an. Supposing that the particle properly denotes addition, it may be from the part. pa. ge-bot-an, or from the s. bot, bote, emendatio, reparatio. If A. S. batan, without, be originally from the v. boen-utan, it must be supposed that the same analogy has been preserved in Belg. For in this language bythen has the same meaning.

A. S. butan, buton, are used precisely as S. but, without.

"One of them shall not fall on the ground, butan eowrun manbot deth the thaem hlaford sceal; butan eowrun bet-an, their bones shall be taken; but, bet-an, excepted, left out, or not included in the nomenum.

BOTA ND, BUT-AND, prep. Besides.

Give owre your house, ye lady fair,
Give owre your house to me,
Or I sall brenn yersel therein
Bot and your babies three.

Edom o' Gordon, Percy's Reliques, i. 88.

I have into the castle-law
A meir but and a fillie.—Watson's Coll. i. 59.

Adieu, madame, my mother dear,
And lady merrily,
Bot and my sisters three!—Minstrelsie, Border, i. 222.

BOTA ND, adv. 1. But if; except; in MS. two words.

Bot qhar God helpys qhat may withstand?

Bot and we say the suthfastnes,
Thai war sum tyne erar may then les.—Barbour, i. 457.

2. Moreover; besides.

Scho sall thairfor be calt Madame:
Botand the laird maid Knycht.

Howbeit thair rents be slight.

Maitland Poems, p. 188.

In the latter sense, it is from A. S. butan, praeter.

BOTA NO, s. A piece of linen dyed blue.

S. BOTA CARD, 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 Mornie, 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 Hottards, 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." Pitscotte, p. 143. V MOYAN.

The same instruments seem to be afterwards called batters.

BOT

"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 bastardo, "a demie canons, or demie culverin; a smaller piece of any kind," Cotgr.; evidently by a metaph. 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. boote, 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.


MAN-BOTE, the compensation fixed by the law, for killing a man, according to the rank of the person. Ibid.

A. S. man-bote, id. This word occurs in the laws of Ina, who began to reign A. 712, c. 69. In c. 73, 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, nunc sum nee manbot deth the thamen klawford secel; as is necessary for compensating slaughter to a lord. In Su.G. this is called manebot, which is mentioned by liere as equivalent to Wereld. V. VERGELT.

THEIT-BOTE, compensation made to the king for theft.


BOTHIE, BOOTH, BUITH, s. A shop made of boards; either fixed, or portable; S. See Sup.

Lordis are left landles be vnte lavis,
Burges byningis hame the bote to breid in the baliks.

Doug. Ergyl, 238, b. 41.

i. e. "They bring home their wooden shops, and lay them up on the cross-beams of the roofs 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 baulds. Doug. also uses buth, 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. bá, id. But it seems to have a closer connexion with Teut. bodé, bodé, domuncula, casa, Kilian; Su. G. bod, taberna mercatorum, apotheca; Isl. bud, taberna, a wooden house. Hann song messu um dagin epter a giabakka upp frá bud vestfirdinga; He sung mass, next day, on the edge of the chasm above the booth of Vestfirding. Kristnisaga, p. 89. L. B. bod; both. Ihre seems to think that the Su.G. word is allied to Moeis. G. baid, A. S. boed, 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 Lerrick, I was surprised to observe an earthen-ware tea-pot, of small dimensions, simmering on a peat-fire." Neill'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 teaze one by dwell­ ing 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.

BOTHNE, BOTHENE, s. I. A park in which cattle are fed and enclosed. Skene in vo.
BOTTLE-NOSE, s. BOTTLE, s. p.l. BOTION, s.

2. A barony, lordship, or sheriffdom.

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. Acc. iv. 496.

"The Beaked Whale (nebbe-kaal, Pontopp. Norway) [Leg. nebbe-haal] which is here known by the name of the Bottlenose, is a species that is often thrown ashore in considerable numbers." Barry's Orkn. p. 298.

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.

BOTTLE-NOSE, s. A species of whale, S., Orkn. See 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. Acc. iv. 496.

"The Beaked Whale (nebbe-kaal, Pontopp. Norway) [Leg. nebbe-haal] which is here known by the name of the Bottlenose, is a species that is often thrown ashore in considerable numbers." Barry's Orkn. p. 298.

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.

BOTTLE-NOSE, s. A species of whale, S., Orkn. See 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. Acc. iv. 496.

"The Beaked Whale (nebbe-kaal, Pontopp. Norway) [Leg. nebbe-haal] which is here known by the name of the Bottlenose, is a species that is often thrown ashore in considerable numbers." Barry's Orkn. p. 298.

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.

BOTTLE-NOSE, s. A species of whale, S., Orkn. See 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. Acc. iv. 496.

"The Beaked Whale (nebbe-kaal, Pontopp. Norway) [Leg. nebbe-haal] which is here known by the name of the Bottlenose, is a species that is often thrown ashore in considerable numbers." Barry's Orkn. p. 298.

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.

BOTTLE-NOSE, s. A species of whale, S., Orkn. See 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. Acc. iv. 496.

"The Beaked Whale (nebbe-kaal, Pontopp. Norway) [Leg. nebbe-haal] which is here known by the name of the Bottlenose, is a species that is often thrown ashore in considerable numbers." Barry's Orkn. p. 298.

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.

BOTTLE-NOSE, s. A species of whale, S., Orkn. See 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. Acc. iv. 496.

"The Beaked Whale (nebbe-kaal, Pontopp. Norway) [Leg. nebbe-haal] which is here known by the name of the Bottlenose, is a species that is often thrown ashore in considerable numbers." Barry's Orkn. p. 298.

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.
Bougars of barnis they blew cappis.
Quhill that of bernis made briggs.—Chr. Kirk, st. 14.
Callender derives this word from A. S. bug-an, to bend.
But it seems to be the same with Lincoln’s, balkar, a beam,
which Skinner deduces from Dan. bielke, pl. beams; Dan.
Sw. bielke, a beam. From Su. G. bulk, truss, the dimin.
bialke is formed, denoting a small rafter, tigillium. This in
Westro-Goth. is written bolkar.
Bougar-stakes, s. pl. The lower part of couples or
rafters, that were set on the ground in old houses. S.
Bougar-sticks, s. pl. Strong pieces of wood fixed to
the couples or rafters of a house by wooden pins. S.
Bouge. Bougis, pl. Perhaps, some kind of coffers
or boxes.
Bouger, s. A sea-fowl and bird of passage. S.
Bought, s. The name given to a fishing-line in Shetl.
Boughtie, Boughtie, s. A twig; dim. of E. Bough.
Bougie, s. A bag made of sheep-skin. S.
Bougue, s. A posty; a nosegay. S.
Bouk, Buik, s. 1. The trunk of the body, as dis-
tinguished from the head or extremity, S.
2. Having the appearance of being in a state of preg-
nancy. S.
Boukit, and muckle-boukit are used in a peculiar sense, as
denoting the appearance which a pregnant woman makes,
after her shape begins to alter. In the same sense she is
said to bouk, S. Sw. buka us, propendere; habig, obsequis,
qui magnum abdomen habet. This use of the term, espe-
cially as confirmed by the Northern idiom, affords a strong
presumption, that Su. G. bulk, venter, contains the radical
sense of the s.; whence the word has been transferred to
the trunk, to the whole body, and at length used to denote
size in general. Buk, Germ, bauch, &c. as denoting the belly,
have been generally traced to bug-en, flectere, arcuare, ac-
cause of its form.
Bouksum, Buksum, Bouky, adj. Of the same sense
with Boukit. S. See Sup.
Fan laggert wi’ this bowksome grath,
You will tyne haaf your speed.

Boouking-washing, Boukit-washing, s. The great
annual purification of the family linen by means of
this ley.

3. The body, as contradistinguished from the soul.
"The little spokens of that joy, and the feeling thereof,
have sirk force in the children of God, that they carry
their hearts out of their boskis as it were, and lift them up to the
verie heavenens." Bruce’s Eleventh Serm. 1591. Sign. X. 2. b.

4. Size; stature; S. bulk; "Boukth, bulk, the largenes
of a thing;" Gl. Lancash.
The blades, accordin to their bowk,
He partit into bands.—Rev. J. Nic’s Poems, ii. 3.
5. The greatest share; the principal part; S.
He cries, What plots, O what mischief!
And still a kirkman at the nuke o’t!
Though old Colquhoun should bear the bick o’t.

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.
buce, Dan. buk, Teut. bauch, the belly.

Boou, Booul, Boole, s. Any thing of a curved form;
as, the bool of the arm; the round holes in scissors in
which the thumb and finger are put; a semicircular
handle.

Boul o’ a Pint-stoup, Booul of a tea-kettle; the handle.
BOULTELL RAINES. Bridle-reins of some kind. S.

BOULNE, s. "The semicircular part of the sail which is presented to the wind." Gl. Compl.

"Than the master quhislit and cryit,—Hail out the main sail boulene." Compl. S. p. 62.

This seems rather to have the same signification with E. bound, "a rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail," Johns. Sw. bag-lina, id. from log, flexus, — termino nautico, quando pedem faciunt, aut flunctando velis in varias partes transferunt navigantes; Ibre.

BOULTELL RAINES. Bridle-reins of some kind. S.

BOUN, BOUNCE, BOWN, adj. Ready; prepared; S.

To this thal all assent ar,
And bair thaim ail all mak thaim yar
For to boun, agayne that day,
On the best wiss that euir thay may.

"Barbour, xi. 71. MS.

The schippis ar grathand, to pass they make than boun.

"Dong. Virgil, 110, 8.

The squire — to find her shortly makes him boun.

"Ross's Helene're, p. 93.

"Bone is used in the same sense, O. E.

Do dight & mak yow bone, the schip ere Sarazins alle,
Tille Acres thei tham rape, venom for our men lede.

"Ibid.

To kepe hym self I sail be redy 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. contrad. 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; Ibre. It is from the same origin with Boden, q. v. The S. phrase, redy boun, is very nearly allied to Su.G. redeboen, rightly prepared; farboen, prepared for a journey.

In Isl. abboinn is used. Ok em et thesa al-boinn, Unde ad hoc paratissimus sum; Gunnlaug. S. p. 92, from ad, omnis, and boinn, paratus. It is evident that our bound is merely the old Gothic participle; A. S. abunden, it rightly translated, expediteus, appears as an insolated 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.
Toward Lowdoun that bounyf thani to ride; And in a schaw, a lillic that besyde,
Thay layt thaim, for it was ner the nycht.

"Wallace, iii. 67. MS.

2. To go; to direct one's course to a certain place.

Till his falowiis he went with outyn baid,
And to thaim tald off all this gret mysfair.

"Wallace, vii. 262. MS.

But I may ever more contene into such state as I have been, It were good time to me to boun Of the gzentrie that ye have done.

"Sir Egeir, v. 332.

This book has been either so studdy written at first, or is so corrupted, that it is scarcely intelligible. But the meaning seems to be, "Unless I could continue in the same state, it is time for me to go away from such honour as you have done me."

Dong. renders abruptit, Virg., bounis; most probably using it for bounds, springs.

And with that word als tyte furth from the bra
Ilk barge bounis, cutthar him cabil in tua.

"Virgil, 278, 27.

A windie to wil him bare,
To a stede their him was boun.

"Sir Tristrem, p. 75. V. Wouke.

BOUND, BUND, part. pa. Pregnant. See Sup.

Ful priuely vnknaw of ony wicht
The woman mydit with the God went bound.

"Dong. Virgil, 231, 41.

Neuer Hecuba of Cisseus lynnage,
Qhilk bund with chyld dremyt sche had furth bring
Ane glede of fyre or hait brand licht birnyng,
Was deliuer of syc flambis, but fale,
As thou sail here, and fyris conjagull.


I have observed no similar idiom in any of the cognate languages. A. S. mid cild boun signifies to be with child. But this surely is not the part. pr. bound, ens. It seems rather the part. pa. of bind-an, ligare.

BOUNDER, s. Meaning doubtful. See Sup.

To BOUNDER, v. a. To limit; to set boundaries to. S.

To BOUNT, v. n. To spring; to bound.

"To fy seyne on he syne,
Out throw the cluddie air:
As bounting, yp mounting,
Aboue the fields so fair.

"Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 40.

Fr. bond-ir, id.

BOUNTE, s. Worth; goodness.

The King Robert wyst he wes ther,—
And assemblyt all his mengye;
Neuer Hecuba of Cisseus lynnage,
But thair fayis war may then thai.

"Barbour, ii. 298. MS.

Fr. bonte, id.

BONTETH, BOUNTITH, s. 1. Something given as a reward for service or good offices.

I leave to Claud in Hermistoun,
His bonteth and warisoun,
My hide, with my braid bennisoun.

"Watson's Coll. i. 62.

2. It now generally signifies what is given to servants, in addition to their wages, S. It must have originally denoted something optional to the master. But bounteth is now stipulated in the engagement, not less than the hire. S. B. it is called bounties.

But their fayis war may then thai.

"Barbour, ii. 298. MS.

Bag and baggage on her back,
Her fee and bountith in her lap.

"Ramsay's Poems, ii. 307.

"A maid-servant's wages formerly were, for the summer half year, 10s. with bounties, by which is meant, an ell of linen, an apron, and a shirt: her wages for the winter half year were 5s. with the same bounties." P. Lethnot, Forfars. Statist. Acc. iv. 15.

Gael. buntas means merely a cor. of this word.

BOUNTREE, s. Common alder. V. BOURTRE. S.

BOUNTREE-BERRIES. The fruit of the alder. S.
BOURBEE, s. | To Bourd, v. n. To jest; to mock; S. See Sup.

BOURACH, BORRACH, BURRACH'D, BOURACH'D, etc. Enclosed; environed; was ylill with thare tryne and mekyl rout.

As what we now call a bowre, is generally made of the branches of trees entwined, some more modern writers seem to use bowre as if it conveyed the same idea. There is indeed every reason to believe, that bowre, now used to denote an arbour, and derived by Dr. Johnson from bough, a branch, is originally the same word. Thus it is viewed by Somner; A. S. bar, bora, conclude, “an inner chamber, a parlour, a bowre.” Lyce adopts the same idea, giving the further sense of tabernaculum, tugurium. Teut. buer, Id. Dan. baer, conclave, 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 bougua.

The root is found in Su. G. bua, to inhabit, whence Wirre derives bur. Hence also suufi bur, cubiculum, i. e. a sleeping apartment. Verel. mentions Isl. Jungfrubur, which is rendered gynaeceum, ube olim filiae familias habitabant; literally the young lady’s bour. Hence bow-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.

BOURACH, BOWROCK, BOORICK, s. A confused heap of any kind, S. B. Such a quantity to crowd together confusedly, to together;” Kelly, p. 356. It should be rendered gynaeceum, ube olim filiae familias habitabant; literally the young lady’s bour. Hence bow-bourding, jesting in a lady’s chamber, Pink.

To BOURACH, v. n. To crowd together confusedly, or in a mass.

BOURACH, BORRACH, s. A band put round a cow’s hinder legs at milking, S. Gael. buorach.

BOURREE, s. The spotted Whistle fish, S. “Mustela vulgaris Rondeletii; our fishes call it the Bourbee.” Sibbald’s Fide, p. 121.

BOURROCK, 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.

“Courageous! No, no; your lady’s a bour, not a bourach, not a bourach of claise; Ang.” Ramsay’s Poems ii. 175.

The immediate origin is Fr. bourd'er, id. But this seems to be merely an abbrev. of behourder, behour-der, to just together with lances. In old Fr. MSS. this is also written behourer, V. Du Cange; v. bohord-are, Ital. bigord-are; L. B. behord-are. This being a species of mock-fighting very common in former times, the idea has been transferred to talking in jest or mockery.

Du Cange thinks that the Fr. word may be derived from Hisp. bohordo or boppordo, a larger kind of reed, which, he supposes, they might anciently use in their justs, instead of weapons; or from bord, rendered by Sisidor. clauze; or from bord, a jest; or in fine, from L. B. burdus, Fr. bourde, a rod or staff.

Menestrier indeed says, that they formerly used hollow canes instead of lances; and that for this reason it was also called the cane game. Strutt informs us, that he finds no authority for placing the cane game at an earlier period than the twelfth century; and thinks that it probably originated from a tournament, at Messina in Sicily, between Richard I. of England and William de Barres, a knight of high rank in the household of the French king. V. Sports and Pastimes, p. 100.

But behord, behord, is more probably a Goth. word, as being used by old Northern writers. Ihre explains it; Terminus hastiludii veterum, denotans munimentum imaginum equestrium, which is expressed by Schliter; Eis schanze mit palisaden, Gl. p. 124.

Ther war dyster, och behord.


Sidun wart ther shetman ok behord, As the herrarna ging to bord. Posteaibus erant et torneamenta.

Usquedum discubitum irent proceres.— Ibid. p. 67.

In O. S. it would be; “There war jambing and bords; ay quhill thae hers (lords) gang till the burd.” Schliter derives behord from O. Germ. horden, custodie.

BOURD, BOURE, s. A jest; a scoff; S. See Sup.

“A south bourd is nae bourd;” Prov. “Spoken,” as Kelly observes “when people reflect too satyrically on tbe real vices, follies, and miscarriages of their neighbours.” p. 3.

Off that bourd I was blyth; and baid to behald.

BOURIE, s. A hole made in the earth by rabbits, or other animals that hide themselves there; E. a burrow.

“Southward frae this lies an ile, callit Ellan Hurte, with munurit land, guid to pasture and schieling of store, with fine hunting of ottars out of their bouries.” Monroe’s Isles, p. 39.

From the same origin with Bourach.

BOURTREE, BORETREE, BOUNTREE, s. Common elder, a tree; Sambucus nigra, Linn.; A. Bor. Borreete.

“The Sambucus nigra, (elder tree, Eng.) is no stranger in 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 Bow-tree.” P. Killearn, Striling, Statist. Acc. xvi. 110, 111.
BOU.


He is mistaken in confusing this, as many other Scottish names, to the South of S.

Skinner mentions bore-tree, sambucus, in his Botanical Dict., and conjectures that it has received its name from its being hollow within, and thence easily bored by thrusting out the pulp. It has no similar name, as far as I have observed, in any of the Northern languages. A. S. elier, Belg. elier, Germ. holder, hollanderbaum, Dan. lydl, Su. G. hyl, V. Busch.

This shrub 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.

BOURTREE-BUSH, s. A shrub of elders.

BOUSTER, s. Bourny-gun, s. A small air-gun made of a twig of elder with the pith taken out; a pellet of the sheathing of a wheel. V. BUSH.


What wad I gie but for ae look.
Syrn' round you baith my nives to crook;
—Or see you grace my booshty nook,
To haed me cozy!—Shirrps' Poems, p. 357.

This is the same with Buisty, q. v.

BOUSTOU, or Boustour, Bowstar. S. Boustour, Bowstowre, s. A military engine, anciently used for battering walls.

Thus it appears that Sir Andrew Moray, the regent, had successfully employed the Boustour at other sieges, which preceded that of Bothwell; and that it was principally owing to the powerful effect of this engine, and the fear inspired by it, that he had taken the castles of Dunoter, Kynneff, Lawriston, Kinclevin, Falkland, St. Andrews, and Leuchars. For as the language here used by Fordun is retrospective, when he a little before speaks of the siege of the castle of St. Andrews, he says, Castrum ejusdem tribus seprius, post mortem vestigii defunctis, possit.—Ibid. Our accurate Scots annalist has here fallen into a singular mistake. When speaking of these sieges, he entirely overlooks that of Kincleivin, substituting Kincleivin; and observing, that "Moray made himself master of the castles of Dunoter, Lawriston, and Kincleivin, and during the winter harrassed the territories of Kincardine and Angus." Annals, ii. 193. Now, he does so at the very time that he speaks as an authority; although Fordun says, Fortalice de Dunnoter, Kynnef, et de Lawrenceston obesissa.

Lord Hailles makes this alteration in consequence of a false idea he had formerly assumed.

In the account of the castles put into a state of defence by Edward III., having mentioned Kincleivin, he had said, p. 191, N., that this is called also Kyneff 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 Lawriston, 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 Kincleivin. For Fordun immediately subjoins: "In the month of February, the same year, the Regent, having a little before completely destroyed the castle of Kincleivin, entered into Fyfe." 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 Kincleivin 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 Laurieston, is justly mentioned by Buchanan among the fortified places in Mearns. Hist. Lib. iii. 14. 24.

To return from this digression, to the word that has given occasion for it;—Su. G. Byns, bosza, signifies a mortar, an engine for throwing bombs; Bombards, Ihre. 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 Bysor. 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 Storløjssor, from stor, great; and Kaereløyssor, because borne on a cart, or car; as they were for the same reason denominated Carraballatae by the Latin writers of the lower ages. Hence derives Bysor, Bysse, from bysa, these, a box, or case; because in these tubes, as in cases, bullets are lodged. In like manner Teut. bosse, bussa, which properly denote a box, are used to signify a gun or cannon; bombardas, tormentum aeneum sive ferreum, catapulta igniaria, tormentum cinerarii, Balt. Germ. bussa, bussa, id. Fr. boiste, "a box, pix, or casket;" in like manner Teut. Kog, Cog, we may either suppose, that this word has been formed from Su. G. bossa, with the insertion of the letter t; or immediately derived from Su. bist, a box or chest; Fr. boiste, used in the same secondary sense as the other terms already mentioned; with the addition of the termination our or er. For what is a boustour but a large bist, or chest used for military purposes?

BOUSUM, Bowsum, Bow. L. Plant; tractable.

Sum graciosae stwentines in my brest imprent,
Till mak the heiris bowsum and attent.

Police of Honour, iii. 1. Edit. 1579.

This Rudd. traces to A. S. bowsum, obedientis, tractabilis. The A. S. word, however, is boesum, bakum; from bug-an, Belg. bug-en, rectere.

2. "Blyth; merry," Rudd.

To BOUT, Bowr, v. a. To spring; to leap. "S. bouted up," Rudd. vo. sboltit. See Sup.

BOUSS, Bowsum, ox. He tuik his spyne.

As byrm as he had bene ane beir,
And bontit fordart with ane bend,
And ran on to the rinkis end.

Lyndsay's Spyon Maldrum, 1592. B. 1. b.
**B O W**

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. bott-en, op-botthen, to rebound (resilire); Ital. bottare, Hisp. botar, repellere, expulsare; Fr. bout-er, to drive forward; Su. G. bøta, 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.

**Bout, s.** A term used in mowing and ploughing; the thread or tape wound on a clew while held in one position. See Sup.

**Boutcaith, s.** Cloth of a thin texture. S.

**Boutefeu, s.** An incendiary. S.

**Boutgate, s.** 1. A circuitous road; a way which is not direct; S.; from about, and gait, way.

—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.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 79.

2. A circuituon; a deceitful course; S.

**2. These iniquities & wickednes of the heart of man are so deep, that the Ethnick might say justlie, that the bowgates and deceites of the heart of man are infinite; how meikle mair may we speake it, hauing Jeremiah his warrand, so deepe, that gif the Ethnick might say justlie, that the* 

*Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. Sign. T. 2. a. V. GOLINYIE.*

—to confess the truth: but may use doe sound: yea, eyther answere, or oath, to his Judge or

*Quinque illi balantum. Virg.*

*Knox's Hist. p. 82.*

**Bow, s.** Bot and he tak a flok or two, 
A bow of ky, and lat thame blude,
Full falsly may he ryd or go.

*Vannateyne Poemes*, p. 145. st. 4.

2. A fold for cows, S.

—Bo and he tak a flok or two, 
A bow of ky, and lat thame blude,
Full falsly may he ryd or go.

*Vannateyne Poemes*, 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 *floskis* and *bowis*.

The origin is certainly Su. *bo, bu*, which signifies either the herd, or the flock; armenta, pecora, grex; whence boskay, id. from bo, cohabitate. It is probably from the same origin, that A. Bor. *boote* 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. *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 Provectis back.

*Knox's Hist. p. 82.*

**Bowl,** *boll, lintbow, s.* The globule which contains the seed of flax. *Bow* is the pron. S. See Sup.

—Out over the neck, athor his nitty now, 
Ilk loue lys linkand like a large lintbow.

*Pohuer, Watson's Coll. iii. 23.*

Some statis are plag'd with snakis and frogs, 
And other kingdoms with mad dogs;— 
Some are hurt with flocks of crowes, 
Devouring corn and their lint bows.

*Cleland’s Poems*, p. 95.

“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. Kinross 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*; Wachtel-delungs says, that the round seed-vessels of flax are in Lower Saxon called *Bollen*. Here, as in many S. words, the double i 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 never neuer name, 
Brocht from the bowe, in offerand brittin ilkane.


**Bow, s.** A term used in mowing and ploughing; the thread or tape wound on a clew while held in one position. See Sup.

**Bowclo, boll, lintbow, s.* The globule which contains the seed of flax. *Bow* is the pron. S. See Sup.

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. Kinross 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*; Wachtel-delungs says, that the round seed-vessels of flax are in Lower Saxon called *Bollen*. Here, as in many S. words, the double i 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 never neuer name, 
Brocht from the bowe, in offerand brittin ilkane.


**Bow, s.** A term used in mowing and ploughing; the thread or tape wound on a clew while held in one position. See Sup.

**Bowclo, boll, lintbow, s.* The globule which contains the seed of flax. *Bow* is the pron. S. See Sup.

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. Kinross 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*; Wachtel-delungs says, that the round seed-vessels of flax are in Lower Saxon called *Bollen*. Here, as in many S. words, the double i 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 never neuer name, 
Brocht from the bowe, in offerand brittin ilkane.


**Bow, s.** A term used in mowing and ploughing; the thread or tape wound on a clew while held in one position. See Sup.

**Bowclo, boll, lintbow, s.* The globule which contains the seed of flax. *Bow* is the pron. S. See Sup.

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. Kinross 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*; Wachtel-delungs says, that the round seed-vessels of flax are in Lower Saxon called *Bollen*. Here, as in many S. words, the double i is changed into w.
BOW

BOWAT, s. A hand-lantern. V. Bowet.

BOWBARD, s. A dastard, a person destitute of spirit.

O Tuskan pepil, how happeinis this, sayd he,
That ye sal euer sa dullit and bowbardis be,
Vnvrokin sic iuris to suffer here?

Doun. Virgil, 391, 12.

Rudd. derives this from Lat. bube, the owl, which he design, animalium ignavissimo. Junius considers it as akin to E. bootie and buffoon. It is perhaps allied to Germ. bab, which, according to Wachter, first signified a boy, then a servant, and at length a worthless fellow, nequam. Teut. boerje, nequitas, boeverycytheight, nequam, flagitious. Or, shall we rather view it as originally the same with bombard?

Bowbert, adj. Lazy; inactive.

Of thayr kynd thame list swarmis out bryng,
Or in kames inculce thare hony clene,—
Or fra thare hyff togiddir in a rout
Expellis the bowbert best, the fenny drone be.

Doun. Virgil, 26, 36.

BOW'D, Bow't, part. adj. Crooked.

Bowden, part. pa. Swollen. V. Boldin.

Bowddumys, s. pl. Bottoms.

Bowelhivy, s. An inflammation of the bowels, to which children are subject, S.

According to some, it is owing to what medical men call intersusception, or one part of the intestines being inverted; others give a different account of it.

The diseases that generally afflict the people of this country, are fevers, fluxes of the belly, and the rickets in children, which they call the Bowel-hyve."

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. Hivy, v.

Bowen, s. A broad shallow dish made of staves. S.

Bower, s. A bowmaker.

Bowerieque, s. Improper spelling of Bourick or Bourach, q.v.

Bowes and Billes, a phrase used by the English, in former times, for giving an alarm in their camp or military quarters.

"The Inglsche souldearies war all asleip, except the watch, which was skender, and yit the schout ryises, Bowes and Billes! Bowes and Billes! which is a significatiun of ex-treim defence, to avoyd the present danger in all tounes of the land."

Pennecuik's Tweeddale, p. 7.

It may be suggested, that the word Buittle is but a contraction of Bowet-hill, or Bowet-hall, an appellation, occasioned by the beacons in the neighbourhood of the castle alluded to; or the great light which it displayed on festive or solemn occasions." P. Buittle, Statist. Acc. xvii. 114.

BOW

Perhaps from Fr. bougite, a little coffee; if not allied to bougie, a small wax-candle.

Bowger, s. The puffin, or coulter-neb, a bird; alca arctica, Lar.

"The Bowger, so called by those in St. Kilda, Couller Neb, by those on the Farn Islands, and in Cornwall, Pipe, is of the size of a pigeon." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 54.

Bowgle, s. A wild ox; a buffalo. See Sup.

And lat no bougle with his bousteous horns
The meik pluch-ox oppress, for all his prydt.

Dunbar, Thistle and Rose, st. 16.

Lat. bucul-us, a young ox. Hence bugle-horn.

Bow-houghis, s. pl. Crooked legs.

Bow-hough'd, adj. Bow-legged.

Bowie, s. 1. A small barrel or cask, open at one end. Wi' butter'd bannocks now the girdle reeks:
'I the furth nook the bowie briskly reams.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 56.

His pantry was never ill-boden:
The spence was ay couthie an' clean;
The pantry was ay keepit locht
Wi' bowies o' nappie bedeen.

Jameson's Popular Ball. i. 293

2. It denotes a small tub for washing. S. See Sup.

3. It sometimes signifies a milk-pail, S.

To bear the milk bowie no pain was to me,
When I at the bughting forger'd with thee.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 105.

4. A water-bucket, with an iron or wooden bow-handle. S.

Siibh. deduces it from Teut. beotch, venter; bugen, Bectere in concavum vel convexum, vo. Pig. But whatever be the remote origin, it seems to be immediately from Fr. buie, a water-pot or pitcher; Cotgr. Du Cange mentions L. B. bucco, vais species; Gr. bowx. Hence.

Bowiefu', s. 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, 'f strang,
An' bannock-farles war put on.

Ren. 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.

Bow-kail, s. Cabbage, S., so called from the circular form of this plant. For the same reason its Belg. name is eug-hool.

Poor ha'vel Will fell aff the drift,
An' wander'd thro' the
A runt was like a sow-tail,
Thar bowies o' kail, 'f strang,
A rust was like a saw-tail.

See bowt 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.

Bow-kail, 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.

Bowlan, part. adj. Hooked; crooked.

Thir foullis has ane virgins vult and face,
With handis like to buowlan birds clews.

Doun. Virgil, 74, 52
BOWLDER-STANE, s. A name given to large single stones found in the earth. V. BULLET-STANE.

BOWIE, BOOLIE, s.pl. BOWLIE, BOOLIE, BOWLED-LIKE, s.pl. A

BOWSIE, s. A BOWSIE, BOWSIE, adj. To

BOWN, s.  A BOWN, BOWSTING, 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.

BRA, adj. Fine; handsome; pleasant; worthy. S.

BRA, BRAE, BRAY, s. 1. The side of a hill; an ac-

Thai abaid till that he was Entry in an narrow place Betwix a louchsid and a bra.—Barbour, iii. 109. MS. All the braes of that bynme bairn branches above.

2. The bank of a river, S. See Sup.

"Brea, the brink or bank of a brook or river; i.e. the brow. North." Gl. Grose.

3. A hill, S. —Twa men I saw ayont yon brae.

She trembling said, I wiss them muckle wae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 60.

4. Conjoined with a name, it denotes "the upper part of a country," as is observed Gl. Wynt.; or rather the hilly part of it, also a hilly country; as "Bra-mar, Bra-Catt, the Braes of Angus;" S.

"Brae is also used in a more extensive sense, signifying a large extent of hilly country; as, the Braes of Mar, and the Braes of Atholl;" Sir J. Sinclair, p. 199.

To go down the brae, 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." Baillie's Lett. i. 373, 374.

C. B. bre, a mountain, pl. breon, brya; Gaeil, bre, bri, brigh, a hill. David Buchanan derives S. bra' from Celt. briga, bria, bria, 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. brenner denotes the tops of the mountains of Rhaetia or Tyrrol; Wachter. Isl. braa is cillum, the brow, whence augna-braa, the eye-brow; and briatta signifies steep, having an ascent; Su. G. brotter, brya, vertex montis praecipitium, id quod ceteris superstat, aut prae alius eminent; also, margo amnis, vire, esse tollere in altum, brecka, civalus.

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 braa, cillum, as their root.

Twa mile she ran afor she briede drew,

And syne she leand her down upon a brow.

Ross's Helenore, p. 58.

BRAE-FACE, s. The front or slope of a hill. S.

BRA-HAG, s. I The overhanging bank which has been BRAE-HAULD, s. I undermined by a river. S.

BRAE-HEAD, s. The summit of a hill. S.

BRAE-LAIRD, BRAE-LAIRD, s. A landholder on the southern declivity of the Grampians. S.

BRAEMAN, s. One who dwells on the south side of the Grampians. V. BRAYMAN. S.

BRAESHOT, s. Earth fallen from a steep; a large sum of money to which one has unexpectedly fallen heir. S.

BRAE-SIDE, BRAE-SYD, s. The declivity of a hill. S.

BRAEIE, BRAYIE, adj. Sloping; hilly. S.

To BRA, v. n. 1. To braid.

2. To make a loud and disagreeable noise.

The horrible tyrant with bludy mouth sal bra.

Macpherson, i. 22, 13.

BRAAL, s. A fragment. "There's nae a braal to the fore," There is not a fragment remaining, Ang.

BRABBLACH, s. The refuse of corn, meat, &c. S.

BRACE, BRACE-PIECE, s. A chimney-piece; a mantelpiece; a chimney made of straw and clay; S. See Sup.
BRACHE, s. The part on which the sash rests. S. To BRACEL, v. n. To advance hastily and with noise; to gallop. S.

BRACHELL, s. A dog; properly, one employed to discover or pursue game by the scent.

About the Park that set on breid and lenth. —A hundred men chargit in armes strang, To kepe a hunde that had thaim amang; In Gillisland thar was that brachell brede, Sekyr off sent to folow thaim at Rede. 

**Wallace, v. 25, MS.**

*Brache* is used in the same sense.

But this sloth brache, quhilt sekyr was and keyne, On Wallace fute folowit so fellounse fast Quhill in that sicht prochit at the last. 

**Ibid. v. 96, MS.**

*Quhilt* is undoubtedly an error of the transcriber for *quhilk.*

*Brach* is an E. word, defined a bitch-hound. Some assert that this, with old writers, denoted a dog in general; others, that it was the denomination of a particular species.

"There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs, and no where else in the world; the first kind is called *radch,* and this is a foot-scenting creature both of wilde-beasts, birds, and fishes also which lie hid among the rocks. The female hereof in England is called a *brach,* and *brach* is a mannerly name for all hound-bitches." Gentlman's Recreation, p. 28. V. Gifford's Massinger, i. 209.

The female *brack,* o. Fr. *brack,* S. *brack,* is commonly used for a Fern, *Pteris aquilina,* Linna. — By others the *bracken,* is undoubtedly an error of the transcriber for *brack,* as denoting the heat of passion, seems to have a common origin.

**To BRACEL, Braid.**

This v. occurs in so many senses, considerably remote from each other, that they cannot well be traced to any common root. I shall therefore consider them distinctly, unless where they seem necessarily connected.

**To BRACEL, Braid, v. n. 1. To move quickly; to take long steps in rapid succession. See Sup.**

As sum time dols the courseure stert and ryn, That brokin has his band furth of his stall, Now goes at large over the fields all, And baldis toward the stedis in ane rage; — He spreintis furth, and ful proude walloppis he; — Sicklike this Turnus semys quhare he went, And as he *bradis* furth apoun the bent, The maide Callmna cymmys hym agane, Accompanyit with his oistis Volscane.

**Doug. Virgil, 301, 24.**

*Syne down the brae Sym *brad* lyk thunder. Evergreen, ii. 183. st. 7.

*Robene* *brayd* attour the bent.

**Robene and Motheyn, Battynne Poems, p. 100.**

2. To spring; to start.

The stedis stakerit in the stour, for streiking on stray.
The berrny bowt aback.
So woundir rud wes the rak. —
Thai *brayd* fra thair blonkis besely and bane, Syne laught out muriis lang and lufti.

**Gowan and Gol. iii. 21, 22.**

3. To break out; to issue with violence.

And all enrgit thir wordis gan furth *bradis.*

**Doug. Virgil, 112, 29.**

Furth at the ilk porte the wyndis *brad* in ane route.
Grame, prosperit, Virgil. **Ibid. 15, 35.**

Now hand to hand the dynt lichtis with ane swak, Now bendis he *brad* in hir burloun with ane mynt; On syde he *bradis* for to eschew the dynt.

**Doug. Virgil, 142, 3.**

4. To draw out quickly; used actively, especially with respect to the unsheathing or brandishing of a sword, or other weapon of this kind.

Fast by the collar Wallace couth him ta, Wadyr his hand the knyff he *bradis* owt; —
With out reskew he stekit him to dede.

**Wallace, i. 293, MS.**

A forgot knyff, but baid, he *bradis* owt.

**Ibid. ix. 145, MS.**

Isl. *brad-a,* accelerate. This word, according to G. Andr., is obsolete. *Braad-ur,* Su-G. *braad,* celer. Isl. *breyd* has not only this sense, but includes another mentioned above; being rendered, celeriter moveo, vibro, *At bregd-a mere,* gladium evaginare vel stringere. G. Andr. Gunlaug. S. Gl. *Krefting.* Analogous to this is one signification of A. S. *bræad-an;* exercere, stringere: *He his sword gebraed,* gladium evaginavit, Somner. The Isl. poets denominate a *battle hrybrigd,* from *hryr,* a sword, and *briga,* vibration, q. the brandishing of swords. Landnam. p. 411.

As our e. also signifies, to start, Isl. *broyd,* *bröd,* *bryg,* is defined, motus quilibet celerior, vel stragamia luctantium; Gl. Gunlaug.
B R A

BRA ENGEL, s. A confused crowd.

BRAE, BRADE, s. A start; a spring; a quick motion of the body.

Bot with ane braide to Laocoon in fare
Thay stert attainis, and his twa sonnys yng
First athir serpent lappit like ane ring.

Doug. Virgil, 45, 49; also 297, 2.

And with a braid I turnit me about.

Isl. braid, versura.

Dunbar, Thistle and Rose, st. 27.

To BRAE, BRAID, v. a. To attack; to assault; Rudd. 

Isl. braid-a manne nident, 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 rowsis apoun my rigging laid.


It is used in a similar sense, O. E., as respecting a treasonable attack.

— If the Scottis kyng mistake in any braide
Of treson in any thing, ageyn Henry forsaid,
The barons & the clergie in on wer alle schryuen,
Unto kyng Henrie again William suld be gyuen.

R. Brunne, p. 138.

Elsewhere it denotes an hostile assault in general, an invasion.

— How the contek was laid of Scotlond that first gan;
How oft that mad a braid, & on Inglond ran.—Jb. p. 236.

Isl. braid, nisus, an attempt, an exertion; also, incisura, a cut, a slash. G. Andr. p. 34.

BRADE, adj.; BRAID, v. a.

To BRADE, BRAID, BREDE, BREED, To Braid-a, Braid, Braid up the head.

S. Bor.” Rudd. vo. Braik. Ye need na braid 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.


Here it would seem to signify, threaten. Su.G. braid-a, experobrare; whence Ihre deduces E. braid, upbraid; Isl. braid-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 blaying of benvy, bragging and beir.

Gawan 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 anything 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 braket, a sort of compound drink made up with honey, spices, &c. in Cheshire, Lancashire," &c. bragot, Gl. Lancash. This Minshew derives from C. B. bragot, id.

To BRAG 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 Braid, Braid up the head.

BRAID, BRADE, adj.; BRAID, v. a.

Braid is precisely the same with that of Isl. braid-a, braid-
a, Su. brau, verbs denoting the resemblance of children, in dispositions, to their progenitors.


To BRAE, BRAID up, v. a. "To braid up the head, 

Dunbar; to toss it as a high-mettled horse does, or to carry it high.

I wald na langer beir on byrdil, but braid up my heed:
That thair micht no mollat mak me moy, nor hald my mouth in.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 5.

A. S. bred-an, Belg. breg-en, to extend.

BRAENGEL, s. A confused crowd.

S. BRAID, s. Twist or plaiting.
BRAIN, n. 1. Spirit; mettle.  
BRAINT, adj. High-mettled; spirited; lively.  
To BRAINT, v. n. To run rashly forward.  
S. O. To do any thing hurriedly and carelessly.  
See Sup.  
Thou never brawnty'st, an' fecht, an' fliskit,  
But thy auld tail thou wad hae whiskit.  
An' spread abroad thy weel-fell'd brisaket,  
Wi' pith an' pow'r.—Burns, iii. 143.  
Shall we view this as an oblique sense of Belg. brins-en,  
to neigh?  
BRAINT, v. Confused haste.  
BRAINE, n. Mad; furious.  
He waxes braine in furoure belical,  
So desirus of delis marcell.  
Doug. Virgil, 398, 16.  
Furens, Virg.  
Quahfore this Turnus, half myndles and brayne,  
Socht diuers wentis to fite out throw the plane,  
With many wyndis and turns all on focht,  
Now here, syne thare vnwisly he socht.  
Ibid. 438, 55.  
Amens, Virg.  
Not, as Rudd. supposes, from braun, cerebrum: more prob­  
ably from A. S. bruan-an, to burn, brun, brine, fervor;  
whence braun-adl, a fever; Su.G. braunad, fervor, ardor.  
Isl. brauna has a peculiar sense, which is somewhat analog­  
ous; Caprino more feror; capellae, seu ibicis more curro.  
G. Andr. p. 34.  
BRAYNE, adj. Mad; furious.  
See Sup.  
He swa mankyd, as brayne-wode  
Kest fast with the stampw the blode  
In-til Willame Walays face.—  
V.  BRA-XNE  and WOD.  
To BRAYNELL, v. n. To rush or up forward  
headlong; to break forth violently.  
S.  
BRAYNELL, n. The act of doing anything hurriedly or  
violently, and without care.  
S.  
BRAYD, s. 1. The first sprouting of grain. 2. Figura­  
tively transferred to early animal growth. V. BREER.  
S.  
BRAYDIE, n. Abounding with sprouting grain.  
S.  
BRAYDS, s. pl. The coarsest sort of flax. V. BREARDS.  
To BRAIS, v. a. To embrace.  
Thow may to day half gude to spend,  
And hestely to morne fra it wend,  
And leif ane uthir thy baggis to  
And leif ane uthir thy baggis to  
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 56, st. 3.  
Fr. bras, the arm, whence embrace, q. in arms.  
S.  
BRAYS, s. pl. Snares; gins.  
We se, watchand the ful schepefaed,  
The wyld wolf ouerset with schouris caed,  
Wyth wynd and rane, at myddis of the nicht,  
About the boucht plet al of wands ticht  
Doug. Virgil, 275, 55.  
This word, which is overlooked by Rudd., is evidently  
allied to A. S. braed, fignum, braedgen, fraus; gebrac­  
gas, crafts, frauds, subtile contrivances; Somner. Isl. Su.G.  
bragd, 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.  
Johns.  
BRaise, Braze, s. The roach; a fish; S.  
" The Clyde abounds with a considerable variety of fishes;  
as th esalmon, pike, trout, flounder, perch, braze, (Roach  
Anglis,) and eel." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 231.  
Cyprinus Rutilus, the Roach, Braze; P. Luss, Statist.  
Acc. xvii. 253.  
S.  
Salmon, pike, and eels of different kinds, frequent the  

To BRAIN, v. a. To hurt; to wound; to bruise. S.  
To BRAIS, v. n.
BRAIN

Enrich and Blane; but no fish in greater abundance, at a certain season of the year, than the braise (roach, Eng.) Vast shoals come up from Lochlomond, and by nets are caught in those places.” P. Killeen, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xvi. 109.

The name given in S. to this fish has great affinity to the various designations given to the Bream in other northern languages.

Sw. brazen, cyprinus brama, bream, W. Ser. Teut. braussen, id. cyprinus latus, Kilian. Somner gives A. S. baers, lupus piscis; “a kind of fish, which some take to be a pike, others a sturgeon.” He thinks that it may perhaps be the same with Teut. baers, a perch.

To BRAISSIL, v. n. To work hurriedly. V. BREESSIL.

Also 390, 55. V. BRAITH.

Braithlie, adj. Violent; severe. See Sup.

To BRAITH, v. n. To break, in general; S. B. See Sup.

To hear her tale his heart was like to braik.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 29.

A. S. braek-en, id. Isl. eg braaka, frango.

BRAIK BREAD. To taste food; to eat.

To BRAIK out. To block out; to cut out roughly.

BRAIK, s. Breaking up; as, the braik of a storm.

BRAIKE, s. A large and heavy kind of harrow, chiefly used for breaking in rough ground, S. See Sup.

BRAIK, s. Perhaps, breaking forth; noise; uproar.

To BRAK, v. n. To express great sorrow on any account, one says, “I’m like to braik.” S. B.

This is probably allied to Isl. braek, brok, wailing.

BRAK, BRAKE, adj. Somewhat salt; brackish.

The entrelis sik fer in the fluidis brake, in your reverence I sall flyng and swake.


BRAK-BACK, BRACK-BACK, s. A name metaphorically given to the harvest moon from the additional labour she occasions to reapers.

S.

BRAIKING, s. Puking; reaching, S. B.

But someway on her they finish on a change:

That gut and ga’ the keest with breaking strange.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 56.

Teut. breack-en, to vomit, braecke, nausea. This seems to be properly a secondary sense of breack-en, to break; as Kilian explains braecke, nausea, dissolutio stomachi. SuG. brak-a, metaphor. denotes any fatiguing exercise.

BRACKINS, BRACK, BRALS, part. pa. The remains of a feast. S.

BRALD, part. pa. Decked; a term used of a woman, who is said to be

— Rycht braivlie braid.— Maitland Poems, p. 319.

The only word which seems to have any affinity is Fr. breil-le, to glitter. See Sup.

BRAMLIN, BRAMMIN, BRAMMEL-WORM. A species of speckled or striped worm; a brandling.

S.

BRANCE, s. Explanation unknown.

S.

BRANCHERS, s. pl. Young crows leaving the nest. S.

BRAND, s. The calf of the leg.

S.

BRANDED, part. pa. Borrowed; having a margin.

Here belt was of blanket, with birdes ful bolde.

Bred with brende golde, and bokeled ful bene.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 3.

Brandur is used below for a border.

His brene, and his bussnet, burnesned ful bene.

With a brandur abought, al of brende golde.

i. e. “having a border about, all of finest gold.”

Germ. braun, Isl. brun, id. limbus.

BRANDED, BRANNIT, adj. Having a reddish-brown colour, as if singed by fire. A branded cow is one that is almost entirely brown, S. See Sup.

The lands of Fingland, and Hellbeck-hill,

They were never for good, but aye for ill;

“Twixt the Staywood-bush and Langside-hill,

The girded cow and the branded bull.

V. Broek, Minstrels. Border, i. 233.

In a brannt owse hide he was buskit,

Wi’ muckle main horns bedight;

And ay wi’ his lang tail he whiskit,

And drummond on an auld corn weight.

Germ. braun, id. Ihre derives SuG. brun from bruna, to burn, because objects that are burnt exhibit this colour.

BRANDEN, part. pa. Grilled. V. BRID.

BRANDED, BRANDRETH, s. 1. A gridiron. 2. The grated iron placed over the entrance of a drain or common sewer.

The hisre sail haue—ane kettiil, ane brander, ane posneti, &c. Burrow Lawes, c. 125. s. 1.

Then fresher fish shall on the brander blees,

And lende the busy browzer wife a heez.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 59.
To menace; to make a threatening appearance.

To brangle; a trivet or other iron stand to set a vessel over the fire. North. Gl. Grose. This is called a cran, S.

A kind of dance.

To raise and toss the head, as spurring the bridle; applied to horses.

To bridle up one's self.

To shake, applied to the mind; to confound, to throw into disorder; used actively.

To prance; to caper.

To bridle; to restrain.

To brand, burn. V. BRANDED.

To brand; to consist of, or be composed of, wood.

To brand, brand, or brander; a trivet or other iron stand to set a vessel over the fire. North. Gl. Grose. This is called a cran, S.

A kind of dance.

To raise and toss the head, as spurring the bridle; applied to horses.

To bridle up one's self.
B R A

I have not marked any passage, where the word seems properly to include the idea of dressing gaily.

Teut. branc-en and pronce-en, both signify, ostentare se, dare se spectandum; Germ. prang-en, id.; S. prunk-a, superbe. Wachter gives prang-en, as also signifying, prenere, coarcare. 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 a., 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, BRANKS, s. pl. Gay; lively, S.A, part.pa.

BRANKIT, 2. An instrument of ecclesiastical punishment for female proper to include the idea of dressing gaily. mere, coarctare. Hence, he says, the pillory is vulgarly dare se spectandum; Germ.

of the s., suggests that, as the primary sense of our e. is to shame, is held. The comparison of these different senses of superbire. Wachter gives be further illustrated from the use of BRANKS. Hence, it has on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter, which the neck of the culprit, who is exposed to public ridicule, keels, is held. This will be further illustrated from the use of BRANKS. Hence, BRANKS, s. pl. Gay; lively, S.A, part.pa.

BRANKIT, 2. An instrument of ecclesiastical punishment for female proper to include the idea of dressing gaily. mere, coarctare. Hence, he says, the pillory is vulgarly dare se spectandum; Germ.

of the s., suggests that, as the primary sense of our e. is to shame, is held. The comparison of these different senses of superbire. Wachter gives be further illustrated from the use of BRANKS. Hence, it has on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter, which the neck of the culprit, who is exposed to public ridicule, is held. This will be further illustrated from the use of BRANKS. Hence, BRANKS, s. pl. Gay; lively, S.A, part.pa.

BRANKIT, 2. An instrument of ecclesiastical punishment for female proper to include the idea of dressing gaily. mere, coarctare. Hence, he says, the pillory is vulgarly dare se spectandum; Germ.

of the s., suggests that, as the primary sense of our e. is to shame, is held. The comparison of these different senses of superbire. Wachter gives be further illustrated from the use of BRANKS. Hence, it has on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter, which the neck of the culprit, who is exposed to public ridicule, is held. This will be further illustrated from the use of BRANKS. Hence, BRANKS, s. pl. Gay; lively, S.A, part.pa.
prime poet of our kingdom, whereof this is the just copy." 

"A brash of woong" is the title of a poem by Clerk, 

Eveg. ii. 18. Hence, perhaps, 

BRASHY, BRUSHIE, adj. Stormy, S. 

When 'twas denied me to be great, 

Heavn' bade the Muse upon me wait, 

To smooth the ruggt brows o' fate; 

An' now thegither 

We've brusht' the bent, thro' mony a speat 

O' brashie weather. 


BRASH, s. A transient attack of sickness; a bodily indisposition of whatever kind; S. 

Quithier, syn. S. B. 

"A brash, a slight fit of sickness." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 113. 

Wae wore that brandy, nasty trash! 

Fell source o' mony a pain and brash! 

Twins monie a poor, doylt, drunken hash, 

O' half his days.—Burns, iii. 16. 

The ladye's gone to her chamber, 

And a monfu' woman was she; 

As gin she had ta'en a sudden brash, 

And were about to die.—Muntrlesley, Border, ii. 10. 

This word is very commonly used to denote the more slight ailments; The disorder to which they are often subject after being weaned, is called the speeding-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. Gl. Grose. 

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, breiskur, infirm, breiskleik, weakness, G. Andr. Teut. broosch, fragilis, debilis; Arm. bresk, bresq, Ibr. ir. brash, delicate, tender. Hence, 

BRASHY, adj. Delicate in constitution; subject to frequent ailments; S. 

BRASH, s. A short turn of work. E. Brush. S. 

BRASHLOCH, s. A crop of oats and rye mixed, or made by the feet of horses, when prancing, or moving rapidly, S. 

BRASH, v. n. To burst. 

Mycht name behald his face, 

The fyrie sparkis brasting from his eie. 

Dong. 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. 

Eloq, p. 36. 

"It is a world that will not give us a bit and a brat." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 205. 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. Grose; id. Lancash. A bib, or pin-af ore. See Sup. 


VOL. I. 153 

BRASH, v. n. 

nifies both pallium and panniculus; "a cloak, a rag," Somner. C. B. brathyg, rags. 

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 stripping;" and traced to Teut. broisted, pullus; or viewed "q. vretchen, little wretch;" GI, Sibb. See Sup. 

That bratchart in a buise was born; 

They fand a monster on the morn, 

War faced than a cat. 

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 12. 

The term undoubtedly is equivalent to whelp; from Fr. bratchet, a kind of small hound; or immediately formed from Brach. V. Brachell. 

BRATCHET, s. A little mischievous boy or girl; a silly diminutive person. S. 

BRATCH, s. A heap of the husks of flax set on fire. 

To BRATH, v. n. To plait straw-ropes round a stack, crossing them at intervals; S. B. 

A. S. bract-an, to weave together; Isl. brorg-d, nectere filum in funem per obliquos nexus, et complexum; G. Andr. pp. 33, 34. Alem. broken, contexere. Hence, 

BRATHINS, s. pl. The cross ropes of the roof of a thatched house, or stack; also called etheorius, Ang. 

Isl. brorg, nexus. 

BRATHLY, adj. Noisy. V. Brathlie. 

To BRATTLY, BRATTLE, v. n. To make a clashing or clattering noise; to run tumultuously; S. See S. 

Branchis brattling, and blaiknyt shew the braiys, 

With hirstis harsk of waggand wyndil straiais. 


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 from by the time that they a piece had ta'en, 

And see us sae? 

And soon are out of the auld noorise' sight, 

Thou need na start awa sae hasty, 

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. 

Ross's Eenore, p. 96. 

"For, thinks I, an' the horse tak a brattle now, they may come to lay up my mitten, an' ding me yavil an' styth as I had been el-shot." 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.—Ramsey's Poems, i. 261. 

3. A short race, S. 

The sma' droop-rumpl't, hunter cattle, 

Might aiblins waur't thee for a brattle; 

But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle, 

An' gar't them whaile.—Burns, iii. 143. 

4. Fury; violent attack; S. 

U
B R A

List'ning, the doors an' winnocks rattle;
I thought me on the ourie cattle,
Or silly sheep, wha bide this brawtlette
'O' winter war.—Burns, iii. 150.

BRAVE, adj. Handsome; BRAVEST, most handsome.

V. BRAW.

S.

BRAVERIE, s. Shew; fine clothes; shewy dress.

S.

BRAVERY, s. A bravado; a gasconade.

In which time o' Tait, a follower of Cessford, who as then was of the Lords party, came forth in a bravado, and called to the opposite horsemen, asking if any of them had courage to break a lance for his Mistress; he was answered by one Johnston, servant to the Master of Glammis, and his challenge accepted.” Spotswood, p. 287.

Fr. bravorie, id. from brow, to brave, to play the gallant.

BRAUITE, s. 1. A show; a pageant.

All curious pastimes and consaits
Cud be imaginat be mankind.

Fra time that brakeit began.

Burrel's Entry Q. Anne, Watson's Coll. ii. 5.

2. Finery in dress.

Syne she beheld an heuilyn sicht,
Of Nymphs who supit nectar cauld;

Men, pleases to be sended on Edinburgh gaits,
Fru haugh at that brauite began.

Burnes Entry Q. Anne, Watson's Coll. ii. 5.

BRAUISH, adj. Stormy; V. BRAW.

BRAW, Braw; adj. 1. Fine; gaily dressed; S.

'Braw gies ilk Borrows blade, an' weel ye ken,'
'Tis wi' the profit sa'en fraeither men.—See Sup.

Morison's Poems, pp. 183, 184.

Teut. browne, ornatus, bellus; Fr. frave, id. These terms are perhaps radically allied to Isl. braer, njit, splendit, G. Andr.

BRAVOORA, s. Irritation assuming the appearance of madness.

S.

BRAUW, adj. Handsome; S.

BRAUW, Braw; adj. 1. Fine; gaily dressed; S.

'Braw gies ilk Borrows blade, an' weel ye ken,'
'Tis wi' the profit sa'en fraeither men.—See Sup.

Morison's Poems, pp. 183, 184.

Teut. browne, ornatus, bellus; Fr. frave, id. These terms are perhaps radically allied to Isl. braer, njit, splendit, G. Andr.

BRAVITY, s. Used as denoting courage; bravery.

S.

BRAUL, Braw, s.

"It was ane celtic recreation to behold the lycht lopeine, galmouding, standing bauart & fordart, sansand base dansis, pauuans, galyardis, the quilk ar ouer prolixit to galmouding, stendling bakuart & forduart, dansand base dansis of France; the quilk were ouer prolixit to be rehersit.” Compl. S. p. 102.

Menstrel, blaw up ane browl of France;
Let se quha hobbis best.—Lyndsay, S. P. Repr. ii. 201.

In Gl. Compl. it is justly observed, that this is the same as brongle (Fr. brongle, brandle), contr.

BRAVOORA, s. Irritation assuming the appearance of madness.

S.

BRAWNY, Braun, s.

"The Erie with that, that fechtand was,
Quhen he hys fayis saw browland sau,
In by apo thain gu he ga—Barbour, xii. 132. MS.

This word is immediately formed from Fr. brouiller, to embroil, to confound, to put into disorder; derived by Me­

To BRAWL, v. n.

To run into confusion; part. pr. browland.

The Erle with that, that fechtand was,
Quhen he hys fayis saw browland sau,
In by apo thain gu he ga—Barbour, xii. 132. MS.

"Bat for a that we cam browlies o' the rod, till we came
Within a mile of Godlamin.” Journal from London, p. 3.

This corresponds to Sw. Han maer brafl; He is well; Wideg.

BRAWLINS, adv. Bravely; quite well.

S.

BRAWL, s. Fine clothes; one's best apparel; S.

"A' her browl were out of order now,
Hair in tabs haung down upon her brow.

Ross's Helenore, p. 28.

"But the moralist may speculate on this female infirmity as he chooses; as far as the less has cash or credit, to procure braws, she will, step by step, follow hard after what she deems grand and fine in her betters.” P. Glenorchay, Argyles. Statist. Acc. viii. 390.

This is evidently from the adj. sense 1. It deserves notice, that, analogous to this, the Teut. adj. browwe, signifying, decked, is also used as a s. denoting the furred border of a garment, this being chiefly an ornamental part of dress.

BRAW-WARLD, adj. Showy; gaudy.

S.

BRAWEN, part. pa.

For fault of cattle, corn and garse,
Your banquets of most nobility
Dear of the dog browned in the Merse.

Poulett's Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 9, 10.

Can this signify braid? A. S. browen, coctus; or perhaps brawed, referring to some popular story. V. Dear.

To BRAWL, v. n.

To run into confusion; part. pr. brownland.

The Erle with that, that fechtand was,
Quhen he hys fayis saw browland sau,
In by apo thain gu he ga—Barbour, xii. 132. MS.

This word is immediately formed from Fr. brouiller, to embroil, to confound, to put into disorder; derived by Me­

To BRAWL, v. n.

To gallop. V. BREL.

BRAWLINS, s. pl. The trailing Straw-berry tree, or Bear-berry, S. B. Arbutus uva-ursi, Linn. The name sometimes applied to the fruit of the Vaccinium vitis Iidea, or red hillberry.

Gael. braoilag, denotes a whortle-berry. It may have been transferred to the straw-berry; as braoilag-nan-con, signifies bear-berries; Shaw.

The name breightlac however is perhaps exclusively given to the whortle-berry.

"There also they may taste the delicious juice of the vaccinium vitisidea (the whortle-berry, or Highland breightlac).” P. Clinie, Perths. Statist. Acc. ix. 237.

BRAWLIT, part. pa. Perhaps marbled, mixed; from the same v.; Fr. brouill-eur, to jumble.

Bot ye your wyfe and bairns can tak na rest,
Without ye counterfeit the worthèst,
But brawlit hoiis, coit, dowlbet, sark and schol;
Your wyfe and bairns conform mon be thairto.

L. Scotland's Lament, Fol. 7. a.

BRAWN, Braun, s.

The calf of the leg.

S.

BRAWN, s. A male swine; a boar.

S.

BRAWNY, Brauny, s. A cow, ox, or bull, variegated with black and brown streaks.

S.

BRAXY, Braxes, Brakit, Bracks, s.

A disease in sheep, S. See Sup.

"To two diseases, of a very serious nature, the flocks here are still exposed. The one a fever, to which the hogs or sheep of the first year are so liable in winter, and espe-
BRE

BREADWINNER, s. A division of land in a farm. See Sup.

"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, Ayr's Statist. Acc. i. 152.

To BREAK, v. a. To disappoint, S. B. "I se no break you, I shall not disappoint you." Shirr. Gl.

Isl. breid-a, frustrari aliquem. G. Andr. p. 34. Su. G. id. mutare; fallere.

BREAK (of a hill) s. A hollow in a hill; S. Isl. breck-a, crepido, declivitas.

BREAK, s. The act of breaking; a break. 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.

To 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. To open a full 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. pt. 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 BREAST, v. n. To spring up or forward; a term applied to a horse; S.

Thou never lap, and stint, and breasteit,
Then stood to blaw;
But just thy step a wee thing hastit,
Thou snoop't awa.—Burns, iii. 144.

From the action of the breast in this effort.

To BREAST 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 drill; 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 thate 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, Brecsem, s. The collar of a working horse, S. See Sup.

-Ane brechame, and twa brothie fine.—
Bannatyne Poems, p. 100, st. 8.

"Barsham, a horse collar. North." Gl. Grose. Baurgh-wan is used in the same sense, A. Bor. ibid.; also, "Braun-chin, a collar for a horse, made of old stockings stuffed with straw." Ibid.

"The straw brekam is now supplanted by the leather collar." P. Alvah, Banffs. Statist. Acc. iv. 393. V. Weassis.

Your armour gude ye mauna shaw,
Nor yet appear like men o' weir;
As country lads be a' array'd,
"Wi' branks and breckam on each mare."
Munroes, Border, i. 176.
BRECKSHAW, Breakshuach, s. The dysentery in sheep.

BRED, s. A board; a plank; the lid of a pot or pan. S. Pot-bred, s. The wooden lid of a pot. S. Ass-bred, s. A wooden box for carrying out ashes. S.

BREDDIT, part.

The durris and the windois all war breddit
With massie gold, quhirof the fynes scheddit.

BREED, s. pl. Brooir, Broo, s. The eye-brow. V. BRE.

BREE, s. pl. Bri, Bree, s. BRE, s. BREED, To collar. V. HAIMS. The last syllable has more resemblance of Teut. animalis, G. Andr. p. 33, which seems to indicate that A. S. largely. But Isl.

Gl. But the expression may perhaps denote that the Chaucer, which Tyrwhitt renders appears in the same forms in other languages. Teut. germ, derives Isl.

Wachter, from...
A fine breer, an abundant germination. "Breere, new sprung corn," Rudd.

There is no breard like midding breard;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 328, applied to low-born people who suddenly come to wealth and honour; in allusion to the stalks of corn which spring up on a dung-hill.

There's an old saw, to ilk ane notum—

"Better to save at breird than bottom."—Ramsey's Poems, i. 143.

Or in prose; "Better hain at the briered than at the bottom"; Ramsey's Prov. p. 19.

A. S. brodd, frumenti spicae, "corn new come up, or the spires of corn." Somner. But as we learn from the same writer, that the primary sense of the word is punitus a prick or point; this enables us to trace it a little farther. For Su. G. brodd, a point, (cupisus, aculeus,) also signifies the first appearance of the blade, used in the same sense with spik.

Deinde etiam brodd vocatur herba segetis, primum sese e terrae gremio exserens, utpote quae caucumina sua, instar clavorum acuminata, humo exserunt. Marc. iv. 28.' Simili metaphorae spik dicitur primum illius genere, quod e granum prodit. Kornet aer i spik. Ire., i. 270.

The Su. G. word claims Isl. brodd-a, pungere, (to brodd, S. B.) as its origin. Ir. pruid-im, id. is undoubtedly from the same root.

"Brauert, the blades of corn just sprung up;" Gl. Lan. cash. This word has the closest affinity to A. S. broard.

To breer, breere, breard, v. n. To germinate; to spring up on a dung-hill. This word has been primarily used to denote the noise made by fire.

It supes acrid brade bosum on brede, Zephyrus confortabil inspiratio.

For till resaue law in hir barme adoun: The corns croipsis, and the bere new breer.

Wyth gladesum garmont reuesting the erd.

Dong. Virgil, 400, 27.

—Whuddin hares, 'mang brairidit corn, At ilka sound are startin.—Ren. J. Nicol's Poema, ii. 1.

BREIRING, 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 my mind, that they cannot bear with it."—Rutherford's Lett. P. 1. ep. 73.

To BREESIL, v. n. To come on in a hurry, S. BREESIL, v. 1. The act of coming on in a hurry, Fife.

2. A violent attack in whatever way.

This is immediately allied to A. S. bræstli, crepitus, strepitus, fractio, fractura, arsio, "cracking or crackling; also, burning;" Somn. Bræst-lan, 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. bryg, ardens color. The Isl. v. corresponds exactly to our word; bryg-a, fervido aggrodi; G. Andr. p. 36.

BREGER, s. One given to broils and bloodshed.

As men, ye ken len, Amangs our selws we, As bregers and tygers, Delayts in blud to be.—Burle's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 46.

This at first view might seem to be merely a corr. of E. braggar. But it is from Fr. braguer, "a quarrelsome, contentious or litigious person; used also as brigard," Cotgr. both being from breigre, contention. Chaucer uses brege in the latter sense. The origin is most probably Su. G. briga-a. V. Bree, s. 2.
formed; Fear, a man; go, a conjunctive particle; and breath, judgment. Go, however, may here be the proposition 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 antiquity 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 Deorain or Dun-Deorain," 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 wrapt up in one 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-Kiagsans, O-Deorans, O-Brislans, and Mac-Thailles, as Brehons. To 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 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 Felidittim, surnamed Reech-fair, or the Law-giver, so called from his great care in making all from Lat. breif, breve, breve, breve, breve, breve, breve.

"It is not to be denied that the English laws and customs were afterwards introduced into Ireland at the very first arrival of the English there in the reign of King 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 throughout 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 Cloghkesting on Ormond; and among the articles made with the Earl of Desmond (A. 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 show, that the Brehon laws are so nearly akin to the Gothic, that they must have been introduced into Ireland by the Belgae or Frisolians; Antiquities of Ireland, pp. 259-260.

To BREY, v. a. To terrify. See Sup.

Bot there-of cowth that fynd rycht noucht, Bot a serpent all wey, That breidh thame all standand thare-by. Wigtown, vi. 4. 36.

A. S. breg-an, id. probably applied to Sw. bry, to vex. V. Brictr.

To BREID, BREDE, v. n. To resemble. V. BRAD, v. n. BREID, s. Breathd. On breid, broad, or in breadth.

Sic breid abufe the wallis thair was, Thre cartes micht sydylings on them pas. Lyndsay's Waris, p. 77. Edit. 1592.

He fell in mene mellyr myre, as wes his hap, Was fourtie fute on breid, undar the stayr. Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 84.

A. S. bread ; Su.G. breid, id. Brede occurs in O. E. Suane, the Danes kyng, was of so grete strength, That he destroied this fonde in brede & in length. R. Branae, p. 41.

BREID, BREED, s. A breadth of cloth, woolen or linen.

BREID, BREED, s. Bread; a loaf of bread.

S. BREJF, BRIEF, BREOF, s. A spell.

S. BREYFE, BREVE, s. A writing.

Hys breif ye gert spede for-thi Til swmmownd this Ballyole bodyly. Wigtown, viii. 10. 37.

A. S. brasse, literae; Germ. brief, a letter; Isl. Su.G. tref, epistola, diploma; Fr. brief, breve, a writ. These are all from Lat. brevitas, a term used by Vopiscus. This word, as we are informed by Salmassius, came to signify as chedule or small book, towards the decline of the empire. The term is evidently formed from the n.

To BREIF, BREVE, BREUE, BREU, BREW, v. a. 1. To write; to commit to writing.

Glaidlie I wald amid this writ haue breuitt, Had it i sene how thay war slane or schent Police of Honour, iii. 92.

Maistir Jhon Blayr that patron couth rasaiff, In Wallace buk breuiitt with the layff. Wallace, ix. 1941. MS.

Ane heuinlie rout out throw the wod eschevit, Of qwhome the bounty gif I not dy, Uneth may be intill ane scripture breuitt. 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.

Sal never berne guir breif the bill, At bidding me 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." To compose.
BRE

Quen udir folkis dois flattir and feney, 
Allace! I can bot ballatia breif.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 65.

And in the court bin present in thir dayis, 
That ballatis brevis lustely and layis.

Lindsay's Warhias, 1592, p. 185.


Du Cange.

BREIRD, s. The surface; the top of any thing. S.

BREIVE, s. A kind of judge in the Western Islands. S.

BREITH, adj.

The breith toris was gret payn to behald, 
Bryst fra his eyn, he be his tale had tald.

Wallace, viii. 1370. MS.

In old Edin. bright; in Perth Ed. bright. It seems rather to signify, "tears proceeding from fervour of soul." From Su.G. broade, i.e., V. BRAITH.

BREITHFUL. V. BRAITHFUL.

BREK, s. 1. Breach. 2. Wattri brek, the breaking out of water. 3. Quarrel; contention of parties. See Sup.

— The burne on spait hurlis doun the bank, 
Vthir throw ane wattri brek, or spait of flude, 
Ryland vp rede erd, as it war wod.

Doug. Virgil, 49, 18.

A. S. briaes, breaec, Alem. bruch, ruptura.

BREK, s. Uproar; tumult.

For all the brenk and sterge that has been, 
In fere of were and binnyst armour kenne, 
Wyth sa grete rage oflabour and of pane, 
The wyldle of Turnus now lyis slane.

Doug. Virgil, 467, 21.

— Tanto armorum flagrantce tumultus
Tantorum funisque operum, atque laboribus actum est.

Moffet.

Rudd. refers to this passage, although misquoted, as exhibiting the word in the sense of breach. But brek here certainly signifies, "uproar, tumult," as connected with sterge, stir; Isl. brak, strepitus, tumultus, eg braka, strepo, cerpo, G. Andr. p. 34. Su.G. brauk-a; metaphor. de molesto quovis labore. Brocka med en ting, cum re aliqua conflictan.

BREKANE TYNIS, s. pl. Misspelling for Brigandines.

BREKBENACH, s. A particular military ensign. S.

BREME, adj. Furious. Wynt. V. BRIM.

BRENDE, part. pa.

Here belt was of blanket, with birds ful bolde, 
Branded with brende gold, and bokeled ful bene.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. ii. 3.

This might signify, polished or burnished; from Germ. brem-en, facere ut ardeat. But I understand it as rather meaning what has been burnit, or thoroughly purified. The same expression is used in Sw. ... V. BURNIT SILVER.

BREN, s. Corset; habergeon.

The Knight in his colours was armed ful clene, 
With his comly crete, cleere to beholde; 
His brene, and his basnet, burnished ful bene.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. ii. 4. V. BRINE.

To BRENN, BRIN, v. a. To burn.

S.

BRENT, pret. and part. Burned; S. brunt.

Of cruel Juno the drede brent her inwart.

Doug. Virgil, 34, 6.

A. S. breanti-g, burning; Isl. brant, ardeo.

BRENT, adj. High; straight; upright; smooth, not wrinkled; S. See Sup.

My bak, that sumtyne brent hes bene, 

"Brent is supposed to imply, burnit with lust." Ibid. Note, p. 425. But it must naturally occur, that brent implies a property the reverse of crooked; which is indeed the proper meaning. It most frequently occurs in one peculiar application, in connexion with brow, as denoting a high forehead, as contradistinguished from one that is flat. This is mentioned as a mark of dignity of appearance, or of beauty.

Heich in the fore stam stand he might be sene, 
For his lyth brówis brent, and athir ene 
The fyre twinking, and his faderis star 
Schev from his helmis top schynand on far.


A fairer saw I never none; 
With brewes brent, and thereto small; 
A drawing voice she speaks withall! —Sir Egeir, p. 29.

Ramsay uses it in the same manner.

Ah! wha cou'd tell the beauties of her face? 
Her fair brent brow, smooth as th' unrunkled deep, 
When a' the winds are in their caves asleep.

Poems, ii. 17.

How brent's your brow, my lady Elspat? 
How gouden yellow is your hair? 
O' a' the maidis o' fair Scotland, 
There's none like lady Elspat fair.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 91.

The editor of these ballads thinks that bent, as applied to bow, has, in another place, been substituted for brent.

"This bow, which he carried unbent, he seems to have bent when he had occasion to swim, in order that he might more easily carry it in his teeth, to prevent the string from being injured, by getting wet. At other times, he availed himself of its length, and elasticity in the brent, or straight state, and used it (as hunter's do a leaping pole) in vaulting over the wall of the outer court of a castle." Ibid. i. 175, N.

The term, in reference to the brow at least, is used in this sense, S. It is undoubtedly misapplied by Burns, when he contrasts it with beld, i.e. beld.

John Anderson my jo, John, 
When we were first acquaint; 
Your locks were like the raven, 
Your bonnie brow was brent; 
But now your brow is beld, John, 
Your locks are like the snow. —Burns, iv. 302.

Our sense of bent is illustrated by A. Bor. brent, or brunt. "Steep. A brent hill. Northumb." Gl. Grose. It is also used in Westmore. "Brent-brow, a steep hill; metaphor. North." Ibid.

If anything 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 angiic Majestie, with brent broues and his sterne countenance, a torrent of terrours shall violently rush upon their souls, dazzling 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. Ibre gives the very idea attached to the word in S. when he says, Meo judicio bryn notat id, quod ceteris superstat, aut prae alius eminent. The same Goth. word is used in a sense still more nearly allied to that of ours. It signifies the eyebrow; Isl. brun, Germ. aug-brunnen, Alem. browne. Sw. brant, steep; en brant klippa, a steep rock; Su.G. en brante bache, monardus; Ibre, vo. Bratt.

As Isl. brun, bryn, and Germ. broun, also signify a border, welt, or list, Wacher 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 was, high 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 aspicer, Ol. Lex. Run., "to let down the brows," S. The Isl. word breus, supercillum, makes a conspicuous figure in a passage,
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. 907. 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, (bruna-mikill); his nose was not long, but abundantly thick; (gran-staatdr), the seat of his grunyie, 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 prepared for his troop, and pointed out a distinguished seat to him; but alternately raised and let fall (hann brunnum) his eyebrows. King Athelstan, seated on his throne, and approached him seated amidst joyous acclamations. The pavement, he reached over the fire 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 find him who can smooth all these asperities. My brows have been quickly raised by the king.'" Egill Skallagrim Sag. ap. Johnst. Antiq. Cельто-Сканд. pp. 52-54.

**BRE**

For any troy may tyd, I tell thè the teynd, I will notgth turn myn entent, for all this wold brend: Or I pair of pris ane penny worth in this place, For besandis or beryell, I know my ane quarrell, I dreid not the pereill.

To **BRE**, v. n. To germinate. **V. BREER.**

**BREESHE, s.** An attack.

"But be ressoun the wall was eirthe, — the breache was not maid so grit upoun the day, bat that it was sufficiently repaired in the night; quhath the Ingleshe men beginnyng to weare, determinate to give the breascie and assaut, as that they did upon the 7th of May 1560, beginning before the day-licht, and continewyng 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 *breacce*. But in MS. I. *brek* is used to denote the breach made in the wall, while the other phrase is "breacce and assaut.'

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*.

**S. brak-a, sonitum edere, tumultum excitare denotat, a simplici brakz, sonitus; Ibre.** It may, however, be originally the same with *Brash*, q. v.

**BRESS, s.** The chimney-piece.

**BRESSIE, s.** A fish supposed to be the Wrasse, or Old Wife, Labrus Tinca, Linn.

"Turduc vulgarissimus Willoughbaei; I take it to be the Sibb. Fife, 128. 'Several of them are occasionally caught in the Firth 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.** Forcibly removed; or as denoting the act of breaking away with violence; for burst.

With the cloudis, heuynys, son and dayis lycht Hid and brest out of the Troianis sycht; Derknes as nycht beset the see about.

**BRESTE, to burst.** Chaucer.

To **BREST, v. n.** To burst.

**BRETH, s.** I see by my shaddow, my shap has the wyte. Quhame 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. *braede, praeceps ira, furor. This is probably allied to *braed-a, acelerate.*

**BRETHIR, BREtheren, s. pl.** Brethren. **See Sup.**

"They two brethir herand the desyris of the ambassatoirs, take wages, and come in Britain with X. thousand weil exercit and vallysent men." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 10. Wyntown, id.

"Let courtiers first serve God, and syne their prince; and
do to their neighbours and brother as they would be done withal."—Fitzcarr. p. 143.

The word is used by R. Brunne, p. 95.

Malde's brother the war. of Margrete doubter born.

"Brother, brothers."—Gl. Lanch. 

I sl. and Sw. brother, 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 Hales refers to "the law of the Scots and Brets," as mentioned in an instrument, A. 1304. V. BREHON.

Wytewown seems to use Brettys as an adj. signifying the British.

Of langagis in Bretanye sere
I fynd that sum tym fyf thare were;
Of Brettys fyrst, and Inglis syne,
Pechyt, and Scot, and syne Latyne.

Cron. i. 13. 41. V. BARTANE.

A. S. Bryt, Brito, Britannus; Brettas, Britones. Lye.

BRETTYS, s. A fortification.

Thai—schupe thame stowly in all hy
Pypys and townnyys for to ta,
And dwis and windowys gret alsu,
To mak defens and brettys.—Wytewown, vii. 26, 233.

L. B. bretactiae, bertesca, bretesca, bertesca, bertesca, bretschia, breteschia, briteschia, bilestrachia, baltreschea, breisegae, brestegus. For it occurs in all these forms. It properly denotes wooden towers or castles; Brestachiae, castella lignea, quibus castrata et oppida muniebantur, Gallis Bretesque, Breteque, bretches; Du Cange. Fabr. brestachiae duplices per 7 loca, castella videlicet lignea munitissima, a se proportionaliter distantia, circumdata fossis duplicibus, pontibus versatilibus interjectis. Guill. Armoricos de Gesti Philipp Aug. A. 1292. Iobd. 

—Bretsegae castellacque lignae surgunt.

Wilhelm. Brito, Philipp. lib. 4, v. 166.

Bristegus, Spelm. vo. Harditius.

This term may perhaps be radically allied to Su. G. bryt-a, to contend, to make war. We may add, that Germ. pritsche is expl.; Omnis spectus ex esseribus; Wachtcher. It has a common origin with BARTZAN, q. v.

BREUK, s. A kind of boil.

BREUKIE, s. A cant term for a smith's bellows.

To BREVE, v. a. To write. V. BREIF.

BREW, s. Briw, brib, briw, a morsel, a fragment; Hisp.

BREW-CREESH, s. A term expressive of a duty paid to a landlord or superior, which occurs in old law-deeds. It is still used, Aberd. Sometimes it is called Brew-tallow.

This seems to refer to a tax paid for the liberty of breweing. That such a tax was exacted in boroughs, appears from the following statute:

"Ane Browster quha brewes aill all the yeare, sail pay "
To the Provest foure pennies; and for ane halfe yeare twa
pennies; and he may brew three times payand na daweit.
And for the fourt browest, he sail gue the daweit of ane halfe yeare, and na mair (quhither he be man or woman)." 

Burrow Lawes, c. 39.

BRIBOIR, BRYBOIR, s. A low beggarly fellow. See S. 

Ane curious coffe, that hegge-skraer,
He sitit at hame quhen that thail bale,
That pedder bryboir, that schiep-keipar,
He tellis thame ilk ane caik by caik.

This word is not expl. by Lord Hailes. Mr. Pinkerton has observed, that it signifies a thief; N. Mailt. P. p. 386. He refers to Tyrwhitt's Gf. Tyrwhitt, however, does not speak with certainty. "In Pierce Plough. p. 115, b. a brybou seems to signify a thief; as bribors, pilors, and pikshar.

BRID, s. Briw, brib, to their neighbours and brother as they would be done withal."—Fitzcarr. p. 143.

The word is used by R. Brunne, p. 95.

Malde's brother the war. of Margrete doubter born.

"Brother, brothers."—Gl. Lanch. 

I sl. and Sw. brother, brethren. The A. S. pl. is formed differently, gebrother.

BREITS, 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 Hales refers to "the law of the Scots and Brets," as mentioned in an instrument, A. 1304. V. BREHON.

Wytewown seems to use Brettys as an adj. signifying the British.

Of langagis in Bretanye sere
I fynd that sum tym fyf thare were;
Of Brettys fyrst, and Inglis syne,
Pechyt, and Scot, and syne Latyne.

Cron. i. 13. 41. V. BARTANE.

A. S. Bryt, Brito, Britannus; Brettas, Britones. Lye.

BRETTYS, s. A fortification.

Thai—schupe thame stowly in all hy
Pypys and townnyys for to ta,
And dwis and windowys gret alsu,
To mak defens and brettys.—Wytewown, vii. 26, 233.

L. B. bretactiae, bertesca, bretesca, bertesca, bertesca, bretschia, breteschia, briteschia, bilestrachia, baltreschea, breisegae, brestegus. For it occurs in all these forms. It properly denotes wooden towers or castles; Brestachiae, castella lignea, quibus castrata et oppida muniebantur, Gallis Bretesque, Breteque, bretches; Du Cange. Fabr. brestachiae duplices per 7 loca, castella videlicet lignea munitissima, a se proportionaliter distantia, circumdata fossis duplicibus, pontibus versatilibus interjectis. Guill. Armoricos de Gesti Philipp Aug. A. 1292. Iobd. 

—Bretsegae castellacque lignae surgunt.

Wilhelm. Brito, Philipp. lib. 4, v. 166.

Bristegus, Spelm. vo. Harditius.

This term may perhaps be radically allied to Su. G. bryt-a, to contend, to make war. We may add, that Germ. pritsche is expl.; Omnis spectus ex esseribus; Wachtcher. It has a common origin with BARTZAN, q. v.

BREUK, s. A kind of boil.

BREUKIE, s. A cant term for a smith's bellows.

To BREVE, v. a. To write. V. BREIF.

BREW, s. Briw, brib, briw, a morsel, a fragment; Hisp.

BREW-CREESH, s. A term expressive of a duty paid to a landlord or superior, which occurs in old law-deeds. It is still used, Aberd. Sometimes it is called Brew-tallow.

This seems to refer to a tax paid for the liberty of breweing. That such a tax was exacted in boroughs, appears from the following statute:

"Ane Browster quha brewes aill all the yeare, sail pay "
To the Provest foure pennies; and for ane halfe yeare twa
pennies; and he may brew three times payand na daweit.
And for the fourt browest, he sail gue the daweit of ane halfe yeare, and na mair (quhither he be man or woman)." 

Burrow Lawes, c. 39.

BRIBOIR, BRYBOIR, s. A low beggarly fellow. See S. 

Ane curious coffe, that hegge-skraer,
He sitit at hame quhen that thail bale,
That pedder bryboir, that schiep-keipar,
He tellis thame ilk ane caik by caik.

This word is not expl. by Lord Hailes. Mr. Pinkerton has observed, that it signifies a thief; N. Mailt. P. p. 386. He refers to Tyrwhitt's Gf. Tyrwhitt, however, does not speak with certainty. "In Pierce Plough. p. 115, b. a brybou seems to signify a thief; as bribors, pilors, and pikshar.

Vol. I. 161
B R I

To BRIEN, BREIN, v. n. Perhaps, to roar; to howl. S.
To BRIERD, v. n. To germinate.

BRIG, BREG, BRYG, s. A bridge, S. A. Bor. Lancash.
Brykes, braske, brooks—Sept. Alliter. VIII. 50. S.

The brig was doun that the entre sund keiper.

Ibid. iv. 226. MS.

Scho helped him opon his hors ryg,
And sone that come until a brig.

Yewdow, Ritson's E. M. R. i. 77.

A. S. brycg, brygg, Su. G. brygga, Belg. brug. Wachter mentions bryga 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 bryga. Ilure views brygga as a diminutive from breg, anc. bru, which has the same meaning.

BRIG on a hair. A very narrow bridge.

S. To BRIG, v. o. To throw a bridge over; to bridge.

BRIGANCIE, s. Robbery; depredation; violence.

BRIGANER, s. A robber, S. B. 

Seek.

"I did na care to stilt upo' my questes, for fear o' the bri- ganers."—Journal from London, p. 6.

This is evidently from brigand. V. Braymen.

BRIGDIE, BRIGDE, s. The basking shark.

S.

BRISMAK, s. The name given to Torsk, our Tusk, in Shetland.

BRINK, BRIN, BIRN, s. A bridge.

S. BRINK, BRINN, s. A ray; a beam; a flash; S. B.

The godden helmet will sce glance,
And blink wi' skyrin brims,
That a' his wimples they'll find out,
Fan in the mark he shines.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

i. e. when shining in the dark. V. also p. 29.

BRYNSTONE, BRYNT-STANE, s. Brimstone; sulphur.

This Skinner derives from A. S. bryn, incendium, and stone, q. lapis incendii seu incendiarius. Sw. braeasted, id. from braaen-a, to burn, and stein, a stone.

BRINDLE, s. Cash; money. A cant term.

S. To BRINDLE, or HOME, v. o. To bring to the world; to bring forth.

S.

BRINGLE-BRANGLE, s. A very confused bustle.

S.

BRINK. To BRINK.

Ganhardin seighse that sight,
And sone him gan adrede.

To drink;
"To sie thou wilt me lede,
To Beliagod me think."—Sir Tristrem, p. 170.

The only idea I can form concerning this phrase, is that it signifies inwards, q. in pectore; Isl. Su.G. bring-a, pectus.

Veni et ac ut thyur shoti sheik i bringo; Auguror, metu pectora vestra saucia futura. Heims Krings. Tom. i. 566.

BRINKIT, part. pa.

As blacksmith brinkit was his pallas
For battening at the study.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 20, st. 7.

If this be not, as Lord Hailes conjectures, an error of some transcriber, for briskit; it may signify bronzed, blackened with heat; allied to Su.G. brinxa, to burn, braecka, to roast.

BRYRIE, s. Lyk bryrie; equivalent to like daft. S.

BRISKET, BISKER, 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.—Morison's Poems, p. 15.

You crack weel o' your lasses there,
Their glancin een and brisket bare.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 113.

This term has been generally derived from Fr. brichet, id. But it is probable, that we have the origin of the word in Isl. Brisch, 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 cor. called briskin.

BRISMAK, s. The name given to Torsk, our Tusk, in Shetland. See Sup.
Alem. brozzi, fragilitas; Ostrid.
BRISSEL-COCK, s. A turkey-cock. See Sup.
"There was of meats, wheatbread, mainbread and gingerbread; with fleshes, beef, mutton, lamb, veal, venison, goose, grice, capon, coney, cran, swan, partridge, plover, duck, drake, brissel-cock and pawnsies, black-cock and mair-fowl, capercailles," Pitcathie, p. 146.
This perhaps denotes a turkey, because of its round and bristly appearance; in the same manner as the Friesland hen is vulgarly called a bury hen, from barr, the rough head of a plant, or Fr. bourru, hairy.
To BRISSELE, v. a. To broil, &c. V. BIRSELE.
To BRIST, BRIST, s. To burst.
Solynus says, in Britanny
Sum steddeys growys sa habowndanly
Of gyrs, that sum tym, [but] their fe
Fra' witht of mete renyf rent
Their fwe sall turne thame to peryle,
To rot, or bryst, or dey sum quhyle.
Wyntoun, i. 13. 14.
Sone as Turnus has him inclusit sene,
Ane glowan new light brista from his e ne.
Doug. Virgil, 304, 92.
Brest is also used, q. v. Isl. brod-a, Dan. brist-a, frangi, rumpi, cum fragore (crepitu) dissilire; Gl. Edd. It is there said that all the words of this form and signification are from bristro-a, frangere, to break. Perhaps, bryst-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.
S. BRITH, s. A term left for explanation by Mr. Pinkerton. It seems to mean wrath or contention.
Schir Gawyne, graith ye that gait, for the gude rude;
Is nane sa bowsum ane berne, brith for to bynd.
Gawon and Gol. i. 10. i. e. to restrain rage.
Su. G. braede, anger; brigg, controversy; brig-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 BRÜTHER down, v. a. To accompany in being swallowed; to go down in brotherhood.
S.
To BRYTTEYN, BRYTEN, BRYTYN, v. a. 1. To break down, in whatever way.
Brytyn mil doune braid wod maid bewis full bair.
Gawon and Gol. ii. 13.
It might signify, "Broad wood broken down made boughs." &c. But bread wood is probably an error for brayne wood. V. BIR, v.
2. To kill; applied both to man and beast.
—Ye haif our oxin reit and slane,
Brytryt ouer sterkis, and young beists mony ane.
Doug. Virgil, 76, 5.
—Fell corpis thare was brythe doune,
Be Turnus wappennis and his darts 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 bertyn. V. BERTYN.
To BRITTLLE, BRATTE, v. a. To render friable. S.
To BRITTLLE-BRATTE, s. Hurried motion with a clattering noise.
S.
BRITURE, Houlate, iii. 8, is in Bannatyne MS. brit ure, and Ena is Eua. The passage should be printed,

BRO

Haile altaire of Eua in ane brit ure!
i. e. "altar of Eve in a bright hour."
It is part of an address made to the Virgin Mary.
To BRIZZ, BRIZZ, v. a. To bruise; to press. V. BIRSE.
To BRIZZ, v. a. To press; to bruise. V. BIRSE.
To BROACH, v. a. To rough-hew stones.
S.
BROACH, s. A sort of flagon or pot.
S.
BROAD-BAND, V. BRAID-BAND.
BROAKIT. V. BROCKED.
BROAKIE, s. A cow whose face is variegated with black and white; a person whose face is streaked with dirt. S.
BROAKINESS, s. The state of being variegated as above.
BROBLE, s. A sharp-pointed piece of wood to keep plough horses asunder.
S.
BROCARD, s. The first elements or maxims of the law.
BROCHAN, s. (gutt.) Oat-meal boiled to a consistence somewhat thicker than gruel. S. It differs from crowdie, as this is oat-meal stirred in cold water. See Sup.
Brochan is much used in the Highlands and Islands, both as meat and as medicine.
"When the cough affects them, they drink brochan plentifully; which is oat-meal and water boiled together, to which they sometimes add butter." Martin's West. Isl. p. 12.
"O' er mickle cookery spills the brochan!" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 57. Leg. brochan.
Branaghkeman, Lancash., is probably allied: "a dish made of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together." Gl. Grosse.
Gael. brochan, pottage, also, gruel; C. B. bryhan, a sort of flummery.
To BROCHE, v. a. To prick; to pierce.
—Thir kykhithe rydis,
Wyth spurris brochanand the fomy stedis sydis.
Doug. Virgil, 197, 46.
This is evidently the same with E. broach, although used in a peculiar sense. As the word is of Fr. origin, this is a Fr. idiom. Brocher un cheval, to spur a horse, properly to strike him hard with the spurs. V. Cotgr. Hence, BROCHE, BROCH, s. 1. A spit. See Sup.
An Duergh braydit about, besily and bane,
Small birds on broche, be ane brith fyre.
Gawon and Gol. i. 7.
2. A narrow piece of wood or metal to support the stomacher," Gl. Sibb.
A. S. bruoch, Su. G. bruach, Isl. broach, from Fr. broche, a spit.
Du Cange views this as derived from, or at least as the same with, L. B. brocaces, wooden needles, a term used in the twelfth century. Arm. brochen, signifies a spit; from broch'a, to pierce, transfigere. Lye, Add. Jun. Etym. vo. Broach.
BROCHE, BRUCHE, BROACH, s. 1. A chain of gold, a sort of balla, or ornament worn on the breast.
The bruche of gold, or chene loupit in ringis.
About thare hals down to thare breistis hingis.
Doug. Virgil, 146, 21.
It pectore summo.
FLEXILIS obtorti per collum circularis aut.—Virg. v. 558.
It is also applied to the ornament put on a horse's chest.
For evry Troiane perordour thare the Kyng
With purpur housours bad ane couroure bryng.
Thare brune trappouris and patelleris reddy boun,
With goldin bruchis hang from thare breistis dou.
Ibid. 215, 25.
BROCHLE, BROCHIT, BROHT, s.

BROCHE, BROACH, lo

2. A fibula; a clasp; a breast-pin, S.

Adj.
The Broch O' the Brukit Ewes. Mutton broth.

BROCK, V. BROK.

BROD, V. BRODE,

To appear to be unknown to the Ir. Neither Lhuyd nor Obrien mentions them. Lhuyd, indeed, when giving the different brosides, brooke, breucke, broche, is used by Chaucer. This word occurs in R. Glouc. p. 489. Var. brokes, & rings, & ymmes al so; and the cals of the sewed me soilde ther to. i.e. For paying the ransom of Richard I., broches, rings, gems, and even the chalice of the altar, were sold. Hearne 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 tike a broache (that was little need

That Troilus' she was, she gave to Diomede.

Troilus and Cresside.

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 spat, as the origin. But Isl. brate signifies fibula, Su.G. braz, from Isl. brausa, to fasten together. Teut. broke, brooke, brooke, bulla, torques, moule; which Kilian derives from broek-en, broek-en, pandare, incurvare. Gael. broiside, a clasp; broide, 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 Lhuyd nor Obrien mentions them. Lhuyd, indeed, when giving the different Ir. 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. S.

BROCHIT, part. pa. Stitched; sewed. S.

BROCHLE, a. Lazy, indolent; s. A lazy brochle, an inactive boy. S.

BROCHT, s. The act of puking. S.

To BROCK. V. BROK.

BROCKED, BROAKIT, adj. Variegated; having a mixture of black and white; S. A cow is said to be brokkit, that has black spots or streaks, mingled with white, in her face, S. B. See Sup.


This seems the meaning of the term, as applied to oats, S.B.

"Some brockit, but little, if any, small oats are now raised." P. Rathen, Aberd. Statist. Acc. vi. 17.

Su.G. brokag, brokig, party-coloured; Ir. broack, speckled; Gael. broscaig, speckled in the face, Shaw.

The Brue o' the Brukit Ewes. Mutton broth. S.

BROCKLE, adj. Bittle. V. Broukkyll.

BROD, 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. S. Isl. broth, A. S. bread, 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.

With yne grath we ar boun,

And passand by the plewis, for gadwandis

Broddis the oxen with spers in our hands.


"I may be comparit to the dul asse in so far as I am compellit to bair ane importabil byldyng, for I am dung and 164

broddit to gar me do & to thole the thing that is abuis my power." 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 piercing pykis brod at thy bony breist.

Even so am I by pleasur lykwyis prest,

In gretist danger quhair I most delyte.

Chron. S. P. iii. 495.

It occurs in Sir Caulein, a tale most probably of the North countree.

Upon Eldrige hill there groweth a thorne,

Upon the mores brodinge.—Perey's Reliques, i. 35.

"Pricking." 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 rehearsis Austyne, chief of clerks,

In his grete volume Of the cieste of God,

Hundredth versis of Virgil, quhilkis he markis Agains 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. brod, id. cuspis, aculeus; Isl. brod, the point of an arrow; sometimes the arrow itself, a javelin, any pointed piece of iron or steel; brogly-a, pungeur, brodge, cuspidum acuo, et apto, G. Andr. p. 37, broadge, pointed arms, Verel. Ir. broad, pricked or pointed; Ir. Gael. brod-am, to spur, to stimulate; Arm. brut, Ir. brod, a goad-prik, a sting.

BROD, BRODE, s. 1. A sharp-pointed instrument; as the goad used to drive oxen forward; S.

Bot gyve a man wald in thame thystre

A scharpe brode, or than wald styke

In-to thai sergis a scharpe pryke,

Qhuhare 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, "goad." 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 reprooff, or correction, whom Solomon calls bruthit;" 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 repunisg the brod of his hird, he getis doubl broddis, & he that mispris 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 Cumamae Sibyl.

—On sic wyse Apollo hir refrenis,

Briddelis hir sprete, and as him lest constrenis,

From hir hart his feirs brod withdrawing.


"I am soho that slaw kyng Fergus with my cursit handis

This lycht be impacience of ire & lust, quhilkis ar two maist sorrowful broddis amang wemen."


BRODITT STAFF, "a staff with a sharp point at the extremity," Gl. Sibb. Also called a pike-staff. S. This is the same with broggit-staff. V. BROG.

BROD, s. Brood; breed.

BROD-HEN, s. A hen that hatches a brood of chickens. S.
BROE, s. Broth; soup; the same with Brew. S.

To BROG, v. a. 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 hauve a gude sour hat for his heid, and a doublit of fence, with sword and buckler, and a gude axe, or els a broggit staff." Acts Jn. I. 1429. c. 135. edit. 1566.

He stert till ane broggit staff,
Wincheand as he war woode.

Febtis 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 lie;" Gl. Lancash.

BROG, s. 1. A pointed instrument; such as an awl; a bradawl; S.

2. A job with such an instrument, S.

BROG, BROQUE, 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 are more properly called rough callussions.

Ir. Gael. brog, a shoe.

BROGH, s. BROG and HAMMER, or HAMMEL. Surety; legal surety; proof of rightful possession. S.

To BROGLE, BROGGLE, v. a. To prick. V. BROG. S. To BROG, BROGLE, v. n. To botch; to bungle; to spoil. V. BROG, s.

To BROGLE up, v. a. To patch; to vamp. V. BROG, BROGLE, s. An ineffectual attempt to strike a pointed instrument into a particular place. V. BROGGER, s. A bad tradesman; a bungler.

BROGUE, s. "A hum, a trick," S.

Ye cam to Paradise incog,
And played on man a cursed brogue
(Black be your fa !)—Burns, iii. 74.

Isl. brod, astus, stratagemata, Vergil. brigid, id.

BROG-WORT, BROUG-WORT, s. A species of mead. V. BRAGWORT.

S.

BROICE.

Speaking of Arthur, Barbour says;

Bot yeit, for all his gret valour,
Modreyt his syster son him siew,
And gud men als ma then new,

Throw tresoune, and throw wikkittes.

The Broice bers thairoff witnes.—The Bruce, i. 560.

It is certainly Broice 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 Broig, containing the history of the fabulous Brutus, the pretended father of the Britons. This work Wynont mentions in different parts of his Cron. V. Mr. Pinkerton's Pref. to The Bruce, pp. xix. xx.

BROIG, adj. Perhaps from Bruges in Flanders. Broig Satin. V. BAIKIN.

To BROIG, v. n. To be in a fume of heat; to be in a state of violent perspiration, and panting; Lanerks. V. Brothe, 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, BROUG, 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.

BROILYIE, s. A state of contention.

His motion, belike hath not beene immodestly moved,
" His motion, belike hath not beene immodestly moved,
Or too vehemently pressed, that he gave it soone over, farre
And all, into confused confusion. V. BRULYIE.

BROILIIE, s. A state of contention.

His motion, belike hath not beene immodestly moved,
Or too vehemently pressed, that he gave it soone over, farre
And all, into confused confusion. V. BRULYIE.

BROILT, BROIL-DOCHTER, s. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

BRODMOTHER, BRODSMOTHER, S. A hen that has hatched
Brod SCOW. A sow that has a litter.

BRODYRE, BRODIRE, BRODYNIS, BRODYKNIS, s. pl. Buskins or half-boots. V. BROTKINS.

BRODYRE, BRODIRE, BRODYNIS, BRODYKNIS, s. pl. Buskins or half-boots. V. BROTKINS.

BRODMOTHER, BRODSMOTHER, S. A hen that has hatched
Brod SCOW. A sow that has a litter.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.

The provincial E. phrase, with which yeomen should be provided.

Brod  male
Brod Malm
Brod MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally
Brod DOCHTER, S. A niece, S.
BROK, s. Use. V. BRUIK, s. A BROKAR, adj. BROKED, part. pa. BROKEN-WINDED, adj. Brittle. V. BRUKYL. BROKEN, part. pa. Individuals under sentence of outlawry, or who lived as vagabonds and public de­predators, or were separated from their clans in conse­quence of crimes, were called Broken men. S.

BROKEN-WINDED, adj. Short-winded; asthmatic. S. BROKLYL, adj. Brittle. V. BRUKYL. BROKIN STORIT. The stores broken in upon, of a ship. BROKITTIS, s. pl. The busteous buckis rakis furth on raw,

Heirdis of hertis throw the thyc wod schaw,
Bayth the brokittis, and with brade burnyst tyndis,
The spruitillit calys soukand the rede hyndis.

Douglas Virgil, 402, 19.

Rudd renders this, "brocks, badgers." But he is un­doubtedly mistaken. Nothing but similarity of sound can give the badger any introduction here. The poet is de­scribing different kinds of deer. Here he distinguishes them by their appearance. Brokittis at first view might appear to refer to the streaks on their skin, in which sense brocket and broclet are used: Thus, the brokittis might seem to be con­trasted with those that are spruitillit or speckled. But this is merely a peculiar use of E.

BROK, s. Use. V. BRUIK, v. BROKAR, s. A badw; a pimp. Of brokaris and sic haundry how suld I write?

Of quaham the fyth stynekketh in Goddis neis.

Douglas Virgil, 96, 51.

This is merely a peculiar use of E. brok, which Skinner derives by contr. from procurer; Junius, from break, trash, a word as used by the E. word, Goth, breck, pueroorum more rogitare.

This is merely E. break; as a verb, E. verbere, poscere, puerorum more rogitare.

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.

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, v.

BROKAR, s.

A badw; a pimp.

Of brokaris and sic haundry how suld I write?

Of quaham the fyth stynekketh in Goddis neis.

This word is evidently from Fr. brocades, green boughs or branches.

BRONYS, BROUNYS, BROWNIS, BROOK, s.

The birth that the ground bare was brokinn in bredis.

Houlate, 1 3.

This word is evidently from Fr. brochades, green boughs or branches.
To BROTCH, v. a. To plait straw-ropes round a stack of corn, S. B.; synon. *Broth, q. v.*

To BROTHER-BAIRN, s. To the child of an uncle; a cousin.

To BROUGHT, v. n. To be in a state of profuse perspiration, S.

To BROKEN, part. pa. Embroidered. *See Sup.*

To BROKEN'S, s. pl. Buskins; a kind of half-boots.

To BROOKED, adj. Defined; unfurled.

To BROWDEN, part. pa. To arrayed; decked.

To BROWDEN'D, v. a. To fasten.

To BROWIT, s. To brock, to hatch.

To BROWIT, v. n. To be robed in a garment, S.

To BROW, s. *Nae brow,* no favourable opinion. *An ill brow,* an opinion preconceived to the disadvantage of any person or thing; *See Sup.*

To BROW, v. a. To face; to browbeat.

To BROW, s. A rising ground.

To BROWCALDRONE, s. A vessel for brewing.

To BROWDEN'D, part. pa. Arrayed; decked.

To 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-
BROWNIE

"Bawny-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 clath with mony now.

From 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 to haunt; and, in the night, sedulously employed himself in remote recesses of the old houses which he delighted 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, is diametrically opposite there. He has all the covetousness of the most interested hireling.

"Not above 40 or 50 years ago, almost every family had a Brouny 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 Brounie. 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 Deser. Zetland, pp. 112, 113.

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 hireling.

"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 hireling."

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 ingenious author of the Minstrelsy throws out a conjecture, that the Brownie may be "a legitimate descendant of the Lar Familiaris of the ancients." There is indeed a considerable similarity of character. Some have supposed the Laras and Penates of the Romans to have been the same. But the latter were of divine, the former of human origin. The Lar was clothed in a dogskin, which resembles the rough appearance of the Brownie, who was always represented as hairy. It has been said that the Laras were covered with the skins of dogs, to express the charge they took of the house, being, like dogs, a terror to strangers, but kind to the domestics. Plutarch. ap. Rosin. Antiq. Rom. p. 132.

He assigns another reason, that the Laras searched out and punished what was done amiss in the family. This is also attributed to Brownie. It is said, that he was particularly severe to the servants, when chargeable with laziness or negligence. It is pretended, that he even sometimes went so far as to flog them. The Laras were ranged by the Romans round the hearth, the very place assigned by our forefathers to the lubbar fiend, when his work was done. "His name, " Mr. Scott has observed, "is probably derived from the Portuni," mentioned by Gervase of Tilbury. According to this writer, the English gave this designation to certain demons, called by the French Neptani; and who, from his description, appear to have corresponded in character to Brownie. But Gervase seems to be the only author who has mentioned this name; although Du Cange quotes Cantipratanus, as giving some further account of the Neptani. This solitary testimony is therefore extremely doubtful; 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 Brownies, 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 Losalfar, i.e. swarthy or black elves, and white elves; so that one might suppose that the popular belief concerning these genii had been directly imported from Scandinavia.

BROWNIE-BAE, s. 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. S. BROWN MAN OF THE MOORS. A droich, dwarf, or subterranean elf. S.

BROWST, BROWEST, BROUSTARE, BROUST.

The hynde cries for the corn. The broustar the bere scharne, The feit the fiddler to mornre.

Countis ful yore.—Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 17.

"If gane Baxter or ane Browster is unlawed for bread, or aill, na man sould meddle, or intrumit therewith, but onely the Provest of the towne."—Burrow Lawes, c. 21.

The s. is A. S. bræcan, to coquere cerevisiam, to brew. Sommer; Teut. brown-en, id.; Isl. eg brugg-a, decoquo cervesias. All that Rudd. observes is, "q. browster." But the reason of the termination is worthy of investigation. Wacher has justly remarked, that, in the ancient Saxon, the termination ster, affixed to a s. masculine, makes it feminine; as from then, servus, is formed theonester, serva. In A. S. we do not meet with any word allied to Browster. But we have bacestrer, which properly signifies pistriez, a woman-baker, Somm.

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 said, soll brew conforme to the vse and convestute of the burgh all the yere."—And ilk Browster sall put forth ane signe of her aill, without her house, be the window, or be the dure, that it may
be sene as common to all men; quhilk gif she does not, she sall pay ane vnalaw of foure pennies." Burrow Lawes, c. 69, s. 1, 6.

"Of Brousters. 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. Gld. 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. becotrace 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 Brouster. 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 mallster, a maltman, webster, 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. S.

To BRUB, v. o. 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. Grosse.

BRUCHE, s. V. Broche.

BRUCKIT, adj. V. Brocked.


BRUCKLE, adv. In a brittle state or manner. S.

BRUDERIT, part. pa. Fraterized. S.

BRUDERMAIST, adj. Most affectionate; literally, most brotherly.

Do weill to James your wardenpair;
Qhais faithful brudermaist freind I am.
—Dunbar, Matland Poems, p. 92.

BRUE, s. V. Bree.

To BRUFFLE, v. n. To bruffle and sweat; to moil and toil; to be turmoiled and overheated.

BRUGH, 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 Brugh. 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 in the Old Teutonic or Saxon language, signifieth a town having a wall or some kind of an enclosure about it." Deser. Orkney, pp. 18, 19.

This name is also pronounced brugh, in these Northern islands.

Wallace writes Brogh.

"Hence it seems that the many houses and villages in this country, which are called by the name of Brogh, and which all of them are built upon or beside some such rising ground, have been cemeteries for the burying of the dead in the time of the Picts and Saxons." 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 Piscandlie, about a mile eastward. V. Shewall.

3. A borough. "A royal brugh;" "A brugh of barony," as distinguished from the other, S. B. V. Burgh. 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 G. etymon of it is given.

"Some words are of Greek origin. "Hem is βουνός, a hill; broch (about the moon) is βροχής, a chain about the neck; brose is βρός, meat." P. Bendothy, Pethis. 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. berong, borg, munimentum, agger, arx, "a rampire, a place of defence and succour," Sonner; burg, castellum, Lye; Alem. bruchus, 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 Moeis. G. beiurs, mens.

BRUG SATINE. Satin made at Bruges.

To BRUGLE, v. n. To be in a state of quick motion, and oppressed with heat. "He's brugklin up the brae."

BRUGHTINS, s. pl. A shepherd's dish at the Lammas feast. See Sup.

BRUGHTIN-CAKE, BRUGHTIN, s. Green cheese-parings or curd, kneaded with butter or suet, and broiled in the frying-pan.

BRUCH, Bruk, s. A kind of boil. S. See Sup.

—Cald, canker, feister or feveris,
Brukus, bylis, bobbis and blisteris.
If this preserve thee not from pain,
Pass to the 'Pothecaries again;
Some Recepies does yt remain
To heal *Bruik*, Byle or Blister.

*Polwarth's Flying, Watson's Coll.* iii. 11.

*Bruik* is now used in conjunction with soil; and appropriated to an inflamed tumour or swelling of the glands under the arm. This is called a *bruik-boat*, S. B.

To *BRUIK*, *BROOK*, v. a. To enjoy; to possess.

The fates deny us this propin',
Because we slathful' are;
And they ken best fa's fit to *bruik*
Achilles' doughty gear.


When one is on a familiar footing with another, if the latter has got any new dress, it is common to say to him, *Weel bruik your new*; i.e. May you have health to wear it; S.

The case sae hard is
Amang the writers and the Bardies,
That lang they'll *bruckle* the auld I tow,
Or neighbours cry, *Weel bruik the new.*

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 89.

There is no evidence that E. *brook* is used in this sense; signifying only, to bear, to endure.


*BRUKLYIE*, *BRULYIE*, To *bruel*; to enjoy; to possess.

To *BRUKIT*, *BRULYIE*, adj. Having streaks of dirt. V. *BROUKIT*. *BRULYIE*, *BRULYEMENT*, To *bruik* your new.

Glasses and lasses are
As used S., only denotes an aptness to be easily affected, or an infirm state of the constitution.

*BRUKILNESSE*, *BROKILNESS*, 1. Brittleness, S.

2. Apparently, incoherence, or perhaps weakness; used metaphor in general.


Go lilill tretise, nakit of eloquence,—
And pray the reder to have patience
Of thy defaute, and to supporten it.
Of his gudnesse thy *bruikilnesse* to knytt.

*King's Quair*, vi. 22.

*BRUKIT*, adj. To *bruckle*; to roast cold boiled meat on the griddiron.

To *BRULYIE*, v. a. To *bruckle*; to roast cold boiled meat on the griddiron.

To *BRULYIE*, v. n. To be covered or covered with dirt; to be *brukil*; to *bruik*.

To *BRUNDS*, *BRUNDIS*, *BRWDYS*, To *brunk*; to put into a ferment.

To *BRUND*, *BRUIND*, To *brund*; to broil; to roast cold boiled meat on the griddiron.

To *BRUND*, *BRUIND*, v. n. To *brunk*; to put into a ferment.

To *BRUMBLE*, v. n. To *brouill*; to embroil, frequentative of *brouiller*, fr. F. *broiller*.

To *BRUMMIN*, part. pr. Applied to a sow desirous of the boar.

To *BRUND*, *BRUIND*, v. n. To *brunk*; to put into a ferment.

To *BRUND*, *BRUIND*, v. a. To *brunk*; to put into a ferment.

To *BRUNDS*, *BRUNDIS*, *BROWNIS*, s. pl. 1. Brands, pieces of wood lighted. *See Sup.*

Women and barnys on Wallace fast thai cry,
And brynt the sow till our the wall syne gan thaim wyr,

Women and barnys on Wallace fast thai cry,
And brynt the sow till our the wall syne gan thaim wyr,

*Wytontown*, v. 12. 1311.

*BRUINDIN*, s. The emission of sparks.

To *BRUIND*, *BRUNDIS*, *BROWNIS*, s. pl. 1. Brands, pieces of wood lighted. *See Sup.*

Achilles' doughty gear.

To *BRUND*, *BRUIND*, v. a. To *brunk*; to put into a ferment.

To *BRUND*, *BRUIND*, v. n. To *brunk*; to put into a ferment.

The fates deny us this propin',
For drinking, and dancing; and *brulyies*,
And boxing, and shaking of fa's,
The town was for ever in tulyies,
But now the lassie's awa.'

*Song, Ross's Helenore*, p. 145.

Quoth some, who maist had fint their aynds,
"Let's see how a' bowls rows :
"And quat their *bruilmen* at aunes,
"Yon gully is nae mows."—*Ramusay'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 *bruilment* were kill'd.

*Hamilton's Wallace*, p. 45.

Fr. *brouiller*, to quarrel. This has probably a Gothic origin; Su. G. *brylla*, *foerbriUa*, to embroil, frequentative from *bry*., anc. *brya*, *vexare*, turbare.

To *BRULLIE*, v. a. To *bruckle*; to roast cold boiled meat on the griddiron.

To *BRULLIE*, v. n. To *bruckle*; to roast cold boiled meat on the griddiron.
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, there is not a fragment or vestige of it remaining.

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*, extremitas rei; Verel.

**BRUNGLE, s.** A job; a knavish piece of business. **S.**

**BRUNSTANE, s.** Sulphur; brimstone. **S.**

**BRUNSTANE-MATCH, s.** A match dipped in sulphur. **S.**

**BRUNT, adj.** Keen; eager. **S.**

To burst forth; to rush; to issue 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.

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. *BRUSH,*

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, there is not a fragment or vestige of it remaining.

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*, extremitas rei; Verel.

**BRUNGLE, s.** A job; a knavish piece of business. **S.**

**BRUNSTANE, s.** Sulphur; brimstone. **S.**

**BRUNSTANE-MATCH, s.** A match dipped in sulphur. **S.**

**BRUNT, adj.** Keen; eager. **S.**

**BRUST, v. n.** To burst forth; to rush; to issue 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.

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. 179.

As this is undoubtedly the same custom with ours, *riding the bruse* must mean nothing more than riding for the *brose*, *broth*, or *kail*. Thus *bruse* is merely the A. S. *brvas*, from *bria*.

Another custom, which has the same general origin, is retained in the North of England, and is thus described.

"To run for the *broke-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 *brose*.

"Gl. Gros. Suppl. V. Bree and Broose."

"BRUSH, s. To give a *brush* at any kind of work; to assist by working violently for a short time."

"BRUSHER, adj. Sprucely dressed, or fond of dress."

"BRUSIT, part. pa. Embroidered. See Sup."

Houlte, ii. 7. MS.

Arcens Arcontia son stude on the wall,—

His mantyll of the purpoure Iberyne.

With nedil werk *brust* riche and fyne.
BUBBLE, adj. To burst. See Sup.

BUCK, s. The carcass of an animal. V. Bouk. S.

BUCKETIE, BUCKER, BUCKASIE, BUCKACY, BUCKALEE, A call to negligent herds, &c. S.

BUCK, s. The beechn-ree. S.

BUCKALEE. A call to negligent herds, &c. S.

BUCKASIE, BUCKACY, s. A kind of buckram or calimanco. S.

BUCKAW, w. The name given to the short game by which a bonspel or match at curling is generally concluded.

BUCKBEAN, s. A name given to the common trefoil.

BUCKER, s. A name given to a species of whale, West of S.

BUCK, s. The beech-tree.

BUCK, s. A name given to the common trefoil.

BUCKETIE, s. The paste used by weavers to dress their webs.

BUCKIE, Bucky, s. 1. Any spiral shell, of whatever size, S. See Sup.

BUCK, s. The beech-tree.

BUCK, s. The carcass of an animal. V. Bouk. S.

BUCK, s. To make a gurgling noise, as liquids when poured from a strait-necked bottle. S.

BUCK AND CRUNE. To show extreme solicitude.

BUCHT, s. A bending; a fold. V. Boucht.

BUCHT, Bught, s. A measure of fishing lines being fifty-five fathoms.

BUCK, s. The beech-tree.

BUCK, s. A name given to the common trefoil.

BUCKETIE, s. The paste used by weavers to dress their webs.

BUCKIE, Bucky, s. 1. Any spiral shell, of whatever size, S. See Sup.

BUCK, s. The beech-tree.

BUCK, s. The carcass of an animal. V. Bouk. S.

BUCK, s. To burst. See Sup.

BUCK, s. To aim at any object; to push; to butt.

BUCK out. To make a gurgling noise, as liquids when poured from a strait-necked bottle. S.

BUCK AND CRUNE. To show extreme solicitude.

BUCHT, s. A bending; a fold. V. Boucht.
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-RUFF, s. A wild giddy boy, or romping girl. S.

BUCKIE, s. A smart blow, especially on the chops. S.

BUCKIE PRINZE. A periwinkle; Turbo terebra, Linn.

BUCKIE PRINS. A periwinkle; Turbo terebra, Linn.

BUCKIE, s. Obstinate. S.

BUCKIE-TYAUVE, s. A wild giddy boy, or romping girl. S.

BUCKLE, v. n. To buckle with a thing. To be so engaged with.

BUCKLE THE Beggars, s. A gift; generally one that is meant as a bribe. S.

BUCKLE-THE-BEGGARS, s. One who marries others in a clandestine and disorderly manner, S.

BUCKLE, v. a. To join two persons in marriage; to couple, to make a marriage.

BUCKLE TO, v. a. To join in marriage.

BUCKET-HE-BEGGARS, s. One who marries others in a clandestine and disorderly manner, S.

BUD, BUDD, s. A gift; generally one that is meant as a bribe. S.

BUDNA. Behoved not; might not. S.

BUDNA, Behavior not; might not. S.

BUDTAKAR, s. One who receives a bribe. S.

BUFF, BUF, s. A smart blow, especially on the chops. S.

BUFF, BUF, s. A smart blow, especially on the chops. S.

BUFF, BUDGE, s. A kind of bill; a warlike instrument. See S.

BUFF, v. a. To emit a dull sound, as a bladder inflated.

BUFF, BUDGE, s. A kind of bill; a warlike instrument. See S.

BUFF, v. n. To emit a dull sound, as a bladder filled with wind does, S.

BUFF, s. A term used to express a dull sound. See Sup. It played buff, S. It made no impression.

BUFF, s. A term used to express a dull sound. See Sup. It played buff, S. It made no impression.

BUFF, v. a. To buff corn; to give grain half thrashing. S. See Sup.

BUFF, s. A stroke; a blow, S.

BUFF, v. n. To laugh aloud, S.

BUFF, v. a. To buff corn; to give grain half thrashing. S. See Sup.

BUFF, s. A stroke; a blow, S.

BUFF, s. Nonsense; foolish talk. See Sup.
BUG

Yet nae great feiry tho' it be
Plain buff, wha wad consider me?—
I'm no book-lear'd.—A. Nicoll's Poems, p. 84.

Mayhap he'll think me wondrous vain,
And can't vie stuff;
Or say it only gies him pain
To read sic buff—Shirreff's Poems, p. 336.

To Teut. buffe, id. nugga, irrisio, Kilian; also boe, nebulo, nequam, Su. G. bof, id. buffeo, petulant persons: Fr. buffeo, vaniti, orgueil. Sans buffo, sans moquerie; Dict. Trev. Hence buffon, E. buffoon.

BUFFET, s. A stool. In the same manner


BUFFETS, s.pl. A swelling in the glands of the throat, Ang. (branks, syn.); probably from Fr. bouffy, swollen.

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.

BUFFIE, BUFFLE, adj. Fat, purfled; applied to the face. S. Shaggy, when the hair is both copious and dishevelled; S. Fr. bouffy, blown up, swollen.

BUFFIL, adj. Of or belonging to the buffalo; as, ane buffil coat, a coat of leather; ane buffil belt, a buff belt. Bufflin, part. pr. Rambling; roving; unsettled. S.

BUFFONS, s.pl. "Pantomime dances; so denominated from the buffoons, les boufons, by whom they were performed," Gl. Compl.

—"Braulis and bragalis, buffoons, whith mony thir lycht dansis."—Compl. S. p. 102. V. Brangalis

BUG, pret. Built. See Sup.

But wae be to your ewe-herd, father,
And an ill deed may he die;
He bug the bought at the back o' the know,
And a tod has frightened me.

Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 284. V. Big, v.

Buggen, part. pa. Built; from v. to Big.

BUGABOO, s. A hogoblin.

BUGASINE, s. A name for callico.

BUGE, s. "Lamb's fur; Fr. agnelin," Rudd. See Sup.

BUG, s. A lamb's skin dressed.

BUGGE, s. A hogbear. V. Boogarde.

BUGGLE, s. A hog; a morass, S. B. This seems to be merely a dimin. from Fr. and E. bog.

BUGHE, s. "Braid of bughe; perhaps, fine light bread grateful to the mouth."

Bught, s. A Penn in which the ewes are milked. V.

Boucht.

BUGIL, BUGILL, s. A buglehorn. See Sup.

Sa bustuquallie Boreas his bugill blew
The dere full derne doun in the dalis drew.

Dong. Virgil, 281, 17.

Some derive this, q. bucelae cornus, the horn of a young cow; others, from Teut. boghel, Germ. bugel, curvature. The latter term is descriptive of the form of the horn.

BUGLE LACE, s. Lace resembling the small bead called a bugle.

BUICK, s. The body. V. BOUK.

BUIC, BUKE, pret. Baked.

Ane kneddin troche, that lay intill ane nuke,
Wald hale ane ball of flour quhen that echo buik.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 73.

A. S. boi, coxt, from bac-an.

BUIK, BUK, BEUK, s. 1. A book. 2. The Buik; The Holy Bible.

Than lay I furth my bricht buik in breid on my kne,
With mony lusty letter illuminit with gold.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 60.

The Proloug of the auctande Buik
In-to this chapter now yhe luk.—Wyntoun, viii. ProL


It has been generally supposed, that the Northern nations give this name to a book, from the materials of which it was first made, boke signifying a beech tree; in the same manner as the Latins adopted the designation liter, which is properly the inner coat of bark, on which it was customary for the ancients to write; and the Greeks that of βαιλος, the papyrus, because the inner bark of this Egyptian reed was used in the same manner.

To Tak the Buik. To perform family worship. V.

Buik-leard, s. Apparently, a clerk or book-keeper. S.

Buik-laer, s. Learning; the knowledge acquired by means of a regular education; S.

Sometimes, however, it simply signifies instruction by means of the book, or by letters. A man, who has never been taught to read, says, "I gat nae buik-laer." S.

Buik-leard, Book-leard, adj. Book-learned, S.

—"I'll tell you, but a lie,
I'm no book-lear'd.—A. Nicoll's Poems, p. 84.

Ist. boiklar-ur, id. V. Lare, v. and s.

BUIK, s. Apparently, a sheep-fold; a byre. S.

To Buik, Build, v. a. To drive sheep into a fold, or to house cattle in a byre. S.

BUILDING, s. The act of enclosing sheep or cattle. S.
BUILYETTS, BuILYETTS, s. Probably, pendants. S. Builye, s. A perplexity; a quandary.

Buir. I had buir at myn ayn will haife the — Than off pur gold a kings ransonne.

This is an error for leur in MS., rather; as it is interpreted ed. 1648.

Wacallce, vi. 898. Perth ed.

BUIRE, pret. Bore; brought forth.

BUISE. To shoot the buise.

Tho' some's exempted from the Test, They're not exempted from the rest
Of penal statutes (who ere saw
A subject placed above the law?) Which rightly weight'd and put in use,
Might yet cause some to shoot the buise.

Cleland's Poems, p. 94.

It seems synon. with the cant E. term, to swing, i.e. to be hanged. Perhaps buise is allied to Ital. buseco, the shoot of a tree, q. a spring from the fatal tree; as to shoot a bridge, E. signifies to pass swiftly under one of its arches.

BUIST, s. A part of female dress, anciently worn in S.; perhaps stays.

To mak thame sma the waist is bound;
A buste to mak thair bellie round;
Thair buttosk bottomit up behind;
A fartigal to gathair wind.—Maitland Poems, p. 186.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this "busk." We may rest in this explanation, if buisk be understood in the sense in which Coigr. defines Fr. buc, buseq, or buste, "plated body, or other quilted thing, worn to make, or keep, the body straight."

Cotgr. defines Fr. Buise, buse, or buste, "A part of female dress, anciently worn in S.; perhaps stays."

BUIST, BUISE, BUIRE, BUIEI, BUIL, BUIST, BUST, BUSTE, BOIST, s. A perplexity; a quandary.

This poem was probably written during the reign of Ja. V.

BUIST, BUIST-IRON, s. The iron by which the mark is impressed.

BUITING-Iron, s. 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 proprietor's distinctive mark.

To Buisting-iron, s. The iron by which the mark is impressed.
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 throng
Gird on their bulhement and come aong.

Bulyements is still used ludicrously for clothing, S. V. Abulient.

BULYON, s. Perhaps, crowd; collection. S.

BULLIS, s. pl. Pot-bulis. Boos of a pot. V. BOOL. S.

BULL, s. The chief house, or farm-house on an estate. S.

BULL, s. A dry sheltered place. S.

BULL, s. Black Bull of Novruay; a bull used for stilling children. S.

To BULL, v. n. To make any rattling noise; as when stones are rolled downhill, or when a quantity of stones falls together; S. B.

To BULLER, v. n. To abuse one in a hectoring manner, S.

BULLIR AGGLE, s. A noisy quarrel. V. BULLIRAG.

BULLLIE, s. A bit of curd. B. Corr. of Bullfinch. S.

BULLLING, A-BULLING, part. pl. "The cow's a-bulling;"
gull, s. A bullfinch. S.

BULLT, v. a. To swallow hastily and voraciously. S.

BULLTE, s. A Shetland oil measure. S.

To BULLER, v. n. 1. To emit such a sound as water does, when rushing violently into any cavity, or forced back again, S.

For lo amyed the went, quhare ettilit be,
Amasenus that riuere and fresche flude
Set a sounde as is described above.

Thame seemyt the erde opynnyt amyd the flude:
The storm up bullerit sand as it war wod.

BULLIR AGGLE, s. A loud gurgling noise, S.

There as him thocht suld be na sandis schaid,
Nor yit na land birst lippering on the wallis,
Bot quhare the flude went styll, and calmyt al is,
But stoure or bulloure, murmoure, or mouning;

Bulls, s. Black Bull of Norruay; a bugbears used for stilling children. S.

BULGET, s. Mails or budgets. V. BULGET.

BULFIE, adj. Apparently, buffleheaded; dull; stupid.

BULL, s. Black Bull of Novruay; a bull used for stilling children. S.

To BULL, v. n. To make any rattling noise; as when stones are rolled downhill, or when a quantity of stones falls together; S. B.

To BULLER, v. n. To abuse one in a hectoring manner, S.

BULLIR AGGLE, s. A noisy quarrel. V. BULLIRAG.

BULLLIE, s. A bit of curd. B. Corr. of Bullfinch. S.

BULLLING, A-BULLING, part. pl. "The cow's a-bulling;"
gull, s. A bullfinch. S.

BULLT, v. a. To swallow hastily and voraciously. S.

BULLTE, s. A Shetland oil measure. S.

To BULLER, v. n. 1. To emit such a sound as water does, when rushing violently into any cavity, or forced back again, S.

For lo amyed the went, quhare ettilit be,
Amasenus that riuere and fresche flude
Set a sounde as is described above.

Thame seemyt the erde opynnyt amyd the flude:
The storm up bullerit sand as it war wod.

BULLIR AGGLE, s. A loud gurgling noise, S.

There as him thocht suld be na sandis schaid,
Nor yit na land birst lippering on the wallis,
Bot quhare the flude went styll, and calmyt al is,
But stoure or bulloure, murmoure, or mouning;

Bulls, s. Black Bull of Norruay; a bugbears used for stilling children. S.

BULGET, s. Mails or budgets. V. BULGET.

BULFIE, adj. Apparently, buffleheaded; dull; stupid.

BULL, s. Black Bull of Novruay; a bull used for stilling children. S.

To BULL, v. n. To make any rattling noise; as when stones are rolled downhill, or when a quantity of stones falls together; S. B.

To BULLER, v. n. To abuse one in a hectoring manner, S.

BULLIR AGGLE, s. A noisy quarrel. V. BULLIRAG.

BULLLIE, s. A bit of curd. B. Corr. of Bullfinch. S.

BULLLING, A-BULLING, part. pl. "The cow's a-bulling;"
gull, s. A bullfinch. S.

BULLT, v. a. To swallow hastily and voraciously. S.

BULLTE, s. A Shetland oil measure. S.

To BULLER, v. n. 1. To emit such a sound as water does, when rushing violently into any cavity, or forced back again, S.

For lo amyed the went, quhare ettilit be,
Amasenus that riuere and fresche flude
Set a sounde as is described above.

Thame seemyt the erde opynnyt amyd the flude:
The storm up bullerit sand as it war wod.

BULLIR AGGLE, s. A loud gurgling noise, S.

There as him thocht suld be na sandis schaid,
Nor yit na land birst lippering on the wallis,
Bot quhare the flude went styll, and calmyt al is,
But stoure or bulloure, murmoure, or mouning;

Bulls, s. Black Bull of Norruay; a bugbears used for stilling children. S.

BULGET, s. Mails or budgets. V. BULGET.

BULFIE, adj. Apparently, buffleheaded; dull; stupid.

BULL, s. Black Bull of Novruay; a bull used for stilling children. S.

To BULL, v. n. To make any rattling noise; as when stones are rolled downhill, or when a quantity of stones falls together; S. B.

To BULLER, v. n. To abuse one in a hectoring manner, S.

BULLIR AGGLE, s. A noisy quarrel. V. BULLIRAG.

BULLLIE, s. A bit of curd. B. Corr. of Bullfinch. S.

BULLLING, A-BULLING, part. pl. "The cow's a-bulling;"
gull, s. A bullfinch. S.

BULLT, v. a. To swallow hastily and voraciously. S.

BULLTE, s. A Shetland oil measure. S.

To BULLER, v. n. 1. To emit such a sound as water does, when rushing violently into any cavity, or forced back again, S.

For lo amyed the went, quhare ettilit be,
Amasenus that riuere and fresche flude
Set a sounde as is described above.

Thame seemyt the erde opynnyt amyd the flude:
The storm up bullerit sand as it war wod.

BULLIR AGGLE, s. A loud gurgling noise, S.

There as him thocht suld be na sandis schaid,
Nor yit na land birst lippering on the wallis,
Bot quhare the flude went styll, and calmyt al is,
But stoure or bulloure, murmoure, or mouning;

Bulls, s. Black Bull of Norruay; a bugbears used for stilling children. S.

BULGET, s. Mails or budgets. V. BULGET.

BULFIE, adj. Apparently, buffleheaded; dull; stupid.
BUMBARD, adj. s. A
4. Used to denote the freedom of agreeable conversation

BUM-CLOCK, BUM, s. A
2. Used to denote the noise of a multitude.

BUM, s. A lazy, dirty, tawdry, careless woman. S.
To BUM, v. n. 1. 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 hinny ’mang the heather—
V. Burnie, vo. BURN.
2. Used to denote the noise of a multitude.
By Stirling Bridge to march he did not please,
For English men there as thick as bees.
3. As expressing the sound emitted by the drone of a bagpipe, S.
At glomin now the bagpipe’s dumb,
When weary owsen hameward come;
Sae sweetly as it wont to bum,
And Pibrachs skreed.
Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 24.
4. Used to denote the freedom of agreeable conversation among friends, S. B.
Belk. bomm-en, to resound, to sound like an empty bar­rel; Teut. bombe, a drum; Lat. bombilare, Gr. βομβιλια, 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. the v. See Sup.
Q. the bee that burns. In the same manner Lat. bombi­lare, and Teut. bommel, are formed.
Bumbee-bye, s. A nest of humblebees.
Bum-bum, s. 1. A wild bee.
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 bumm-cluck hum’d wi’ lazy drone;
The kye stood rowtin ’t the loan.—Burns, iii. 11.
BU-MAN, s. A name given to the devil. V. under Bu.
BUMBARD, adj. Indolent; lazy.
Mony swer bumbard belly-huddrond,
Mony slute daw, and slepy dudrond,
Him servit ay with sounyie.
Dubhar, Bonnytyme Poems, p. 29, st. 7.
Lord Hailes gives two different senses of this word, both equally remote from the truth. From the use of the word bummard by P. Ploughman, he infers; “ Hence bummard, bumbard, bumbard, 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 swer, slute, slepy, with which it is conjoined; and may be derived from lat. bombare, a humblebee.
Vol. i. 177

BUMBART, s. A drone; a driveller. See Sup.
—An bumbart, ane drone-bee, ane bag full of fleumee.
Dunbar, Matilund Poems, p. 48.
In the Edin. edit. of this poem 1508, it is lumbart. But bumbart agrees best with the sense; and the alliteration seems to determine it to be the true reading. V. the preceding word.
BUMBIZED, BOMBAZED, adj. Stupified, S. See Sup.
By now all een upon them sadly gcd,
And Lindy looked blate and sair bumbazed.
Ross’s Helenvore, p. 85.
Bumbazed the gude-man glow’d a wee,
Syne hent the Wallace by the han’;
“ Its he! it can be name but he!”
The gude-wife on her knees had faun.
“ Ye look like a bumbazed walker [i.e. fuller] seeking wash.” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 82.
BUMBLEEERY-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, Orkn.
“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 bummack 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. Stronson, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xv. 393, 394, N. Bummock, Wallace’s Orkney, p. 63.
2. A brewing of a large quantity of malt, as two bolls 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. bua, parare, and mock-a, facere; Gr. μακασ, to make preparations for one’s companions; or boen, villa, incola, and mage, so­cius, q. to make preparations for one’s companion; or boen, villa, incola, and mage, the fellowship of a village or of its inhabitants.
BUMMER, s. A thin piece of wood with which children play, swinging 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 bummils fly in troops,
Sipping, wi’ sluggiah trunks, the coarser sweets, &c.
2. A drone; an idle fellow; a blunderer. See Sup.
O fortune, they hae room to grumble!
Hadist thou taen aff some drowsy bummil,
Wha can do nought but fyke and fumble,
’Twed been nae plea.—Burns, iii. 215.
Teut. bummle, fucus. V. Bummle-BUMMIL.
To Bumill, v. a. To bungle; also, as v. n. to blunder. S.
’Tis ne’er be me Shall scandalize, or say ye bummil
Ye’re poetie.—Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 330. Hence, BUMMELER, BUMLER, 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.
BUMBLE, 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, eutcus, bomp-
a, cira ruina, ferri, G. Andr.
BUMPLEFEIST, s. A sulky humour; a fit of spleen. S.
BUN, Bun, s. A sweet cake or loaf, generally one of that kind which is used at the new year, baked with fruit and spiceries; sometimes for this reason called a sweetie-scene; S. See Sup.
“That George Hetherwick have in readiness of fine flour, some great bunns, and other wheat bread of the best order, baken with sugar, camnel and other spices fitting; — that his Majesty and his court may eat.”—Records Pittenweem, 1601. Statist. Acc. iv. 376, 377.
In Su. G. this called Talbroad, i. e. Yule-bread, which is described by Isire as baked in the same manner. The same custom prevails in Norway. It seems doubtful whether bun be allied to Gael, buan, shaws; Ang.; see Sup.
BUN, s. 1. The same as E. bun. Evergl. ii. 72. st. 28. See S.
Bot I laugh best to see ane Nwn
Gar beir hir taille abone hir bun.
For nothing ells, as I suppois,
But for to schaw hir little quhite hois.
Lyndsay’s Warke, (Syde Taillis), 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 grijt the markings be the bunns,
Or be the neck.
Watson’s Coll. i. 69. Ir. bon, bun, the bottom of anything; Dan. bund, id.; Gael. bun, 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. bogn, a washing-tub.
Bunce, interj. An exclamation used by boys at the Edinburgh High School. When one finds any thing, he says Bunce! has a claim to the half of it. See S.
To BUNCE 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 skawer; 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 disna 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.” Encycl. 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, Bonmost. S.
BUNEWAND, s. In the hinder-end of harvest on All-hallow even, When our good Neighbours dois ride, if I read right, Some buckled on a bunewand, and some on a been, Ay trotland in troops from the twilight;

Some said a shee ape, all grathed into green,
Some hobland on a hemp stalk, horand to the hight.
The King of Pharie and his court with the Elf Queen,
With many else, from Inver was ridand that night.
There an Elf on an Ape an unsel begat,
Into a pot by Pomathorne:
That bratchart in a busse was born:
They fand a monster on the morne,
War faced than a cat.
Montgomerie’s Flyt. Watson’s Coll. iii. 12.
Here a hemp stalk is used for a steed by one of the good neighbours, a name commonly given by the vulgar to the fairies. Whether any particular virtue is, in the secrets of sorcery, ascribed to hemp, I know not. But there must be some idea of this kind, as it is the seed of hemp that is sown on Hallow-een, by those who use diabolical rites, from the hope of attaining some knowledge of their future lot. In Cumberland a dried hemp stalk is called a bunenel. V. Gl. Grose.
This appears to be of the same meaning with Buneuse, q. v. Or, can it signify a stalk of flax? V. Bun. See Sup.
BUNG, adj. Tipsy; fuddled; a low word; S.
She was his jo, and aft had said,
“Fy, Geordie, had your tongue,
Ye’s ne’er get me to be your bride!”
But chang’d her mind when bung
That very day.—Ramsay’s Poems, i. 268.
It is expl. “completely fuddled; as it were to the bungs.” Gl. Rams. But it does not admit of so strong a sense. It may signify, “smelling of the bung.” This word seems originally C. B.
To BUNG, v. a. To boom as when a stone is propelled from a sling, or like a French top thrown off.
S. BUNG, s. The sound thus emitted from the stone or top.
S. BUNG-TAP, s. A humming top.
To BUNG, v. a. To throw with violence.
S. BUNG, s. Pet; huff. In a bung; in a pet, or huff.
S. BUNG, adj. Hulffish; pettish; testy.
S. BUNG, s. An old worn-out horse; the instep of a shoe.
S. BUNG-Fu, adj. Full to the bung; quite intoxicated.
S. BUNGIE, adj. Fuddled. The last four are low words.
S. BUNKER, BUNKART, s. 1. “A bench, or sort of long low chests that serve for seats;” Gl. Rams.
Ithers frae aff the bunkers sank,
Wi’ een like collops scor’d.—Ramsay’s Poems, i. 280.
2. A seat in a window, which also serves for a chest, opening with a hinged lid, S.
3. It seems to be the same word which is used to denote an earthen seat in the fields, Aberd. See Sup.
“That after the fishes had the two sheals upon the north side, they took part of the dike which was demolished as above, and built an open bunkart or seat, to shelter them from the wind.” State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 146.
This is perhaps a deriv. from A. S. bene, Su. G. baene, a bench. It may however be allied to Dan. bunker, articuli montium, mentioned by Junius vo. Baene; Isl. bunga, tumor terraer et prominentia in montibus; bungur ur, tatum, prominet, G. Andr. p. 41; bunke, sturv, stoves, a heap. Verl.
BUNKLE, s. A stranger. “The dog barks, because he knows you to be a bunker.” This word is used in some parts of Angus. See Sup.
BUNNEL, s. Ragwort. V. Bunwe. S.
BUNNERTS, s. pl. Cow Parsnip, S. B. Heracleum spondylium, Linn. See Sup.
The first part of the word resembles the Sw. name of this root, biorn-ram; literally, the bear’s paw. In Germ. it is called baeren-klau, which is equivalent. Our word would
BUR

**BUNTLING.** The same as **BUNTIN**, adj.

**BUNTY,** s.

**BUNWEDE, BUNWEED,** s. A bunt, s.

**BURBLE,** s.

**BUR, BUR-THRISSIL,** V. CREEPING-BUR, UPRIGHT-BUR, in other things of the same kind terminating in a point. V.

**BURCH, BWRCH, BUROWE,** s.

**BURD,** s. A bur, *. The cone of the fir, S.

**BURDALANE,** s. A burd, id. A. Bor. Gl. Grose. V.

**BURD-HEAD, BOORD-HEAD,** s.

**Bun**, bear's wort. Jacobaea, Linn. S.

and the Polygonum convolvulus. The latter in Sweden is other things of the same kind terminating in a point. V.

**Binda;** S.

**Ihre, vo.**

**Boundary ;** S.

**the only child left in a family; q.**

This name is also given, S. to the Convolvulus arvensis, Allied perhaps to Teut. 

**borbel-en,** id. A. Bor. Gl. Grose. V.

**Bur-thistle,** id. A. Bor. Gl. Grose. V.

**The spear-thistle, S. Carduus lanceolatus, Bur-thistle,** id. A. Bor. Gl. Grose. V.

**Thriissil.** V. CREEPING-BUR, UPRIGHT-BUR, in other things of the same kind terminating in a point. V.

**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, limbría, is nearly allied to borduer-en, pingeren. Fr. bord, id. to bord-er, which signifies both to welt, and to embroider; and Isl. bord, limbus, to bord-a, acu pinger. This, by transposition, is from byrd-ga, pungere, which Verel. derives from brodæs, mucro, any sharp-pointed instrument. Candour requires that I should state one difficulty attending this hypothesis. Isl. bord is used in a very general sense;
ora, extremitas, margo cujuscunque rei; Gl. Orkneying. S. Hence a doubt arises, whether it has been primarily used to denote the border of a garment.

BURDENABLE, adj. Burdensome. S.

BURDIE, s. A small bird; a young bird. Diminutive. S.

BURDYHOUSE, s. Gang to Burdyhouse! A sort of malediction uttered by old people to those with whose conduct they were dissatisfied.

BURDYN, s. Burding.

BURDLY, BURDLY, BURDIT, s. Wooden; of or belonging to boards. Out off wyndowis stansouris all thae drew, Full gritt inn warp in to the wattir threw;

BURDY, s. Burd, burd, Baird, a board, a plank.

BURDING, s. Burdare, burdour, burdon, burdoi, burdonn, burdoun, bourdon, bourde, burde, brodur, buird, buirdy.

BURDIT, s. Stones are said to be board, a plank.

BURDOCK, s. Burdare, burdour, burdon, burdoi, burdonn, burdoun, bourdon, bourde, burde, brodur, buird, buirdy. The E. word bord, buird, burd, baird, is originally the same as the ancient Franks, this was the mode of investing one with the croun of Scotland as supreme ruler.

BURDYN, adj. Wooden; of or belonging to boards. Out off wyndowis stansouris all thae drew, Full gritt inn warp in to the wattir threw;

BURDYN, s. Burd, burd, Baird, a board, a plank.

BURDOCK, s. Burdare, burdour, burdon, burdoi, burdonn, burdoun, bourdon, bourde, burde, brodur, buird, buirdy.

BURDYN, adj. Wooden; of or belonging to boards. Out off wyndowis stansouris all thae drew, Full gritt inn warp in to the wattir threw;

BURDYN, s. Burd, burd, Baird, a board, a plank.

BURDOCK, s. Burdare, burdour, burdon, burdoi, burdonn, burdoun, bourdon, bourde, burde, brodur, buird, buirdy.

BURDYN, adj. Wooden; of or belonging to boards. Out off wyndowis stansouris all thae drew, Full gritt inn warp in to the wattir threw;

BURDYN, s. Burd, burd, Baird, a board, a plank.

BURDOCK, s. Burdare, burdour, burdon, burdoi, burdonn, burdoun, bourdon, bourde, burde, brodur, buird, buirdy.
BUR

— Within his palace yet
Of his first husband, was ane tempill bet,
Of marbll, and hald in ful grete reuerence,
With swan quhite bendis, carpettis and ensence,
And festuall burgeouses, arrayit in thare gysse.


Fr. burghon, id. The v. is adopted into E. Perhaps the Fr. word is radically from Su. boeria, oriis, as denoting a beginning of any kind; whence boerian, initium; or rather Isl. bar, gemma arborum, seu primulae frounès; G. Andr.

To BURGESS, v. a. For an account of this old custom, See Sup.

BURIALL, s. A place of interment; a burying-place. s. To v. a.

There are a great number of barrians; also many circular enclosures on hills and eminences, formed by a great quantity of stones, which have now no appearance of having been built." P. Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. iv. 522.

There is a great number of barrians in this parish. These are all of a circular form, and are from 36 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 borderers," &c. P. Westerkirk, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. xi. 528.

Perhaps from A. S. beorg, burg, mons, accerus, monumentum; sepulcrum. If originally meant for defence they may have been the same with the broghs or brughs of the S. Bor., which were certainly Pictish. The name, however, may be from A. S. byrigenn, bygene, sepulcrum, monumentum, tumulus. For from similarity of form, the A. Saxons seem to be all from the same root.

BURIEL, s. Perhaps, a coarse and thick kind of cloth. s.

BURIO, BOREAU, BURRIO, BURIOR, BURRIOUR, BURIALL, s. A place of interment; a burying-place.

"The said John Hay, as tacking burden aforesaid, obliges himself to provide the foresaid William in aene house and yard,—and to give him ane croft by the sight of barley-men, give he require the same, he paying the rent the barley-men puts it too." Contract A. 1721. State Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 327. The same language occurs in another Contract, ibid.

Skene derivates this from Belg. baur (boer) a husbandman, and law. Jornandes, speaking of the ancient Getae, says that they called their laws Biligines, which term is generally viewed as compounded of by, a city, and lega, law. As Germ. bauer, A. S. bur, Isl. byr, signify a village, as well as a husbandman, this may be the meaning of the word burlaw. Isl. burskap is the right of citizenship; and burs-prak denotes the place in which the citizens assembled to consult about their common concerns. Uppa burspraket the herraiginge;—"These noblemen went into the senate."

The Icelandic word bya-lag signifies laws of villages or townships." Von Troii’s Letters on Iceland, p. 115, N. This, although not mentioned by Johns., is the original sense of the E. word by-law. V. Cowel, vo. Bilaw. Hence, burley-bailie, s. An officer employed to enforce the laws of theBurlaw-courts.

This falconer had tane his way
O’er Calder-moor; and gawn the moss up,
And tham command to work at my bidding.

Claridius, MS. Gl. Compl. Fr. bourreau, id. For the various conjectures as to the origin of the fr. word, v. Dict. Trev.

BURLAW, BYRLAW.

"The Maister of the money sail answer for all gold and siluer, that salbe strickin vnder him And thatna man sail prak And wha was’t, trow ye, but the deel, Thar had disguis’d himself sae weel Jud tuk him for a burle-bailie."

Ramsey’s Poems, ii. 536.

"The Maister of the money sail answer for all gold and siluer, that salbe strickin vnder him. And that na man sail tak the said money, fra it be awin lyking." Acts Ja. II. 1451, c. 35, edit. 1566. Maitland P., I have overlooked it.

The said John Hay, as tacking burden aforesaid, obliges himself to provide the foresaid William in aene house and yard,—and to give him ane croft by the sight of barley-men, give he require the same, he paying the rent the barley-men puts it too." Contract A. 1721. State Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 327. The same language occurs in another Contract, ibid.

Skene derivates this from Belg. baur (boer) a husbandman, and law. Jornandes, speaking of the ancient Getae, says that they called their laws Biligines, which term is generally viewed as compounded of by, a city, and lega, law. As Germ. bauer, A. S. bur, Isl. byr, signify a village, as well as a husbandman, this may be the meaning of the word burlaw. Isl. burskap is the right of citizenship; and burs-prak denotes the place in which the citizens assembled to consult about their common concerns. Uppa burspraket the herraiginge;—"These noblemen went into the senate."

The Icelandic word bya-lag signifies laws of villages or townships." Von Troii’s Letters on Iceland, p. 115, N. This, although not mentioned by Johns., is the original sense of the E. word by-law. V. Cowel, vo. Bilaw. Hence, burley-bailie, s. An officer employed to enforce the laws of theBurlaw-courts.

This falconer had tane his way
O’er Calder-moor; and gawn the moss up,
And tham command to work at my bidding.

Claridius, MS. Gl. Compl. Fr. bourreau, id. For the various conjectures as to the origin of the fr. word, v. Dict. Trev.

BURLAW, BYRLAW.

"The Maister of the money sail answer for all gold and siluer, that salbe strickin vnder him. And thatna man sail prak And wha was’t, trow ye, but the deel, Thar had disguis’d himself sae weel Jud tuk him for a burle-bailie."

Ramsey’s Poems, ii. 536.

"The Maister of the money sail answer for all gold and siluer, that salbe strickin vnder him. And that na man sail tak the said money, fra it be awin lyking." Acts Ja. II. 1451, c. 35, edit. 1566. Maitland P., I have overlooked it.

The said John Hay, as tacking burden aforesaid, obliges himself to provide the foresaid William in aene house and yard,—and to give him ane croft by the sight of barley-men, give he require the same, he paying the rent the barley-men puts it too." Contract A. 1721. State Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 327. The same language occurs in another Contract, ibid.

Skene derivates this from Belg. baur (boer) a husbandman, and law. Jornandes, speaking of the ancient Getae, says that they called their laws Biligines, which term is generally viewed as compounded of by, a city, and lega, law. As Germ. bauer, A. S. bur, Isl. byr, signify a village, as well as a husbandman, this may be the meaning of the word burlaw. Isl. burskap is the right of citizenship; and burs-prak denotes the place in which the citizens assembled to consult about their common concerns. Uppa burspraket the herraiginge;—"These noblemen went into the senate."

The Icelandic word bya-lag signifies laws of villages or townships." Von Troii’s Letters on Iceland, p. 115, N. This, although not mentioned by Johns., is the original sense of the E. word by-law. V. Cowel, vo. Bilaw. Hence, burley-bailie, s. An officer employed to enforce the laws of theBurlaw-courts.

This falconer had tane his way
O’er Calder-moor; and gawn the moss up,
And tham command to work at my bidding.

Claridius, MS. Gl. Compl. Fr. bourreau, id. For the various conjectures as to the origin of the fr. word, v. Dict. Trev.

BURLAW, BYRLAW.

"The Maister of the money sail answer for all gold and siluer, that salbe strickin vnder him. And thatna man sail prak And wha was’t, trow ye, but the deel, Thar had disguis’d himself sae weel Jud tuk him for a burle-bailie."

Ramsey’s Poems, ii. 536.

"The Maister of the money sail answer for all gold and siluer, that salbe strickin vnder him. And that na man sail tak the said money, fra it be burlaw and clyppit, bot at his awin lyking." Acts Ja. II. 1451, c. 35, edit. 1566. Bur­led, Skene, c. 23.

Does this signify, burnt, from Fr. brul-er?

BURELT, s. A standing or stuffed neck for a gown. S.

BURLY, s. A crowd; a tumult; S. B.

Teut. borl-en, to vociferate, to make a noise. Hence E. hurly-burly.

BURLY, BURLIE, adj. Stately; rough; strong; as applied to buildings. This word, although used in E. is expl. by Johns. as merely signifying “great of stature." Wallace gert brek thai byggyngis bavld, Bot at his awin lyking," Acts Ja. II. 1451, c. 35, edit. 1566. Bur­led, Skene, c. 23.

Does this signify, burnt, from Fr. brul-er?

BURELT, s. A standing or stuffed neck for a gown. S.

BURLY, s. A crowd; a tumult; S. B.

Teut. borl-en, to vociferate, to make a noise. Hence E. hurly-burly.

BURLAW, BYRLAW.

"The Maister of the money sail answer for all gold and siluer, that salbe strickin vnder him. And thatna man sail prak And wha was’t, trow ye, but the deel, Thar had disguis’d himself sae weel Jud tuk him for a burle-bailie."

Ramsey’s Poems, ii. 536.

"The Maister of the money sail answer for all gold and siluer, that salbe strickin vnder him. And that na man sail tak the said money, fra it be burlaw and clyppit, bot at his awin lyking." Acts Ja. II. 1451, c. 35, edit. 1566. Bur­led, Skene, c. 23.

Does this signify, burnt, from Fr. brul-er?

BURELT, s. A standing or stuffed neck for a gown. S.

BURLY, s. A crowd; a tumult; S. B.

Teut. borl-en, to vociferate, to make a noise. Hence E. hurly-burly.
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. burnins.

BURN, s. 1. Water, particularly that which is taken from a fountain or well, S. B. See Sup.

2. A rivulet; a brook; S. A. Bor.

3. The water used in brewing, S. B. See Sup.

BURN-BRAE, s. A. BURN-SIDE, S.

BURN-GRAIN, BURNIE, BURNY, is sometimes used, as a dimin. denoting burn, or, as signifying a torrent.

BURN-TROUT, water. Some trace the Goth, words to Heb. bomwater, ur, word; Moes.G. and Precop. Gothic manner, being prefixed.

is much offended if any one use the word in an imprudent way in many shires, were all easily scattered.—We reply in this case, «' Water be your part of it.” This must be connected with some ancient, although unaccountable, browst. See Sup.

“ A number of the royal party rising in a very confused manner, were all easily scattered. — We..."

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 easily scattered.—We are glad that no Scotsmen 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 bairs the fire dreads.”

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 stance: i.e. to render the move useless 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.

BURN-AIRN, s. An instrument used red-hot to impress letters on the horns of sheep.

BURNEOILL, s. Rite burnecoill. Great coal.

BURNET, adj. Of a brown colour.

— Behaldand thame sa mony driers hew, Sum peirs, sum pale, sum burnet, and sum blew, 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. B. burnet-a, burnut-am, pantry non ex nati coloris lana confectus, sed quavis tinctura butus ; Du Cange.

BURNEWIN, s. A cant term for a blacksmith, S.

— Then Burnewin comes on like death. S

“Burn-the-wind,—an appropriate term;” N. ibid. V. Co.

BURN-GRENGE, s. One who fires barns or granaries.

BURNIN’ BEAUTY. A very handsome female.

BURN SILVER, BRIGHT SILVER. Silver refined in the furnace. See Sup.

“Their think it expedient for divers causis,—that their be strikin of the vnce of brint siluer, or bulyoun of that fynes, viii. groits, and of the samian mater and wecht, as eferis, hal grot, penny, half penny, and lording.” Acts Ja. ii. 1145, c. 34. Ed. 1566, Burnit silver, Skene, c. 33.

Mr. Pinkerton has observed, that this is fine silver, synonymous with the Spanish argento accedendo,“ 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 brent gull, jammwidri skiolldin, i brentu slefu. Then the King cheapened the shield; and Thangbrand gave him the shield, and the King gave him the full value of it in brunt siluer. Valorem rex argento puro rependit. Kristinsag. c. p. 30.

The same phrase, brentu slefu, occurs in p. 126.

Brent gull is used in the same sense, as to gold; Purum putum aurum, Vered. Ind.

Snorro Sturluson shews that skirt slefu, i.e. pure silver, and brent slefu, are the same. For when Kallどori, the son of Snorro, 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, skirran brenti slefu, “of pure [or sheer] burnt silver.” Vita Reg. Haraldi. 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.
BURRICO, s. 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.

BURRA, 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. BURREL LEY. An old term in husbandry. See Sup. To BURREY, v. a. To overpower in working; to overcome in striving at work, S. B., allied perhaps to Fr. boursier, isl. bér-tas, to beat.

BURRY-BUSH, s. A hollow stick used in twisting ropes. Enclosed. V. BOWRACH'D.

BURRIE, ter thinks that the vulgar had charged Fr. bourre, in a college, " Cotgr. L. B. rant de curia, &c. Compt. Baillivorum Franc, ap. Du Cange. Hence Germ. bursch, a student in a college. Wachter thinks that the vulgar had changed Fr. boursier, or L. B. bursarius, into bursch; first using the term to denote one who had a salary, and afterwards applying it to every academic.

BURSARY, BURSE, BURS, 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 £600 Sterling."—P. Mortlach, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvii. 433.

2. A purse; "Ane commond burs."

BURSE, s. A court consisting of merchants, constituted for giving prompt determination in mercantile affairs. S.

BURSIN, BURSEN, BURS, part. pa. 1. Burst, S. See S. That burstin war the goldin breitis, Of Bischoppis, Princes of the Preistis. Their takin was the falt vengeance On fals Scribis, and Pharisience.

BURST, BUS, BUSHE, s. A large kind of boat used for the herring fishing; anciently a small ship. S.


Dogg. uses it metaphor.

Before the forrest oistis in the plane, Amyd ane burs of speris in rade thay. Virgil, 232, 16. V. Busk.

BUS, interj. Addressed to cattle. "Stand to the stake!"

BUSCH, BUS, BUSHE, s. The act of fishing in busses. S.

BUSCH, s. Boxwood, S. B. As the quhisill renderis sounds sere, With tympanys, tawbernys, ye war wont to here, And bois schauraes of torned bush boun tre, That grew on Berecynthe moirtis. Brecon, 45, 49. Virgil, 232, 45. Busus, Virg. Beig. bosco-busco, busch, buis, Ital. busco, id. 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 tre" which Rudd. views as perhaps right.

To BUSCH, v. n. To lie in ambush; pret. buschyt.

The ost he maid in gud quyet to be, A space frà thain he buschyt prwalè. O. E. bussæd. Wallach, viii. 588. MS. Saladyn priuely was bussæd besid the fom. B. 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. bosco-care, imboscare, from bosco, q. to lie hid among bushes.

BUSCHEMENT, s. Ambush.
BUS

The buschement brak, and come in all their mycht;
At thair awne will sone entrit 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 BUSK, Bust, v. a. To enclose cattle in a stall, S. B. A. S. bosg, bosig, praepe ; E. boose, a stall for a cow, John.
BUSE, BUISE, BOOSE, s. A cow's stall; a crib. S.
WEIR-buse, s. A partition between cows. S.

BUSE-AIRN, 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. buchse. Belg. bosse, a box or case of any kind, Sw. hulbosse, the inner circle of a wheel which encloses the axletree.

BUSCH, BOUSCHE, s. A sheath of this description. S.
BUSCH, BUSKY, BUSK, BUS-EN, adj. 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't;
Till bush that he gae a desperate spue,
An' gut ga' he scount.—
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 eorum mortariolis sagittisve resonantibus in astris. V. Du Cange.

BUSHEL, s. A small dam. Synon. Gushel. S.
To BUSK, v. a. 1. To dress; to attire one's self; to deck, S.; bus, A. Bor. id. Gl. Grose. See Sup.
For atir partie the price ordant has he,
For the victour ane buill, and all his heide
Of goldin schakeris, and rois garlandis rede,
Buskit full well. —
Doug. Virgil, 149, 51.
She had nae sooner busket here sell,
Nor putten on her gown,
Till Adam o' Gordon and his men
Were round about the town.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 18.

This seems to be the original sense of the word, which Rudd. derives "from Fr. buse, busq, 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, bush." But we have its natural affinity in Germ. buxen, busen, Belg. beets-en, Su. G. puts-a, puss-a, ornare, decorare ; Germ. bux, bus, ornatus ; hence butz- frau, a well-dressed woman. Wachter here refers to Walapauz, a term used in the Longobarid Laws, to signify the act of putting on the garment of a stranger surreptitiously obtained ; from male, abiesus, and pauz, 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 mak't hem boun,
Nas ther no long abade.
Sir Tristrem, p. 16, st. 14.
The King busk't and maid him yar,
Northwaris with his folk to far.
Barbour, viii. 409. MS.
With that thai busk't hem onane,
And at the King that lief he has tane.
Ibid. iv. 364. MS.

"That all men busk thame to be archaris, fra thay be xili, yeirs of age."
Acts Ja. i. 1424, c. 20. Edit. 1566.

"Rise up," he said, "thu proud schereff,
Buske the, and make the bowne;"
184

BUS

I have spedy the kyngis felon,
For sothe he is in this towne.
This figure is common in other languages, Thus, Lat. ad
iliquid agendum accipi, to prepare ; convivium orare, to prepare a banquet. E. to dress, to prepare for any purpose; to prepare victuals.
Isl. buse, while it signifies to prepare in general, is also applied to dress ; which renders it in some degree probable that the verbs mentioned above may be traced to it, as having more of a radical form. At bua sig, induere vestes, whence buanad-ur, habitus seu vestitum, dressed.

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 mekil honour in erd he maid his offering;
Syne buskit hame the samyn way, that he before yude.
Thayr wes na sparris to spair, spedely thai spring.
Gawan 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.
Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 44.

Quoted by Mr. Ellis, Spec. E. P. I. 263. He renders it go.

The use of the term is found in O. E.
—Many of the Danes priuely were left,
& busked westward, forto robbie eft.—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 some has wp thai leddir set,
That maid a clap quhen the cruchet
Wes fixit fast in the kyrnell.
That herd ane off the wachis weill;
And buskyd thiddirwart, but baid.
Barbour. x. 404. MS.

On the gret ost but mar process thai yeid,
Fechtand in front, and meikei mastry maid;
On the frayt folk buskyd with outyn baid,
Rudly till ray thai ruscith thain agayne.
Wallace, vii. 818. MS.

This, however, may be the same with the preceding; the phrases, rut 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, BUSKRY, s. Dress; decoration. S.
BUSK, BUSKRY, s. One who dresses another. S.
BUSK, BUSKRY, adj. Fond of dress. S.
BUSKINGS, s. Dress; decoration.

"That none was eare upon their heads, or buskings, any feathers."
Acts Ja. VI. 1621, c. 25, § 2.

"If such glorious stones bee the foundation stones, what glory must bee above in the palace top, where is the busking of beautie?" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 809.

"Too curious busking is the mother of lusting looks, the iuy-buskyd hung out for to inueigle vnsanctified hearts vnto folke."
Ibid. p. 961.

BUSK, s. A bush.
My wretchit fude was berryis of the brymbill,
And stanit heppis, quhilk I in
Sir Egeir, p. 13.

This sense 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.
S.

BUSSIE, adj. Bushy.
S.

BUSS-TAPS, To gang o'er the buss-taps; to behave extravgantly; to go over the tops of the bushes.
S.

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. BUS-US, fine linen, Gr. βοστόν, id.; or as allied to the following word.

BUSSING, s. Covering.

The folk was faint
To put the bussing on their theis;
And see they fled with all their main,
Down ower the brae the lyke clogg'd beiss.
Redesqur, Evergreen, ii. 220.

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. bush, fascia, a bundle, a fardeil; if not a derivative from the v. Busch, q. v.

BUST, s. A box.
V. BUS.

BUST, Boost, s. "Tar mark upon sheep, commonly the initials of the proprietor's name," Gl. Sibb.

Can this be allied to Germ. bust, larva; Teut. boetus, a-dumbratio picture, 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. Muse, synon.

This v. is probably formed from bust, buist, 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. bût), v. impers. 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.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 70.

Perhaps it rather respects the shape of the garment; from Fr. buste, "the long, small or sharp-pointed, and hard-quartered belly of a doublet;" Cotgr.

BUSTIOUS, BUSTIOUS, adj. 1. Huge; large in size.

The same time sendis seche
Doun to his folkis at the coist of the se,
Twenty fed oxin, large, grete and fyne,
And ane hundreth boustous books of swyne.

Doug. Virgil, 33, 8.

2. Strong; powerful.

The lie tymbrellis of share helmes schame,
Lyke to behald as busteous akia twane,
Beside the beyne riuere Athish grow.—Tbid. 302, 27.

That terribil trumpet, I heir tel,
Beis hard in heauin, in eirth and hel:
Those that wer drownt in the sey,
That busteous blast they sal obey.

Lindsay's Works, 1592, p. 167.

3. "Terrible, fierce." Rudd. If used in this sense by Douglas, I have overlooked it. See Sup.

4. Rough; unpolished.

VOL. I. 185

BUT

Well may I shaw my burrel bustious thocht;
Bot thy werke shal endure in laude and glorie,
Bot spot or falt, condigne eterne memorie.

Doug. Virgil, 3, 51.

The origin of this word is uncertain. Bullet imagines that C. B. botio not only signifies, proud, but high in stature. With considerable probability it has been traced to Su. G. bota, cum impetui feri. Ellis Spec. i. 352. Nearly connected with this is Teut. bos-in, impetuous pulsare. Skinner having mentioned Teut. byster, ferox, immansis, as the origo of E. boisterous, Rudd. says that it "seems to have the same original with this." If Germ. bust-en, to blow, and Isl. bostra, grande sonare, have no affinity to bustuous, they seem allied at least to the E. word.

BUSTUOUSNESS, s. Fierceness; violence. See Sup.

The bustuousness of any man dant the.


BUT, prep. Without. Touch not the cat but a glove.

BUT, adv. and prep. Towards the outer apartment of a house, S. See Sup.

And but sho come into the hall anone;
And syne sho went to se gif ony come.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 70.

2. In the outer apartment.

—To the bernis fer but sweit blenkis I cast.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 64.

To goe but, to go forwards, or into, the outer apartment, or that used as the kitchen; sometimes called the but-house, S. It is also used as a prep. Goe but the house, S.

A. S. buta, buta, Teut. byster, extra, foras; forth, out of doors. V. Ben.

BUT, s. The outer apartment of a house, S.

Mony blenkis ben our the but [that] full far sittis.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 62.

BUT, prep. Besides.

The gud Stewart off Scotland then
Send for his frendis, and his men;
Qhill he liad with him, but archeris,
And but burdowys and awblasteris,
V hundre men, wycht and worthi,
That bar armies of awncence.

Barbour, xviii. 293, 296. MS.

i. e. "Besides archers, and besides burdowys and cross-bowmen, he had no more than five hundred men at arms."

A. S. butan, praeter. In what manner soever but, without, be derived, this must have a common source: for it is evidently the same word, very little varied in meaning.

BUT, conj. and adv. Only; that; but that.

S.

BUT GIP, conj. Unless.

S.

BUT, v. imp. Expressive of necessity, S. V. BOOT.

BUT, s. Let; impediment, S. This is merely the prep., denoting exclusion, used as a substantive.

BUT AND, prep. Besides. V. BOYAND.

To BUTCH, v. a. To slaughter; to kill for the market. S.

To BUTE, v. a. To divide. Synon. Part.

S.

BUTELANG, s. The length or distance between the two butts used in archery.

S.

BUTER, BUTTER, s. Bittern. V. BOYTOUR.

BUTIS, s. pl. Boots. Ane pair of butis.

S.

BUTOURE, s. Perhaps, the foot of a bittern.

S.

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 disjointed, in whatever manner, from the adjacent lands.

In this sense, a small parcel of land is often called, "the butt."
CAB

Fr. bout, end, extremity. This Menage derives from Celt. bod, id. L. B. buta 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-Big, 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 flatten; to coax. A low word. S.

Butterin', s. Flattery. S.

Butter and Bear-Caff. Gross flattery. S.

Butter-Boat, s. A bundle of hay or straw. S.

Butter-Clocks. Small morsels of butter floating on the top of milk. S.

Buttle, Battle, 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.

CAB

Butwards, adv. Towards the outer part of a room, or the outer apartment of a house, S. B.

To this auld Colin gleely gan to hark,
Wha with his Jean sat butwards in the mark.
Ross's Helenore, p. 126. S.

Bwright, s. A booth. S.

Bw mist.

I wald the goodman wist that we war heir!
Quha wait perchance the better we may fay?
For sickerlie my hart will ewir be sair
Gif you scheip's head with Symon bwnist be,
And thair so gud meit in yon almeorie.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 75. S.

This is given in Gl. as not understood. But it seems to be merely a superlative formed from boan, contr. from boan, above, corresponding to modern boonmost, uppermost, q. v. Belg. bovente, id. from boven, above.

Thus the meaning is; "I shall be sorry if this be the uppermost food in Simon's stomach, if he have nothing after it, when there is better in the ambry."

Byauch, (gutt. monos.) s. Any living creature, rational or irrational; as, "a peerie byauch;" a small child, a puny calf. S.

C.

CAB, 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.

From cau, 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. 187.

It seems uncertain whether this be Gael., or formed from the circumstance of this being the passage, by which they drove or drive their cattle. Shaw mentions caud as signifying a pass.

To CA', v. a. To drive, &c. V. under Call. S.

CA'-thro', s. A great disturbance.

To CA'-throw, v. a. To go through business actively. S.

CA, Caw, s. Quick and oppressive respiration.

CA' o' the Water. The motion of the waves as driven by the wind; as, The ca' o' the water is west.

To CA', Caw, v. a. To call. S.

To CA' again, v. a. To contradict. S.

CA', s. Abbrev. for calf; a soft foolish person. S.

To CA', v. n. To callve. S.

To CAB, v. a. To pilfer. S.

CABARR, s. A lighter. S.

CABBACK, s. A cheese. V. Kebbuck.

Cabbage, 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, cables, 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.

Cabbrach, adj. Rapacious; laying hold of every thing.

As it had bene ane
Cabir, Kabar, Kebbre, s. 1. "A rafter;" S. Rudd

The thinnings of young plantations are in the Highlands called Kebbrs. See Sup.

Messapus than ful feirs, with spere in hand
Apoun him draif, thocht he besocht hym sare,
For they're a thrawn and root-hewn cabbrach pack,
And start like stanes, and soon wad be our wrack.

Quha wait perchance the better we may fay?
For sickerlie my hart will ewir be sair
Gif you scheip's head with Symon bwnist be,
And thair so gud meit in yon almeorie.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 75. S.

They frea a barn a kabarr rauht,
Ane mounted wi' a bang.

Ramsay'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.
The transverse beams in a kiln, on which the grain is laid for being dried, receive the same designation, S. Rudd, refers to Cap, a joint, a coupling, as the probable origin. To this correspond C. B. bead, Corn. kebr, a rafter, Arm, kebr, quen, id. pl. habribou; Gael. cabar, a pole, a latli; Ir. cabraim, to join; Fr. chevron, anciently chevron, a rafter, or joist. This Menage derives from L. B. cabro, -onis, id. also written capro. Fr. cabre, Ital. capre, also signify pieces of wood used for supporting the awning a rafter, Arm, kebr.

It is now generally used as a s., denoting very lean flesh, or what is scarcely better than carion; sometimes, the flesh of animals which have died of themselves, Perths. V. TRAIK. Perhaps from Ir. scabar, the s. being thrown away. This is the more probable, as seebroch is the synon. term in Galloway.

CABOK, s. A cheese. V. KEBBUCK. S.

CABROCH, adj. Lean; meagre.

The schippis than on cace catchis, The fiercelings race her did so hetly Sir Edward herd wele telle of his grete misdede, it rynnys quently:

Launch, 3. A young fellow; used in a ludicrous way, S.

To CACHE, CAICH, Cadge, v. a. To toss; to drive; to shog; S.

Qharae Criste cachis the cours, it rynnys quently: May nother power, nor pith, put him to prise. Gowan and Gol. iv. 18.

The battellis and the man I will discrique, S.

Be force of goddis aboue, fra euery stede. She — naething had her cravings to supplie E'en cow the caddie! Burns, iii. 24.

The usefu' cachis, or other cattle, that were found feeding in S., more properly denotes a fish-carrier. V. Statist. Ace. ii. 508.

Ther power forto felle, it hadde for being dried, receive the same designation, S. S. p. 207.

Perhaps tennis-court. See Sup.
CAIR, s. A small or private apartment, of any kind.

CAICHAL, CAICHE, s.

CAICH, s. Adj. Affectionately kind, or hospitable.

CAICHETE, s. 1. The cabin of a ship.

CAICHES! The cry to announce, at Hide-and-Seek, that the seeker may commence his search.

CAICHETE, s. 2. A small casket or box.

CAICHEL, s. Assail; Isl. Set upon; 1 Tim. v. 11. The term vulgarly used with respect to those who leirnit to eat, yea, to beg cakes, quhill their entry they scornit. Knox, p. 42.

CAICH-FUMLER, s.

CAIG, CAICK, adj. Tame; Sibb. Familiar, Roxb.

CAIGA, adj. The iron employed in making a spade, or any such instrument, Sutherl.

CAIG-FOWLS, s. A kind of cloak or mantle anciently worn.

CAIG-FOWLS, s. To crown a wall with a covering.

CAIG, s. To put a covering on a roof.

CAIG, s. A spade.

CAIG, s. A cake. This word, when used without any addition, denotes a cake of oat-meal; S.

CAIG, s. A kind of cloak or mantle anciently worn.

CAIG, s. To take a young man for his wife, Yon cadgell wald be glad.—Philothis, S. P. R. ii. 37.

CAIGH, s. A cotton or house.

CAICHAIRE, adv. Cheerfully, S. See Sup.

CAICHER, s. A wanton fellow.

CAICHE, s. Bought; for coft.

CAICH, s. A cottage; Ir.

CAICHE, s. Evergreen, lively, Suffolk. (Ray) is certainly from the same origin.

CAICHE, s. To drive backwards and forwards.

CAICHEL, s. To drive backwards and forwards.

CAICHER, s. To be brocht to Cornwel, quhare he miserabilly deceasit, and wayis. The phrase, kets-merrie, as probable roots of kaett-jas, to follow, to pursue, multum et continuo sequi, Kilian; especially as kets-merrie signifies, equa lasciva, and also, mulier lasciva. Hence, kets-merrie, as probable roots of kaett-jas, to follow, to pursue, multum et continuo sequi, Kilian; especially as kets-merrie signifies, equa lasciva, and also, mulier lasciva. Hence.

CAICHEL, s. To drive backwards and forwards.

CAICHER, s. To drive backwards and forwards.

CAICH, s. A small casket or box.

CAICHEL, s. Assail; Isl. Set upon; 1 Tim. v. 11. The term vulgarly used with respect to those who leirnit to eat, yea, to beg cakes, quhill their entry they scornit. Knox, p. 42.

CAICH-FUMLER, s.

CAIG, CAICK, adj. Tame; Sibb. Familiar, Roxb.

CAIGA, adj. The iron employed in making a spade, or any such instrument, Sutherl.

CAIG-FOWLS, s. A kind of cloak or mantle anciently worn.

CAIG, s. To put a covering on a roof.

CAIG, s. A spade.

CAIG, s. A cake. This word, when used without any addition, denotes a cake of oat-meal; S.

CAIG, s. A kind of cloak or mantle anciently worn.

CAIG, s. To take a young man for his wife, Yon cadgell wald be glad.—Philothis, S. P. R. ii. 37.

CAICHAIRE, adv. Cheerfully, S. See Sup.

CAICHER, s. A wanton fellow.

CAICHEL, s. Bought; for coft.

CAICH, s. A cottage; Ir.

CAICHE, s. Evergreen, lively, Suffolk. (Ray) is certainly from the same origin.

CAICHE, s. To drive backwards and forwards.

CAICHEL, s. To drive backwards and forwards.

CAICHER, s. To drive backwards and forwards.

CAICH, s. A small casket or box.

CAICHEL, s. Assail; Isl. Set upon; 1 Tim. v. 11. The term vulgarly used with respect to those who leirnit to eat, yea, to beg cakes, quhill their entry they scornit. Knox, p. 42.

CAICH-FUMLER, s.

CAIG, CAICK, adj. Tame; Sibb. Familiar, Roxb.

CAIGA, adj. The iron employed in making a spade, or any such instrument, Sutherl.

CAIG-FOWLS, s. A kind of cloak or mantle anciently worn.

CAIG, s. To put a covering on a roof.

CAIG, s. A spade.

CAIG, s. A cake. This word, when used without any addition, denotes a cake of oat-meal; S.

CAIG, s. A kind of cloak or mantle anciently worn.

CAIG, s. To take a young man for his wife, Yon cadgell wald be glad.—Philothis, S. P. R. ii. 37.

CAICHAIRE, adv. Cheerfully, S. See Sup.

CAICHER, s. A wanton fellow.

CAICHEL, s. Bought; for coft.

CAICH, s. A cottage; Ir.

CAICHE, s. Evergreen, lively, Suffolk. (Ray) is certainly from the same origin.

CAICHE, s. To drive backwards and forwards.

CAICHEL, s. To drive backwards and forwards.

CAICHER, s. To drive backwards and forwards.

CAICH, s. A small casket or box.

CAICHEL, s. Assail; Isl. Set upon; 1 Tim. v. 11. The term vulgarly used with respect to those who leirnit to eat, yea, to beg cakes, quhill their entry they scornit. Knox, p. 42.
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. koer-a, vi pellere. Perhaps the following are cognate terms; Belg. keer-en, to turn, A. S. cyrr-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. S.

To CAIR, CYR, v. n. Simply, to go.

CAIRBAN, CAIR-CLEUCK, s. A scold, S. B.

CAYRCORNE, CAIRD, CARD, KAIRD, s. S.

CAIRN, s. The act of extracting the thickest part. S.

To CAIR, CARE, v. n. 1. To return to a place where one has been before.

Schir Jione the Grayme, that worthi wes and wicht, To the Tothred come on the tothir nycht, Schyr Jhon the Grayme and gud Wallace couth care To the Tothred, and lugyt all that nycht.

Wallace, v. 1052. MS.

Thus returned is used as synon. v. 1058.

Thom Haliday agayne returned rycht To the Tothall —

2. Simply, to go.

Rame that thai left, and went away be nycht, Throw out the land to the Lennox thai cair Till Eri Malcom, that welcumyt thaim full fair.

Wallace, ix. 1240. MS.

In Perth edit cary, but cair in MS. In early edit. it is in this place rendered fare. The word seems anciently to have denoted a winding or circuitous course; allied to A. S. cerre, flexus, viae flexio, diverticulum; as the v. cerr-an, cyrr-an, signifies to return, to go back. Belg. leer-en, Germ. ker-en, to turn, also to turn away; heim keren, to return home. Most probably, it is originally the same with the preceding v. V. KEIR.

CAIR, CAAR, CARRY, adj. Corresponding to E. left; as cair-handit; carry-handit; left-handed; S. V.

KER and CLEUCK.

CAIRBAN, s. The basking shark. V. BRIGDIE.

CAIR-CLEUCK, s. The left hand. V. CLEUCK.

CAYRCORNE, s. Perhaps, inferior corn for cattle. S.

CAIRD, CARD, KAIRD, s. 1. A gipsy; one who lives by stealing; S.

What means that coat ye carry on your back? Ye man, I seen, unto the kielde belang, Seeking perhaps to do somebody wrong;

And meet your crew upon the dead of night,

And kets-en, sectari pilam, ludere pila palmaria; as the n. cerra, cerra, pila, to turn and wind a thing. Cairens, cairns, or heaps of stones. S.

CAIRINGORM, CAIRNGORUM, s. The Scottish topaz. S.

CAIRN-TANGLE, s. Fingered fucus; sea-girdle. S.

CAIRT, s. A chart or map. See Sup.

Gif that thou culd descreve the cairt,

The way thou wald go richt.

Burd's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 40.

Teut. karte, Fr. carte, id.

CAIRTARIS, s. pl. Players at cards.

"Because the alteris were not so easilie to be repaired agane, they providit tables, quhairof sum befoir usit to serv for Drunkards, Dycears, and Cairtaris, but they war hole yneuch for the Preist and his Fadgean." Knox's Hist. p. 139.

CAIRTS, s. Playing cards; a game at cards. V. CARTES.

CAIRWEIDS, s. pl. Mourning weeds, q. weeds of care. Q. v.

Quhen that I go to the kirk, cled in Mourning weeds, q. weeds of care.

As fox in ane lambis flesche feinye I my cheir.

Bunab, Maitland Poems, p. 60.

To CAIT, v. n. V. CATE.

CAITCHE, CAICHE, s. A kind of game.

Thocht I preich nocht I can play at the caiche, I wait thair is nocht ane among you all.

Mair ferilie can play at the fute ball.

Lindsay's S. P. Repr. ii. 243.

This language Lyndsay puts in the mouth of a Popish parson. The game seems to be that of ball played with the hand, as distinguished from foot-ball. It is merely Teut. kaette, icus pilae; also, meta sive terminus pilae; kaets-en, kets-en, sectari pilam, ludere pila palmaria; kaets-ball, pila manauria, a hand-ball; kaets-spel, ludus pilae. V. Killan.

To CAIVER, KAIWER, v. n. To waver in mind. S.

CAIZE, s. A fishing boat; a cheat.

CAKE, s. Distinctive designation of a cake of oat-meal.

CALCHEN, s. (gutt.) A square frame of wood, with ribs across it, in the form of a gridiron, on which the people in the North of S. dry their candle-fir, in the chimney; Aberd.

Isl. klaikhe, kalke, a dray, a sledge. The calchen may have received its name from its resemblance to a sledge. Isl. sperru-kialki, rafters.
To CALCUL, v. a. To calculate. V. CALKIL.

CALD, CAULD, adj. 1. Cold.
O stay at hame now, my son Willie,
The wind blows cold and sour;
Before ye reach her bower.

2. Cool; deliberate; not rash in judgment.
And into counslings gen'ring he was hald
Ane man not vndegest, but wise and cold.

3. Dry in manner; not kind; as "a cauld word." S. S.
CALD, CAULD, s. 1. Cold; the privation of heat; S.
CALDNESS, in regard to affection.

2. Cool; deliberate; not rash in judgment.
And into counslings gen'ring he was hald
Ane man not vndegest, but wise and cold.

3. Dry in manner; not kind; as "a cauld word." S. S.
CALD, CAULD, adj. 1. Cold.
O stay at hame now, my son Willie,
The wind blows cold and sour;
Before ye reach her bower.

2. Cool; deliberate; not rash in judgment.
And into counslings gen'ring he was hald
Ane man not vndegest, but wise and cold.

3. Dry in manner; not kind; as "a cauld word." S. S.
CALD, CAULD, s. 1. Cold; the privation of heat; S.
CALDNESS, in regard to affection.

2. Cool; deliberate; not rash in judgment.
And into counslings gen'ring he was hald
Ane man not vndegest, but wise and cold.

3. Dry in manner; not kind; as "a cauld word." S. S.
CALD, CAULD, adj. 1. Cold.
O stay at hame now, my son Willie,
The wind blows cold and sour;
Before ye reach her bower.

2. Cool; deliberate; not rash in judgment.
And into counslings gen'ring he was hald
Ane man not vndegest, but wise and cold.

3. Dry in manner; not kind; as "a cauld word." S. S.
CALD, CAULD, s. 1. Cold; the privation of heat; S.
CALDNESS, in regard to affection.

2. Cool; deliberate; not rash in judgment.
And into counslings gen'ring he was hald
Ane man not vndegest, but wise and cold.

3. Dry in manner; not kind; as "a cauld word." S. S.
CALD, CAULD, adj. 1. Cold.
O stay at hame now, my son Willie,
The wind blows cold and sour;
Before ye reach her bower.

2. Cool; deliberate; not rash in judgment.
And into counslings gen'ring he was hald
Ane man not vndegest, but wise and cold.

3. Dry in manner; not kind; as "a cauld word." S. S.
CALD, CAULD, s. 1. Cold; the privation of heat; S.
CALLOUR, CALLER, CAULER, s. A caliver
adj.

2. Often used as a familiar term, expressive of affection

CALLER, CALL, CAW of the water, the motion of it in consequence of the action of the wind; S. V. the v.

CALLER, s. One who drives horses or cattle under the yoke.

Their plough is drawn by four beasts going for side.
The caller (driver) goes before the beasts backward with a whip.

ROSS's Helenore, p. 70.

CALLAN, CALLAND, CALLANT, s. 1. A stripling; a lad; "A young calland;" a boy; S. See Sup.
The calland gap'd and glower'd about,
But no ae word cou'd he lug out.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 283.

Principal Baillie, in his letters, speaking of Mr. Denison, says;—He was despoysed by the protesters in 1655, for his part he saw nothing evil of the man. The protestors, says he, put in his room Mr. John Law, a poor baxter callan, who had lately left his trade, and hardly knew his grammar, but they said he was gifted.
P. Campsie, Striings. Statist. Acc. xv. 386, N.

The able writer must certainly have quoted from memory, as "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.

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! canty 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 generally used by the vulgar; and may be from the same root with Cimb. kall, A. S. calla, Ist. kcallo, a man; Su.G. kull, which anciently signified a male; kull, puer; kullla, puella, Hisp.; chula, puer infans. I have, however, been sometimes disposed to view it as merely like cun, from gan, a corr. of galand, a word much used by ancient writers, and often in a familiar way. By this term Douglas renders juvenis.

Tharfor haue done, galanda, cum on your way,
Enter within our lugeing, we you pray.—Virgil, 92, 50.
Quare agite, O tectis,
But no ae word cou'd he lug out.
Virg. i. 631.

And eik ane hundeath followis reddy boun,
Of young gallandis, with purpur crestis rede,
Thare giting gere maid glittering eueri stede.
Ibid. 290, 20.

CALLAN, s. A girl; a young woman.
S.

CALLER, adj. Fresh. V. CALLOUR.
S.

CALLET, s. The head.
S.

CALLIOUR GUNNE, s. A caliver gun.
S.

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 schoutis schill,
In this congelit sesoun scharp and chill,
191

The callour are, penetratius and pure,
Dasing the blude in everi creature,
Made seik warme stous and bene fyris hote.

Doug. Virgil, 201, 37.
The rivers fresh, the callour streams
Ouer rocks can softlie rin,—Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 387.
And when the day grows het we'll to the pool,
There wash ousrels; 'tis health'f now in May,
And sweetly cauler on sae warm a day.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 75.

2. Fresh; in proper season; as opposed to what is beginning to corrupt, or to fade, in consequence of being too long kept, or is actually in a state of putridity; S.

The pintail duck, as "lately a callour boy;" but he had no connexion with Campsie.

In the same sense we still speak of callour meat, callour fish, callour water, &c.

But come let's try how tastes your cheese and bread;
And mean time gee's a waught of callour whey.

Ross's Helenore, p. 94.

3. Healthy and cool, as opposed to hot and feverish.

This word, in its priminary meaning, does not denote the same degree of frigidity as cold; but rather signifies, approaching to cold. We speak of a callour wind in a sultry day. In form it nearly resembles Is. kalltar, frigidus.

"Callar. Fresh, cool. Thecallar air, the fresh air. North.
Callar ripe grosiers; ripe gooseberries fresh gathered," Gl. Grose.

CAL-L-TH-E-GUSE, s. A sort of game.
S.

CALM, CAOLUM, adj. pron. cauum. Smooth; as calm ice, ice that has no inequalities; S. B. an oblique sense of the E. word.

CALMERAGE, adj. Of or belonging to cambric.
S.

CALMES, CAUMS, pron. caumus. 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 haue an hagbute of founde, calliat hagbute of crochett, with their calmes, bulletis and pellokis of leid or ime, with pouder convenient thatro, for euerie hundreth pund of land, that he hes of new extent." Acts Ja. V. 1540, c. 73. Edit. 1566, c. 194. Murray.

2. A name given to the small cords through which the warp is passed in the loom; S. synon. with Headles, q.v.

3. Used metaph. to denote the formation of a plan or model.

The matter of peace is now in the calmus; i. e. They are attempting to model it. Baillie's Lett. ii. 197.

Cauum, sing. is sometimes used, but more rarely.

Any thing neat is said to look as if it had been "casten in a caum;" S.

Germ. quen-em, bequen-em, quadrare, congrueire; bequem, Franc. bisquem, Su.G. bequem, Belg. bequam, fit, meet, congrueire. Su.G. quenwetig, id.; Belg. bequam machen, to fit. Ihre and Wachter derive these terms from Moes.G. quamen; Germ. quen-em, to come, in the same manner as Lat. conveniens a veniendo, quia congrua sunt simillia eorum, quae apposita in rem veniunt.

CAlOÖ, CALLOO, CALAW, s. Anas glacialis, Orkn.

The pintail duck, (anas acuta, Lin. Syst.) which has here got the name of the caulo, 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 culterneb, the calow, the scarf, and the seapie or the

"In Dr. Barry's History of Orkney—the calloo is by
mistake stated to be the Anas acuta, or pintail duck, which
is a much rarer bird. — The calloo, named from its evening
call, which resembles the sound callers, calloo, arrives
from the arctic regions in autumn, and spends the winter
here." Neil's Tour, p. 79.

Perhaps from Isl. kall-a, clamare.

Table of Acts not imprinted.

As our forefathers generally changed l or ll into u or w,
it is often inserted 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 delg to soocher,
But bid her work,—her head it dizzies.
Morison's Poems. p. 82.

Isl. kals-a, iridire; kals, iriso, hauzeug-ar, irisor, diser, 
Verel. Ind. holshe, id. G. Andr.

CALSUTERD, adj. "Perhaps caulked, or having the
seams done over with some unctuous substance, Lat."
Gl. Sibb.

Sa sall be seen the figures of the floths,
With fearful flags and welle calysters bots.

Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 391.

But it certainly ought to be calysters; Fr. coffes-ter, 
un navire, stypare, obtinere, to caulk a ship; Thierry.
Dan. kafetr-er, to caulk.

CALVER, s. A cow with calf, S.

Teut. kalow-keo, id.

CALUERIS. Signification doubtful. See Sup.

CAMACK, adj.

S.

CALSAY, CAMBIE LEAF, adj. CALSHIE, S.

CAMP, adj.

Brisk; active; spirited.

S.

CAMP, V. n.

To play the romp.

S.

CAMP, s. A heap of potatoes earthed up for winter.

S.

CAMP, s. A crooked stick; the crooked trout mentioned by Penn.,

Camovskyne, Camowsyne. s.

Camomile, S.

Camus, s. A crooked stick; as synon. with
cocatrice they quite with them carry.

Camus, s. A crooked stick; the game of shinty; S.

Caumock. S.

CAMP, adj.

Just. G. Andr.

CAMP, s.

A crooked piece of wood used as a hook.

S.

CAMEL'S HAIR, s. The vertebral ligament. Syn.

Fick-fack.

S.

CAMEL'S KAEM, s. A large awkward person.

S.

CAMELJOUNKER, s. A gentleman of the bed-cham­

ber.

S.

CAMESTER, s. A wool-comber. V. KEMESTER.

S.

CAMY, CAMOK, adj. Crooked; metaph. used for what
is rugged and unequal. See Sup.

Thay that with scharp cultir telle or schere
Of Rutuly the hyly knollis hye,
On camy ege, and holits fare to se,
That Circes to surname clenit ar.

Doug. Virgil, 237, b. 1.

My bak, that sumtyme brent hes bene
Now cruiks lyk ane camok tre.


Jr. Gael. cam, C. B. ham; L. B. camus, id. Gr. camosus, 
incuvo. V. Cammock and Canscho.

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.
CAMSTERIE, CAMSTAIRIE, CAMSTRAIRY.

2. It is also expl. "angry; cross; quarrelsome;" Gl. ibid. 

CAMSHAUCHEL'D, CAMSHACK, adj.

v. a. To distort; to oppress, &c.

2. This term is expl. by Rudd. as also signifying "a stern, grim, or distorted countenance."

Sae with consent away they trudge, 
And laid the cheese before a judge: 

Rudd views this word as formed of Ir. *ciame* (cam) and Fr. *joue*, the cheek, S. joll.

3. Ill-humoured; contentious; crabbed; denoting crookedness or perverseness of temper; Ang. See Sup.

"asper, iratus; and stern, grim, or distorted countenance."

Rudd, Views this word as formed of Ir. *ciame* (cam) and Fr. *joue*, the cheek, S. joll.

The origin of the last syllable is, however, uncertain. The derivation of the constituent parts of one word from different languages, is generally to be suspected. Teut. *kamus*, *kamogas*, Fr. *camus*, Ital. *cimace*, signify flat-nosed, cui nare sunt depressae superius, Kilian. *Camous*, flat, Gaucher. Gael. *camshuileach* signifies squint-eyed.

To CAMSHACHLE, v. a. To distort; to oppress, &c.

Nae auld camshachled' warlock loun, 
Nor black, wanchauncie carline, 
Sall cross a threshold o' the town 
Till ilk lass gets her darlin', 

CAMSTRIENDGEUS, adj. Perverse; unmanageable, &c.; the same with camsterie, Fife. See Sup.

2. Ability, S. B. Perhaps this is the sense in the following passage.

But if my new rock were cutted and dry, 
I'll all Maggie's can and her cantraps defy.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 134.

Thus can denotes both power and skill. This corresponds to the use of the *v. in* various languages. A. S. *cann-am*, Isl. *kunn-a*, Teut. *konn-en*, *kunn-en*, signify both noscerre and posse, valere. The primary idea is evidently that of knowledge. For what is skill, but mental ability? and the influence of this in human affairs is far more extensive than that of mere corporeal power.

CAN, CANN, s. Skill; knowledge.

On haste then Nory for the stanch giss yeed; 
For thae auld warld fouls had wondrous cann

Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

Thus it is often used by Douglas.

2. Ability, S. B. Perhaps this is the sense in the following passage.

The use of the particle *to* in the use of the *v. in* various languages. A. S. *cunn-am*, Isl. *kunn-a*, Teut. *konn-en*, *kunn-en*, signify both noscerre and posse, valere. The primary idea is evidently that of knowledge. For what is skill, but mental ability? and the influence of this in human affairs is far more extensive than that of mere corporeal power.

CAN, pret. for gan, began.

The wemen also he wysyt at the last, 
And soon on ane bys eyne he can to cast.

Wallace, iv. 398. MS.

The use of the particle to shows that it is not meant to denote power to execute a business, but merely the commencement 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, CANNALYIE, s. The rabble, S.; from Fr. *canaille*, id.

The hale cannalylie, risin, tried 
In vain to end their gabblin; 
Till in a carline cam, and cried, 
"What's a' this wickit squabblin?"


CANDAVAIG, s. Perhaps, bottles made of gourds. S.

CANDAYVAIG, 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?

CANDAVAIG, s. Perhaps, bottles made of gourds. S.

CANDAYVAIG, 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 candavaigs, 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, adj. S.

CANDENT-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, CANDLE-CASTOCK. A Halloween sport. S.

CANDLE-COAL, CANNEL-COAL, CANDLE-FIR, S.

CANDLEMAS-BLEEZE, *. The gift presented by pupils to a schoolmaster at Candlemas. S.

CANE, KAIN, CANAGE, CANDLESHEARS, s. pl. Crane cheese; cane fowls, eggs, or butter; cane nits, or oats, &c. See Sup.

CANKERT, CANKERRIT, CANKER-NAIL, s. A painful slip of flesh at the finger-nail. S.

CANKERY, CANKRIE, CANKRIEST, adj. Ill-humoured. S.

CANKER-NAIL, s. A painful slip of flesh at the finger-nail. S.

Canopy. S.

CANNABIE, CANABIE, CANNA DOWN, CANNACH, Cotton grass, Eriophorum vaginatum, Linn. See Sup.

CANNAS, CANNES, s. Any coarse cloth, like that of wool or hides is taken for the custome therof. — Skene, De Verb. Signo. vol. Canum. L. B. can-am, can-a. This Skene derives from Gael. cean, the head, which, he says, also signifies tribute. He apprehends that this was originally a capitation tax.

CAÑE, KAIN, CANAGE, CANDLESHEARS, s. A duty paid by a tenant to his landlord, S. “Cane cheese;” cane fowls, eggs, or butter; “cane nits,” or oats, &c. See Sup.

CANGLER, S. A jangler, S.

“Fye!” said ae canger, “what d’ye mean? I’ll lay my lugs on’t that he’s green.” — Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 482.

CANNACH, CONNACH, s. A disease of fowls, in which the nostrils are stopped, and a horn grows on the tongue; apparently the Pip. S.

CANNADOWN, CANNACH, Cotton grass, Eriophorum vaginatum, Linn. See Sup.

CANNALIE, s. A boys’ game, otherwise Pig or Tick. S.

CANNANIE, s. Compound of can, v., and na, or nae, not, S.

CANNAS, CANNES, s. A painfûl slip of flesh at the finger-nail. S.

CANNERT, CANKERTHIT, adj. “Cross; ill-conditioned; avaricious; S.” Rudd. A. Bor. id. See Sup.
CANNEL-WATERS, CANNEL-COAL, S.
5. Moderate in charges; reasonable in demands; S.
3. Attentive; wary; watchful; S.
4. Useful; beneficial; S.

CANNY, KANNIE, fr. cannel, baken with sugar, cinnamon is brought to Europe. But the authors of Diet. Pittenweem, 1651. Statist. Ace. iv. 376, 377- meaning with some great bunns, 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. Trew, prefer deriving it from Heb. canne, which has the same meaning with calamus aromatics among the Latins.

CANNEL-WATERS, s. pl. Cinnamon waters, S.

CANNELL BAYNE, s. Collar-bone. See Sup.
Wallace returned bysly a burly ask, And on him set a fellone sekyr straik; Baith cannel bayne and schuldir blaid in twa Through the mid cost the gud suerd gart he ga.

Fr. canneau du col, the nape of the neck, Cotgr.

TO CANNEL, v. a. To channel; to chamfer; S. Fr. canneleter, id.

CANNEL, s. The lowest part of the sharp edge of any tool. CANNEL-COAL, s. A coal that gives a strong light.

CANY, KANIE, adj. 1. Cautious; prudent; S.
"The Parliament is wise, to make in a canny and safe way, a wholesome purgation, that it may be timely." Bailie's Lett. ii. 138.

2. Artful; crafty; S.
"Mr. Marshall, the chairman, by canny conveyance, got a sub-committee nominate according to his mind. —Vines, Herle, &c. of our mind were named; but seeing us excluded by Marshall's cunning, would not join." Bailie's Letter, ii. 07.

3. Attentive; wary; watchful; S.
Ye gales that gently wave the sea, And please the heart, of the weary man; Fair winds, and tentsy boatman,

4. Frugal; not given to expense; S.
Wherefore nocht sall be wanting on my part, To gather wealth to raise my shepherd's heart: Whate'er he wins, I'll guide with canny care.

5. Moderate in charges; reasonable in demands; S.
6. Useful; beneficial; S.
—Thae auld warld fouls had wondrous canny Of herbs that were bairt good for beast and man; And did with care the canny knack impart Unto their bairns, and teach the useful art.

Ross's Hecate, p. 15.

7. Handy; expert at any business; S.; hence used as

an epithet to denote women who, from experience, are qualified to assist at child-birth.

The canny wives came there conveen'd, All in a whirl.

In dust here lies auld Nanny Gowdy, A skilly wife, our parish howdy; Wha did her job sae freedy canny,

8. Gentle, so as not to hurt a sore. In this sense one is said to be very canny about a sick person, S. See S.
9. Soft; easy; as applied to a state of rest; S.

10. Slow in motion. "To gang canny," or "cannily;" to move slowly; S.

11. Soft and easy in motion. A horse is said to have a canny step, when he is not hard in the seat.

12. Safe, not dangerous; not difficult to manage. Thus, "a canny horse," is one that may be rode with safety, that is not too spirited, or given to stumbling; S.

Here used for the adv.

"To caw canny;" to drive softly; a phrase also used metaphor. to denote frugal management, S.

13. Composed; deliberate, as opposed to flossity, throwter; S.

Belyve the elder bairns come drapping in,

15. Easy in situation; snug; comfortable. It is said of one who is in easy circumstances; who is not sub­

Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 132.

16. Fortunate; lucky, S.

17. Fortunate, used in a superstitious sense, S.

They say, if she had hall and tight, That she will ha' the second sight.
C A N

Her canny hand will scarcely fail,  
Whate’er she tries, to help or heal,  
She’ll seldom blunder.  

On the birth of a Seventh Daughter—  
R. Galloway’s Poems, p. 121.

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-lige wife, they said, that saw,  
A moupin rankled granny;  
She fley’d the kimmers ane and a’,—  
Word gaed’ 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, Dumf. Statis, Acc. xiv. 429.

This sense is not unknown even in the North of S. A braw canny man; a pleasant, good-conditioned, or worthy man.

Many of these are evidently oblique senses. In senses first and second, it is nearly allied to Isl. kiaen, rendered scien, prudens; also, calidus, astutus, Verel. Ind. Kæni, fortes et prudens, ibid.; kindug-ur, vafer et technis scatens, G. Andr., p. 144. Su. G. kënnaig, scien, peritus. The Isl. term is also frequently used with respect to those supposed to be versant in magical arts. Kunnog occurs in the same sense. Harald K. bærd cunnugum mannum; Haraldus Rex rogavit hærolois; Knytl. S. p. 4. Ihre, vo. Kæna. The general origin is Moes. G. kæn-an, pres. kæna, A. S. conn-an, Somm. conn-an, cannun, Su. G. kæn-an, Teut. kann-an, Nosce, know.

“ 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, kemn-a. For kiaen, 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 signification, 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, S.

“ He has lurked since, and carried himself far more cannily than any of that side; yet without any remorse for any thing;”—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;  
Thus steering canny thro’ life,  
Your joys shall lasting be and rife.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 386.

2. Moderately; not violently; S.

“ A thorny business came in, which the moderator, by great wisdom, got cannily convoyed.” Baillie’s Lett. p. 382.

3. It seems to signify, easily, so as not to hurt or gall. “Those who take that crabbed tree [the cross] handsomely upon their back, and fasten it on cannily, 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.

196

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.

CAN, s. 1. The woodworm.

CANNIE MIONENT. The time of fortunate child-bearing.

CANNIE WIFE. The common designation of a midwife.

CANNIE or CANNON NAIL, s. The same as Cathel Nail.

CANNIKIN, s. A drinking vessel.

To CANSE, v. n. To speak pertly and saucily.

CANSIE, adj. Pert; self-conceited.

CANSHIE, adj. Cross; ill-homoured.

CANSIE, adj. Gray; hoary; from Lat. canus.

Vnfriendly eild has thus bysprent  
My hede and haffettis baith with canos hair.

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.

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-er, 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.

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 thing on end; and this from kante, a corner, edge or extremity. Ital. canto, lapsis 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.

Wi’ water kelpies me ye taunt,  
On icy boards ye say they rant;  
An’ Willy’s wisp wi’ whirlin’ cant  
Their blazes ca’,  
That’s nought but vapours frae a stank,  
Yet fears ye a’.—Morison’s Poems, p. 38.

Willy’s Wisp is meant for the pl.

This shows one an oblique sense of the s. as defined above.

To CANT, CANTER, v. n. To ride at a hand-gallop, S. B. I know not if this be an oblique use of the preceding s., from the circumstances of a horse, when cantering, seeming to rise on end; as he moves in a manner quite different from that which he uses when trotting.

CANT, adj. Lively; merry; brisk.

Schyr Aymer the King has sene,  
With his men, that war cant and kene,  
Come to the playne, doune frae the hill.

Barbour, viii. 280. MS.
CAN

CANTY, adj. For to a poor man cast
With cant men and cruel,
Durnadly for to duel.
Ever quill you sped.—Gowen and GoL, ii. 2.
Ane young man stert in to that steid
Als cast as oony colt. Pehlis to the Play, st. 6.
The eageare callis furth his capyl wyth crakkis wele cant,
Calland the colyeare ane knaif and culroon full quere.
Dong, Virgil, 298. a. 50.
In modern S. fell canty. The term is also in O. E. The king of Elme was cant and kene;
But thare he left both play and pride.
Minot's Poems, p. 30.
Knute com with his kythe, that kant was & kene,
& chaced him out of Norwege quyt & clene.
R. Brunne, p. 50.
The phrase cant men, as applied to soldiers, seems exactly analogous to merry men used by later writers. Rudd. derives the word from Lat. canto.
It can scarcely be from Gael. Canty, analogous to the word from Lat. gante, cious, Shaw.
"Canty, adj. Lively; cheerful; applied both to persons and things; S.
1. I bought a winsome flute,—S. P. R. i. 197
2. To excel, Loth.; allied perhaps to Teut. kappe, the summit, culmen, supremum sive summum cujusque rei.
CANTY, adv. Cheerfully.
Cantil, Cantil, s. A corner piece.
Then I hit him upon the croun;
A cantil of his helm dang doun. Sir Egeir, p. 6.
Fr. chantel, a piece broken off from the corner or edge of a thing; Teut. kanteil, pinna, mina, spicula; kant-en, to cut off the extremity; kant, a corner. O. E. canteil, a piece of any thing; Phillips. V. Cant, v. n.
CANTIL, s. The crown of the head, Loth.; perhaps from Teut. kanteil, a battlement, used metaphor. See S.
CANTIL, s. A juggling trick.
In come japon the Ja, as a Jugloure,
With castis, and with cantelis, a quynt caryare.
Houlate, iii. 2.
This must be originally from canto,—are, to sing. For L. B. cantellator signifies, praestigiator, magus. Raymundus de Agiles in Hist. Hierosol. Cantellatores etiam eorum, et augures, ut fortur, dissertant, ut non moventer castella sua usque ad 7. feriam; Du Cange. The same writer adds, that Ital. cantellare is "to sing with a low voice, or to mumble with the lips, as magicians and jugglers do, who are wont to murmur and sing in magical whispers." Of the same class is,
Canteil, s. Properly an incantation; used to denote a trick. Lat. cantilena, a song.
I knaw fals shipherds fylty fuder,
War all their canteiles kend.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 194.
O. E. cantilene, a common speech, a tale, a song," Blount.
Canty, adj. Cheerful; lively; small and neat; as, A canty creature. V. under Cant, adj.
Cantiley, adv. Cheerfully.
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 pleaseth, and as he finds meetest for their humours."—Daemonology. Works, p. 130.


**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.

*Colvit'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 whan we cappit was full large.

*Doug. Virgil*, 87, 36.

Their may cum stormes, and caus a lek, That ye man cap be wind and ware.

*Dunbar, Maitland Poems*, p. 133.

Teut. *kap* 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. *kauk-a*, permutate.

**CAP**, *CAPPOU*, *CAPFU'*, s. The fourth part of a peck; as, A capfu' 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, *ceapaire*, as, 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.

**Capercaillye, Capercailliene**, s. The mountain-cock. S. *Tetrao urogallus*, Linn. See *Sup.*

"Money vtur wowsia ar in Scotland, qhilikis ar sene in na vthir parts of the world, as *capercailli*, ane fowl mair than ane raun, qhilikis leifans allanerie of barkis of treis." 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 *Evg. ii* 20, it is *capercailliene*. But this is evidently a corrob. For the termination does not correspond with that of the last component word, as found in all the Celtic dialects. Gael, *cauloch*, C. B. *kellog*. Corn. *kullig*, Arm. *kiliog*, Ir. *khillach*, a cock. The origin of *caper* seems uncertain. Gael, *caillbar*, according to Shaw, signifies any old bird; and *caillbre*, a black cock. He gives *capullcoille*, however, as the Gael, word; explaining it "the mountain cock." Dr Stuart renders the Black Cock, *Cailleach duidh*. P. *Lius*, Dumbarons. Statist. Acc. xvii. 249.

But *capul* seems to mean only a horse or mare. This perhaps may account for the translation, given by Boece, of the word which he writes *Anepreple*; *Silvestres equi appalati*. Why he has substituted *aner* for *caper* or *capul*, 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:—A *Avis quaedam rarissima Capercalyle*, id est silvestris; *Silvestres equi appalati*.—Scott. Descr. p. 24.

The English translator, in the Description of Britain, published by Hollinshead, while he borrows the name *Capercaillye* 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 *Capercailye*, or wide horse, greater in body than the raven, and living only by the rindes and barks of the pine trees."

Pennant says that *capercalyle* 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 *Aur-han*, or the *Urus* or wild ox cock." But to support a ridiculous designation, he commits an error in etymology. For *aur-han* does not signify "the *Urus* 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 *Urus* by the Latins, which is Germ. *aur-ochs*, the wild ox, bos silvestris. V. Wachter. *Aur* is sometimes written *auer*. Thus the mountain cock is called *auer-hahn* by Frisch, I. 107 108, although Wachter says erroneously. Shall we suppose, that some of the Northern inhabitants of Scotland, who spake Gothic, knowing that catlock with their Celtic neighbours signified a cock, conjoined with it their own word *auer* or *aner*?

It is also written *caper coille*.

"The *caper coille*, or wild turkey, was seen in Glenmohr, 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, in *Germ.*, 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 Tullibardine, A. 1617, to send him some *caperailles* 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 *caperailles* and termigantis, have moved Us very earnestlie to request you, to employ both your owne paines and the travelles of your friends for provision of each kind of the saidis foules, to be now and then sent to Us by way of present, be means of Our deputy-thesaureur; and so as the first sent thereof may meet Us on the 19th of April, at Durham, and the rest as we shall happen to meet and encounter them in other places, on our way from thence to Berwick. The raritie of these foules will both make their estimation the more precious, and confirm the good opinion conceived of the good chiefly to be had there." Statist. Acc. xx. 473, N.

**Capernoitie, Capernoited**, adj. Crabb'd; irritable; peevish; S.

I thought I shoul'd turn *capernoited*, For w' a gird, Upon my bumb I fairly cloied On the cold eard.


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 emprise of this city, When fou we're sometimes *capernoity*? Be thow prepar'd

To hedge us frae that black banditti

*The City-Guard*, Poems, ii. 13.

Is. *kappe*, fervor et certamen in agendo; *heppe*, certo; *koppesame*, certabundus; Su.G. *kip*; rixa; *Nyl-a*, to use, Germ. *not-en*, to invite, to urge; q. one who invites strie.

**Capernoitie**, s. Noddle.

**Caperollie**, s. Heath pease.

**Caperonish**, adj. Good; excellent.

**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 sowens or flummery. See Sup.

Wit capes, the mill she gard them ring
Which i the nook became a bing;
Then Goodie wit her tentie paw,
Did capes an' seeds the gether ca';
A pochfu' niest was fatten d' week,
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. S.

CAPÍDOCE, CAPYDOIS, s. A little hood; a boy's cap. S.

CAPIE-HOLE, s. A boys' game at saw; The Hole. S.

CAPY, CAPUL, s. A horse or mare.
The cageare calls furth his capy with crakkis wele cant.

Dougl. Virgil, 238 a. 50.

"And hark! what capy nicker'd proud?
Whase bugil gae that blast?"

Jamouson's Popular Ball, i. 233.
For he seeth that am Samaritan sue faieth and his felow,
On my caple that hyght 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. kappel; Ital./spec. cavallo, Fr. cheval, Germ. gaul, Belg. guly, a horse; Ir. kapel, a mare, Ital. cavallo, Fr. cavale; Schav. kobyla, Pol. kobyla, Bohem. kobila, Hung. kabalata, id. These seem all derived from Gr. καβάλλα. Lat. caballus, a sumpter-horse.

CAPILMUT, CABALMUTE, CATTLEMUTE, s. The legal form by which the owner of strayed or stolen cattle obtains its restoration.

CAPITANE, s. Caption; captivity; captain. See Sup.


CAPITE BERN, s. A cloak or mantle with a small hood.

CAPLEYN, s. "A steylle capleyne," a small helmet.
A habergione undyr his gowne he war,
And on a capleyne in his bonnet but mar.

Wallace, iii. 88. MS.

Wachter mentions Germ. kaplein 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.

CLEAN-CAPOUT. Drinking deep.

TO CAPPER, 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. gapers, a pirate, are evidently allied.

The latter, rendered by Ihré, 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.

CAPPER, s. Apparently, cup-bearer; also one who makes wooden bowls or caps.

CAPPER, s. A spider. V. ATTERCAP.

CAPPIE, CAP-ALE, s. A kind of drink between table beer and ale, formerly in much requisition.

TO CAPPILOW, v. a. To distance another in reaping.

CAPPIT, adj. Crabbed; ill-humoured; peevish; S. See S.

Quha ever saw, in all their life,
Twa cappit carlis mak sic ane stryfe!

Philotus, S. P. R. iii. 37.

CAP — Fight your fill, sin ye are grown
Sae unco' crous and cappit.


A Bor. cappet, "saucy, malapert, peremptory," Ray. Isl. kepplin, contentious, from keppl, contention, kepp-ast, to contend.

CAPRAVEN, s. Meaning doubtful.

CAPREL, s. A caper.
Sik a mirthless musick their minstrels did make,
While ky cast caprels behind with their heels;
Little rent to theiryme the town let them take
But ay tammeist redwood, & ravel in their reels.
Poltuwt Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 22.

To "cast caprels behind," evidently means, to fling; Fr. capriole, "a caper in dancing; also, the sault, or goat's leap, done by a horse," Cotgr. Both the alliteration and the sense require, that rent and tammeist should be read, tent and rammeist.

CAPROWSY, s.
Thou held a burch lang with a borrowit gown,
And an caprowsy barkit all with sweit.

Evergreen, ii. 56. st. 20.

This Ramsay renders, "an upper garment." But it has been explained with more propriety, "a short cloak furnished with a hood," Gl. Sibb.

"From Fr. capepe-rusin, a red-coloured short cloak, with a cowl or hood, occasionally to cover the head." Chron. S. P. ii. 29, N. Or perhaps from cape, id. and rouge red. Su. G. karps, a cowl.

TO CAPSTRIDE, v. a. To drink in place of another; to take the vessel containing liquor, when it is going round, instead of him to whom it belongs; S.; from Cap, q. v. and E. stride. See Sup.

CAPTAIN, s. A fish; the grey gurnard of the Forth. S.

CAPTION, s. A lucky and valuable acquisition.

CAR, KER, s. A horse, V. CAYPL.

CAPUSCHE, s. Apparently, a woman's hood.


CARAFF, s. A decanter for holding water.

CARALYNGIS, CARAGE. V. ARAGE.

CARAVEN, s. Meaning doubtful.

CARL, KER, adj. Left, applied to the hand; sinister; fatal.
To go a car gate, or a gray gate, means, to come to an ill end; to take the left-hand road, which leads to destruction.

CAR-HANDIT, adj. Left-handed; awkward.

CAR-SHAM-YE! Ad exclamation used at the game of Shintie, when an antagonist strikes the ball with the club in his left hand.

CAR, s. Calves, Mearns. V. CAURE.

CARAF, s. A decanter for holding water.

CARAGE. V. ARAGE.

CARALYNGIS, CARAGE. V. ARAGE.

CARBS, s. Dancing.

Fair ladyis in ringis.
Fair ladyis in ringis, of Caratak.
Bayth danis and singis;
Bayth danis and singis;
It semyt as sa.

Houlate, iii. 12. MS.

Or, perhaps it includes both singing and dancing by the same persons, which seems to have been anciently in use. It is sometimes written horerying.

Your harte likis best, so I deuyne.
Your harte likis best, so I deuyne.
In ydilnes to rest aboue al thyng,
In ydilnes to rest aboue al thyng,
Sik a mirthless musick their minstrels did make,
Sik a mirthless musick their minstrels did make,
CAPTIVITY, s. A lucky and valuable acquisition.

Carrows, Morison's Poems, p. 110.

CARROWS, s. A lucky and valuable acquisition.

CARROWS, s. A lucky and valuable acquisition.

CARROWS, s. A lucky and valuable acquisition.

CARROWS, s. A lucky and valuable acquisition.
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,

Fr. caroller, to dance; 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.

CARAMEILE, s. The name of an edible root. V. CARMELE.

CARAVAN, s. A covered cart without springs; a waggon used for transporting wild beasts.

To CARB, CARBLE, v. n. To cavil; to carp.

CARB, CARBINS, s. A raw-boned, loquacious woman.

To CARBERRY, v. n. To wrangle; to argue perversely.

CARBIN, CAIRKBAN, CARFIN, s. The basking shark.

To CARCAT, CAHKAT, CARCANT, s. A. A necklace; also a garland of flowers worn as a necklace. E. carcanet.

Their collars, carcats, and hal's beds.

—Maitland Poems, p. 327.

2. It is also used for a pendant ornament of the head.

Upon their foreheads they did beir
Targets and tablets of trim warks,
Pendants and carants shining cleir,
With plumes of gittie sparks.—Watson's Coll. ii. 10.

To CARCEIR, s. A. A. A necklace; also a garland of flowers worn as a necklace. E. carcanet.

To CARD, v. a. To botch; to mend as a tailor.

To CARDOW, CURDOW, v. a. To both; to mend as a cobbler; to patch as a tailor.

To CARIOR, s. A. A. A necklace; also a garland of flowers worn as a necklace. E. carcanet.

To CARIN', adj. Intimate. V. CURCINDDOH, s.

To CARD, v. a. To reprehend sharply.

To CARDINAL, s. A long cloak, or mantle, worn by women.

"Weared of barred plaids, they betook themselves to Stirling ones, and now duffle cardinals begin to have the ascendant." P. Kirkmichael, Banff's Statist. Acc. xii. 468.

This, I suppose, has been originally confined to one of scarlet habit, such as Cardinals wear, Cotgr.

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, hiree.

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.

CARE, s. A cut in timber, for admitting another piece, &c.

To CARFUDDLE, CURFUFFLE, v. a. To disorder; to tumble.

To CARFUDDLE, CURFUFFLE, s. Tremor; agitation.

To CARFUMISH, CURFUMISH, v. a. To diffuse a bad smell; to overpower by means of a bad smell.

CARGE. To charge; in charge; in possession.

For worth: Bruce his heart was worse than war,
He had leuer haiff had him at his large.
Ffre till our croun, than oiff fyne gold to carge.
Mar than in Troy was fund at Grecks wan.

Wallace, viii. 396, MS.

O. Fr. cargeur is used in the same sense as charger.

CARYARE, s. A conveyor by juggling tricks.

CARYE, adj. Expl. "soft like flummery."

"He's 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.

Quhen kisse me that carybold,
Kydillis all my sorrow.—Maitland Poems, p. 48.

Carybold uses a variety of words ending in al; which I am inclined to consider as a cor. of the Fr. termination al, 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.

CARKINING, s. A collar.

A college of Cardinallis come syne in a ling,
A college of cardinals come since in a ling,
Thus entrit prince James in Scotland, &c come on Care Sunday in Lenternt to Edinburgh.—Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 1. Dominicae passionis obiavim, Booth.

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 alculi in Alstedii operibus, diem illum Veneris, in qua passus est Christus, Germanice dici uit Gute Freytag, ita Karr Freytag, quae-satisfactionem pro multa significat. Certe Care, vel Carebud, non probus inaudium est be-


Su. G. kaerusanadag is used in the same sense; domina quinta jejunii magica; hire.

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, hire.

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.

CARUDEUGH, adj. Intimate. V. CURCINDDOH, s.

It is also used for a pendant ornament of the head.

Upon their foreheads they did beir
Targets and tablets of trim warks,
Pendants and carants shining cleir,
With plumes of gittie sparks.—Watson's Coll. ii. 10.

To CARCEIR, s. A. A. A necklace; also a garland of flowers worn as a necklace. E. carcanet.

To CARD, v. a. To imprison.

To CARDUDEUGH, s. A necklace; also a garland of flowers worn as a necklace. E. carcanet.

To CARD, v. a. To reprehend sharply.

To CARDINAL, s. A long cloak, or mantle, worn by women.

"Weared of barred plaids, they betook themselves to Stirling ones, and now duffle cardinals begin to have the ascendant." P. Kirkmichael, Banff's Statist. Acc. xii. 468.

This, I suppose, has been originally confined to one of scarlet habit, and received its name from the dress worn by the Cardinalls of Rome. Thus Fr. cardinalis, 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 CARIOR, s. A. A. A necklace; also a garland of flowers worn as a necklace. E. carcanet.

To CARD, v. a. To care for; to regard.

To CARD, n. n. Accompanied with the negative; as, "I dinwa dare to gang a bit wi you," I have no objections to go a short way with you.

To CARE by. She car'd na by; she was totally indifferent.

To CARE-BED-LAIR, A disconsolate situation; a sickbed; q. "lying in the bed of care."

See Sup.

Her heart was like to loup out at her mou',
In care-bed lair for three lang hours she lay.
—Ross's Helmore, p. 56.

Care bed is a phrase of considerable antiquity, being used by Thomas of Ercildoune.

There yer in care bed lay
Tristram the trewe he bight.

—Six Tristrem, p. 73.

Perhaps it deserves to be mentioned, that Isl. hoar is thus defined by Olafus; Cum aliquis ex diuturno morbo in lecto detinetur et tabescit; Lex. Run.

CARECAKE, s. A kind of small cake baken with eggs, and eaten on Fastern's e'en in different parts of S. Ker-canh, Ol. Sibb. Some retain this custom, apparently from superstition; others, especially young peoples, merely for the love of frolic. See Sup.
CARL, CAIRLE, CARLE, CARLL, s. 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.

We find the childish idea, that the man who gathered sticks on the Sabbath-day was sentenced to be imprisoned in the moon, as old as the age of Henrysone. Speaking of the moon, he says:

Her gite was gray and full of spottis blak,
And on her breist ane carle paintit ful even,
Bering a bushe of thornis on his bak,
Quich for his thiefs micht clinne no ner the heaven.

Text. Crisitide, Chron. S. P. i. 165.

A. S. carl, masculus, Isl. kär, O. Taut. kærr, 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 a strong man. In this sense it is used in Wallace as in the moon, as old as the age of Henrysone. Speaking of the moon, he says:

&c. Hence the phrase "a carl-cat," a male cat. A.

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 a strong man. In this sense it is used in Wallace as in the moon, as old as the age of Henrysone. Speaking of the moon, he says:

"The term carl," Sibb. says, "always implies an advanced period of life." But from what has been already observed, it will appear that this assertion is unfounded.

Although we have no evidence that the word was early used in this sense in S., Iere shews that it is of considerable antiquity among the Goths. As Su. G. Isl. kär denotes an old man in general, it is used for a grandfather in the laws of Gothland.

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-HEMP, s. 1. "The largest stalk of hemp," S.—A. Bor.; that hemp which bears the seed; Gl. Grose.

2. Used metaphor. for firmness of mind, S. Come, Firm Resolve, take thou the van;
Thou stalk o' carl-hemp in man!
And let us mind, faint heart ne'er wan
A lady fair,
Wha does the utmost that he can,
Will whysel do mair.—Burns, iii. 371.

This alludes to the S. Prov. "You have a stalk of carl-hemp in you;—spoken to sturdy and stubborn boys;" Kelly, p. 373. "Male-hemp," Ibid. N.

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.

CARL and CAVEL, V. KAVEL.

CARL'D, part. pa. Provided with a male.

CARL-DODDIE, s. A stalk of ribgrass; Ribwort plantain; S. Plantago lanceolata, Linn. If this be the true pronunciation, the plant may have received its name from carl, an old man, and doddie, or dodded, bald; as denoting its resemblance to a bald head. In Evergreen it is Carlidody, q. v.

CARLE, 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 carle
Wad make some noise & hurly burlie.

Cleland's Poems, p. 68.

Yet he was a fine, gabby, auld-faren carly.” Journal from London, p. 2.

CARLISH, CARLITCH, CARLAGE, adj. 1. Coarse; vulgar; churlish. 2. Rude; harsh in manner. See Sup.

The pety, with his pretty cot,
Fenyeis to sing the nightingalis not;
2. A CARLWIFE, or WIFE-CARL, CARL-TANGLE, S.

3. The name given to the last handful of corn which is CARLINGS, *./?/. Pease foVs &d or broiled, Ang.; accord­ing to Sibb. “pease broiled on Care-Sunday.”

CARLING, s. The name of a fish, Fife; supposed to be the Pogge, Cottus Cataphractus, Linn.

CARLIN-SUNDAY, adj. Old woman, anus. Ihre admits, however, that by ancient writers it is used for a wife, or a woman of whatsoever age.

CARLIN-HEATHER, S. Fine-leaved heath, Erica cinerea, Linna. He expl. it, “large grey pea-se,” Gl. They seem to have received this designation from Care in the term Care-Sunday. The same custom prevails in New­castle upon Tyne, and other places in the North of England. Mr. Brand has a curious paper on this custom, Popular Antiq. pp. 325-330.

CARMELE, CARMYLIE, CARAMeIL, s. Heath Pease; a root; S. Orobus tuberosus, Linn.

“We have one root I cannot but take notice of, which we call carmele: it is 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: Cer­tum cibi genus parent ad omnia, quem sibi ceperint quantum est unius fabae magnitudo, minime esurire aut sitire solent. Caesar, de Bel. Civ. lib. 3:io writes, that Valerius’s soldiers found a root called Chara, quod admistum lacte multam in­opiam levabat, id ad similitudinem panis efficaciter. I am inclined to think that our Carmele (i.e. sweet root) is Dio’s cibi genus, and Caesar’s Chara. I have often seen it dried, and kept for journeys through hills where no provisions could be had. I have likewise seen it pounded and infused, and when yest or barm is put to it, it ferments, and makes a liquor more agreeable and wholesome than mead. It grows so plentifully, that a cart-load of it can easily be gathered, and the drink of it is very balsamic.” Shaw, App. Pennant’s Tour in S. 1769, pp. 310, 311.

“Carmene or Caperciles, the Orobus tuberosus, being the root so much used in diet by the ancient Caledonians.” Statist. Acc. (Lanark.) xv. 8, N.

Gaed. cairmeal, Heath pease; Shaw. V. Knapparts.

CARMILITANIS, s. The friars called Carmelites. S.

CARMUDGELT, part. adj. Made soft.

CARMUDDLEG, s. A root which interferes too much in household affairs; a cotquean.

CARLING, s. An old woman; S.

Carline, s. A man who interferes too much in household affairs; a cotquean.

Carlish, s. A dimin. from carlin, quoth the cripple to his wife;” S. Prov. Kelly, p. 78.

2. A contemptuous term for a woman, although not far advanced in life; a witch; S. See Sup.

And for hir words was sa aipsmart.

Unto the nympe I maid a busteous braid:

“Crooked carlin, quoth the cripple to his wife;” S. Prov.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this “rogue;” but evidently from inadvertency.

3. The name given to the last handful of corn which is cut down in the harvest-field, when it is not shorn before Hallowmas; S. B. When the harvest is finished about the ordinary time, it is called the Maiden. The allusion is to age; as the term evidently respects the lateness of the harvest.

G. Andr. renders Isls. karlima, vira, as simply signifying a woman. In Edd. Saemund. karling occurs in the sense of foemina plebeia. Su.G. karling, alias karling, denotes an old woman, anus. Ihre admits, however, that by ancient writers it is used for a wife, or a woman of whatsoever age. It is evidently a dimin. from carl, formed by the termination *-lish, used for this purpose.

CARLIN-HEATHER, s. Fine-leaved heath, Erica cinerea, Linna.; also called Bell-heather.

CARLINS, s. pl. Needle furze or petty whin, Genista Anglica, Linn.; S. B. q. the spurs of an old woman.

CARLIN-SUNDAY, s. The second Sunday after Easter. S.

CARLIN-TUUCH, adj. As hardy as an old woman, S.B.; from carlin, and tuuch, tough.

CARLING, s. The name of a fish, Fife; supposed to be the Pogge, Cottus Cataphractus, Linn.

“Cataphractus Shonfeldii, Anglis Septentrionalibus, a Pogge: I take it to be the fish the fishers call a carling.” Sibb. Fife, p. 126.

CARLINGS, s. pl. Pease broiled or broiled, Ang.; accord­ing to Sibb. “pease broiled on Care-Sunday.” See Sup.

There’ll be all the lads and the lasses,

Set down in the midst of the ha,

That are both sodden and ra.

Ritoson’s S. Songs, i. 211.

See Sup.

CAR W H E E L, adj. Wild; awkward; distorted.

To CARP, CARPE, v. a. 1. To speak; to talk; to relate, whether verbally, or in writing. See Sup.

Oure Eldrys we sulde folowe of det,

That thare tyne in wertu set: '

Of thame, that lywyd wityously,

Carpe we bot lityl, and that warly.


Storyss to rede are delitabill,

Suppasn that thai be nocth bot fabill;

That thare tyne in wertu set: '

That shawys the thing rycht as it wes.

Barnbour, i. 6. MS.
CAR

In this sense it is used in O. E.

Carpe I wold with contrition, and therfor I cam hither.

P. Ploughman, I. ii. 2.

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 lordlings footed 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.


In edit. 1648, this is strangely rendered.

Ouerthart he east, to the Torwood he geed.

The term is often 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. Kinnaird, 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, propter brumalem intemperiem, immeabila 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. kors, palus, a marsh; only, no similar term occurs in Gael, or Ir. Bullet, indeed, mentions Celt. ceirs and cyrs, as used in the same sense. Su.G. kaerr and isl. kiar, kair, both signify a marsh. Kaer is thus defined by G. Andr.; Caries et valliculae, inter virgula vel saxa convalliculae; 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, Surl. Statist. Acc. xviii. 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.

Carre 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.

Car-saddle, s. The small saddle on a cart or carriage-horse for supporting the shafts of the carriage.

Car-saye, s. The woolen stuff called Kersey.

Carse, Kerse, s. Low and fertile land; generally, that which is adjacent to a river.

See Sup.

Tharfor thi herberyd thain that nycht
Dounie in the Kers.—
And, for in the Kers pulis war,
Housis that brak, and thak bar,
To mak bryggis, qhar thai mycht pass.

Barbour, xii. 392, 395, MS.

Our thworr the Kers to the Torwode he yeide.

Wallace, v. 319, MS.

2. Used somewhat metaph.

Ye mak my Muse a dautit pet;
But gin she cou'd like Allan's met,
Or cordy cracks and homely get
Upo' her carth,
Eithly wad I be in your debt
A pint o' paritch.

The only word I have met with, to which this bears any resemblance, is Isl. kuir, libellus. But it may be merely a corr. of the E. word.

CARRY, 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 serenade made with pots, pans, &c. at the door of old people who marry a second time. V. Kirrwyer.

Carrot. Applied in composition to the colour of the hair; as, Carrot-head, Carrot-pow or poll.

CARSACKIE, s. A coarse covering worn by workmen over their clothes; a bed-gown worn by females.

CAR-SADDLE, s. The small saddle on a carriage-horse for supporting the shafts of the carriage.

CAR-SAYE, s. The woolen stuff called Kersey.

CARSE, KERSE, s. Low and fertile land; generally, that which is adjacent to a river.

CARSAYE, s. The woollen stuff called Kersey.

Carse, KERSS, s. Low and fertile land; generally, that which is adjacent to a river; S. See Sup.

The groom had nae mind of the stable door.

Ye mak my Muse a dautit pet;
But gin she cou'd like Allan's met,
Or cordy cracks and homely get
Upo' her carth,
Eithly wad I be in your debt
A pint o' paritch.

CARSACKIE, s. A coarse covering worn by workmen over their clothes; a bed-gown worn by females.

CARSAYE, s. The woollen stuff called Kersey.

CARSE, KERSE, s. Low and fertile land; generally, that which is adjacent to a river;

Our thworr the Kers to the Torwode he yeide.

CARSE, KERSS, s. Low and fertile land; generally, that which is adjacent to a river; S. See Sup.

Tharfor thi herberyd thain that nycht
Dounie in the Kers.—
And, for in the Kers pulis war,
Housis that brak, and thak bar,
To mak bryggis, qhar thai mycht pass.

Barbour, xii. 392, 395, MS.

Our thworr the Kers to the Torwode he yeide.

Wallace, v. 319, MS.

2. To sing.

Then aye he harped, and aye he carped,
Till a' the lordlings footed 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.


Law from his breit nurmand he gaif ane yell,  
Seand the wod carte and spyle of the knyght,  
And the corps of his derest freynd sa dycht.  
Chaucer, carte, id.  
Cartil, s. A cart-load, Ang.; perhaps contr. from cart and fill or full.  
Cartes, s. pl. Playing cards; a game of cards. S.  
Cartouchs, s. A kind of bed-gown with short skirts. S.  
Cartouche, s. A kind of surtout. S.  
Cartow, s. A great cannon; a battering piece. S.  
Cart-piece, s. A kind of ancient ordnance. S.  
Cartel, Kervel, s. A kind of ship. See Sup.  
Our caruella howis ladnis and prymys he,  
Wyth huge charge of siluer in quantite.  
Dong. Virgil, 85, 46.  
" Caravel, or Carvel, a kind of light round ship with a square poop rigg'd and fitted out like a galley, holding about six score or seven score tun: These are counted the best writer has observed. As in Teut. it is  
The latter is described by Isidore as a little skiff,  
or rather from Fr.  
Goths gave the name karf  
gii genus apud veteres, Ihre ; Chaucer,  
with that changed into  
Rudd. views this word as derived from Ir. 
Some convulsions he had, where in the opening of his mouth with his own hand, his teeth were somewhat hurt.  
204
6. Subtile contrivance; wile; stratagem.

5. Aim; object in view.

7. Facility in performing any manual work, such as especially

2. That particular course in which one travels, S.

10. A make their numeri quaternarii nota. Which it is said to be the mark of the fourth number. Est literally signify, as many as in counting are

1. A cast CAST, a

Wynmouth, vi. 18. 168.

Ane Clyffurd come, was Emys sone to the lord, —

He was full sile, and ek had mony cast.

It is used in the same sense by Chaucer.

And she was ware, and knew it bet than he,

What all this queinte cast is for to sey.

CAST, v. 740, MS.

Miller’s Tale, ver 3605.

Facility in performing any manual work, such especially as requires ingenuity or expertness; a term applied to artificers or tradesmen, S.

— He went divers thingis to se, —

The mony werkmen, and thare castis sle

He saw per ordoure al the sege of Troy.

Doug. Virgil, 27, 14.

8. Legerdemain; sleight of hand.

In come jampad the Ja, as a Jugloure.

With castis, and with cantels, a quynt caryare.

Doug. Virgil, 8, 37.


Hammond’s Wallace, p. 323.

5. Aim; object in view.

There is na sege for na schame that schrynkis at shorte,

May he cum to hys deyd wes rycht wyly.

There is na sege for na schame that schrynkis at shorte.

In come japand the Ja, as a Jugloure.

— Quent and curious castis poetical,

Perfyte similitudes and examplis all

Quharin Virgil beris the palme and lawde.

Doug. Virgil, iii. 11.

Continuing to speak of these, he gives a humourous ac­

To be cast out with a person.

To swarg; applied to bees.

To throw up a scum; to resign.

To throw any thing in one’s teeth;

To cast out wi’ him.” — Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 487.

“ To cast out with a person; to fall out with a person.”

Sir J. Sinclair’s Observ. p. 22.

“Better kiss a knave than cast out wil him.” — Ramsay’s

C. B. cast, signifies a trick, techna; Richar­di Thea. ap.


CAST, s. 

A tract of country; S.

CAST, s. 

A cast of herrings, haddocks, oysters, &c.; four in number; S.

Warp is used by the herring-fishers as synon. 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. kast-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 still, quaternio halecum,
CAST EWE, CAST YOW, CAST-BYE, CASTELWART CASTING HOIS. Perhaps, chestnut-coloured hose. CASTING OF THE HEART. A species of divination. CAST WORDS. To quarrel; S. B. CASTINGS, s. Old clothes; cast clothes.

CASTELMAN, CAT, s. A

CASTELWART, CAT, s. A

CAST, s. Adj. Merry; jocund.

CASTBAND, 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.

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, 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 Stock-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. 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. ked, haediu, kedia; Alem. ketin; Belg. kettel, keting; C. B. cadowyn, chaden; Ir. kaddan; 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.

CATBAND, 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 circumspect; from the E. v. catch.


CATLUKE, CAT and CLAY, the name of an ancient sport, Ang.; also used in Loth.

The following account is given of it.

Three play at this game, 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 Stock-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, lest 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. ked, haediu, kedia; Alem. ketin; Belg. kettel, keting; C. B. cadowyn, chaden; Ir. kaddan; 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.

CATBAND, 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 circumspect; from the E. v. catch.


CATLUKE, CAT and CLAY, the name of an ancient sport, Ang.; also used in Loth.

The following account is given of it.

Three play at this game, 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 Stock-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.
**C A T**

"Named from some fanciful resemblance it has to a cat [cat's] or a bird's foot;" Rudd. Perhaps from the appearance of the seed-pods, which may be supposed to resemble a cat's toes with the talons.

Dan. *katte-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 this plant in preventing the influence of magic; from *kette*, Su.G. *kat*, a claw, and *klaw*, magus. For he who is in possession of a *four-leaved* blade of trefoil is believed to be able to see those things clearly, which others, from the influence of *glamer*, see in a false light.

To CATE, CAY, 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 *eating*, And fall a *scolding* and a *prating*;— Perhaps ye'll hear another time, When I want money and get rhyme.

*Cahill's Mock Poem*, P. 2. p. 66.

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, lascivius, *kaetias*, lascivire. V. CAGE, CAIGE.

**CATECHIS, s.** A catechism.
"And of thir wellis of grace ye haue large declaratioun maid to yow in the third part of this catechis, quhilk intraitis of the seuen sacramentis." Abp. Hamiltoun's *Catechisme*, Lib. xv. c. 3. Here he evidently gives the name to the chieftains of these marauding clans.

Elsewhere he applies it to the people in general, who lived to the ear; a barbarous mode of chastising. Syn. "To tumble the *cat-loup*.

Thir venerable virgins, whom the world call witches, In the time of their triumph, turr'd me the tade; Some backward raid on brodsows, and some black-bitches; Some instead of a staig over a stark Monk straid.

And nine times withershins about the throne raid: Some be force in effect the four winds fetches, And their gudes be force and violence."

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 120.

Gael. *ceatharnach*, a soldier, *ceathar*, a troop; *ir. cath*, C. B. *kod*, katorvod, a battle. Bullet traces cat, a combat, to Arab. *cahad*, id. and Heb. *chatyr*, chat, to kill, which I have not met with. Had he referred to *yev*, cadar, acies militum, as the origin of Ir. *ceathar*, a troop; we might have admitted a considerable resemblance.

**CAT-FISH, SEA-CAT, s.** The Sea-wolf, S. Anarhicas Lupus, Linn.


*C. B.* "*Ca*thar,* i.e. sea-cat. Kilian gives *see-hatte* as the Teut. name of the Loligo.

**CAT-GUT, s.** Thread focus, or sea-laces. S.

**CAT-HARROW, s.** For every Lord, as he thought best, Brocht in ane bird to fill the nest; To he ane watcheman to his marrow, They gan to draw at the *cat-harrow*.


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, tir'd me the tade; Some backward raid on brodsows, and some black-bitches; Some instead of a staig over a stark Monk straid.

Fra the how the hight some hobbles, some hatches; Some be force in effect the four winds fetches, And nine times withershins about the throne raid.

Some glowing to the ground, some grievouslie gaips; Be craft conjure, and fiends perforce, Furth of a *catine* beside a cross, Thir ladies lighted from their horse, And band them with raips.

**Polwarth's Flying, Watson's Coll.** iii. 17.

**CATYOGLE, s.** A species of owl; great horned-owl. S.

**CAT I 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.*

**CATLILL, s.** To give one his cat-lill; 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
from the analogous phrase in Fr. sault du chat, "the cat-leape, a certain tricke done by Tumblers," Cotgr. This in Clyds. is also called smoking the wul lint, i. e. wild cat. The allusion undoubtedly is, to the great agility of this animal; and particularly to the circumstance of its almost invariably falling on its feet.

CATTOUR, s. A caterer; a provider. See Sup.

Catterbatch, s. A broil; a quarrel; a cat's quarrel.

To Catterbatter, v. n. To wrangle. S.

CATTLE-RAIK, s. A common, or extensive pasture where cattle feed at large, S.

From cattle and rath, to go, because they have liberty to range. V. Raik.

CATWITTIT, adj. Hairbrained; unsettled; q. hav­ing 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; although 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 tyne wald scho Ascaneus the page
Caught in the frygue of his faderis ymage,
And in hir bosum brace—Doug. Virgil, 102, 36.

Turnus at this time waxes bauld and blyth,
Wenyng to caught ane stound his strenth to kyth.

Ibid. 438, 20.

i.e. To lay hold of a favourable moment for manifesting his strength: formed from the pret. of cattc.

To CAVE, KEVE, v. a. 1. To push; to drive backward 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 yet in dead thraws,
And did not cease to cave, and paut,
While clyed back was pricket and gald.

Clandon'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.

Isl. akar; cum impetu, vehementer.

To CAVE, v. a. To separate grain from the broken straw, after threshing, S. B. See Sup.

It has nearly the same sense, S. A., being defined by Sibb., "to separate com from the chaff." This indeed seems the original idea; Teut. kos-en, eventilare pales; and this from haf, hace, chaff.

CAVE, s. A deficiency in understanding.

CAVE, s. Commotion or perturbation of mind. S.

CAVIL, CAUL, CAFLE, KAVEL, KEVIL, s. 1. Expl. a rod; a pole; a long staff.

The Kenyie cleikit to a cavel.—Chr. Kirk, st. 7.

Callander says that it should be written kevel or gevel; erroneously deriving it from Goth. geiflack, a kind of javelin among the ancient Goths; A. S. gafedlacu; whence S. gavelok, an iron crown. Tytler says; "Probably a cudgel or rung." If this be the sense, it is unquestionably the same word with Su.G. kafle, pertica, bacilici, rotundus, cuciscusque usus, Iure; Germ. keule, a club. But as in other copies it is, the cavel, it may perhaps denote a "soror fellow," as expl. by Mr. Chalmers. V. Kavel.


Late ws cheyss v off this gud cumpany,
Syne caufs cast quba sail our master be.

Wallace, vii. 378, MS.

And they cast kevils them amang,

And kevils them between,
And they cast kevils them amang,

Who suld gae kill the king.—Minstrel, Border, ii. 81.

Sometimes, by our writers, the phrase, to cast in cowil, is used.

"Thir prudent men retournit the fourt moneth efter to Argyle, quhare kyng Fergus was resyndent for the tyne. In quasi presence all the landis of Scotland war cassin in cowil amang the nobylis thairof." Bellend. Cron. F. 9, b.
4. State appointed; allotment in Providence; S. B. S. By Rudd.,

CAVEL, CAVILL,
s. A

s. a

To hitherto have been overlooked; especially as it occurs both S. Prov. p. 50.
gives the following definition of pl.
cause lots might be thrown into a basket, as among the Judah, &c. Judges xv. 1.
Fraserfield, p. 17.
in its primary, and in its metaph. sense in our old writings.
seem to have been anciently used for lots. Sibb. gives no the leg is united to the foot; as bones of this description other derivation. Lye refers to C. B.
small sticks or rods, on each of which the lot of an heir, in the division of an inheritance, is merely Su.G. Isl.
But cavel is a corr. of A. S. cavell, calathus, because lots might be thrown into a basket, as among the Greeks and Romans into an urn. But he considers, as its undoubtedly the origin of Teut. kade, a small bank, and even with Fr. chausée, "the causey, banke, or damme, of a pond, or of a river;" Cotgr. L. B. calecia, agger, moles. Quadraginta solidos ab eo qui molendinum sen damme, ofa pond, or ofa river;" Cotgr. L. B.

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. cavell, 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. cavilla, talus, the joint by which the leg is united to the foot; as bones of this description seem to have been anciently used for lots. Sibb. gives no other derivation. Lye refers to C. B. kavlar, as also denoting lots, Jun. Etym.
But cavel is merely Su.G. Isl. kaffe, which primarily means a rod, and is transferred to a lot in general. Verelius gives the following definition of pl. Kaflor, which points out the reason of the transition. "Small sticks or rods, on each of which the lot of an heir, in the division of an inheritance, is inscribed. These rods are thrown together into a lap or vessel, and afterwards drawn out by the heirs, that each may take that lot for his inheritance which is inscribed on the rod." Hence this phrase is used both by the Isl. and Sw. Skjuta med det kaffe; Tacuti bacellum et soritiones hereditatem dividere. In Sw. this transaction is denominated buttishafar.
The language of our old laws is quite analogous.
"Ane stallanger at na time may haue lot, cuitt, nor cavel, anent merchandice with ane Burges, but only within time of ane fair." Burrow Lawes, c. 59.
Lire views kaffe as a dimin. from kaapp, a rod. This is undoubtedly the origin of Teut. kavel, a lot, kavelen, to cast lots; although Kilian considers it as a secondary sense of kabel, a rope, q. funis sortis, funiculus distributionis.
KAVELLING AND DELING. Casting lots, and dividing the property as the lots fall; dividing by lot.
S. To CAVEL, v. a. To divide by lot; S. B.
"That the heritors of Don met every fortnight after the cavelling of the water in April, in the house of John Dow, at the bridge." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805, p. 129.
V. to the
CAVEL, CAVILL, s. A low fellow.
CAVER, KAVEY, s. A gentle breeze.
CAVIE, s. A hencoop; S. See Sup.
— Truth maun own that mony a todd —
To roost o' hen-house never venturd,
Nor duck, nor turkie cavie enter'd.
Teut. kevie, id. aviarium, Lat. caveda.

VOL. I.

209

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 breit bane With ane lang stalwart sperre of the fyre tre Throw smyttyn tyte and peirsit some hasz sche; He cavuis ower, furth bokkand stremes of bluide.


Although Rudd. seems inclined to derive this from Lat. codro, or Teut. hauch-en, anhelare; it is certainly the same verb with Cave, to drive, to toss, used in a neuter sense.
CAUITS.
And in a road quhair he was wont to rin,
With raips rude frae trie to trie it band,
Syne custe a raing on raw the rude within,
With blasts of horns and cauits fast calland.

Henrygine, 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 internal architect." Lay of the Last Minstrel, N. p. 251.

This seems originally the same with Teut. kade, a small bank, and even with Fr. chausée, "the causey, banke, or damme, of a pond, or of a river;" Cotgr. L. B. calecia, agger, moles. Quadraginta solidos ab eo qui molendinum sen damme, ofa pond, or ofa river; Cotgr. L. B.

CAULD BARK, "To lie in the cauld bark;" to be dead; S. B.
Ahas! 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. borg, se-pulchre, q. cold grave? V. CALD.

CAULER, adj. Cool. V. CALLOUR.
CAULKER, s. V. CAWKER.
CAULMES. V. CAULM.

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, for quhat-sum-ever persons, for quhat-sum-ever broken men, 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 menit and complenit be our souerane Lordis liegis dwelland in the boundis of Galloway, that certane gen-

D d
CAU

tilmen, heidis of kin in Galloway vsit to tak Caupis, of the quhilk tak thair, and exaction thairof, our Souerane Lord and his thre Estatis knew na perfit nor reasonable 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 Herriyeldes, the best acht 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 "a great hurt and skaith, these many years by-gone, by the chiefs of clans claimed; and that it was always made at the death of their decease, for maintaining their kewer, &c. transferrand fra ws,—all ry',—kyndnes, &c. —provyding that we haif the said Eweris &c. as ony othre friehalder vithein our erledoume of Er...Aug. 19, 1564, the original of which is in the possession of Baillie's Lett. i. 398.

The term in like manner occurs in a deed of sale, dated Aug. 19, 1564, the original of which is in the possession of Campbell of Ashnish.

In this Archebald Erle of Ergyll disponeis to Ewer Mac-

"caupe unie, A. a young cow, which may have been a common assessment, or rate of assurance."

Skene also uses caupe and calpe in sing.

The latter etymon is consonant to the sense given of the foirnameit surname quhen they sail faappin to vaick, gyll, &c.—provyding that we haif the said Eweris &c. as ony uther friehalder vithein our erledoume of Er.

CAW

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.

2. To Tak the Crown of the Causey; to appear with pride and self-assurance, S.

CAUSEY-CLOTHES, s. pl. Dress in which one may appear in public, S.

"From that day [17th November] to Monday, I think the 20th, we kept in, providing for causey-clothes." Baillie's Lett. i. 398.

CAUSER, s. One who makes a causeway, S. S.

CAUSEY-FACED, adj. One who may appear on the street without blushing, or has no reason for shame before others, S. B.

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. caelfro, 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.

To CAW, v. a. To drive. V. CALL.

CAWAR SKYNNIS, s. pl. Apparently, calf skins. S.

CAWAW'D, part. pa. Fatigued; wearied to disgust. S.

CAWF, s. A calf. S.

CAWF-COUNTRY, CAWF-GRUND. V. CALF-COUNTRY, &c.

CAWILL, s. A lot. V. CAVEL. To Couth be CAWILL.

CAWNG, s. The act of driving. S.

CAWK, s. Chalk, S. caulk, A. Bor.

Wallace commaundde a burgess for to get Fyne cauk eneuch, that his der nece mycht set On ilk yit, —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 drum; 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, recurvis; as referring to the form of the caulkier, or as analogous to the Sw. term for a horse-nail, ihake, i. e. an ice-hook. It seems to admit the second sense metaphorically, because a drum 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 drum.

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. kaikr, a cup.

CAWIE, s. A contemptuous name for a man.
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. heck-en, keck-en, increpare; synon. S. B. Chat, q. v. V. also Chak.

CHACK, CHATT, s. A slight repast, taken hastily. S. S.

The latter may be allied to Teut. schaff, a meal taken four times a day; pasto diurna quattuor vicibis, 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 snowflake, the rail or corn-crake, the wren, the check, the linnet, and the sparrow." P. Kirkwall, Statist. v. 547.

This is nearly the same with the last part of its Germ. name, stein schauer, Penn. Zool. p. 399. V. STANE-CHACK.

To CHACK, v. n. To check, S. Hence.

CHACK-HEEL, CHECK-HEEL,*. Areelforwindingyarn. S. CHACK (in a road.), S. A rut; the track of a wheel. S.

CHACKIE, adj. Unequal; a chackie road, one full of ruts. CHACKARALLY,*. Apparently, some kind of checkered or variegated cloth.

—No proud Pyrope, Paragon, Or Chackarally, there was none. Watson's Coll. i. 28. V DRAPE-BERRY.

Fr. eschequer, Belg. schakeer-en, Ital. scacco, to checker. A species of cotton cloth, imported from India, is in Fr. called chacker. Espece de toile de coton a carreaux, de differentes couleurs. Elles viennent des Indes Orientales, particulierement de Surate. Dict. Trev.

CHACKART, CHACKIE, s. The stone-chatter, a bird. S. CHACKE-BLYND-MAN,*. Blind man's buff.

"He will have us to seeke after the church, as children, at Chacke-blynd-man, groape after their fellows. For, first, hee would picke out our eyes, or stylke us from seeing: and then, forsooth, set vs a searching." Bp. Forbes's Eubulus, 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, kraeeks blinda. This game, in Angus, is known by no other name than that of Jockie-blind-man, which seems merely a corrupt. of this.

CHACKIE-MILL, s. The watch-chatter. V. DEDECHACK.

CHACKIT, part. adj. Chequered, 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. schade, cespes, gleba; or rather, kado, litus, ora, Kilian; q. the beach, which generally consists of gravel.

Beg. 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. S.

To CHAFF, v. n. To chatter; to be loquacious. S.

CHAFFER, s. The round-lipped whale. S.

To CHAFFLE, v. n. To chaffer or higgle. S.

CHAFFRIE, s. Refuse. S.

CHAFRON, s. Armour for the head of a war-horse. S.
CHAFTIS, CHAFTS, s. pl. Chops, S. A. Bor. chafts.
Thair micht heir schrienken of chafts,
Quhen thair wit thai went thair way.

"Within few days after ane immoderat flux of cattere fel in thair throt & chafts, and causit hym to resign the govern­ance of his realm to Aidane." Bellend. Chron. B. ix. c. 15.

"Notwithstanding of this great variance of opinion quhilk euir bes bene amangis al heretykis in all aegis, yeris, & tymes; yit thair is ane graceles grace quhilk followis thaim al, quhilk is, that thay aggre vnaislais in ane opinione, to cry out with oppin chafts on the halle consules, euin as the Jowis cryt al with ane voce to crucifie Christ." Kennedy (of Cross­raguall) Compend. Tactiae, p. 93.

"The piper wants meikle, that wants his nether chaftis," 2. It expresses the sharp sound made by any iron sub­stance, when entering into its socket; as of the latch of a door, when it is shut; to click; S. To chak to, to shut with a sharp sound.

"The eais chakkit to suddenlie but ane motion or werk of mortall creaturis," Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 11.

CHAKER, s. A chess-board.

CHAKIL, s. The wrist.
Gold bracelets on thair chakils bings,
Thair fingers full of costly rings.

CHAKKIR, s. The Exchequer. V. CHEKER.

CHALANCE, CHALLANCE, s. Challenge; exception. S.

CHALNDRIE, s.
In tapestries ye mich persuae
Young ramel, wreocht like lawrel treis ;
With syndrie sorts of chalardrie,
In curious forms of carpentrie.

"The wild fowl of these islands are very numerous.
Among these we may reckon — the scarf, and the scapie or chaldrick." P. Kirkwall, Stat. Acc. vii. 546.

This is evidently the same with the chalder of Shetland.
The description of the sea-pie answers exactly; for "it lives on lempots, which it separates from the rock very dexterously with its long red bill." P. Northmaven, Shetl. lb. xii. 365, N.

CHALF, s.
1. To gnash; to snatch at an object
2. To chak to, to shut with a sharp sound.
3. To chaker, to chess-board.

CHALKIL, *.
The wrist.

CHALDER, s. The name given in the Orkney Islands to the Sea-pie, Hoematus ostralegus, Linn.

"It is ordanit,—that thair be ordanit hostillaris—and that thay aggre vniuersalie in ane opinioun, to cry out with ane voce to crucifie Christ." Kennedy (of Cross­raguall) Compend. Tactiae, p. 93.

"The piper wants meikle, that wants his nether chaftis," 2. It expresses the sharp sound made by any iron sub­stance, when entering into its socket; as of the latch of a door, when it is shut; to click; S. To chak to, to shut with a sharp sound.

"The eais chakkit to suddenlie but ane motion or werk of mortall creaturis," Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 11.

CHALDRIKE, CHALDRICK.

CHALDRICK, CHALDER, s. The back-bone; S. To chaker, chess-board.

CHALFER, s.
Purchase; bargain.

CHALLENGE, s.
Removal by death; summons to the other world; as, He has got a hasty challenge. S. CHALLENGEABLE, adj. Liable to be called in question.

CHALMER, s.
Chamber.
To me is displesant
Genyus chalmer, or matrymonye to hant.

CHALMER-CHIELD, s.
The valet of the chamber.

CHALTER, s.
A wake, wakeful.

CHALOUS, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 11. V. CHOLLE.

CHAMBER, s.
See Sup.

CHAMBERERE, s.
Stude at the dure Fair calling hir vschere,
And Secrete hir thrifty chamberere.

CHAMBERERE, s.
Removal by death; summons to the other world; as, He has got a hasty challenge. S. CHALLENGEABLE, adj. Liable to be called in question.

CHALOUS, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 11. V. CHOLLE.

CHAMBERERE, s.
Stude at the dure Fair calling hir vschere,
And Secrete hir thrifty chamberere.

CHAMBERERE, s.
Removal by death; summons to the other world; as, He has got a hasty challenge. S. CHALLENGEABLE, adj. Liable to be called in question.

CHALMER-CHIELD, s.
The valet of the chamber.

CHAMBERERE, s.
Stude at the dure Fair calling hir vschere,
And Secrete hir thrifty chamberere.

CHAMBERERE, s.
Removal by death; summons to the other world; as, He has got a hasty challenge. S. CHALLENGEABLE, adj. Liable to be called in question.

CHALMER, s.
Chamber.

CHALMER-CHIELD, s.
The valet of the chamber.

CHAMBERERE, s.
Stude at the dure Fair calling hir vschere,
And Secrete hir thrifty chamberere.

CHAMBERERE, s.
Removal by death; summons to the other world; as, He has got a hasty challenge. S. CHALLENGEABLE, adj. Liable to be called in question.
CHANGE, s. Change, change-house. S. A small inn or alehouse.

CHAMP, s. 1. A mire. 2. Mashed potatoes.

CHAMPIT, adj. Having raised figures; embossed; diapered. See Sup.

CHANDLER, CHANLER, s. A chandelier, S. A candlestick, S. See Sup.

CHANTRY, s. Fortunate; happy; S. See Sup. Desire to be chancy and fortunate. As vth princls quhilkis mae happy bene.

CHANTRY-KIRK, CHANNERY-KIRK, s.pl. Forem, of a jury. S. To CHAN, v. a. To change.

CHANTRY, adj. Loquacious, at the same time pert. S.

CHANTICLEER, s. The dragonet, a fish, Frith of Forth.

CHANTILLER, s. The dragonet, a fish, Frith of Forth.

CHANTY, s. A chamber-pot; an urinal. S.

CHANTIE-BEAK, s. A prattling child; a chatter-box.

CHANTIN', adj. Loquacious, at the same time pert. S.

CHAP, s. A chap, or " little chap," is used, S.

CHAP, s. Apparently, reiteration of one thing. S.

CHANGE, s. Change, change-house. S.

CHANGE, s. Custom; buying from certain persons. S.

CHANGE, CHAINGE-HOUSE, s. A small inn or alehouse.

CHANGE-KEEPER, s. One who keeps a petty inn or alehouse; or a Change-house. S.
CHAPPING-STICKS, S.

To CHAPP, v. a.

1. To strike with a hammer, or any instrument which one uses to get out of the way; to knock about.

S. "To get out of the way; to knock about.

2. To chop, to cut into small pieces, S. Teut.

3. To bruise; to beat; to break.

To CHAP, v. a.

1. To strike with a hammer, or any instrument which one uses to get out of the way; to knock about.

S. "To get out of the way; to knock about.

2. Suddenly to embrace a proposal made in order to a bargain; to hold one at the terms mentioned; S.

3. To choose. This seems only a secondary sense of Teut. kippen, as signifying to lay hold of; capere, excipere, excerpere, eximere, intercipere.

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, Penneuck, p. 94.

Chap is the general pronunciation. Teut. schap, promptuarium. See Sup.

CHAPDUR, s.

Chapter.

To TAK A CHAPIN. To be addicted to tippling.

S. CHAPIS, s.pl.

Established prices and rates. V. CHAIPES.

CHAPYT. V. CHAIEEE.

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.

S. CHAPMAN, s.

A pedlar, a hawker, S.; a merchant, O.E.

"Chapmen—The word is used, in the Scotch sense of it, for an itinerant seller of wares." P. Prestondans, East Loth. Statist. Acc. xvii.

From the severe exercise of a pedlar who travels on foot, the chapman's drouth is a prov. phrase for hunger, S.

A. S. coeipman, Sw. kaepman, a merchant. Hence the name of Copenhagen, anciently Copehamn, Cosmoponton, Capmannhoven, Knox's Hist. p. 20. i.e. The merchant's or Chapman's Haven.

CHAPPAN, adj.

Tall of stature; clever; lusty.

S. 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.

CHAR, s.

Carriages.

Thai war sa feile qhalar thit thai raid,
And their bataillis war sa braid,
And swa gret rowme held thair char,

Than men that meikill ost mycht se,
CHAR, v. a. 1. To stop. 

Now hand to hand to the dynt licithis with ane swak, On syde he bradis for to eschew the dynt; He etlis yonder his awantage to tak, He metis thare, and charris him with ane chak; He watz to spy, and strikis in all his micht, The tothir keppis him on his burdouns wicht. 

Dougl. Virgil, 142, 5. It sufficits us, to se the palce blume; And stand on rowyme qubahir better folk bene charrit. 

Palce of Honour, i. 19.

2. To char by; to turn aside. 

Lyke as ane bull dois rummesing and rare, Quhen he escapis hurt one the aitare, And charrit by the axe with his nek wycht 
Gif one the forhede the dynt hittis not richt. 

Dougl. Virgil, 46, 15. A. Bor. " Char the cow," stop or turn her, Ray; from 
A. S. crr-an, to turn, to turn from, divertere; Isl. keir-a, 

Su.G. koer-a, vi pellere. 

CHAR, s. A chariot; Fr. chariote. 

On char, a wagon, a char. 

To CHAR, v. a. 1. To stop. 

2. A certain device or engine, whereby a wooden leg or arm is made to move;" Cotgr. 

Su.G. cerr-an, to turn. 

TYPES, s. pl. 

"Thir two sortes 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 be must be lifted." First Buik of Discipline, c. 8, § 1. 


To CHARK, v. n. To make a grating noise; to complain habitually; to be always in a querulous humour. 

CHARKER, s. A cricket; probably from Char. 

CHARRIS. V. CHAR,*;.

CHARTER-HOUSE, s. The constella- 

CHARTER-HOUSE, s. A char. 

T. doute. See Sup. 

CHARKAR. Meaning not clear. See Sup. 

CHARK, s. A cricket; probably from Chark. 

CHARLE WAN, CHARLEWAYNE, s. The constellation 

CHARTER, s. A chariot; probably from Char. 

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 charnail-bands; S., although the word is now nearly obsolete.

A wricht he tuk, the suttellast at thar was, And ordand him to saw the burd in twa, 

Be the myd streit, that name mycht our it ga; 

On charnail bands nald it full fast and sone, 

Syne fyld with clay as na thing had beyne done. 

Wallace, vii. 1152, MS. 

Ed. 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. 

Charonemogas, "the hare of a doore; the preece, band, or plate, that runnes along on the hinge-side of some doors;" Ibid. 

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 charnail-bands; S., although the word is now nearly obsolete.

A wricht he tuk, the suttellast at thar was, And ordand him to saw the burd in twa, 

Be the myd streit, that name mycht our it ga; 

On charnail bands nald it full fast and sone, 

Syne fyld with clay as na thing had beyne done. 

Wallace, vii. 1152, MS. 

Ed. 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. 

Charonemogas, "the hare of a doore; the preece, band, or plate, that runnes along on the hinge-side of some doors;" Ibid. 

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 charnail-bands; S., although the word is now nearly obsolete.

A wricht he tuk, the suttellast at thar was, And ordand him to saw the burd in twa, 

Be the myd streit, that name mycht our it ga; 

On charnail bands nald it full fast and sone, 

Syne fyld with clay as na thing had beyne done. 

Wallace, vii. 1152, MS. 

Ed. 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. 

Charonemogas, "the hare of a doore; the preece, band, or plate, that runnes along on the hinge-side of some doors;" Ibid.
CHASBOL, CHESBOL, CHESBOWE, s. Poppy. Pl. chasbolis.

"Ald Tarquine gef nay answer to the messenger, but tuke his staf, and synce past throcht his gardin, and quhair 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." Comp. S. p. 146.

This word is spelled chesbolis "in the parallel passage of Ballantyne's Livy, MS." Gl. Compl.

—To the walkryf dragoun mete gaif sche, That keeping the golyn appilis in the tre, Snyrnykland to him the wak hony swete. And slepery chesbое sеdе to walkin his sprеtе.

—The cheshow heedes of we se Bow down thare knoppis, sowpit in thar grane, Quhen they ar chargit with the heuy rane.

Ibid. 292, 7.

In both places Virg. uses papaver. Rudd. entirely overlooks this word.

E. cheese bowls, papavera hort. according to Skinner, from some supposed resemblance to the vessels used by those who make cheeses.

In Gloss. CompL., Fr. ciboule, Ital. cipolla, 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. slamp-boll, from its resemblance of a bowl; q. the bowl causing sleep.

It is not improvable, however, that cheshol is formed from Fr. chasse pouls, wild black helbegole or bears-foot; from chasser and pouls or pouls, to drive away the pulse; as being accounted a poisonous herb. This being the meaning of the Fr. name of helbegole, our forefathers might transfer it to poppy, because of the similarity of its effects. How Doug. mentions it as given to walkin the dragon's sprest, is not easily conceivable; as the design was to lull him.

CHASE, s.

"The Lord Seytoun, without ony occasioun offered unto him, brak a chas upon Alexander Quhylaw, as they came from Prestoun,—and ceissit not to persew him till he came to the towne of Ormistoun." Knox, p. 159.

Perhaps a shaft, or handle, as of a whip; or the barrel of a gun; for Fr. chasse is used in both senses; chasse-messe, a firelock.

CHASER, s. A ram that has only one testicle. S.

CHASS, s. Case; condition.

The lordis was blyth, and welcummyt weil Wallace, Thankand gret God off this fair happy chass.

Wallace, viii. 414. MS.

To CHASTY, v. a. To chastise; to correct.

But son thow spekys sa rudly, It is gret skyl men chasty
Thai proud wordis, tliat thoi know The rycht, and bow it as thou aw.

Fr. chasti-er, Teut. kastij-en, id. Barbour, ix. 751. MS.

To CHASTIFY, v. a. To make chastе.

To Chastize, v. a. To abridge.

CHASUBYL, s. The same with Chass. The same with Chass.

To CHAT, v. a. To bruise slightly; to chafe; S.; Synon. chack.

CHATON, CHATTON, s. The bezail, collet, or broadest part of a ring in which the stone is set.

To CHATTER, v. a. To shatter; to break into small pieces.

CHAT THE.

Quod I, Churle, ga chat the, and chide with ane vthir.

Dough. Virgil, 239, a 30.

He wald haif luft, scho wald not lat him, For all his yellow lokcis;

CHE.

He chereist hir, scho bad gae chat him.

Scho compt him not twa clokis. Chr. Kirk, st. 4.

This has been rendered, to go about his business, to take care of himself, from Goth. skoła-a curare; Callander. But perhaps the sense given by Rudd, is more natural; "Hang thysel'." He adds from Coles; "Chat signifies the gallowes in the canting language." Grose writes chater, Class Dict.

As A. Bor. chat signifies a small twig, (Grose's Gl.) it may be equivalent to S. widdie, a halter, properly a withe or twig. See Sup.

CHATTER PUSS, s. A term used in calling to a cat. S. To CHATTLE, v. n. To nibble; to chew feebly. S.

CHAUDMELLE, s. A sudden broil or quarrel.

It is thus expl. by Skene; "In Latine Rixa; ane hoat suddaine tullie, or debate, qhilk is opponed as contrair to fore-thoucht tellomon." De Verb Sign.

Fr. chaude hot, and mettés, métès, broil; q. a broil arising from the heat of passion; L. B. chaud-mélia, Calida Melilia, Du Cange. V. MELLE.

CHAUDMELLET, s. A blow; a beating. S.

CHAUD-PEECE, s. Gonorrhoea.

—The snuff and the snout, the chaudpeece.

Polwart's Flying. V. CLIIX.

Fr. chaud-pisse is thus defined, Dict. Trev. Espece de maladie qu'on appelle autrement gonorrhée. Le mot de chaud-pisse a quelque chose d'obscur.

CHAVELING, SHAVELIN, s. A tool used by coach-makers, &c. for smoothing hollow or circular wood. S.

CHAUFFRAY, s. Merchandise. S.

CHAUKS, s. A sluice. V. FLEWS. S.

To CHAUM, v. n. To chew voraciously; to eat up. S.

CHAUVE, adj. That colour in cattle arising from an equal mixture of black and white hair; applied also to a swarthly person when pale.

To CHAW, v. a. 1. To fret; to gnaw.

I am God Tybris, wattry hewit and haw, Qhilk, as thou seis, with mony iawp and iaw
Betts thir brayis, chawing the bankis doun.


2. To provoke; to vex; S. See Sup.

Rudd. derives this from E. chaw, chew. But it is probably allied to O. F. chaur, to put in pain. Ne m'en chaut; it does not vex me. Rom. de la Rose.

To CHAW, v. a. To chew; to fret or cut by attrition. S.

CHEAP O'T. Applied to one who well deserves any affront or misfortune he has met with. S.

CHEARY, CHEERIE, adj. Cheery.

CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, Fraudul. S.

CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, Fraudul. S.

CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, Fraudul. S.

CHEATS, CHITS, adj. Fraudul. S.

CHEATS, CHITS, s. The sweet-bread. S.

CHEATS, CHITS, s. The sweet-bread. S.

CHEATS, CHITS, s. The sweet-bread. S.

CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, Fraudul. S.

CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, Fraudul. S.

CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, Fraudul. S.

CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, Fraudul. S.

CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, Fraudul. S.

CHEA.

He chereist hir, scho bad gae chat him.

Scho compt him not twa clokis. Chr. Kirk, st. 4.

This has been rendered, to go about his business, to take care of himself, from Goth. skoła-a curare; Callander. But perhaps the sense given by Rudd, is more natural; "Hang thysel'." He adds from Coles; "Chat signifies the gallowes in the canting language." Grose writes chater, Class Dict.

As A. Bor. chat signifies a small twig, (Grose's Gl.) it may be equivalent to S. widdie, a halter, properly a withe or twig. See Sup.

CHATTY PUSS, s. A term used in calling to a cat. S. To CHATTLE, v. n. To nibble; to chew feebly. S.

CHAUDMELLE, s. A sudden broil or quarrel.

It is thus expl. by Skene; "In Latine Rixa; ane hoat suddaine tullie, or debate, qhilk is opponed as contrair to fore-thoucht tellomon." De Verb Sign.

Fr. chaude hot, and mettés, métès, broil; q. a broil arising from the heat of passion; L. B. chaud-mélia, Calida Melilia, Du Cange. V. MELLE.

CHAUDMELLET, s. A blow; a beating. S.

CHAUD-PEECE, s. Gonorrhoea.

—The snuff and the snout, the chaudpeece.

Polwart's Flying. V. CLIIX.

Fr. chaud-pisse is thus defined, Dict. Trev. Espece de maladie qu'on appelle autrement gonorrhée. Le mot de chaud-pisse a quelque chose d'obscur.

CHAVELING, SHAVELIN, s. A tool used by coach-makers, &c. for smoothing hollow or circular wood. S.

CHAUFFRAY, s. Merchandise. S.

CHAUKS, s. A sluice. V. FLEWS. S.

To CHAUM, v. n. To chew voraciously; to eat up. S.

CHAUVE, adj. That colour in cattle arising from an equal mixture of black and white hair; applied also to a swarthly person when pale.

To CHAW, v. a. 1. To fret; to gnaw.

I am God Tybris, wattry hewit and haw, Qhilk, as thou seis, with mony iawp and iaw
Betts thir brayis, chawing the bankis doun.


2. To provoke; to vex; S. See Sup.

Rudd. derives this from E. chaw, chew. But it is probably allied to O. F. chaur, to put in pain. Ne m'en chaut; it does not vex me. Rom. de la Rose.

To CHAW, v. a. To chew; to fret or cut by attrition. S.

CHEAP O'T. Applied to one who well deserves any affront or misfortune he has met with. S.

CHEARY, CHEERIE, adj. Cheery.

CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, Fraudul. S.

CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, Fraudul. S.

CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, Fraudul. S.

CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, Fraudul. S.

CHEATS, CHITS, s. The sweet-bread. S.

CHEATS, CHITS, s. The sweet-bread. S.

CHEATS, CHITS, s. The sweet-bread. S.
CHEEK FOR CHOW. Cheek by jole.

CHEEK-BLADE, s. The cheek-bone, S.

CHEEK-BONE, s. A glass of spirits with warm water and sugar; a tumbler of toddy.

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 CHEEM, v. a. To divide equally; especially in cutting down the backbone of an animal; S. B.

This, I suspect, is merely a cor. of the E. v. chine, used in the same sense, from chine, the backbone. Fr. eschin-er.

CHEET, CHEIFTYME, s. A chief; a principal person, S.

CHEFFROUN, To to a least noise, S.


used to denote the causeless murmurs of children, has considerable resemblance; Puerorum vagitus et querelae sine

in the same sense, from

But I would rather refer it to Belg. keip-ar, to knock a person down.

v. a.

To cheep; to chirp, as young birds in the nest; S. Cheep, Cheeping, s. Shril squeaking.

-Cheep.

Cheepish, s. A chief dwelling; as the manor-house of a landed proprietor, or the palace of a prince. See Sup.
CHERITIE, Cherié, s. Meaning doubtful. See Sup.

CHE, CHE, s. To choose.

CHERRY OF TAY, CHERITIE, CHERITE, s. A cherry, a fruit that grows on the cherry tree.

CHESSOUN, CHESI, v.n. To subject to blame; to accuse.

CHESS, CHESSFORD, CHEESEFORD, s. A chess-board, a board used for playing the game of chess.

CHERRY OF TAY, s. A fruit that grows on the cherry tree.

CHESS, CHESSFORD, CHEESEFORD, s. A chess-board, a board used for playing the game of chess.

CHERRY OF TAY, s. A fruit that grows on the cherry tree.

CHESS, CHESSFORD, CHEESEFORD, s. A chess-board, a board used for playing the game of chess.

CHERRY OF TAY, s. A fruit that grows on the cherry tree.

CHESS, CHESSFORD, CHEESEFORD, s. A chess-board, a board used for playing the game of chess.

CHERRY OF TAY, s. A fruit that grows on the cherry tree.

CHESS, CHESSFORD, CHEESEFORD, s. A chess-board, a board used for playing the game of chess.
CHESTER BEAR, s. A name in Angus and Perths. for Big, in contradistinction to Barley.  S.
CHESEVILL, CHESEL, s. A cheese-vat.

He is gone out of the cheesewell that he was made in," S. Prov.

A reflection upon persons who perke above their birth and station." Kelly, p. 141. V. KAISART.

CHEVEN, part. pa. Achieved. See Sup.

Thain was he glaid of this, And thocht himself well chevin. And hame he cam with blis; Thocht lang quhill it was evin.

CHEVEN, s. Procurement; means of acquiring. S.
CHEVERON, v. a. To chew; a corrupt provincialism.

To chew; a corrupt provincialism.

CHEVIN, part. pa. Achieved. See Sup.

Thain was he glaid of this, And thocht himself well chevin. And hame he cam with blis; Thocht lang quhill it was evin.

Maitland Poems, p. 363.

Given among words not understood, Gl. But in Wallace we find chevi, cheynt, in the sense of achieved; and A. Bor. to cheve, which Ray views as derived, either from achive, per aphaeresin, or from Fr. chevir, to obtain. Thus "he thocht himself well chevin," may signify, "he thought he had succeeded well," or, "come to a happy termination," as chevir also signifies, to make an end. Allied to this is the phrase used by Chauc. "Yvel mote he cheve," ver. 16693.

CHEVISANCE, s. Procurement; means of acquiring. S.
CHEWALRY, s. A glove.

To chew, v. a. To stew; a corrupt provincialism. S.

CHEWALRY, adj. Distorted.

He chewis me his chewal mouth, and scheddis my lippis.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

Chewis may be either for chews or chows. V. SHOE, and SHOW.

CHEWALRY, s. 1. Men in arms, of whatever rank; cavalry. See Sup.

He gadtry gret chewalry, And towart Scotland went in by.

Barbour, iv. 187. MS.

2. Courage; prowess in arms.

CHI

The crowne that I hu couth ber;
And off the croice a gret party.
He wan throw his chewalry.
Galloway wes stonayit gretumly.—Barbour, iii. 469. MS.
Fr. chevalerie, knighthood; here transferred to armed men without distinction. It also signifies prowess, illustria faciorna, Dict. Trev.

CHEWALRUSE, adj. Brave, gallant.

Throw his chewalous chewalry
Galloway wasstonayit gretumly.—Barbour, ix. 536. MS.
This has undoubtedly been a mistake of the transcriber for Chewalrous.

O. Fr. chevalureux, illustrious, nobilis.

CHEWALRUSELY, adv. Bravely; gallantly.

—The King, full chewalruly, Defendyt all his company. Barbour, iii. 89. MS.

To CHEWYSS, v. a. To compass; to achieve; to accomplish.

In hy thai thocht thai suld him sla,
And giff that thai mycht chewyss swa;
Fra that thai the king had slyan,
That thai mycht wyri the woud agayn.

Barbour, vi. 427. MS. V. CHEVIN.

CHEWYSANCE, CHEWYSANS, s. Acquisition; provision; means of sustenance. O. E. chewesance.

As I am he, at your charge, for plesance,
My lyfalt is but honest chewysans.

Wallace, ix. 375. MS.

i. e. "Supported by the bounty of another," I do not honourably provide for myself as I have done formerly.

Quhen Wallace saw thir gud men off renown,
With hunger sti, almyz mycht leyff no mar,
Wyt ye, for thaim he sichten wondyr sar.
Gud men, he said, I am the causs of this; At your desyr I sail amend this wyss,
Or leyff you fre sum chewysans to ma.

Ibid. xi. 567. MS.; also Barbour, iii. 492.

Perhaps wyss should be wyss.
And though he can so to a cloth, and can no better chewesance.
Nede anone right winneth him vnder mayneprise.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 111. b. V. the v.


S. To Chick, v. n. To make a clicking noise, as a watch does, S. Perhaps from Teut. kick-en, muterime, minimum vocem edere, Kilian.

CHICKENWORT, s. Chickweed, S. Alsine media, Linn. From chicken, and wort, an herb, A. S. wyrt, Belg. wort, q. the herb fed on by chickens.

*CHIEF, adj. Intimate; as, "they're very chief wi' anither"; S. Synon. Grit, Thrang, Pock, Freff. S.

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." Piscosettie, 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 kullt, a boy; allied to which are kuldis, a girl, and kul, offspring. It is probable, however, that the 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 Morice "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 Child or Cheild." 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 chield, i. e. A good fellow.

Chields 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 chield may 'a' knit up themselves for me.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 77.

These ten lang years, wi' blood o' freinds, We're never out of sight for half an hour!

We're never out of sight for half an hour! But some chield ay upon us keeps an ee.

Ross's Henerole, 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 Nory kens she in her guess was right,

But are the cows your ain? gin I may speer.

Nae near, my kiny, mak biggings bair at hame; That hyr child ill rycht now hes taen.

Ross's Henerole, p. 78.

4. An appellation expressive of fondness, S. B. But are the cows your ain? gin I may sper. O never ane of them belangs to me, They are the laird's, well may his honour be;

To CHIM, v. n. To take in small portions; to eat nicely.

CHYMES, s. A chief dwelling. V. CHEMYS.

CHYMOUR, CHYMER, s. 1. A light gown, E. cymar.

2. A piece of dress worn by prelates when consecrated.

Their belts, their broches, and their rings, Their hudes, their chymours, their garnysings; For to a gent their fame.—Moitland Poema, p. 188.

Ross's Henerole, p. 79.

CHIEL, s. A child. We chield; with child. S.

CHIEL or CHARE. A child of one's own, or a ward. S.

To CHIER, CHEIR, v. a. To cut; to wound.

He cheist a fane, as did affir him— Through baith the chieks he thought to chier him.

Ross's Henerole, p. 78.

Ed. Calland. Cheir, Chron. S. P.

A. S. scæ-r-an, scæ-r-ondere; or ceor-f-an, ceor-f-secere. Chard, which occurs in the same stanza, as it agrees in signification, has been viewed as the pret. of the e.

CHIERE, s. Chair. "Chiere of estate." Chair of state.

And in a chiere of estate besyde, With wings bright, all plumy, but his face, There sawe I sitt the blynd god Cupide.

King's Quair, iii. 21.

CHIFFERS, s. pl. Cyphers.

CHILD, CHYLD, s. A servant; a page.

Wallace sum part befor the court furth raid, With him twa men that douchyie war in deid, Our tuk the child Schyr Ranaldis sowme south leid.

Wallace, iv. 24. MS.

i. e. "The servant who led his baggage borne by a horse." This term, in O. E., denoted a youth, especially one of high birth, before he was advanced to the honour of knighthood.

Child Waweyn, Lotos sone, thulke tyne was Bot of taelf yer, & the Pope of Rome bytake was To Norys thaur the kyng Arture, & thulke tyne rygt, The pope hym tok armes, & ys owre honde made him knyg. R. Gloce, p. 182.

This Lot is the same with the Lothus of our historians, king of the Picts. Afterwards Waweyn is called Syre, i. e. Sir Waweyn, as in p. 209.

The eel of oxenford he nom, and another eel al so,

And Syre Waweyn, ys syster sone, tho athys was ydo. This must certainly be traced to A. S. cild; as L. infans, 220

CHIM, CHIL, s. A child. Fr. enfant, Hsp. infant, have all been, by a similar application, transferred to the heir apparent of a sovereign. i. e. one who had the prospect of advancement. I am inclined to think, that child was occasionally used as synonym. with squire.

It seems unquestionable, that one who aspired to the honour of knighthood, before he had actually attained it, was called raleit, although a person of rank and family. V. Da Cange, vo. Voilet.

CHYLD-GIFT, s. A present to a child from a god-father. S.

CHILDER, pl. Children; S., Lancash. Retinue, attendants; servants or mariners on shipboard in relation to their master. See Sup.

King Heroldis part thai playt into Scotland; Off yong childer that thai befir tham fand.

Wallace, i. 166. MS.

Ay maun the childer, wi' a fastin mou', Grumble and greet, and make an unco mane.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 57.

This pl. also occurs in O. E. Cassibalayn there uncle then was kyng, And founde his nephewes full honestly and wel, And nourtred them while they were chylde yong.


CHILD-ILL, s. Labour; pains of child-bearing.

"It is the layndar, Schyr," said ane,

That hyr child ill rycht now hes taen.

Barbour, xvi. 274. MS.

CHIMLEY, CHIMNE, CHIMBLAX, CHIMLA, s. 1. A grate.

2. A fire-place. 3. A chimney stack.

"The servant who led his baggage borne by a horse." In ancient Scotland, the servants or mariners on shipboard in relation to their master, were called servants or mariners on shipboard in relation to their master. See Sup.

They may be supposed, however, that this term had its origin from that superior kind of cloth, made in Ancyra, a town of Galatia, of the fine wool that grows on the goats which feed near Mount Olympus. Of this the cloth is made, which the Latins called cymatilis, from Gr. cymar, cymara, its vocatur toga longior, inprimis sacerdotum, haud dubie ab Hisp. zamarro, vestis pellita; Ihre.

It may be supposed, however, that this term had its origin from that superior kind of cloth, made in Ancyra, a town of Galatia, of the fine wool that grows on the goats which feed near Mount Olympus. Of this the cloth is made, which the Latins called cymatilis, from Gr. cymar, cymara, its vocatur toga longior, inprimis sacerdotum, haud dubie ab Hisp. zamarro, vestis pellita; Ihre.

It may be supposed, however, that this term had its origin from that superior kind of cloth, made in Ancyra, a town of Galatia, of the fine wool that grows on the goats which feed near Mount Olympus. Of this the cloth is made, which the Latins called cymatilis, from Gr. cymar, cymara, its vocatur toga longior, inprimis sacerdotum, haud dubie ab Hisp. zamarro, vestis pellita; Ihre.

It may be supposed, however, that this term had its origin from that superior kind of cloth, made in Ancyra, a town of Galatia, of the fine wool that grows on the goats which feed near Mount Olympus. Of this the cloth is made, which the Latins called cymatilis, from Gr. cymar, cymara, its vocatur toga longior, inprimis sacerdotum, haud dubie ab Hisp. zamarro, vestis pellita; Ihre.
CHINGLE, s. Gravel; as the word is pronounced in CHIMLEY-CHEEKS. The stone pillars at the side of a fire.

CHIME, s. A

CHINGILY, CHYNE. V. CHOLLE.

CHIMLEY-NEUCK, S.

CHIPPIE-BURDIE, s.pl. CHIPERIS,

CHIPYNUTIE, s.

CHIP, s. A

CHIP, v. n.

CHIRL, v. n.

CHIRK, s. The sound made by the teeth, or by any two hard bodies rubbed obliquely against each other. S.

To CHIRL, v. n. To wave merrily; to whistle shrilly; to emit a low melancholy sound.

CHIRLING, s. Such a sound continued.

To CHIRL, v. n. To laugh immoderately.

CHIRLE, s. The wattles or bars of a cock; a double chin.

CHIRLE, s. A small bit of anything.

CHIRLES, s. Pieces of coal of an intermediate size.

CHIRM, s. Chirms of grass; early shoots of grass.

To CHIRM, v. a. To wave.

To CHIRME, v. n. As applied to birds, it denotes the mournful sound emitted by them, especially when collected together, before a storm; S.

Sa bustandlie Boreas his bugill blew,

To chirt, the teeth, and to kirk, Berw. Statist. Acce. xiii. 384.

The name is happily descriptive of the nature of the soil which is, in general, a light thin earth, on a deep bed of sandy gravel.” P. Channell-kirk, Berw. Statist. Acx. xi. 364.

“Chingle, I presume, is the old Scotch word, synonymous to the modern term channel.” P. Boleskine, Inverness. Statist. Acc. xx. 27.


Bushes budded, and trees did chip,

And lambs by sun’s approach did skip.

Colbil’s Mock Poems, P. ii. 3.

Grain is also said to chip, when it begins to germinate, S.

3. It is metaphor applied to the preparation necessary to the flight of a person.

May Margaret turn’d her round about,

(I wot a loud laugh laugh’d she.)

The egg is chipped, the bird is flown,

Ye’ll see nae mair of young Logie.” Minstrelsy, Border, i. 248.

CHIRL, s. A light thin earth, on a deep bed of sandy gravel.

The insect’s power to be that of breaking by means of a slight stroke, such as a chicken gives the shell in bursting from it; Teut. kipp-en cudere, icere; kip, icus.

CHIPERIS, s. Probably gins or snares for game. S.

CHIPPY, s. Probably gins or snares for game. S.

CHIPPY-BURDIE, s. Meaning doubtful. See Sup.

Perhaps a child’s toy called a cheepy-burdie, from the noise made when the air is forced out.

CHIPPYNUITE, s. A mischievous spirit.

CHYRE, s. Cheer; entertainment.

Go clous the burde; and tak awa the chyre,

And loik in all in yon almirie.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 73.

CHYRE, s. A chair.

To CHIRK, JIRK, JING, CHORK, v. n. To make a grating noise; S. See Sup.


CHI

O gentill Troiane diuynke interpretoeur,
And chyrne of euery byrdys voice on fer.

---Dug. Virgil.

To CHIRPLE, v. n. To twitter as a swallow.

To CHIRR, v. n. To chirp.

To CHIRTL, v. a. 1. To squeeze; to press out; S. The sound of wind blowing; to squirt, or send forth suddenly.

To CHIRURGINAR, s. A surgeon.

To CHIRT, v. n. To twitter as a swallow.

To CHIST, v. a. To cheat; to act deceitfully; S. B. To warble; to chatter.

To CHITTER, v. a. 1. To shiver; to tremble; S. Hence boys are wont to call bit of bread which they preserve for eating after bathing, a chittering piece, or a chilling dole, S.

"Oh! haste ye open,—fear nae skait,
Else soon this storm will be my death."

I took a light, and fast did min
To let the chittering infant in.—Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

What gars ye shake, and glowre, and look sae wan?
Your teeth they chitter, hair like bristles stand.

Ibid. ii. 168.

Where whitt thou con't thy chittering wing.

An' close thy e'e?

Burns, iii. 150.

2. To chatter. The teeth in a griping manner, as, in making a bargain; also, to squeeze or practise extortion. A chattering fellow; a covetous wretch; an extortioner; S. To act in a griping manner, as, in making a bargain; CHIRPLE, s. A tweeting note.

To CHIRR, v. n. To chirp.

To CHITTL, v. n. To warble; to chatter.

To CHIZZARD, v. a. To cheat; to act deceitfully; S. B. To chouse.

CHOL

CHIZZARD. V. KAIASART.

CHOCK, s. The disease called the Croup; S. O. S.

CHOFEER, s. A chafing-dish.

CHOFFING-DISH, s. A chafing-dish.

To CHOOSE, CHUYSE, CHYCE, v. a. To choose; to elect; to prefer.

CHOKKIES, pronounced chounks, s. pl. The jaws; properly the glanular parts under the jawbones; S. Thus he who has the king's evil, is vulgarly said to have "the cruells in his chounks."

CHOK-BAND, s. The small strip of leather by which a bridle is fastened around the jaws of a horse, S.

CHOL, CHOW, s. The jole or jowl.

How and hokkt is thime Ee,
Thy cheek hane hair, and blaint is thy blee,
Thy chop, thy chol, gars mony men live chast,
Thy gane it gars us mind that we maunte die.

Evergreen, ii. 56, st. 15.

Dr. Johns. erroneously derives E. jole from Fr. gueule, the mouth, the throat, the gullet. Our word, while it more nearly retains the primary sound, points out the origin; A. S. ceol, fauces, ceolos, fauces, the jaws, Somner. The i is now lost in the pronunciation.

Cheek for chow, S. cheek by jowl.

Our lard himselfe wad aft tak his advice.
E'en cheek for cheu he'd seat him 'mang them a',
And tak his mind 'bout little points of law.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 12.

It should be chove.

CHOLER, CHULLER, CHURL, s. 1. A double-chin.

2. Chollers, the gills of a fish; the wattles of a cock; S. The birdes in the bowes,

"The second chiel was a thick, setterel, swown pallach, wi' a great choller over his cheeks, like an ill-scrapt haggis."


It is pronounced in all these ways; and is perhaps merely a figurative use of E. choler, because passion often appears by the inflation of the double chin. Hence it is also called the Flyte-pock, q. v. Or, shall we rather derive it from A. S. csibr, gurtt, Lye? In Su. G. this is called istherhaka, literally, a fat chin.

CHOLLE.

Hatthesse might here so fer into halle,
How chatered the cholle, the chalous on the chyne.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal, i. 11.

Cholle and chalous are evidently birds. For in the verses immediately preceding,

"The birtes in the bowes, are described as " skryking in the skowes."

Cholle may be used poetically for chough. Cotgr. mentions Fr. chaisepot as a certain little bird. Chalous may have some affinity. Chyne seems to be from Fr. chese an oak.

CHOP, CHOOP, s. The fruit of the wild brier. Syn. Hip.

To CHOWOWOV, v. n. To grumble; to grudge.

To CHOWOWIN, s. The act of grumbling or grudging.

To CHOP, CHOPPE, CHLOP, s. A shop. V. Chap.
To CHUR, v. n. To emit a creaking sound. My shoon are chorpin, my shoes creak in consequence of water in them, Loth.

Perhaps from the same origin with E. chirp, (as a sparrow) which Junius seems to deduce from Teut. circ-ke.

CHOSS, s. Choice.
And giff that thain war set in choss,
To dey, or to leff cowardly,
That suld erar dey chwearfully
Barbour, ill. 264. MS. Edid. 1620, chorse.

CHOUKS. V. CHOKIS.

CHOSS, CHOW, s. The jowl. V. CHOL.

CHOW, CHAW, s. A wooden ball used in a game played with clubs. The Chow; the game itself.

To CHOWL, CHOOL, v. n. To choke one's cheeks; to distort one's mouth on purpose to provoke another; to emit a mournful cry.

CHOWL, CHOOT, s. A mournful cry; a whine.

CHOWFIS, prev. v.

Of Caxton's translation of the Aeneid, Doug. says:
I spitte for disspite to se thame spylt
Knew neuir thre wordis at all quhat Virgill ment,
The thre first bukis he has ouerhippit quyte.
Virgil, 5, 47.

Rudd. renders this, "talks, prattlers," as when "we say, to chop logic." He views it as synon. with the phrase, "to clip the king's language." S.

But this seems equivalent to the sea phrase, to chop about, applied to the wind. — The use of fer, far, and overhisset, seem to fix this as the sense; perhaps from Su. goop-a-permutare, Alem. choupes, etc.

CHOWS, s. pl. A particular kind of coal, smaller than the common kind, much used in forges, S.; perhaps from Fr. chou, the general name of coal.

"The great coal sold per cart, which contains 900 weight,
That suld erar dey chwearfully
Barbour, ill. 264. MS. Edid. 1620, chorse.

To CHOWTLE, CHUTTLE, v. n. To toss away any thing smartly.

CHUCKIE, s. A low or cant term for a hen; used also in the sense of chicken; S.

This may be either from Belg. kuyken a chicken, from kuyk-en, to hatch, whence E. chick, chicken; or from cheek, 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. kuyk-en, 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.

CHUF, s. "Clown." Pink.

Quhen that the chaf wead me chyde, with gynrand chaflis, I wald him chuk, cholk and chyn, and chereis him so meikil, That his chelf chymlis he had I wisit to my sone.
Maitland Poems, p. 55.

In Note, p. 392, this is rendered charli. Mr Pinkerton also mentions that in an old song in Pepys' Coll. Ball. it is said,
Soon came 1 to a Cornishie charlie.

He adds, that in Prompt. Parv. chaffie or chaffie is rendered, rusticus. This is certainly the same with Cufe, q. v.

CHUFF-F-CHEEKIT, adj. Having full flaccid cheeks.

CHUFFIE-CHEEKED, CHUFFIE-CHEEKIT, adj. 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 chafis fra chowing,
Golkgaliter at the hairt growing.—
Gl. Compl. p. 331.

This undoubtedly means a swelling of the jaws. The term seems elliptical; probably allied to A. S. ceucena sylae, fancium tumor, coc coc, signifying the cheek or jaw. V. Chokker.

This disease is called the buffetis, Ang. Fr. bouffe, a swollen cheek.

CHUM, s. Food, provision for the belly, Clydes. Scaff, 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 Dict., or SOW in the KIRK in Sup.
To CHURN, v. a. To tune; to sing; to hum. S.

CHURME, s. A low, mournful conversation.

To CHURR, CHURL, CHIRLE, v. n. To coo; to murmur; to cackle as the murrel when raised from its seat.

CIEZOUR, s. A citizen.

"The ciezous was of Teruana in Flandris (to whom thir ambassadours first come) rych desyres to recover their lybrite, refusit nocht thir offers." Bellend. Cron. F. 30. 6.

CYGONIE, s. The stork.

The Cygonie that fous so whyte,
Qulhik at the serpents hes despetye,
Come granen to the ground;
And Manuks that byds euer mair,
And feids into the cristal air,
Deid on the fields wer found.
Cyl, s. The lower part of a couple or rafter. S.
Cymming, Cumeone, Cumming, s. An oblong or square wooden vessel used in brewing; a small tub. S.
Cynindre, s. A term denoting ten swine.
"This is the forme and maner of the pannage: for ilk cynindre, that is, for ilk ten swine, the King salt hau the best swine: and the Forester ane hog." Forrest Lawe, c. 7.
Laot. copy, cindre.
Du Cange gives no explanation of cindra, but merely quotes the passage. "I do not find that this word in any language signifies a decad. 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 duty specified by the law was to be paid.
Cyndire, signifies a decad. The only conjecture I can form is, that duty specified by the law was to be paid.
of feeding swine in a forest, was afterwards improperly used to denote
sense of to circumvent. "
Croude, by Somn. and Lye, rendered a guitar. Germ, in common with the harp; as A. S. ser cither, shows that they were viewed as nearly allied. And indeed, what is a guitar, but a harp of a peculiar structure? The Fr. word citharista, is, both by Somn. and Lye, rendered a guitar. Germ. cither, Belg. citer, Sw. zitra, also all signify a guitar. The similarity of the words, used to denote these instruments, shows that they were viewed as nearly allied. And indeed, what is a guitar, but a harp of a peculiar structure? The Fr. word citharista would suggest the idea of what we now call an Aeolian harp.
For it is rendered, "to sing or whizz as the wind;" Coter.
It may be added, that the Gr. name of the harp has been supposed to originate from the resemblance of this instrument, in its full structure, to the human breast, and from the emission of sound in a similar manner. Juxta opinionem autem Graecorum citharae usus repertusuisse ab Apolline credi
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;" Tyrrwhitt. But cistella signifies a coffer. L. B. citoles is used in the same sense with citholis, Fr. citole, a term which occurs A. 1214. V. Du Cange. Some have supposed that citole is corr. from Lat. cithara, Dict. Trev.
CITINER, CITINAR, s. A citizen. S.
CIVIS, s. A misnomer for an old English penny. S.
CLAAICK, CLAWICK, CLAXOCK, s. 1. Properly the state of having all the corns on a farm reaped, but not inned. See Sup.
2. The autumnal feast, or harvest-home, Aberd. Synon. Maiden, Quern, Rapegyrne, q. v. This entertainment, when the harvest is early finished, is called the Maiden Claieck; when late, the Carlin Claieck. V. Maiden and Carlin.
Clyack-Sheaf, Clyack-Sheaf, s. The Maiden, or last handful of corn cut down by the reapers on a farm. S.
Claieck-Supper, Clyack-Supper, s. The Maiden, or last handful of corn cut down by the reapers on a farm. S.
CLAIECK-SUPPER, CLYACK-SUPPER. The feast of the Maiden; now transferred to the Harvest Home. S.
CLAIR, s. A large wooden vessel; a trough. S.
CLACHAN, CLAUCHANNE, 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 cropped in amangis sum Noblemen, Prelates, Barronnes, and Gentil-men, in certaine pairts of this realme, being of gude livinges, great abuse contrair the ho­
Clachen, Caulchannes and Aile-houses with their househaldes, and sum abiding in their awin places, usis to buird themselfes and uthers to their awin servands, as in hostillaries."—Acts Ja. VI. 1591. Parl. 7. c. 116. Murray.
The first time that lie met with me,
Was at a Clachan in the West;
Its name, I trow, Kibarchan be;
Where Habbee's drones blew many a blast.
Watson's Coll. i. 11.
It must be observed, however, that Gael, clackan, 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.
Glenorchay—was formerly called Clachan Dynart, a Celtic word signifying, "The Temple of the Highest." The
2. Charge; impeachment of character; fault, or imputation of one; S.

He was a man without a clog,
His heart was frank without a flaw.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 271.

VOL. I.
as the primitive sense. The word, as first used, is alluded to
Isl. klæh-a, clango, avium vox propria; G. Andr. p. 146. I
also find Isl. klæh-a mentioned, as signifying to prattle. As
used in the last sense, it is illustrated by Su.G. klæk, re-
proach; klæk-a, subitus et levis susurrus; Ibre. Belg. kikk-
en is to tell again, to inform against.

CLAIK, s. I. The noise made by a hen, S. Isl. klæk,
vox avium.

2. An idle or false report, S.

---Ane by your cracks may tell,
Ye've mair than ance been at sic tricks yoursel';
And sure if that's nae sae, the country's fu'
Wi' lees, and clanks, about young Ret and you.
Mavor's Poem, p. 187.

CLAIK, s. A female addicted to tattling.

S. CLAKR, s. Tattling; gossiping.

To CLAIK, v. a. To bedaub or dirty; to besmear.

CLAIKIT, s. A quantity of any dirty adhesive substance.

S. CLAIKE, adj. Adhesive; sticky; dauby.

CLAIK, CLAKE, s. The bernacle; Bernicla, Gesner;

According to Boece, this species of goose was bred in
worm-eaten trees, which had been carried about by the sea.
"Restis now to speik of the geis generit of the see namit

Lesly gives a description of this fowl, similar to that of

Douglas alludes to this animal, describing it according to
the opinion adopted in that age.

All water foullis war swemand thair gude speid:
Also out of ground treis thair sAW breid
Fowlis thit hingand be thair neib his grew
Police of Honour, iii. 88.

"These," says Pennant, "are the birds that about two
hundred years ago were believed to be generated out of wood,
or rather a species of shell that is often found sticking to the
inhabits it is furnished with a feathered beard; which, in a
credulous age, was believed to be part of the young bird."
Zool. p. 578. The designation, anafitara, alludes to this
fancy; literally signifying the goose-bearing lepas.

Even the E. name bernacle has been viewed as referring
to the supposed origin from wood. For, according to Junius,
it is probably formed from berns, a son, and ac, an oak. What-
ever may be in this, the clergy in the darker ages availed
themselves of the supposed vegetable origin of these birds.
For Bromton, in his Chronicle, when describing Ireland, says;
"Here there are also birds, called bernacles, which, as it
were against nature, are produced from fir trees. On these
the religious feed during their fasts; because they are not
procreated from coition, nor from flesh." Col. 1072, ap-Jun.

This word does not seem to be of Celtic origin. If Lhuyd's
conjecture be right with respect to Ir. gidbran, the word
clair is most probably unknown in that language. An q. d.
gedhebrain, anser arborigena?

It seems to have been supposed, in former ages, that this
species of goose received its name from its clais, or the noise
as it made. Hence, the office of Censor-General of the church
is allotted to it by Holland.

Corrector of Kirkine was clepit the Clake.
Houlate, i. 17.

When the Cleek Geese leave off to clatter,
And parasites to fluxt and flatter,
And priests, Marius to pitter patter,
And thieves from thist refrain;—
Then she that sum right thankfullie
Should pay them hame again.
Watson's Coll. i. 48, 49.
Hou thy clam shells and thy burdoun keild,
Ilk way's unhonest, Wolrun, that thou workst.

Kennedy, Evergreen, b. 70, st. 23.

Here there is an evident allusion to the accoutrements of a pilgrim. The burdoun is the pilgrim's staff. In the same poem we have another allusion to the scallop as a necessary badge.

Thou hast thy clam shells and thy burdoun keild,
Ilk way's unhonest, Wolrun, that thou workst.

Kennedy, Evergreen, b. 70, st. 23.

There is an evident allusion to the accoutrements of a pilgrim. The burdoun is the pilgrim's staff. In the same poem we have another allusion to the scallop as a necessary badge.

The scallop was commonly worn by pilgrims on their hat, or the cap of their coat, as a mark that they had crossed the sea in their way to the Holy Land, or some distant object of devotion. "Encyclop. Brit., vo. Pecten." Another idea has been thrown out on this head. "Like the pontifical usage of sealing with the fisherman's ring, it was probably in allusion to the former occupation of the apostles, that such as went in pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Peter at Rome, or to that of St. James at Compostella, were distinguished by escapollop-shells." Byrdson's View of Heraldry, p. 52.

These were called St. James's (or Jamie's) shells;

Sanct James schells on the tothir syd sheis,
As pretty as any partane

Toe,

On Symme and his Bruder.—

Syne clengit thay Sanct James schells
And pecis of palm treis;
To see quila beat the pardon spells;
I schrew thame that ay seiss
But baud lachter.—

Chron. S. P. i. 360, 361.

Sheis shews, i. e. appear; seiss, sees. Clengit seems q. clangit, rung. Thus, it may be supposed, that the pilgrims occasionally struck their shells one against another. These are described as if they had been itinerant venders of indulgences. It would seem, that they were wont to paint their scallops and staffs red, that they might be more conspicuous. To this custom Kennedy alludes, when he says that Dunbar had his held. But they did not confine themselves to this colour; as appears from the account that Warton gives of them.

"The scallop was commonly worn by pilgrims on their hat, or the cap of their coat, as a mark that they had crossed the sea in their way to the Holy Land, or some distant object of devotion." Encyclop. Brit., vo. Pecten. Another idea has been thrown out on this head. "Like the pontifical usage of sealing with the fisherman's ring, it was probably in allusion to the former occupation of the apostles, that such as went in pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Peter at Rome, or to that of St. James at Compostella, were distinguished by escapollop-shells." Byrdson's View of Heraldry, p. 52.

These were called St. James's (or Jamie's) shells;

Sanct James schells on the tothir syd sheis,
As pretty as any partane

Toe,

On Symme and his Bruder.—

Syne clengit thay Sanct James schells
And pecis of palm treis;
To see quila beat the pardon spells;
I schrew thame that ay seiss
But baud lachter.—

Chron. S. P. i. 360, 361.

Sheis shews, i. e. appear; seiss, sees. Clengit seems q. clangit, rung. Thus, it may be supposed, that the pilgrims occasionally struck their shells one against another. These are described as if they had been itinerant venders of indulgences. It would seem, that they were wont to paint their scallops and staffs red, that they might be more conspicuous. To this custom Kennedy alludes, when he says that Dunbar had his held. But they did not confine themselves to this colour; as appears from the account that Warton gives of them.

"The scallop was commonly worn by pilgrims on their hat, or the cap of their coat, as a mark that they had crossed the sea in their way to the Holy Land, or some distant object of devotion." Encyclop. Brit., vo. Pecten. Another idea has been thrown out on this head. "Like the pontifical usage of sealing with the fisherman's ring, it was probably in allusion to the former occupation of the apostles, that such as went in pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Peter at Rome, or to that of St. James at Compostella, were distinguished by escapollop-shells." Byrdson's View of Heraldry, p. 52.

These were called St. James's (or Jamie's) shells;

Sanct James schells on the tothir syd sheis,
As pretty as any partane

Toe,

On Symme and his Bruder.—

Syne clengit thay Sanct James schells
And pecis of palm treis;
To see quila beat the pardon spells;
I schrew thame that ay seiss
But baud lachter.—

Chron. S. P. i. 360, 361.

Sheis shews, i. e. appear; seiss, sees. Clengit seems q. clangit, rung. Thus, it may be supposed, that the pilgrims occasionally struck their shells one against another. These are described as if they had been itinerant venders of indulgences. It would seem, that they were wont to paint their scallops and staffs red, that they might be more conspicuous. To this custom Kennedy alludes, when he says that Dunbar had his held. But they did not confine themselves to this colour; as appears from the account that Warton gives of them.

"The scallop was commonly worn by pilgrims on their hat, or the cap of their coat, as a mark that they had crossed the sea in their way to the Holy Land, or some distant object of devotion." Encyclop. Brit., vo. Pecten. Another idea has been thrown out on this head. "Like the pontifical usage of sealing with the fisherman's ring, it was probably in allusion to the former occupation of the apostles, that such as went in pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Peter at Rome, or to that of St. James at Compostella, were distinguished by escapollop-shells." Byrdson's View of Heraldry, p. 52.

These were called St. James's (or Jamie's) shells;

Sanct James schells on the tothir syd sheis,
As pretty as any partane

Toe,

On Symme and his Bruder.—

Syne clengit thay Sanct James schells
And pecis of palm treis;
To see quila beat the pardon spells;
I schrew thame that ay seiss
But baud lachter.—

Chron. S. P. i. 360, 361.

Sheis shews, i. e. appear; seiss, sees. Clengit seems q. clangit, rung. Thus, it may be supposed, that the pilgrims occasionally struck their shells one against another. These are described as if they had been itinerant venders of indulgences. It would seem, that they were wont to paint their scallops and staffs red, that they might be more conspicuous. To this custom Kennedy alludes, when he says that Dunbar had his held. But they did not confine themselves to this colour; as appears from the account that Warton gives of them.

"The scallop was commonly worn by pilgrims on their hat, or the cap of their coat, as a mark that they had crossed the sea in their way to the Holy Land, or some distant object of devotion." Encyclop. Brit., vo. Pecten. Another idea has been thrown out on this head. "Like the pontifical usage of sealing with the fisherman's ring, it was probably in allusion to the former occupation of the apostles, that such as went in pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Peter at Rome, or to that of St. James at Compostella, were distinguished by escapollop-shells." Byrdson's View of Heraldry, p. 52.

These were called St. James's (or Jamie's) shells;

Sanct James schells on the tothir syd sheis,
As pretty as any partane

Toe,
2. To take a seat hastily, and rather noisily. 
CLANNISH, adj. Feeling strongly family or national ties.

To CLAP, v. n. To press down; to call. We may, indeed, suppose that the term claps, as used in the phrase, claps and calls, referred to the use of this instrument in making proclamations; or, vice versa, that this received its name from its being used by public criers. V. CLEP, v. 1. and s.

CLAPMAN, s. A public crier. 
Belg. klapperman, a watchman with a clapper, walking in the night the rounds, Sewel. V. CLAP.

CLAPDOCK BREECHES. Very tight small-clothes. S.
CLAPPE, s. A stroke; a discomfiture. S.
To CLAPPERCLAUW, v. n. To fight at arms'-length. S.
CLAPPERS, s. A thing formed to make a rattling noise by a collision of its parts. S.

CLAPPIT, s. clapped, clapping. 
A deep wound and a sair. Claught, synon. 

CLART. Specifically of the Throat. 

CLAPSCHALL, s. Perhaps, Knapskall, a headpiece. S.

CLARICE PIPE. 
Vios and Virginals were heir,—literally, to go with the clapper.

The immediate origin may be Teut. klapp-en pulsare, sonare; Belg. to toll as a bell, whence klep, a clapper. The following words are nearly allied: Germ. klopf-en, to beat; Su.G. klepp-a, to strike a bell with a hammer; klapp, klapper, the clapper of a bell. But it is not improbable that our term might originally be derived from A.S. clap-an, clape-an, to call. We may, indeed, suppose that the term clap, as used in the phrase, claps and calls, referred to the use of this instrument in making proclamations; or, vice versa, that this received its name from its being used by public criers. V. CLEP, v. 1. and s.

E. clee is used in the same sense.

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 Lawe of Claremethen concerning the warrandice of stolen cattell or gudes." De Verb. Sign. Skinner inclines to view it as of Fr. 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, met, must have mythan for its pl. V. Meith.

CLARESCHAW, CLERSCHEW. A harp. V. CLAIRSHOWE.

CLARGIE, CLERGY, CLART, CLORT, To v. n. CLARK, CLAIRT, CLART, v. a. To

pleased him well, for he desired no better than to have sa­　　p. 43.

foul thief, that they were no more afraid to keep up the　　s. A

clash for its pl. V. MEITH. by which the claimant must prove that the cattle or goods　　s. A

appear at certain places particularly appointed for this　　s. A

purpose, and prove his right to the same.

which fitted one for being a clergyman.

To grit clarge I can not count nor clame; Nor yit I am not travellit, as ar ye.

Priests of Peblis, Pink. S. P. Repr. i. 4.

The word occurs in this sense, O. E.

Germ, klets-en, resono icte verbarere: klets, ichtus reso­　　s. G.

nans, Kilian. Dan. klat­sker­en, to flap, to clash; Germ. klatsch­en, id. Or perhaps Teut. klos, klette, gleba, massa.

Clash, s. A quantity of any soft or moist substance thrown at an object; a blow; a stroke, generally with the open hand. Germ. klatc, id. See Sup.

To Clash, v. n. To emit a sound in striking. S.

To Clash up. To cause one object adhere to another. S.

CLASH, s. A sharp sound caused by a body falling. S.

CLASH, s. A heap of any heterogeneous substances. It is generally applied to what is foul or disorderly; a large quantity of any thing; S.

Isd. klas, rudis nuxia, quasi congela­tio; G. Andr. Thus, Eijo klas, is a string of islands, insularum nexus.

CLASH, s. A cavity of considerable extent in the activity of a hill; as, The Clash of Wirran, in Angus. Sometimes the phrase used is The clash of a hill. See S.

I have also heard it expl. as signifying the interstice between a large hill, and a smaller one adjacent to it, and intervening between it and the plain.

According to the latter explanation, it may have the same origin with the preceding word, as denoting the neck which conjoins the one hill with the other.

CLASHMACLAVER, s. The same with Clashmaclaver.

CLAPS, s. pl. An inflammation of the termination of the sublingual gland, which furnishes the saliva; a disease of horses, generally occasioned by eating bearded forage. Northumb. and Border.

—The cords, and the cot-evil, the claps and the cleiks. Watson’s Coll. iii. 13. V. CLAIR.

CLAT, s. Used as synon. with clod.

"What are all men on earth, but a number of wormes crawling and creeping upon a clat or clod of clay?" Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 35, also, p. 343.

Teut. klotte, klette, id. gleba, massa.

To CLAT, CLAUT, v. a. To rake together dirt or mire. S.

"To clat the streets," to act the part of a scaverner, S.

2. To tittle-tattle; to tell tales; S.

Germ. klatschen, id.; klatscher, babbling, idle talk. Hence, CLASHER, s. 1. Tittle-tattle, chattering, prattle; idle discourse; S.

"They came that length in familiar discourse with the foul thief, that they were no more afraid to keep up the clash with him, than to speak to one another; in this they pleased him well, for he desired no better than to have sacrifices offered to him." Sinclair’s Satan’s Invisible World, p. 43.

229
2. The term is also used for a hoe, as employed in the labours of husbandry, S.
3. The act of raking together, as to apply to property. Of a covetous person it is said, "He takes a claut quhatever 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 quae, says Ihre, annotationes tumulutoriae 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.

Isl. klessa, 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-óa, collaco 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. The noise from something heavy falling.

CLATH, CLAITH, CLATTIE, CLATTINESS, S. Nastiness; obscenity.

adv. CLATTLIE, Nastily; obscenely.

s. CLATTINESS, Nastiness; obscenity.

To CLATTER, v. a. 1. To prattle; to act as a telltale; S. See Sup.
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.
Rena. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 119.

Free and familiar conversation.

They'll nae be angry they are left alone.
Atweesh themselves they best can ease their pain;
Lovers have ny some clatter o' their ain.
Shirreff's Poems, p. 33.

4. Idle clatter; uncivil language.

CLATTERAR, CLATTERER, S. A tale-bearer; S. Pandaris, pythkins, custronis and clatterarwis.

Loupis vp from laddis, sine lichts amang Lardis.

V. a. CLATTERAR, CLATTERER, *. A tale-bearer; S. See Sup.

CLATTERMALLOCH, CLAUCH, CLAUCHANNE, S. A village in which there is a church.

V. CLACHAS.

To CLAUACHER up, v. a. 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
Before him in the fild wyth grete disdene,
And clauth ane the cousere by the rene.

Doug. Virgil, 390, 33.

A huntyn staff in till his hand he bar,
Tharwith he smat on Willyham Wallace thair:
Bot for his tre litell sonnyhe he makt
Bot be the color claucht 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-
CLAUGHT, CLAUGHT, S. 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 clauth of it," S.

My een grew blind, the lad I cou'd na see:
And fish me out, and laid me down to dreep.

While wealth made all his wits to waver,
He cast his look beneath the board,
Reply'd the bird, "I think the mair."
"Pray what art thou stands speechless there?"

In this sense Fergusson uses the phrase, *clay the clewgest;* Poems, ii. 61.

It nearly resembles Teut. *klev-en,* *klie-Jen,* ffigurate, glutinare, adhaerere; *kleve,* viscous, gluten. Our term may have originated merely from the use of clay in stopping chinks. Teut. *kierje,* however, argilla, clay, has been deduced from *klev-en,* because of its adhesive quality. V. Kilian.

CLEAN, s. The secundines of a cow. Hence, CLASHING, s. The coming off of the secundines. S.

CLEAN BREAD. *To make a clean breast of;* to make a full and ingenuous confession; to tell one's mind roundly.

CLEAN-FUNG, adv. Cleverly.

CLEAR, adj. Certain, confident; decided, resolute.

CLEAR, adv. Certainly, used in affirmation.

CLEAR-LOWING, adj. Brightly burning.

CLEARLY, s. Apparently, sharp or shrill sound.

CLEARINGS, s. pl. A beating. V. under CLEAVE.

CLEAVING, s. The division in the human body from the os pubis downwards, S.

"Ye wad ferly mair, if the craws bigged in your cleaving, and flew away with the nest!" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 87.

CLEAVIN-BROD, s. A board for striking with at hand-ball, Loth. *Baw-brod,* i. e. ball-board, synon. See Sup. Cleckins, Cumb., signifies a shuttlecock; G. Grose.

CLECKIN-STANE, s. Any stone that separates into small parts by exposure to the atmosphere.

CLEED, CLEIF, v. a. 1. To clothe, S.

TO CLAUGHT, v. a. To scrape. S.

TO CLAUGHT, v. a. To rake together. V. CLAW, v.

TO CLAUT, v. a. To take. V. CLAW, v.

TO CLAV, 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. *clem,* syphon.

In this sense Fergusson uses the phrase, *clay the clewgest;* Poems, ii. 61.

It nearly resembles Teut. *klev-en,* *klie-Jen,* figurate, glutinare, adhaerere; *kleve,* viscous, gluten. Our term may have originated merely from the use of clay in stopping chinks. Teut. *kierje,* however, argilla, clay, has been deduced from *klev-en,* because of its adhesive quality. V. Kilian.

CLEAN, s. The secundines of a cow. Hence, CLASHING, s. The coming off of the secundines. S.

CLEAN BREAD. *To make a clean breast of;* to make a full and ingenuous confession; to tell one's mind roundly.

CLEAN-FUNG, adv. Cleverly.

CLEAR, adj. Certain, confident; decided, resolute.

CLEAR, adv. Certainly, used in affirmation.

CLEAR-LOWING, adj. Brightly burning.

CLEARLY, s. Apparently, sharp or shrill sound.

CLEARINGS, s. pl. A beating. V. under CLEAVE.

CLEAVING, s. The division in the human body from the os pubis downwards, S.

"Ye wad ferly mair, if the craws bigged in your cleaving, and flew away with the nest!" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 87.

Ial. *kloes,* interfoemineum, leumormen intercapede; G. Andr. V. CLOFF.

TO CLEEK, v. a. To hatch. V. CLEK.

Clecker, s. A hatchcr. V. CLEK.

CLECKING-TIME. The time of hatching, as applied to birds; time of birth, as transferred to man.

CLECKIN-BROD, s. A board for striking with at hand-ball, Loth. *Baw-brod,* i. e. ball-board, synon. See Sup. Cleckins, Cumb., signifies a shuttlecock; G. Grose.

Cleekin, s. A child; a young man.

In battil gers burgeouns, the ban wart wyld,
In this sense Fergusson uses the phrase, *clay the clewgest;* Poems, ii. 61.

It nearly resembles Teut. *klev-en,* *klie-Jen,* ffigurate, glutinare, adhaerere; *kleve,* viscous, gluten. Our term may have originated merely from the use of clay in stopping chinks. Teut. *kierje,* however, argilla, clay, has been deduced from *klev-en,* because of its adhesive quality. V. Kilian.

CLEAN, s. The secundines of a cow. Hence, CLASHING, s. The coming off of the secundines. S.

CLEAN BREAD. *To make a clean breast of;* to make a full and ingenuous confession; to tell one's mind roundly.

CLEAN-FUNG, adv. Cleverly.

CLEAR, adj. Certain, confident; decided, resolute.

CLEAR, adv. Certainly, used in affirmation.

CLEAR-LOWING, adj. Brightly burning.

CLEARLY, s. Apparently, sharp or shrill sound.

CLEARINGS, s. pl. A beating. V. under CLEAVE.

CLEAVING, s. The division in the human body from the os pubis downwards, S.

"Ye wad ferly mair, if the craws bigged in your cleaving, and flew away with the nest!" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 87.

Ial. *kloes,* interfoemineum, leumormen intercapede; G. Andr. V. CLOFF.

TO CLEEK, v. a. To hatch. V. CLEK.

Clecker, s. A hatchcr. V. CLEK.

CLECKING-TIME. The time of hatching, as applied to birds; time of birth, as transferred to man.

CLECKIN-BROD, s. A board for striking with at hand-ball, Loth. *Baw-brod,* i. e. ball-board, synon. See Sup. Cleckins, Cumb., signifies a shuttlecock; G. Grose.

Cleekin, s. A child; a young man.

In battil gers burgeouns, the ban wart wyld,
In this sense Fergusson uses the phrase, *clay the clewgest;* Poems, ii. 61.

It nearly resembles Teut. *klev-en,* *klie-Jen,* ffigurate, glutinare, adhaerere; *kleve,* viscous, gluten. Our term may have originated merely from the use of clay in stopping chinks. Teut. *kierje,* however, argilla, clay, has been deduced from *klev-en,* because of its adhesive quality. V. Kilian.

CLEAN, s. The secundines of a cow. Hence, CLASHING, s. The coming off of the secundines. S.

CLEAN BREAD. *To make a clean breast of;* to make a full and ingenuous confession; to tell one's mind roundly.

CLEAN-FUNG, adv. Cleverly.

CLEAR, adj. Certain, confident; decided, resolute.

CLEAR, adv. Certainly, used in affirmation.

CLEAR-LOWING, adj. Brightly burning.

CLEARLY, s. Apparently, sharp or shrill sound.

CLEARINGS, s. pl. A beating. V. under CLEAVE.

CLEAVING, s. The division in the human body from the os pubis downwards, S.

"Ye wad ferly mair, if the craws bigged in your cleaving, and flew away with the nest!" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 87.

Ial. *kloes,* interfoemineum, leumormen intercapede; G. Andr. V. CLOFF.

TO CLEEK, v. a. To hatch. V. CLEK.

Clecker, s. A hatchcr. V. CLEK.

CLECKING-TIME. The time of hatching, as applied to birds; time of birth, as transferred to man.

CLECKIN-BROD, s. A board for striking with at hand-ball, Loth. *Baw-brod,* i. e. ball-board, synon. See Sup. Cleckins, Cumb., signifies a shuttlecock; G. Grose.

Cleekin, s. A child; a young man.

In battil gers burgeouns, the ban wart wyld,
3. Used obliquely, to denote the putting on of armour.

CLEADFU', adj. CLEED, CLEAD, S. CLEG, GLEG, part. pa. CLEEDING, CLEADING, S. Cloathing; apparel; a complete suit of clothes; S. GLEG, Germ. klæđ, klæde, a-hleck-ia, adj. to be merely the pret. of as the pres. of the analogous to sense 3, in Isl.; for himself with it. Isl. cleid, cleith, to bind, to make close, a hook, S. 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, CLEK, CLEEK, v. a. 1. To catch as by a hook, S.

If I but ettle at a sang, or speak,
They did their lugs, syne up their legsins cleek.

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. 327.

And quhen the vicar hard tell my wyfe was deid,
The third kow than he cleekit he be the heid.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 65.

And through he furth ane sharp dagair,
And did him cleek be the collar.

Lyndsay’s Superer Meldrum, A. iii. s.

Cum causes clek till him ane cowl,
Ane grit convent fra syn to tyce;
And he himself exampl of vyce.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 110.

An’ I confess, I ill can brook
To cleek in coin, by hook or crook.

Rev. J. Nicol’s Poems, i. 181.

"Clekit 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 clekit was for thift.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

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 ner.—Geste Xyngh Horn, ver. 963.

4. To cleek up; to snatch or pull up hastily. S.

To cleek up, obliquely used, to raise, applied to a song. He cleekit up ane his ruf sang.

Their fure ane man to the holt.

Pebis to the Play, st. 6.

A. Bor. cleek signifies “to catch at a thing hastily”; Gl. Grose. "To cleck, to catch or snatch away;" ibid. Junius mentions O. E. klic as signifying, apprehendere, rapere; viewing it as contr. from A. S. ge-laecc-an, id. But it has greater resemblance of ge-click, V. Cleck. It may be questioned, however, whether it be not more nearly allied to the Isl. V. the s.

To CLEK the CUNYIE. To lay hold on the money. S. CLEK, CLEEK, s. 1. An iron hook.

"And of the samyn wyse thair be ordanit three or foure says to the commoun vse, and vn. or may cleikis of iron to draw downe timber and ruffis thar afyr." Acts Ja. i. 1421. c. 88. Ed. 1566.

2. A hold of any object, S.

3. The arm; metaph. used.

If Cyprus Dame had up her cleek,
I'll be her tool.

A. Nicol’s Poems, 1739. p. 22. V. Cleuck.

Isl. mækr, ansa citellarium, qua unus pendet, G. Andr. p. 146.; bleeck-er, an iron chain; bleeckis-a, b-bleek-ia, to bind.
C L E

with chains, vincula neceter et struere; ibid. p. 114. H and X are frequently interchanged in the Northern languages. G. Andr. particularly mentions the Norwegian; ibid. p. 100. It is not improbable that klak-r, as denoting something hooked, is radically from klo, unguis, because of its resemblance to the claw of an animal.

CLEIK-IN-THE-BACK, S. The lumbago or rheumatism. S. 

CLEIKY, adj. Ready to take the advantage; inclined to circumvent; S. See Stup. 

This may be merely from cleik, q. lying at the catch. But both in form and signification it so nearly resembles Isl. klak, callidus, vafer, crafty, that I can scarcely think that there is no affinity.

CLEIKS, s. pl. A cramp in the legs, to which horses are subject; so denominated, because it cleiks, or, as it were, hooks up, their hinder-legs. 

They had that Baich should not be but The Coch, & the Connoch, the Collick & the Cald, The Cords, & the Caut-evil, the Claps, and the Cleiks, The Hunger, the Hartill, and the Hoist still, the Hald; The Botch, and the Barbles, and the Cannigate Brecks; With Bock-blood and Benshaw, Spewen sprung in the Spald, The Persie, the Falling Evil that feels many freiks; Overgane with Angleberries as thou grows, The Kinkhost, the Charuckle, and Worms in the chiks, The Snuffe and the Snoit, the Chaud-peece and the Canker, With the Biads and the Belly-thraw, The Bleiring Bats, and the Bean-shaw, With the Mischief of the Mew and Maw.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll. 112, 35.

CLEM, adj. Mean; low; scurvy; not trustworthy.

CLEMB, S. A hard or heavy fall.

CLEMIE, s. Abbreviation of Clementina.

CLENGAK, s. To hatch; to produce young by incubation; S. 

“Rauinnis, kayis, & piottis, clekit their birds in wynter, contrar the nature of thair kynd.” Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 16.

If ye be grave, your gravite is 

Gif ye be bylythe, your lychnes that will lak.

Gif ye be grave, your gravitie is clekit.

Maitland Poems, p. 158.

i. e. Others say, that it is all mere pretence.

Ruud. and Sibb. derive this word from A. S. cloe-an, the latter conjoining Teut. kloe-en, gloire. But the proper meaning of the A. S. word is, to cloek, or cry as a hen does, when she calls together her chickens. Su. G. kleep-a, Isl. klek-ia, exactly correspond with our word, signifying, exclu­dere pullus; Isl. kleck-ia, klek-ia, id. Hence the phrase, Duer aer hona klaeket oc klutlaget; Ibi est natale ejus solum; literally, There was he cleekit and laid in clouts, S. i. e. waddled. Verel. Ind. vo. Klitr.

CLEKIN, s. 1. A brood of chickens, S.

2. Metaph. a family of children, S. V. CLEK.

CLEKANE-WITITIT, adj. Feeble-minded; childish. S.

CLEKET, s. The tricker of an engine.

In by he gert draw the cleket, 

And smerte swappit out a stane. 

Barbour, xvii. 674. MS. Edit. 1620, cleket.

E. clecket, the knocker of a door, Fr. cloquet, id.

To CLEM, v. a. 1. “To stop a hole by compressing, S.” Callender's MS. Notes on Ibre.

2. To stop a hole by means of lime, clay, or by using any viscous substance; also to cleem up; S.

E. cleam is used in a sense nearly allied, although not precisely the same, as rather signifying to clog, to bedaub; to cleem, to glue together, Lincolns. from A. S. cleam-ian, id. As Su. G. nens-a signifies linere, to besmear, lire re­marks that the A. Saxons have changed n into m. But he does not seem to have observed that Isl. klein-ia is used, in the same sense, as well as klijn-a, alino, maculo.

CLENCH, v. n. To limp; the same as Clinch.

CLENCHIE-FIT, s. A club-foot.

CLENGE, v. a. To cleanse. Legally, to exscutate. S.

CLENGar, s. One who cures those affected with the plague.

To CLEP, CLEPP, v. a. To call; to name.

Wallace, vii. 397. MS.

It commonly occurs in this sense, O. E.

A. S. cleap-an, clip-ian, vocare, clamare; as Teut. klep­pen, Germ. kliep­pen, are used in a more general sense, pul­sare, sonare.

CLEP, s. A call; a more solemn form of citation, used especially in criminal cases; a forensic term.

“In pleisy of wrang and vulaw,—clep, and call, was used as ane certaine solemnitie of wordes prescribed by the Law, and observed in the practicke, as quien the perserwer did clep and call the defenider with wouth, wrang, and vulaw, in harning and skaiting of him of sik ane thing, or of sik ane summe of silver mair or lesse, to his great harme and skaiti.” Skene, Verb. Sign.

“IT is to wit, that this the forme in his discharging of poyns: that the debsur toll salt his catell povnyed, or anie other poyned, restored to him, and probacion readie at hand, with clep and call.” Stat. Rob. I. Tit. 2, c. 20, § 7. This phrase is used in the Lat. as well as in the Translation.

V. CLAP, s. 4.

To CLEP, v. n. 1. To tattle; to act the tell-tale; S.

When men o' mettle thought it nonsense To heed that cleparing thing ca'd conscience; —

Then Dunwhistern wor wi' years,— Gg
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 in a poem composed by Sir R. Maitland "On the Queen's
doubtful if it was not occasionally used in a laxer sense; as
in with it a contempt and profanation of the same."

To chatter; to prattle; especially as implying the

"The Bruce's booke calls him John de Richmond, and
says he slew him in Jedward forrest; — Sir James having
very few with him, not above viffe horse, and some archers,
in a strait cleeagh or valley, betweene two hills, which he had
of purpose taken as a place of advantage." Hume's Hist.
Dug. p. 36.

2. Niggardly and severe in dealing; inclined to take the
possess, S. B.

"There brutal sound did redond to the hie skyis, quhil
the depe hou caueris of cleuchis & rotche craggis annert
with ane he ne, of that samyn sound as thay beysis hei
blauen"; p. 59.

The phrase, rotche craggis, or rocky craggs, is synon. with
cleuchis. As used in this sense, the word seems radically
the same with Ir. cloiche, a rock.

2. A strait hollow between precipitous banks, or a hol­
low descent on the side of a hill, S.

It occasionally occurs as equivalent to glen.

Then all the yonkers bad him yield,
Sum cryd the coward suld be kield,
Sum doun the cleeagh they thrang.

Evergreen, ii. 184. st. 18.

E. clough is evidently the same word, thus defined by
Verstegan: "A kind of breach down along the side of a hill;"
Northumb." Gl. Grose. A. S. clough, rim quadam vel
fissura ad montis clivum vel declivum; Somner. He views
Dan. kloph, 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; or, of belonging to, a rock or
stone. V. Gloin.

CLEUCH, adj. 1. Clever; dexterous; light-fingered.
One is said to have cleeagh hands, or to be " cleeagh 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.G. klok, while it signifies prudent, is also applied to
those who use magical arts. On this word Ihre remarks;
Solent scientiae nominas ab imperitis vel astutiae vel magiae
idea denigrari. Isl. klok-r, calidus, vafer; Germ. klug. id.;
Isl. kleakspar, caliditas; with this corresponds Gael. chle­
eag, fraud, deceit; Shaw.

CLEUCK, CLUIK, CLUKE, CLOOK, s. 1. A claw or
aton or talon; in pl. synon. with Clutches. See Sup.
Lyke as the eгля Jouis squyer straucht,
Wythin his bowand clubis he vpcaucht
Ane young cignet ——


With that the Gled the peice claucht in his cleeagh.

Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 223.

The bissart bissy but rebuik,
His [jugs] he micht not langer bruke,
Scho held thame at ane hint.

Scho held thame at ane hint.

Dunbar, Banatyne Poems, p. 21, st. 11.

2. Used figuratively for the hand. Hence cair-cluekh, the
left-hand; cluek, the hands; S. B.

She gies her cleeagh a bightsom bow,
Up fly the knots of yellow hue.

Morison's Poems, p. 11.
CLE

Nor his bra'targe, on which is seen
The yard, the sin, the life,
Can well agree wi' his coir cleweck,
That cleukit was for thit.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

This term is transferred to the hands from their gripping or laying hold of objects. E. cluck, of which neither Skinner nor Johnson gives any etymology, is evidently from the same origin. Jonus derives cluethet from Belg. klut-en, to shake; but without any reason. Shaw gives Gae. gleit, as signifying clucht. Sonner views the E. word as formed from A.S. geclicht "collectus, gathered together; hand geclit, manus collecta vel contracta," in modern language, a clinched fist.

But perhaps cleuk is rather a dimin. from Su.G. klauw, a claw or talon. There were such a word as Teut. klgua, unguis, (mentioned as from Kilian, Gl. Lyndsay,) the resemblance would be greater. But it is kluye, 1639, kluye, 1777. The Sw. word for a claw or clutch is clo. pl. clor. Cleuchit, cleik, cleuck, seem to have the same general origin; as all these terms apparently allude to the action of the claws of an animal.

That even the term now confined to S. was anciently used A. B., appears from a curious passage in Sonner, vo. Pangen.

"A poet of our own," he says, "in the Northern dialect, of Machiavel thus:

Machit is hanged
And bereen is his buks.
Thoug Machit is hanged,
Yet he is not wranged:
The Dil has 'im fanged
In his kruked kluku."

To CLEUCK, CLEUK, v. a. To grip; to lay hold of; to seize, or to scratch with the claws. CLeuchit, seized with violence, Aberd. V. the s. See Sup.
The carlings Maggy had so cleuied,
Before young Jack was rightly hooked,
They made her twice as little bouked.

Forbes's Dornite Depos'd, p. 37.

CLEUE AND LAW.

Gilmyn the Fynys when he saw
The castell tynt, be the king's
They made her twice as little bouked.
For sothe it is, that, on her tolter quhele
Gilmyn the Fynys when he saw
The tother part lamed
Of thay birdis, with bir and mony ane bray,
Than thai wald
Na with stawys, na with stanys,
Wyth myis he wes swa wmbesete,—

The castell tynt, be
That even the term now confined to S. was anciently used A. B., appears from a curious passage in Sonner, vo. Pangen.

"A poet of our own," he says, "in the Northern dialect, of Machiavel thus:

Machit is hanged
And bereen is his buks.
Thoug Machit is hanged,
Yet he is not wranged:
The Dil has 'im fanged
In his kruked kluku."

To CLEUCK, CLEUK, v. a. To grip; to lay hold of; to seize, or to scratch with the claws. CLeuchit, seized with violence, Aberd. V. the s. See Sup.
The carlings Maggy had so cleuied,
Before young Jack was rightly hooked,
They made her twice as little bouked.

Forbes's Dornite Depos'd, p. 37.

CLEUE AND LAW.

Gilmyn the Fynys when he saw
The castell tynt, be the king's
They made her twice as little bouked.
For sothe it is, that, on her tolter quhele
Gilmyn the Fynys when he saw
The tother part lamed
Of thay birdis, with bir and mony ane bray,
Than thai wald
Na with stawys, na with stanys,
Wyth myis he wes swa wmbesete,—

S.

CLEVERUS, adj. Clever. V. CLEUCK.
CLEVIS, Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 12, should undoubtedly be cleur, i. e. clever.
CLEVKKIS, s. pl. Cloaks, mantles. S.

CLE C L I

To CLEW, "To cleave; to fasten."

Wyth myis he wes swa wmbesete,—
He mycht na way get sawfte,
Na with stawys, na with stanys,
Than thai wald cleu a-pon hys banys.

i. e. With mice.

CLEW, s. A ball of thread. Winding the blue clew.

CLEWIS, s. pl. Claws; talons.

Out of quiet hirnes the rout vpperstirs
Of thay birdis, with bir and mony ane bray,
And in thare cluick, cluick, cliip-clip the pray.

C. Virgil, 75, 30. V. CLEUCK.

Clibber, Clibber, s. A wooden saddle; a packsaddle.

Clibber, Clibber, s. A wooden saddle; a packsaddle, Caithn. Orkn. See Sup.

"They carry their victual in straw creels called cassies,—fixed over straw flats on the horses backs with a clubber and straw ropes," P. Wick, Statist. Acc. x. 23.

Isl. klif, Su.G. klief, id. citella; from kluy-wa, to cleave, quia bifidae ab utroque equi latere dependent; libre.

CLICHEN, CLISHIN, (gutt.) s. Something very light.

CLICK-CLACK, s. Uninterrupted loquacity; S. from the two E. v. click and clack, both expressive of a sharp successive noise, or Teut. klick-en, crepitare, klic-en, verbarem resono etu. Lig-lag, synon. q. v.

The nations of Gothic origin seem to have had a predilection for words of this formation. Not a few occur in E. as little-tattle, nearly allied to this; hurly-burly, fiddle-faddle, helter-skelter, mish-mash, huggermugger, bigglely-piggley.

Many words of the same kind are found in S. as cuskle-muscle, eiske-peekte, file-facks, mudge-nudge, mazte-maztie, niff-naffs, nig-nyeys, whistle-whaltee.

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-mash; fick-fack, tricks used to deceive others; huwsh-whaksh, murrmur, clandestine consultation; snick-smack, trifles, toys.

Pangen 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 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-dang, klyf-dang, klyf-dang, hugg-shug-shue, denoting the act of swinging.

To CLYDIC, v. n. To talk inarticulately; to chatter. S.
CLIDYOCH, CLYDOCH, 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.

CLYFT, CLIFTE, s. Applied to one disposed to purloin.

CLIMP, CLIMPY, s. A quhele, on quhich
Every wight cloverith in his stage.

King's Quair, i. 9. V. TOLTER, adj.

A quhele, on quhich cleuring the eye
A multitude of folk before myn eye.

Ibid. v. 8.

"To clever, or clover. The endeavour of a child to
To climb up any thing. North." Gl. Grose.

Teut. klauwer-en, klewen-en, surnox reptante unguius fixis, conscendere felum more. Sw. kluyor; Isl. klif-s, manibus et pedibus per rupes arrepere; also, klifta. Kilian appears inclined to derive the Teut. word from klua, a nail or claw; Iire and G. Andr. from Isl. klif, a steep path in a rock, tramis 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. CLEUCK.
CLEVIS, Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 12, should undoubtedly be cleur, i. e. clever.

CLEVKKIS, s. pl. Cloaks, mantles. S.
CLING, s. A halt, S. See Sup.

To CLING, v. n. To shrink, as vessels made with staves do, from heat or drought. Synon. Geizzen. S.

CLING, s. The diarrhoea, or dysentery in sheep. S.

CLINK, s. A smart stroke or blow, S.

The yeomen, then, in haste soon lighted down; The first mis'd not a clink out of his crown. Hamilton's Wallace, p. 35.

Teut. klinke, id.; ala, colaphus, Kilian.

CLINK, s. Money; a cant term, S.

I doubt na, lass, but ye may think, Because ye hae the name o' clink, That ye can please me at a wink, Where'er ye like to try. Burns, iv. 286.

As lang's I live, I'll laugh ay fan I think Wi' what a saeful phiz he twinn'd his clink. Sherriffs' Poems, p. 35.

It undoubtedly receives this designation from the sound. Teut. klincke, tinmire.

To CLINK, v. a. Used in different senses, with different prepositions; but conveying the general idea of alertness in manual operation; S.

To CLINK on. A creel bout fou of muckle steins. They clinked on his back.—Ramsay's Poems, i. 275.

To CLINK up, v. a. To seize any object quickly and forcibly, S.

If not radically the same with the v. cleik, with n inserted,—allied perhaps to Dan. lencke, a chain, a link, g. gelencke. It seems to suggest the idea of hastily laying hold of, or lifting up, by means of a hook or chain. See Sup.

To CLINK, v. a. To beat smartly; to unite two pieces of metal by hammering; to clasp; to mend or patch. S. To CLINK a nail. To bend the point of it on the other side. S.

CLINKET, pret. Struck.

CLINK-NAIL, s. A nail that is clinched.

To CLINK, v. a. To propagate scandal.

To CLINK, v. n. To fly as a rumour.

CLINK, s. A woman who acts the part of a tale-bearer. S.

CLINGER, s. A tell-tale.

CLINKERS, s. pl. Broken pieces of rock.

CLINKUMBELL, s. A cant term for a bellman. S.

CLINT, s. A hard or flinty rock; any pretty large stone of a hard kind; a rough coarse stone first thrown off in curling; clints, the shelves at the side of a river. See S.

CLINITY, CLINTY, adj. Stony, Loth.


Nane butt the clinty craigs and scrogy briers Were witnesses of a' his granes and tears. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 8.

Rudd conjures, q. clinty, from clink, "because hard things give a louder sound or clink; or clinty for flinty." Sibb. is not much nearer the mark, when he derives it from A. S. cleyn, metallum, massa. It is the same with Su. G. clint, scupolus, vertex montis excelsior. Thus exactly corresponds with the description given by Douglas. It is also written klett, lsl. kletter. Ihre observers that in Su. G. n is often substituted for a double consonant. He considers Gr. κλίντης, clivus, as the root.

CLINTER, s. The player of a clint in curling. S.

CLIP, s. Probably, an appellation borrowed from a sheep newly shorn or clipped.

Quod scho, My clip, my unspaynd lam, With mither's milk yet in your gam. Evergreen, ii. 20, st. 6.

CLIP, CLYP, v. a. 1. To embrace. See Sup.

And hastily, by bothe armes tueyne I was araisit up into the aire, Clippit in a cloude of crystall cler and faire. King's Quair, iii. 2.

2. To lay hold of in a forcible manner.

—The happy goishalk, we se, From the hicht of ane rolkis pynnakil hie, With swift wyniss persewiss wounder sare The silly dow heich vp in the are, Quham rallye be clippis at the last, And lookit in his puniss saris fast—Doug. Virgil, 390, 40.

3. To grapple in a sea-fight.

The wer schippis was lappit thaim about, The mekill barge had nocht thaim clippit fast. Crawford drew sail, skewby wt, and off thaim past. Wallace, i. 147, MS.

A. S. clipp-an, clippy-ian, beclipp-an, to embrace. Hence, CLIPS, CLIPPYS, s. pl. 1. Grapping-irons, used in a sea-fight, for keeping two vessels close together. Athir othe festynyt with clippys keen; A cruell countrey thar was on slip burd seyn. Wallace, x. 855, MS.

2. An instrument for lifting a pot by its bools or ears; also, for carrying a barrel between two persons. It consists of two pieces of iron, of an elliptic form, conjoined; or of two chains, each having a hook at the end, S. See Sup.

"May be your pot may need my clips." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 92.

3. Hooks for catching hold of fish. S. B.

"Among the rocks, long iron hooks, here called clips, are used for catching the fish." P. Edenkeillie, Moray, Statist. Acc. vii. 357.

4. An instrument for pulling thistles out of standing corn. See Sup.

S. CLIP, s. A year old colt or filly, the foal of a horse. 'S.

To CLYPE, v. n. To be loquacious; to tattle. S.

CLYPS, s. A tell-tale; always applied to a female. S.

CLYPER, s. A tell-tale; applied to either sex. S.

CLIPPS, CLIPPYS, s. pl. Loquacious; addicted to tattling. S.

CLIPFAST, s. Stories; falsehoods. S.

CLYPART, s. An impudent girl. S.

CLYPPINET, s. An impudent girl; a talkative woman. S.

CLYPHOUSS, s. An impudent girl; a talkative woman. S.

CLYPHOUSS, adj. Loquacious; addicted to tattling. S.

CLIPFAST, s. An impudent girl. S.

CLYPHOUSS, s. An ugly ill-shaped fellow. S.

CLIPFAST, s. An impudent girl. S.

CLIPFAST, s. A house in which false money was to be condemned and clipped. S.

CLIPPART, s. A talkative woman. V. CLIPPE. S.

CLIPPE, s. "A talkative woman;" Gl. Sibb.; properly, one who has great volubility of tongue; S.

It might seem allied to S. kleps, and Teut. kleps, dicax, loquax, garulus. But I suspect, that it is rather a figurative designation from the E. v. clip; as it is vulgarly said of such a person, "She has a tongue that would clip clouts." CLIPPE, s. An impudent girl; a talkative woman. S.

CLIPPING-TIME, s. The nick of time. S.

CLIPPS, CLIPPES, s. An eclipse. See Sup.

Qhen scho wes crabbit, the sone thold clippe. Bannatyne's Poems, 174. st. 6.

Hit at the clippe of the son, I herd a clerk say. Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. i. 8.

Corr. from Lat. eclipsis, id. Chaucer has clippys, which Tyrwhitt renders, "as if eclipsed."
CLOCHARET, pron. CLOCE. V. CLOSE. s. CLOA, s. A CLOBBERHOY, To CLOCH, CLOGH, CLOUGH, (gutt.) adv. CUTTER-CLATTER, CLIVACE, s. A CLYTRIE-MAID, S. One who carries off filth or refuse. 2. It is also used figuratively. "To leave no CLYTE, S. A hard or heavy fall. adj. - CLYRED, CLISH-MA-CLAVER, s. A CLIP-SHEARS, pres. v. suffers an eclipse. "The sound is said obscure til vs quhen it clips, be cause the ymbre and schaddou of the bak of the mune is betuix vs and the soune." Compl. S. p. 87. CLIPS, s. pl. Shears. CLIP-SHEARS, s. A name given to the earwig. S. CLYRE, s. 1. "A clyre in meat;" a gland; S. Teut. kliere, id. Up start a priest and his hug head claws, Wha  thro' the week, till Sunday's speal, Could he get Or dainties that are scarce and rare; Nor wad he wish o'er gentle fare, Because it flies. See Sup. ClOCK, CLUCK, s. The cry or noise of hens when they wish to sit on eggs for the purpose of hatching. S. ClOCKER, s. A hen sitting on eggs. S. ClOCKING, s. The act of hatching, &c. S. ClOCKING-HEN. A hen sitting on eggs; a cant phrase because of the clucking or cackling noise made by a hen, when she rises from her eggs; or radically different, as immediately aliied to Su. G. klaeck-a, to hatch. ClOCK, CLUCK, s. The cry or noise of hens when they wish to sit on eggs for the purpose of hatching. S. ClOCK, CLUCK, s. The cry or noise of hens when they wish to sit on eggs for the purpose of hatching. S. ClOCK, CLUCK, s. The cry or noise of hens when they wish to sit on eggs for the purpose of hatching. S. ClOCK, CLUCK, s. The cry or noise of hens when they wish to sit on eggs for the purpose of hatching. S.
4. The cleft of a tree, or that part of it where the branches separate from each other, Loth.

5. A cleft between adjacent hills, 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 comrondy or cattle-walk. S.


CLOIS, s. A close; an alley. S.

CLOIT, s. Crown.

He had him bring with him the sceptour vand,

The collar pict with orient peirles als,

Set full of precious stonys enniroun.

It seems to be used as equivalent to cloister, Doug. Teut.

To cloited; Obtusus, hebes, Kilian. Isl.

Moete, homo nauci. Su. G.

An area before a house. 3. A court-yard beside a farm-house, in which cattle are fed, and straw is kept.


It seems originally to have signified a blind alley; Belg. klots-en, a sewer; a night-chair.

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.

CLOSERIS, CLOUSOURIS, s. pl. Enclosures.

Close about that clousouris brayis with mony ane rare. Lat. clausura. Doug. Virgil, 14, 50.

CLOSES, s. pl. Perhaps, clasps, or hooks and eyes.

*CLOSET, s. A sewer; a night-chair. S.

CLOST, s. A cloister.

Toclout, v. n. 1. To fall heavily. 2. To squat down.

CLOIT, s. A cloister, Doug. Teut. klute, claustria, locus clausus, L. B. elusus.

CLOIT, s. A clown; a stupid inactive fellow; S.

Teut. klute, homo obtusus, hebes, Kilian. Isl. klothe, homo nauci. Su. G. klutare, id. The original idea is, a mere log; from Teut. klote, a pole; a log, the trunk of a tree.

To CLOIT, v. n. 1. To fall heavily. 2. To squat down. CLOITED; Obtusus, hebes, Kilian. Isl.

CLOITERY, s. The market in which the offals of animals are sold. S.

CLOITERY-MARKET, s. The market in which the offals of animals are sold. S.

CLOITERY-WIFE, s. A woman who cleans and sells offals, as tripe, &c, or who removes filth or refuse. S.

To CLOIT, v. n. To clout. V. Clock.

CLOITERY, s. The same as clout, s. clout.

Clothed with the crown of thorns, S. clout.

Ther Capitane, this ilk strang Aventyne,

Walkis on fute, his body wympilt in

Ane fellow busoust and grete hyoun skyn,

Terribil and rouch with lockerand tatty haris,

The quite taskis, the hedie, and clows thare is.


CLOP, s. A quick bend in a stick. S.

CLOUP, s. An afternoon’s nap; a siesta. S.

CLOP, s. A hard or heavy fall, S. See Sup.

CLOP, s. An afternoon’s nap; a siesta. S.

CLOP, s. A hard or heavy fall, S. See Sup.

CLOP, s. An afternoon’s nap; a siesta. S.

To CLOP, v. n. To clout. V. Clock.

CLOPPH, CLAMPH, v. n. To walk in a dull heavy manner, as if the shoes were too large. S.
This is also called codlock. "The following fish are to be found in the harbour, sand-eels, clubbocks or codlocks." P. Kirkcudbright, Ibid. xi. 13.

CLUB-FITTING, adj. Having the foot turned inward. S.

CLUBSIDES YOU. A phrase used at Skinny or Shinsky.

CLUDFAWER, s. A spurious child. S.


Su. G. klof, ungula, quia bifida (Ibreh); from klywa, to divide.


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, part. pa. and pret. Clomb or climbed. S.

CLUMMYN, part pa. of Climb.

This may mean the poet's base and clung, That rarely has a shining in his spung. Ramsay's Poems, i. 353.

Come Scotia, thou that anes upon a day Gar'd Allan Ramsay's hungry heart strings play The merriest songs that ever yet were sung; Pity anes mair, for I'm out throw as clung! Ross's Helenore, Introd.

"Clang, — commonly used for any thing that is shrivelled or shrunk"; Gl. Grose. Cling is used by Shakespeare, in Macbeth, with respect to famine, (V. Johns.); and the part. pa. is rendered by Skinner, macie confectus, as common in his time.

To CLUNK, v. n. To emit a hollow and interrupted sound; as that proceeding from any liquid confined in a cask, when shaken, if the cask be not full; S. See S. Isl. klenk-a, sono, G. Andr. p. 116. As Sw. klang signifies a gulp, and klag-a, to gulp; it might primarily denote the sound made by the throat in swallowing a large draught. Indeed Dan. klang is explained "the guggling of an narrow-mouthed pot or strait-necked bottle, when it is emptying," Wolff; which conveys almost the same idea with our word: and Sw. klang-a, to guggle, ebulliendo strepitare, Seren. vo. "Gael. gael, is rendered, " The motion and noise of water contained in a vessel;" Shaw.

CLUNK, s. A draught. Sw. clunk. S.

CLUNK, s. The cry of a hen to her young; cluck. S.

CLUNKER, s. A tumour; a bump. S.

CLUNKERED, CLUNKENT, part adj. Covered with clunkers.

CLUNKERS, s. pl. Inequalities on the surface of the ground; of a road, especially, in consequence of frost. It is also applied to dirt hardened in clots, so as to render a pavement or floor unequal, S.


CLUPH, s. An idle trifling creature. S.

CLUPHIN about the fire. Spending time idly. V. CLOFFIN.

CLUSHAN, COW-CLUSHAN, s. The dung of a cow. S.

CLUSHET, s. The udder of a cow; stomach of a sow. S.

CLUSHET, One who has charge of a cow-house. S.

CLUT, s. Perhaps, a quantity. S.

CLUTE, CLOOT, CLUT, CLUTHER, CLUPHIN about the fire. CLUPH, s. An idle trifling creature.

CLUPH, s. A hoof, or rather in the Scotch dialect, a clute, which signifies a single hoof of an animal that has the hoofs cloven. P. Callander, Perths. Stat. Acc. xi. 619. N. This is used as a noun, with clu, and seems to have been originally clupt, q. the fissure or division, either from Germ. kluft, id. fissura, or the A. S. part. pa. cleofed, fissus. V. CLOFFIN.

To Tak the Clute. To run off; applied to cattle. S.

COAL, s. A coalstealer; a thief; a vagabond. S.

COACTIT, part. pa. To mount a culprit for punishment; to toad; applied to cattle. S.

COACT, COACTIT, part. pa. Forced; constrained. S.

*COAL, s. See Sup. for superstitions, &c. &c.

COAL-GUM, s. The dust of coals.

COAL, s. The act of beating on the backside.

COAL-GUM, COAL-GUMS, THE DUST OF COALS.

COAL-HOODIE. The Black-headed Bunting.

COACT, s. The force that tries such proticks past, Brought me out o'er the coals fu' fast.

Forbes's Dominnie Deposed,' p. 35.

This phrase undoubtedly refers, either to the absurd appeal to the judgment of God, in times of Popery, by causing one accused of a crime, purge himself by walking through burning plough-shares; or to the still more ancient custom, apparently of Druidical origin, of making men or cattle pass through Baal's fire. V. BELTANE.

COAL-STALK, s. A name given to the vegetable impressions found on stones in coal mines.

COAL-STALK, COAL-STALKER, A thief; a vagabond.

COAL, s. A theft; an impost; a tax. V. QUOTT.

COAT-TAIL. To sit, or to do anything, on one's personal expense.

COAT-TAIL, COAT-TAIL, COAT-TAILER, COAT-TAILER, COAT-TAILER, a place for steeping malt. Hence, COAT-TAILER, V. a. A stopcock. S.

COAT-TAIL, COAT-TAIL, a place for steeping malt:

To COB, v. a. To mount a culprit for punishment; to horse a boy; to throw a thing high out of reach. S.

To COCK, v. n. To draw back or eat in one's words. S.

COCK, s. The mark for which curlers play. S. See Sup.

When to the loughs the curlers flock, Wt! gleeceome speed.

Wha will they station at the cock? — Burns, iii. 118.

COCKEE, s. A comic or ludicrous representation; used to denote an imperfect writing. See Sup.

In an Act against squalid speeches and libels, complaint is made of "sike malicious lets, as the devil and his supposits do usually suggest, to the hindrance of all just and godlie interpyres, specially by the false and calumnious brutes, speeches and writs, craftelie uttered and dispersed by some lawles and saules people of this realme, aswell in privat conferences as in their meetings at taverns, all-houses and playes, and by their passquils, libels, rymes, cockalans, comedies and slyke occasions, whereby they slander, maligne and revile the people, estate aud country of England, and divers his Majesties honorable Counsellors, Magistrats and worthie subjects of that his Majesties kingdom." Acts Ja. VI. 1609. c. 9. Murray.

COCK-A-BENDY, S. A hollow piece of wood for twisting ropes; a sprightly boy.

COCK-A-HOOP. Half seas over; triumphant.

COCK-A-HELL, S. A comic or ludicrous representation; used to denote an imperfect writing. See Sup.

This term, though overlooked by Johns, is used by some E. writers.

3. Malt coble, a place for steeping malt, in order to brewing, S. Germ. gauk, a vat or tub. Hence, To COBLE, v. a. To steep malt.

"Craig, p. 186, calls aquam et ignem patti; — that is, killing and coobleing." Fountainhall's Decis. 1. 25.

COBLE, s. A square, or table seat in a church. S.

COBLE, s. The play of see-saw or titter-totter. S.

To COBLE, v. n. To play at see-saw; to have a rocking motion, as, the stepping-stone cobles, &c. S.

COBLE, adj. Liable to such rocking motion. S.

COBOISCHOUN, COBOSCHOUN, CABOSCHOUN. See S.

COBOSCHOUN. See S.

COBWORM, COBWORM, S. The name given by farmers to the larva of the Cock-chaffer, Scarabaeus Melolontha.

They continue for four years greyish-white worms, with six feet, feeding much on the roots of corn, and being themselves a favourite food of rooks.

"At the same time the destruction they [the crows] do in this way, very probably is in a great measure balanced by the very effectual assistance they give in destroying the cob-worm. — He shot some of them, when, to his great astonishment, upon opening up their stomachs he found them quite full of cob-worms, and not one grain of oats." P. Carnbee, Fife, Statist. Acc. xii. 29.

COCHACHERERIE, s. An ancient office in S. See S.

COCHBELL, S. An earwig, or a kind of beetle. S.

To COCK, v. a. To mount a culprit for punishment; to horse a boy; to throw a thing high out of reach. S.

To COCK, v. n. To draw back or eat in one's words. S.

COCK, s. The mark for which curlers play. S. See Sup.

When to the loughs the curlers flock, Wt! gleeceome speed.

Wha will they station at the cock? — Burns, iii. 118.

COCKEE, s. A comic or ludicrous representation; used to denote an imperfect writing. See Sup.

In an Act against squalid speeches and libels, complaint is made of "sike malicious lets, as the devil and his supposits do usually suggest, to the hindrance of all just and godlie interpyres, specially by the false and calumnious brutes, speeches and writs, craftelie uttered and dispersed by some lawles and saules people of this realme, aswell in privat conferences as in their meetings at taverns, all-houses and playes, and by their passquils, libels, rymes, cockalans, comedies and slyke occasions, whereby they slander, maligne and revile the people, estate aud country of England, and divers his Majesties honorable Counsellors, Magistrats and worthie subjects of that his Majesties kingdom." Acts Ja. VI. 1609. c. 9. Murray.

COCK-A-HELL, S. A comic or ludicrous representation; used to denote an imperfect writing. See Sup.

This term, though overlooked by Johns, is used by some E. writers.
A cock laird fou cadgie
With Jenny did met.—Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 312.

It has been supposed that the term alludes to a cock keeping possession of his own dunghill. V. Laird.

COCKLE, Cokkyl, s. A scallop. Fr. coquille, id. from Lat. cocklea, a shell, Gr. κοκκόλη, or conchula, a dimin. from concha. See Sup.

The Order of the Cockle, that of St. Michael, the knights of which wore the scallop as their badge.

The Empirour makis the ordour of knychthed of the feise, the kyng of France makis the ordour of the cockyl, the kyng of Ingland makis the order of knychthe of the gartan.” Compl. S. p. 231.

“Th’ Governour gat the Ducherie of Chatterlauralt, with the ordour of the cockle.—Huntelie, Argyll, and Angus war lykwys maid knychts of the cockle; and for that and uther gude deilds ressavit, thay sauld also thair parte.” Knox, p. 80.

In one MS. it is cothill, cockhill; in another, cockle.

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.

“A mantell of cloth of silver, lyned withe the satten, with scallope shelles. Item, a hooide of crymisn velvet, embraudeard with scallope shelles, lyned with crymsyn satten.”

Strutt’s Horda Angel-cynnan, Vol. i. 79. Gl. Compl.

To COCKLE the cogs of a mill. To mark the cogs for being cut, so that the circular form may be preserved. S. To COCKLE, v. n. To cluck as a hen; to cackle. S. COCKLE-HEADED, adj. Whimsical; cock-brained. S. COCKLE-CUTIT, adj. Having bad ankles projecting inwards, with the feet twisted outwards from them. S. COCKMAN, s. A sentinel. V. Gockmin.

COCK-MELDER, s. The last melder or grinding of a year’s grain. Synon. Dustymelder.

S. COCK-PADDLE, s. The Lump, a fish of the cartilaginous kind; Cyclopterus Lumpus, Linn.; The Paddle, Orkn.


As the name Hush given to the female is probably the same with see-haesse (V. Bagaty), this seems formed from the other name mentioned by Schoneveld, Haspoddle, i.e. sea-toad, although compounded partly from Isl., and partly from Teut. podde, padde, bufo.


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. Cuprose, A. Bor. Ray.

“Cop-rose. Papaver rheas; 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 hawe we pelted been with stocks, Casting our money at the cocks; Lang guilty of the highest treason Against the government of reason; “We mady, at our ain expences, Stock-jobb’d away our cash and senses.”

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 390.

COCK'S-CAIM, s. Meadow Pinks, or Cuckoo-Flower.—S. Hh
To COD out. Said of grain when, from being cut too ripe, it separates from the husk in handling.

S.

CODDERAR, s. Perhaps, a sorner or beggar.

S.

CODE, s. A chrysom. V. Cude.

S.

CODEBELL, s. An earwig or beetle. V. Cochebell.

S.

To CODLE corn, v. a. To make the grains fly out of the husks by a stroke, S. B.; perhaps from cod, the pod.

CODROCH, adj. 1. Rustic; having the manners of the country; Loth., Fif.

See Sup.

For what use was I made, I wonder?

It was na tamely to chap under

The weight o’ ilk codroch chiel,

That does my skin to targets peel.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 70.

2. It is also expl. dirty, slovenly, as synon. with hogrmagry, Loth.

It is perhaps allied to Ir. eadar, the rabble, the common people; or Tent. kiddle, the herd.

CODRUGH, adj. Used as synon. with Calderfie. S.

COELTS.

This is full of nobell coelts, with certain freshe wat loches, with meikel of profit.” Monroe’s Iles, p. 8.

Qu. coels, young horses? The isle described is Duray.

To COFF, COFE, v. a. To buy; to purchase; to procure; to barter. This word is used both in the North and South of S., but far more commonly the pret. coft.

I sought the fair, for honest employ.

To coft what bonny trinkets I mith see,

By way o’ fairin to my lass, frae me.

Shirrifs’ Poems, p. 40.

He that all man-kynd coft frae care,

Graunt hym in hevyn to be happy.

Wyntown, ix. 10. 54.

“Our wol is sa quhyt and small, that the samyn is de-

By the country; Loth., Fife.

Perhaps, a sorner or beggar.

Pedder coffe, I wonder.

From this merke I salit over the sey sa oft and oft.

Quhl at the last ane semelie ship he coft

Priests of Peblis, Pink. S. P. Repr. i. 10.


COFE, s. Bargain; perhaps strictly by barter.

S.

COFE and Change.

Perhaps, purchase and barter.

S.

COffe, COFE, s. A merchant; a hawkers. See S.

Ane scrappit cofe quhen he beginnis,

Sornand all and sundry airis,

For to by hennis reid-wod he rynnis.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 170.

This poem is entitled “Ane description of Pedder Cofe.” Lord Hailes is certainly right in rendering this phrase, “peddling merchants.” But when he says, “What the author meant by coffeis, he expl. st. i. 1. 5, where he speaks of “pedder knavis;” it surely cannot be his intention to in-
to have been originally much rounded in their form; which renders it probable that cog, as signifying a pail, has some affinity.

To COGGLE up, v. a. To prop; to support. S. COGGLIN, s. A support. S. COGLAN-TREE, s. Supposed a corr. of Covin-tree. S. To COGLE, COGGLE, v. a. To cause any thing to rock, or move from side to side, so as to seem ready to be overset; S.

Sibb. derives this from koegkel, globus. To this correspond Isl. koeggel, any thing convex, Belg. koegel, a bullet, Germ. kugel, 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.

COG, adj. Moving from side to side; unsteady as to position; apt to be overset; S. CoChersum, syn. See S. COGNOSCANCE, s. A badge in heraldry. S. To COGNOSCE, 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 collect; to concert secretly. S. COGNOTIN, s. Sitting together closely in conference. S. COGSTER, s. In swimming, any person who first breaks it with a swing-bat, and then throws it to another. S. COHOW, interj. Used at Hide-and-Seek; also CaKone. S. COY, adj. Still; quiet. See Sup.

Pepit tak tent to me, and hald you cow, Heir am I sent to yow, ane messingeir From ane nobill and richt rednowit Roy. Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 23.

Fr. coq, 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 Shantie. S. COIDYCOCH, COVYDYOCH, s. A term of contempt applied to a puny wight.

Then the cummers that ye ken came all macklack, To conjure that coydyoch with clews in their crelis. Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 22.

Perhaps expressive of decrepitude, from Fr. coulé, crooked. Sibb. derives this from cuinne, a yawl or small boat, because this is so 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.

COF, s. A cave. Vaird the hingand rokiss was alsua Ane cois, and thair freshe watter springand. Doug. Virgil, 18, 18. V. COY. COIFI, s. The high-priest among the Druids. V. Cowie. COIG, V. COG, COAG. COIL, s. An instrument formerly used in boring for coals. COIL, s. Coil of hay; cock of hay. V. Coll. COILHEUCH, s. A coalpit; S. "They quha sets fire in coileachis, upon privat revenge, and despit, commits treason." Skene, Crimes, Tit. 2, c. 1. § 14. V. Huch.

COILL, COYLL, s. Coal. S. COIN, COYNE, s. A Corner. — A rycht sturdy frer 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 thair of the wall. Barbour, xviii. 304. MS. Fr. coin, id. Fr. cuine, a corner an angle.
COIN

To COINYEL, v. a. To agitate, as in churning milk; to injure any liquid by agitating it too much. S.

To COIS, v. n. To exchange. S.

COISSING, Cherrie and Slae. V. COSE, v.

COIST, Cost, s. 1. The side in the human body.
— He throw out his sydid his sword has thyst.—
_The glitt maltyies makis him na stede,_
For in the coist he theliss dynec of dite. 
_Doug. Virgil_, 326, 47.

In at the guschet brymely he him bar,
The groundren suerd through out his coist it schar.

_Wallace_, ii. 64. MS.

In Perth edit., instead of cost it, erroneously costil.

Fr. _coste_, Lat. _costa_.

2. Applied more loosely to the trunk of the body.

In mansys forme, from his coist to his crow,_
Bout from his bally, and then fordwart doun,
The remanstra straucht like ane fychis tale.

3. It is also used for E. _coast_, Lat. ora, Doug.

COIST, s. 1. Expense; cost, Doug.

2. In an obsolete sense, it denotes the provision made for watching the borders.

"It is sene speidfull, that thair be scoist maid at the est passage, betuix Roxburgh & Berwyck." _Acts Ja._ II. 1455, c. 53, edit. 1566.

_Belg. Su. G. kost_, cost, charge.

COIST, s. A term used in the Orkneys, to denote meal and malt.

"Of melle and malt called coist, ane last makis ane Sco­
tish chalder." _Skene_, Verb. Sign. vo. _Serplathi_.

This word is evidently the same with _Su. G. kost_, which denotes those kinds of food that are opposed to flesh. Thence _kostgangare_, c. 53, edit. 1566.

_Belg. Su. G._

COIST, s. A epithet of reproach. V. CUST.

To COIT, v. n. To butt; to justle.

The unlait woman the licht man will lait,
Gangis coitand in the curt, hornit like a gait : Ais brankand as a bole in frontis, and in vice.

_V. Lait_, v. for the whole of this curious description. The female here exhibited, as acknowledged in her behaviour, is compared to a goat, and to a bull. The phrase coitand in the curt, i.e. court, refers to the use which these animals make of their horns. Fr. _coit-, to butt, to rush, to jostle, to knock heads together_; _Cotg_. The Fr. word is probably derived from the Goth.

_For Isl. kuettr, kuette, or quitte, signifies torvus, beluinus vultus; and quetel, violenter jactare et disjicere invition_; _kuetla, violenta pulso_, G. Andr. p. 156.; _terms naturally expressive of the action of a bull, toasting and going with its horns._

COIT, COY, s. A coat.

To COIT, QUIOT, v. n. Synon. to the v. CURL, q. v. S.

COITE, s. A rate; the same with _Cote_, q. v. S.

COITTS, s. pl. Used for Quotts. V. COATS.

COIVIE, s. The arch-druid, or high-priest. _V. COIF_.

To COJET, v. n. To agree; to fit. S.

COK, s. Meaning doubtful. _See Sup_. S.

COK. To cry cok, to acknowledge that one is vanquished. Become thou cowart crawdon recriand,
And by consent cry cok, thy dede is dichet.


"Cok," says _Rudd_, "is the sound which coks utter when they are beaten, from which _Skene_ is of opinion that they have their name of cok." _Skinner_ indeed says; _Credo_ a sonu seu cantu quem edit sic dictum. But he says nothing of the cock uttering this sound when beaten.

The giltin mailyies makis him na stede,
The remanstra straucht like ane fychis tale.

To exchange. S.

COKEWOLD, s. A cuckold, Chauc.

I take notice of this, although properly E., for the sake of an etymological observation. Johns. and others derive it from Fr. _coeur_, id. This name, it has been supposed, has been given in Fr. in allusion to the _cuckow_, to which the term _coix_ is primarily applied; because it lays its eggs in the nest of another bird. But as Pasquier has observed, the designation is improper, as applied to a cuckold. Il y auront plus de raison l'adapter à celui qui agit, qu'à celui qui patit.

The Romans, therefore, with far greater propriety, transferred the name _curvæa_ to a cuckold, as primarily denoting that bird which hatches the _cuckow's_ eggs.

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. S.

COLEHOODING, COLEHood, s. The Black-cap, a bird; _S. Coalhood_; Fringilla _atro capillo_, Linn.

_Junco_, avis _capite nigro_, _collæ hoædicia_. 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. S.

COLEMIE, COALMIE, s. The Coal-fish, _Asellus niger_. Ang. When young, it is called a _pottle_, or _podling_; when half-grown, a _sede_, _seth_ or _sethe_.

_Germ. kohehlden_, id. It seems to receive its name from the dark colour of its skin; _Germ. kohld_, signifying coal.

To COLF, v. a. To cack a ship.

That this word had this signification in the sixteenth century, is evident from a passage in the _Everg._ where it is used in a loose sense.

Fr. _caflæter_, _Arm. _caflæt-cin_, _Teut. _kahlæfe-cin_, id. Hence, _COLFIN, CALFING_, 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 _calving_ 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. S.

COLEBRAND, s. A contemptuous designation for a blacksmith; still occasionally used, Border.

I awe na mare in a' this land
But to a silly _Colibrand_.

_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. _coul-er_, to melt, to found; and _brand_, a sword; or as allied to _Su. G. kol_, carbo, and _brenna_, urete, q. _the coal-burner_.

It is a curious fact, though only apparently connected with this word, that _Ermund Olafson_, king of Sweden, was called _Kolbrænna_, because he punished malefactors by burning their houses. V. _Ibre_, vo. _Kol_, igius.
COLLE, COLLEY, COLLERAUCH, COLLERETH, COLERAITH, COLLENAR, S. A COLLEGE, v. a.

To COLLADY-STONE, COLLATYOWN,*. Conference; discourse. Lat. COLLAT, COLLET, COLL, s. A term in COLLATION, v. a.

To dog.” Edin. Even. Courant, Jan. 20, 1806. December last, a black and white rough poll is from her herd’s dog, S. A given to a court. V. CULREACH.

This fowl is called by Buchanan, colca, Hist. Scot. i. c. 44. It is also described by Martin, Western Isl. p. 25. This is the Duntur Goose of Sibb. Scot. p. 21.

To COLL, v. a. To cut; to clip, s. A the same word; the same as calv-us, coll-

S. A This corresponds with col, coly


"In this ile (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 eggis, and to cleck her birds, quhill she bring them to perillness; 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, quhyle the yeir end againe, and then she comes with her new fleiche of fedderis. This fleiche that she leaves yearly upon her nest hes nae pen in the feddereis, 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 is called by Buchanan, colca, Hist. Scot. i. c. 44. It is also described by Martin, Western Isl. p. 25. This is the Duntur Goose of Sibb. Scot. p. 21.

COLL, COLLE, s. A cock of hay, S. B. Kēil, Northumb. Fr. cuellir, to gather, E. to coll. See Sup.

This she ere had tentily laid by,

And well haipp’d up aneth a coll of hay.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 53.

To COLL, v. a. To put into cocks; “He coll’d yon hay,” S. COLL, 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 it. In this sense coll 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. kull-a, verticis capillos abradere, Ihre. As the E. poll is from poll, the head, kulla is from kull, vertex, the crown. Isl. koll-r, tonsum caput. This corresponds with Lat. exa-us, baid. I am much disposed to think, that our word has been primarily applied to the polling of the hair of the head. V. Cow, v.

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

Fell in-til collatyown

Wyth the Kyng on this manere,

As now I will rehearse yhow here.

Wintown, vii. 7. 340.

To COLLECK, v. n. To think; to recollect. S.

COLLECTORY, COLLECTORE, s. The charge of collecting money; “the office of collectory;” money collected. S.

To COLLEGE, v. a. To educate at a college. S.

COLLEGAANAR, s. A student at a college. S.

COLLERAUCH, COLLEUTH, COLERAITH, s. A surly 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.

“Thair 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 leam’d out o’er a kent,

Or hounded coly’er the mossy bent.

As now I will rehearse yhow here.

Wyntown, vii. 7. 340.

To COLLEUCK, v. n. To think; to recollect. S.

COLLECTORY, COLLECTORE, s. The charge of collecting money; “the office of collectory;” money collected. S.

To COLLEGE, v. a. To educate at a college. S.

COLLEGAANAR, s. A student at a college. S.

COLLERAUCH, COLLEUTH, COLERAITH, s. A surly 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.

“Thair 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 leam’d out o’er a kent,

Or hounded coly’er the mossy bent.

Ramsay’s Poems ii. 2.

The tither was a ploughman’s colleie,

A rhyming, ranting, raving billie,

Wha for his friend an’ comrade had him,

And in his freaks had Luath cal’d him.—Burns, iii. 2.

245
COM

COLPINDACH, s. A young cow that has never calved.

"Colpindach, aye young beast, or kow, of the age of an or twa yeeres, quhilk is now called an Cowdach or quoyach."

Skene, Verb. Sign, in vo.

"It is an Irish word," he adds, "and properly signifies a full-follower." But it seems merely a corr. of Ir. and Gael. colbhtach, a cow calf; or Ir. colpach, a bullock or heifer.

COM, COME, s. Act of coming; arrival.

Schir Eduard of his come wes blith;
And went down to mete him swhyt.

Barbour, xvi. 30. MS.

In Pykarét sone message that coush send,
Off Wallace com thai taid it till ane end.

Wallace, ix. 545. MS.

A. S. cum, cyme, adventus; Alem. quend, from quem-an to come.

COLRACH, s. A surety given to a court. V. COLLE-RAUCH.

COLSIE, adj. Comfortable; snug. V. COSIE.

COLUMBE, s. An ornament in the form of a dove. S.

COLUMBE, adj. A kind of violet colour. S.

COMASHES, COMBURGESS, s. pl. Meaning unknown. See Sup.

COMB, s. A coal-fish of the fifth year. V. COLMIE. To COMBALL, v. r. To meet together for amusement. S. To COMB'S-MASS, s. A COMB, s. A bend or crook. V. CUM.

COMMESS, s. A fellow-citizen. V. CUMMER.

COMERADIN, s. Adj. COMERWALD, s. A kind of violet colour. S.

COMERWALD, s. A right of pasturage in common with others. 3. A right of pasturage in common with others. By common; in the same sort of community of goods. L. B.

COMMON, COMMOUN. To be in one's common, to be obliged to one; to be indebted, in whatever way; S.


COMMOTION, s. A commission.

q. "Under the government of woman," from come, cum-mer, a disrespectful term for a woman, a gossip, and A. S. Swe. ward, power, authority. V. CUMMER.

COMESTABLE, adj. Eatable; fit for food. S.

COMFARANT-LIKE, adj. Decent; becoming. S.

TO COMFLEK, v. n. To reflect. S.

COMITE, COMMITE, s. An old term for a Town-Council.

COMMANDMENT, COMMANDMENT, s. A mandate.

COMMEND, s. A comment; a commentary.

I have also ane schorte commend compyld,
To expone strange historis and termes wynde.

Doug. Virgil, 483, 44.

Ten teyndis ar ane trumpe, bot gyf he tak may
Ane kinsir of parisch kyrkis cuplit with commendis.

Doug. Virgil, 289, a. 11.

Fr. commende, L. B. commenda, id. COMMEND, s. Commendation.

COMMENDE, s. A deputy.

COMMISESSARE, s. A commissioner; a delegate.

COMMISSER, s. A commissioner; a delegate.

COMMISSER, s. A commissioner; a delegate.

COMMISSIE CLOTHES. Clothes for soldiers, provided at the expense of the government they serve. S.

COMMISSER, s. A commissioner; a delegate.

COMMON, COMMON. To be in one's common, to be obliged to one; to be indebted, in whatever way; S.

The Earl of Northumberland—came upon the East bor¬ders, 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 turn, 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 common," S. Prov.; "that is, I have deserved better of you, because I have often filled your belly." Kelly, p. 199.

To quite a commoun, to requisite, to settle accounts with one, to repay; generally in a bad sense.

Unto Monsieur d'Oseill, he (Kirkcaldie) said, He knew that he wald not get him in the skirmisheing, becaus he was bot ane coward: Bot it micht be that he sould to requite, to settle accounts with one, to repay; generally in a bad sense.

"Good your common to kiss your kimmer;" S. Prov. V. CUMMER.

These phrases seem to originate from the use of communs 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 quae in commune possidentur a canonicis Ecclesiae alicujus Cathedralis, vel quicquid ex iisdem bonis ac proventibus in commune iisdem distribuitur; Du Cange.

COMMUN. By common; strange; extraordinary. S.

COMMUNITE, COMMUNITE, s. 1. A common, S. Acts, pass. See Sup.

"The commonty, which was very considerable, was divided not long ago." P. Johnston, Dunfr. Statiat. Acc. iv. 220.

2. Community; common possession; Acts Ja. VI. See S.

3. A right of pasturage in common with others. S.

4. Jurisdiction or territory. 5. Commonalty. S.

Lat. communitas.

COMMOTION, s. A commission.

COM
To COMMUNE, v. a. To bring into a state of communication; to offend; to displease. S.
COMMUNION, s. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S.
To COMMUNE, v. a. To move. S.
COMPANIONRY, s. Fellowship; companionship. S.
COMPARE, adj. Equal; comparable with. S.
To COMPARE, v. n. To appear; to be made manifest. S.
COMPARES, s. Fellowship; companionship. S.
In the same sense by Burel.

To COMPEIR, COMPEAR, v. n. 1. To appear in the presence of another.
"Na thyng succedit happily to Makbeth efter the slaughter of Banquo: for ylk man began to feir his life, and durst nocht compet qhalaire Makbeth was." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 6. Ranet ac inviti primates ad regiam comparent, Boehl.
2. 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.
This [King] he did send about this rich man; and sent to him his officer, but weir, Thus but delay befor him to compaire, And with him count and give reckning of all He had of him at tym he baited, and small.

Priests of Pebbés, p. 38.

Compare in the same sense, O. E. But on the morows, Galaad and other knyhtes, Afore the kyng by one consent compaire, Where Galaad made his owynes and hygtes.

Hardyng, F. 69. a.

It has been their resolution,—not to compaire, knowing the Commissioner's determination to desert and leave us, as shortly he did." Baillie's Lett. i. 109.

Fr. comparoir, to appear; Lat. comparare, id.

COMPARE, s. The act of presenting one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical court, in consequence of being summoned, S.
"My Lords Montgomerie, &c. took instruments, in name of the complainers, against the bishops, of their acknowledging their citation, of their willing absence in person." Baillie's Lett. i. 111.

The maner, nor the multitude somonyt than was.

This [King] he did send about this rich man; and sent to him his officer, but weir, Thus but delay befor him to compaire, And with him count and give reckning of all He had of him at tym he baited, and small.

The squirrel; A. Bor. id. Gl. Grose.

According to Dr. Barry, the Father-lasher, (coccus scorpionis, Lin. Syst.)—it named the compaire." Hist. of Orkney, p. 291.

To COMPESE, v. a. 1. To restrain; to keep under.
2. To stay; to assuage.
"We are much rejoiced to hear, that our malignant countrymen both in the north and south, are so easily compesed." Baillie's Lett. ii. 23.
"Their enemies both in the North and South were compesed." Apologetic Relation, p. 54. Lat. compescus.

To COMPETE, v. n. To be in a state of competition; the prep. with being generally added, S. See Sup.

To COMPLAIN, COMPLAIN, v. n. To all. S.

COMPLINE SONG. "Compline is the last of the canonical hours, beginning at nine o'clock at night?" Rudd. See Sup.
The *lark* discends from the skyis bicht, Singand hir complene song eftir hir gise, To tak hir rest, at matynye houre to ryse. Doug. Virgil, 449, 39.

Instead of *lark*, *lark*, as in both MSS.

To COMPLIMENT, s. A present; a gift; S. V. Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 116.

To COMPLIMENT one with, v. a. To present one with, S.

To COMPLUTHER, v. n. To comply; to suit, to fit. S.

To COMPLUTHER, s. A mistake.

To COMPONE, v. a. To settle; to calm; to quiet.
"Gif the external reverence, quhilk thou bearest till a man, bee of sik force, that it will make thee to compone thy gesture, and refraine thy tounge, that thou brust not forth into evil talk, quhilk may offend him; how meike mair aught the reverence quhilk we beare to God,—mak vs to refraine from evil thoughts, and from wicked and filthie affections?" Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. Sign. S. 2. a., Lat. compone-re, id.

To COMPONE, v. n. To compound; to come to an agreement, See Sup.

"—They in truth know how to get the King from us to themselves on their own terms, and if we be not willing to compound in what terms, both for religion and state, they, please, to cast us off." Baillie's Let. ii. 163.

COMPOSIOR, adj. Compound, in grammar. S.

COMPOSISSION, s. Composition; settlement of a debt. S.

COMPOUS, s. An arbitrator; one chosen to settle a difference between others. S.

COMPOSITION, s. Admission to membership in a society. S.

COMPRESSH, s. Comprising or including. S.

To COMPRYSE, v. a. Legally to attach for debt. S.

COMPRES, s. One who attaches the estate of another. S.

COMPRESSING, s. Attachment for debt. S.

To COMPROMIT, v. a. To engage themselves conjunctly. S.

To COMPROMIT, v. n. To enter into a compromise. S.

COMPROMIT, s. A compromise. S.

COMPTAR, COMPTER, COMPTER-CLAYTH. Probably, a Counterpane or coverlet. S.

CONTHANKFOW, adj. Grateful; thankful. S.

CON, s. The squirrel; A. Bor. id. Gl. Grose.
I saw the Hurcheon and the Hare,—
The Con, the Cuning and the Cat,
Quhais dainty downs with dew were wat,
With stiff mustachis strange.

Cheerie and Slae, st. 3. Evergreen, ii. 99.

It is used in the same sense by Burel.

There was the pikit Porcapie,
The Cuning and the Con all thrie,*
Merchen amangs the rest.*

Pég. Waton's Coll. ii. 20.

In the Lat. version, A. 1631, it is sciurus. The origin is uncertain. Sw. *koma* has the same signification; whence perhaps it is corr.

To CON, v. a. To CON THANK. To CUN, CUNNE, S.
CONABILL, adj. Possible; attainable. It is also written Cunnable. See Sup.
—Quha taiss purpos sekyrly,—
With thi it be conabill thing,
Bot he mar be whanappy,
He sail eschew it in party.—Barbour, iii. 290. MS.

According to Sibb. *con-able.* But it is certainly formed from Lat. *conor*, conabilt, q. what may be attempted with any prospect of success.

CONAND, part. pr. Knowing; skilful.
CONCEIT, adj. Conceived. 2. A fixed net, used in some rivers.

CONCEITY, adj. Conceited.

CONCEATY, adj. To conceal; to re-concile. See Sup.

To Conceal, v. a. To conceal; to re-concile. See Sup.

Thus man to God, earth to conceal to heaven,
In time’s full term, by him the Sonne was given.

More’s True Cruciﬁxe, p. 18.

To CONCEDE, v. a. To specify; to enumerate particularly, S.; a term much used in our courts of law.

In the Gl. Compl. this sense is given to the word as used in the passage quoted above; but evidently by mistake.

Confidence, adj. A speciﬁcation of particulars. S.

Concede, v. Concede; passport. S.

A small haknay he gert till him be tak,
Throw out his rybbis can the styff swerd glyde,
Thar as the fataill deith is maist haisty.

Peirsit his coist and breistis
For to compare. E.

Confess, v. a. To make a bottle
Confess; to coin. V.

Conﬁde, adj. Conﬁderate.

— Algatis this may not suffer be,
Latinis conﬁder with Troianis and Enee.

Doug. Virgil, 317, 12.

To CONFEIT, v. a. To conﬁscate.

“ He slew mony of all the riche men in his cuntre, for na uther caus, but allaner to conﬁse their gudis.” Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 1. Fr. confesser, id.

Conform, adj. Conformable. S.

Conceit, adj. Conception; agreement; agreement; agreement;

To CONFESS, v. n. 1. To make a bottle confess; to drain it to the last drop. 2. To bring up the contents of the stomach.

CONFESSER, adj. Conﬁderate.

— Algatis this may not suffer be,
Latinis conﬁder with Troianis and Enee.

Doug. Virgil, 317, 12.

To CONFUSKE, v. a. To conﬁscate.

This word being commonly used by E. writers, I mention it merely for the purpose of restoring from the MS. a passage in The Bruce, in which cum is found in Edit. Pink, as fley occurs a few lines before, instead of sley:

And felte, that now of wer ar sley,
In till the lang trew sall day:
And othir in their sted sall rys,
That salt comh littil of that mattrys.

And quhen thai diswyt er,
Than may ye move on thaim your wer:
And sall richt well, as I supposs.

Bring your entent lo gud purpos.—Barbour, xix. 182.

In Edit. 1620, ken is used instead of con, which expresses the sense at least. It is singular that the two lines, printed in Italic, have, as far as I have observed, been hitherto omitted in editions.

To CONN, v. a. To know.

This word, although now confined to the North of S., seems to have been formerly in general use.

CONNYNG, s. Knowledge; skill. See Sup.

The bote I clepe, the mater hole of all,
My wit, unto the saile that now I wynd,
To seke conyng, tho I bot lytill fynd.

King’s Quair, i. 18.

CONINGHIS, s.pl. Rabbits; conies. S.

CONJUNCTFE, s. A right of property granted in common to husband and wife; a forensic term. S.

CONJURED, adj. Used in the sense of perfurred. S.

To CONN, v. a. To know.

This word being commonly used by E. writers, I mention it merely for the purpose of restoring from the MS. a passage in The Bruce, in which cum is found in Edit. Pink, as fley occurs a few lines before, instead of sley:

And fele, that now of wer ar sley,
In till the lang trew sall day:
And othir in their sted sall rys,
That salt comh littil of that mattrys.

And quhen thai diswyt er,
Than may ye move on thaim your wer:
And sall richt well, as I supposs.

Bring your entent lo gud purpos.—Barbour, xix. 182.

In Edit. 1620, ken is used instead of con, which expresses the sense at least. It is singular that the two lines, printed in Italic, have, as far as I have observed, been hitherto omitted in editions.

To CONNACH, CONNACH, v. a. To abuse; to destroy in what way soever; to trample on; to lavish or waste. Aberd. See Sup.

The lads in order tak their seat;—
They stech and connach the saile,
Their teeth mak mair than tongue haste.

Pennecuik’s Poems, ii. 61.

“I canna say I had any cause to wish the body ill, for he did gaylies confeirin.” Journal from London, p. 2.

Perhaps q. in a comparative point of view.

CONFEINED, part. pa. Confused. Aberd. pron. S.

CONFERENCE, adj. Agreement; agreement;

To CONFEINE, v. n. 1. To make a bottle confess; to drain it to the last drop. 2. To bring up the contents of the stomach.

CONFIDER, adj. Conﬁderate.

— Algatis this may not suffer be,
Latinis conﬁder with Troianis and Enee.

Doug. Virgil, 317, 12.

To CONFUSE, v. a. To conﬁscate.

This word being commonly used by E. writers, I mention it merely for the purpose of restoring from the MS. a passage in The Bruce, in which cum is found in Edit. Pink, as fley occurs a few lines before, instead of sley:

And fele, that now of wer ar sley,
In till the lang trew sall day:
And othir in their sted sall rys,
That salt comh littil of that mattrys.

And quhen thai diswyt er,
Than may ye move on thaim your wer:
And sall richt well, as I supposs.

Bring your entent lo gud purpos.—Barbour, xix. 182.

In Edit. 1620, ken is used instead of con, which expresses the sense at least. It is singular that the two lines, printed in Italic, have, as far as I have observed, been hitherto omitted in editions.

To CONNACH, CONNACH, v. a. To abuse; to destroy in what way soever; to trample on; to lavish or waste. Aberd. See Sup.

The lads in order tak their seat;—
They stech and connach the saile,
Their teeth mak mair than tongue haste.

Pennecuik’s Poems, ii. 61.

“I canna say I had any cause to wish the body ill, for he did gaylies confeirin.” Journal from London, p. 2.

Perhaps q. in a comparative point of view.

CONFEINED, part. pa. Confused. Aberd. pron. S.

CONFERENCE, adj. Agreement; agreement;

To CONFUSE, v. a. To conﬁscate.

This word being commonly used by E. writers, I mention it merely for the purpose of restoring from the MS. a passage in The Bruce, in which cum is found in Edit. Pink, as fley occurs a few lines before, instead of sley:

And fele, that now of wer ar sley,
In till the lang trew sall day:
And othir in their sted sall rys,
That salt comh littil of that mattrys.

And quhen thai diswyt er,
Than may ye move on thaim your wer:
And sall richt well, as I supposs.

Bring your entent lo gud purpos.—Barbour, xix. 182.

In Edit. 1620, ken is used instead of con, which expresses the sense at least. It is singular that the two lines, printed in Italic, have, as far as I have observed, been hitherto omitted in editions.

To CONNACH, CONNACH, v. a. To abuse; to destroy in what way soever; to trample on; to lavish or waste. Aberd. See Sup.

The lads in order tak their seat;—
They stech and connach the saile,
Their teeth mak mair than tongue haste.

Pennecuik’s Poems, ii. 61.

“I canna say I had any cause to wish the body ill, for he did gaylies confeirin.” Journal from London, p. 2.

Perhaps q. in a comparative point of view.
2. To conquer; to acquire by conquest.

To Bruce sen syne he kepit na connand; and howc and conneis land Till othir men; and thus the ciss befted.

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 conquered be him after the marriage." — Reg. Maj. Index. V. the s.

CONQUEACE, CONQUES, CONQUESTS, s. I. Conquest. See S.

Fra tyme that he had semblty his barnage, And herd tell wyld Scotland stude in sic case, He thocht till hym to mak it playn conoque.

Wallace, i. 60. MS.

2. Acquisition by purchase; as opposed to inheritance.

— "The conque of any frie man, deceisand rest and saisd therein, without heires lawfullie gottin of his awin bodie, ascends to him qula is before gottin, and heritage descends be degre." — Quon. Attach, c. 97.

L. B. conquastes is used in the latter sense; Fr. conquast, "an estate, or purchase compassed by a man's own industry, labour, or means;" Cotgr. Conquerir, also conquest, signifies not only to subdue, but to purchase.

CONRADIZE. Perhaps, perverse or contumacious. S.

CONRYET. This word occurs in MS. Wallace, ix. 18.

This custom, however, has at least the plea of antiquity. What is asserted in this verse certainly respects the sun. Conreir may signify disposed, prepared, in order from O. Fr. convoir, convire, to prepare, whence convoi, order of battle. V. Du Cange, vo. Conveir.

CONSCAIFT, CONSHAFT, s. Intelligence.

CONSEVERATOR, CONSERVATOR, s. The person who watched over the interests of Scottish merchants in the Netherlands.

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 Vígja bíkar, as signifying a cup to be drunk at entertainments, as an atonement for a fault; in conversivos polum pro piaculo vitii hauriendum; Lex. p. 256. This is certainly an error, for vígja bíkar; from vígja, blame, S. wyte, and bíkar a cup, a drinking-vessel, S. a bicker; literally the wyte-bicker.

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 Sturlesön's Edda, it is evident that a punishment of this kind was in use among the Goths. The king — went into his palace to look for a large horn, out of which his courtiers were obliged to drink, when they had committed any trespass against the customs of the
CONSTANT, adj.

CONSTANCY, a constancy; incessantly; for a constant, wi' a continuance, id.

CONSTANT, adj.

Evident; manifest.

CONSTERIE, CONSTRE, CONSTRY, Consory. See S.

But yet nor kirk nor consterie
Quo' they, can ask the taudy fee.

Forbes's Dominic Depos'd, p. 43.

—All the officials that partis men with their wyvis,
Cum follow me, or ells gs mend your lyvis;
With all fals ledris 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.

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 CONSTITUTE, v. a. To apply the rules of syntax to.

To CONTAIN, s. To contain.

Bot on quhat wyse sail ceissing all this rage?
Or now quhat nedis sa grete stryf and
with blody knif, and sharp manace.

Contr. from contain, containe, id.

To CONTENT, v. a. To content and pay; to pay in full; to pay to the satisfaction of the creditor.

S. Conter. A conter. and to the contrary.

And what hae we a conter them to say?
The gear'll prove itself gin we deny.

Ross's Heneone, p. 91.

This is nearly allied to E. counter, adv. from Fr. contre, against. V. Contraire.

To CONTER, v. a. To thwart; to contradict.

S. Conter, s. Whatever crosses one's feelings, or inclinations. V. Contrare, s.

In Contrare, prep. In opposition to.

S. Contermashous, Contermashous, adj. Perverse; contumacious.

Contermynt, part. pa. Firmly set against.

The king anserd, I will notch rid agayne,
As at this tyme, my purpose is in playne.

The Duk said, Gyff ye, Schir, contermynt be,
To mowff you more it affirs nocht for me.

Command power agayne with me to wend,
And I of this sall se a fainall end.—Wallace, vi. 674. MS.

In Perth edit. it is:

Ye Duk said, giff 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.

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.

CONTINUENCE, s. Proration.

S. CONTIRMONT, adv. Against the hill; upwards; the contrary way. See Sup.

Eridamus the heynly rever clere
Flowis contirmaunt, and vpward 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 proclamation 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, adv. Fr. Contraire, 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 willing to have Mr. Harry vent himself in publick, to the uttermost of his passions." Baillie's Lett. i. 199.


There was na man that wald contrare
This Bischope in-till word or dyde.

2. Condition; state.

CONVABLE, adj. A CONVEEN, To part. pa. CONTUMACED, S. A CONVEL, To v. a. IN CONTRARE. Against; to the contrary.

CONTRECOUP, adj. 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 Helenore, p. 92.

CONTRAIR, prep. In opposition to; against. S. IN CONTRARE. Against; to the contrary. S. CONTRARIUM, adj. Perverse; of a froward humour. S. CONTRAMASHOUS, adj. Self-willed; opposed to all.

CONTRECOURT, s. Opposition; a repulse in the pursuit of any object. S.

To CONTROVERSE, v. a. To be subjected to; to incur. To CONTROVERSE, a. To contrive; contrueit, part. pa.

...This ilk schreuit wycht, That is contruwar of many wikkit slycht, Fenyeis him fleit or abasit to be, That he dar not chyde furth in contrare me ; Than with his drede and sle contruwar fere, My cryme aggreis he on his manere.


Fr. contraouer, id. Doug. Virgil, 412, 50.


CONVABLE, adj. Convenient; eligible. V. the

CONVEEN, n. A meeting; a convention. S.

To CONVEIL, v. a. To confute; to set aside. S.

To CONVEIL, CONVEEN, v. n. To agree. See Sup.

"Barking can conveane but to living and sensitive creatures: but your Ballader is a living and sensitiue creature: hee is a dog."

Forbes's Eubulus, p. 111.

Fr. convain, id. Lat. conveniunt, id.

CONVNE, CONVYNE, CONVYNE, COWYN, COWYN, CWYN, s. a. 1. Faction; agreement; convention; treaty. — This conuem and treti newe consem.

Do breck, disturbe, and wyth the wynd bewaif.

Doug. Virgil, 412, 50.

— The maist part of our conuen and band
To me sall be to twich your Kingis hand.— Ib. 214, 53.

Off thar conuyn the thrid had thaid; That was rycht slycht, ill, and feloune.

Barbour, iii. 102. MS.

Thay taid the King off the conuane
Off Ihone Cumyn Erle offe Boucbanne, That till help him had with him tane Schyr Jhon Moubre, and othyr ma.

Barbour, ix. 14. MS.

Fr. connent, id. Romm. de la Rose, from Fr. connen-fr, to agree.

2. Condition; state.

In gret perell he has him doyn;
For thay war fer ma men thanir
(And thay laud bene off gud conyne)
Than he; bot thay effratit war.

Barbour, x. 673. MS.

The Erle off Murreff, with his men
Arayit weile, come alsua then,

521

COO

In to gud couyn for to fycht,
And gret will for to manyeyme their mycht.

Barbour, xi. 230. MS.

The word, in this sense, seems derived from Fr. convenir, as signifying to behalf, to besee.

3. Artifice; stratagem; conspiracy.

Thomlyne Stwart that ybere, syne
Erle of Angys, be cayn;
Of the Erle Patryk, a-pon a mycht
Passyd tyl Berwyk, wyth gret mycht,
But persaywyn, all prewaly. — Wynton, viii. 42. 40.

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 neuer such couyne
That couth ordyne a medicine, &c.— Conf. Fol. 7, b.

O. Fr. convyne, pratique, intrigui, Gl. Romm. Rose; convyne, id.

CONVENIABLE, adj. Convenient. S.

CONVENIENT, adj. Satisfied; agreeing to. S.

CONVETH, CONVEYETH, CONVETH, CUNVEYETH, s.

An ecclesiastical duty formerly paid in S. See Sup.

CONVICT, s. A verdict or judgment of guilty. S.

To CONVY, v. a. To accomplish; to manage; to give effect to any purpose, especially by artful means.

Amyn the oistis this wyse did svo thyrong,
Not unexpert to convy sic aane thying.

Doug. Virgil, 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. convi-er, tenter, exciter, exhorter, porter à faire quelque chose; Diet. Trev. The phrase, "conuoyure of mariage," Doug. Virgil, 217, 20, is not from this v., but from convey, er, his 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.

CONVY, s. 1. Channel; mode of conveyance.

"The General, and his party, finding some footsteps of this intelligence, but not knowing the use it nearly in the same sense.

CONVOY, s. 1. The act of accompanying a person to the door, or on a journey. 2. The company at a marriage that goes to meet the bride.

Was owr to Flanders red and ferreit.


3. Prudent or artful management. See Sup.

CONVOYANCE, s. Art; finesse.

*CONVOY, s. 1. The act of accompanying a person part of his way homeward, or on a journey. 2. The company at a marriage that goes to meet the bride.

Makand his bardang with a boy,
Wes owr to Flanders red and ferreit.

Barbour, x. 673. MS.

Fr. connent, id. Romm. de la Rose, from Fr. connen-fr, to agree.

2. Condition; state.

In gret perell he has him doyn;
For thay war fer ma men thanir
(And thay laud bene off gud conyne)
Than he; bot thay effratit war.

Barbour, x. 673. MS.

The Erle off Murreff, with his men
Arayit weile, come alsua then,

521
COO

Isl. katte, juttage, a vessel that contains about nine pints; tandem sex circiter sextarios continens; G. Andr. Gael. cobbled, a pall, a tub.

COOF, COOF, s. 1. A simpleton; a silly dastardly fellow; “a blockhead, a ninny.” Gl. Burns; S.
2. A man who busies himself with women’s affairs; a coqueteer. See Sup.

In a’ he says or does there’s sic a gate,
The rest seem coofs compar’d with my dear Pate.
Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 80.

Then sure the lasses, and ilk gaping coof,
Wad rin about him, and had out his loof.
Ibid. p. 143.

According to the pronunciation, it ought to be written cafe. It seems originally the same with E. jiff, “a blunt clown;” Johns.

It has great marks of affinity to Su.G. koofi-wa, to keep under, to insult; q. one, who patiently submits to the worst treatment. Isl. koef, one who is cowardly and feeble; im- belle quid ac tenellum; G. Andr.

It is also used figuratively in the sense of, indifferent, as it seldom occurs.

COOK, COOK, v. a. To take a long draught of any liquid.

COOLRIFE, 2. It is also used figuratively in the sense of, indifferent, as it seldom occurs.

COOMY, s. pl. A coonjer, a spell, properly applied to liquids.

COOM, v. n. To hide one’s self; used in a more general sense.

COONJERS, s. A press for holding cups.

COOP, COOP, COUP-CART, 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.

“Thet writer of this has been told, that in the year 1750, there were but two box-carts, or what is here called coup-carts, in the parish, but at present there is no other kind made use of here.” P. St. Vigeans, Forfar, Statist. Acc. xii. 185.

The writer of this has been told, that in the year 1750, there were but two box-carts, or what is here called coup-carts, in the parish, but at present there is no other kind made use of here. Hence Teut. koop de stad, the walls of a city, also the place enclosed by walls; septa urbis, spatum urbis moenibus comprehensum; Kilian. Isl. huupa, Su.G. koppe, A. S. cafe, doliurn, vas. Hence, Germ. kuffer, Su.G. hypare, Belg. hypper, E. a cooper.

To COOP, v. a. To hoop; to bind with hoops. S.
COOP, s. A small heap.
COOPER O’STOBO. One who excels in his line. S.
COOSER, s. A stallion. V. CUSSEN.

COOST, COUST, s. A guile coost; strong-bodied.

*COOT, s. A name given to the Guillemot.

COOT, s. The angle. V. CUTE.

COOT, s. A young coalfish. V. CUTH.

COOTHIE, adj. Kind; affectionate. V. COUTH.

COOTIE, s. A wooden kitchen dish. V. COODIE.

COOTIE, adj. A term applied to those fowls whose legs are clad with feathers. S. See Sup.

Rejoice, ye birring patricks a’;
Ye cootie moorcocks, crousely craw.
Burns, iii. 19.

COOP, Cope, s. A cup or drinking vessel.

Ane marbre tabile coverit wes before thai three ladeis,
With ryche copes as I wys full of ryche wynis.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 45.

Sum karvis to me curtaslie; sum me the copes.
Dunbar, Ibid. p. 62.


COOPER, s. A press for holding cups.

Cooper, s. A coffin; “a cope of lead,” a leaden coffin.

“Now becaus the wedder was hotte, for it was in Mai, as ye have hard, and his [Cardinal Beaton’s] funerallis cud not suddantlie be prepaired, it was thocht best (to keip him frome stinking) to give him grit salt yneuche, a quality mony of God’s children had bein imprisonit befoir, to await quiat exequies his brethren the Bishops wald prepare for him.” Knox’s Hist. p. 65. It is the same in both MSS. and in Lond. edit. V. CArp.

To COPE betwene; to divide.

We will go se quhat may this muster mene:
So well we will sell us it copet betwene,
Their sail nothing pas away unspyt.
King Hart, i. 20.

Fr. coup-er, to cut, to cleave; Teut. kopf-en, to cut off.
COPER, s. A dealer. V. COUPER.

COPOUS, s. A place for keeping cups.

COPY, s. Plenty; abundance.

Of all corne there is copy gret,
Pese, and aytes, here, and qwhet.
Wynstoun, Cron. i. 13, 5.

Lat. copia. Macpherson views it as formed for the sake of alliteration, as it seldom occurs.

COPIIL, s. A variety of Coble, Coblit; a small boat. S
3. This word must also have been occasionally used, in CORBACK, CORBiE, CORBY. *A raven; Corvus corax, Linn.; S., s. CORBAUDIE, COPOUT. "To play CORANICH, CORRENOTH, Corynoch, CorrINOC, CorrINoch, cernum exhaustor; Gloss, ap. Du Cange.

"Eagles, corbies and crows, often do great damage to the corn and young lambs," P. Delting, Shetl. 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. korp, Ital. corvo, Lat. corvus, id. 253
CORDOVA in Spain, or such as was prepared after the same manner. Hence Cordomnian, S. and E. a shoemaker. It would appear this was the name generally given in Europe to one who wrought in foreign leather: Fr. cordonnier, cordomnien; Sw. cardwans-makeare, a leather-dresser.

CORDS, s. pl. "A contraction of the muscles of the neck; a disease of horses."

-Polwar's Pluming, p. 13. V. Cleeks.

The word is used in this sense, Northumb.

CORE, s. A company; a body of men; often used by S. writers for corps. See Sup.

CORE, s. Heart. To break one's core; to break one's heart.

CORE, s. A basket used for carrying coals from the pit, Loth.; anciently used in a general sense; Basket-work in silver. See Sup.

Beg. hofr, Germ. hofr, Isl. hofr, Dan. hofr, Su. G. hofr; Lat. corbida, id.

CORE, COREHOUSE, s. "A temporary building; a shed;" Lord Hailies. See Sup.

And with that wirt intill a core he crap, Fra hair weddr, and frostis, him to hap. Bannatyne Poems, p. 114.

Sibb. gives the same sense, deriving it q. cour-hof, from Cour. But it rather signifies a hole, a hiding-place; A. S. cruf, a vault, or hollow place under ground; which is the natural description of the covert to which a fox would be take himself. Tout. комф, комф; Sw. Dan. knit, id. a cave; Ital. grotta; Hisp. gruta; Fr. grotte; which all seem allied to Gr. κρήμνος, id.

CORFHOUSE, 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 Argyleshire, with the corfhouses, shades, &c. belonging thereto." Edin. Even. Courant, April 21, 1804.

"He sells to the complainers his right of salmon-fishing,—with liberty to—build two sheds or two corf-houses, in the most convenient places near the said fisheries, so as the same may be spread, dried, and built, without prejudice to any lease ground belonging to him." State, Leslie of Powis v. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 18.

It has been supposed, that it is from worf, q. corf, of whorf-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. kraf, krauf, kriuf, excentero, to gut an animal, Su. G. kreusfa, kropp, ingluvies. Corf-house, however, is used as synon. with Sheed, both signifying a hut or cottage.


CORFT, part. pa. A term applied to fish. Corft fish are fish boiled with salt and water, S. B. See Sup.

To CORF, v. a. To curry leather.

S. Corier, s. A corier.

S. 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.


S. It seems nearly correspondent to E. volatile. See S. 254

CORK, s. A kind of female head-dress.

CORFHEAD, adj. Light-headed; giddy.

CORKY-NOBBLE, s. A light-headed superficial person.

CORK E, s. The Lichen ophiolodes; Cudbear, S. The largest kind of pin; a bodkin-pin.

CORKINPREEN, s. A corkin-pin.

Corkir, s. The Lechanora tartarea of the Highlands.

Corky-head, s. Meaning doubtful. See Sup.

Corkmundum.

—He sells to the complainers his right of salmon-fishing,—with liberty to—build two sheds or two corf-houses, in the most convenient places near the said fisheries, so as the same may be spread, dried, and built, without prejudice to any lease ground belonging to him. State, Leslie of Powis v. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 18.

Both Junius and Wachter suppose that the designation has its origin from the sound emitted by this bird. Its name in some parts of Norway has some degree of analogy; agarhoene, q. the cock of the field; Dan. aker-ritz, q. king of the acre. The nameaker-her given by Willoughby to this bird, seems merely a corf. of the former. It has been said that it received from Linn, the appellation of crea from its cry. See Sup.

Cormundum.

CORRELL, CORNELING, CORNELLING. The precious stone called Carolian.

CORNE 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 corne pipe, the fyft playit on ane pipe maid of ane gait horne." 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 cauldrire 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.

S. CORNETT, s. The cornet or ensign of a troop of horse. S. CORNETTIS, s. pl. A kind of female head-dress. S. CORN-HARP, s. An instrument made of wire for freeing grain from the seeds of weeds. S. CORNY, adj. Fruitful or plentiful in grain. S. CORNIE WARK. Food; properly, that made of grain. S. CORNIESKRAUGH, s. The land-rail. Syn. Cord-erick.

Cornykle, s. A chronicle.

Bot Malcolm gat upon this lady brycht
Schir Malcolm Wallas, a full gentill knycht,
CORN, s. Sorow or trouble.

CORP, s. A corpse; a dead 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; synon. 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 Egham, about the year 1006." He also says; "It was anciently done by leading or driving a horse or cow, &c. before the corpse byd it within." Thus denominated from the form of the cross anciently impressed on our silver money.

CORSER, s. pl. Money. "My puris is [maid] of sic ane skin, Thair will na corset byd it within." Ross's Hélenore, p. 13.

CORT, s. 1. A quarter, Aberd. corr. from quarter.

CORVER, s. adj. Bigbodied; corpulent; graveem Osirim, Virg.

COS, s. For William wightar was of cors

COSBELO, s. Metaph. a place of residence.

COSC, adj. Bigbodied; corpulent; graveem Osirim, Virg.

Coschis, s. A crooked iron to draw down buildings. Here croked Coruies, fleeing bydles tall, Their scathfull Scorpions, that rayces the wall.

COUYN, s. A kind of leather.

COVRIS, s.pl. Money.


Cosch, Coshe, s. A coach; Fr. coche, pronounced soft. See Sup.

Cos is still used, Loth. See Sup.

To COSSE, Cos, Cosse, v. a. To exchange; to barter.

Cos is still used, Loth. See Sup.

To COVRIS, Cos, Cosse, v. a. To exchange; to barter.

The sprete wald up, the cors ay doun list draw. Doug. Virgil, 355, 43.
C O S

Teris tharwith fra Wallace eyn doun went. Bruce said, Fer ma on this day we haif losyt. Wallace answued, Allace, that war ewill cosyt. Wallace, x. 470. MS. i. v. "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 ill cost — unless this be an abbrev. of costit, then in use. — The trait Aislehes With him lies helmes costit, and gaff him his. 

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. Grove accordingly gives sourse, or source, id., as used in the Exmoor dialect. Rudd, derives coss 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. kis-en, Moes. G. kius-an, id., which appears in its opposite us-kius-an, to reject, to repro­bate. 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 Thrre observes that the same significan,) also of kaut-en, used in Thuringa. Hence, cosying, coising, s. The act of exchanging. " Bote — signifies compensation, or satisfaction; — and in all exhausted, or cosying of landes or geare moveable." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Bote. 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 cote, 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. koos-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 ilk a turn is handed to his mind, That a' his housey looks saw cosh and clean. 

2. Comfortable, as including the idea of defence from cold. See Sup. 3. Quiet; without interruption; a cosh crack, S.; a conversation free from disturbance. He lighted at the ladye's yate, And sat him on a pin; And sang ful' sweet the notes o' love, Till a' was cosh within. 

4. In a state of intimacy; They are very cosh. In a similar sense it is said, They are sitting very cosh, 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. coy, quietus. The term, as used in the last example, might seem borrowed from Ir. koish, hard by, near: or as denoting intimacy, allied to Belg. kooz-en, Germ. kos-en, in lieb-kosen, to fawn, to cajole, Su. G. hush-a, to soothe by fair speeches, Isl. id. to persuade; E. cozen. But the sense first given is most probably the primary one. The word, in this application, nearly corresponds to Isl. kios, koos, a small place that is well fenced; angustus locus et circumseptus, quasi vas; G. Andr. p. 157. O. Tent. koyz-en, koos-en, however, is rendered, coire, fornicari: Kilian. 

COSLY, adv. Snugly, S. It's i' the Psalms o' David writ, That this wide world ne'er should fit, But on the waters costly sit. Ferguson's Poems, ii. 69. 

COSH, adj. To lay a thing cosh; to lay it with a hollow beneath. COSHE, s. A coach. V. COACH. COSIE, Cozie, adj. Warm; comfortable; snug; well­sheltered: S. To keep you cosie in a hoord, This hunger I with ease endur'd. Ramsay's Poems, i. 305. Then canie, in some cozie place, — They close the day. — Burns, iii. 89. — Cozie here, beneath the blast, Thou thought to dwell, To a Mouse, Ibid. p. 147. This seems radically the same with cosh, as used in the first sense. 


To COSS, v. a. To exchange, Loth. Berwicks. V. COSE. Cossent, s. A servant or labourer is said to work at cossment, when he receives wages without victuals, See Sup. This, by some, is resolved into cost neat, q. the neat cost, the price of labour in money, without any thing additional. This seems very doubtful; especially from the inversion not being common in our language, as well as the supposed ant­iquity of the phrase, whereas neat cost is modern. The origin, however, is quite obscure. May it be from Teut. kost, food, and neen, the negative particle; as denoting that no food is given according to a bargain of this kind? COST, s. Side. V. COIST. COST, s. Duty payable in kind, especially in meal and malt; sustenance to a servant. S. COSTAGE, s. Expense. The purpour flouris I sail skattir and pull, That I may straw with sic rewards at leist My neues saule to culye and to feist, And but profit sic costage sail exerce. Doug. Virgil, 197, 55.
To COSTAY, v. n. To coast; to go or sail by the side of.

To COSTER, s. A piece of arable land.

To COT, v. n. To cot with one; to cohabit; to dwell in the same house; S. B.

Q. To live in the same cot; unless allied to Su. G. kotte, a friend.

COT, s. Perhaps, coat, or coating. See Sup.

COTE, s. A rate. Cote or quot of a testament; the rate due.

COTERAL, s. An elastic piece of thin split iron, used to fasten the bolts of window-shutters.

COTHIE, adj. Warm; snug; comfortable. Syn. Cosie. S.

COTTAR, s. A cottager who keeps a horse for ploughing his small piece of land.

COTMAN, s. A cottager.

COTTER, Cotter, s. One who inhabits a cot or cottage: a dependent on a farm. S. See Sup.

Upon the different farms, a cottager, or, as he is commonly called, a cotter, is kept for each plough employed on the farm. P. Ceres, Fife, Statist. Acc. v. 383.

Persons of this description possess a house and small garden, or small piece of land, the rent of which they are bound to pay, either to a landlord or a farmer, by labour for a certain number of days, or at certain seasons. This custom is still called bondage. L. B. cotar-ius, coter-ius, cotar-ius, Fr. cotter, held, or holding, by a servient to the interests of the Reformation in France. The service itself is still called convent. Pink, and Sibb. very oddly.

COUBROUN, Low-born, or rustic.

Perhaps q. cow-brown, as respecting her appearance; or cow-born, as it is still said of a low-born person, brought up in the byre. L. gylefat.

COUCHEUR, s. A coward; a poltroon.

"It is good, ere the storm rise, to make ready all, and to be prepared to go to the camp with Christ, seeing he will not be prepared to go to the camp with Christ, seeing he will not keep the house, nor sit at the fireside with coucheurs." Rutherford's Lett. P. 1. ep. 65.

From the E. v. cough, Fr. coucheur.

COUCHER's BLOW, s. The blow to which a coward submits.

To COUCH, v. a. To be able to do by strength or agility what another, who tries it, fails to accomplish.

COUTYSE, COVETISE, COWATYSS, s. Covetousness.

In this sense it is frequently used by Doug. Arm. cowetis, O. Fr. couveteur, id.

2. It is used, somewhat obliquely, as denoting ambition, or the lust of power.

Than wes the land a quhile in pess.

But cowtys, that can nocht cess

To set men upon felony,

To get thaim cum to senowry,

Gert Lordis off full gret renoune

Mak a fell coniuracion

Agyn Robert, the douchty King.

Barbour, xiv, 2. MS.

Covetise is also used in O. E. It occurs in a very remarkable passage in P. Ploughman, which has this colophon, How covetise of the cleargy will destroy the church.

For covetise after crosse, the crown standes in golde,

Both rych and religious, that rode they honour

That in golte is grauen, and in golde nobles.

For covetous of that crosse, men of holy kyrye

Shall turne as templeds did, the time approacheth nere:

Wyt ye not ye wyse men, how tho men honoured

More treasure than trouth, I dare not tell the sothe,

More than the sum of yow, ye wyse men, I dare not tell the sothe,

Reason and ryghtfoll dome, the religious demed.

Ryght so you clarkes for your covetise er longe

Shal they deme Dos Ecclesie, and your pride depose.

Dosit potentes de sede, &c

If knyghthode and kyndewyt, & commune by conscience

To glyther loue lelly, leueth it well ye byshoppes,

And lyue as Leutict, as our Lorde you teacheth.

Per primitias et decimas, &c. Fol. 55, a. b.

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 Reforma-

tion, the happy effects of which we now enjoy. It has been asserted, that Sir David Lyndsay contributed as much to the Reforma-

tion in Scotland as John Knox. Although this as-

sertion 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.

It is well known that poetry, in another form, was sub-

servient to the interests of the Reforma-

tion in France. The charms of Clement Marot's verse, in his beautiful translation of many of the Psalms, diffused their influence even in the gay court of Francis I., and rendered those partial to the Reformation who were perhaps not influenced by any superior motive. Although the Reformation was crushed in Italy, si-

milar exertions had been made in that country, first by Dante, and then by Petrarch. V. Catalog. Test. pp. 721, 770.

In S., cainin is still used for convent. Thus at Arbroath there is a place called the Cainin's kirkyard, that is, the churchyard belonging to the convent.

In S., covatyn is still used for convent. Thus at Arbroath.
To COUTHER down, v. n. To bow down; to crouch. S.
Coudie, adj. V. Couth.
To COUDLE, v. n. To float; as a feather on the waves. S.
Cove, s. A cave. S. A. Bor.

"Kynge Constantyme was tane and brocht to ane cove, bydesye the sea, quhare he was heidit the xiii yeir of his regne." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 17.

Couvertour, s. A covertor for a bed. S.
Covetta, s. A plane used for moulding framed work. To Cougher, v. n. To continue to cough. S.
Cought, for couth. Could.


COUHIRT, s.
Crawdones, couhirts, and theifs of kynd.—
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

It seems uncertain whether this be for cowards, as connected with crawdones; although it may simply signify cowherds as conjoined with theifs, n. stealers of cattle.

Teut. koe-herde, koerd, koord, bubulus.

COVINE, 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 couk, the Prattling pyes
To gec his hir begin."—Cherrie and Slae, st. 2.

To COUK, v. n. To reach. V. Cowk. S.

COUL, s. A night-cap. S.

COULIE, Coulies, s. 1. A boy, S.

This is the common, and apparently the original, significance; allied perhaps to Su. G. kull, offspring; whence kull, a boy, kulla, a girl. Hisp. chula, a male child, evidently acknowledges this Goth. origin.

2. A term applied to a man in the language of contempt, S.

But these who are long in abuse,
And have drunk in some childish use,
Are very fair to keep that stain.

Coulie, s. To intimidate or still by threatening.

"To COUNGERAR, COWNGERAR,*. A tool for working out the groove uniting two window-sashes.

"To COUNT BOOK, a book of accompls; Counting, arithmetick; s.

COUNTER, s. A person learning arithmetick.

COUNTERCHECK, COUNTERCHECK-PLANE, s. A tool for working out the groove unifying two window-sashes. To COUNTERCOUP, v. n. To overcome; to surmount; to repulse; to overturn; to destroy. S.

To COUNTERFACE, v. n. To counterfeit.

"Diverse the subjects of this realm, hes wickedlie, and contemceptously purchased the said Papes Bulles, dispensations, letters and priviledges at Rome, or hes caused counterface the samyn in Flanders or uthers parts;—as alsaw, sum uthers lies purchased, or counterfaced gifts and provisions of benefices." Acts Ja. VI. 1572, c. 51, Murray.

Fr. contrefaire, id. part. contrefait; Lat. contra and fac-are.

COUNTING, s. The common name for arithmetick. S.

COUNTY, COUNTIR, s. 1. Encounter.

At the first countier into this bargane
Almon Tylrleus eldest son was slain.

Doug. 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-WORD. The first word in demanding boot in a 2.

Applied to one who makes merchandise of souls.

To COUP, COP, 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. koep-a, not only signifies to buy, but to barter; kopa jord i jord, to exchange one piece of land for another.

A. S. ceap denotes cattle. The v. ceap-an, to buy, might be derived from this, as Lat. pecuma, 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 caupo, 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 hinges be ane hair, Houping aganes all houp
Albeit from cair to cair
Thow catche my hairt in coup.—Mootland Poems, p.264.

2. The hail coup; the whole of anything; the entire quantity without diminution; S.

This phrase is evidently derived from the idea of a bargain, and must originally have signified "the whole purchase, or barter."

COUPE, COPER, s. 1. A dealer; a chafferer. See Sup.

"They are forebuyers of quheit, bear, and aites, copers, sellers, and turners thereof in mercandises." Chalmerian Air, c. 21, s. 3.

This term is now generally used in composition, as a horse-couper, a jockey, one who buys and sells horses; a cowcouper, one who deals in cows, S.; from coup, v. to barter.

"The horse which our cowpers had brought at Morton fair, were arrested many of them by the Mayor of Newcastle." Baillie's Lett. i. 85.

Nor are they, in any way, a match for horses-coupers, cow-coupers,—the people that farmers have to deal with." P. Leslie, Fifes. Statist. Acc. vi. 44, N.

This term is now generally used in composition, as a horse-couper, a jockey, one who buys and sells horses; a cow-couper, one who deals in cows, S.; from coup, v. to barter.

The horse which our cowpers had brought at Morton fair, were arrested many of them by the Mayor of Newcastle." Baillie's Lett. i. 85.

Nor are they, in any way, a match for horses-coupers, cow-coupers,—the people that farmers have to deal with." P. Leslie, Fifes. Statist. Acc. vi. 44, N.

2. Applied to one who makes merchandise of souls.

"If the way revealed in the word be that way, we then know, these soul-coupers and traffickers shew not the way of salvation." Rutherford's Lett. P. iii. ep. 66.

COUPER-WORD. The first word in demanding boot in a bargain; especially applied to horse-dealers. S.

To COUP, COWP, v. a. To overturn; to overset; to tumble.

The pure woman perceiving him so bent, and that he stoupt down in his tub, for the taking forth of sick stuffe as was within it, first coupst up his hellis, so that his head went down." Knox, p. 203.

He has coup'd the mickle dish into the little," S. Prov.

"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 tumble; to fail in business; to become bankrupt; S. See Sup.

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, v. a. To overturn; to overset; to fail in business; S.

This term is now generally used in composition, as a horse-couper, a jockey, one who buys and sells horses; a cow-couper, one who deals in cows, S.; from coup, v. to barter.

The hail coup; the whole of anything; the entire quantity without diminution; S.

2. The hail coup; the whole of anything; the entire quantity without diminution; S.

This phrase is evidently derived from the idea of a bargain, and must originally have signified "the whole purchase, or barter."

To COUP over, 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 CREAMS. To tumble heels over head; to bring forth an illegitimate child; to die. S.

To COUP over, v. n. To be overturned; to fall asleep; vulgarly applied to a woman when confined in childbed. S.

Coup, Coup, s. Cap or bowl. S.

Coup-cart, Coup-cart, s. V. Coop.

Coup-hundred, 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 Coopar, mean to Coopar; He that will, will.

COUPE-JARRET, s. One who hamsstrings another. S.

COUFEN, s. A fragment; a shred. V. Cowpon.

COUPLE, Coupli, s. A rafter. S.

"Twenty cuppli he gave, or ma,
To the body of the kyrk alsaun. Wyntoun, ix. 6. 163.

"The oak couplings 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 tyg, òignum, a rafter of a house, a beam. It is observed, Gl. Wynt., that rafters are "so called from being in pairs or couplets." It is favourable to this idea, that C. B. kuppsdi signifies to join or couple. Heb. 774, khebel, compus, copula, 774 cabal, duplicare.

COUPLE-YILL, KIPPLE-YILL, s. A potation to house-carpenters on putting the couples or rafters on a new house. To COUR, v. n. To stoop; to shrunk; to crouch, S.; cow, E.

Chaucer writes coure.

Kinges mote to him knele and cour. Pl. T.

V. the etymon, vo. CURR, 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 roussat goun of her awn scho him gaif Apon his weyd, at courty all the layf. A soudly coure our heid and oke let fall.

Wallace, i. 241. MS.
The course, or as also denominated S. B. course, 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 cloak. The act respects the wives and daughters of commounis and pure gentill men, with the exception of persons "constitute in dignitie, as Alderman, Bailie, or other gude worthy men, that ar of the counsel of the towne."

"That they mak their wyfs and douchters be ablye ganand and correspondand for thair estate, that is to say, on their heidis schort courecches, with lytlyl huds, as ar vist in Flanders, Inglend, and vther cuntres."


"Cleanliness is couthlie, said the wife, quhen she turned her coureche." S. Prov.

Fr. couro-chef, a covering for the head.

COURERS, CURERS, s. pl. Covers, Gl. Sibb.

COURIE, adj. Timid; easily alarmed. V. CURR. S.

COURIE, s. A small stool. V. CURRIE. S.

COURSABLE, CURSABLE, adj. Curtains.

COURTCH, v. a. To lay at, or lay down; applied to a proper division of land among joint proprietors. S. 1457, c. 78. Edit. 1566.

To COURTH, v. a. To lay out, or lay down; applied to a proper division of land among joint proprietors. S. To COURTH GE CAWILL. To divide lands, as properly laid together, by lot. S.

COUT, COWT, s. A young horse, S.; corr. from colt.

Hence, COUT-EVIL, a Properly colt-evil, a disease incident to young horses; E. strangles, in which the maxillary glands swell so much as to threaten strangulation; Border. Northumb.

— The Cords, and the Cout-evil, the Clasps, and the Cleiks.

Polswart. V. CLEIKS.

To COURTH, v. a. To lay out, or lay down; applied to a proper division of land among joint proprietors. S.

To COURTH BE CAWILL. To divide lands, as properly laid together, by lot. S.

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 lieutenent o' a ship, a gaucy, swack, young fallow, an' as guid a pint-ale's man as ever beeked his fit at the cutchack o' a browster wife's ingle." Journal from London, p. 1.

The first syllable seems allied to Teut. koud, warm.

COUTCHIT, part. pa. Laid; inlaid; studded.

— Their semty for to be

Of corblye corum seunin gretn oxin hydis,
Stiff as ane burd that stud on athir sydis,
Stuffit and coucht on full of iring and lede.

Doug. Virgil, 141, 11.

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 couth makt,
And with the ax hym our straik.

Barbour, v. 629. MS.

He wes a man of gret browntie,
Honorabil, wys, and rycht worthy;
He couth rycht makt of companee.

Wyttonix, viii. 42, 182.

Properly rendered in Gl. "He could bring many followers to the field."

260
COW

COUTHILY, adv. Kindly; familiarly; comfortably; agreeably, in regard to situation; S. See Sup.

As they drew near, they heard an elderin dey, Singing full sweet at making of her ky; In by they come, and hailist her couthily.

Ross's Helmore, p. 76.

COUTHINESS, Coudiness, s. Facetiousness; familiarity; kindness, S.

COUTHYLIKE, adj. Having the appearance of being kind, familiar, or agreeable.

COUTHLESS, adj. Cold; unkind; disagreeable. S.

COUTRIBAT, s. A confused struggle; a tumult. S.

COUTTERTHIRL, s. The vacuity between the coulter and the ploughshare, S. V. Thirl.

COUTS. V. SUMMER-COUTS.

adj.

1. To poll the head, S. v.a.

COW, v. a.

To exceed; to surpass; to excel.

S.

COW, s. A shed erected over the mouth of a coal-pit. S.

To COW, v. a. To depress with fear; to upbraid or scold an equal or superior. See Sup.

The c. cow, to depress with fear (common to S. and E.), seems to be radically different from the other. Dr. Johns. preposterously derives it from coward, by contr., although this is evidently its own diminutive. Its origin is certainly Su.G. kufio-a, Isl. id., also kug-a, supprimere, insultare. V. Ihre in vo.

Cow, Kow, s. 1. A twig or branch of any shrub or plant; a wisp; as a broom cow, a twig of broom; a heather-cow, a twig of heath; S.

Sone, after that ane lytl, came the king With monie man can gladelie sport and sing; Ane cow of birks into his hand had he, To keip than weil lis face fra midge and fle.

Priests of Pribia, Pink. S. P. R. i. 21.

"It is a bare moor, that hegaes o'er, and gets na a


Some, after that ane lytl, came the king With monie man can gladelie sport and sing; Ane cow of birks into his hand had he, To keip than weil lis face fra midge and fle.

"It is a bare moor, that hegaes o'er, and gets na a cow;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 21. This is spoken with respect to greedy, scraping fellows.

2. Sometimes improperly for a bush.

For when ye gang to the broom field hill, Ye'll find your love asleep.

With a silver belt about his head And a broom-cow at his feet.

Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 272.

3. A besom made of broom, S.

To the Vicar I leif Diligence and Care, To tak the utmost clath, and the kirk cow.

Duncan Leider, or Magregor's Testament, a MS. in the possession of the Earl of Breadalbane, dated A. 1490, quoted by Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 328, who has the following note on this word:—"The kirk-cow, or cow, is an ecclesiastical perquisite which I do not understand." It is a poor perquisite indeed; being merely the bunch of broom used for sweeping the church. Here it is evidently mentioned ironically.

4. Used as birch, in E. to denote an instrument of correction, because occasionally employed for this purpose. Thus, it is a common threatening, I'll tak a cow to you, S.

This seems derived from cow, v. as signifying to cut, to lop off.

5. The fuel used for a temporary fire, or breeze, S.

Put on a cow till I come o'er the gate, And do the best you can to had you het. The lasses bidding does, and o'er they gaes, And of bleach'd birns put on a canty blaze.

Ross's Helmore, p. 77.

6. The act of pruning, viewed metaph. S.

But new-light herd gets 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 Campbel 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 fantastically dressed, or from any other cause. Cow is sometimes used by itself in the same sense.

2. A hobgoblin, S.
COW

Gudeman, quhat misteris all thir mowis,  
As ye war cumbed with the cowis?  
And he appeard't o' be nae kow,  
For 'a' his quiver, wings, and bow.  
Ramsey's Poems, i. 145.  
It deserves observation, that like this, the S. B. word  
dooie signifies both a scarecrow and a hobgoblin. Hence  
bus-kow, id., and cowman, also used in both senses. Cowman,  
indeed, is a designation sometimes given by the vulgar to  
the devil, especially to frighten children, S.  
From cow to intimidate; or as immediately corresponding  
to Is. kug, suppressio; Verel.  
To play kow, to act the part of a goblin.  
— And Browny als, that can play cow,  
Behind the clath with mony a mow.  

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 anes think it best  
Toキュ風 to act the part of a goblin.  
With the brown cow to clear their een,  
Smuff, crack, and take their rest.  
Ramsey's Poems, ii. 114.

Cow-Carl, s. A bugbear; one who intimadates others. S.  
Cowen, s. A fishing-boat.

"When the Earl [Argyle] came to Allangreg in this cri­  
tical juncture, he resolved to man out four prizes he had got  
at sea, and thirty large cowans or fisher-boats, with the thou­  
sand men he had with him, and joyn his own three ships  
with them, and attack the men of war that were coming up."
Wodrow's Hist. ii. 533.

Perhaps a dimin. from Su. G. kagge, Isl. kugg-r, genus na­  
vigil apud veteres; C. B. cach, linter. O. E. cogge.

Cowen, s. 1. A term of contempt; applied to one who  
does the work of a master, but has not been regularly  
bred; S. See Sup.  
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  
Wes gaderand men ay ythenly.  
Bot he about him nocht for thi  
With the brown cow to clear their een,  
Smuff, crack, and take their rest.  
Ibid. xiv. 321. MS.  
Edit. 1620, recover.

O. E. keuer is used in the same sense.  
For ther nes in al the world swerd hym ylche;  
For ther nas non ther with y wonded, that euer keuer  
Heifer.

Cower, v. a. To surpass, especially in athletic exercises.  
Synon. Cuffy and Cowher.  
Cower, s. Being surpassed in such exercises.  
Cower, v. n. To recover.

Off his coweryng all blyth thai war. —Barbour, ix. 238. MS.
COW-FEEDER, s. A dairyman who sells milk.
COW-FISH, s. A mist with an easterly wind.
COW-FISH, s. A boat that sails pleasantly.
COW-GRAIL, s. A mist with an easterly wind.
COW-GRAIL, s. A short pleasant sail; the gentle rocking pro­  
duced by the waves; the act of swimming.
COW-HEAVE, s. A boat that sails pleasantly.
COW-HEAVE, s. Diminutive from Cowd, q. v.
COWDA, s. A small cow; a Scotch runt without horns.
COWDACH, s. A heifer; a big stirk; a little nolt beast.
COWDAS, s. pl. Heifers.
COWDRUM, s. A beating; severe reproachment.
COWDOTHE, s. Some kind of epidemic.
COW-FISH, s. A short pleasant sail; the gentle rocking pro­  
duced by the waves; the act of swimming.
COWDYNE, s. A ludicrous term.
COWDYNE, s. A herb Tussilago.
COWFYNE, s. A bastard, 
A mist with an easterly wind.
COWGAR, s. The herb Tussilago.
COWGAR, s. My auld anes think it best  
To act the part of a goblin.  
With the brown cow to clear their een,  
Smuff, crack, and take their rest.  
Ibid. xiv. 321. MS.  
Edit. 1620, recover.

O. E. keuer is used in the same sense.  
For ther nes in al the world swerd hym ylche;  
For ther nas non ther with y wonded, that euer keuer  
Heifer.

Cower, v. a. To surpass, especially in athletic exercises.  
Synon. Cuffy and Cowher.  
Cower, s. Being surpassed in such exercises.  
Cower, v. n. To recover.

Off his coweryng all blyth thai war. —Barbour, ix. 238. MS.
COW-FEEDER, s. A dairyman who sells milk.
COW-FISH, s. A name commonly applied to Macra lutu­  
tria, Mya arenaria, or any other large oval shell-fish,  
Orkney.
COWFYNE, s. A ludicrous term.
COWFYNE, s. A herb Tussilago.
COWFYNE, s. My auld anes think it best  
To act the part of a goblin.  
With the brown cow to clear their een,  
Smuff, crack, and take their rest.  
Ibid. xiv. 321. MS.  
Edit. 1620, recover.

O. E. keuer is used in the same sense.  
For ther nes in al the world swerd hym ylche;  
For ther nas non ther with y wonded, that euer keuer  
Heifer.

Cower, v. a. To surpass, especially in athletic exercises.  
Synon. Cuffy and Cowher.  
Cower, s. Being surpassed in such exercises.  
Cower, v. n. To recover.

Off his coweryng all blyth thai war. —Barbour, ix. 238. MS.
COW-FEEDER, s. A dairyman who sells milk.
COW-FISH, s. A name commonly applied to Macra lutu­  
tria, Mya arenaria, or any other large oval shell-fish,  
Orkney.
COWFYNE, s. A ludicrous term.
COWFYNE, s. A herb Tussilago.
COWFYNE, s. My auld anes think it best  
To act the part of a goblin.  
With the brown cow to clear their een,  
Smuff, crack, and take their rest.  
Ibid. xiv. 321. MS.  
Edit. 1620, recover.

O. E. keuer is used in the same sense.  
For ther nes in al the world swerd hym ylche;  
For ther nas non ther with y wonded, that euer keuer  
Heifer.

Cower, v. a. To surpass, especially in athletic exercises.  
Synon. Cuffy and Cowher.  
Cower, s. Being surpassed in such exercises.  
Cower, v. n. To recover.

Off his coweryng all blyth thai war. —Barbour, ix. 238. MS.
COW-FEEDER, s. A dairyman who sells milk.
COW-FISH, s. A name commonly applied to Macra lutu­  
tria, Mya arenaria, or any other large oval shell-fish,  
Orkney.
COWFYNE, s. A ludicrous term.
COWFYNE, s. A herb Tussilago.
2. Having short and thin hair. V. Cow, s. Cowins, s. part. pa. Cowit, * A beggar; a needy wretch. s.


pret. to make exertions with the throat, gula niti; from bok, the throat. Thus Grose.

"Cowker. A straining to vomit; Quokken, to vomit, North." Gl. Grose.

Germ. _koch-en_, id. It conveys the same idea as E. _kek_, which is most nearly allied to Belg. _kek-en_, id. Isl. _kuok-a_, to make exertions with the throat, gula niti; from _kuok_, the throat, G. _Andr._ 157. This is undoubtedly the original idea.

Cowkin, s. A beggar; a needy wretch. —Cowkins, hensies, and culrom kevels.

Fr. _coquin_, a beggar, a base scoundrel, Cotgr. Teut. _kocke_, 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 _Moralfon_, 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. B.

Cow-Woman. V. Cow, s.

Cowntir, s. Encounter. Schir Jhon the Grayme, quhen he the countrir saw, On thaim he raid, and stid bot till aw. _Wallace, v._ 923. MS.

Ye want wapynnis and harnes in this tid, Bruce promest hym with XII Scottis to be thar. _Wallace, x._ 504. MS.

Ye want wapynnis and harnes in this tid, The first countrir ye may nocht well abide. _Ibid._ vi. 511. MS.

Cowntir Palyss, opposite; contrary to; acting the part of an antagonist.

Bruce promest lywn with xri Scottis to be thar. And Wallace said, Stud thow pricht wyssy to me, Countrir palyss I said nocht to be the. _Wallace, x._ 504. MS.

This might seem at first view to be from Fr. _contrepoll_ against the hair, against the grain. But it rather appears to be a term borrowed from Heraldry, referring to the opposing of one pale to another, in the different quarters of a escutcheon. _Contrapalatus_, terme de blason, se dit de l'Ecu ou un pal est opposé à autre pal, en sort qui sont alternes, et que la couleur répond au metal. _Contrapalatus_. Contrepalé de gueules et la sable; _Dict. Trev._

Cowoid, pret. Convoyed. Leg. convowid from MS. Dowglas held thaim gud conand, And convowid thaim to thair countrir.—_Barbour, x._ 486. Dowglas held thaim gud conand, And convowid thaim to thair countrir.—_Barbour, x._ 486.

Cownik, s. A horse-dealer.

Cowpen, s. A young cow. V. Colpyndach. Cowpees, Cowris, s. pl. Baskets for catching fish, S.

"Fische—are distroyt be cowpis, narrow massis, nettis, pynis, set in rivers.—All mylaris, that slayis smutis with creillis or oyn other manner of way—salbe punist.—That ilk schiref—sall distroy and cast done the said instrumentis, cowpis, pynis, and narrow massis, nettis, creillis, or oyn other sic lyke," Acts Ja. III. 1469, c. 45. Edit. _1566_. Cowpees, c. 38. Murray.

_Couspe_ might seem to be synon. with _cruise_. They are, however, somewhat different from _cruises_, according to the following account.

"In the spring and summer months there are a good many salmon taken, and in harvest and winter there are a considerable quantity of whiting, 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." F. Kirkmabreck, Kirkcudbill. 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 _cruis_ is originally the same with E. _coop_, as used in _hen-coop_.

Text. _Koppe_ is used in a secondary sense to denote an enclosure; _kappe der stad_, septs urbis, spatium urbis moenibus comprehensuum, locus urbis Vallatius; Kilian. The term most probably is a house or cask; hence applied to any thing that surrounds and encloses; _isl. kuoppa, kopp-r, Sw. koppe_, lagena. The sense of _pyrnis_, is more doubtful. At first view it might seem to signify some sharp instrument, such as the _leister_, for winding large fish; Su. _g. pren_, _isl. priona_, acus. But as _pyrnis_ are mentioned in connexion with _nettis, coupis_, _creillis_, _&c._, the word seems rather to denote some species of crib, with a narrow entrance. Su. _grang_ is rendered angiportus, semita contiguis aedibus; Belg. _prangh-en_, arctare, 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, trolnymenet, trymenet, trymbote, stalbote, weblyster, seur lammet, or with any deuyse or inginne, deuise, waies or means whatsoever, &c, the word seems rather to denote some instrument, _cruives_, or by any other inginne, deuise, waies, or means whatsoever._ Acts Hen.VII. c.21. Rastell's Stat. Fol. 181, b. 182, a.

Cow-Plat, s. Cow's dung dropped in the field. S.

Coupone, s. A fragment; a shred. Cowpons, pl. shatters, shivers, S.

Cow-mack, s. A horse-dealer.


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 certif. —Cleveland's Poems, pp. 109, 110.
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 BACKIN. Cow's dung dropped in the fields. S.

COWSLEM, s. An ancient name for the evening star.

COW'SMOUTH, s. A ludicrous term for a very small crack, craik, To chatter; to talk freely and familiarly; S. Be we had ridden half ane myle, With myrrie howis passing the quhyle, Their twa, of quhose name I spak, Of sinder purposes did craik.


COW-SHARN, s. A ringdove. V. KOWSHOT.

COW-QUAKE, s. A strong stick; a rung; also, a young horse. V. COW-QUAKE.

CRACK, CRAK, v. n. 1. To talk boastfully. The priest stood close, the miller cracked. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 522, 524. "Heard you the crack that gave?" S. Prov.; spoken when we hear an empty boast;" Kelly.

2. To chat; to talk freely and familiarly; S. "To chat; to talk freely and familiarly; S.

I will nocht flyte, that I conclude For the Scottes will yae be hostyng and craikyng, Euer sekyng causes of rebellion; Spoiles, booties, and preades euer takyng; Euer soyng queereles of dissension; To burne and steale is all their intencion; And yet as people whom God doth hate and curse, Thei alwaies begin, and euer have the worse."

Sign. ii. 3.

I know not whether it be in this sense that Lyndsay uses the term, or as signifying to prattle, to talk foolishly.

Thair was few of that garrisoun, That leirnit him ane gude lessoun: Bot sum to craik, and sum to clatter; Sum maid the fule, and sum did flatter. Warkis, 1592, p. 267.

3. To talk together in a confused manner; often as also implying extension of voice; S. Thus it denotes a conversation, in which several people speak at once, and speak with considerable vehemence.

4. To talk idly. See Sup. "Which of these is the primary sense, seems quite uncertain. We might suppose that the term were transposed from A. S. ceare-i-an, to prattle, to chatter. But perhaps it is rather allied to Germ. kraek-en, Belg. krack-en, to make a noise; as the S. word is seldom or never used to denote conversation carried on in a low voice. What might seem to confirm this derivation, is the colloquial phrase, which evidently alludes to the supposed origin of the word "craiking like pen-guns," i. e. conversing with great vivacity. There is a Belg. phrase, however, which may be viewed as indicating that the word had originally implied the idea of boasting: Kroecken ende poffen, to brag, to boast; kraecher, a boaster, a bragget. Gael. croscaire, a talker, Shaw."

CRACK, CRAK, s. 1. Boasting, S. This to correct, they show with mony craikis, But little effect of speir or bartar ax. Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 43, st. 8. "That means boasting, as it is expl. by Lord Hailes, appears from the next stanza.

Siex want of woustours with hairis in sinful statures, &c. This sense is supported by another passage; He that does all his best servys, May spill it all with craikis and cryis. Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 46.

2. Chat; free conversation, S. Nae langsyne, fan our auld fouks were laid, And taking their ain craik into their bed; Weening that I was sleeping, they began To speak about my getting of a man. Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 43, st. 8. "I will nocht flyte, that I conclude"

3. Any detached piece of entertaining conversation, S. Kindly and couthy ay to her he spak, And held her in gued tune wi' mony a craik. Ross's Helenore, p. 20.

He spak, and cryis. Ross's Helenore, p. 32. Probably from craik, as denoting a quick and sharp sound. This term, S. is especially used with respect to the smack of a whip. Craik is used as a v. both a. and n. in the same sense.
4. A rumour; a piece of uncertain news; generally used in pl. in this sense.

“A cracks are not to be trow’d,” S. Prov. Ramsay, p. 12.

5. Idle or unmeaning conversation; “idle cracks.” S.

Cracker, Crakkar, s. A boaster.

“Adew, crakkar, I will na langer tary;
I trest to see the in ane firy fary.”

Lindsay, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 15.

Cracky, 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, s. A crackling.

Tallow, when first bruised by the candlemaker, in its cracklings, s. pl.

Cracker, s. In a crack; immediately, S. See Sup.

I trow, when that she saw, within a crack,
She came with a right theivelous errand back.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 71.

This phrase is not mentioned by Johns. But it seems to be used in E.

—Poor Jack Tackle’s grimly ghost was vanish’d in a crack.

Sailor’s Tale, Lewis’s Tales of Wonder.

To crack, v. a. 1. To crack credit, to lose character and confidence in any respect, S.; primarily applied to the loss of credit in mercantile concerns.

“By Solomon’s record, shee that gadeth abroad cannot bee well thought of: with Wisedome shee hath cracked her credit.” Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 970.

2. To crack tryst, to break an engagement. V. TRYST, s. A low three-legged stool.

The name of the large oblong cottage grate open at all sides, used at a Smear-dab.

Hence Strabo observes that Kj«y»j in Cilicia is a precipitous cliff.

Craik, s. A rock, S.

Yonder’s a craig, since ye have tint all hope,
Gae till’t your ways, and take the lover’s lowp.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 69.

A. Bor. Craig, id. But the origin is evidently Celtic. C. B. Craig, Corn. karakh, Ir. karraigh, Gael. craig, rupeus. Hence, according to Bochart, the stony plain, extending about an hundred furlongs between Arles and Marseilles, was denominated La craia; Celtis enim craig erat petra, ut Britannis hodieque. Chanan, Lib. i. c. 41. He also endeavours to show that craic was used in the East as denoting a rock. Hence Strabo observes that Kéyicro in Cilicia is a precipitous rock on the margin of the sea. Ibid. c. 42, p. 755.

Craig-Flook, s. A species of flounder.

“Rhomboïdes noster, the Craig Flook,” Sibb. Fife, p. 120. i.e. the rock flounder. This has been supposed to be the Smeardab.

Craig-Herring, s. Supposed to be the Shad.

Alosa, seu Clupea, the Shad, or mother of the herrings. I suspect this may be that which our fishers call the Craig-herring, which they say is more big than four herrings, with their shell.” Sibb. Fife, p. 126.

Craiglugge, s. The collar-bone.

His steing was tynt, the Inglisman was dede;
For his craig byne was brokyn in that stede.

Wallace, ii. 54. MS.

Craig-Claithe, Craig-Cloth, s. A necklace; a cravat; S. Isl. kraige, Sw. kragkuld, id. collare; q. coll indumentum, Ihre. See Sup.

Lang Craig, s. A cant term for a purse.

Craig, s. A rock, S. See Sup.

Yonder’s a craig, since ye have tint all hope,
Gae till’t your ways, and take the lover’s lowp.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 69.

A. Bor. Craig, id. But the origin is evidently Celtic. C. B. Craig, Corn. karakh, Ir. karraigh, Gael. craig, rupeus. Hence, according to Bochart, the stony plain, extending about an hundred furlongs between Arles and Marseilles, was denominated La craia; Celtis enim craig erat petra, ut Britannis hodieque. Chanan, Lib. i. c. 41. He also endeavours to show that craic was used in the East as denoting a rock. Hence Strabo observes that Kéyicro in Cilicia is a precipitous rock on the margin of the sea. Ibid. c. 42, p. 755.

Craig-Flook, s. A species of flounder.

“Rhomboïdes noster, the Craig Flook,” Sibb. Fife, p. 120. i.e. the rock flounder. This has been supposed to be the Smeardab.

Craig-Herring, s. Supposed to be the Shad.

Alosa, seu Clupea, the Shad, or mother of the herrings. I suspect this may be that which our fishers call the Craig-herring, which they say is more big than four herrings, with their shell.” Sibb. Fife, p. 126.

Craiglugge, s. The point of a rock, S.

“As some express it, Every craiglugge makes a new tide, and many craigs and lugs are there here;” Brand’s Zetland, p. 140, 141.

Craigy, adj. Rocky. See Sup.

Beneath the south side of a craigie bield—
Twa youthful’ shepherds on the gowans lay.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 63.

Craigism, Craigism, s. A kind of bark or lighter.

See Sup.

“IT is statute and ordainit, that na maner of persoun, strange nor liege, nor inhabitar in this realme, tak vpone strangear nor liege, nor inhabitar in this realme, tak vpone any bait, or vther vessehelquhatsumeuer.” Acts Markis, 1363, c. 90. edit. 1566, also Burrow Law, c. 181. § 4.

This L. B. term craigeis, creyera, also written creyeris, L.
CR A

occurs in the same sense in Rymer. Foed. in the Charters of Edw. III. Du Cange defines it, navigi genus apud Septentrioales. Sw. kreyare, a small vessel with one mast; Widig. CRAI, s. Perhaps, yellow clover. V. CROYD. S.

CRAIKING, 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 elfs, apes and owles, That geese and gasing cries and craiks. Polwrot, Watson’s Coll. iii. 21, 22.

2. To call for any thing, with importunity and impatience. S.

3. To croak; to emit a hoarse sound. See Sup.

Teut. kraecken, crepare, strepere. This seems radically the same with Isl. skrenka-isk, ejplar, Sw. shraka-o and E. screack, s shut being often prefixed to Goth. words. Perhaps we may trace these terms to Moes.G. hrak-a, crocratie, to crow as a cock, hrak hanus, the cock crowing. Matt. xxvi. 75.

CRAKYNG, s. The clamorous noise made by a fowl. —A gannyr made Sá hwege craeking and sic criy, That the Romanys suddenly Wakynd—— Wyntown, iv. 9. 9.

CRAIK, s. "A kind of little ship," Rudd. See Sup.

Now goith our barge, for noth hok, nor craik May here bruk saille, for schauld bankis and sandis. Contr. from curack? Doug. Virgil, 66, 49.

CRAILL-CAPON, s. A haddock dried, but not split, in a circular form. V. CREAM.

CRAIL, s. A haddock dried, but not split, Loth. This is called a lucken haddock, q. locked, 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 prepared; as Bernie from the village of Inverleveir, and Findrum speldings, from Findhorn.

CRAIM, s. A booth. V. CREAM. S.

CRAIT, CREAT, 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.

CRAIZIN, s. The act of creaking. S.

To CRAK. V. CRAK.

CRAKER, s. The Rail, Gallus crex, Linn.; commonly called the corn-craik.

"The land-fowls produced here are hawks extraordinary, which, he says, ‘were probably the original species of fire-arms, and have been used from time immemorial by the Hindoo and Chinese tribes;’” Gl. Compl. But the expression undoubtedly denotes some kind of guns; and there is every reason to think that it is equivalent to another phrase used by the same writer, gymnys for crakys, Bar xvii. 250. For they are there opposed to Springalis, of which Jhone Crab, the Flemish Engineer, had provided abundance. V. GYNNYS.

Grose, I observe, calls these crakys artillery; Milit. Antiq. I. 398. It would occur, at first view, that these military engines had received their name from the noise they made when fired. The v. is also used to denote the report made by artillery.

All hir cannonis scho let crak at anis, Doune schuke the streamaris from the top-castell, Thay spairit not the poulder nor the stannis. Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1592, p. 257.

One thing, however, may be objected to this etymon. Teut. kraekke and kraeeaerds are rendered by Kilian arcanbalata. 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." Gl. Compl.

"Boits man, bayr stans & 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.

CRAKE, CREAMERY. V. CREAM, CREAMERY.

CRAMESYE, CRAMMESY, s. Crimson; cloth of a grain-colour.

—— Aurora, to mychty Tithone spous, Ischit of hir safferon bed and euyr hous, In crammesye clede and grant violati. Doug. Virgil, 398, 49.

Fr. cramouis, Ital. cervemines, Teut. krammein, L. B. cramosinis, carmesinus, kermesinus; according to Gorop., Becon, 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 cloths receive a scarlet, crimson, or purple colour.

CRAMMASY, adj. Of or belonging to crimson. S.

To CRAMP, v. n. At luvis law a quhyle I think to leit, In court to cramp clenedy in my clothing, And lake amangis thir lusty laides swiet. Henryson’s Damasyne Poems, p. 132.

Lord Hailis renders this, "to climb, to ramp, grumper," Fr. But cramp is probably here used in relation to its proper 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. krompen is not only used actively, but in a neuter sense; contrahi, extenuari, minui. Sw. krymp-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 his cramp-bit stands the steady youth, Who leads the game: low o’er the weighty stone He bends incumbent, and with nicest eye Surveys the further goal; and in his mind Measures the distance—— 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 hit or crampet finely hatched.
   A lance, a sword in hand we snatched.

   Watson's 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.

   S. Teut. krampe, id. from krempen, to contract, because it is meant to confine the thing to which it is applied.

CRANPLAND, part pr. Curling; curled.

   Full hastily thus sail by thy lusty heid, Holkit and how; and wallow at the weid, Thy crampland hair; and eik thy cristall e ne.

   Bannatyne Poems, p. 139.

   This is evidently from the same source with E. crumple; Teut. krempen, contrahare; Sw. krympyng, 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 denominated from its form, as if it bore some resemblance to a crane.

CRAN, s. V. To coup the crans; to be overset.

CRANCE, s. Probably, some stuff made of hair.

   S. CRANCE, s. A crack or chink in a wall.

   S. CRANCS, s. A chaplet; a garland.

   Their heirs we'. garnish gallandie
   With costerous crans maid of gold.

   Watson's Coll. ii. 10.

   Teut. krauts, corona, corolla, sertum, strophium, Kilian.

   Germ. krane, Isl. Sw. Belg. krans, a garland; kransie, kranse, kraunselin, a little garland. Hence Fr. cransel, a term in Heraldry, which denotes part of a crown, placed as a band on a sword; Diet. Trev. This word is radically the same with Germ. krone, Lat. corona, a crown. Wachter seems inclined to derive these terms from the Celtic; C. B. cruns, Arm, crun, Fr. crain, all signifying what is round. As the invention of the crown is attributed to Saturn, who receives the epithet of coronatus, Pezon views the word as originally Phrygian, and supposes that Saturn was called kronos by the Greeks, n. the inventor of the crown.

CRANCH, s. A crush; the act of crushing.

   S. To CRANCH, v. a. To crush; to grind with the teeth.

   V. CRANRUCH, s. Hoarfrost.

   V. CRANSHAK, s. A crooked, distorted person, S. B.

CRANROCHIE, adj. "Fretful; captious;" Gl. Burns.

   This while she's been in cranky mood. Her lost Militia hird her blood.

   Burns, iii. 23.

   Su.G. kreanch-a, to violate, to infringe; Gael, ercanzan, strife, ercanam-an, to strive.

CRANK, s. An iron made to fit the sole.

   V. CRAMPET, 2. To CRANK, v. a. To shakeel. V. Ham-shackle.

CRANNACH, s. Pottage; North of Ang. and Aberd.

   Perhaps of Gael origin, although I find no word resembling it. Gronn is used by the Norwegians to denote every kind of meal or grain.

CRANNIE, s. An aperture in the wall of a house.

CRANREUCH, CRANROCH, CRANREUGH, s. Hoarfrost. See Sup.

   Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble, But house or hail.

   To thole the winter's slyt dibbile, An' cranreugh cauld! — Burns, iii. 147.

   Gael. crunastarach, id.

CRANROCHIE, adj. Rimsy; abounding with hoarfrost.

CRANSHACK, CRANSHAK, s. A crooked, distorted person, S. B.

   There's wrackets, and criples and cranshaks, And all the wandgoths that I ken,

   No sooner they speak to the wenches, But they are tan' far enough ben.

   Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 149.

   Gael. crundada, decrepid, corranta, crooked.

CRANTZE, s. The Common Coraline, Millepora polymorpha, Linn. Shetland.

   Can this name have any relation to the form of the coraline, as allied to Sw. kranz, 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-wand," the top or uppermost section of a fishing-rod. Chaucer designs the tops or outermost boughs of trees cropps, 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. kroopia, id. Sw. kroppas is the ridge or top of a house. Hence the phrase, CRAP AND ROOT. Entirely; both beginning and end.

CRAP, s. Crop; the produce of the ground; S.

   — Sun-burn'd Gypsys reap a plenteous crop.

   Ramsay's Poems, i. 323.

   The farmer's crop, weel won, an' neat,

   Was drawn by monie a beast in.

   Rev. J. Nicos Poems, i. 142.

CRAP, s. The grain put at once on a kiln to be dried. S.

CRAP, s. The craw of a fowl, crop E.; used ludicrously for the stomach of a 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 crop at another, to give vent to any grudge o the mind, S.

   Afore ye lat him get o'er meikle time

   To shak his crap, and skauld you for the quean,

   Be bauld enough to tell him a' your mind.

   Shiers' Poems, p. 54.

   Crapine is used in the same sense.
“I ne’er loo’d meet that craw’d in my crapine.” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 40; spoken of those who do one service, and afterwards upbraid one with it.

Teut. krop, ingluvies, stomaculus. It also signifies, bills, indignation, as our cram in the second Prov. phrase. Su. G. kropp, kraeuf, ingluvies.

Crapin, Crappin, s. The maw or stomach of a fowl. S. To Crap, v. a. To fill; to stuff; S. Hence crapit heads, the heads of haddocks stuffed with a pudding made of the roe, oatmeal and spiceries; formerly a common accompaniment of fish and sauce in S.

Teut. kropp-en, saginaire, ingluvium avium faccire, turundis faccire. Thus, according to Kilian, it has its origin from krop, the stomach of a fowl, as being generally stuffed with food. Su. G. korf is the general word for a pudding.

CRAP, pret. v. Crept; did creep. S. To CRAP, v. a. To crop; to lop; S. See Sup. Like thee, by fancy wing’d, the Muse Seuds ear an’ heartsome owr the dews; Pu’ vogie, an’ fu’ blythe to crap The winsome flow’rs frae Nature’s lap; Twining her living garlands there, That uryt 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.

CRAPS, s. pl. The seed-pods of Runches or wild mustard; Runches in general. See Sup. This may be merely an abbrev. or perhaps a corr. of some word left by the Norwegians, resembling Dan.

CRAY, adj. Feeble; puny; s. A weak child. V. CROOT. S. CRAUCHE.

— Cry crawch, thou art owcrest. Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 60.

This may be merely an abbrev. or perhaps a corr. of Crawdoun, q. v. I rather consider it, however, as from Arm. crowc, a bastard, the son of a bastard. To cry crawch is synon. with, to cry cok. V. COX.

CRAUCHEMET, (gutt.) s. An exaction made adj. CRAPS, pret. v. Crept; did creep. S. To CRAP, v. n. To crow; to complain. V. CRAIK.

To CRAW, v. n. The neck; the weasand. S. To CRAWK, v. n. To fret; to complain. V. CRAIK.

To CRAW, pret. of the v. To Creep. Crept; did creep. S. To CRAW, v. n. I. To crow; crawein, part. pa. See S. Phlebus croutind bird, the nichis ougherie, Clappin his wings thryis had crawein cler.

Doug. Virgil, 202, 8.

“As the auld cock craws, 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 craw fell crouly o’ their work.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 105.

A. S. crow-an, id., Teut. kraey-en, cornicari, garriere 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 CRAW Day. May Ne’er CRAW day! i.e. see the morning. S. CRAW, s. The act of crowing.

CRAW, s. A crow. S. See Sup. November chilli blaws loud wi’ angry sough, The short’ning winter day is near a close; The miry beasts returning fre the pleugh; The black’ning trains o’ craws to their repose. Burns, iii. 174.

“Tie the crae thinks her ain bird fairest.” Ferguson’s S. Prov. p. 30.

A. S. crow, Alem. crate, Dan. krage, Belg. krage. These words Junius derives from Gr. κραγή, clamor.

CRAW-CROPS, s. pl. Crow-berries, or black-berried hearth, S. B.; Empetrum nigrum, Linn.; Sw. Kroak-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-TEAS, 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 puckeries of the skin about the corners of the eyes in those of advanced life, or in declining health. 3. Caltrops, an instrument with three spikes for wounding the feet of horses. See Sup.


This has been viewed as the same with E. craven, croun; 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 liberam legem, as being infamous; if the appellee, or party accused, lie was accounted guilty and immediately hanged.

Skinner derives crawen from the v. crap; Sibb. from A. S. craaf-tan, Isl. kref-ia, postulare, and ande, anima, spiritus. But the term is undoubtedly from O. Fr. creant, terme de Jurisprudence feudale. C’est une promesse de rendre ser­vice. Diet. 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 sacramentis interpositis promittere; and 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 dom-en, to give faith, or do homage. V. RECIPIAM.

CRAWS, Wassy my crows! Woe’s my heart! S. CRAZE, s. Craziness; dotage; foolish fondness. S. CREGH, 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 Creams of Edinburgh, which are small shops or booths, projecting from the adjoining walls.
CRE

"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 merchandising privily in a shop or crame, or come to the mercate-place, when there is no public kriek."—_Acts Scot._ 29 Fed. 1692.

"Booths, (as or they are here called, craines) containing hardware and haberdashery goods, are erected in great numbers at the fare [fair], and stored with such articles as suit the generality."—P. Lessuden, _ Roxb._ Statist. Acc. x. 207.

_Teat. kraem_, cadurcum, taberna sive capsa rerum venalium; _Kilian._ Belg. _kraem_,a booth; _Su. G._ _kramod_, Dan. _kramhoj_, pergola, a booth for merchandise.

2. A pack, or bundle of goods for sale.

"Ane pedder is called an marchand, or cramer, quha bears ane pack or _creame_ upon his back; _quha_ are calle beiraris of the puddill be the Scottes-men of the realme of Polonia._—Skene, Verb. Sign. V. _Pede-pulverosus._

_Oft have I turst your hether creme_,

And borne your self right oft-times hame,

With many a toom and hungry wame,

_When thou hast been weil packit._

_Collingburn Marr_, Watson's Coll. i. 40.

_i. e. Merchandise of heath._

_Teat. kraem_ has also the sense of merx; _Su. G._ _kram_, merchandise of every kind. I find no vestige of this term in A. S. Perhaps the origin is Sw. _kram_, to press, because goods carried in a pack are compressed into as narrow bounds as possible.

_CREAME, CRAIBER_._

_A. S. Perhaps the origin is Sw._

_Creamer, Craimer_, s. A huckster; a pedler; one who keeps a booth; _S. Be_._ See Sup._

_Skene explains _Pede-pulverosus_ as signifying "ane merchand or _creamer_, _quha_ hes na certain dwelling place."_—Verb. Sign.

Of the above there are — 2 cadgers (fish-carriers), — 2 _creamers_, persons who go through the parish, and neighbour-hood, and buy butter, bens, eggs, &c., mostly for the Dun­deel market._—P. Kirkden, _Forfars._ Statist. Acc. ii. 508.

_S. G._ _kraemare_, propala, Teut. _kraemare_, tabernarius, vendor mercium.

_CREAmERIE, CRAMERY, s._ Merchandise; such goods as are usually sold by a pedder; _Aberd._ _See Sup._

_With my _creamyry_ gi ye list mell;

_Heir I haif foly hattis to sell._

_Lyndsay_ _S. P. R._ ii. 94.

_Teat. _kraemerys_, merx._

_CREAm-WARE, CREMe-WARE_._

_Articles sold by those who keep shops or booths._

_Those who commonly frequent this country and trade with the inhabitants, are Hamburghers,—who come here ordinarily in the month of May or about the beginning of June, and in several places set up booths or shops, where they sell—several sorts of _creme-ware_, as linen, muslin, &c., mostly for the Dun-deel market._—P. Kirkden, _Forfars._ Statist. Acc. ii. 508.

_CREAM-WIFE, CREME-WIFE_._

_S._ One who keeps a stall, or _cream_, at a market or fair.

*CREAM, s. A lick of cream; a sugar-plum._—_S._

_CREDEMOSZ, s._ Credence.

_CREAR, s._ A kind of lighter. _V. Crayar._—_S._

_To CREEE. No to _cree_ legs wi_; not safe to meddle with._—_S._

_CREECH, s._ A declivity encumbered with stones._—_S._

_CREED, s._ A severe reprehension or rebuke._—_S._

_CREEK of day_, the first appearance of the dawn, _S._;

_Creech_, _S. B._ _See Sup._

_Where they appear, nae vice dare keek,

But to what's good gives way,

Like night, soon as the morning _creek_

_Has usher'd in the day._—_Ramsay's Works_, i. 121.

_Teat. _kriech_, aurora rutilans, primum diluculum, matutinius splendick repulsicum; _kriech-en_, rutilage, to shine, to glitter, to look red; _Belg._ _t kriech-en van den dag_, the peep of day._—_V. Greking_ and _Sebreal._

CREEL.

_V. CREIL._

_CREEPERS. V CReParias._

_To CREEP IN, v. n._ To shrink; to be contracted.

_Cruppen in_, shrivelled, _S._ Isl. _kropna_, contrahi.

_CREEPIN-BUR, s._ Lycopodium clavatum._—_S._

_CREEPY, CREEPS, s._ 1. A low stool, such as is occasionally used in a pulpit for elevating the speaker, _S._

_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 _creepy?"_—_Ramsay's Poems_, i. 273.

_The stool of repentance._—_M._

3. A child's stool, or any small stool or footstool. _S._

_Permanent_.

_CREES, CREÉZE, s._ Crisis; _Ross's Hellenore._

_CREET, S._ V. _CrAit._

_CREIGHLING, s._ Coughing._—_S._

_CREIL, CREIL, CREEL, s._ An ozier basket; a hamper; applied as a nursery term to the belly; _S._ _Scull_, syn. _See Sup._

_Ane card, ane _creil_, and ane cradill._—_Bannatynge Poems_, p. 159, st. 7.

_"As for millaris, that settis _creelli_ and nettis in damnis, milne landis, and watters, destroyand reid fishe, and fy of fishe, as said is, salbe a pont of ditty._"—_Acts Ja._ 

_1489_, c. 32. Ed. 1566, c. 13. Murray._

_Panners are also called _crellis._

_Of lads and lowns ther rieses sic a noyse,

Quhyle wenches rin away with cards and quheils,

And caggers avers cast laith coals and creils._

_Dunbar, Evergreen_, ii. 59. st. 23.

_Put your hand i' the _creel_,

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 sens was be in a _creel_,

Should but dare a hope to speel,

Wi' Allan, or wi' Gilbertfield._

_The braes o' fame._—_Burns_, iii. 249.

_Perhaps it is rendered too forcibly in Gl. "to be crazed, to be fascinated."_ The metaphor is probably borrowed from the vertigo sometimes occasioned by the jogging motion which one receives when carried in a'pannier. This idea seems to receive con­

_"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

respondent terms, in other Northern languages, are metaph._

_used in a way fully as unaccountable._ _Su._ _G._

_"Die Mpe kriegen, or come to the mercate-place, when there

are usually sold._

_"What tho' ye mount the _creepy?"_—_Ramsay's Poems_, i. 273.

_Perhaps it is rendered too forcibly in Gl. "to be crazed, to be fascinated."_ The metaphor is probably borrowed from the vertigo sometimes occasioned by the jogging motion which one receives when carried in a'pannier. This idea seems to receive con­
CREELING, s. A foolish and indelicate 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 tymne that I maist myster the,—
That with my stalwart hands I may than
His lawbrek of his body to arrack,—
And in the dusty powdere here and thare
Suddidli and fale his crisse and yellow bare,
That are made creisit, and curlis now sa wele.

Doug. Virgil, 410, 2.
Not from Fr. friere, or Lat. crispare, as Rudd suggests, although uncertainly; but as allied to Germ. krisch, krus, n'y a pas grand graisse, creisch although uncertainly; but as allied to Germ., in the latter sense at least; "to bribe, to corrupt," Johns.

For criesh one's lufe,
don, p. 6.

To criesh one's lufe,

"Like the Orkney butter, neither good to eat, nor to be allied to Germ. krus, n'y a pas grand graisse, creisch although uncertainly; but as allied to Germ., in the latter sense at least; "to bribe, to corrupt," Johns.

To cry, v. n. To proclaim the banns before marriage, S.; corresponding to the E. phrase, to call. See Sup.

CRIN DRYER. The fee paid for publishing the banns. S.

To cry, v. n. To be in labour, to be in a state of parturition, S.; to cry out, Shakespear, id. Hence,

Crying, s. Childbirth; labour; inlying; S. See Sup.

"They likewise say, of this wee body,
That she will make a charming howdy,
To sort the wives, and cook the crowdy,
At time o' crying.

R. Gallowsay's Poems, p. 121.

To CRIAUVE, v. n. To crow.

CRIE, s. Synonym with a bicker o' brose.

CRIE, s. The name of the reel for winding yarn. S.

CRIE'S, s. As much yarn as goes half round the reel. S.

CRIEKE, s. Probably an old term for a louse. Synon. with a creeke.

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, Croot. S.

CRIED FAIR. A proclaimed fair or market. S.

CRIEKE, s. A small reptile; perhaps, a tick. S.

CRIKES, s. pl. Angles; corners.

CREEM, s. A dwarf; an ill-grown child or beast. S.

CREEMING-PIN, s. An instrument for pinching or plucking the border of a lady's cap. Synon. with a crompin pin.

CRE Year, s. A very small reptile; perhaps, a tick. S.

CREPORT, s. A species of the Polypody Fern. S.

CREP, s. A circle or district. S.

CREPARES, CREEPERS, s. pl. A species of the Polypody Fern. S.

CREPE, s. A kind of cap worn by women. S.

CREPIE, s. A small whale; perhaps, the Grampus. S.

CREWISH, s. pl. A crawfish; or crayfish.

"We were by the way great expences; their inns are all like palaces; no marvel they extortion their guests: for three meals, coarse enough, we would pay, together with our horses, L.16 or L.17 sterling. Some three dishes of crepes, like little pattans, 42s. sterling." Ballié's Litt. i. 216.

CREWISH, pres. v.

Cryand Crawis, and Kais, [and] that crevis the corne,—

Will into the corne yard
At evin and at morn.

Houlate, i. 15.

In MS. and is evidently deleted. Crewis may either be for creves, A. S. craftian, Dan. kraf-ten, postulate; or smaches, Germ. kraf-en, raper; although the first seems preferable.

To CRY, v. a. To proclaim the banns before marriage, S.; corresponding to the E. phrase, to call. See Sup.

CRYN SILLER. The fee paid for publishing the banns. S.

To CRY, v. n. To be in labour, to be in a state of parturition, S.; to cry out, Shakespear, id. Hence,

Crying, s. Childbirth; labour; inlying; S. See Sup.

"They likewise say, of this wee body,
That she will make a charming howdy,
To sort the wives, and cook the crowdy,
At time o' crying.

R. Gallowsay's Poems, p. 121.

To CRIAUVE, v. n. To crow.

CRIE, s. Synonym with a bicker o' brose.

CRIE, s. The name of the reel for winding yarn. S.

CRIE'S, s. As much yarn as goes half round the reel. S.

CRIEKE, s. Probably an old term for a louse. Synon. with a creeke.

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, Croot. S.

CRIED FAIR. A proclaimed fair or market. S.

CRIEKE, s. A small reptile; perhaps, a tick. S.

CRIKES, s. pl. Angles; corners.

CREEM, s. A dwarf; an ill-grown child or beast. S.

CREEMING-PIN, s. An instrument for pinching or plucking the border of a lady's cap. Synon. with a crompin pin.

CRE Year, s. A very small reptile; perhaps, a tick. S.

CREPORT, s. A species of the Polypody Fern. S.

CREP, s. A circle or district. S.

CREPARES, CREEPERS, s. pl. A species of the Polypody Fern. S.

CREPE, s. A kind of cap worn by women. S.

CREPIE, s. A small whale; perhaps, the Grampus. S.

CREWISH, s. pl. A crawfish; or crayfish.
CRINKIE-WINKIE, s. A pother; contention; umbrage; to denote the act of diminishing money by clipping it.

Sum treachoure crinis the cunye, and kepis corne stakkis. Virgil, 298, b. 54.

Sibb. refers to Teut. kleenaren, diminuere. But here there is no affinity. This word indeed seems more nearly allied to the Celtic, than to any Gothic term. C. B. kren-o, Ir. kren-am, to wither, Ware's Antiq. Ireland; Gael. crion-am, crian-am, id. or to grow less; crion, withered, also little; crimack, withered sticks. A. S. scrin-ten, aresere, and Su. G. scrin, exauccus, seem really allied.

CRINKIE-WINKIE, s. A pother; contention; umbrage; to denote the act of diminishing money by clipping it.

CRIPPLE-JUSTICE, s. A contemptuous term applied to one that is lame, yet at the same time proud of his personal appearance.

CRIPPLE-MEN, s. pl. Oat cakes toasted before the fire.

CRIZE, s. Crisis. V. CRESE.

CRISP, CRISPE, KRIS, s. 1. Fine linen or cobweb lawn.

I have forget how in a robe
Of cleanly crispe, side to his kneis,
A bony boy out of the globe,
Gauie to his Grace the silver keen.

Ane cleinly crisp hang owre his eyes.

-Durel, Watson's Coll. ii. 13.

This is mentioned in the description of Cupid. In the Lat. version;

Involvens nivea de Synunde lumine velo.

Dunbar writes crisp.

--Cutches, cassin thame abone, of krisp 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.

CRYS, s. Meaning not given. See Sup.

CRISTIE, s. Cristy, adj.

"The other lords of Parliament to have ane mantill of reide, rychtsin opinnit befoir, and lynit with silk, or'furrit with crisy grey grece or purray, togidder with an hude of lumine velo."

To go across.

-One of the sails in a ship.

CRIV, s. Corr. of E. CRIB; the rack, or an ox's stall.

CRYO, s. The compensation or satisfaction made for the slaughter of any man, according to his rank.

"Quhen ane rydand vpoun horse, passes throw the towne,
And with his horse fet stramps to the earth ane man gang:
And before him, swa that thereby he deceisses; he quha rydand commits this fault, or suffers that samine to be done, saill pay Cro and Gaines (as summith) as gif he had slane him with his awin hand."


"The Schief or Minister of Regalitie, that ministeris not with crown, cumly and cleir, with croune."

And fessyn bonettis beneth the mane sale doun.

The maryneris glaid layis schippis vnder croys.

The King, cumly with kith, wes croyd with crown;
Tuke him up by the hand
With ane fair sembland.

-Gewaven and Gol. iv. 22.

Mr. Pink. renders this covered; and it is evidently the meaning, as appears from st. 88.

The King, cumly with kith, wes croyd with crown;
But I have met with no similar word, used in this sense.

CROCK, s. A ewe that has given over bearing.

CROCKATS, s. pl. To set up one's crockats; to shew ill-humour, or give an indiscreet answer.

CROCK EWE. An old ewe that has given over bearing.


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. CRAFTED.

CROFTING, s. The state of being successively cropped; the land which is successively cropped.

CROFT-LAND, s. The land of superior quality, which, according to the old mode of farming, was still cropped.

CROODS, s. A crook; a dwarf. See S.

CROODLAND, s. The land of superior quality, which, according to the old mode of farming, was still cropped.

CROILLS, s. A crooked person; a dwarf. See 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.

Several pieces of gold 
— 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 croo a sheep-fold or cowpen, Dr McM'herson 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. cro, death.

Wares seems to have viewed this term as peculiar to the Althumberian 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.

To CROCE, CROYS, s. One of the sails in a ship.

Heis hie the croce, (he bad,) al mak thaim boun,
And fessyn bonettis beneth the mane sale doun.

-Doug. Virgil, 156, 11.

And now the wynd blawis wele to sale away,
The maryneris glaid layis schippis vnder croys.

-Ibid. 114, 29.

Sw. kryst-topp, the mizen-top, kryss-segel, the mizen-top-sail. Kryss has the sense of crois, cross.

To CROCE, v. a. To go across.

CROCHE, CROCHERT. V. HAGBUT.

CROCHIT.

The King crochit with crown, cumly and cleir,
Tuke him up by the hand
With ane fair sembland.

-Gewaven and Gol. iv. 22.

The se中国电信or or Minister of Regalitie, that ministeris not

with crown, cumly and cleir, with croune.

"Quhen ane rydand vpon horse, passes throw the towne,
S. Croydies leve wol giue, to shewe
ill-humour, or giue an indiscreet answer.
S. Crock Ewe. An old ewe that has giuen over bearing.
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.
S. Crofter, s. V. Crafter.
S. 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. Crood, s. A crook; a dwarf. See S.
S. Croill, s. A crooked person; a dwarf. See S.
Of this mismade moidewart mischief they muit.
"Lime and manure were unknown, except on a few acres of what is called croft-land, which was never out of crop."
F. Tinwald, Dunm. Statist. Acc. i. 181.
S. 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 Croichle, Croichle. To have a short dry cough.
S. Croichle, (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. Cryod, s. Yellow clover.
S. Cropodie, adj. A cropodie 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.
"The crooked camshoch Croyd, unchristen they curse."
Pohars, Watson's Coll. iii. 13.
CROINTER, s. The Grey Gurnard, a sea-fish. S.

CROINTER, v. n. To brand with a mark of the cross.

CROINTER, part. pa. Crept.

To CROISE, v. a. To brand with a mark of the cross.

To CROISE, Cross, v. n. To gossip; to talk a great deal about little; to magnify trifles. This word is much used, S. B. It is often applied to those, who, in religious matters, are supposed to have more sound than solidity, who make much ado about things that are different, or magnify those which are comparatively of less moment. See Sup.

CROISHTARICH, s. The fire-cross, or signal of war. See Sup.

CROK, s. A dwarf, Ang. Droich, synon.

Su.G. kraek, reptile, et per metaphoram animal quovis exiguum, Ihre. But it seems to have a nearer affinity to lst. krocke, kroge, foetus, tener puellus vel pullus; G. Andr. p. 151.

CROK, s. An old ewe, one that has given over bearing; pl. crokhis, croklys, S.

Crokhis are thus defined, Gl. Compl.

\[ \text{Sheep which are too old for breeders, and which are separated from the flock to be fattened about the time that their teeth begin to fail: hence the adj. crokkan, applied to a sheep at this period.} \]

Sum, that war ratys as rammis,
Ar now maid tame lyk ony lammis,
And settin doun lyk sarye crokhis.

Dunbar, Midland Poems, p. 99.

To CROK, v. n. “To suffer decay from age.” Sibb.

He conjectures that this v. may be formed from the last s., or from Teut. krok-en, curvare.

CROKNITION, s. Destruction.

CRONACH. V. CORANICH.

CRONACHIE, s. A nursery term for the little finger. S.

CRONACHIN, part. pr. Gossiping in a tattling sort of way, S. B.

This word seems allied to E. crony, an old acquaintance; generally used in S. to denote one who is somewhat in the gossiping style; or corr. from Coranich, q. v.

CRONDE, s.

The cronde, and the monycores, the gythornis gay.

Houlate, iii. 10.

This seems to be croude in MS. G. B. cruith, Gaeil. cruit. Crowd is used in E. for faddle. But they are different instruments.
"Cruit is the name of a stringed instrument used of old in Scotland and Ireland, which was the same with the Welch crusuddle or crusth. For a long time past it has been confined to North Wales. —The Rev. Mr. Evans gives the following account of it. Ex sex chordis felinis constat, nec eodem modo quo violium modulatorum, quamvis a figura haud multum, ablatum." Report Comm. Highland Soc. App. p. 298.

To CRONE, v. n. To use many words in a wheedling sort of way, Buchan. Synon. Phrase.

CRONY, s. A potato, Dumfr. It seems to be a cant term. Hence Crony-hill, a potato-field.

CROO, s. A hook; a styre. V. CRUFE. S.

CROOOKBACKS, s. pl. Panniers borne by horses, for carrying peats, corn, &c. in mountainous districts.

To CROODLE, CROUDLE, v. n. To coo; to purr as a cat; to hum a song; to sing with a low voice.

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 cipples;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 45.—Sw. krok-la, id.

CROOK, s. A halt, S.

"If ye mind to walk without heaven, from a cramp or a crook, I fear ye must go your alone." Rutherford's Lett. P. II., ep. 2. V. CRACKIS.

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.

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. Stornoway, Lewis, Statist. Ace. xix. 248.

"Cadgers are ay cracking of crooksaddles;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 9.

It is probably denominated from its curved form; as Su.G. krok-a, crweca, or krook, signifies panniers, and klesfaddel, a packsaddle, from kryfein, to cleave.

CROOKSTONE DOLLAR. A large silver coin struck by Q. Mary of S. V. MARY RYALL. S.

CROOK-TREE, s. The same as Crook-studie. S.

To CROO, v. n. To emit a murmuring sound. V. CROYN.

CROONER, CROWNER, s. According to some, the Grey Gurnard, a fish, S. Loth. Trigla gurnardus, Linn. It receives this name from the cruning or croyning noise it makes after being taken. It is also vulgarly called the Captain.

Vol. I. 273

"It is no sooner landed on board, than it begins to utter a croaking, plaintive noise, something like that of an angry person." Barry's Orko, p. 287.

But, from its character, it appears rather to be the Trigla Lyra. It indeed seems to be called Lyra, and also the Piper, E., for the same reason that with us it is denominated the Crouse. V. Penn. p. 234.

Lyra, quibusdam the Crouner, alis ex nostratisibus, the Sea-Hen; quae appetitio quoque (Sea-Hen) Germanicus communis est, referente Turnerio. Scoto. p. 24. More properly, Crouner; Fife, p. 127. V. CROYN.

To CROOP, v. n. To croak. V. CROUF.

To CROOT, v. n. To make a croaking noise. V. CROOT.

CROOT, s. A puny, feeble child; A weary croot; the youngest bird of a brood. The croot of the clacken; the smallest pig in a litter, Loth. V. CRAT. See Sup.

According to Bullet, Arm. croot is a little child, petit enfant. More probably, however, this is merely a metaph. use of Croot, q. v.

CROOTLEs. One who is small and ill-proportioned. S.

CROOTTIE, adj. Having short ill-proportioned legs. S. CROOZUMIT, S. Part with a limb; one born with age. S.

To CROP AND ROOT. Entirely; completely.

To CROPE. V. CROUF.

OPEN, part. pa. Crept. V. CRUPPEN.

To CROSE, v. n. To whine. V. CROISE.

CROSPUNK, s. A name given to the Molucca bean. S.

CROSS-BRATH'D, part. adj. Braided across.

CROSS-FISH, s. A name given to the star-fish.

To CROSS-NOOK, v. a. To check; to restrain, &c. S.

CROSS-PUTS, s. CROCEPRESENTIS. V. CORPS-PRESENT.

CROTAL, CROTTLE, s. An ancient name for Lichen omphalodes, now called Cudbear.

CROFTLE, adj. Covered with lichen.

CROTE, s. The smallest particle.

"Sygra evyr I thowcht for to do saa, I pra God, hyne I nevyre ga; Bot at this ilk pes of brec Here at yhoure bord be now my dede, And of it nevyre a croot, Quihl I be wyrwyd, owre-pas my throth."

Wytontown, viii. 4. 83.

Sw. kruit, powder; also, gunpowder; Dan. krud, id. Belg. buskrwedt, gunpowder.

CROTESQUE, s. Grotesque painting.

CROTILT, s. A small fragment of any hard body. S.

CROUCHIE, s. One that is hunch-backed, S.

CROUCHIE, adj. Having a hunch on the back.

He swoor 'twas hilchin Jean McCraw, Or crouchie Merran Humphie. Burns, iii. 134.

Su. G. krok, Bel. krook, Fr. croc, C. B. crucca, curvers, incurvus; Su.G. krook-nygrot, cujus dorum incurvum est; krook-a, curvare.

To CROUD, CROWDE, v. n. 1. To coo as a dove.

The kowschot croud and pykiks on the ryse. Doughi, Virgil, 405, 22. Crowde, Ibid. 404, 29. The cushet croud, the corbie crys.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 2. 2. "We use it S. for the noise of frogs," Rudd. Gl. Addeyn.

3. Metaph. to groan; to complain.

They are a crooning generation, turtles crooning with sighs and groans which their tongues cannot expresse." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 299.

V. Crout, which is evidently the same word. C. B. grid.
CROUDE, s. An instrument of music formerly used in S. V. Crowde. See Sup.

CROUS, s. A cottage. V. Crouse.

To CROUP, Crowe, Croup, Croup, Croupw. 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 roar'd,
And grean'd, and mutter'd, and croouted,
And Bessie to tak awa shord.'

—Jaimieson's Popular Ball. i. 298.

CROUPE, Croupe, Croup, Croupie, Croup, Croup. v. n. 1. To croak, to cry with a hoarse voice; a term applied to crows. See Sup.

"The ropeen of the rauynis gart the cras. i. e. (crows). crope; the huddit crauis cryt varrook, varrook." Compl. S. p. 60.

Croweand id. vehementer clamo; G. Andr.

Croup, crow, crow; a collection. See Sup.

2. In time of Spring the water is warme, and crouping frogs like fishes there doth swarme.

Hudson's Judith, p. 31.

CROVE, s. A cottage. V. Crouse.

CROUSER, adv. With confidence; often as also implying some degree of petulance; as, He cracks very crouse, or, o'er crouse; S. See Sup.

—How croously does he stand!

His tae turn'd out, on his left haunch his hand.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 354.

CROUSE, s. Perhaps, croyckery. 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.

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.

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 drommock, and crowdie.

Ritson's S. Poems, i. 211.

3. It is frequently used as a designation for food of the porridge kind in general.

Grind the groat, grind it:
We'll a' get crowdie when it's done,
And bannocks steeve to bind it.

—Jaimieson's Popular Ball. ii. 355.

"Keep your breath to cool your crowdie;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 47.

CROWDY-MOWDY. 1. Generally milk and meal boiled together.

With crowdy mowdy they fed me.—Ibid. p. 182.

2. Curds with the whey pressed out mixed with an equal proportion of butter.

This word is very ancient, and claims affinity with a variety of similar terms in other languages. Su.G. grot, Isl. groat, pulse made of meal and water, edulli genus ex aqua et farinam concoctum. A. S. grut, grét, Belg. grutte, Germ. gruss, meal; E. grout, coarse meal; S. grouts, oats that have the husk taken off, and are partially ground. Shetl. grutt, id. Fr. groutte, grütte, 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.

To CROWDLE, Crowdle thegither, v. n. To draw one's self together; to draw close to each other.

CROWDLE, s. A heap; a collection.

CROWL, s. Perhaps, a puny, feeble child. Syn. Crot. S. To CROWL, v. n. To crawl, S.

Ha! where ye gaun, ye crowlin ferlie!
Your impudence protects you sairly.

To a Louise, Burns, iii. 228.

CROWNELL, s. A small crown; a coronet.
To CRUDDLE, v. a. To curdle; to congeal; to cause to coagulate.

S.

CRUDELITE, CRUDELITIE, s. Cruelty.

S.

CRUDS, s. pl. Curds, S.; crudus, Buchan.

He roost my crudus, and said, to eek my praise,

He ne'er had feasted better a' his days.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 142.

CRUDDLE, CRUDDLE, CRUDDLE, s. A sheep pen or smaller fold.

S.

CRUE-HERRING, s. Apparently the Shad or Mother of Herrings, Clupea Alosa, Linn. V. Penn. p. 296.


Are they thus named, because so large that they are sometimes detained in cruves?

CRUELL, adj. 1. Keen in battle.

Perseys war trew, and ay of full gret waill,

Soby in pess, and cruell in battail.

Wallace, iii. 306. MS.

2. Resolute; undaunted.

Off mantheid thai in harts cruell was;

Thai thocht to win, or neir thine to pass.

Ibid. vi. 566. MS.

3. Terrible.

The awful ost, with Edouard of Ingland,

To Beggar come, with sexte thousand men,

In wer wedis that cruell war to ken.

Ibid. vi. 341. MS.

CRUEL RIBBAND.

V. CADDIS.

S.

CRUELS, s. The king's evil; scrofulas, S.; Fr. cerocelles, 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 bowed to lift up to take the Test, and this is the knee I bowed.

Wodrow, ii. 445.

CRUER, s. A kind of ship. V. CRAYAR.

S.

CRUFE, CRUIFE, CROVE, s. 1. A hovel, a mean hut, S.; cru, S. B.

— The pure husband hes nocht

Bot cote and crufe, upon a clout of land.

Henryson, Brounaithe Poems, p. 120, st. 17.

— I that very day

Frae Roger's father took my little cruve.

Bannatyne's Poems, i. 180.

2. A sty. See Sup.

"Creffera, or hara porcorum, ane cruife, or ane swine's cruif, — quhilk in sum auld buikes is called ane styke," Skene, Verb. Sign.

S.

Isl. kroo, Su.G. kroeg, Teut. krogh, all signify a tavern or alehouse. But it seems more nearly allied to Isl. krof, kroof, structure vilis,—qualis navigorum stationcula ; G. Andir. Perhaps we may view as cognate terms, A. S. croft, Teut. krofte, krufta, a vault or hollow place underground, a cave; Corn. krou signifies a hut, a sty; Ir. cro, id.

CRUGGLES, s. pl. A disease of young kine.

S.

CRUIK STUDIE.

An anvil with the projecting horn.

See Sup.

CRUIKEN.

s. A sort of pannier made of wood for fixing on a horse's back, Caithn.

"The tenants carry home their peats, and some lead their corn, in what they call cruken." F. Wick, Statist. Acc. x. 23.

275
CRUKE, s. A circle. *At the monys cruke, at full moon.* It semys ane man war mangetall, theron list huke, Like dremes or dougat in the monys cruke. 
Dong. Virgil, Prov. 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 neiff, 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. kroen, curvare.
Among the articles necessary to the purposes of incantation, mention is made of the
— Tail and mayn of a Baxter aver,
Had caret hame heather to the oyne,
Cutf off under the crok of the moone.
The meaning 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. *Step.*
The Persay said, Forsuth he is nocht ded;
The crokis off Forth he knowis wondyr welly;
He is on lyff, that sail our natuoun feill;
Quhen he is strest, than can he swym at will,
Gret streth he has, bath wyt and grace tharetil.
*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,
And to the fields about gives forth commands.

Pennecuik’s Tweeddale, p. 30.
Su. G. krok; krok-a, curvare.
The use of this word renders it probable that links, the term which denotes the land included in the crokus, contains an allusion to the links of a chain.

To CRULGE, v. a. To contract; to draw together; S. Thus a hunchbacked person, or one who is rickety, is said to be aw crulged thatger.
It is also used in a neut. sense, as signifying to draw the body together.
— Help the sall ee sall,
Wha, tho’ his pulse beats brisk and baul’,
Is forfd’ to hide the frost and cauf’
When he lies down,
And, erulglin’, lay himsel’ twa-faul’,
And hcap his hawn.
*Shirrfs Poems, p. 398.*
Teut. kroll-en, krull-en, introquare, sinaure, sectione. Isl. kroll-a, confundere. It seems radically the same with Croil, q. v. 
Cruilge, s. A confused coalition, or conjunction of different objects. Sometimes it includes the idea of collision, S.
Is. krull, confusion.

To CRULL, v. n. To contract; to draw one’s self together; to stoop; to cower.

*CRUM, s. A small bit of anything; "a crum of paper." S.
CRUMMIE, CRUMMOK, s. A name for a cow; properly, if I mistake not, one that has crooked horns, S.
My crummie is an usefull cow,
And she is corm of a good kine.
Auld Crack, Tea Table Miscell.
They tell me ye was in the other day,
And sauld your crummock, and her bassand quey.
*Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 87.*
Is. krumme, Su. G. Dan. krum, A. S. crumb, Belg. krom, Franc. Germ. krumm, C. B. krumm, ackrum, Gael. cron, crooked. Isl. krumma is equivalent to S. goupen and gau-

CRUMMET, adj. Having crooked horns. S.
CRUMMIE-STAFF, s. A staff with a crooked head. S.
CRUMMILT, adj. Crooked; the same with Crummel, S.
CRUMMOCK, CRUMMIE-STICK, s. A staff with a crooked head, for leaning on, S.
But wither’d heldams, auld and droll,—
Lowping and flinging on a crummock,
I wondere dinn turn thy stomach—*Burns, iii. 333.*

CRUMMIE, s. A small bit of any thing; a confused coalition, or conjunction of different objects. Sometimes it includes the idea of "great bigness here as any where." Ward’s Orkney, p. 35. It is also mentioned by Brand, p. 54.

CRUMMOCK, CRUMMIE-STAFF, adj. A cress; a wrinkle, S.

Johnson derives the E. word from crumble or crinkle. Perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. krom-en, to contract; as bread of this kind, by a similar metaphor, is said to be short.

To CRUMP, v. a. To make a crushing noise in eating any thing that is hard and brittle, S.
Tib’s teeth the sugar plums did crump.

*Morison’s Poems, p. 19.*

CRUMP, CRAMP, adj. Crisp; brittle; applied to bread that is baked dry, E. crump.
— Farls bak’d wi’ butter
Fu’ crump that day. *Burns, iii. 31.*
Auld auntie, now three score an’ sax,
Quick mumbled them sae crumplie.
*Rev. J. Nicoll’s Poems, i. 28.*

CRUMPIL, CRUMPLED, adj. Crooked. S.
To CRUNCH, v. a. To grind with the teeth. V. CRUNCH.
To CRUNE. V. CROYN.
CRUNER, s. A fish of the Triglia kind. V. CROONER. S.
To CRUNKLE, v. a. 1. To cress; to rumple; S. A. Bor. part. pa. crinkel’d, E.; crenclid, Chaucer. Sw. skrunkla, id. *See Sup.*
2. To shrieve; to contract, S.
Teut. kronchkel-en, Belg. kronchet-en, to curl, to wrinkle; gekronkeld, full of windings, bent; Su. G. skrynka, to wrinkle.
CRUNKLE, s. A cress; a wrinkle, S.
CRUNT, s. A blow on the head with a cudgel; a smart stroke; S.
An’ mony a fallow got his licks,
Wi’ hearty crunt. *Burns, iii. 255.*

CRUPAND, V. CROUF, v.
CRUPPEN, CRUPPEN, part. pa. Crept. S.
CRUPPEN THEGITHER. Contracted; shrunk with cold; bowed by age.

CRUSHE, s. A familiar name for a shepherd’s dog. S.
CRUSIE, CRUSY, s. A small iron lamp; a crucible; a crucible.
To CRUSIL, v. a. To contract the body in sitting. S.
CRUTE, s. A decrepit person.

CRULTACHIN, part pr. Conversing in a silly tattling way, S. B.; perhaps a dimin. from the v. Croud, 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 confining the fish that enter into it, S.

"Item, that al crusis & yairis set in fresche waters, quhair the sey sillis and ebbis, the quiblick destroyis the fry of all fisches, be destroyit and put away for euer mair." Acts i. 1424. c. 13. Edit. 1561.
Su. G. krudba, praesepe. 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 room of the bedchamber. S.
CUCHIL, CUTHIL, s. A forest; a grove; special place of residence. Rudd.

Ane thik aik wood, and skuggy fyris stout
Belapattit al the said cuchil about.


There grew ane fir wood, the quhilkie into daynté
Full mony yeris held I, as is know;

This was my cuthil and my hallont schaw.—Ibid. 277, 4.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. couche, lectus, sedes. But cuthil seems to be the reading in both MSS.; allied to C. coe-daw, belonging to a forest, coodlwyn, a place planted with trees; koed, koedudig, Corn. kuit, Arm. koot, a wood.

CUCKING, s. The sound emitted by the cuckoo. S.
CUDDEYS-CUT, s. The first slice of a loaf of bread.

Syn. The Lound's-piece; in E. Kissicungruest. S.

CUCK-STULE, CUKSTULE. V. COCK-STULE.

CUD, s. A strong staff. S. cudgel. E. See Sup.
Teut. koddie, kute, a club; clab, Kilian.

To Cud, v. a. To cudgel, S.

Cuddy-rung, s. A cudgel.

That cuddy rung the Dumfries full
May him restrane agane this Yul.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 108.

CUD, CUDIE, s. A small tub, with an upright handle. S.
CUDBRAIN, s. The Lichen tartareus, Dark purple
Dyer's Lichen; used as a dye-stuff, S.

The fish which frequent the coast are herrings, ling, cod, skate, mackerel, haddocks, flounders, sye and
chen 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
corkes
dawl, coming 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 lie-

Pennant's Zool. iii. 154. first edit.

This was ray

Ane thik aik wod, and skuggy fyrris stout
Belappit al the said
cudde
This was ray

There grew ane fir wod, the quhilke into daynte

Cuddie is elsewhere mentioned as the same with the

A young cow, or heifer; one of a year old.

A small basket made of straw.

A jee that day.—Ramsey's Poems, l. 273.

It is often applied to a child nestling in its nurse's bosom; Cumb. cudde, id.

Cuddle is used by Prior, but merely as signifying to lie
close, to squat.

She cuddles low behind the brake.

277
CUDGER, CUDGIE, with Sibb. derives it from Gael, cuid, a share or part. Cuilaidh-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, CUDDUM, s. Substance or largest share.

CUDWEED, s. A plant. V. Cudbeer.

CUDWUDDIE, s. V. Cutwiddie.

To CUE, v. n. To fuddle.

CUER, s. A cant term for one who intoxicates others. S.

CUGE, s. A simpleton. V. Coor.

CUFF of the neck, the fleshy part of the neck behind, S.; perhaps from Fr. cu, the neck. See Sup.

To CUFFE, v. a. To outstrip; to overcome.

CUFFIE, s. The act by which one is surpassed.

CUID, s. The chrism used in baptism. V. Cude.

CULLLYAC, s. The Tellina rhomboides, a shell-fish. S.

CUILLIER, CUYLLYAC, s. A flatterer; a parasite.

To CUILLIER, v. a. To coin; to strike money.

To CUINIE, v. a. To coin; to strike money. See Sup.

"That the cuinyieourt under the pane of deid, nother cuinie Denny, nor ither that is cryit till haue cours in the land, nor yit vi. d. groits." Acts Ja. II. 1456, c. 64. Edit. 1566.

Fr. coign-er, id. L. cuinire, cuneo notare, typo signare; Du Cange.

CUINIE, s. 1. Coin; money; S. B.

"That thair be ane trew substantious man,—quhilk sail be works with to cool.

The chrisom used in baptism. V. Cude.

"That the cuinyieourt under the pane of deid, nother cuinie Denny, nor ither that is cryit till haue cours in the land, nor yit vi. d. groits." Acts Ja. II. 1456, c. 64. Edit. 1566.

Cuinyie, cuinyeris (q. v.)

Cuinyie-house

The valoure of money, sauld in the cells in which they lived; Hist. p. 4.

Others have embraced still more far-fetched etymons. Nicolson says that Cuildee signifies a black monk, as being meant to denote the colour of the coot, I. cuilz; 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 Killessons.

V. Goodall, Introductory to Scottish History, p. 68.

The origin assigned by Obrien is certainly preferable to any of these. In Fr. it is Coile-De, from cote, a servant, and De, God. Goodall adopts this etymon; observing that, in more ancient MSS., the word is not written Coile, but Coile-d, and that the more learned in our ancient language affirm, that the word is compounded of coile, a servant, and Deus, God.

Dr. Smith gives the same etymology. "That the word Kelde is, in fact, merely the Latinized Gaelic phrase Gille De, which signifies Famuli Dei, or 'Servants of God.'" Life of St. Columba, p. 162.

Toland, however, contends that Keldeis 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 coel, signifying a sequestered corner, cave, &c., those who retired to such a place were called Cudleach, plur. Cudlich; which they spoke or wrote Latin, turned into Cudlens and Cudi, altering only the termination." P. Blair-Atholl, Statist. Acc. ii. 461, 462.

"Cuildee is a Gaelic word, signifying a monk or hermit, or any sequestered person. Cudleach is common to this day, and given to persons not fond of society. The word is derived from Cuil, a retired corner." P. Kilfinichen, Argyles. Statist. Acc. xiv. 900. N.

CULE-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.

To CULYE, CULYE, (erroneously printed CULZE,) v. a. 1. To coax; to cajole; to flatter; to entice; S. To
culyin with one; to attempt to gain one's affection by wheedling; to curry favour; S.

Now him withholds the Phenitiane Dido, and culyeis him with sleek words sle.

Dough. Virgil, 34, 22.

2. To soothe.

—Schee his lang round nek bane bowand raith, To gif them succ, can thayn culye bayth, Semand schee sulphare bodyis by and by, Lik with his toung, and clenget ful tenderly.

Ibid. 266, 3. Mulcebat, Virg.

It is also used to denote the ceremonies reckoned necessary to give peace to the names of the dead.
The purporer flourish I sal skattir and pull, That I may smart with sic rewards at leist

My neuroses saule to culye and to feist.—Ibid. 197, 54.

3. To cherish; to fondle.

This sayand, scho the bing ascendis on ane, And gan embrace half deris sister germane, Culjeand in his bosom, and murnand ay.

Fovebat, Virg. Ibid. 124, 19.

4. To gain; to draw forth.

“ Our narrow counting culyes no kindness.” —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 rastis he haldis at smale auale, And culyeis spanyearstis, to chace parrtk or quale.


Rudd views this as “probably from Fr. cueillir, to gather, pick or choose out.” Sibb. renders it, “to cullye, to impose upon, to gull.” But this throws no light either on the significance 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 tendre.

But he seems to have been misled as to the sense, id. But he seems to have been misled as to the sense, Quon. Attach. c. 8. s. 4.

It is erroneously printed culmiez, ane rural club or culmes in stede of brand.

Dough. Virgil, 388, 53.

Perhaps allied to Ir. cuaille, a club; Fr. galimasse, id.

CULPIES, CULPIS, s. pl. Cups.

CULPIT, part. pa.

Thocht ye be culpit al togiddir,
With silk and soowles of siluer fyne;
Ane dog may cum out of Balguider, and gar yow leide ane lawer tryne.

Lynsay's Worikes, 1592, p. 305.

It certainly should be read cu split; edit. 1670, coupled. Sowiis, (edit. 1670, soowles) swyish. Isl. sweflo, voluntare.

CULREACH, COLRACH, COLERAITH, COLLERETH, s.

A surety given to a court, in the case of a person being repledged from it. See Repledge. V. Repledge.

“Gif he is repledged to his Lords court, he sail leav heisse him (in the court, fra the quhill he is repledged) one pledge called Culreach, quha sail be bound and oblissed, 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.

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.

Dough. Virgil, 238, a. 51.

But the A. S. word is gyldan radd, arban. But the A. S. word is gyldan-wold, Erdiine gives more a rational etymon, “from the Gaelic cuil, which signifies back, and rach, cautioner.” Institute, B. i. Tit. iv. s. 8. He seems to have understood the term cuil, 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 wrradh, Gaeil cul, another word of the same form, denotes custody, and reachad, a law.

CULRING, s. A culverin, a species of ordinance.

CULRON, CULROIN, s. “A rascal; a silly fellow; a fool,” Rudd. He makes it equivalent to E. culye or culion.

The cageare calls furth his capyl wyth crakgis wele cant, Calland the colyare ane knafe and culron full quere.

Dough. Virgil, 238, a. 51.

For hichines 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 culron knafe?”

It has been derived from Ital. coglione, a fool; from Fr. couille, a lubberly coward, and the common termination ron, etc. But more probably it is from Belg. hul, testiculus, colous (evidently from the same origin) and rumpen, castrare, emascule, whence ryn, a gelding. Thus, to call one a culron, was to offer him the greatest insult imaginable. It does not so properly signify a rascal, as a mean sily fellow.
CUMBERLACH, s. A nimble-footed little beast. S.

To CUM to, v. n. 1. To recover, S.

"Thocht I be not in perfyte helthe, yet I find myself in very gude in Cuming to." Knox's Hist. p. 275.

This is a Gothic idiom. Su.G. honna sig, honna sig fore, qui ex graviore morbo ad sanitatem redeunt, Ihre.

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 respect of local situation. 5. Used in speaking of one who seems shy about a bargain as "He'll come to yet." 6. To rise to a state of honour, to be advanced from any person or place of its own accord. A. CUMerin-cat, one that takes up its residence in a house spontaneously.

O. E. 'kenylyge adds a stranger, a new comer. See S. O! he seide, the grete despit, that y se to me here. That this file (vile) and komenylyge castes leeth rare. Op on my load baldeliche, as me for o to a feere. R. Glouc. p. 18.

CUMME'N, s. Or Comce, OrGeom. Cume.

Buret's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 51.

This provincialism is most probably of long standing, being at least two centuries old.

To CUM, Come, v. n. Used in the definition of the future as, "This time come a year," a year hence. S.

To CUM, v. a. To bring; to fetch; applied to a stroke, with different prepositions added. S.

To Cum at. To strike at; to hit with satire. S.

To Cum abhurt. To strike abhurt or across. S.

To CUM or COME in. To be deficient; to shrink. S.

To Cum Gude for. To be surety for. S.

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 ower, or out ower. As, "I came a straik out ower his shouters." 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 upo' or upon, v. a. "He cam a yark upo' me;" he gave me a severe blow. S.

To Cum about again, v. n. To recover from sickness. S.

To Cum on. To rain. "It's cumin on;" it begins to rain. Hence, Oncum, oncome; a fall of rain. S.

To Cum out, v. n. To dilate; to widen. S.

To Cum throu, v. n. To recover from disease. S.

CUM-OUT-AWA, s. A swindler. S.

CUM, COME, s. A bend; a curve, or crook. S.

CUMBER, adj. Bumped. S.


CUMERB, s. V. CUMERLACH. S.

CUMERLACH, CUMBERLACH, s. Apparently a designation 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 1., and in another by William the Lyon.


De fugitivis qui vocantur Cumberlachis. Praecipio firmiter ut ubicunque monachi de Dunfermlyn, aut servientes eorum...
2. To taste. It is still used in this sense.

They sell not a cherry cu.

That word not enterprise.—Cherrie and Slae, st. 47.

"Dicimus—to cu a cherry or apple, gustare;" Rudd.

This is a S. idiom. Kaffuna 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 hwenning is a small portion of any thing, that is an object of taste, Clydes, prizia, 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.

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. conduit.

CUNDIE-HOLE, s. A conduit, as one across a road. S.

CUNYIE, s. A corner formed by the meeting of two lines.

CUNYIE-NUK, s. A snug situation; the corner of a corner.

CUNYIE-HOUSE, s. The mint. V. CUNYIE.

CUNINGAR, CUNNINGAIRE, s. A rabbit; S. kinnen, E. cony.

Scho thrangis on fat capouns on the speit, And fat cunyaings to the fyre can lay.

Dunbar, Maidland Poems, p. 70.

Make kinnen and capon ready then, And venison in great plentie; We'll welcome here our royal king; I hope he'll dine at Ginleckie.

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 64.

The con, the cuning, and the cui.

Cheerie and Slae, st. 3.

Bulg. konyn, Germ. kanyn; Sw. kanin, C. B. kunningen, Corn. kynin, Arm. con, Fr. kuinin, Gael. coinnin, Fr. conin, Lat. cucullus.

CUNINGAIRE, s. A warren for rabbits, S. See Sup.

The said clerke sail inquir of the —— destroyers of Cunnamgers and Dowcats, the quhilkis sail be punished, as it is ordained of the steallers of woodde." Acts Ja. I. 1424.

c. 33., Murray ; Cunnanbirs, Edit. 1566, c. 36.

"The whole isle is but as one rich cuningar or cony-warren." Brand’s Orkn. p. 37.

"Sw. kaniaingaard, Widieg. from kanin a rabbit, and gaard an enclosure." V. Yabe.

CUNYSANCE, s. Badge; emblem; cognisance.

Ilk knight his cunysance kibhit full cler.

Fr. coignoisance, Id.

Gawau and Gol. ii. 14.

CUNNAND, s. Covenant; condition.

The cunnand on this wyys was maid.

Barbour, iii. 753. MS. V. CONNAND.

CUNNAND, part. pr. Knowing; skilful; Wyntown. See S.

In the same sense cunnning is used, not only by Shakespare, but by Prior. This is the old part. from Moes. G. A. S. cunn-an, scire.

CUNNING, s. Knowledge.

"Gift thair be any pure creature, for fault of cunnin 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] pur way and get a leill and a wyse Aduocat, to follow sik pure 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 significacion.

To CUNNER, v. n. To scold.

CUNNER, s. A scolding; a reprimand; a reproach.

Vol. I. 281

CUNNIACK, s. A chamber-pot.

S.

CUNSTAR, s. Probably; art; science.

S.

CUNTING, s. Military discipline; generalship; Barbour, MS. contening, q. v.

S.

CUNVETH, CUNVEETH, s. A duty paid of old.

S.

CUPAR JUSTICE. Trial after execution. V. COWPER.

CURDOW, CURDOO, CURDOWER, s. One who works at any trade in a burgh, who is not a freeman; a tailor or sempstress who goes from house to house to mend old clothes.

S.

S.

CUP-P-ROCHOT, s. The Lichen tartareus. V. CUDBEAR.

CURPEL, s. Perhaps, a small tub.

S.

CUPPIL, s. Rafted. V. COUPLE.

CUPPLIN, s. The lower part of the backbone, S. B.; thus denominated from its being here joined or coupled the os sacrum.

CUPS AND LADLES. 'The husks of the acorn. S.

CUR, CUR, CAR. An inseparable particle forming the first syllable of many words in the S. language.

S.

CURAGE, s. Care; anxiety.

Thar sayd thay thus, with wourdis to assuage My thochtis and my havy sad curage.


CURALE, adj. Of or belonging to coral.

S.

CURBAWDY, s. Active courtship.

S.

CURCH, s. V. COURCHE.

CURCUGDOCH, CURCUDIE. 1. "To dance curcudie," or "curcudodoch," a phrase used to denote a play among children, in which they sit on their houghs, and hop round in a circular form.

Many of these old terms, which now are almost entirely confined to the mouths of children, may be overlooked as nonsensical or merely arbitrary. But the most of them, we are persuaded, are as regularly formed as any other in our language.

The first syllable of this word is undoubtedly the v. carr, to sit on the houghs or hams, q. v. The second may be from Teut, kudde, a flock, kud-de, coire, convenire, congregari, aggregari, kudde wiejs, gregatim, catervatim, q. "to cur togerther."

The same game is called Harry Hurcheon, S. B. either from the resemblance of one in this position to a hurcheon or hedeging squating under a bush; or from Belg. hur-ken, to squat, to hurde, S. q. v.

2. Sitting close together, S. B. See Sup.

But on a day, as Lindy was right thrang Weaving a snood, and thinking on nae wrang, And baith curcudoch, and their heads bow’d down, Auld sleekit Lawrie fetch a wyllie round, And clought a lamb anot Nory’s care.


3. Cordial; intimate.

"What makes you so ramgunshoch to me, and I so cor-cudoch?" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 348.

To CURDOO, CURDOO, v. a. To sit curdooch. To sit close together in friendly tête-à-tête.

S.

To CURDOO, CURDOW, v. a. To botch; to sew clumsily.

CURDOWER, s. One who works at any trade in a burgh, who is not a freeman; a tailor or sempstress who goes from house to house to mend old clothes.

S.

CUR-DOW. An imitative term of the cooing of the dove.

To CURDOW, CURDOW, v. n. To make love.

S.

To CUR, v. a. To care for; to regard.

King Salomon, as the Scripture says, He doit in his lastir dayis:

His wanton wyfis to compleis,

He curit nocht God till displeis.

Lyndsay’s Warkeis, 1592, p. 65.

Thou art in friendship with thy fae, ——

Regarding name but them perfay

That care the nocht.

Lat. curro, are.

Evergreen, i. 114. st. 6.
It is also used as a n. v.

"In this case cure nocht to tyne their favour, that thow may half the favor of God." Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, 1551. Fol. 40. b.

**CUR**

**Cure, s.** Care; anxiety.

—With cure to heir I did tak keip.  

_Police of Honour, i._ 26. Fr. cure, Lat. cura, id.

_Need have in cure, to be anxious about._

To have in cure, to be anxious about.

The matrons first, and sic as not deiltis,  

_Nor has in cure desire of his renowne._

Thay deput, and thay ordaind for this toun._

_Doug. Virgil, 152, 55._

**CURER, s.** A cover; a dish.

—All wer marchellit to meit melky and myth;  

_Syne servit semely in sale, forsooth as it semit._

With all curers of cost that cukis coud kyth._

_Houlate, iii._ 5.

Fr. courrir, to cover; or rather perhaps, caire, to boil, to bake, to make ready.

**To CURFUFLE, CURFUFFLE, v. a.** To discompose; to dishervel; S.

Na dentie geir this Doctor seiks  

_Nor requires this Doctor seeks._

Of tottis russet his ryding breiks;—  

_His ruffe curfuuflled about his craig._

_Legend, Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. 327._

Tell Jenny Cock, gin she jeer any mair,  

_Ye ken where Dick curfufled a' her hair._

_Took aff her snood, and syne when she yeit hame._

_Boot say she tinct it, nor durst tell for shame._

_Roult's Helenore, p._ 81.

O. Fr. gourfoul-er signifies to crush, to bruise. But V. Fufle.

**CURFUFFLE, s.** Tremor; agitation.  

**CURFUFLE, s.** The curfew bell. V. CURPHOUR.

**CURGELLIT, part. adj.** Having one's feelings shocked; heart-frozen.  

**CURGES, s.** Kerchiefs, or coverings for the head.

**CURGLAFF, s.** The shock felt when one plunges suddenly into cold water in bathing.  

**CURGLOFT, adj.** Panic-struck; shocked.  

**CURIE, s.** Inquiry; search; investigation.

_Sum gookis quhil the glas pyg grow al of gold yyt._  

_Throw querere._

_Tell Jenny Cock, gin she jeer any mair, Ye ken where Dick curfufled a' her hair,_

"Never did our eyes behold richer tracts of natural clover, red and white, than in this island;—Trifolium medium; T._

_The same words as otherwise used. Both Teut. krull-en, and Fr. crouler, signify to shake, to vibrate; and the game may have had its designation from the vibration of the stones in their motion, in consequence of the inequality of the surface._

_This game, it would appear, is known in the Low Countries, although under a different name. For Kilian renders Teut. klygen, calugen, ludere massis sive glabris glaciatis, certare discis in aquo glaciato._

**CURLEDODDY, s.** A stalk of ribgrass.

Quod he, my claver, my curldoddy.

Scott's Border Minstrelsy, i. _introd._ clxii.

_Here it is used ludicrousy as a personal appellation._ This is perhaps an error for curldoddy, as it is generally pronounced.

It occurs, however, in the same form in a silly Interlude on the Laying of a Gaist, preserved in the Bannatyne MS.

_Little gaist, I conjure the,  

_With herie and larie._

_Bayth fra God, and Sanct Marie._

_First with ane fischis mouth,_

_And syne with ane sowlis towth,  

_With ten pertane tais,_

_And nyne knokis of windil strais,  

_With thre heidis of curie doddy._

_Neill's Tour, p._ 41.

**CURLEDODDIES, s. pl.** Curled cabbage, S. Brassica oleracea var. Linn.

**CURLET, s.** A doble curlet; a double coverlet.  

**CURLE-DODDIES, s. pl.** Sugar-plums, rough with confectionary on the outside.

**CURLEFUFFLE, s. pl.** False hair worn by females.

**CURLED KALE, s.** The same with CURLIES.

**CURIOUS, adj.** Curious; anxious; fond; eager; S. See Sup.

_The Presbytery of St. Andrew's were not very curious to crave his transportation; Sir John, in the Provincial [Synod] of Fife, urges it._

_Bailie's Lett. i._ 309.

**To CURJUTE, v. a.** To overwhelm; to overpower by means of intoxicating liquor.

**CURKLING, s.** The sound emitted by the quail.

**To CURL, CURLE, s.** To cause a stone to move along the ice towards a mark.  

_To curle on the ice does greatly please,  

_Being a manly Scottish exercise._

_Penman's Poems, 1715._ p. 59.

**CURMOW, s.** An accompaniment; a convoy.

**CURMUD, adj.** Close and cordial; comfortable.
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; niggardy. S.
CURMURING, s. Murmuring; grumbling; sometimes applied to the motion of the intestines which is produced by slight gripes; S.
A countra laird had ta'en the batts, Or some curmuring 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. meal's cum, Su. G. kurr, Otfred. ap. Kilian: that there is a little child; Joh. xii. 6, a small candle, nutissimam sua natura indicat; Hence it is used in Isl. as a mark of diminution; S. B.

To express the greatest want, it is said that one has not seen a grain of seed, S.; written with that of the original word. Belg, mustard. Thus the first sense mentioned exactly corresponds 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. kernelt, id. 2. Knotted, candied; as, honey, marmalade, &c. See S.
CURN, CURNIE, s. A hand-mill; a quern. S.
To CURN, CURNIE, 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 pilfer. S.
CURNAB, CURNEY, CURNIE, s. A small quantity or number. S.
CURNIE, s. A nursery term for the little finger. S.
CURNHOITED, adj. Peevish. S.

CURPHOUR, s. The curfew. See Sup.
Far fra the sound of curphour bell, To dwell thinks nevir me. Bonnatyne Poems, p. 177, st. 14.
"The couvre-feu, and by corruption, curfew. 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 Hales, N. ibid.
This is a cor. of the E. word, from Fr. cour-ir, to cover, and feu; 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.
CURPIL, s. A crupper, S. Fr. crroupe.
Crouple is used by R. Brunne, p. 190.
The body he did ouerwhelm, his hede touched the hams, S.
An' haurls at his curpin paid; And were a man, I'd gar their crups crack. Hamilton's Wallace, p. 9.
The graip he for a harrow taks, The syn and fess bath rafe he down, Fr. his hals to hys cropon. Ysauise, v. 2468.
2. The crupper of a saddle, An' haurs at his curpin. Burns, iii. 133.
3. APE'S CURPIN. A term applied to a child in contempt. S.
4. To payone's curpin; to beat one. Your curpin paid; your skin paid. S.
Fr. cropions, the rump; from croupe, id.
To CURR, v. n. To coo as a dove; S. V. its etymon, vo. CURMURING.
To CURR, v. n. To coower. S.
To CURR, v. n. To purr 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 coor, E. coor, is used as different, and in a more limited sense. Cour 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 desiderare, which is the sense of C. B. currian; desiderare 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. kure, kurde, is rendered, avium more desidere in talos, Davies; synon. to sit on one's hunkers, V. Hunkers.
CURRACH, CURROK, CURROUGH, CURRAN-BUN. The sweet cake, baked with CURRACK-CROSS'T;
CURRAN-PETRIS, s. A covering for a woman's head.
CURSCHE, s. A covering for a woman's head.
CURRIE-WIRRIE, s. A covering for a woman's head.
CURSADDLE, CURRIEMUDGEL, To v. a. To run, applied to a smooth-going vehicle of any kind; as, It currit smoothly along. To CURRIT, v. n. To run, applied to a smooth-going vehicle of any kind; as, It currit smoothly along. To CURROO, v. n. To two implements of husbandry which, as they were called, were so named as they were called, were so named.
CURSOUR, S. COUSER, CUSSER, s. A stallion, Rudd. Dicson he send upon a cureour wycht, To warn Wallace, in all the haist he mycht.
CURSELL, s. Pyle and cursell denotes not only the impressions on a coin, but the die which stamps them. Equivalent to E. Cross and pile.
CURSE O' SCOTLAND. The name is said to have been given, from the tidings of a severe defeat of the Scots having been written on the back of this card. See Sup.
CURSOUR, S. COUSER, CUSSER, s. A stallion, Rudd. Dicson he send upon a cureour wycht, To warn Wallace, in all the haist he mycht.
Wallace, ix. 1662. MS
Wallace was horsysst upon a cureour wycht, At gud Corré had brought in to thair sycht, To stuff the chas with his new cherall. 
Tbid. ver. 1794. MS
In both places couser is substituted, Edit. 1648, which affords a clear proof, that by this time the corr. term still in use had taken place of the other. We accordingly find cur-sour used, by Scott, in the latter sense.
Rycht swa the meir refusis
The cureour for ane siver—Chron. S. P. iii. 147.
This originally signified a war-horse, or one rode by a knight. In latter times it has been used to denote a stallion, pron. cuiser.
The reason of the transition is obvious, "In the days of chivalry it was considered as a degradation for any knight or man-at-arms, to be seen mounted on a mare. — Colom- bier says, if any one presented himself at a tournament, under false proofs of nobility, he was then condemned to ride upon the raiment of the barrier bare-headed, his shield and casque were reversed and trodden under feet, his horse confiscated and given to the officer at arms, and he was sent back upon a mare, which was deemed a great shame; for a true knight would anciently have been equally dishonoured by mounting a mare, whether in time of war or peace. Even geldings, so much esteemed at present, were banished from among them." Grose's Milit. Antiq. i. 107.
Fr. coursierie, "a tilting horse, or horse for the careerej Cogtr. L. B. curser equus, corser-ius, equus bellator. V. Cuisse.
CURTALD, s. A kind of cannon.
CURTEONS, s. pl. Probably, thick paper or pasteboard.
CURTIPPING, s. Synon. with curmerry.
CUSCHE, Cussi, s. The drug or dye, Cochineal.
CUSCHETTE, s. Probably, thick paper or pasteboard.
CUSCHE, s. A covering for a woman's head.
CUSCHLE-MUSHLE, s. Set beside the cushion; * Cushion, laid aside; equi­valent to "laid on the shelf;" cushioned; E. Closing.
CUSCHE, s. A kind of cannon.
CUSCHE, s. A covering for a woman's head.
CUSCHLE-MUSHLE, s. Set beside the cushion; * Cushion, laid aside; equi­valent to "laid on the shelf;" cushioned; E. Closing.
CUSCHE-MUSLIRE, s. Low whispering conversation; earnest and continued muttering; S. B. But O the unco gazing that was there, Upon poor Norry and her gentle squire!
CUSTRIL,  KOOSTRIL, CUSTROUN, s. See Sup.  

The last part of this word seems allied to Su.G. muul-a, to sneak, to shuffle, to hide, as mudge, in hudge-mudge, to Su.G. muugg, clandestinely. The first perhaps admits no determinate etymology, which is often the case in these alliterative terms. It may, however, be allied to Su.G. huska, to soothe by kind words.  

CUSYNG, s. Accusation; charge.  

"It is statute and ordinat, that na custome oris within burgh tak any nail taxationis, custumis or deweis, than is statute and visit in the auld Law." Acts Ja. IV. 1493, c. 78. Edit. 1566, c. 46. Murray.  

CUSTRIL,  KOOSTRIL, s. A foolish silly fellow.  

CHAUER uses quistron, 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." Gl.  

Fr. costereaux denoted "peasantry 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 Routiers. As we have retained the latter term, the former may also have been transmitted.  

CUT, CUTT, s. A lot. To draw cuts, to determine anything by lottery.  

"Of chois men synge wait be cut they toke."  

"Ane grete nowmer, and hid in bligs derne Within that boist, in mony huge caverne." —Dug. Virgil, 39, 13.  

The word occurs elsewhere, although the meaning is uncertain.  

Learn, skybald knave, to know thy sell,  

Vile vagabond, or I inveye,  

—A counterfeit cuttron that cracks, does not cair.—  

—Pouhart, Watzons Coll. iii. 6. 25.  

Chaucer uses quistron, 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." Gl.  

Fr. costereaux denoted "peasantry 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 Routiers. As we have retained the latter term, the former may also have been transmitted.  

O. E. custreU signified "the servant of a man at arms, or of the life-guard to a prince." For K. Henry VIII.'s life-guard had each a custrell attending on him;" Blount's Gloss. Fr. coustillier.  

Perhaps this word is derived from Cuitt, q. v. It is evidently used in a similar sense. But both this, and the etymology, are lost in obscurity. "Sibb. explains it 'pittiful fellow;' literally, perhaps, a tailor of the lowest order, a botcher. Fr. coustillier; or Ol. custre-roun, or a college-pendant, 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 coystrownes." Dissert. Anc. Songs, xlv. The term is here applied to persons who played on the lute.  

CUT, s. One who receives custom, or a certain duty on goods, in a burgh, or elsewhere, S.  

The office of the customs.  

To Custome, v. a. To exact custom for; to subject to taxation.  

CUT, CUTT, s. The ankle; S.  

The ankle; S.  

Abbreviated from accusing.  

CUSSER, COOSER, CUSSELS, s. pl.  

S. A council held condemns the town, thus went roun'.  

"And ye sail se richt sone quhat I can do." —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 synon. 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 ankle, 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. draua straa has precisely the same meaning, sortes ducere; hire. A similar custom, it appears, may have prevailed among the Greeks. Hence the phrase kastis or baliaw, literally, to cast straws. The word kastis 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. Galashieis, Roxburghs. Statist. Acc. ii. 308.  

A cut is the half of a beer. V. Herx.  

The term may allude to the reel chacking, as it is called, or striking with its spring, at every cut; or to the division of the cuts, one from another, in the way in which they generally made up.  

CUTCHACH, s. V. COUTCHACK.  

S.  

CUTCHEON, adj. Cowardly; knocking under. V. COUCHER.  

CUTE, COOT, CUTT, s. The ankle; S.  

—I can make selene, brotekins and buittis.  

Gif me the coppie of the King's cuttie,  

And ye sall se richt sone quhat I can do." —Lindsey, S. P. Repr. ii. 237.  

Some clashes thee, some clods thee on the cuts.  

—Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 59, st. 23.
CUT

Some had hoggers, some straw boots,
Some, uncovered legs and coots.

Coilell's Mock Poem, p. 6.

To let one cule his cutes; to leave one in a situation exposed to the cold.

S. Teut. kote, talus; kiste, kuyte, sura, venter tibiae objectus, Kilian. Belg. kuyt is somewhat varied in sense; de kuyt wan't been, the calf of the leg; dik van kuyten, thick-legged.


CUTE, s. Used poetically for a trifle, a thing of no value. Thou ryves their hearts ay frae the rutes, Qhubalik ar thy awin; And cues them that cares not three cutes
To be miskown.

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 113. st. 7.
Your cranakis I count them not ane cute.
I sall be fund into the field
Armit on hros with speir and schield.

To CUT, v. n. To play at the amusement of curling.

S. CUTTIE-STANE, CUT-FINGERED, CUTE, To play at cockals. As these bones were used 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.

CUTLE, adj. Shrewd; sharp-sighted; deep, designing, crafty; S. B. Sup.

It seems very doubtful, if this be abbreviated from E. acute, as might seem at first view. It is rather from A.S. cuth, expertus, to which Su.G., whence acute, was derived. It is rather from A. S. cuth, an expert in the game of cockles; the cockle being a sort of bone used in playing cockles; and in the same way the Dutch koeter, S.; A. S. gat, an expert in the art of rollings; the rollings being a sort of game of skill and dexterity.

S. V. KUTER.

Applied to one who leaves a company abruptly, "He's cut away unco that way." Hist. p. 97.

"Thir words were spoken by the Chancellor, purposely to cause Lord David Lindsay to come in the King's will, that it might be a preparative to all the lave, that were under the summons of forfeiture, to follow, and come in the King's will, and thought to have cut them off that way."

It seems highly probable that E. wheedle and this are radically the same. The former Lemon derives from teut. demulsit, deulis, deplacit, or &c., suavitate objecto. Seren. deduces the E. word from Isl. vael, deception, vael-a, deceipere. Both terms may be far more naturally traced to Teut. quedel-en, garrire, modulare, verninare, a dimin. from Su.G. queda, to sing. As this denotes the pleasant notes of birds, especially in Spring, it might easily be transferred to the winning methods used by those who try to gain affection. Kilian illustrates the Teut. term, by alluding to these words of Ovid, Dulce quernant aves. Perhaps the term was originally applied, in its metaph. sense, to the engaging prattle of children, by which they endeavour to gain what they solicit from their parents.

To CUILLE UP. To effect any object by wheedling one.

CUTTING, s. A flatterer; a wheedler. V. CUlLE. To CUILLE, v. a. To cule corn, to carry corn out of water mark to higher ground, and set it up there; or to remove it to a drier and more advantageous situation, W. Loth.; cullit, Perths. See Sup.

I know not the origin, unless it be Mod. Sax. kant-en, to kiet-en (pron. kintza) mutare, permutare, q. t., to change the place or situation of corn. V. Kylta, Liber.

CUTLE, s. The corn that is cutted, or set up to dry. S. CUT-POCK, s. Properly the stomach of a fish; S. B.
Poor Bydby's wond'ring at ilk thing she saw,
But wi' a hungry cut-pock for it a'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 65.

CUTTABLE, adj. What may be cut or mowed. S. CUTTED. V. CUTTIT.

CUT-THROAT, s. A dark lantern; a piece of ordnance. CUNYTT, CUTY, adj. Short, S.; Gael. cutach, short; bobtailed; testy; hasty; short of the temper. See S.

CUTTY-BROWN, s. Apparently, a brown horse, crop-eared, or perhaps docked in the tail.

CUT, adj. Able to take one's food; free to handle the E. word from Isl. vael, a huckle-bone, talus, astragalus; whence kooten, insidiae, is probably allied.

CUTCUT, adj. Having the horns cut short.

CUD, A spoon, S. Gael. cutag, cutch; a short spoon; often cutty-spoon. See Sup.

—Honest Jean brings forward, in a clasp,
The green-horn cutties rattling in her lap.

Ross's Helenore, p. 116.

"It is better to sup with a cuttie than want a spoon."

Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 44.


"I'm no sae scant of clean pipes, as to blaw with a brunt cutty."


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. B.

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, Meerns; synon. tronach, trulion.
2. The stool of repentance, on which offenders were seated in church, now generally disused, S.

CUTTY-GUN, s. A short tobacco-pipe. S.

CUTTY-MUN and Treeladle. Supposed to be the name of an old tune. S.

CUTTY-STOOP, s. A measure, the eighth part of a quart. S.

CUTTY-CLOW, s. A worthless woman; a wren. S.

CUTTY-BROOM, s. A low stool, S.

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, S.

Kittie. Seren. when referring to this stool as used in S., renders it by a designation nearly synon. hor-pall, vo. Stool.

CUTTIE, s. A hare. S.

CUTTIE-CLAP, s. The couch of a hare; its seat or lair. S.

CUTTIE-SPIED, s. A hare's tail. S.

CUTTIE, s. The Black Guillermot. S.

CUTTIE, s. A horse or mare of two years of age. S.

CUTTIE-BOYN, s. A small tub for washing the feet in.

CUTTIT, CUTTED, adj. 1. Abrupt, S.

"What shall I say? A pathetic and cutted kind of speech, signifying that his heart was so boldened, that his tongue would not serve him to express the matter." Bruce's Eleven Serm. L. La.

CUTTITLIE, CUTTETLIE, CUTTEDLY, adv. 1. With a rapid but unequal motion.

The fiery dragon flew on his, Out throw the skies, richt cuttetlie, Syne to the ground came down.

Dab, Watson's Coll. ii. 24.

2. Suddenly; abruptly. In this sense one is said to-break off his discourse very cuttitlie, S.

3. Laconically, and at the same time tartly. See Sup.

"The moderator, cuttily (as the man naturally hath a little choler, not yet quite extinguished,) answered, That the Commissioner, his Grace, was of great sufficiency himself; that he only should speak there; that they could not answer to all the exceptions that a number of witty noblemen could propose." Ballie's Lett. i. 104.

This is evidently from the v. cut; as it conveys the idea of any thing coming as suddenly to a termination, as a heavy body comes to the ground, when that by which it was suspended is cut.

To CUTTLE. To smile or laugh in a suppressed way. S.

CUTTUMRUNG, s. That part of horse-gear which goes under the tail. V. TREE AND TRANTEL. S.

CUTWIDDIE, CUDWADDIE, s. The piece of wood by which a harrow is fastened to the yoke, Fife. V. RIG-WADDIE.

2. Cuttidies, pl. The links which join the swingletrees to the thriptree in a plough. See Sup.

CUTWORM, s. A small white grub, which destroys coleworts and other vegetables of this kind, by cutting through the stem near the roots, S.

CUWYN, s. Stratagem. V. CONUYNE.

CUZ, ade. Closely, Ang.; synon. Costie, q. v.

CWAY, CWAY. Contraction for Come awa' or away. S.
To DACKER, Daker, Daiker, v. a. 1. To search; to examine; to search for stolen goods, S. B.

—The Sevians will but doubt be here, To dacker for her as for robb'd gear; And what hae we a conter them to say? The gear'll prove itself gin we deny.

Ross's Hellenore, p. 91.

But Piercy, wi' the fause earl Warren, And Cressingham, (ill mat he speed?) Are dackerin' wi' sax thousand mair, Fae Coupar to Berwick upon Tweed.

Jamieson's Popular Ball, ii. 168.

2. To daddle; to drive forcibly; S. B.

DACKLIN, s. A state of suspense, or hesitation; ap­

s. 2. In a secondary sense, slow, dilatory, S. B.

part.pr.

DACKLIN, To jog slowly up a street or road.

DADDIE, DADDY, To inflict punishment on one,

DADDLE, DAIDLE, To examine; to search for stolen goods, S. B.

1. To search; to examine; to search for stolen goods, S. B.

To engage; to grapple; S. B.

To DADDY, DADDIE, To be feeble or apparently unfit for exertion.

DADDLE, DAIDLE, To jog slowly up a street or road.

To daddle and drink, S. S. B.

3. To be feeble or apparently unfit for exertion.

DAD. To daddle and drink, S. S. B.

DADDIE, Daddy, To the term commonly

used by the children of the peasantry.

S.

DADDLE, DAIDLE, To jog slowly up a street or road.

DADDIE, DADDY, To be slow in motion

or action.

A fail, S. B.

DADDIE,DADDY, To be slow in motion

or action.

A fail, S. B.

DAD. A sudden and violent motion or stroke; a slam; a blow given by one person to another, &c. S. B.

DAD, A sudden and violent motion or stroke; a slam; a blow given by one person to another, &c. S. B.

To DAD DAD. To fall or clap down forcibly and

with noise, S.

To DAD DAD. To fall or clap down forcibly and

with noise, S.

DADDIE, DADDY, A father ; the term commonly

used by the children of the peasantry.

S.

DADDY, To the term commonly

used by the children of the peasantry.

S.

DAD. To daddle and drink, S. S. B.

DADDIE, DADDY, A father ; the term commonly

used by the children of the peasantry.

S.

DADDLE, DAIDLE, To jog slowly up a street or road.

DADDIE, DADDY, To be slow in motion

or action.

A fail, S. B.

DADDIE, DADDY, To be slow in motion

or action.

A fail, S. B.

DAD. A sudden and violent motion or stroke; a slam; a blow given by one person to another, &c. S. B.

To DADDLE, DAIDLE, v. a. 1. To daddle and drink, S. S. B.

2. To mismanage; to do any work in a slovenly way.

DADDIE, DADDY, A father ; the term commonly

used by the children of the peasantry.

S.

DADDIE, DADDY, A father ; the term commonly

used by the children of the peasantry.

S.

DADDLE, DAIDLE, To jog slowly up a street or road.

DADDIE, DADDY, To be slow in motion

or action.

A fail, S. B.

DADDIE, DADDY, To be slow in motion

or action.

A fail, S. B.

DAD. A sudden and violent motion or stroke; a slam; a blow given by one person to another, &c. S. B.

To DADDLE, DAIDLE, v. a. 1. To daddle and drink, S. S. B.

2. To mismanage; to do any work in a slovenly way.

DADDIE, DADDY, A father ; the term commonly

used by the children of the peasantry.

S.

DADDLE, DAIDLE, To jog slowly up a street or road.

DADDIE, DADDY, To be slow in motion

or action.

A fail, S. B.

DADDIE, DADDY, To be slow in motion

or action.

A fail, S. B.

DAD. A sudden and violent motion or stroke; a slam; a blow given by one person to another, &c. S. B.

To DADDLE, DAIDLE, v. a. 1. To daddle and drink, S. S. B.

2. To mismanage; to do any work in a slovenly way. 

DADDIE, DADDY, A father ; the term commonly

used by the children of the peasantry.

S.

DADDLE, DAIDLE, To jog slowly up a street or road.

DADDIE, DADDY, To be slow in motion

or action.

A fail, S. B.

DADDIE, DADDY, To be slow in motion

or action.

A fail, S. B. 

DAD. A sudden and violent motion or stroke; a slam; a blow given by one person to another, &c. S. B.

To DADDLE, DAIDLE, v. a. 1. To daddle and drink, S. S. B.

2. To mismanage; to do any work in a slovenly way.

DADDIE, DADDY, A father ; the term commonly

used by the children of the peasantry.

S.

DADDLE, DAIDLE, To jog slowly up a street or road.

DADDIE, DADDY, To be slow in motion

or action.

A fail, S. B.

DADDIE, DADDY, To be slow in motion

or action.

A fail, S. B.

DAD. A sudden and violent motion or stroke; a slam; a blow given by one person to another, &c. S. B.

To DADDLE, DAIDLE, v. a. 1. To daddle and drink, S. S. B.

2. To mismanage; to do any work in a slovenly way. 

DADDIE, DADDY, A father ; the term commonly

used by the children of the peasantry.

S.
D A F

To DAFF, v. n. To be foolish.
Ye can pen out twa cuple, and ye pleis,
Yourself and I, old Scot and Robert Semple.
Quhen we ar deid, that all our days but daffs,
Let Christian Lyndsay wryt our epitaph.
Montgomery, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 500.
Leafe Bogles, Brownies, Gairske, Gaisets & Gaists.
Dustrad, thou daffs, that with such devilish melis;
Thy reason savours of reek, and nothing else.
Polwarrt, Watson's Coll. iii. 27.

D A F

Hence, O. E. daff, fool.
Thou dasset, daff, quod she, dull are thy witty.
P. Ploughman, F. 6, b.

2. To make sport; to toy, rather conveying the idea of wantonness.

S.

DAFFERY, adj. L part. adj. DAFFING, S.

4. Foolish or excessive diversion, &c. &c.
DAFFIN, DAFFING, S.

3. Used to denote matrimonial intercourse, Pink. S. P.

言って alienatus visus, nullus amens aut stolidus; Boeth. p. 17; applied to one who is more knave than fool.

bioun, yit nane of thaym ar sene drinkin, and be plente of beir makis the starkest ail of Alderedy as the design of the original writer.

able analogy in the use of the adj.

ranged, whether in a greater or less degree. When a man is without including the idea of fury. Now, there is a remark­able analogy in the use of the adj.
darf. For it does not properly denote one who is furious, but merely a person de­ranged, whether in a greater or less degree. When a man is furious, either the term woed or mad is used. This distinction is clearly marked by Bellenden, according to what he considered as the design of the original writer.

"Howbeit the pepill [of Orkney] be geuin to excessiue as the northern dialects afford a variety of geir or carnal affection or sum vther instance, undoubtedly hit on the true etymon, or at least shoved the way to it. The northern dialects afford a variety of terms closely allied to this and its derivatives. Mod. Sax. daufen, to be mad or insane, furere, insaure; Germ. taub-en, O. Teut. douwen, insanire, delirare, Kilian. Su. G. døvina, to stupify, sensu privare, doña, to become stupid, stupere, døfna, to fail, fatacere; Isl. dauf, dauf, døf, insipidus, Su. G. døf, stupidus, doña, døf, døf, stuper. A. S. døf, doñan, amens, delirus. Kilian. doña, døfina, refers to Moes. G. døvis as a cognate term; døf-ata haif, cor sensu cores, Marc. vili. 17.

Da-dubhaide ize hairtona, sensu privavit cor eorum, Joh. xii.

40. May we not add, as analogous in sense to the northern terms, Heb. 2N, døab, languit, doluit, moestus fuist; 12N, døabak, dolor, moeror? It will appear, indeed, on careful ex.

O o
DAY

amanation, that a number of other terms, denoting faintness or weakness, whether of body or mind, which have not been supposed to have any affinity to daft, acknowledge the same general origin; as daw, dow, to hide, donef, dower, dauld, &c. The radical word according to Err, is daar, deliquium animi.

V. Daw.

Daft is much used in vulgar conversation as if it were a s. with like prefixed, S. Come billies, lit it pair and pair, Like daft this night.

Morrison’s Poems, p. 25.

Daft Days, those in England denominated the Christmas holidays; S. The Daft Days, is the title of one of Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 10; and also of one of Mr. Nicol’s, i. 24.

They have evidently received this designation, in vulgar language, from the merriment indulged, from time immemorial, at this season. It corresponds to the Fr. Fete des Foux, given to the grooms and mimic representations long observed at the beginning of the year. V. Abbot of Unresmond, and Yule.

Daftish, adj. Slightly deranged; a dimin. from Daft. S.

Daftly, adv. Foolishly; merrily, gaily; S. See Sup.

Some other chiel may daftly sing, That kens but little of the thing.

Ramsey’s Works, i. 143.

Daftlike, adj. 1. Having the appearance of folly; S. Let gangyour grips—aye, Madge!—hout, Baudly, leen: I widna wish this talyie had been seen. 'Tis sae daftlike — Ramsey’s Poems, ii. 146.

2. Having a strange or awkward appearance.

Daftness, s. Foolishness; fatuity; insanity. See Sup.

"The word of the crosse semis to be dafties and folie to thame that perichis and is condemnat, but to thame that ar saifith it is the vertew and power of God." Abp. Hamilton’s Catechism, 1552, Fol. 101, b. Thus stulta is rendered.

Daффick, s. A coarse tub or trough, in which the food of cattle is put, Orkney.

To Dag, v. a. To shoot; to let fly. "They schot speiris, and daggit arrowis, quhair the campans war thickest." Knox’s Hist. p. 30.

From dag, a hand-gun; Fr. daguer; to stab with a dagger.

To Dag, v. n. used impersonally. To rain gently. Its daggin on, there is a small rain; S. See Sup.

This exactly corresponds to Isl. thiad doggwar, pliut; from dogs-wa, rigo, irigo, G. Andr. Sw. dugg-a, to drizzle.

Dag, s. 1. A thin, or gentle rain; S. Isl. dogn, pluvia, Sw. dag, a thick or drizzling rain, Wideg. Dag, dew, A. Bor. Lye supposes that this word was left by the Danes; Add. Jun. Etym. vo. Doggle.

2. A thick fog; a mist. This is the general sense in the South and West of S. Su. G. daggy, dew, dugg-regn, mist.

3. A heavy shower. Sup. Hence, To Daggie, v. n. To fall in torrents. S.

Dagges, adj. Drizzling. A daggie day. S.

Dage, s. A trollip; a dirty mismanaging woman. S.

Dagglers, s. A lounger; an idler. S.

Dagh, Daigh, s. Dough. S.

Day, s. A canopy. V. Deis. S.

*Day, s. A month’s day, the space of a month; a year’s day, the space of a year. See Sup.

*Day, the day; a Scottish idiom for to-day.

Day and Way. To make day and way ot; to support one’s self for the day, so as to clear one’s way. S. S.

Day nor Door. To hear neither day nor door; to be unable, from noise, to distinguish one sound from another.
DAIL, s. A ewe which, not becoming pregnant, is fattened for consumption.

“Than the laif of ther fat flokkis followt on the fellis bayyth yonis and lammis, kebbis and dailis, gylmrys and dilmonds, and mony heroiseug hog.” Compl. S. p. 103.

Perhaps from A. S. dæl-æn, Teut. deel-æn, partiz, because ewes of this description are separated from the flock.

DAILY DUD. The dish-clout. V. DUD.

DAY-LIGAUN, s. The twilight. Synon. Gloamin. S.

DAYLIGAUN, s. Appearance of the sky at dawn or twilight.

DAIL, s. Dealing, as denoting intercourse.

DAIL-SILVER, DAILL-SILVER, s. Money to be distributed among the clergy on a foundation.

DAIL, s. Large, as applied to inanimate objects; sometimes it occurs in the sing.

DAIL-SILVER, DAILL-SILVER, s. Money to be distributed among the clergy on a foundation.

DAIMEN, adj. Rare; occasional; what occurs only at times; S. austrin, synon. Thus,

DAIMEH-ICKER, s. An ear of corn met with occasionally, S.

DAIL, s. A sweetheart.

DAYNE, s. Regard.

And of his chawmyr ane wes he,
That wes had in gret
Ay, heary, quo' she, now but that's awa;
Dainta, quo' he, let never worse befa'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 21.

This term is probably very ancient. We might suppose it to be corr. from Teut. daimen-... (see above).

Daintiths
To the skies.
Bedight wi' daintiths to the skies.

“He that never eat flesh, thinks a pudding a daintith;” S. Prov.

A man not w’d to what is good, thinks much of what is indifferent.” Kelly, p. 126.

DAI, s. A line, a piece of string; a label.

DAIVER, v.n. To stun. S. Dammish. S.

To DAIR AWAY, v.n. To stoop; to waver; to apply to sheep forshaking their usual pasture.

DAILGIE, s. An entertainment after a funeral.

DAIS, s. V. Deis and Chambradeese.

DAYS. A the Days of the Week; a game of children.

DAIS'D, part. pa. Having lost its freshness or texture. S. 291

DAISE, s. The powder, or that part of a stone which is bruised in consequence of the strokes of the pickaxe or chisel, Ang. See Sup.

To DAISE, v.n. To stumble, &c. V. DASE. S.

To DAISE, v.n. To wither; to become rotten or spoiled from keeping or dampness; to be cold or benumbed. S.

DAYIS. To hold dayis.

The Erle Jhon dyde besyneys,
Bathe be land and be se,
To sawle the rycht of his cwntrè; For to the Tarbart hes he wis while
Haldan dayis wyth Jhone of Ie,
That wes til Inglys fay haldan;
And quhylye wes in-to the mayne land.

Wytownton, 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 thet in 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, LAWDAIS. The term of the session of a court of justice; or the time, when those are summoned to attend who have interest in the court.

“The subjectes—ar—frequentlie inquired, be cumming in convocation, to dayes of Law, and to passe upon Assises in Edinburgh, quhair the Courtes ar of times continued [delayed] in hinderance of justice, and to the great trouble and needes expenses of the Kings lieges.” Acts Jai. VI. 1587. c. 81.

A gret dytty for Scottis thai ordand than;
Be the lawdayis in Dunde set ane Ay:
Than Wallace wald na langar soine thar.

Wallace, ii. 275. MS.

Sometimes it occurs in the sign.

“I send this be Betoun, quha gais to ane day of Law of the Laird of Balfouris.” Lett. Detection Q. Mary, G. V.

Su.G. dog, the fixed time for public conventions or courts of Law; En dag maande i Telge staa; the convention was appointed to be held at Telge; Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre. Isl. lagdag, dies lege praetentus; Verel. Ind. Teut. dayesch-en, diei allciu dicere, constituei; Belg. dag-en, to summon, dag-ward and landdag, a convention of the states.

I need scarcely observe, that L. B. dieta, 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.

DAYIS-DARLING, s. A sweetheart.

DAISE, s. A disease of sheep. V. PINE, PINING.

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 s thai haiff wendone many may than ynew;
My faithfull fadyr dispitfully thai slew,
Off ws thai haiff wndoyne may than ynew;
My faithfull fadyr dispitfully thai slew.

Is this the thai dait, sall thai our cum ilkane?
On our kynrent, deyr God, quhen will thow rew ?

Wallace, ii. 194. MS.

In Perth edit. it is;
In this the dait sall yai ourcome ilk ane?
In edit. 1648 ;
This is the date shall us overcome each one.

O. Fr. det, a die.

To DAIVER, v.a. To stun. Däiver ye; confound you.

DAIVILLE, adj. Listlessly.
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.

DAYWERK, to that daywerk lyk.

Wytownt, viii. 16. 224.

That duleful daweerk 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 daw, day, and werk, work; A. S. dagawerow, id. Teut. dugh-werp, penismum. As this word is used by ancient writers to denote a battle, we may remark the analogy between it and Fr. journée. V. DAW.

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.

DALE-LANDER, DALE-MAN, s. An inhabitant of a dale. S.

DALEIR, s. A dollar.

DALESMAN, s. An inhabitant of a small valley.

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.

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 weardless, wanton elf,

Wha's like a daily drawn on delf

Or china ware.

MOTION's Poems, pp. 81, 82.

DALLIS, 3d pers. sing. v. Daws; poetically for dawsis. Has now the day dally. — Spec. Godly Ball. p. 32.

DALLÓP, s. V. DOLLOUP.

S.

DALMATYK, s. A "white dress worn by the Kings and Bishops." Gl. Wynt.

The Byschape Waltyr—

Gave twa lang coddils of welwete,—

Wyt a prestis vestment hele,

Wyt wyckyl and Dalmatyk. — Wytownt, ix. 6. 153.

The Dalmatyk was thus denominated, because first found in Dalmatia. The dress formerly worn was a coelestium or a coat without sleeves. For this the dalmatia was substituted, which Servius thus defines, tunica manicata. It was introduced by Pope Silvester, during the reign of Constantine the Great, because many found fault with the nakedness of the arms, when the coelestium was in use. When it is said that this dress was worn by Kings and Bishops, the account 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. Ísidor. Orig. lib. 19. c. Du Cange.

DAMES, s. Damask cloth.

S.

DALPHYN, s. An old French gold coin. V. DOLPHIN. S.
5. To bewilder one's self, on a way, generally including
4. To trifle; to mispend one's time; S.

DANCE, v. n.

To saunter; to go about idly.

DAN, s. A term used by S. and O. E. writers, as equivalent to Lord, Sir, See Sup.

DAN, s. A portion of land bordering on a dam.

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.

3. To roam from place to place, without having a fixed habitation; S.

O! then we needna gie a plack
For dandring mountebank or quack.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 18.

4. To trifle; to mispend one's time; S.

5. To bewilder one's self, on a way, generally including the idea of want of attention, or stupidity, as the reason.

"He dandirt out of the road," he lost his way. In this sense it is used as nearly equivalent to wander.

The wifie Tod came by me to,
With violence and speid:
For feir the he for left the scho,
He was in sic a dreid;
Quhiles louping, and scowping,
Ouer bushis, banks, and brais;
Quhiles wandring, quhiles dandring,
Like royd and willyart rais.

Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 18, 19.

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 cognate languages, perhaps in its primary sense, corresponding to Isl. Su. G. andre, vagari; were it not that there is another n. of the same meaning, which seems to oppose the idea. This is Dandill, q. v.

DANDER, Dauer, s. The act of sauntering.

DANDERER, Danderer, s. A saunterer.

DANDERIN, s. A sauntering.

DANDERS, Smiddy Danders, s. pl. The refuse of a smith's fire, S.; scorior, Lat. See Sup.

Sibb. refers to Goth. tand-an, ascendere, to kindle. This perhaps is the proper line for discovering the etymology. But Isl. tend-a, id. is still nearer. Tind-a, 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 teind, 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 ilka dandie.

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. Suec. G. p. 199. Su. G. dandes folk, dandiemann, 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. Thuoeg, Thane. Ihre. vo. Danneman, considers it as contr. from dugande maen, 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 wel, excellently; daenam, very beautiful. V. Dovn. Kilian mentions O. Germ. deghe-en, deghe-man, as signifying, vir praestans, strenuum, fortis.

DANDIEFECHAN, 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 behynd,
Quhilk I feir thou sail 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, ludicare agere. V. Dait. 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 dandily toast of the parish.

Is wood'd and married and a' — Ross, Songs, p. 145.

It is also used as a n. signifying one who is spoilt or rendered foolish by being too much made of, Fife, Ang.

There some old horse turn'd out of stable,
When young dames are at council table.
The fate of some were once Dandilies,
Might teach the younger stags and fillies,
DANGER, DANG, DANDER, part. 

The armies met, the trumpet sounds,

The dandring drums alloud did touk. 

Battle of Harlaw, st. 18. Boergeren, 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. dander-en, tonare, Su.G. dundra, id. dander, strepitus.

DANE, Daine, adj. Gentle; modest.

Bot yit ane countenance he bure,

Dene, part. pa. Done. 

DANG, prep of DING, q. v.

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.

The horses was gud, but yeit he had gret dreid,

Dane, part. pa. Done. 

2. In his dawner, Under his dawner, in his power, as a captive. See Sup.

—Quy come myd all homagis,

Danging, part. The armies met, the trumpet sounds, 

The dandring drums alloud did touk. 

Battle of Harlaw, st. 18. Boergeren, 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. dander-en, tonare, Su.G. dundra, id. dander, strepitus.

DANE, Daine, adj. Gentle; modest.

Bot yit ane countenance he bure,

Dened, deouit, dene, and demure.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 312.

Either from O. Fr. dain, daïnty, fine, or the v. daïn-er, whence E. daign.

DANE, part. pa. Done. 

DANG, prep of DING, q. v.

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.

The horses was gud, but yeit he had gret dreid,

For faliyng or he wan to a strenth.

The chass was gret, scalyt our dreid and lenth:

Of Willame the Kyng of Scotland had,

Wynntoun, vii. 8. 494.

It occurs in the same sense in O. E.

Cie, castelle & toun alle was in the erle's dangere. 

R. Brunne, p. 213.

3. But dawner, without hesitation, or apprehension.

Than Rychard Tabot can hym pryn

To serwe hym of thre Cours of Were,

Wynntoun, viii. 35. 144.

Till him he send; and gan him pray

That he wald cum all anery

To spek with him priuely.

And he but dawner till him gais.

Barbour, v. 283. MS. V. also x. 196.

This nearly corresponds to the use of the word by Chaucer as signifying coyness, reluctance, whether real or apparent. But, good niece, alway to stint his wo,

So let your dangere sugred ben alie,

That of his death ye be not all to wite. 

Trolius, ii. 384.

With danger utter we all our charaff,

Gret prees at market maketh dere ware. 

W. Bate's Prol. 6103.

O. Fr. danger frequently occurs in the second sense; or as signifying power, dominion.

Chacun si l'appelloit sa Dame,

Et clamoit comme riche fame:

Tous se mectoient en son danger,

Et vouloit chacun calenger. 

Rom. de Rose.

DANSKENE, DANSKEINE, s. Denmark.

DANT, s.

Of me alyme thow gav but lyll tali;

Na of me Wald had dant nor dail.

And thow had to me done onie thing,

Noch was with hart; bot vane gloir, and hething.

W. Bate's Prol. 6103.

With danger utter we all our charaff,

Gret prees at market maketh dere ware.

DANSEYNE, DANSKENE, DANSKEINE, s. Denmark. 

DANTER, s.

A tamer; a subduer; danter of hors, one who breaks horses.

The ymage porturit was of Kyng Pieus

Danter of hors, in charre satt glorius.

Lat. domitor.

"The maist perfyit industreus horse dantars of Macedon
culd nocht gar hym; be veil bridilit nor manerit in no comodius

The armies met, the trumpet sounds, 

The dandring drums alloud did touk. 

Battle of Harlaw, st. 18. Boergeren, 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. dander-en, tonare, Su.G. dundra, id. dander, strepitus.

DANE, Daine, adj. Gentle; modest.

Bot yit ane countenance he bure,

Dened, deouit, dene, and demure.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 312.

Either from O. Fr. dain, daïnty, fine, or the v. daïn-er, whence E. daign.

DANE, part. pa. Done. 

DANG, prep of DING, q. v.

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.

The horses was gud, but yeit he had gret dreid,

For faliyng or he wan to a strenth.

The chass was gret, scalyt our breid and lenth:

Of Willame the Kyng of Scotland had,

Wynntoun, vii. 8. 494.

It occurs in the same sense in O. E.

Cie, castelle & toun alle was in the erle's dangere. 

R. Brunne, p. 213.

3. But dawner, without hesitation, or apprehension.

Than Rychard Tabot can hym pryn

To serwe hym of thre Cours of Were,

Wynntoun, viii. 35. 144.

Till him he send; and gan him pray

That he wald cum all anery

To spek with him priuely.

And he but dawner till him gais.

Barbour, v. 283. MS. V. also x. 196.

This nearly corresponds to the use of the word by Chaucer as signifying coyness, reluctance, whether real or apparent. But, good niece, alway to stint his wo,

So let your dangere sugred ben alie,

That of his death ye be not all to wite. 

Trolius, ii. 384.

With danger utter we all our charaff,

Gret prees at market maketh dere ware. 

W. Bate's Prol. 6103.

O. Fr. danger frequently occurs in the second sense; or as signifying power, dominion.

Chacun si l'appelloit sa Dame,

Et clamoit comme riche fame:

Tous se mectoient en son danger,

Et vouloit chacun calenger. 

Rom. de Rose.
D 

To DARE, n. To be afraid. v. To dare; to provoke.


DARKLINS, adv. In the dark; without light. S.

She throw the yard the nearest taks, An' to the kiln she goes then, An' darkins grant to the baiks, And in the blue-club throws then.

Burns, iii. 130. V.

DARKRED, s. A small piece; often applied to bread. S.

To DARN, DERN, v. To hide; to conceal. He darned himself, he sought a place of concealment, S. Darned, part. pa.

"They have by moist subtle and crafty means, by changing their names, and disseminating the place of their nativity, conveyed themselves in the in-countries of this kingdom, abusing and harming his Majesties good subjects by their darned stouths, in the in-country transported, reset and quartered 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;
Do kyth, and give the eharge.

Muses Threnodie, p. 116.

Darness, pret. Hid, concealed.

And as he sound schupe to his seris schaw:
His nae derno amang the thik wod schaw,
Underneath the hingand holkit rochis hie.

DARN, DARN, v. To dare; to provoke.

To DARN, DARN, v. a. To dare; to provoke.

When they lose their needle. Kelly, p. 325. V. DAYWERK.

If he данного, tine needle, tine stultus; Su.G.

They never leid saw thame lauch; bot drowpane and dare.

"Thay have by maist subtle and craftie means, by changing their names, and disseminating the place of their nativity, conveyed themselves in the in-countries of this kingdom, abusing and harming his Majesties good subjects by their darned stouths, in the in-country transported, reset and quartered 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;
Do kyth, and give the eharge.

Muses Threnodie, p. 116.

In dern, in secret.

My dule in dern bot gif thow dill,
Doutless bot dreed I de,

Bannatyne Poems, p. 98, st. 1.

The sense of vern is evidently mistaken by Harne, in his Gl. to R. Gloue, where it is rendered "dismal, bad, sad."

Sire, he seide, of derne cas ich wol the warne stille
Thine fon [foes] both in ech half, & this ys the meste doute,
That thine owne men ne lought the nought, that the beth aboute.

P. 114.

DARN, s. A disease of cattle. V. RINNIN DARN.

DARRAR, DARRR, adj. Dearer; higher in price. See S.

"Till our nycheburn nat temporal or erdly thing is darrar
And mair precious thane is his awn bodylie lyfe." Alp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 48, b.

DARES, s. Dargess. A postern; a small piece; often applied to bread.

To DARES, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i.4. V. DURKEN.

"The work of a day-labourer, S.

To DARE, to be afraid of a person or thing, Ang. Stirl. V. DERE.

It is sometimes redundantly called daywerk.

Tine针, tine needle, tine stultus; Su.G.

"He never wrought a good day's work,

"Now thai have failed of thaire pray;

"They have by maist subtle and craftie means, by changing their names, and disseminating the place of their nativity, conveyed themselves in the in-countries of this kingdom, abusing and harming his Majesties good subjects by their darned stouths, in the in-country transported, reset and quartered 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;
Do kyth, and give the eharge.

Muses Threnodie, p. 116.

DERN, DERN, s. One who fears nothing. S.

DARG, s. 1. A day's work; a task for a day;

"The sense of vern is evidently mistaken by Harne, in his Gl. to R. Gloue, where it is rendered "dismal, bad, sad."

Sire, he seide, of derne cas ich wol the warne stille
Thine fon [foes] both in ech half, & this ys the meste doute,
That thine owne men ne lought the nought, that the beth aboute.

P. 114.

DARN, s. A disease of cattle. V. RINNIN DARN.

DARRAR, DARRR, adj. Dearer; higher in price. See S.

"Till our nycheburn nat temporal or erdly thing is darrar
And mair precious thane is his awn bodylie lyfe." Alp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 48, b.

DARES, s. Dargess. A postern; a small piece; often applied to bread.

To DARES, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i.4. V. DURKEN.

"The work of a day-labourer, S.

To DARE, to be afraid of a person or thing, Ang. Stirl. V. DERE.

It is sometimes redundantly called daywerk.

Tine针, tine needle, tine stultus; Su.G.

"He never wrought a good day's work,

"Now thai have failed of thaire pray;

"They have by maist subtle and craftie means, by changing their names, and disseminating the place of their nativity, conveyed themselves in the in-countries of this kingdom, abusing and harming his Majesties good subjects by their darned stouths, in the in-country transported, reset and quartered 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;
Do kyth, and give the eharge.

Muses Threnodie, p. 116.

DERN, DERN, s. One who fears nothing. S.

DARG, s. 1. A day's work; a task for a day;

"The sense of vern is evidently mistaken by Harne, in his Gl. to R. Gloue, where it is rendered "dismal, bad, sad."

Sire, he seide, of derne cas ich wol the warne stille
Thine fon [foes] both in ech half, & this ys the meste doute,
That thine owne men ne lought the nought, that the beth aboute.

P. 114.

DARN, s. A disease of cattle. V. RINNIN DARN.

DARRAR, DARRR, adj. Dearer; higher in price. See S.

"Till our nycheburn nat temporal or erdly thing is darrar
And mair precious thane is his awn bodylie lyfe." Alp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 48, b.

DARES, s. Dargess. A postern; a small piece; often applied to bread.

To DARES, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i.4. V. DURKEN.

"The work of a day-labourer, S.
D A S

To DASCAN, v. n. To ponder; to contemplate; to scan.

Tha did I dascan with my self,
Quidlibet to heuin or unto hell,

Thir persons said 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 insanity, 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 frighted; Ray.

— But yhit he wes than
In lys deyd bot a dasyd man,
In na-thyng repute of valu,
Na couth do na thyng of wertu.

He had bot nomen sine re.—Wyntoun, vi. 4. 56.

My dasit heid fordullit disselé; I raisit up half in a lethargie.

Palace of Honour, i. 26.

O verray Phrigiane wyffis, dasit wichtis,
To call you men of Troy that unrycht is.

Doug. Virgil, 399, 39.

Gin he likes drink, 't wad alter soon the case;
It soon wad gar his love to me turn cauld,
And mak him das'd and doited ere ha'f auld.

Shirreffy Poems, p. 42.

2. To benumb. Dasing, benumbing, congealing; dasit, benumbed from cold or age, congealed.

Thee colour are penetratiue and pure,
Dasing the blude in every creature,
Made seik warme stouis and bene fyris hote.

Doug. Virgil, 201, 38.

But certainly the dasit blude now on dayis
Waxis dol and dull throw mine vnweldy age.

Ibid. 140, 45. Getzsch, Virg.

"'Tis dazed, I am very cold;" A. Bor. Ray.

Rudd. refers to Belg. dasu-en, vertigine laborare, obstupere. But it is more nearly related to Teut. daues-en, delirare, insanire; Su.G. das-a, Isl. daz-ast, languer, Belg. dwaaz-en, to be foolish. A. S. duws, Su.G. dase, stupidus, stuitus, Teut. daus, daues, delirius; Isl. dased-ar, languard, greatly fatigued; Belg. duenas, foolish, silly. Our daze is radically the same with E. daze. Instead of dast, dazed is now more commonly used, as signifying benumbed.

DAISED, DAZED, p. pa. Having lost its freshness; rotten.

DASE. On dase.

With daggaris derfly thy dang,
Thai doughtyis on dase.

Gawan, &c. God. iii. 5.

"This perhaps signifies "living warriors." As out of dow denotes death, on dase, q. on days may denote "in life."

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. das-k-a, vera et verba dura dfniggo. Its second sense might indicate a relation to Isl. daus, a candle, a torch, because of its splendour. The Isl. s. indeed, has a similar metaphor. sense; Das, fervor agendi, quasi incendii flagrantia, G. Andr. p. 47.

DASH, s. 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.

D A T

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." Penneuclii'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. Dize 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. discent-us, from discento, to sing treble; Ital. descanto, Fr. deschant, descant, E. descant, cantus diversis vocibus constitutus, Kilian, in Append.

In the Lat. version, however, it is rendered; —

— Ubis Discantus nulla ostia captans

Tricipat.

This suggests that the Translator, T. D. (probably the famous T. Dempster) understood Montegomery 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, Fife. 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 deiss or seat." But it is evidently allied to C. B. das, according to Boxhorn, a heap of grain, hay or the like; Gaeль. tas, a heap; Su.G. does, anc. dys, id. Isl. dys, cumulus, hensus, toeni cumulus; Teut. tas, a heap, properly of corn or folder; Fr. tas, a heap of any kind.

L. R. thass-aare, tass-aare; to lay up hay or corn into a tass, toss, stack, rick, or row; tass-a, tassua; "Cowel. Teut. tass and schock are given as synon.; also tass-en and schock. en, concervare; Kilian.

DASS, s.

"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 groerocks." — T. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xx. 327.

DASS, s. A small landing-place.

To DATCH, v. a. To jog; to shake, S. B, perhaps originally the same with E. dodge, as signifying to change place.

DATCHIE, adj. Penetrating; sly; cunning; secret. S.

To Datchet, v. n. To waddle; to walk carelessly, &c. S.

DATCHEL-LIKE, adj. Having a dangling appearance. S.

*DATE, s. To give Date and Gree; to give preference. S.

DATIVE, s. A power legally granted to one to act as executor of a latter will, when it is not confirmed by the proper heirs of the testator. He, to whom this power is granted, is called the executor-dative.

"We hai 'gan — 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 Sessioun, or any certain nowmer of them as saill be appointit to that effect (sall judge proper to be) executor-datives to the guids and geir of the persons deceissand." Act Sedt. 24 July 1564.

L. B. datius-a, a guardian appointed by the Judge.
DAUB, s. A dash; a sudden stroke. 
DAUCH, s. A soft substance of clay, mica, &c. 
DAUD, s. A large piece. V. DAUD. 
DAUDNEL, adj. Shabby in appearance. 
DAUE, adj. Listless; inactive. 
— Than am I dangerous, and daw, and dour of my will. 
Daw, v. n. 
DAUE, v. a. 
To DAUNIE, s. 
DAUER, DAIVER, s. Expl. “a stunning blow,” Gl. Sibb.; 
DAUS, s. A soft substance of clay, mica, &c. 
DAVEL, DEVEL, s. Expl. “a stunning blow,” Gl. Sibb.; 
DAVELIN, part. pa. 
ADAVERT, part. pa. 
DAUER, DAI VER, s. 
DAUB, s. A cake of cows’-dung and coal-dross, for fuel. 
DAW, s. Day. O. E. daw. 
Afur fyllene dawes, that he hadde y ordened this, 
To London he wende, for to amend that ther was anys. 
Moes. G. A. S. Su. G. Alem. dag, Isl. dag-ar, Germ. Pre- 
"Daw, s. In May it murreth, when hit dances. 
V. Warton’s Hist. E.P. i. 29. 
For Jesus Iusteth well, Joyce beginneth daw. 
P. Ploughman, F. 99, b. 
DAVER, v. a. 
To daw, v. a. 
To do out off dawys, to bring off daw, to kill. 
His foster brodyr tharef sirone 
The fyts out off dawys has done. 
Ibid. vi. 650. MS. 
For thai war fayis to the King. 
Thar poynt, and bring him than off daw. 
Ibid. vii. 130. MS. 
A similar mode of expression occurs in O. E. 
Here ys that knyf al blody, that ych broughe hym unto 
dawes. 
R. Glouc. p. 311. 
"Daw, s. One who loses his way, generally 
afflickit and prickit, Thar stil he a quhill, and saw 
That thai war all dawne of daw. 
Barbour, xviii. 154. MS. 
To daw, s. 1. A sluggard; one who is lazy and idle. 
Hence the S. Prov. “What better is the house, that 
Daw rises early in the morning?” Kelly, p. 345. 
We must certainly suppose that our ancestors were great 
enemies to sloth, when they framed another Prov. “Better 
a delil than a daw.” 
That thes I thynke truly, that I will my cunnand keip, 
I will not be a daw, I wyll not sleip, 
I will complete my promys schortly thus, 
Maid to the poete maister Mapheus; 
And mak vp werk hereof, and clos our buke. 
Doug. Virgil, 452, 23. 
2. It is now appropriated to a woman, as equivalent to 
E. drab, slattern; S. B. a trull or bad woman; Ayrs. 
“Ye are a nurse, seven years a daw!” S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 1. This Prov. seems to denote the fatal influ­ 
ence, on the female constitution, of giving suck too long, as 
it must necessarily produce lassitude. Kelly gives another 
reason; “because that year will give her a habit of idle­ 
ness;” p. 270. 
“He that marries a daw, eats meikle durt.” Ibid. p. 15. 
One would suppose that the term had greater emphasis 
than slat, from the following Prov.; “There was never a 
slat but had a slat [rent], there was never a daw but had 
twa.” Ibid. p. 324. 
Mony slute daw and slepy duddrion 
Him servit ay with sounie. 
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29. 
But I see that but spinning I’ll never be braw, 
But gae by the name of a dilp or a daw. 
Song. Ross’s Holmman, p. 152. 
Rudd. conjecturally derives it from dolly, dowy, doll; 
Sibb., from Teut. doug-en, prorogare in alium diem, etc.
DAW

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 dhabhart, b'aith thuibh, Beanach a De.

"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 daw, used by Dunbar.

To DAWCH, v. a. To moisten as with dew; to damp. S.

DAWD, DAUD, DAD, s. A considerably large piece of anything, especially of what is edible. S. Synon. lunch. See Sup.

For daws of hammocks, whangs o' cheese, Their pouches 't they sought ance.

Rev. J. Nicoll'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 dawd o' a hammock, or fadge to prie.

Jamieson's Popular Ball, i. 301.

To rise all a dawds, to tear all in pieces; Gl. Yorks.

"Dad, a lump," A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

The Isl. phrase, At drogja dade, to bring supplies, suppets ferre, may have some affinity; especially, as dead is rendered, virtus et amica officia; G. Andr. It may, however, be rather allied to Isl. tendle, portio, tomos; 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 toddle, literally, a friend's portion; Heims Kringle, c. 232. A gift at Christmas was also denominated Isl. toddle; G. Andr. vol. Toddle, p. 240.

DAWDS AND BLAWDS. The blades of colerwot boiled whole, or broth made in this manner. This phrase is used both S. B. and Loth. It seems equivalent to long kail; also to, the greatest abundance; S. See Sup.

"Dawds and blawds, broth with green colerwot, boiled," Gl. Shirr.

Daws is undoubtedly the plur. of dawd, a large piece of anything, q. v. The phrase seems equivalent to blades in dawds, or in large pieces. V. BLAD.

DAWDGE, S. A tatterdemalional. V. DAWDIE, S., E. S.

DAWDIE, S. A dirty slovenly woman; a slattern; S. B.

Dawdie, used by Shakspeare, is evidently from the same origin. This is Isl. daw-d; dunna doppa, foemella ignava. Mores. G. aw-donds, languidus. Our dawdie is perhaps immediately from S. daw, a sluggish, q. v.; like Isl. dawd, dunna, from daw, deliquium animi.

Dawdie, adj. Slovenly; sluttish; S. B. V. the s. To DAWDLE, v. n. To be indolent or slovenly, Perths. V. DAWDIE, DAW.

DAWERK, DAWARK, S. V. DAYWERK.

DAW-FISH, S. The lesser Dog-fish, Orkn.

"The lesser Dog-fish (Squalus catulus, Lin. Syst.) which is here called the daw-fish, is caught in small quantities on our coasts." Barry's Orkn. p. 296.

DAWGHIE, Adj. Moist; damp. V. DAWKIE. S.

DAWKIS. Perhaps a corr. of Dawker, q. v. or Dorg. S.
DAW

DAWING, s. Dawn of day.
On the Rud ewyn, in the dawning,
The Inglis ost blew till assail.
Barbour, xvi. 634. MS.

Be this the dawing gan to morre,
And chase away the sternes fra every stede.
Dug. Virgil, 85, 50.

From Daw, v., v. S. A. S. dagung, aurora.

DAWK, s. A drizzling rain.

To Dawk, v. n. To drizzle.

DAWKIE, DAWKY, DAUKY, DAWD, DAWNO, DAWT, adj. Moist; drizzling; as,
“A dawkie day,” a day of thick mist or drizzling rain.

DAWLESS, adj. Lazy; inactive; destitute of energy.

DAWLIE, adj. Slow in motion. Perhaps from Daw. S.
To Dawner, v. n. To wander listlessly; to saunter.

DAWNER, DAUNER, s. A stroll. V. Dander, &c.

DAWPT, adj. In a state of mental imbecility; inactive, Ayr.; stupid; unconcerned; perhaps radically the same with Dow, q. v. A.

DAWWER, adj. Slow in motion. Perhaps from Dow. S.
Part. pa.

DAWINDER, s. A push, or fling.

S.

DAWING, s. A darling; a favourite; S.

DAUTING, DAUTEING, adj.

Daw, v., v. n. To dawt.

DAWLESS, adj. Slow in motion. Perhaps from Dow. S.

DAWPS, s. From Dow, v., v. S. Daws, dawps, dawps, dawp.

DEAD, s. Death; with its composites. V. Defe.

DEAD (Mode of speaking of the). De mortuis nil nisi bonum, &c. S.
See Sup.

DEAD-LOWN, adj. Completely still; applied to the air.

DEAD MEN'S BELLS, Foxglove, S. Digitalis purpurea, Linn. See Sup.

It seems to have received its name, either as frequently found about the ruins of monasteries, &c., or because the vulgar believe that where it grows, some person has been buried.

DEAD MEN'S SHOON, (To wait for). To wait for a place till it become vacant by the death of the possessor. S.

DEAD-RIPE, adj. So ripe that all growth has ceased. S.

DEAD-SWIRL, adj. Extremely averse to exertion. S.

DEAD THROW, s. The last agonies of nature.

DEAF, adj. 1. Flat, not sharp; applied to soil. Defo ground, an insipid soil that either produces no crop, or a very insufficient one. S.

Su. De. dant jord, terra sterilis; Gl. Goth. ap. Lube, vo. Dofusa.

2. Destitute of a principle of vegetable life. Grain that hath lost the power of germinating, is said to be deaf, S.

A. S. deaf corn, frumentum sterile, Lye.

3. Rotten. A deaf nit, is a nut that has no kernel, S.

Teut. doove noot, Kilian; Germ. eine tote nasse, id. S.

At first view, the common signification of the word, as used to denote the want of the sense of hearing, might seem to the primary one. But this, I apprehend, is merely a particular and restricted application of a term originally used with far greater latitude. It properly signifies stupid, in whatever way; hence transferred, in a more limited sense, to the stupidity of one organ. Ihre renders Su. G. dof, in its primary signification, stupidos, cui nihil frugis est; and surdis, only in a secondary sense. Isl. dafr, 1. insipidus. 2. surdis, G. Andr. p. 47. Moes. G. dawbs, signifies hardened; and dawbska, hardening, obduracy; applied to the heart, as denoting a state of moral stupor. Here we must refer to that prolific root, Isl. dan, deliquium. V. Daw, 2.


S.

DEAL, s. Apparently, for E.

DEAM, s. A gallery.

DEAMBULATOR, s. A girl.

Used in anger or contempt.

And ferder eik perordour mycht ye knaw
Within the chief deambulatur on raw
Of of erediser grete ymagis dyd stand.
Lat. deambulator-tum, id. Dug. Virgil, 211, 17.
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 it 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 Den, eastward, before it contracts and deepens into a glen, is a subterrannean spring, called the Rumbling Well.” P. Pennycuick, Loth. Statist. Ace. Ap­pend. xvii. 622, 624.

DEAS, s. 1. A hollow where the ground slopes on both sides; generally, such an one as has a rivulet running through it; S. A Den, id. from A. S. bid-an, part. pa.

DEARTH-CAP, s. The name of a species of fungus.

DEATH-ILL, adj. Mortal sickness. V. DEDE-ILL.

DEATH-ILL, s. Mortal sickness. V. DEDE-ILL.

DEATH-IN, s. To hurt; to injure. V. DERE, DEIR, DEIT.

DEATH-ILL, v. n. To rain gently, as if it were dew fall­ing; to drizzle; S. B.

DEATH-CANDLE, s. A candle raised in price, Orkney.

DEATH-CANDLE, v. a. To raise the price of any thing. Dearted, raised in price, Orkney. V. DEAR, DERCH.

DEARCH, DERCH, v. a. To protect. Fr.

DEARCH, DERCH, v. n. To protect.

DERCH, v. n. To drizzle; S. B.

DEARIE, DEARY, s. A sweetheart; a darling.

DEAR, s. A small valley, S.

DEAR, To hurt; to injure. V. DERE, DEIR, DEIT.

DEAR, To bring low; to lower.

DEARBART, s. Contention.

DEBASE, s. To come in debt o' ; to be debaited.

DEAREN, v. n. To become poor; to be broke.

DEBATEABLE, adj. A debateable person; one who makes a good shift to gain a livelihood.

DEBAUCH, v. a. To squander; to dissipate.

DEBAUCH, v. n. To depart; to go beyond proper bounds; to go to excess. See Sup.

DEBAUCHMENT, s. Contention.

DEBAUCHMENT, v. a. To dissipate.

DEBOUT, To disburse.

DEBUCK, v. a. To destroy; to kill.

DEBUCK, v. n. To come in debt o' ; to destroy; to kill.

DEBUBER, s. A term used at the game of Nine-pins.

DEBURSE, v. a. To disburse.

DEBURSE, v. n. To disburse.

DEBUSH, s. To destroy; to kill.

DEBUSH, s. A person given to excess.

DEBurS, To distress a person.

DEBUIT, To distress a person.

DEBY, To distress a person.

DECOY, To distress a person.

DECOY, To distress a person.

DECOY, A decline; a consumption; S.

DECOY, To distress a person.

DECOY, A decline; a consumption; S.

DECOY, To distress a person.

DECOY, A decline; a consumption; S.

DECOY, To distress a person.

DECOY, A decline; a consumption; S.

DECOY, To distress a person.

DECOY, A decline; a consumption; S.

DECOY, To distress a person.

DECOY, A decline; a consumption; S.

DECOY, To distress a person.

DECOY, A decline; a consumption; S.

DECOY, To distress a person.

DECOY, A decline; a consumption; S.

DECOY, To distress a person.

DECOY, A decline; a consumption; S.

DECOY, To distress a person.

DECOY, A decline; a consumption; S.
3. The manner of dying.

DEDE-CANDLE, DEDE-BELL, s.

DECEIT, part. pa. Wearyed out and wayward. S.

DECLARATOR, DECLARATOR, s. A legal declaration.

DECLARATION, DECLINATOR, s. An act by which the jurisdiction of any judge or court is declined. S.

DECORATION, DECOURMENT, s. Decoration; ornament.

DECORUM, s. A smart stroke, as of a switch, upon the head.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decoreer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decoreer.

DECORATORY, adj. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decoratoire.

DECORATIVE, adj. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decoratife.

DECORATION, s. Decoration; ornament.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, DECORE, v. a. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.

DECORER, v. n. To adorn; to decorate, Fr. decorer.
DEER-HAIR, DEER-SHIRE, DEEP-SEA-CRAB, s. Cancer araneus, Spider Crab.

DEEP-SEA-BUCKIE, s. Murex corneus, Long Wilk.

DEEP, adj. A deemis expense; DEEMIS, s. A deemis of money; DEEDS, DEED-DOER, s. The performer of any act.

DEE-DYE, DEDANE, DEDEN, To v. a. DEEK, To DEEDE, v. n. To deign. DEEDLE, To deign. V. DEDEINYE. To deign. V. DEDE-CHACK.

DEFEND, DEFENSE, DEFEAfE, v. a. 1. To discharge; to free from; to acquit of. 2. To deduct.

DEFAIN, DEFA1TE, DEFAITE, DEFALCATION; deduction in payment.

DEFAMATION, DEFAMATION, s. 1. Acquittance from a claim. 2. Excuse; subterfuge. See Sup.

DEFATE, DEFA1T, DEFAITE, DEFAISE, DEFESE, DEFEASE, v. a. 1. To relax to remit. 2. To defalcate in relation to money.

DEFAISE, DEFESE, DEFEASE, s. A deemis expense; great cost.

DEEMIS, s. A deemis of money; a great sum.

DEEMIS, adj. A deemis expense; great cost. Undeemis money; a countless sum.

DEEP, s. The channel, or deepest part of a river; S. "At the Ford-dike the deep or channel of the river is upon the Seaton side." State, Leslie of Powis, p. 119.

DEEP-DRAUGHT, adj. Designing; artful; crafty; S.; from deep, and draught, a plan, a scheme. It may be observed, however, that Su.G. drag-a, primarily to draw, also signifies to deceive; and that there is even a synon. term in Su.G., langdragen, qui simultates diu servat alta mente repostas, thre; q. langdraucht.

DEEPIN, s. A net.

DEEP-WORKERS, s. pl. Net-weavers.

DEEP-SEA-BUCKIE, s. Murex corneus, Long Wilk.

DEEP-SEA-CRAB, s. Cancer araneus, Spider Crab.

SCIRPUS CASESIPOSUS, 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. defend-re, id.
To DEFER, Differ, v. a. An old law term; to yield; to refer, to submit; to offer, to exhibit.
To DEFENSE, DEFASE, v. a. V. DEFENSE.
To DEFIDE, v. n. To distrust. V. DIFFIDE.
To DEFINE, v. n. To consult; to deliberate.
To DEFORCE, DEFORSS, s. Violent ejection; deforcement.
To DEFER, DIFFER, v. a. To defer; to dishonour; to disgrace.

DEGENER, s. A stroke of this kind, or the hole made.
DEFORCE, s. One who degs.
To DEGENER, v. n. To degenerate.

DEGESTEABLE, adj. To him ansueris.—Devs. 1.2. MS.

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.

DEY, DEE, s. That portion of a deceased person's movables. See SUP.

DEY, DEE, s. A father; a concubina foeta; G. Andr. p. 49. and Sw. "die, mamma; dy, a deille.

DEGE, S. A kind of dey; a dey-a, lac praebere, lactare, g being changed into y, which is very common.

DEINESS PART. That portion of a deceased person's movables.

DEID, DEI, s. 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.

Tyrwhitt says; "A kind of dey; but what a dey was, it 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 dayery."

Note, Vol. III. 278.

Deephouse, Gloucest., signifies dairy-house. This Marshall derives "from dey, an old word for milk, and house, the milk-house." Rural Ec on. of Gloucest. Gl.

Lye (Addit. to Junius), derives it conjecturally from Isl. degg-ia, 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 deyga oceoma, refers also to A. S. theowe, familiara, 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. degg-an, daegg-ia, to give milk to suckle; Moes. G. dadd-jan, both to milk and to suckle. The root seems to be Isl. dy, Dan. di, die, mamma; at gyfren bernet di, to give the breast to a child; whence also die, concubina foeta; G. Andr. p. 49. and Sw. di-barn, a nurse-child. A. S. diende, lactantes; Benson. Their justly observes that E. dug preserves the root. Belg. tite and E. teat are viewed as having the same origin. V. Jun. Goth. Gl.

To DEY, v. n. To die; Wyntown.

Isl. dey-a, id. daen, mortuous. G. Andr. and Ihre view G. Andr. Sivon, as radically the same. In another place however, G. Andr. seems to consider Isl. daa, deliquium, as allied, explaining it, seminex, quies morti similior, p. 44.

DEY, s. A father; Grand-dey, a grandfather. S.
DIE, DEI, DEIDE, s. Death; also, pestilence. V. DEDE.

DEIDS PART. That portion of a deceased person's moveable estate which he had a right to dispose of as he pleased before death.

To DEIGH, DECH, v. a. To build, applied to turfs. S.
DEIL, DEILLA, DEEL, s. Part; quantity; E. deal. A deile; any thing; aught.

Schir Ranald said, Lordis, yhe knew this weill,
At my command he will nocht do a deile.

Wallace, iii. 282. MS.

Half deyel, the one half.

All kind of vises to comprehend half deile,
Nor all the names of tormentis and of panis,
I micht not rekkyn, that in yon hald remanis.

Douglas. Virgil, 196. 41.


DEIL, DEILL, DEEL, s. The devil, S.

Betoocht-us-to! and well I wat that's true:
Awa! awa! the deel's owre grit wi' you.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 120

Between the Deel and the deep sea; between two difficulties equally dangerous.

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.

DELL'S-BIT, s. An herb; the Scabiosa succisa.

DELL'S BOOKS. Playing cards are so denominated.

DELL'S-BUCKIE. An imp of Satan. V. Buckie.

DELL'S-DARNING-NEEDLE, s. The dragon-fly.
DEIL'S D №, 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, Assafoetida, S. 
It might be difficult to prove the contrary. Alem.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, S. 
A name given to the Common Puff-ball, S. Alisma

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water Plantain, S. Alisma

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX.  A name given to the Common Puff-ball, S. Lycoperdon bovis, Linn.

DEIL'S DUNGS. 2. Broadleaved Pondweed, S. Potamogeton natans, Linn.

DEIL'S DUNG,  Assafoetida, S.
It is defined, "a long wooden settle, settee, or sofa, such as is found in the kitchens of farm-houses;" Gl. Pop. Ball.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, S. 
It is singular, that its name in Teut. is the same in signification; *dunagens, diabol sternus;* and in Sw. *dyselstrack,* the term track denoting excrement.

DEIL'S-KRONSCHAFT, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia pepus. S.

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water Plantain, S. Alisma

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX.  A name given to the Common Puff-ball, S. Lycoperdon bovis, Linn.

DEIL'S DUNGS. 2. Broadleaved Pondweed, S. Potamogeton natans, Linn.

DEIL'S KIRNSTAFF, S. 
So called from its stench. It is singular, that its name in Teut. is the same in signification; *dunagens, diabol sternus;* and in Sw. *dyselstrack,* the term track denoting excrement.

DEIL'S-KRONSCHAFT, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia pepus. S.

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water Plantain, S. Alisma

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX.  A name given to the Common Puff-ball, S. Lycoperdon bovis, Linn.

DEIL'S DUNGS. 2. Broadleaved Pondweed, S. Potamogeton natans, Linn.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, S. 
So called from its stench. It is singular, that its name in Teut. is the same in signification; *dunagens, diabol sternus;* and in Sw. *dyselstrack,* the term track denoting excrement.

DEIL'S-KRONSCHAFT, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia pepus. S.

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water Plantain, S. Alisma

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX.  A name given to the Common Puff-ball, S. Lycoperdon bovis, Linn.

DEIL'S DUNGS. 2. Broadleaved Pondweed, S. Potamogeton natans, Linn.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, S. 
So called from its stench. It is singular, that its name in Teut. is the same in signification; *dunagens, diabol sternus;* and in Sw. *dyselstrack,* the term track denoting excrement.

DEIL'S-KRONSCHAFT, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia pepus. S.

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water Plantain, S. Alisma

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX.  A name given to the Common Puff-ball, S. Lycoperdon bovis, Linn.

DEIL'S DUNGS. 2. Broadleaved Pondweed, S. Potamogeton natans, Linn.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, S. 
So called from its stench. It is singular, that its name in Teut. is the same in signification; *dunagens, diabol sternus;* and in Sw. *dyselstrack,* the term track denoting excrement.

DEIL'S-KRONSCHAFT, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia pepus. S.

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water Plantain, S. Alisma

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX.  A name given to the Common Puff-ball, S. Lycoperdon bovis, Linn.

DEIL'S DUNGS. 2. Broadleaved Pondweed, S. Potamogeton natans, Linn.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, S. 
So called from its stench. It is singular, that its name in Teut. is the same in signification; *dunagens, diabol sternus;* and in Sw. *dyselstrack,* the term track denoting excrement.

DEIL'S-KRONSCHAFT, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia pepus. S.

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water Plantain, S. Alisma

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX.  A name given to the Common Puff-ball, S. Lycoperdon bovis, Linn.

DEIL'S DUNGS. 2. Broadleaved Pondweed, S. Potamogeton natans, Linn.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, S. 
So called from its stench. It is singular, that its name in Teut. is the same in signification; *dunagens, diabol sternus;* and in Sw. *dyselstrack,* the term track denoting excrement.

DEIL'S-KRONSCHAFT, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia pepus. S.

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water Plantain, S. Alisma

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX.  A name given to the Common Puff-ball, S. Lycoperdon bovis, Linn.

DEIL'S DUNGS. 2. Broadleaved Pondweed, S. Potamogeton natans, Linn.
DEL

DELIATION, s. An accusation.
DELTATOR, s. An informer; an accuser; S.

"It is manifest, that they were delators of Christ to Pilate." Rolloch, ubi sup. V. the v.

To DELVE, v. a. To divide. Deal, E. S.
DELF, s. 1. A pit.
—He—drew me doun derne in delf by ane dyke.
Dong. Virgil, 239, b. 12.

2. A grave.
That delf thai stoppyd hastily.—Wymownt, vi. 4. 39.

It is previously denominated grave.
This man, that we of speek, had freinds thrie,
And luft them nocht in aeqe degrie.
The first freind, quhil he was laid in delf;
He luft ay farr better than himself.—Priests of Peltis, p. 37.
i. e. "As long as he was in life;" or, "till he was buried."
Rudd. has observed that delf is still used S. to denote a place out of which green turves (fail or dive) are delved or digged. It seems anciently to have denoted a grave, only in a secondary sense; the primary one being the same with that of Belg. delve, dive, a pit. A. S. bede-fen, however, as well as Teut. delv-en, signifies to inter, to bury; Alem. bedoden, buried.

3. Crockery is vulgarly called delf (V. Dally,) and a pottery a delf-house, in allusion to the place from which this kind of ware had been originally imported, Delf in Holland, which has undoubtedly received its name from Teut. delve-en, fodere, because of the constant digging for the clay used in the manufacture of this article.

4. A sod; what is delved.
DELF, adj. Of or belonging to crockery.
DELFIN, DALGAN, s. The stick for binding sheaves.
DELICT, s. In Scottish law, a misdemeanour.
DELIERET, DELIERIE, adj. Delirious.
—Monie a ane has gotten a fricht,
(An' liv'd an' d'id delieret,)
On sic a night. Burns, iii. 11.
It has been supposed, that the word delieret has been formed before the use of delirious. Fr. delirer, to dote, to rave. Some derive the Fr. v. from ara, an old word denoting the furrows drawn in a straight line; q. to deviate from the right course, a recto aberrare; Diet. Trev.

DELIERTNESS, s. Delirium.
To DELIVER, v. n. 1. To deliberate.
The Statis thare assembly bale,
Delhynyrd, and gave hym for counsellor,
—Of fweste til gyve up all band.
Wymownt, viii. 10. 76.

2. To determine; to resolve. See Sup.
He "perwadit the kyng to send ane garson of arnyt men to the bordoure to resist the fury of Scottis and Pychtis,
Men, that lycht and delver war,
And lycht armours had on thaim thar.
Barbour, x. 61. MS.
Deliver he was with drawin sword in hand.
Levis, Virg.
Dong. Virg. 296, 49.

2. Diaburdened of a child. See Sup.
Chauc. id. O. Fr. delivre, libre, degage; Dict. Trev.
Vol. I. 305

DELIUERLY, adv. 1. Nimbly; cleverly.
Than buskyt be him, but delaying,
And lapp on hors deliuerly.—Barbour, ix. 566. MS.
—He—strak with spurs the stede in hy,
And he lansyt furth deliuerly. Ibid. iii. 122. MS.

2. Incassently; continually.
DELL, s. The goal in games; perhaps corr. of Dule.
To DELT, v. a. To fonde; to caress; Syn. Dael. Deltit, part. pa. Treated with great care; Davelit. S. Deltitt, part. adj. Hid from view; of retired habits.
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 Preffeit gart me sone deluge.
Lindsay's Workis, 1592, p. 255.

Fr. deslog-er, deslog-er, to remove, to shift.
To DEMANIE, 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 se demanit on sic wyse?
Dong. Virgil, 294, 1.

The temporale stait to grypp and gather,
That Edmound de Cailow wes ded.
Benow, xvi. 376. MS.

V. also Barbour, v. 229.
S. B. it is still said, that one is "demanit with weet," when he is drenched with rain, or injured by the effects of it.
Rudd. derives this from Fr. demain-er, to toss; Sibb. from Teut. mank-en, maltare. But he suspect that it is rather from O. Fr. demain-er, traiter. Il se prend surtout en mauvaise part.
Voilà comment fortune me demainie.
Matrot, Dict. Trev.

To DEMAINIE, DEMAIN, v. a. To punish by cutting off the hand.
"The forcing of poor people by—exorbitant finings, imprisonments,—for the simple cause of non-conformity, to take arms in their own defence, as at Pentland, Bothwell-bridge, and then demanien and executing them, what in fields, and what on scaffolds, as the most desperate traitors,"
Crookshank's Hist. Church of S. ii. 316.

This word is evidently from Lat. de and manus, or Fr. main, hand.

Demaine occurs concerning felonie, Acts Ja. I. 1426. c. 96; Murray.
"Gif it be suddainelie done, demaine them as the Law treats of before."

But here it seems equivalent to treat, as above.
DEMANYT, part pa. Deemaned.
—Thought thi be well for way ma
Than that, yet ever demanit thain sau
That Edmond de Caillow wes ded.
Barbour, xv. 376. MS.

DEMELLE, s. Engagement; encounter; Rudd.
Fr. demel-er, to dispute, to contest. Demeler un different l'epée à la main; Dict. Trev.

DEMELLIIT, part pa. Hurt; injured; disordered, Ang.

Demellitte, 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, v. a. To dismember; to mutilate.

DEMEMBRARE, s. One who mutilates another.

To DEMENT, v. a. To deprive of reason.
"Always if the finger of God in their spirits should so far dement them as to disagree, I would think there were yet some life in the play."
Baille's Lett. ii. 255.
DEMPSTER, DEMSTER, DEMPLE, adj. DeMMIN, dimession, demission, demyostage, s.
DEMIT, demont, v. a. DEMT, judged; doomed.
DEMENTATION, s. A
DEMENTED, adj. 1. Insane; foolish; nonsensical, S. 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 de­
mented 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 ap­
proaching 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
tolerations." Balliol's Lett. ii. 173, 175.
I am at a loss whether the origin be Lat. demens, insane,
or Fr. dementir, sibji 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.
DEMY, s. A gold coin, anciently current in S. S.
DEMSTAGE, s. A kind of taminoy or woollen stuff. S.
To DEMIT, DIMITT, v. a. To resign; to abdicate; to
give up; generally applied to an office. S.
DEMISISSION, DIMMISSION, s. The act of resigning. S.
To DEMIT, v. a. To intimate; to announce. S.
To DEMIT, v. a. To dismiss; to permit to depart. S.
DEMMIN, adj. Rare; occasional. V. DAIMEN. S.
To DEMONT, v. n. To dismiss. S.
DEMPLE, s. A dibble for setting plants or potatoes. S.
DEMPSTER, DEMSTER, 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.
" Deemsters, 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 suld be called,
and caused to be sworne, that he sail leilelie and truly vse
the court is also laid aside.
Of the Court of Justiciary being now vacant;—and
Demster
and exerce his office." Justice Air, T. 9, c. 28.
They may be pleased to appoint him also
with an extract of their deed, upon presenting which to the
sequence of appointing one to the latter office, to furnish him
act of Council in his favour, which two offices are commonly
been of late years discontinued, the office of
of the petitioner being now appointed by the town of Edin­
Form of Process, p. 57.
my interest, and cannot be thought (unless I had been
mented
as many the best men here are, to be the more wary of their
tolerations." Baillie's Lett. ii. 172, 173.
There was not the least thought of stirring up any to
be for them, who being conspired enemies to
Johnson's Lat. and o. Fr. origin, with O. Fr.
dem, insane, or Fr. dementir, sibni non constare, deflectere a consuetudine.
Demented, adj. 1. Insane; foolish; nonsensical, S. S.
" 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.
DEMY, s. A gold coin, anciently current in S. S.
DEMSTAGE, s. A kind of tamino or woollen stuff. S.
To DEMIT, DIMITT, v. a. To resign; to abdicate; to
give up; generally applied to an office. S.
DEMISISSION, DIMMISSION, s. The act of resigning. S.
To DEMIT, v. a. To intimate; to announce. S.
To DEMIT, v. a. To dismiss; to permit to depart. S.
DEMMIN, adj. Rare; occasional. V. DAIMEN. S.
To DEMONT, v. n. To dismiss. S.
DEMPLE, s. A dibble for setting plants or potatoes. S.
DEMPSTER, DEMSTER, 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.
" Deemsters, 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 suld be called,
and caused to be sworne, that he sail leilelie and truly vse
the court is also laid aside.
Of the Court of Justiciary being now vacant;—and
Demster
and exerce his office." Justice Air, T. 9, c. 28.
They may be pleased to appoint him also
with an extract of their deed, upon presenting which to the
sequence of appointing one to the latter office, to furnish him
act of Council in his favour, which two offices are commonly
been of late years discontinued, the office of
of the petitioner being now appointed by the town of Edin­
Form of Process, p. 57.
my interest, and cannot be thought (unless I had been
mented
as many the best men here are, to be the more wary of their
tolerations." Baillie's Lett. ii. 172, 173.
There was not the least thought of stirring up any to
be for them, who being conspired enemies to
Johnson's Lat. and o. Fr. origin, with O. Fr.
dem, insane, or Fr. dementir, sibni non constare, deflectere a consuetudine.
Demented, adj. 1. Insane; foolish; nonsensical, S. S.
" 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.
DEMY, s. A gold coin, anciently current in S. S.
DEMSTAGE, s. A kind of tamino or woollen stuff. S.
To DEMIT, DIMITT, v. a. To resign; to abdicate; to
give up; generally applied to an office. S.
DEMISISSION, DIMMISSION, s. The act of resigning. S.
To DEMIT, v. a. To intimate; to announce. S.
To DEMIT, v. a. To dismiss; to permit to depart. S.
DEMMIN, adj. Rare; occasional. V. DAIMEN. S.
To DEMONT, v. n. To dismiss. S.
DEMPLE, s. A dibble for setting plants or potatoes. S.
DEMPSTER, DEMSTER, 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.
" Deemsters, 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 suld be called,
and caused to be sworne, that he sail leilelie and truly vse
the court is also laid aside.
Of the Court of Justiciary being now vacant;—and
Demster
and exerce his office." Justice Air, T. 9, c. 28.
They may be pleased to appoint him also
with an extract of their deed, upon presenting which to the
sequence of appointing one to the latter office, to furnish him
act of Council in his favour, which two offices are commonly
been of late years discontinued, the office of
of the petitioner being now appointed by the town of Edin­
Form of Process, p. 57.
my interest, and cannot be thought (unless I had been
DEPARTING, S. Division; partition.

To DEPAUPER, v. a. To part with; to dispose of.

DEPAYNTIT, DEPAYNTIT, adv. Equivalent to E. DENTIS, v. a. To DENNUM.

DENTILIOUN, s. Dandelion; an herb.

S. DENTA, DENT, DINT, DENTSHAUCH, (gutt.) To DENT, v. a. To depertyt, depayntit, part. pa.

Depertit here is the place, quhare our passage in haist is, and sched in streits tuane.

Here is the place, quhare our passage in haist is, and sched in streits tuane.

This folc hem armede anon, and baneres gonne rere, and Ddepartede here ost in twolf partyes there.

It is also used as a n. v. —And sum departe in frekils rede and quhyte.

It frequently occurs in O. E.

This folc hem armeide anon, and baneres gonne rere, and departede here ost in twolf partyes there.

To DEPAUPER, v. a. To make poor; to impoverish.

To DEPESCHE, DEPISHE, v. a. To send away; to dispatch.
D E R

tive particle, and O. Fr. roy, roye, a line: which may be traced to Germ. reibe, a rank. The origin of this we have in MoeG. rah-nan, to number. It corresponds with S. raw, E. row.

DERCHEDE, s. Derchede male; meaning doubtful. S.
To DER, DER, DEIR, v. a. 1. To hurt; to harm; to injure. It is sometimes written Dear. See Sup.

—Eneadanis nevir from the ilk thrav
Again is yel rebel nor moue were,
Ne with wappinsis ethir this cuntre dere.

Dougl. Virgil, 413, 52.

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, enbushed thorth the feld.


DERE, DER, DER, s. Injury; annoyance. See Sup.

The constable a felion man of wer,
That to the Scottitis he did full mekill der,
Selbye he hecht. — Wallace, i. 306. MS.

For colour quyht it will to no man deir:
And ewil spreits quyhtye colour ay will fee.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 82.

A. Bor. dare, harm or pain, Ray. A. S. dare, damnum, O. Teut. dere, nocumentum. Kilian seems inclined to derive this from Gr. δερε, pugna, rixa.

To DER, v. a. To fear.

In ane concauitie I sat,
Amasit in my mind;
Remembring me of Typhon's traps,
How he the gods drew neir,
Compelling thame to change thair schaps,
And fle away for feir:
Past fering, and deir
That hellhound auld and hair,
How he to, micht me to,
Inuolue into his snair.

Barbour, Æneid, ii. 43.

This word is sometimes pronounced as here written; at other times as Dare, q. v.

DERE, s. As it signifies dear, it also denotes any wild beast that is pursued by hunters. That hare huntyng is at allkyne
And rycht gud hawlkyn on rywer.

Wyntoun, Chron. i. 13. 19.

A. S. deor is used with the same latitude; wild deor, fe-
rae; wild beasts of all kinds, Somner. Su.G. diar; Isl.

dyr; Alem. dier, tier; Belg. dier, id.

DERE, used substantively for a precious or honourable person.

Yit induing the day to that dier drew
Swannis swnchand full swnth—Houlate, i. 14. MS.

A. S. deor, pretiosus. Hence deor-boren, illustri familia
natus, one of noble birth, Somner; to which dier, as here
used, nearly approaches. V. Deir.

DEREGLES, s. pl. Loose habits; irregularities. Also,
deceitious, fraudulent informations. S.

To DEREGLENE, DERENE, DERENY, 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. — Doug. Virgil, 436, 42.

— In playne feechting
Ye suld press to derenyhe [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

from L. B. disratium-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. rein-a; the proper sense of which is ex-
peri, to try, to prove. It is extended to a trial of strength
in battle. Ívre, explaining St. G. roen-a, id., says; Usurpa-
tor vox ilia cum generaliter de quavis probabat, tum in
specie de Scottis virum inter certandum. Isl. reina sin i
milli, pugnare, decertare; Verel. L. B. rune is expl. pugna,
by Isidore, and runata, praelia.

DEREYN, DEREN, DERENY, DERENYE, s. Contest; decision.

On Saryznys thre derenyyses faucht he:
And, in tyl ilk dereny ye off th,
Wecusytyt Saryznys twa.

Barbour, xi. 324. MS.

Suffir me performe my derenyge by and by.


To DERENE, v. a.

Befor no wicht I did compleene,
So did her denger me derene.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 81.

Lord Hailes has given this among passages not understood.
Mr. Fink says; "Denger me derene is power over me,
terrify me; to be in one's danger, is to be in his power.—
Derene to terrify, by a common figure from derin to hurt."
Maitl. P. Note, p. 536. The sense here given is doubtful,
as the etymology is unnatural.

This word, although written in the same manner, seems
to be different from the preceding; and may be from Fr.
dersan-er, 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 cognies, as danger is used by Chaucer.
That this is nearly the sentiment, appears from the follow­
ing stanza, ibid.

I half a luve farar of face,
Quhome in no denger may half place,
Qhillik 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 hardiness and resolution.

Turnus the prince, that was baith derf and bald,
Ane birmad bleis lete at the foreteres glide.

Doug. 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 Cocles derf and bald
Durst brek the brug that he purpost to bald.

Ibid, 266, 48.

These three epithets are all explanatory of aederet, Virg.
Lib. viii. 650.

—Postem auoderet quod vellere Cocles.
The fer ther than furth his wayis tais.
That wes all stout, derff, and hardy.

Barbour, xviii. 307. MS.

Hardy seems to be added, as giving the sense of derf here,
t. e. intrepid and determined. Derf, is still used in
the sense of bold, intrepid, S. B.

2. Sometimes it includes the idea of hardness 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 fenyeare of the fare speche Ulyxes.

Bot we that bene of nature
Cummin of kynd, as kene men in ane stoure.

Our young children, the fyrst tyme borne thay are,
Cummin of kynd, as kene men in ane stoure.

Barbour, xviii. 307. MS.
D E R

3. Unbending in manner; possessing a sullen taciturnity. This is the most common sense, S. B.

4. Hard; severe; cruel. See Sup.

To DER D E V

"Perhaps earth or soil," Sibb. But there is no occasion for supposing a word destitute of all affinity, especially when it makes the meaning still more obscure. The sense evidently is, "dart a look on thee."

To DESCRI E V, DESCRIVE, v.a. To describe. S. See S.

How pleased 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.

To DESPITE, v. n. To be filled with indignation, in seeing another do any thing improper, or esteemed such; S. B. Fr. se despit-er, id.

DESTRUCTIONF V, adj. Destructive; wasteful. S.

DET, s. Duty.

To enterpe—daily dois hir det,

In dulce bluete of pypis sweit but let.

Fr. dette, from Lat. decip-i-um.

Palace of Honour, ii. 10.

DETFULL, adj. Due.

Of battall cum sal detfull, tyre bedene.

Doug. Virgil, 312, 44.

V. also Knox, p. 129. 133.

DETTIR, part. pa. Indebted.

We ar dettit to you, as faderis to thair chyldrin." Bel­


DET BUND, adj. Predestinated; bound by a divine determination.

This mystorown is myne of ald thirlage,

As thereto detbund in wyerth age.


This is not from det, duty; but from O. Fr. det, a die.

V. Dair.

DETER I ORAT, part. pa. Injured; rendered worse. S.

To DETERM E V, v.a. To determine; to recede. S.

DETFULLY, adv. Dutifully; as bound in duty. S.

DETRUSE ARE, s. Probably a robber. S.

DE TURNE, v.a. To turn aside; to divert. S.

To DEUAIL, DEVAL, v. n. 1. To descend; to fall low. Thy transitory pleasure quhat availlis?

Now thair, now heir, now hie, and now devalis.

Palace of Honour, i. 6.

Fluids montsours, sic as meresynnis and quahalis,

For the tempest law in the deep devalis.

Doug. Virgil, 200, 29.

2. v. a. To let fall; to bow.

And euerie wight, fra we that sicht had sene,

Thankand greit God, thair heidis law

And euerie wicht, fra we that sicht had sene,

Thankand greit God, thair heidis law

DE R I N, s. A suck fence; a ha ha, Clydesdale. Fr. devala, a fall in ground.

DEVAILL, s. An inclined plane for a waterfall. S.

To DEVAILL, DEVALD, v. n. To cease; to stop; to intermit; S.

Devall then, Sira, and never send

For dainitius to regale a friend;

Or, like a torch at baith ends burning,

Your house '11 soon grow mirk and mourning !

Doug. Virgil, 332, 33.

Rudd. renders this, "to behold." Although his reasons for this explanation are not satisfactory, yet he has certainly given the sense of the passage. For in Ethphynston's MS. A. 1537, the word is decerne, i.e. discerne.

DEERR, DERLE, s. A broken piece of bread. S.

DERRIN, s. A broad thick cake or loaf of oat or barley meal, or of peas and barley meal mixed. S.

DERT.

Though thy begnyng hath bene retrograde

Be froward opposyt quhatretill asperti,

Now sail thai turn, and look on the dert.

King's Quair, Chron. S. P. i. 51.

309
DEV

DEVALD, s. A stop; cessation; intermission; S. "Without devald; without ceasing," Gl. Sibb.

Su.G. diuala, mora; utan alla diuala, sinea uii cuntations; Isl. diuail, 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.

DEUCHANDORCH, 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 dorus, "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 crack and cry alway quhill he hir deive.
To clear; to eva­-

tuate; to leave; to go out from.

That I command him straitlie quhill he de.

V. n.

DEUV, adj. Moist.

Ane hate fyre power, warme and dew,

Heinually beginnyng, and original,

Bene in thay sedis quhilkis we saulis cal.

DEW-CUP, s. The herb called Ladies' Mantle. S.

DEWGar, s. A mode of salutation.

He salust thaim, as it war in scorn;

Dewgar, gud day, ben Senyhour, and gud morn.

Wallace, vi. 190. MS.

"He cummis to the King, and efter greit
devore—Wha teir their Jungs and


DEW-GAR, adj. Part. adj. Bound; under obligation. S.

To DEVISE, DiUSS, DEUVS, v. n. To talk; to communicate information; to narrate.

—Than the King, with outyn mar,

tell them if they stur again, they shall awe be cut in
devore

The armyt men, was in the cartis brocht,
devory.

As ye hard me diuia it ar.

Barbour, iv. 569. MS.

Fr. deviser, 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. dak, id. experimentum, or perhaps from the same origin with Dook, q. v.

DEUK, 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 Countesse, but twentie foure at the most; or for ane Lord of Parliament, or for ane Lords wife, but sixtene only." Ja. VI. Parl. 23, 1621. Act 23. § 12.

Fr. deuil, diuial, mourning also; a suit of mourning clothes.

To DEVOID, DEWOID, DEWD, v. a. To clear; to evacuate; to leave; to go out from.

S.

To DEVORIE, s. A duty payable from land, or belonging to one from office.

S.

DEVORE, DEVORE, s. Duty; service; good offices; exerions. See Sup.

Be the devore of that day.

Of Legis the Elect wes bidand ay

Pesabyl in his possessioune

Devore—seems atchievement, O. Fr. devoyer, to finish, achtievel;" Gl. Wynt. But perhaps it is merely devoir, an­
ciently deboir, "a service, good office." Cocgr.

It is used in a similar sense by Abp. Hamiltoun.

DEW

"Thus, we doand throch God's grace our devore & dili- gens qhillik 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,

Heinually beginnyng, and original,

Bene in thay sedis quhilkis we saulis cal.

Doug. Virgil, 191, 8.

From A. S. dew-ian, irrigare; having the same origin with E. dew, and corresponding to the adj. dewy.

DEW, pret. Dawned.

The ost agayn ilkane to that ward raid,

Comaundyt wachis, and no mayr noyis maid,

Dewgar, gud day, bone Senyhour, and gud morn.

Wallace, vi. 190. MS.

"He cummis to the King, and efter greit
devore


DEW-CUP, s. The herb called Ladies' Mantle. S.

DEWGar, s. A mode of salutation.

He salust thaim, as it war in scorn;

Dewgar, gud day, bone Senyhour, and gud morn.

Wallace, vi. 190. MS.

"He cummis to the King, and efter greit
devore

W. Laick's Answer to the Scots Presb. Eloquence, Part I. p. 52, 4to.

Thus Europeans Indians rifle,

And give them for their gowd some trifle ;

As dewgs of velvet, chips of crystal,

As dewgs of velvet, chips of crystal,

As dewgs of velvet, chips of crystal,

A facons bell, or baubee whistle.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 332.

I know not if this has any affinity to Teut. dökch, cloth;

I know not if this has any affinity to Teut. dökch, cloth;

I know not if this has any affinity to Teut. dökch, cloth;

I know not if this has any affinity to Teut. dökch, cloth;

I know not if this has any affinity to Teut. dökch, cloth;

I know not if this has any affinity to Teut. dökch, cloth;

I know not if this has any affinity to Teut. dökch, cloth;

I know not if this has any affinity to Teut. dökch, cloth;

I know not if this has any affinity to Teut. dökch, cloth;

I know not if this has any affinity to Teut. dökch, cloth;

I know not if this has any affinity to Teut. dökch, cloth;

I know not if this has any affinity to Teut. dökch, cloth;

I know not if this has any affinity to Teut. dökch, cloth;
...
DIFFICIL, adj. Difficult. To perplex; to render difficult. S.
To DIFFIDE, DEFIDE, of, v. n. To distrust. S.
To DIFFFOUND, v. a. To diffuse.
In every part the lie wysdome deyune
Diffoundit monys thy warldis hale ingyne.
Lat. diffund-ere. 

DIGNOSCE, v. a. To distinguish. S.

DIGGOT, adj. Deliberately. S.

DIGESTIE, adv. Deliberately. S.

DIGGOT, s. A term applied in contempt to a child. S.

dig, s. A person whose employment is to build enclosures of stone, generally without lime; often also called a trouble.

DYE, s. A wall, whether of turf or stone, S.
The Gentlemen have begun to enclose with stone dykes or walls." P. Craig, Forfars. Stat. Acc. ii. 408.


"Long e'the De'e'l ye 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. diék, agger; Heb. כִּבֶּשׁ, daek, antemurale.

1. A ditch; as in E., although now obsolete.

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.

DILIP, s. A wall built without mortar. S.

DIKE, s. A wall of turf. S.

DIKE, s. A wall or little wall, or ditch. Hence the phrase, To LOUP the Dike; to die.

DYKE-looper, 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. S.

DYKE, 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;
That quhill thaim likyt thar to ly,
Thae thaim licht likyt thar to ly,
Thae thaim likyt thar to ly,
Thai suld fer owt the traister be.

Barbour, xvii. 271. MS.

Diker, Dykers, s. A person whose employment is to build enclosures of stone, generally without lime; often called a dry-kiker; 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. Tarlant, Aberg. Statist. Acc. vi. 209.

To DIKE, v. n To dig a small hole; to pick. S.
To DIKLE, v. o. To accusation legally. V. DELATE. S.

Dilator, s. An informer; the same with Delator. S.

DILATORE, DYLATOUR, adj. Causing delay. S.

DILDERMOT, s. An obstacle; a great difficulty. S.

DILP, s. A legacy. S.


Dil, dille, a. Doil, a. A. S. digelam, occulture; Alem., dougli, also in dougli; clam.

To DILL, v. a. To still; to calm; to mitigate. See S.
My dule in derb bot gif thow dill,
Doutless bot drie 1 dé.

Bartramyn Poems, p. 98, st. 1.

DICTAY, s. To dictate. V. DITE.

To DIDDLE, v. a. To act or move like a dwarf,
1. "To act or move like a dwarf,
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.
DYN

The sense, according to Lord Hailes, is: "Unless thou share my secrete 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. Mackyinde says;

Sen God sendis bute for baill,
And for murning reemid,
1 ders with the; bot gif I daill,
Dowelies 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. dill-ian, Teut. diich-en, delere; or Isl. dil-a, hallo, nutricum more infantibus occinere, to sing lullaby. See Sup.

To DILL DOWN, v. n. To subside; to cease; to die away.

"The noise of the Queen's voyage to France has dilled down; no money for her furniture will be got in haste; and the Cardinal has no will of her mother." Baillie's Lett. i. 252.

Isl. dyd-laast, laterre. It seems, indeed, to have the same origin with DILL.

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 consider of his demands." Baillie's Lett. i. 155.

L. B. dilatare, to delay; differre, moram texere; Du Cange.

To DILLY-DALLY, v. n. To trifle; to spend time idly.

S. A dymmend, the head of DIM,*.

DILSER, * The Rock or Field-lark.

DYND, DIN, adj. 1. To make a noise.

2. To resound.

"To DING, v. a. 1. To drive, S. For additional applications of this active verb, See Sup."

Scylyk the Trojans with their knychts strang,
The valiant Greiks furth freie their ruins dang.
Bellend. Vertue and Vyce, Everg. i. 46.

2. To exert one's self, to expend force in labour.

For thow war better beir of stone the barrow,
Of suettand, ding and defile quhill thow may dre,
Na be mächt 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. B. ord.

Thai hand him, dang hym, and wownydt sare
In to the nycht, or day couth dawe.

Wynlow, vii. 9. 262.

"In this region is ane carnell of stanis liand togidir in maner of one croun, and ryngis (quhen thay at doung) as ane bell." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 10.


3. To beat by piercing.


5. To scourge; to flog.

"Gif the seruand hes na gudis, he sail be doongin opinie at the mercat croce, and throw the towne." Acts Ja. I. 1426, c. 85. Edit. 1566, c. 75. Murray.

"That hir fathers or maisters sail pay for ilk ane of thame,

It is applied to a child, that is dispirited in consequence overthrown; S.

Thay band him, dang hym, and wownydt sare
In to the nycht, or day couth dawe.

Wynlow, vii. 9. 262.

Far the brightest beauties o' the green.

The retinew in batall doun

And lefull is it yet of athir Kyng

Barbour, xvi. 131. MS.

A.S. dyn-en, Isl. dyn-a, tonare, intonare.

DIN, adj. Dun; of a tawny colour.

DYND, part. pa.

Continew in gude, reforme the ill,
Do so that dolour may be dynd.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 188, st. 9.

"Q. to overcome, dopmier, Fr. Cotgr. daunted," Lord Hailes. But this is not a natural etymon. It may be for

Vol. I. 313

DYN

DUNED, wasted, used by Chaucer, or Germ. dren-en, to humble as a servant, to reduce to a state of servitude, derived by Wachter from A.S. then, to a servant, then-ian, to serve.

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.

S.

DYNDIN, v. a. 1. To drive, S. For additional applications of this active verb, See Sup.

S.

DYND, DIN, adj. 1. To make a noise.

2. To exert one's self, to expend force in labour.

For thow war better beir of stone the barrow,
Of suettand, ding and defile quhill thow may dre,
Na be mächt 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. B. ord.

Thai hand him, dang hym, and wownydt sare
In to the nycht, or day couth dawe.

Wynlow, vii. 9. 262.

"In this region is ane carnell of stanis liand togidir in maner of one croun, and ryngis (quhen thay at doung) as ane bell." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 10.


3. To beat by piercing.


5. To scourge; to flog.

"Gif the seruand hes na gudis, he sail be doongin opinie at the mercat croce, and throw the towne." Acts Ja. I. 1426, c. 85. Edit. 1566, c. 75. Murray.

"That hir fathers or maisters sail pay for ilk ane of thame,

It is applied to a child, that is dispirited in consequence overthrown; S.

Thay band him, dang hym, and wownydt sare
In to the nycht, or day couth dawe.

Wynlow, vii. 9. 262.

Far the brightest beauties o' the green.

The retinew in batall doun

And lefull is it yet of athir Kyng

Barbour, xvi. 131. MS.

A.S. dyn-en, Isl. dyn-a, tonare, intonare.

DIN, adj. Dun; of a tawny colour.

DYND, part. pa.

Continew in gude, reforme the ill,
Do so that dolour may be dynd.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 188, st. 9.

"Q. to overcome, dopmier, Fr. Cotgr. daunted," Lord Hailes. But this is not a natural etymon. It may be for

Vol. I. 313
DIN

The burne on spait hurls doun the bank —
Downdingand cornes, all the pleuch labour atanis.

" It is a sair field where a' is dung down." Ferguson’s S. Prov. p. 22.

10. To ding in, to drive in, S.
11. To ding off, or aff, to drive from.

— Qhilk manfully schupe thaim to with stand
At the coist syde, and ding thaym of the land,
That on na wyse thay thayt suld arriue.

Pello, Virgil, 325, 8.

The caurin she was stark and sture,
She aff the hinges ding the dure;
" 0 is your bairn to laird or loun,
Or is it to your father’s groom?"

Munstrey. Border, ii. 131.

12. To ding on, to attack with violence; to strike with force in battle.

Than thair, that saw sua sodanly
Thair fayings ding thaym, war sa rad,
That thair 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 dung on him, hee would not haue it, but he cuist it off be aene 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 bottom of their plots shall be dugged out." Baillie’s Lett. ii. 68.

14. To ding ower, to overturn; to overthrow;

To ding o’er, also signifies to overcome, S. B.

Then Ajax, wha alane gainst oon
Gods, Trojans, sword and fire,
Sone entrit thai quhar Sotheroune slepand war,
Doun dingand

A. S. dingly, Alem. dengyie,
To deign.

To ding, v. a. 1. To drive. See Sup.

The hale schoure hoppis and dingsis
In furdis schald, and brayis here and thare,
Quhen trublit bene the heynynis and the are.

Ding, Virgil, 302, 3.

The modern phrase is synonym. to ding on, used elliptically;
It’s ding in 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.

All fountains from the eirth upsprang,
And from the hevin the rain doun deng

Fourtie days and fourtie nitches,
Lyndsay’s Monarchy, 1592, p. 40.

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. S.

Ding-dang, adv. In rapid succession; one on the heels of another; pellmell; helter-skelter; in confusion. S.

Ding-me-yavel. Lay me flat. V. Yavel.

DING, BARDH, adj. Worthy.

— I pray the, heuand vp my handis,—
And be thy welbelouit fader ding.

Fr. digne, from Lat. dignus.

To DINGYIE, v. a. To deign.

DINGLE, v. n. To draw together; to gather.

Dingle, s. A group; a number gathered together.

DINGLE-DANGLE, adj. Hanging, and moving backwards and forwards.

DINGLEDousie, s. A stick ignited at one end, foolishly given as a plaything to a child; Dumfr.

Perhaps from Dan. dengel, Su. dengal, to swing, to toss to and fro; and dæg, 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 wisps, which Teut. is denominated daues-licht, A. S. dauas-liht; daues fatius.

DINK, DYNK, DENK, adj. Neat; trim; precise; saucy; S.

The burges mous, sae dinky and full of pryde,
Said, Sister myne, is this your daylie fude?

Evergreen, i. 146, st. 7.

" A dink 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 corr. abbreviation of decken, decked. Arm. din, pretty, and Alem. ding, gay, are the only words I have met with which have any resemblance.

DINKLY, adv. 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.

DINKET, part. pa. Finely dressed.

S.

To DINGLE, DYNLE, v. n. 1. To tremble, to shake, S. See S.

The large are did reirding with the rusche.
The brayis dinnit and all doun can duscze.

Ding, 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 birmant towar doun rolls with ane rusche,
Qubill all the heynynis dynlit with the duscze.

Tomat, Virg.

The dinlus drums alarm our ears,
The serjeant screechs fu’ loud.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 28.
DIR

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 wound;
An' discord, dinisthro' his head,
Strikes little warbler maistle dead.


In this sense it is synon. with dirle.


**DINLIS, 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, DINNLIS, v. a. To produce a tremulous motion; as, "Dinna dinnle the table." S.**

**DINMONT, DIMENT, DIMLON, s. "A wedder in the second year, or rather from the first to the second shearing;" Gl. Sibb. This is pronounced *dummond*, Twedd., dummut, Berw. See Sup.**

"Than the laif of ther fat flokkis follouit on the fellis baryth yius and lamnis, kebbs and duills, gylmyrs and dilmontis, and mony hereuist 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 *dummots*, at which time, they usually sell from 24s. to 34s." P. Bonkle, Berw. Statist. Acc. iii. 155.

"Quas. toumonds, or twolmonds," Gl. Compl.

**DINNA. Do not; the imper. with the negative particle. S.**

**DINNAGUDE, DO-NAGUDE, s. A disreputable person; one who will never do good. S.**

**DINNGOOD, DINNAGUDE, adj. Morally worthless. S.**

**DINNEN SKATE. The young, as is supposed, of the Raia Batis, Linn.**

"Others are broad fishes, as the Dinnen Skate; (so called by our fishers), which is large and smooth in the back." Sibb. Fife, p. 119.

**To DINNER, DENNER, v. n. To dine. S.**

**DINOUS, adj. Noisy. S.**

**DYNNIT. Perhaps, made a noise. S.**

**DINSOME, adj. Noisy. The same with Dinnous. S.**

**DINT, s. An opportunity. A stown dint, an opportunity as it were stolen, S.**

"Stown dints are sweetest;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 63.

That lad I liked aboon ony 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.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 102.

This seems merely an oblique sense of the word as properly denoting a stroke, which is the E. signification, from A. S. *dynt*,ictus.

**DINT, s. Affection. V. DENT.**

**DYOUR, s. A bankrupt; for dynour, q. v.**

Among those preferred at court are enumerated,
Druncarts, dysours dyours, driveul.


**DIPIN, s. Part of a herring or salmon net.**

**DIPPEN, s. The stairs or steps at a river side.**

**DIPPING, s. Curriers' grease.**

**DIRA. Meaning doubtful; perhaps, saying. S.**

**DIRD, s. A deed; an achievement; generally used ironsically, S. B.; as, That is a mighty dird.**

The famous Hector did na care
A doit for a' your dird; 315

DIR

But my wyles, an' Achilles' hands,
Gars him stink in the yerd.


Abbrev. perhaps from Teut. *daght-zard*, Isl. *dagferd*, a day's journey; in the same manner as *dawer*, S. *daufr*, darg, from Teut. *daght-zerk*, the work of a day; Isl. *dages-zerk*, *dagtry* in. It must be observed, however, that Su. *g. dyrt* denotes any thing of importance, and *dypt*, glory.

**DIRDUM, s. Deed; achievement; S. B. "A dirdum of that," a mighty feat indeed! used ironically.**

A dirten *dirdum* ye brag o',
Done on the Trojan shore,
Wi' mony ane to help you; I
Had just ane an' no more.

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 34.

This is merely a dimin. from *dird*.

**DIRDUM-DARDUM, s. A reduplicative term, used to denote one's contempt for an action which the agent seems to reckon of importance.**

He cheist a flane as did affeir him;

**DIRD, s. A stroke; a blow; a box; Aberd.**

—He had fa'en a swoon,
His face got sic a dird upo' the ground,
An awful hole was dung into his brow.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 15.

Yet when he did o' slaughter voust,
I lend him silk a dird,
As laid him arselins on his back,
To wamble o' the yerd.


But keep me fine your travell'd birds
Wha never ance ken'd Fortune's dirds,
And only ken to gnap at words.

Shairre's Poems, 293.

This seems to be a different term from *Dird*, a deed; probably allied to Fr. *dourd*-er, to beat, to thump. Sibb. without reason, views it as radically the same with *Gird*.

**DIRDY, s. An uproar; the same with *Dirdum*. S. To DIRDOOSE, n. a. To thump; to strike. S.**

**DIRDUM, DIRDIM, DIRDAM, s. 1. An uproar; a tumult; S. See Sup.**

—Than rais the meikle dirdum and deryd!
The barmekin birst, thai enterit in at large.

**King Hart**, i. 57.

—She heard a' the dirdum and squallin.

*Jamieson's Popular Ball.*, i. 299.

*Dardum*, a great noise or stir, A. Bor., is evidently the same word; Gl. Grove. C. B. *dourd*, sonitus, strepitus; Davies.

2. Damage; disagreeable consequences of any action or event. "To dree the dirdum," to feel the fatal effects, or to do penceance; often, to bear severe reparation; S. B. See Sup.

3. Passion; ill-humour; Ferths.


*Gael. dardum*, surdness, anger.

**DIREMPT, DIRK, DYRK, s. Broken off. S.**

**DIRK, s. A dagger. V. DURK.**

**DIRK, DURK, adj. Dark; obscure.**

Throw a *dyrk* garth seho gydit him furth fast.

**Wallace**, i. 257. MS.

Thare stood ane *dirk* and profound caue fast by,
Aue hiddious hole, depe gapand and grisly.


**DIRK, DURK, adj. Thick-set; strongly made. S.**
DIR

To DIRK, v. n.
Their fleetchin words o'er late he sees,
He trudges hame, repines, and dies.
Sic be their fa' wha dird thirben
In blackest business nae thar 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. a.
Upon the Midsummer ewin, mirriest of nichtis,
I muvit furth alane, quhen as midnicht was past,—
I drew in derr to the dyke to dirkin effer mirths.

Dunbar, Mainland 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 derrnich which is conjoined, and to the preceding v.

To DIRLE, v. n.
The darris thilk and fleand takillis glidis,
As dois the southerne of snae, and with that flicht
Dirkyngyt the heuyynys and the skyys lycht.


Dirkit, part adj. Darkened; obscured.
The air was dirkit with the fowils.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 22, st. 16.

DIRKINESS, s. Darkness.
To be us mirrors in your governance;
And in our dirlness be lamps of seying.

Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 106.

To DIRL, v. a. To pierce; to penetrate; E. drill.
Young Pirance, the sone of erle Dragabald,
Was dirlit with lufe of fair Meridiane.

Bannatyne MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 236.

Su.G. drill-a, perforate.

To DIRLE, v. n. 1. To tingle; to thrill; S. It denotes the pain felt in consequence of a smart stroke, or of extreme cold. "I'll gar your daup [doup] dirle."
Kelly, p. 396. See Sup.

Meg Wallet w' her pinky een
Gart Lawrie's heart strings dirle.

Ramsay's Works, i. 262. V. Drill, v.

2. To vibrate; to emit a tingling sound proceeding from a tremulous motion, S.; as, He struck the table, till it aw dirled.

To gie them music was his charge:
He screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did drill. Burns, iii. 332.

3. To move with the wind.

This may be radically the same with E. thrill. Both may perhaps be viewed as from A. S. thirl-lan, to pierce, to penetrate, used obliquely as denoting a sensation like that arising from the act of piercing. Sibb. says, that A. S. thirl, foramen, is "also used for tingling." But I can discover no proof of this.

It seems preferable, however, to view our word as allied to Belg. trill-en, to shiver. Hy trile van koude, he shivered for cold; Sw. darr-a, to tremble, to quiver; darr af koeld, to shake with cold: darr-a, to vibrate; en straeng darrar, a string vibrates; S. dirls.

DIRL, s. 1. A slight tremulous stroke, S.
2. The pain occasioned by a stroke of this description, S.
3. A tremulous motion; vibration; S. A dirt on the water, the motion caused by a slight wind.

'Twas but yestreen, nae farther gaen,
I threw a noble throw at ane; —
It just play'd dirt on the bane,
But did nae mair.

Burns, iii. 45.

A curious derivation is given of Dirleton, the name of a Parish in E. Lothian.

DIRR, adj. Torpid; benumbed; destitute of feeling.

S. A dirl on the water, which circumstance probably gave rise to the name; the Scottish word Dirl signifying trembling.

Statist. Acc. iii. 194.

4. Applied to the mind; a twinge of conscience. S.

DIRLING, s. 1. A smarting pain of short duration, S.
Suddanlie the pane vanist als clene
Of his body, as thocht it had not bene
Bot ane dirling, or ane lill sland.

Doug. Virgil, 424, 49. V. the e.

2. The sound caused by repeated strokes on a hard body. S.

DIRR, adj. Torpid; benumbed; destitute of feeling. S. To DIRR, v. n. My arm or leg dirrs; used in relation to a stoppage in the circulation of any member. S.

DIRRAY, s. Disorder; disturbance. V. Deray. S.
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. dyrt, excrementum. In O. E. it had the same sense as in S. Somner, vo. Tor, says; Hinc nostr. dyrst, i. e. success, sordes. Hence.

Dirtiness, part adj. 1. Filthy in the sense of the s., S.
2. Mean; contemptible; metaphor. used, S. See Sup.

"The eris of Buchquhan and Wighton return in Scotland. Some eftir their returning thai come with ane army to Berwick, and lay lang at the sege that has been worthy to haue memory. And thairfor this jurnay was callit the dirin raed." Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 19. V. Dircum, i.

This is one of the most contemptuous epithets to be found in the language.

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, j
Was so dirt-feard, 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, rassragur is expl. nimio timore perculsus, from rass and rugur, timidus. Sw. skit-redder is still more strongly analogous, from skita, stercus excernere, and raed-as timere.

V. Verel.

DIRT-FEAR, s. Terror producing the above effect. S.

DIRT-FLES, s. The yellow fly that haunts dunghills. S.

DIRT-FLEED, adj. The same with Dirt-feared. S.

DIRT-HASTE, s. A coarse term for, In great haste. S.

DIRT-HOUSE, s. Apparently, a close-stool; a privy. S.

DIRTIE, s. A turn expressive of great contempt. S.

DIRTER (of a mill,) Stir; disturbance.

DIRTER (of a mill,) A dirl on the water, which circumstance probably gave rise to the name; the Scottish word Dirl signifying trembling.

Statist. Acc. iii. 194.

4. Applied to the mind; a twinge of conscience. S.

DIRLING, s. 1. A smarting pain of short duration, S.
Suddanlie the pane vanist als clene
Of his body, as thocht it had not bene
Bot ane dirling, or ane lill sland.

Doug. Virgil, 424, 49. V. the e.

2. The sound caused by repeated strokes on a hard body. S.

DIRR, adj. Torpid; benumbed; destitute of feeling. S. To DIRR, v. n. My arm or leg dirrs; used in relation to a stoppage in the circulation of any member. S.

DIRRAY, s. Disorder; disturbance. V. Deray. S.
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. dyrt, excrementum. In O. E. it had the same sense as in S. Somner, vo. Tor, says; Hinc nostr. dyrst, i. e. success, sordes. Hence.

Dirtiness, part adj. 1. Filthy in the sense of the s., S.
2. Mean; contemptible; metaphor. used, S. See Sup.

"The eris of Buchquhan and Wighton return in Scotland. Some eftir their returning thai come with ane army to Berwick, and lay lang at the sege that has been worthy to haue memory. And thairfor this jurnay was callit the dirin raed." Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 19. V. Dircum, i.

This is one of the most contemptuous epithets to be found in the language.

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, j
Was so dirt-feard, 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, rassragur is expl. nimio timore perculsus, from rass and rugur, timidus. Sw. skit-redder is still more strongly analogous, from skita, stercus excernere, and raed-as timere.

V. Verel.

DIRT-FEAR, s. Terror producing the above effect. S.

DIRT-FLES, s. The yellow fly that haunts dunghills. S.

DIRT-FLEED, adj. The same with Dirt-feared. S.

DIRT-HASTE, s. A coarse term for, In great haste. S.

DIRT-HOUSE, s. Apparently, a close-stool; a privy. S.

DIRTIE, s. A turn expressive of great contempt. S.

DIRTER (of a mill,) Stir; disturbance.

DIRTER (of a mill,) A dirl on the water, which circumstance probably gave rise to the name; the Scottish word Dirl signifying trembling.

Statist. Acc. iii. 194.

4. Applied to the mind; a twinge of conscience. S.
DISCENSE, s. Descent; succession.

The ancient Kyng Saturne that myech thou se,—

With whir princis porturit in that place, from the beginning of that first descense.


DISCERPCIONE, s. The determination of causes in consequence of debate without renewed citations. S.

To DISCERNE, v. a. To decree. Syn. Decerne. S.

To DISCHARGE, v. a. To prohibit; to forbid. S.

To DISCHONE, v. n. To take breakfast. V. DISJUNE. S.

DISCLAMATIONIUN, s. The act of disowning one as the superior of lands; or of refusing to pay feu-duty. S.

DISCOMFISHT, part. adj. Overcome. S.

DISCONTIGUE, adj. Not contiguous. S.

DISCONVENIENCE, s. Inconvenience. S.

To DISCONVENIENCE, v. a. To put to inconvenience. S.

DISCOURROUR, s. A scout; a sentinel. S.

DISCOURROURIS, part. adj. Conversable. S.

DISCREET, adj. "Civil or obliging;" not rude; not doing any thing 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. Doug. Virg. 13, 5.

To DISCURE, v. a. To watch; to observe accurately.

In the mene tyme of the nychte wache the cure We giff Messapus, the yettis to discure.—Ibid. 280, 15.

Fr. discour-rir, to survey. Lat. discurre-ere.

DISCOURROUR, s. A scout; a sentinel. The discourrouris saw thaim command, with baneris to the wynd wayward. Barbour, ix. 244. MS.

DISDING, adj. Not thriving.

To DYSE, v. a. Dyse you; a sort of imprecation. S.

DISEIS, DYSEE, Dissees, s. 1. Uncainess; want of ease. It is gud that we samyn ta Disse or eso, or payne or play. Barbour, v. 73. MS.

2. Contention; state of warfare.

Of disse gret trettis past To this Legate at the last.—Wyntoun, vii. 9. 169.

Fr. desais, "a being ill at ease;" Cotgr.

DISFORMED, adj. Deformed. S.

DISFREINDSCHIP, s. Disaffection; animosity. S.

To DISGAST, v. a. To digest. S.

DISGET, 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 dished wi' that journey. S.

To DISH, v. a. To make concave.

To DISSHABITATE, v. a. Legally to incapacitate. S.

DISHABILATIONOUN, s. The act of legally depriving a person of honours, privileges, or emoluments. S.

DISHALOOF, s. A sport of children. S.

To DISHAUNT, v. a. To leave any place or company.

"The small respect carried to Bishops in these Assemblies of the Church, made them dishonest, and come no more into the same." Spotswood, p. 303.

Fr. deschant-er, id.

DISHEARTSUM, adj. Saddening; disheartening. S.

DISHERING, s. The act of disinheriting. S. 317

To DISHERYS, v. a. To disinherit; to put in disorder.

See Sup.

—For you man that he has slayn, All lugis men ar him agaun, And wald disherys him blythly.

Fr. desherit-er, id. Barbour, ii. 103. MS.

DISHERYSOWN, s. The act of disinheriting. He—slw this Harald in-to fycht That usurpyd agayne all rycht The knyrrk in disherysown

Of thame, that suld wyth all resown Have had the crowne of herltagy. Wyntoun, vi. 20. 89.

DISH-FACED, adj. Flat-faced; having the face so hollow as to resemble a dish.

DISHILAGO, s. The vulgar name of Tussilago or Colt's-foot. S. Tussilago farfara, Linn. Some smoke the leaves, supposing that they are a specific in coughs, &c.

DISHINS, s. pl. A beating; a drubbing.

DISHORT, DISSHORT, s. Displeasure; vexation.

—So grew their malice mair and mair; Qushik made her baith to rage and to dispair, First that, but cause, they did her sic dishort: Nixt, that she laiked help in any sort.


3. An injury; any thing prejudicial; S.

4. Deficiency; as, "A disshort in the weight." S.

Perhaps from dis and short, v. to recreate; as opposed to the idea expressed by Schoritus, q. v.

DISJASKIT, part. pa. 1. Disjaskit-like, exhibiting every appearance of a decay in circumstances, S. B.

2. Having a downcast look, S. B. It is undoubtedly a corr. of dejected.

3. Exhausted, whether in body or mind.

DISJUNE, DISJOON, DISIONE, s. 1. Breakfast.

Than in the morning up scho gat, And on hir hait laid hir disjune. Banatyne Poems, p. 216, st. 5.

I trow ye cry for your disjune; When were ye wont to cry so soon? Watson's Coll. i. 54.

The term is still used, S. B.

O'er mony heights and hows she scour'd ere noon, And could have thol'd the chance of a disjune. Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

2. Metaph. to make a disjune of, to swallow up at a single meal.

"Forbeses, Frasers, &c. let be all the Campbells to a man, are zealous subscribers; and a fifth part of them were able to make a disjune of all the Gordons when at their best." Baille's Lett. i. 60.

O. Fr. desjune; id. Lat. dis and jejun-ium, a fast. Corn. dishamach, Arm. dishan, the time when one awakes.

To DISLADIN, DISLOADIN, v. a. To unload.

S. DISMAL, s. The designation of a mental disease, most probably, melancholy. V. next word.

They had that Baich should not be but— The Doit, and the Dismal, indifferently dealt. Polwart, Watson’s Coll. iii. 14. V. FEYX.

DISMEL, s.

Thir Bishops cums in at the north window; And not in at the dur, nor yit at the yet: Bot over waine and quheil in wil he get. And he cummis not in at the dur, God's pleuch may never hald the fur. He is na Hird to keip thay sely sheip; Nocht bot ane tod in ane lamskin to creip.
DISPLEASANCE, s. The person to whom any property is legally conveyed.

DISPONE, s. The person who legally transfers property from himself to another. V. DISPONEE.

To DISPOSE upon, v. a. To dispose of.

DISPOSITION, s. Deposition; forfeiture or forfeiture.

To DISPURSE, v. a. To disburse. V. DEPURSE.

DYSS or IRNE. Perhaps, bullet moulis.

DISAIF, s. Insecurity; danger.

Quibell wald he think to luff byr our the laiff, And other quibell he thocht on his disaiff, How that bys men was brocht to confusion, Throw his last luff he had in Saynct Jhonstown.

From dis and soft.

Wallace, v. 612. MS.

To DISSAIPP, v. n. To dissent.

DISASSAIPP, s. Dissent.

DISSEMBILL, adj. Unclothed.

Wallace statir, of gretnes, and off hyecht, 
Was yught thus, be discretion off rycht, 
That saw him, bath dissembill and in weid; 
ix quartaris large he was in lenth indeid.

Corr. from Fr. dewshambill, id. 
Wallace, ix. 1994. MS.

In Edit. 1643, —on chegill and on weed. V. DESCHBIL.

DISSENTMENT, s. Dissent; disagreement.

DISSHORT, s. Displeasure; an injury; deficiency. V. DISHORT.

To DISSMILL, v. a. To simulate; to dissemble.

To DISSELE, v. n. To drizzle.

DISSEL, s. A slight shower; a drizzling rain; a slight wetness on standing corn from drizzling rain.

DISSEL, s. ExpI. an attack, and syn. with BENSEL. S.

To DISSELE, v. n. To run; as, "to dissel throw the dubs."

DISSOBEDANCE, s. Disobedience.

DISSOLESAT, adj. Desolate.

DYST, DOST, s. A dull heavy stroke. V. DOYCE.

DISTANCE, s. Difference; distinction.

To DISTANCE, v. a. To distinguish.

DYSTANS, DISTAWNS, s. Dissension.

And in the tyme of this dystans 
Thai tretid with the King of Frans, 
That he wald gye thame gud conseale, 
And gye thame help and suppowale; 
And that wald becum his men.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 15. V. also v. 111.

L. B. disten-i-o, contentio, lis.—Lis et distenio fuerunt inter Willelmum Rogers—ex parte una, et Ricardum Alycyn.


DYSTER, s. A dyer. Synon. Lister.

DYSTIE-MILLER, s. V. DUSTIE-MILLER.

DISTYMEILLER or-MEILLER, s. 1. The last quantity of meal made of the crop of any one year, S.

2. Used metaphor. to denote one's latter end, S. B.

"I began to think be this time that my disty-meiller was near made, an' wad hae gien twa fourteen pennies to hae had the gowan oner my feet again."


To DISTINCT, v. a. To distinguish.

To DISTRACT, v. n. To go distracted.

DISTIBULANCE, s. Disturbance.

To DISTRIYNYIE, v. a. To disjoint.

To DISTRUBIL, DISTRIBLE, v. a. To disturb; O.E. id.

— Scho had scharpit weil yneuch, I ges, 
The first furie of sa dolorous rage,

For to distribil the foresaid mariage.

Corr. from Fr. destribiller, id. 
Dug. Virgil, 221, 17.

DISTROWBLIN, s. Disturbance. See SEP.

— The Persy

Lap on, and went with thaim in hy
DIT

In England his castell till.

For owyn distroynbyrne or ill.—Barbour, v. 216. MS.

DISTRIBUTANCE, s. Disturbance.

To DIT, DYT, DITT, v. a. To stop; to close up.

In litill spacie he left liand
Sa feile, that the wpacumyn wese then
Dyttwy with slwyn horses and men—Ibid. vi. 168. MS.

—His bening eris the goddes dittit,
That of thare asking thar was nocht 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 ditt,
Rise herd, and let the dog sit.

Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 77.

A. S. dytt-an, occuludere, obturare; whence ditten, mortar, to stop up the oven, Northumb.

To DIT, DYT, DICT, v. a. 1. To endite; to compose
To DIT, DYTT, DICT, v. a. 1. To endite; to compose
To DIT, DYT, DICT, v. a. 1. To endite; to compose

in writing; to point out as duty; to direct; S. See Sup.

To thaim he said, Anser ye sall nocht craiff,
Be wryt or word, quhilk likis yow best till haiff.
In wryt, thai said, it war the liklyest;
Than Wallace thus began to dyt in hast.

Wallace, vi. 377. MS.

"His prayer flowed from his hart, and was ditle be the right sprit." Bruce’s Eleven Sermon. C. 1. b.

2. To dictate to another, as an amanuensis, S. See Sup.

"This satisfied the English so fully, that they went to the King, and told him, the sense of disgrace of so frivolous ob­jections were dyted by such men, to be proponed by them to the Scots." Ballie’s Lett. i. 221.

"That is strange, that [in] this great judicatory, nothing of all is dictated, but in a continued speech all spoken, and the clerks take what they can." Ibid. p. 266.

3. To charge a man by a written accusation before a court of justice; to indict.

This Wolf I likin unto a scherfe stout,
Qhilk byis a forfait at the kingis hand,
And hes with him a cursit assyis about,
And dytis all the pure men up of land.

Henryson, Bannteine Poems, p. 113. st. 18.

We have a similar account of the dreadful perversion of power, in a poem supposed to be written during the reign of Jis. III.

Your Justice ar sa ful of succquadry,
Sa covetous, and full of avarice,
That thay your Lords impaires of thair pryce.
Thay dye your Lords, and herys up your men,
The theif now fra the leillman quha can ken ?

Priests of Politia, Pink. S. P. R. i. 12.

Teut. dicht-en, Sw. dicht-a, to frame, to compose; Fr. dicter, Lat. dict-are, to dictate how, or what one should write. It may have been transferred to courts of law, because it was requisite that the indictment should be written. It must be acknowledged, however, that Germ. dicht-en, signifies sententiam dicere, litteris mandare, and A. S. dyt-an, constituere, Benson; dithie, jussum, Snnm.

DYTE, s. Writing; composition.

Poetry newel quha will red,
There may thai fynd quhow to procede,
—and specially, quha has delyte
To tret a matere in faire dyte.—Wyntown, ix. Prol. 10.

Belg. dicht, Sw. dikt, id.

DITEMENT, s. Any thing endited or dictated by another; applied to the Gospels by Sir W. More.

—Which holy ditements, as a mirour meete,
Joynd with the prophesies in him compleet,
Might serve his glorious image to present,
To such as sought him with a pure intent.

True Crucifixes, p. 22.

DIV

DITTAY, DYTAY, DICTAY, s. 1. Indictment; bill of accusation; a term much used in our old laws; S.
A great dyttay for Scottis thai ordan and than;
Be the lawdayis in Dunde set ane Ayre.

Wallace, i. 274. MS.

Thou must not skare upon thy soares to looke,
To read thy dittay in that sacred booke;
As thot 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 dittay.”

S. Lat. dict-um, 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 dittay.

To DYTE, v. n. To walk crazily. Synon. Doytt. S.

DYTT, adj. Stupid. V. DOITT.

DITON, s. A motto.

DIV, s. Dictionary; jurisdiction.

DIV, 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 dive; “a dive corp;” S. B.

I have observed no similar word. But this may be from Isl. deg-a, to die. In Belg. this is called reveue, revausel, doodschynum, the foam of one that is dying; Sewel.

To DIVERT, v. n. 1. To turn aside; Lat. divertere.

"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.

DIVET, DIVFET, DEVIT, DIVOT, s. 1. A thin flat turf, generally of an oblong form; used for covering cottages, and also for fuel; S.


S. "That the saidis glebes be designed with freemess of fogge, pasturage, faw, fail, diffic, loning, lie, ischue and enterie, and all uthers privilegedes and riches, according to use and woont of auld;" Acts Js. VI. 1593, c. 161. Devit, ibid. 1609, c. 7. Skene, Murray.

By the way, it may be observed that loning seems to de­note the privilege of a free passage for cattle to and from pasturage, as well as of a proper place for milking the cows. V. Loan.

Sibb derives divot from deleo. It may have been formed, by the monkish writers of our old charters, from Lat. defodere, to dig in the earth. Obrien derives Lat. fodio, from fr. fod, turf; although the etymon may be inverted.

It had been an ancient custom in Scandinavia, to cover houses with turfs or divets. For Su.G. torp-shoerd is expl. by lere, Jos sectionis caespitum, ad usum tectorum; from torf, a turf, and shaerc to cut. Lex. Su.G. vo. Ramaet.

To DIVET, v. a. To cover with divets.

To DIVET, v. n. To cast or cut divets.

DIVOT-SEAT, s. A seat formed of adivet seat; S. A seat formed of

DIVINES. To serue in the divines. See Sup.

DIVISE, s. A term denoting a boundary by which land is divided; a portion of land.
DIXIE-FIXIE, s. A DIXIE, s. DYUOURIE, DO, To v.a. part. pa. To DOACH, DOAGH.
Fr. devoir, duty. As the bankrupt made his devore, by swearing that he had “not in frie gudes and geire, above the valour of fie shillings and ane plack;” Quon. Attach, c. 7, § 3. The designation corresponds to the judicial sense of Fr. devoir, as denoting “the act of submission, and acknowledgment of duty unto a landlord, expressed by the tenant’s mouth, hands, and oath of fealty;” Cotgr.

DYUOURIE, s. Declaration of bankruptcy.

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 hess 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.

To DO to dede. To kill.

To DO at. To take effect; to make impression on.

DOACH, DOAGH. s. A wear or cruiwe.

DOBIE, DOBBIE, s. A soft inactive person; a clown.
To DOCE down. V. Doss down.
DOCHER (gutt.) s. Fatigue; stress; injury; deduction.

DOCHLY, adv.
Dame Nature the noblest nychnit in ane,
For to ferm this fetheron, and dochly hes done.
Houlate, iii. 20. MS., where to is found instead of so in edit.

Dochly may be a contr. of dochtelty, from A. S. dohtig, powerful; or immediately from the v. dos-an, Teut. dochlen, valere.

DOCHTER, DOUGHTY, s. Daughter.


A. S. dohter, Belg. dochter, Germ. tochter, id. It has been observed that Gr. ἡ κόρη is evidently allied.

DOCHTER-DOCHTER, s. Grand-daughter.

That oryndyng message to send swne Oure the se in-till Norway, In-till Scotland to bring that May,— The doughtyr doughtyr of our Kyng Alysandrye of gud memore.—Wytownt, 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. Broedt-Dochter. Wytownt uses sone for grandson, viii. 3. 117.

DOCHTERLIE, adj. Becoming a daughter.

DOCHTY, adj. Saucy; malapert; S. an oblique sense of E. doughty, 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, Kennedy, Everg. ii. 74. Some call the Bishops weather-cocks, Who 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.

DOK, 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.

DOCKETIE, adj. Short, round, and jolly.

DOCKY, adj. Applied to one who is little, near, &c. S. To DOCKY, Dooky, 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 dockens, when boiled together in Summer.” Buchan’s St. Kilda, p. 25.

Als like ye bene, as day is to the nychnyt, Or sek-cloth is unto fyne cremeys, Or doken to the fresche dayesye.

King’s Quair, iii. 36.
DOG

Wad ye compare ye're sell to me,
A dochin till a taniss?—Ritsen's S. Songs, i. 182.
All the larger species of runex receive this name, although sometimes with a prefix marking the distinction; as bur-
dochen, the burdock, smear-dochen, S. B., the common dock, so denominated because an ointment was anciently made of it; from A. S. smeor, Belg. smeer, smeer, uuguentum, and S. douss.

DOCKENs. A day amang the Dockens; a very stormy day; sometimes, a day distinguished by a quarrel.

DOCKET, s. Struggle, S. B.
And mair than that, I reed our herds are ta'en,
And it's sair born o' me that they are slain.

For they great docken made, and tulyied lang,
Ere they wad yield and let the cattle gang.

Ross's Helenore, p. 29.

Perhaps from Teut. doch-en. V. Dook, v.

DOCKUS, s. A whim; a maggot.

DOCKUS, s. A very stormy day; sometimes, a day distinguished by a quarrel.

DOCKUS, s. The name of a meteor seen at sea before sunrise or after sunset, viewed as the prognostic of bad weather.

VOL. I. 321

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-draw, 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. Swivel; small artillery.

"Mak reddy your cannons, — bersis, doggis, doubl bersis, hagbutis of croche."—Compl. S. p. 64.
Norm. Fr. dogge, a small gun.

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.

They are as thick as dogs.'—Ritson's S. p. 61.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.
DOID, v. imp.

—Fra ther sentens he mycht nowaisy appeill.

On clerks doid, give this sentence be leill.

*Henrysone, Banntayme Poems, p. 111.*

Lord Hailes seems to give the meaning rightly; "I leave the learned to determine, whether the arbiters justly repelled the declinator. More literally; *It is incumbent on clerks to determine, &c.* But in the Gl. Lord Hailes renders this deed.

Fr. il doit, anc. doibt, it becomes, from deboir, devoir to owe.

DOID, s. A fool; a sot; a drunken doid.

S.

DOIGHLIN, s. A drubbing. V. DICHALS.

S.

DOIL, s. A piece of any thing, as of bread, Ang.; apparently the same with E. dole, which has been derived from A. S. doel-an, to deal, to divide. Our word bears more resemblance to Isl. delu-id, id.


2. "Crazed," S. Gl. Shirr. as signifying "to give one a slap on the face;" and with A. noise." Shirr. Gl. V. DUSCH.

- "Thir mussillis ar sa doyn gleg of twichie and herying, that lowbeit the voce be neir sa small that is maid on the bra byside thaim, or the stane be neir sa small that is cassin in the watter, thy douk faistie atanis, and gangie to the ground, knowing weill in quhat estimation and price the frute of their wambie is to al peple." Descr. Alb. c. 12.

Sensus illis tam acute es: Boeth.

Dunbar, speaking of a benefice, for which he had long waited in vain, says,

I wait [it] is for me proyvidit;
Bot sa done tyrsum it is to byd it.

It breaks my hair, and bursts my brane.

Dunbar, Mettland 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 the time the clerk once knew the caice,
He was not thence so doons severe.

*P. Many's Truth's Travels, Penneucik's*.

Doon weill, or dunze weill, very well, S. But it is most frequently used with a negative prefixed; as, *No that dunze strong,* not very strong, or not remarkably healthy, S. Nae that dunze 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. daunna, which bears precisely the same sense. Daunsus used, excellently; dæ wænn, very beautiful, eximious forms; from daus, an old primitive, or particle, denoting any thing good, worthy, or excellent. V. G. Andr. p. 44. Ihre, vo. Danneman. V. DANDRE.

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, sleepeing I went

To warne Pilatus wife, what done man was Jesus,
For Jewes hated him and haue done him to death.
I wold haue lengthed his lyfe, for I leued if he dyed
That his soule suffe shufte 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, excellent, surpassing; corresponding to the sense of Su. G. danneman, dandeman.

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 Lingis, q. v.

*DOING. To be doing.* To continue as before; to rest satisfied; to bear with, or exercise patience under. S. Done, as tweed doir, cloth of gold.

S. To DOYST, v. n. To fall with a heavy sound.

S. To DOYST, v. a. To throw down.

S. DOYST, s. A sudden fall; the man, made in falling. S. DOISTER, DYSTOR, DYSTOR, DYSTOR.

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. duster, A. S. thyster, obscureus. In its signification it has greater affinity to Isl. thustar, aer incipient inclemens fieri, a verb used with respect to winter. G. Andr. refers to thiostr, inclination, as its root.

DOISTER, adj. Confused; overpowered with surprise.

DOIT, s. A name given to a kind of rye-grass.

S. DOIT, s. A small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland; said to have been equal to one penny Scots; or half a bodle.

The famous Hector did na care
A doit for a’ your dirid.


*No worth a doit,* a phrase used to signify that one is in a

322
state of poverty; or that he has no coin, even of the lowest kind, in his pocket; S.

Belg. dugu, half a farthing. Doliocns is a kind of money prohibited by a statute of Henry V. of England; Spelm., vo. Galihotogens.

To DOYTT, v. n. 1. To dote.

Qhan he hes thow bene, fals ladroune lown?

Doytland, and drunkand, in the town?

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 8.

q. Stupifying thyself with drink.

2. To move as signifying stupidity, S.

W'l showlin een, an' lifed han's.

Poor Hughoc like a statue 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 Doit. To become stupid; to be infatuated. S.

To Doyt, v. r. To dote; to become superannuated. S.

Doitit, Doytit, Dottit, part. adj. Stupid; confused; S.; doit'd, synon. See Sup.

—Full doitit was his heid.

Qhan he was lieer out of hand, to hee up my honour.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 58. V. Daver.

This is evidently an old part. pa. Belg.

This might seem originally the same with E. doit, so nearly allied in signification, which Seren and Jun. derive from A. S. dol, fatuus. But it appears to claim a different origin. V. Dote and Doitit.

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. dol, fatuus. But it appears to claim a different origin. V. Dote and Doitit.

Doit, s. A disease, most probably stupor.

Thay bad that Baich suld not be but—

The Doit, and the Dismal, indifferently delt.

Watson's Coll. iii. 14. V. Fyck.

Doittert, adj. In a state of dotage or stupor. S.

Doitrie, s. Stupidity; dotage; S.

Is it not doitrie hes you drevin,

Haiknayis 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. "Doitrified with sleep,—with drink," &c.; S. See Sup.

Doitrified, part. pa. Stupified; used to denote the effects of sleep, intoxicating liquor, or any thing else that causes stupefaction. "Doitrified 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. Doitri, Dottar.

DOK. V. Dock.

DOKEN, s. The dock; an herb; S. V. Docken.

DOKERT, s. A stupid fellow; a blockhead. S.

DOLE, s. Fraud; a design to circumvent; malice. S.

DOLE, s. "A doxy," Gl. Shirr.; perhaps E. doll, used in a peculiar sense. On this word Siren refers to Goth. dautl, doel, a certain nymph mentioned in the Edda.

V. G. Andr. p. 46.

DOLEN'T, adj. Mournful; dismal.

Quhen he had roung, as thou may heir,

The space of thre & fourtie yeir:

Being in his excellent gloir, the dolent Deith did him dewoir.

Lat. dol-en, dolens. Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 79.

DOLESS, Dowless, adj. Without action; destitute of exertion; S. Doingless is sometimes used in the same sense. See Sup.
DOMEROR, s. Said to sign a madman.

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 Caudwell. See S.

Then, Domini, 1 you seeeach,
Keep very far from Bacchus' reach;
He drowned all my cares to preach
With his malt-bree.

Forbes's Domini 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; "Pedagogues, students at the university."

2. Sometimes used as a contemptuous name for a minister.

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 be taught Latin, by the title Domine, Sir. We learn from Du Cange, that a Bishop, an Abbot, or even a Canon, was commonly designed Dominus in ancient times.

DOMLESS, adj. Inactive; in a state of lassitude.

DON, s. 1. A gift; a donation.

DON, s. A favourite; an intimate friend; S.; perhaps from Hisp. Don, a title of honour; q. one held in high estimation.

DO-NAE-BETTER, s. A substitute, when one can find nothing better.

DO-NAE-GUDE, DINNAGOOD, s. One who will do no good; one completely worthless. Syn. Ne'er-do-well.

DONATARY, DONATOUR, s. One to whom escheated property is made over on certain conditions.

DONCIE, s. A clown; a booby. V. Donsie.

DONGYN, DOUNGIN, part. ps. of Dong.

DONIE, s. A hare, Ang.

It is probable that this word has originally signified a deer, or been formed from A. S. don, a young doe (damula, Lye), to which a hare might be compared for its swiftness.

DON. adj. Damp; moist; E. damp.

The dolly dikis war al donk and wate.

Doug. Virgil, 201, 1.

Su.G. dunk-en, id. mucidus; Belg. tweek-en, to steep, to soften by steeping; Su.G. dob, terra uliginosa, Isl. doch, parva fovea.

DONK, s. Moisture; or perhaps mouldiness; pl. donkis.

Bedowin in the donkis depe was euery sike.

Doug. Virgil, 201, 10.

DONKISH, adj. Rather damp.

DONNARD, DONNER'D, adj. In a state of gross stupor.

S. This word is more emphatic than doitti. See Sup.

"Daffin and want o' wit makes auld wives donnard;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 22.

—Worthy Bristle, not see donner'd,
Preserves this bonnet, and is honour'd.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 546.

Either from Germ. donner-n, to thunder, q. stupefied with noise, like badnend; or perhaps rather from Su.G. don, damel, animo alienari, or dof-a, stuper, dyfwen, Isl. dofa, stupi dus; to which we may suppose Su.G. art, inodes, added as a termination, q. of a stupid nature, or habitually stupid. A. Bor. duunny, deaf, and dunt, stupefied, are probably allied. V. Daw.

DON, To DONNAR, v. a. To stupify.

DONARTHNESS, s. Stupidity.

DONNAT, DONNOT, s. A good-for-nothing person.

DONN'D, part. adj. Fond; greatly attached.

DONSIE, DONCSIE, adj. 1. Affectedly neat and trim, implying the idea of self-importance; frequently applied to one small in size; S.; See Sup.

She gae'd as if she was new green,
And kept her housie sned and been;
Her pewther glanced upo' your een
Like siller plate:
She was a doncie wife and clean
Without debate.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 228.

2. 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, slee, an' funnie,
Ye ne'er was doncie;
But namely, tawie, quiet, and cannie,
An' unco sonnie.—Burns, iii. 141.

5. Heavy; severe; applied to strokes.

I, for their thoughtless, careless sakes,
Would here propose defences,
Their doncie tricks, their black mistakes.
Their failings and mischances.—Ibid. iii. 141.


Has thow with Rosecrucians wandert,
Or thro' some doncie desert dandert?
That with thy magic, town and landart,—
Man a' come truelke to thy standart
Of poetrie.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 334.

Donch, dainty, over-nice in eating, Gl. Grose, seems originally the same.

"Better rough and sonnie, 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;" p. 363.

The only probable origin I have observed, is Germ. duns-en, to swell, elevari, turgere, intumescere, Wachter; a fre­

Donch; to steep, to

the court, and hes no remissioun of sinnes, bot by vertew

Of the Mess, cryed, They wald to France without delay, and uthers of the French menzie, quho raised up thair Mess, more publictly then they had done at any tyme

And the court could not then weill beir), posted ane with all diligence

And wate.

The auld Donsie;

And kept her housie snod and been;
She was a doncie;

Bedown;

The only conjecture I can form as to this word is, that if they could not live without the Mess. The same affirmed to the Comptroller." Ibid. p. 335.
term, especially as opposed to Maides, rather signifies that these were Dames of easy virtue. Dunty, which is probably contr. from the other, still bears this meaning. Thus bourse might admit of a metaphor. sense, to be found in Dict. Trev. Lyndsay seems to use it in such some such signification. — Fair weill, ye get na mair of me. Quod Lyndsay in contempt of sye taillis, That duddrouns and doonthbouris throw the dubious trallis. P. i. Lyndsay's Works, 1599, p. 311.

DOOBIE, DOowie, 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-doock, 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. Memmair, Forfars. Statist. Acc. v. 152.

Teut. doock, pannus, linteum, Kiliian; Dan. duug, Su.G. duk, Germ. tutk, id. fadesik tuck, coarse cloth; Su.G. segel-duk, sail-cloth, canvas; Isl. dukr, pannus lintearis.

To DOODLE, s. a. To thole the dool; DOOL, s. A thole; DOOLIE, interj. DOOL-AN'EE, s. A thole.

TO DOOZIL, s. A bannock or cake given to farm- servants, after lengths the plough, between dinner and supper, Ang. See Sup.

It denotes the motion given to an infant, when it is tossed up and down in one's arms; hobbie; houd, synon. Fr. douin-er, doelis-er, Ital. dondolore, Belg. doodyn-en, id.

DOOF, s. A dull stupid fellow. V. DOOW.

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. dewig, 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 anything, Ang.

2. To sing dool; to lament; to mourn.

A.S. dolg, also dol, 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. deuil, id.

DOOL-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of sorrow.

"Tears of poor and friendless Zion, now going in sackcloth, are up in heaven before our Lord." Ruther­more immediately allied to Fr. dook, id.

"The women, in particular, spin a great deal of lint into coarse yarn for the duck or sail-cloth factory." P. Memmair, Forfars. Statist. Acc. v. 152.

Teut. doock, pannus, linteum, Kiliian; Dan. duug, Su.G. duk, Germ. tutk, id. fadesik tuck, coarse cloth; Su.G. segel-duk, sail-cloth, canvas; Isl. dukr, pannus lintearis.

DOOZIL, s. A term used to denote an uncommonly 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 lengths 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. dagwerd, 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 dagwerd-mal, Ilire, vo. Dag. This in S. would be the doder meal. For the word is only changed, as dag­work, the work or task of a day, into dawerk, dark, darg. Isl. dagwerd denotes dinner, dapes prandii, as nattverd-ur is supper; G. Andr. p. 253.

To DORE, v. a. To make one deaf with noise. S.

DORECheEK, s. The door-post. S. See Sup.

DORE-CROOK, s. The hinge of a door.

DORE-stane, s. Threshold; q. of 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 bataill sa cruel be to se, And charges yow to fecht on his lyoun. Wallace, xi. 242. MS.

This most probably signifies dare, from A. S. durfan, durr-an, audere; especially as this question follows, v. 232.

Wallace, dar ye goe fecht on our lyoun? In Edin. 1646, however, it is derrere bataill.

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 brass, 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 plaited, targes and dorachs." Baillie's Lett. i. 175.

Gael. doriach, a bundle.

DORNEL, s. The fundament of a horse.

DORNELL, s. Darnel. Lolium. S.

DORNICK, 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
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 found his chamfer well arrayed
With dornik work on twined display.

It is probable that this stuff, although originally manu-
factured at Tournay, was immediately imported from Holland,
where Tournay is called Dornick, (Kilian, Nomenclat.,)
whence the cloth had received this name. The term dornick,
however, was formerly used in E., for cloth wrought at
Norwich.

No person shall make or weave dornicks, or exercise the
misteries of weaving of dornicks & coverlettes, or any of
them, within the said city of Norwich,—ones he belinsected

Dornick, adj. Of or belonging to Dornick. S.
Dornicle, s. The Viviparous Blenny. Syn. Eelpout. S.
Dornoch L.A.W. Hang you to-day, and try you to­

Dorsa, s. A net fixed to a hoop, for catching crabs. S.
Dorsour, s. Cloth for the walls of a hall or chapel. S.
Dort, s. Pet; sullen humour, more commonly in pl.
dorts. See Sup.

For Scotland else has ta'en the dort,—
And gin it pass, she'll, in a short
Raise a sad stear.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 216.

"To take the dorts, to be in a pet, or discontented hu­
mour," S. Rudd.

I hope ye gard the lady tak the dorts.
For sic rough courting I ha' never seen.—
Rice's Helmore, p. 38.

Teut. Su.G. trots, irritamen, provocatio. I am not certain,
however, that the term may not have originated from the
third pers. sing. of the Fr. v. dormir, which, as figuratively
and proverbially used, seems to have some affinity. Thus it
is said, Qu'il n'y a point de pire eau que celle qui
mour," S. Rudd.

Thus, one who, from a sullen humour, affected to sleep,
might be said to—to take the dorts. V. Dorty.

Dorty, v. n. To become pettish; a v. rarely, but
occasionally used; S. See Sup.

They maun be toyed wi' and sported,
To pay, S.; a low term;
A box or pouch for holding tobacco, Aberd.

To Dorty, v. n. To go about any business in a neat
and proverbially used, seems to have some affinity. Thus it
is said, Qu'il n'y a point de pire eau que celle qui
mour," S. Rudd.

Thus, one who, from a sullen humour, affected to sleep,
might be said to—to take the dorts. V. Dorty.

It occurs in part. pa.
But yet he couldna gain her heart,
Heribs, flouris and gerssis wallowit away.

The grund stude barrane, widderit,
Dorts. See Sup.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 333.

It occurs in part. pa.
But yet he couldna gain her heart,
She was sae vera dortit
An' shy that night.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 151.

Dorty, adj. 1. Pettish; apt to be sullen; S. "Dorty;
2. Saucy; malapert; S. See Sup.
3. Often applied to a young woman who is saucy in her
conduct to her suitors, and not easily pleased in the
choice of a husband, S.

"The dorty dame ma' fa'in the dirt;" Ramsay's S. Prov.
p. 65.

Saub. derives it from "Teut. trotsigh, tortigh, costume­
rious, arrogant; trots-en, tort-en, to provoke." The sense
Kilian gives of trotsigh is nearly allied to our term, fastosus.
As trots-en signifies irritate, minari, undoubtedly O. Teut.
trot-en is radically the same, being rendered, minari. Su.G.
trots-as, Germ. trots-en, provocare, Isl. tratz-a, obstinax
esse. Gael. doroda, austere, unpleasant, seems to be a coge­
name, as well as dorreitighe, irricreibile, and dor­
rietha, peevish.

Dortlie, adv. Saucily; pettedly.

Dortynes, s. "Pride; haughtiness; arrogance;" Rudd.

The dornies of Achilles obstruct
In bondage under the proud Pirrus yning,
By force susteynt thraldom mony ane day.

Dorty, s. 1. A doll; a puppet. "A dancing Dorty;" S.
2. A female of a very small size, S.

From the E. name Dorothy.

To DOSEN, v. a. To stupify. V. Dozen.

DOSK, adv. Dark-coloured; E. dusk.

The grand stude barrane, widderit, dosk and gray,
Herbis, flouris and gerssis wallowit away.

Douglas, Virgil, 78, 49.

I see no term more nearly allied than Belg. dagter, Germ.
duster, obscureus, derived from Celt. du, nigredo.

DOSOURIS, s. Perhaps, a back-stay; a canopy. S.
DOS, adj. Neat; spruce; Clydes.

Belg. dos, array, clothing; Hy is breef in den dos, he
wears a fine suit of clothes; dos-en, to clothe; Sewel. Teut. dos,
vesti pellicea, vestimentum duplex; dos-en, munire vesti­
Suffulitis, Kilian. Perhaps dos is radically the same with
Toah, q. v.

Dost-up, part. pa. Decked; dressed sprucely.

It is used ludicrously by Kennedy.

Sic revel gars thee be servt with cauld roast,
And aft sit supperless beyond the se

Come, lad, lug out your doss,
Breikles, barefute, and all in duds up dost.

Redsquair, Evergreen, ii. 67, st. 17.

The second line in Edin. edit. 1508, is,
And sit unsoupit oft, &c.

This shews that the v. was formerly used, S.

Doss, s. A tuft of ribbands, flowers, hair, &c.

To Doss about. To go about any business in a neat
and exackt way, and in the proper season.

To Doss up, v. a. To trim; to make neat.

Dossie, adj. Applied to one who acts as above.

Dossie, s. A neat, small, well-dressed person.

Dossie, ade. Neatly but simply.

Dossenes, s. Neatness, conjoined with simplicity.

To DOSS DOWN, v. n. To throw one's self down.

To Doss, s. A box or pouch for holding tobacco, Aberd.

His stick ancasth his oxter rister.
As frae the doss the chew he twisst.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 238.

Come, lad, lug out your doss, an' gie's a chaw.

Morison's Poems, p. 183.

Isl. dos, Germ. dose, Su.G. dosa, a box; svasdosa, pyxis
in qua condita servatur herba Nicotiana in pulverem redac­
ta, a snuff-box, q. a snechinz doss, S.

To Doss, Dossie down, v. a. To pay, S.; a low term;
perhaps from doss, a box, as being the place where
money was kept.

Weel does he loe the lawen coin,
When dossised down.—Ferguson's Poems, ii. 42.

To Doss down, v. a. To table, applied to money.

DOSSINS, s. pl. Human excrement.

S.

DOT-AND-GO-ONE, adj. Used to denote inequality of motion; waddling.

S.
DOUBT

DOUBT, adj. The object set a common, and find the said Galdus bathe rychtuous ayre to the crown, and ane maist excellent person dotat with sinndy virtewis and hie preregatiuis." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 43, b. Lat. dotat-us.

To DOTCH, v. n. To dangle. V. DODGE.

DOTE, s. A dowry; a marriage-portion. Syn. TOCHÉR.

DOTE, s. 1. A dotard.

You hast y-tint thi pride,
Thou dote:
With thine harp, thou wone hit that tide,
Thou tint hit with mi rote.—Sir Tristrem, p. 109.

2. A state of stupor.

Thus after as in a dote he hath toppered some space about, at last hee falleth downe to dust." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 529. V. DUTE.


Lat. dos, dot-is, a gift.

DOU'TT, V. DOTTED.

DOOTHER, s. Daughter. See Sup.

As and soons as the day was up and clear,
Baith aunt and dother sought her far and near.

Ross's Helenore, pp. 72, 73.

Su. G. doter, Isl. dotter, id.

DOOTHERIE, adj. What belongs to a daughter.

To DOTTAR, DOTTER. v. n. 1. To become stupid.

It is used to denote that stupor which seizes the senses, when one is about to sleep.

In brief ther, with grief ther
I dotterd owre on sleep.

Evergreen, i. 213, st. 3. V. DORTR.

2. To roam with the appearance of stupor or fatuity.

DOTTLE, s. A small particle, a dimin. from E. dot.

DOTTLE. adj. In a state of dotage, S. See Sup.

This in general has the same origin with the E. v. dote. V. DUrt.

But it is immediately allied to Tuet. ver-dottelt, delirus, repuerascens, mentioned by Jun. Etym. vo. Dote.

To DOTTLE, v. n. To be in a state of dotage or stupor.

TO DOTTLE, part. adj. In a state of dotage.

TO DOTTLE, v. n. To move in a hobbling manner.

TO DOTTLE, s. A stopper.

DOTTLE, s. The refuse of a pipe of tobacco.

DOVATT, s. A thin turf; a divet.

DOUBLE, s. A duplicate; an exact copy; S. O. E.

DOUBLE. adj. Used in a law sense, Phillips. See Sup.

"He put in the Marquis's hand a double of the late proclamation from England." Baillie's Lett. i. 174.

To Double, v. a. To copy; to take a duplicate of.

"Some of the advertisement I have caused double." Baillie's Lett. i. 174.

DOUBLE, adj. Applied to capital letters.

DOUBLE-SIB, adj. Related both by father and mother.

DOUBLET, DOBLET, s. Two precious stones joined.

DOUBLET, s. A jacket, or inner waistcoat.

To DRESS ONE's DOUBLET. To give a sound drubbing.

DOUBTIT, adj. Held in awe; redoubted.

DOUCE, Douse, adj. 1. Sober; sedate; not light or frivolous; applied both to persons and things. S. See Sue.

"Sae far, my friend, in merry strain,
I've given a douse advice and plain.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 143.

This is often opposed to doft.

A. Bor. douse, thrifty, careful, (Grose), seems originally the same.

2. Modest, as opposed to light or wanton conduct. "There

DOW

DOW, s. A person of this description; an imbecile.

DOWAN, v. a. To give a sound drubbing.

DOWBLET, DOUBLE, adj. A state of stupor.

DOUV, adj. Applied both to persons and things, S.

DOUFF, DOUFFNESS, s. A dull heavy blow.

DOUG, s. A useful, untidy, ill-dressed person.

DOUGHT, s. Strength; power; a deed; an exploit.

DOUGHT. V. DOW, v. 1.

DOUGLAS. DOUGLAS, s. A person of this description; an imbecile.

DOUGLASGroat. A groat of the reign of James V.

DOVIE, adj. Stupid; having the appearance of mental imbecility.

DOVIE, s. A helled mutch, or woman's cap with a caul; considered as a dress-cap, in contradistinction from a Toy; Ang.

Isl. dud-a, indumentum levioris generis; G. Andr. p. 84.

DOUILLAR, s. The roots of the Bog-bean.

TO DOUILLER, v. a. To dandle. V. DODDLE.

DOUD, s. The root of the common reed-grass.

TO DOVE, v. n. To be in a dotting state; to be half asleep.

V. DOVER.

DOVE-DOCK, s. The Coltsfoot; tussilago.

To DOVER, v. n. To slumber; to be in a state betwixt sleeping and waking; S. Syon. SLOOM. B. See Sup.

Sibb. derives dovering from Teut. doof-worden, [doof-worden] surdecere. But it seems rather a derivative from Su. G. Isl. dofa-a, stupere, stupfacere. V. however, the i.

DOUERIT, DOUERIT, part. pa. Drowsy; under the power of sleep.

Preis na forthar, for this is the hald richt
Of Gaysit, Schaddois, Slepe and douerit Nycht.

Noctis soporae, Virg. Doug, Virgil, 177, 16.

Sibb. renders it "pious or sable-coloured, from Teut. doof-verce, color surdus vel austerus." Rudd. having referred to E. dorr, obstupfacere, Sibb. adds that this "seems nearly allied to Douer, to slumber." Douerit seems indeed to be the part of this v., metaph. applied to Night, as descriptive of its influence.

DOVER, s. A slumber; a slight unsettled sleep; S. See S.

Isl. dur, somnus levis; viewed by I. as the root of Lat. dormio; dur-a, dormino, dormito; G. Andr. p. 55.

To DOWER, v. a. To stun; to stupefy; properly Daiser.

DOVERIN, part. adj. Occasional; rare.

S. To DOUFE, v. n. To become dull and languid.

S. To DOWF, v. n. To continue in a slumbering state.

DOUGNESS, s. Dullness; melancholy.

TO DOUFF, v. a. To strike forcibly; to push; to beat.

DOUFF. S. A dull heavy blow.

DOUGH, s. A useless, untidy, ill-dressed person.

DOUGHT, s. Strength; power; a deed; an exploit.

DOUGHT. V. DOW, v. 1.

DOUGLASGROAT. A groat of the reign of James V.

DOVIE, adj. Stupid; having the appearance of mental imbecility.

DOVIE, s. A person of this description; an imbecile.
DOUK

To DOUK, Dowk, Dook v. a. To plunge forcibly into water; to put under water. S.

— The rosy Phebus rode
His wery stedis had dounk't over the hede.

Dug. Virgil, 398, 41.

Belg. duck-en, duyk-en, Germ. tauck-en, S. duk-en, immerge se. Perhaps the root is Goth. duk, locus voragineus; Ser. vo. Duck.

To DOUK, v. n. To dive under water; to duck; to bathe. S.

DOUK, s. The act of plunging into water; the state of being drenched with rain. S.

DOUKS, s. The quantity of ink taken up by the pen. To

DOUKAR, s. A waterfowl; called also Willie-fisher. S.

DOULE, s. A fool; a blunt or stupid person.

DOUK, Dowk, Dook, s. 1. To plunge forcibly into water; to put under water. S.

2. To undervalue; to depreciate.

DOUKS, s. The act of plunging into water; the state of being drenched with rain. S.

DOUKAR, s. A waterfowl; called also Willie-fisher. S.

DOULES, s. A fool; a blunt or stupid person.

— I am but an oyle.

Againnis natur in the nycht I waik into weir.

I dar do nocht in the day bot droup as a doll.

Houlate, i. 5.

A. S. dole, fatuous; Moea. dovla, accord to one MS. dole, stultus; Germ. doll, C. B. doll, stupidus. V. Doll, Wachtier.

DOULE PALE. A wall; now called a mort-cloth. S.

DOUNCALLING, s. Depreciation by proclamation. S.

DOUNDING, s. Sleet or snow. Synon. On-ding. S.

DOUNG, part. pa. Struck; beaten. V. Drng. S.

DOUNGEOUN, s. 1. The strongest tower belonging to a fortress, being designed as the place of last resort during a siege.

— Dowglas the castell sesyt all,
That thane wes closyt with stalwart wall—
Sclyr Eduard, that wes sa douchty,
He send thidyr to tumblit it doun,
Bath tour, and castell, and doungoun.

Barbour, x. 497. MS.

"This was the Keep, or strong part of the castle, and the same that the French call Le Dongeon; to which, as Froissart informs us, the unfortunate Richard II. retired, as the place of greatest security, when he was taken by Bolingbroke."

Pennant's Tour in Wales, p. 43.

"To the outer ballium, joined the inner ballium. Within this, or at one corner of it, surrounded by a ditch, stood the keep or dungeon, generally a large square tower, flanked at its angles by small turrets, having within them one or more wells."

Grose's Milit. Antiq. ii. 3.

Dr. Johns. therefore does not give that sense of donjon in which it was most commonly used by old writers, when he defines it, "the highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept."

This was merely a secondary use of the term, as well as of the place.

2. A tower, in general; applied to the tower of Babel.

That historie, Maister, wald I knaw,—
Quhy, and for quhat occasion.
Thay, buildit sic ane strong dungeon.

Lyndsay's Monarchy, 1592, p. 46.

Also pp. 47, 48, 49.

Donjon seems used in this general sense by R. Brunne, p. 121.

Stevena fast him sped,
& gadred him an oste, & went vnto Wilton,
& did reise in that coste a stalworth donjon.

The origin of Fr. donjon, used in sense first, is uncertain.
Du Cange derives it from dun, a hill, as originally denoting a castle built on a hill. The word appears in various forms in L. B. dunja, dungeon, dongja, dongjo, dongjon, donjon, donjonius, donno, &c.

DOUNHAD, s. Any thing that depresses, or holds one down, either in growth or circumstances.

DOUNHADDIN', part. adj. Depressing; holding down. S.

DOUINNINS, adv. A little way downward. S.

DOUINPUTTING, s. Crushing; degrading. S.

DOUNSETTING, s. Setting or sinking. S.

DOUNT, s. A stroke; a blow. V. Dunt, s.

DOUNTAKing, s. Reduction, or taking down. S.

To DOUNTHRAU, v. a. To overthrow. S.

To DOUN THRING, v. a. 1. To overthrow.

He was ane gyant stout and straung,
Perforce wylle beistis he doun thring;

Lyndsay's Monarchy, 1592, p. 47.

"— Sathan in his members, the Antichristis of our tyme, cruelle doeth rage, seiking to dounthring and to distroy the evangell of Christ, and his congregatioun." Knox, p. 101.

2. To undervalue; to depreciate.

The febl mychysis of your pepill fey,
Into batal twyns vincist sclamefuly,
Spare not for thy extol and magnify:
And be the contrare, the pissance of Laynke King
Do set at nocht, but lichtie, and doun thring.

Dounthring, adv. Into the low or flat country. S.

DOUNWITH, adv. 1. Downwards, in the way of descending from rising ground, S.

In heich haddy Wallace and thai can twyn.
Through that doun with to Forth sadly he soucht.

Wallace, v. 301. MS.

What can they do? dounwith they darena budge,
Their safest course seems in the height to lodge.

Ross'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. word, in dounward, toward, &c.; as upwith, upwards, outwith, outwards, inwards, hamewith, towards home, S.

2. Used as a s. To the dounwith, downwards, S.

3. Metaph. used to denote a fall from rank or state. S.

Dounwith, adj. Descending; as, a dounwith road. S.

To Doup, Dowr, v. n. 1. To incline the head or upper part of the body downwards, S.

Thither the valiant Tersals doup
And heir repacious Corbies croup.

Scott, Evergreen, ii. 233.

"To doup down, S." Rudd., vo. Douhis.

When earth turns toom, he rummages the skies,
Mounts up beyond them, paints the fields of rest,
Doup
down to visit ilka lawland ghaist.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 1.

2. To lower; to be clouded; applied to the weather. S.

Doup. in a doup, adv. In a moment.

They snatch her up baith stoup and roup.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 527.

Teut. doup-en, dip? q. as soon as one could plunge into water.

Doup, Dowr, Doup, s. 1. The breech or buttocks, S.

— See Sup.

The wight an' doughty captains a',
Upo' their dowps sat donw;
A rangel o' the commoun fowk
In bourachs a' stood roun.


But there had been some ill-done deed,
Thay gat sic thrawart cowps:

Ramsay's Poems, i. 279.
D O U

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.

We, down to e'enning edge wi' ease,
Shall loup, and see what's done
I the dowp o' day.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 274.

3. A cavity; as the E. delp; 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. diups, profundus." But this etymology has no affinity to the term as used in the first two senses. It is undoubtedly allied to Ital. dopoi, profundus. "Incontinent he pullit out his swerd and said; 'Tratour,
Thir ar the words of the redoutit Roy,—
Qhillik hes me sent all cuntries to convoye,
And all misdoars dourlie to down thing.

Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 211.

2. Pertinaciously.

The thrird dois eik so dourly drink,—
Qhillik in his wame no rawn be dry.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 167. st. 3.

He drinks so hard, E. V. Doury.

DOURDON, s. Appearance; a rising into view. S.

DOURIN'. Cont. of doverin'; doting; slumbering. S.

DOURTY.

Duschand on deir wedis dourty thai dyng.

Gewen and Gol. iii. 17.

Leg. dourly, according to edit. 1508.

Douce, 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 DOUSSLE, DOOSLE, v. a. To beat soundly. S.

To DOUT, 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. id.

Barbour, xii. 488. MS.

"Thie toke the quene Edith, for doute of treson,
Was kyn Edwardes wif, le'd hir to Kelon.

R. Brunne, p. 72.

2. Ground of fear or apprehension.

—Empresownes in swelk qhite
To kepe is doun and gret peryle.

Wytowntown, viii. 11. 29.

Fr. doubte, doute, id. V. Douit.

Doutance, s. Doubt; hesitation; Fr. doubstence.

—I stand in gret doutance,
Quhime I sail wyte of my mischance.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 102.

Se now quhilk dowrest is,
His riggand or this tre ?

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 345.

2. Bold; intrepid.

O ye doure pepill descend from Dardanus,
The ilke ground, fra quham the first stok came
Of your lynnage, with blyth bosum the same
Sall you ressale——

Doug, Virgil, 70, 28, Duri, Virg.

3. Hardy; able to bear fatigue; as synon. with derv. See S.

We that bene of nature derv and doure, &c.

Ibid. 299, 7. V. Derf.

4. Inflexible; unbending; obstinate. S. See Sup.

Bot at al our prayers and requeistis kynd
Mycht nowthir bow that doure mannis mynd;
Nor yit the taksinnis and the wounderis sere.

Ibid. 467, 42.

5. Having an aspect expressive of inflexibility. In this sense it is still said, He has a dowr look, S.

Vol. I. 829

D O W

To Wallace that come ane that hecht Fawdoun,
Malancly he was of complexion.
Hewy of statur, dour in his countenance.

Wallace, iv. 187. MS.

6. Severe; applied to the weather, S.

—Biting Boreas, fell and dour,
Sharp shivers thro' the leafless bow'r.

Burns, iii. 149.

7. Slow in growth; applied to vegetation. V. Dour-seed.

8. Impracticable; applied to bad soil. S.

9. Un teachable, as He's very dour at his lair. S.

Lat. C. B. dure, foris, audax, strenuus.

Dourness, Dourness, s. Obstination; sullenness.

S. Dour-seed, s. A species of late oats.

S.

Dourly, adv. 1. With vigour; without mercy.

Thir ar the words of the redoutit Roy,—
Qhillik hes me sent all cuntries to convoye,
And all misdoars dourlie to down thing.

Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 211.

2. Pertinaciously.

The thrird dois eik so dourly drink,—
Qhillik in his wame no rawn be dry.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 167. st. 3.

He drinks so hard, E. V. Doury.

DOURDON, s. Appearance; a rising into view. S.

DOURIN'. Cont. of doverin'; doting; slumbering. S.

DOURTY.

Duschand on deir wedis dourty thai dyng.

Gewen and Gol. iii. 17.

Leg. dourly, according to edit. 1508.

Douse, 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 DOUSSLE, DOOSLE, v. a. To beat soundly. S.

To DOUT, 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. id.

Barbour, xii. 488. MS.

"Thie toke the quene Edith, for doute of treson,
Was kyn Edwardes wif, le'd hir to Kelon.

R. Brunne, p. 72.

2. Ground of fear or apprehension.

—Empresownes in swelk qhite
To kepe is doun and gret peryle.

Wytowntown, viii. 11. 29.

Fr. doubte, doute, id. V. Douit.

Doutance, s. Doubt; hesitation; Fr. doubstence.

—I stand in gret doutance,
Quhime I sail wyte of my mischance.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 260.

DOUTET, part. pa. For dotit, 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 especiall 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.

"Than followit ane richt dangerous and doutsum bat­tell." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 2 a.

To DOW, v. n. 1. To be able; to possess strength; S.

Pret. docht, dought.

"Incontinent he pullit out his swerd and said; 'Tratour,
To DOW, v. n.

1. To thrive; respecting bodily health. Unuty'd to a man, We never can thrive or dowe. 

2. To thrive, in a moral sense; or, to prosper in trade. "He'll never dowe," S. he will never do good, Rudd.

3. In a negative sense it denotes reluctance from mere ennui or indolence; as, "I dowa rise." S.

4. Inability to endure generally; "He douna be contert"; He cannot bear contradiction. Rudd, views this as the same with the v. 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-an, A. S. dog-an, &c. this seems more immediately allied to Germ. deth-en, crescere, profore; A. S. the-an, the-on, ge-the-an, ge-the-en, Alem. douch-en, doch-en, thi-an, thyg-en, dych-en, and with still greater resemblance, diuh-en, Teut. dydl-en, dy-en, id. These Wachter views as related to Heb. 7127 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; S. "He's quite doud in the colour."

Yet thrift, industrious, bides her latest days, Thou' se air sair doud' front wi' runkles wave. Ferguson's Poems, i. 57.

5. To doze; to fall into a sleepy state; S. B.

6. To dowe; to do, to perform; to effect; to be of any worth or force. To dow, to avail; to profit; to be of any worth or force. "Nocht o' thing of worth; Gl. Sibb."

7. To doze; to fall into a sleepy state; S. B.

8. To dowe; to do, to perform; to effect; to be of any worth or force. To dow, to avail; to profit; to be of any worth or force. "Nocht o' thing of worth; Gl. Sibb."
DOWBRECK, s. A species of fish, Aberd.

DOWCHSPERIS, DOWSY PEIRS, s.

DOWCATE, DOWED, DOUGHT, DOWF, DOLF, 2. Melancholy; gloomy; S. a great many in this useful work.

DOWFART, DOFART, 4. Hollow; applied to sound, A dowf sound, S. such as that of an empty barrel, when it is struck.

DOWCHSPERIS, DOWSY PEIRS, s. pl. The twelve peers, the supposed companions of King Arthur.

DOWED, Dought, pret. v. Was able. V. Dow.

DOWF, DOLF, s. 1. Dull; flat; denoting a defect of spirit or animation, S.; and also of courage, as this greatly depends on the state of the animal spirits.

The suddane dreed so stonast o' our feres than,
Thare blude congelit and al togiddir ran,
Dolf wox thare spirts, thar his curage doun fell.

Dowg, Virgil, 76, 24.

Dowf were as lede.

The tothir is namyt schemafeul cowardise,
Voyde of curage, and dolf as ony stane.—Ibid. 354, 48.

Dolf kartit, ibid. 375, 40; dolf of curage, 375, 39; faint-hearted, deficient in courage.

2. Melancholy; gloomy; S.

This profits maething, dull and dolf
It is to greet and graen;
An' he's nae better, for our tears
Canna fesh him again.


Ah, slothful pride! a kingdom's greatest curse;
How dolf looks gentry with an empty purse!
—Ramsay's Poems, i. 54.

In the same sense it is applied to music.
They're dolf and dowie at the best,
Their Allegros and a' the rest.—Tullochorum, Song. 331

3. Inactive; lethargic.

His trew companyeouns ledis of the pres,
Harland his wery limmes dowf as lede.

Dowg, Virgil, 143, 31.

But certanly the dasit blude now on dayis
Waxis dowf and dulf throw myne unwyde age.

Hebet, Virg. Ibid. 140, 46.

4. Hollow; applied to sound, A dowf sound, S.; such as that of an empty barrel, when it is struck.

5. "Pithless, wanting force;" silly; frivolous.

Her dowf excusses pat me mad—Burns, iii. 243.

6. Inert, wanting force for vegetation; as, dowf land, S.

Wanting the kernel or substance; as, a dowf nit, S.

Dowl to the eye; thick, as, a dowf day.

According to Sibb. "q. deaf." But there is no occasion for so oblique an etymon. Our word, of which the proper orthography is dowf or dowf, is intimately connected, both in form and meaning, with a variety of terms in other languages.

Isl. daffar, dolf, SU. G. daup, stupitus; Isl. daup-r, substritis; Sl. Gumpnau, D. dolf, stupor; daffin, stupefectus, ces-sans membra; dolfna, vires amitto; G. Andr. p. 47, daup-nast, marcescere. Belg. dool, doll, heavy; een doof geest, a dull spirit; een doof gehald, een doff skant, a dull sound. Germ. dawb, taub, stupid. V. DAW, DA. See Sup.

DOWF, DOOF, s. A dull stupid fellow.

All Carrick crys,—gin this Dowf were droun'd.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 56, st. 14.

He get her! slaverin dowf! it set him weal
To yoke a plough where Patrick thought to teil!
—Ramsay's Poems, ii. 144.

Dowfart, Dowfart, adj. 1. Stupid; destitute of spirit; S.; pron. daffart, as Gr. a.

Fan Agamemnon cry'd, To arms,
The silly daffart coward,
Ajax, for a' his crouseness now,
Cud na get out his sword.

2. Dumpsish; melancholy; so much under depression of spirits as to be in a state bordering on that of an idiot, S.

3. Feeble; inefficient; applied to anything that does not answer the purpose for which it is used. Thus, a candle that burns dimly, is called a daffart candle, S.

This may be formed from dolf and Su. G. art, Belg. aert, nature, disposition. V. Donnart. The Isl. term, however, rendered substritis, is not only written dafar, but dafar, and dafart; Belg. dawnerpere, fatatras, Kilian, from dawf-en, fatuare, inespere, dawf, fataus; V. Dowgaret.

Dowfart, Dowfart, s. A dull, heavy-headed, inactive fellow, S.

Then let the dowfarts, fash'd wi' spleene,
Cast up the wrang side of their een,
Pegh, fry, and grinn, wi' spine and teen,
And fa' a flying.—Ramsay's Poems, ii. 342.

Duffie, adj. 1. Soft; spungy; S.; applied to vegetable substances; as, a duffie neep, a spungy turnip; fozie, synonym.

2. Dull; stupid; transferred to the mind, S. A duffie chield, a simpleton.

DOWY, Dowie. V. DOLLY.

DOWYD. pret. and part. pa. Endowed.

And dowy'd thame syne
With get lands and riches.—Wintoun, vi. 3. 54.
In Rous he fowned Rosmarkyne.
That dowy'd wes wisht Kynes syne.

i.e. endowed by kings.
—Ibid. v. 13. 391.

Fr. dou-er, id.
DOW, s. A ducker or diver.

Thou said to get a dowlar to for to dreg it.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 67, st. 17.
i.e. To fish it up, or drag for it.

Su.G. dore, Belg. dycker, id. as Su.G. drag-a, signifies piscari. V. Dok.

DOWL, s. A large piece; a dole. Synon. Dowd. S.

DOWLESS, adj. Feeble; without energy; unhealthy. S.

To DOWLICAP, v. a. To cover the head by drawing up a part of the dress, or pulling any thing over it. S.

DOWLING-HORN, s. A horn that hangs down. S.

Dowling-horn, s. Adjusting drooping horns. S.

DOWN, pres. v. Expressive of inability; denoting want of inclination, even reluctance or disgust. I downa. S.

DOWNANS, s.pl. A part of the dress, or pulling any thing over it.

DOWNCOM, DOCJNCOME, DOWNCOME, s. A settlement as to situation. S.

DOWNCAST, DOWNANS, s.pl. A state of parturition. S.

DOWNCAST, s. Dejected.

Downcast, adj. Of inclination, even reluctance or disgust.

Down-cast, s. Adj. To cover the head by drawing up a part of the dress, or pulling any thing over it.

DOWNCLAY, s. A very heavy fall of rain. S.

To DOWNCLAY, v. a. To cover the head by drawing up a part of the dress, or pulling any thing over it.

DOWNCOSE, s. A large piece; a dole. Synon. Dowd. S.

DOWNDRAG, s. A very heavy fall of rain.

DOWNDRAG, s. A large piece; a dole. Synon. Dowd. S.

DOWNDRUG, s. A large piece; a dole. Synon. Dowd. S.

DOWNER, s. A very heavy fall of rain.

DOWNERS, s.pl. A very heavy fall of rain.

DOWNERS, s.pl. A very heavy fall of rain.

DOWNFALL, DOWNFA', adj. Overthrow; degradation in rank; Ruina, Rudd. vo.

2. A fall, in whatever sense. Downcome in the market, the fall of prices, S.

3. Overthrow; degradation in rank; Ruina, Rudd. vo.

Down. See Sup.

Down-comming, s. Descent; the act of descending. S.

DOWN-DING,*. A very heavy fall of rain.

DOWN-DOWN, s. A very heavy fall of rain.

DOWNDRAUGHT, s. Whosoever depresses; used both literally and metaphor. S.; q. drawing down. See Sup.

DOWNDRAW, s. Overloading weight; some untoward circumstance in one's lot.

DOWN-FALL, s. What keeps one from rising in the world.

DOWN-GETTING, s. A successful reduction.

DOWNFALL, DOWNFA', s. 1. A declivity in ground.

2. Winter downfall. The descent of the sheep to the lower contiguous pastures in winter.

DOWN-HEARTED, adj. Dejected.

DOWN-I-THE-MOUTH, adj. Dejected; chop-fallen; as, He's aw down i' the mouth wi' that news.

DOWN-LEYING, s. The act of taking a position before a fortified place, in order to besiege it.

DOWN-LEYING, s. The state of parturition. Just at the downblyng, "just going to be brought to bed," A. Bor.

Gl. Grose; S.

DOWNLOOK, s. Dissatisfaction or displeasure, as expressed by the countenance; scorn; contempt.

'Twas not for fear that I my fouks forsook;
And ran the hazard of their surd downlook.
Rost's Helenore, p. 84.

DOWNMOST, DOWNERMOST, adj. Farthest down. S.

DOWN-POUR, s. A very heavy fall of rain.

DOWN-POURING, s. Effusion.

DOWN-SEAT, s. Settlement as to situation.

DOWNSET, s. 1. An establishment. 2. Any thing that produces great depression; as, a downset of work; work that overpowers with fatigue.

DOWN-SITTING, s. The session of a court, S.

"Mr. Gillespie came home at our first downsitting." Baillie's Lett. xi. 261.

To do any thing at a downsittin'; to do it without rising.

DOWN-TAK, s. Any thing that enfeebles the body, or takes it down, S.

To DOWP down, v. n. V. Doup, v.

S.

DOZ

DOZE, DOSE To bring a boy's top into that part. V. DOUTE.

DOZ'D, p. Part. To fabricate; equivalent to E. phrase, to draw a long bow.

S.

DOZ'ED, p. Part. To do any thing at a downsitting.

Any thing that enfeebles the body, or takes it down.

S.

DOWRE.

Bot Ethelred mad gret defens,
And to thare felny resyntes,
And melayid oft on feld in fycht,
Qubah mony doyre to ded wes dycht.

Wyntown, vi. 15, 110.

"Mony was dycht to dowre (hard) ded." Gl. This phrase which frequently occurs in Wyntown, seems analogous to one very common in Wallace, dowr and derf being used as synon. V. Derf.

The adj. is perhaps used adverbially.

DOWRIER, Dowariar, s. Dowager.


DOWS. To shoot amang the Dowes. To fabricate; equivalent to E. phrase, to draw a long bow.

S.

A SHOT AMANG THE DOWS; any thing done at random.

S.

DOWT, s. V. DOUTE.

DOWTIT, part. pa. Feared; redoubted.

Throw his chewalays chewalry
Galloway wes stonayit gretly;
And he dowtyt for his bownty.

Barbour, ix. 538. MS.

— Ik haiff herd syndry men say
That he was the maist dowtti man
That in Carrik lywyt than.

Ibid, v. 507. MS.

Fr. doubt-er, 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. dusiguth, power; for he has changed it to doughtie, in the passage last quoted.

— Hee was the most doughtie man,
That into Carrik was living than.

DOXIE, adj. Lazy; restive; slow, S.

Probably, by a slight transition, from Isl. dosk-a, to delay, dosk, inactivity, remissness; also, slow, segnis, G. Andr. p. 51.

To DOZE, Dose a top. To bring a boy's top into that rapid, equable motion, that its rotation is scarcely discernible to the eye; to make it dose, or apparently fall asleep.

S.

DOZ'D, part. adj. Applied to things that are unsound; as, doz'd timber, a doz'd raip. V. Daise.

S.

DOZE-BROWN, adj. Snuff-coloured.

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 dosmyt, come doun wynland.

Barbour, xviii. 721. MS.

He saw be led fra the fechting
Schir Philip the Moubray, the wicht,
If he had supposed that this word was derived from A. S. dosk, timber, a dosk raip. V. Daise.

S.

Ibid. xviii. 126. MS.

He was so stupified in consequence of the strokes he had received, that he required support from others. This is explained downwards:

— Qoen in myd causé war thai,
Schir Philip of his desynes

Outcame ——

S.

Desynes seems here properly to signify stupor, according to its primitive sense, from A. S. dwoesenesse, id. although it cannot be doubted that this is the origin of dizziness, E.
In a similar sense, old people are said to be dozent, when not only their limbs are stiffened, but when both their corporeal and mental powers fail, S.

2. To benumb. Dozent with cauld, benumbed with cold; S. This is the more general sense. Dozand, shrivelled, A. Bor. (Gl. Gross) 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 auld Pergany, and the Dutchman's ring?
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 11.

This has been derived from Teut. daesen, attotimium fieri. Sibb. prefer egen, gelare; which has no affinity whatsoever. Belg. ser-daofen, to benumb, may be viewed as remotely allied; as well as Isl. das-sa, stipuseco, viribus careo. But it is more immediately connected with A. S. daesen, Belg. dwoas, Su. G. dause, stupified; Isl. das-sat, languere, fatiscere; still from that prolific root dæa, deliquium. V. DAW. Dæsene, sleepy, heavy, droway, has a striking analogy.

What confirms this etymology, is, that A. B. dazed is used in the same sense with dozand. Thus it is said, I'm 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 nay, as how 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.
To Drab, s. A spot; a stain.

To Drable, v. a. To make dirty; to befoul; to besmear. One is said, To drable his claise, who slabbeth his clothes when eating. S. See Sup.

This is nearly allied to E. drible, and also driwel, which Lye derives from A. S. drefiende, rheumaticus. V. Dragilt, Rudder.

Draible, Draibles, s. pl. Spots of dirt or drops of liquid food allowed to fall on the clothes in eating. S.

Draiblely, adj. Spotted with drables.

Draibly, s. A bib or pinafore to preserve the clothes.

Draible, s. Perhaps a servant, Houlate, ii. 24.

Wodrooks.

Draiboch, (gutt.) s. Refuse; trash; dregs.

Draichle, s. One slow and dragging in his motions.

Draff, s. 1. Grains, or the refuse of malt which has been brewed; S.

Thai kast him our out of that saiffull sted,
Off him thai trowit suld be no mor ramede,
In a draff myddyn, quhar he remannyt thar.
Wallace, ii. 256. MS.

"As the sow fills, the draff souris;" S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 51. "The still sow eats up all the draff;" i.e. He who makes least noise about any thing, 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.

Nott mittere man, Margaritie Pearles,
Amonge hoggis that haue hawes at wyll.
They do but driwel theron, drafe wer hem leuer
Than al precious Pearles that in Paradise waxeth.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 45, a.

i.e. Draf would be more agreeable to them.

333

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-pock that will clog behind them all their days." Ruth. Litt. p. i. Ep. 50. This refers to the common S. Prov. "Every one has his draff-pock."

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.

Dragoun, s.
The Wallang, that was wys and wycht,
—Bad him men of armys ta,
And in by till Scotland ga,
And byrn, and slay, and rais dragoun:
And hycht all Fyte in warysoun.
Barbour, ii. 205. MS.

"The editions seem rightly to read dangerous, that is, keeps or forts to bridle the rebels;" Pink. N. But dragoun 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, Draighie, s. A lazy lumpish person. S.

Draidilt, part. past. Dressed. S.

Draf 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, Drikw, v. a. To drench; to soak. To droke meal, to drench it with water, in order to its being baked, S. See Sup.

—All his pennis war droad and draikit.

Su. G. dræk-a, aqua submergente, is nearly allied. But draise is evidently the same with Isl. dreck-a, aquis obruo, at drek-kast, submergo, G. Andr. p. 52. This seems to be merely eg dreek, drick-ia, potare, used obliquely, q. to give drink; as A. S. dren-c-an not only signifies to drink, but to drench.

Drake. In the draikhs, "in a slovenly, neglected, and disordered state, like something that is put aside unfinished," S. B.

He stenet in; hys hart did quak;
For ilka thyng lay in the draise.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 286.

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. dræc-a, filth, q. in the dirt. V. Dreck.

Dram, adj. 1. Sullen; melancholy; S. B.; the same with drom. See Sup.

Says not your sentence thus, skant worth ane fas;
Qhat honesté or renowne, is to be drom?
Or for to droup like ane fordullit as?
Douglas, Virgil, Prod. 06, 18.

—Befoir me thair apperis
Ane wounid man, of aucht and threttie yeiris:
Pail of the face, baith blaiknit blude and ble;
Deid eyit,
Ane woundit man, of aucht and threttie yeiris:
Or for to droup like ane fordullit as?
The Wallang, that was wys and wycht.
—Bad him men of armys ta,
And in by till Scotland ga,
And byrn, and slay, and rais dragoun:
And hycht all Fyte in warysoun.
Barbour, ii. 205. MS.

"The editions seem rightly to read dangerous, that is, keeps or forts to bridle the rebels;" Pink. N. But dragoun 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, Draighie, s. A lazy lumpish person. S.

Draidilt, part. past. Dressed. S.

Draf 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, Drikw, v. a. To drench; to soak. To droke meal, to drench it with water, in order to its being baked, S. See Sup.

—All his pennis war droad and draikit.

Su. G. dræk-a, aqua submergente, is nearly allied. But draise is evidently the same with Isl. dreck-a, aquis obruo, at drek-kast, submergo, G. Andr. p. 52. This seems to be merely eg dreek, drick-ia, potare, used obliquely, q. to give drink; as A. S. dren-c-an not only signifies to drink, but to drench.

Drake. In the draikhs, "in a slovenly, neglected, and disordered state, like something that is put aside unfinished," S. B.

He stenet in; hys hart did quak;
For ilka thyng lay in the draise.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 286.

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. dræc-a, filth, q. in the dirt. V. Dreck.

Dram, adj. 1. Sullen; melancholy; S. B.; the same with drom. See Sup.

Says not your sentence thus, skant worth ane fas;
Qhat honesté or renowne, is to be drom?
Or for to droup like ane fordullit as?
Douglas, Virgil, Prod. 06, 18.

—Befoir me thair apperis
Ane wounid man, of aucht and threttie yeiris:
Pail of the face, baith blaiknit blude and ble;
Deid eyit,
Ane woundit man, of aucht and threttie yeiris:
Or for to droup like ane fordullit as?
DRANDERING, s. [DRAHNDRING]...Rudd refers to Isl. dramh, pride. Sibb. prefers a far less natural etymology; supposing it "slightly corrupted from Trutt. gram, asper, iratus, stomachous." Isl. draums, melancholicus, G. Andr. p. 54, exactly corresponds with the primary sense of our term. Thurnam conveys the same idea, tristitia affici; Havamal. s. 18. Su.G. truppern, tristis, cui nubila frons est; C. B. drum, moestus. Fr. trom, sad, melancholy, lhyed. In the second sense, it seems to have considerable affinity to Isl. dramh, pride, dramins, proud, haughty.

DRAMOCK, DRAMACH, DRUMMOCK, s. 1. A drawling mode of enunciation; To drawl; to pass in a tedious way; S. B. Be this thare armour grathyt and thare gere,

To DRATCH, v. a. To draw the breath in long contortions; To drap, and sells with a cant, posterity; as, " Auld folk are e'en draughting away;" t. e. dying; one after another. S. But it seems to have considerable affinity to Isl. dramh, pride, draums, proud, haughty.

DRAP, s. 2. Meal

DRAP-DE-BERRY, s. A kind of fine woollen cloth, made at Berry in France, and anxiously 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.

DRAPED, s. A drop; To dress; To draw; To drawl; To draw the breath in long contortions; To drap, and sells with a cant, posterity; as, " Auld folk are e'en draughting away;" t. e. dying; one after another.

DRAUGHT, s. The war trumpet. Be this thare armour grathyt and thare gere,

DRAUGHT TRUMPET. The war trumpet. Be this thare armour grathyt and thare gere,

" That grief may never force him to the dram bottle." Ibid. Note, 409.

2. Cool; indifferent; S. B.

--As dram and dotty as young miss was be,

334
D R E

a man, nothing shall be able to deface or mangle that liuell image." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1084.

In her fair face ilk sweet and bouny draught,
Come to themselfs— Ross's Helenore, 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 draucht was drawn,
That honest Truth was so abus'd;
For many a man thou hast ow'r thrown,
Wherefore thou shall now be accused.


Teut. draught, vestigiae, from drauch-en, to draw. Su.G. draug-a is used in this figurative sense; decipere. ireh.

Draughtie, Draughttie, adj. Designing; capable of laying artful schemes; crafty; artful.

Draught, s. The entrails of a calf or sheep; the pluck.

To Draught, v. a. To select from a flock of sheep those not fit for breeding, or to be fattened or sold.

Draught Ewe. A ewe not reckoned fit for breeding. S.

Draught, s. A drove of cattle; 2. A shoal of fishes, S.

A crowd; a throng of people; S.

A. S. dref, armentia: agmen—grex hominum. Isl. drefj
Teut. drafte, Su.G. dritf. id. from drafwe-a, pecudes agere.

Draught, s. A draft for money.

To Drauk, v. a. To drench; to soak. V. Drake.

Drau, s. A halliard, a sea term.

To Drau, v. n. To be drawn out; to filter; to ooze. S.

To Drau over, v. n. To be delayed.

To Drau to or till, v. a. It will draw to rain.

To Drau to or till him. To come gradually to a state of affection, or at least of compliance.

To Draue a head. To approach to a state of riheness.

To Draue one's Pass. To give over.

To Draue up with. To enter into a state of familiar intercourse; to be in a state of courtship. S.

Drauearis of Claithe. Those who stretch out cloth so as to make it measure more than it ought. S.

Drauin Claithe. Cloth drawn out as above.

Drauk, * s. A hindrance; an obstruction.

Draukvit. V. Drake.

To DrauL, v. n. To be slow in action, S.

The E. word is confined to slowness of speech. Johns. derives it from drau. But it is more allied to Teut. drael-en, cunctari, tardare; Kilian.

Draulie, adj. Slow, and at the same time slowly. S.

Drauling, s. Bog Cotton, a plant; Sciprus caespitosus. S.

To Dree, Dree, Dree, v. a. To suffer; to endure; S.

He did great pyn and mekle sorrow dree. Ross's Helenore, 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. droeg-an, pati. Droeg-an, id. is the proper root; pret. dreed and tholed, Lye, he dreed and tholed, S. The compound terms Su.G. verdraug-a, Belg. verdra-gen, both signify to suffer, from drog-a, draugen, to draw, to carry, to bear; which shews that they have been transferred from labour to suffering, and indicates that A. S. droeg-an has been radically the same with draugen, to draw.

To Dree, Drey, v. n. To endure; to be able to act; to continue in life.

He all lithe wheet that he oot tuk;
And dand on thaim quhill he mycht drey.

Barbour, ii. 383. MS.

Now help quha will: for seekyly
This day, but mar baid, fecht wil I.
Sall na man say, quhill I may drey,
That strenth of men sall ger me fly.

Ibid. xvii. 53. MS.

In Edit. 1620,—while that I die; i.e. as long as I continue in life. If this be not an error for dree, the Editor has thus given the sense, supposing perhaps, that it would be more generally understood than the original phrase.


To Dreed, * v. a. To suspect; to fear.

S. Dreed, s. Suspicion; as, "I hae an ill dread o' you." S.

Drieder, s. One given to suspect others.

Dreed, v. To dream of the dead before day, as, "When I dream of the dead," Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

"Pride in a poor briest has mickle dole our, and a rash or wicked action, Ang.

Dread, s. Fear; dread; pron.

Dread, v. a. To endure; to be able to act; S.

Dreaded.

Dread, s. Timor, from Su.G.

"Immense quantities of herrings were cured for home conversion, and for exportation. 'The Draught, as it is here called, was seldom known to fail.'" P. Crail, Fifes. Statist. Acc. i. 445. V. Tack, s. 2.

A. S. dreif, drif-a, drifw-a.

To dree, dreed and tholed,
Of their pillows, that they may dur their timor, to which, according to Ihre, the A. Saxons have pre­
"Immense quantities of herrings were cured for home conversion, and for exportation. 'The Draught, as it is here called, was seldom known to fail.'" P. Crail, Fifes. Statist. Acc. i. 445. V. Tack, s. 2.

A. S. dreif, drif-a, drifw-a.

To dree, dreed and tholed,
Of their pillows, that they may dur their timor, to which, according to Ihre, the A. Saxons have pre­
DREICH, DREEGH, DREG-POT, s. A tea-pot.

DREICH, DREEGH, DREGY, DERGY, DIRGIE, S. 1. The funeral service. To DREGLE, DRAIGLE,

DREFYD, v. n. 1. To move quickly; to run in haste; to be tardy in motion. V. DRATCH.
DREIPE, An inactive female.

S.

DRESSING, S. Chastisement.

DRESSE, To dress, to one's self to.

2. To chastise, to drub, S.

3. To iron linens, S. Hence, a dreor, from a window, or from the top of a wall to the bottom.

Drende, To have recourse to.

DRERVED, S. Seems to signify a driveller.

— Druncarts, dysours, dyours, drevels—

Dunbor, Maitland Poems, p. 109. I scarcely think that it is allied to Teut. dresel, medias­tinus, servus. V. next word.

DREULLYNG, DRULLYLLING, S. Unsound sleep; slumbering; vagaries of the imagination in unsound sleep.

Queen langsum dreylling, or the unsound sleepe,

Our ene ousersettis in the nychts rest,

That semes vs full bess and full prest.

— Mennys mynd oft in druylling gronys.

Ibid. 341, 45.

Sibb. derives it from Teut. renelen, errare animo. But this seems to be the primary sense of driel, in which E. signifies to slaver, and also to dote. Junius mentions A. S. drenftende, rheumaticus, and Johnson E. drep, as the origin. As dotting or slumbering often produces a certain degree of salivation; what Johnson gives as the secondary, seems to be the primary sense. The origin most probably is Isl. draf-a, imbécilliter loqui, velit. Sibb derives it from Teut.

DREUVIE, S. Downcast; dejected.

DREVE, S. A drop.

— Sa the greit preis me opprest

That of the water I might not taste a drew.

Palace of Honour, ii. 41.

Not metri causa, as might seem at first view. For Lyndsay uses it in the middle of a line, Pinkerton S. P. R. ii. 9.

DRY (in a stone,) S. A flaw.

DRY, adj. Cold in manner; without affection.

DRY BURROW. An inland burgh; one not on the coast. S.

DRY-DARN, S. Costiveness in cattle. V. under RIN.

DRY-DAYKE, S. A stone wall built without mortar.

DRY-DYKE, S. One who builds walls without lime.

DRY-FARAND, adj. Frigid in manner; not open.

DRY-GAIR-FLOW, S. The place where two hills join.

DRY-HAIRD, adj. The same with Dry-farand. S.

DRY MULTURES. Quantities of corn paid to a mill, wheaten.

DRIB, DRIBBLE, S. A drop; a very small quantity of any liquid; S. See Sup.

That mustickin stoup it holds but dibz,

Then let's get in the tappit hen.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 205.

I slipt my page, and stour'd to Leith

To try my credit at the wine;

But [ne'er] a drible fyld my teeth,

He catch'd me at the Coffee-sign.

Banishment Pov. Watson's Coll. i. 14.

2. Applied to drizzling rain.

U u

obliquely. Isl. dريس, however, is rendered, superbia, G. Andr. p. 53.

DRESSER, S. A kitchen table, S.

Teut. dressoir, Fr. dressoir, a side-board.

DRESSY, adj. Attached to finery in dress.

DRESSIN, part. pa. Disposed; put in order. S.

To DREITCH, v. n. To loiter. V. DRAITCH.

DREVEL, S. Seems to signify a driveller.

— Druncarts, dysours, dyours, drevels—

Dunbor, Maitland Poems, p. 109. I scarcely think that it is allied to Teut. dresel, medias­tinus, servus. V. next word.

DREVELLYNG, DRUVYLLING, S. Unsound sleep; slumbering; vagaries of the imagination in unsound sleep.

Queen langsum dreylling, or the unsound sleepe,

Our ene ousersettis in the nychts rest,

That semes vs full bess and full prest.

— Mennys mynd oft in druylling gronys.

Ibid. 341, 45.

Sibb. derives it from Teut. renelen, errare animo. But this seems to be the primary sense of driel, in which E. signifies to slaver, and also to dote. Junius mentions A. S. drenftende, rheumaticus, and Johnson E. drep, as the origin. As dotting or slumbering often produces a certain degree of salivation; what Johnson gives as the secondary, seems to be the primary sense. The origin most probably is Isl. draf-a, imbécilliter loqui, velit. Sibb derives it from Teut.
DRY

Now, thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble, But house or haid, To thole the winter's slyte drible.—Burns, iii. 147.

Belg, dryoppel, a drop.

To DRIBBLE, v. n. To tipple.

To DRICT, v. n. To fear. V. DROODUR.

DRICHTINE, s. The Lord; our Saviour. V. DRIGHTIN.

DRICTINE, s. Coldness; want of affection.

DRICTINE, s. The person who turns and dries the grain in a kiln; one who dries cloth at a bleachfield.

DRICTINE, s. A close-stool; called also a Dry Seat.

DRICTINE, v. a. A phrase used to denote an attempt at an agreement, or bargain-making, without drinking.

DRICTINE, s. Delay; stay; protraction of time.

That wikked syn so rewled the planait, Saturn was than in till his beast stait. — His dryfyn is with Pluto in the se, As off the land, full of iniquite, He waknys wer, waxyng off pestilence.

Wallace, vii. 183. M.S.

In edit. 1648 and 1673, dreechinn.

— To Rowme that tribute pay Wyth-owtyn drychyn or delay. Wynount, v. 3. 52.

O. E. dretching. V. DRECH.

To DRIFFLE, v. n. To spill any thing, to waste;

1. To spill any thing, although not liquid; to let fall from carelessness; to make urine in small quantities; Loth.

2. To be constantly in action, but making little progress, or delay; to protract; to lose time; S. B.

To DRIFFLE, v. n. To drive, to pitch; to stir the fire; S. B.

Germ, trodel, treidel, scuta, veteramenta.

Driesch, v. n. To apply to the dross of turf, which, according to Wachter, is from drot-ne, to make a train, or train of meal, pressed very close together, dipt in water, and then roasted among the ashes of a kiln, S. A.

Driersch, s. The fishers stand upon the point of the rock, with long poles, and take up the fish. P. Rattray, Perths. Statist. Ace. iv. 150.

Driul, v. a. To be under the influence of a dysentery.

This is analogous to one use of the E. v. drive, mentioned by Skinner, to drive time, differe, moras nectere. Su. G. foer-driufna tiden, tempus fallere; Ichre. Sw. driufna baart tiden, to pass the time; Wideg.

DRIFT, s. Delay; procrastination. See Sup.

"Trouble upon trouble is the matter and exercise of patience, lang drift and delay of thinges hoped for is the exercise of true patience." Bruce's Eleven Serm. V. 5, a.

DRIFT, s. Falling or flying snow, driven by the wind; applied also to snow lying in wreaths or heaps. S.

To DRIFT, v. imper. It's driftin'; the snow is being driven forcibly by the wind.

DRIFTY, adj. Abounding with snow-drift. A drifty day; a gusty snowy day.

DRIGHTIN, s. Lord; a designation given to our Saviour.

Quhare Criste cachis the courts, it rynyns quenly.—The date na langur may endure, na drightin devin.

Gowan and Ged, iv. 18.

i. e. "than the Lord determines." Sir Gawan is made to use the same term in an oath, ibid. st. 9.

A. S. drichten, Alem. drohiten, druhtin, Isl. Su. G. drottin. 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-na, to rule, which, 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; driht-folc, a train, a suite.

It is certainly in the same sense that dright is used in P. Ploughman, although overlooked both by Skinner and Junius.

There is charite the chief chamberer for God hym selfe; When patient porti, quod Hankin, be mor plesant to our dright Than ryches rightfully wonne, & resonably dispens.

Fol. 73, a.

DRY GOOSE, a handful of the smallest or finest kind of meal, pressed very close together, dip in water, and then roasted among the ashes of a kiln, S. A.

DRIMUCK, s. The same with Dramock.

"The 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, Perthis. Statist. Acc. iv. 150.

Dramock, A. Bor., is synon. with Dramock, 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 move len to the lird, To dring and draw, in court and cariage.

Henrystone, Bonmatyne 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 supposes reluctance, and therefore tardiness, may be a frequentative from Drig, which seems anciently to have been used as a v. V. Drychyn; or from Su. G. drree-jia, Isl. tres-ga. V. DRECH.

To DRINGLE, v. n. To be dilatory.

S. DRING, adj. Slow; dilatory; S. B.

I'll wad her country-lads shall no be dring In seeking her, and making us to rue That ever we their name or nature knew. Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

To DRINGE, v. n. To make a noise, such as that of a kettle before it boils.
While kettles dringe on ingleis dour,
Or clashes stay the lazy lass,
Thir sangs may warn ye free the sour,
And gayly vacant minutes pass.

_Ramsey's Poems_, ii. 198.

Is this a peculiar application of the verb v., because of the slow motion of water in this state? It may, however, have some affinity to Isl. _drýn-a_, mugre; _drýngin_, ravus et grandidi sonus. Sing is synon. S.

DRING, s. The noise of a kettle before it boils; Gl. Rams.

DRING, s. One in a servile state; perhaps expressive of equal contempt with the designation slave.

Lyndsay, _Pissh. S. P. R._ ii. 97.

Perhaps it is used in a similar sense by Polwart.

Dead dring, dry'd sting, thou will hing, but a sunyie.

Watson's _Coll._ iii. 32.

2. A miser; a niggardly person.

_The vulgar pronunciation of_ dreg, _a dwarf; a pigmy; a rude farm candlestick or lantern._

S.

_DROCH, s._ A pigmy; a dwarf. _V. DROICH._

_But_ for _Duikis, Empriouris, and Kingis_; _Quhilk is not ordanit for_ Bot for Dukis, Empirious, and Kings; For princely, and imperially fills.

_DROCHLIN, DROCHLING, adj._ Puny; feeble; indolent; _Droghting and Coghtling_; wheezing and blowing.

_S. DROD, s._ A drunkard; a faun; a fairy.

_S. DRODDUM, s._ Expl. "The breech;" _A._ Bor. id.

O for some rank, mercurial rozet,—
I'd gie you sic a hearty doze o't,
Wad dress your droddum.

To a Louise, _Burns_, iii. 229.

To DROGAREIS, _Pl._ Drugs.

"The unyementis & drogareis that our forbears visit mycht not cure the new maledyis." _Bellend. Cron. Fol._ 17, b.

Fr. _drogueries_, id.

_S. DROGGIS, s._ Confections.

_DROGST, s._ The vulgar pronunciation of _Drugs._

_S. DROOSTER, s._ A druggist.

_S. DROGUERY, s._ Medicines; drugs. _V. DROGAREIS._

_DROICH, DROCH, s._ A dwarf; a pigmy; _droch_; _S._ B. Clydes.; _droich_, Border.

Hence one of the Poems in the Bannatyne Collection is entitled, "Ane little Interlud, of the Play," _p._ 173.

_Duerve_ and _Duerg_ are used by Thomas of Ercildone.

"The duerver ye solich her ginne,
Ther he sat in the tre.

_Sir Tristrem_, p. 116. _V. DUERGH_.

A. S. _duorh_, Dan. _duaer_, Isl. _swerg_, Belgo. _duerg_, German. _zwerg_, id. _Skinner mentions_ durg-en as an E. word of the same meaning. This is more nearly allied to the terms already mentioned than _duarf_. There is another Isl. word which our _drich_ or _druik_ still more closely resembles. This is _draig_, pl. _druagur_. It differs somewhat in significiation; being rendered, leumes aut defunctorum gen.; _Ol. Lex._ _Run._ Gl. Landnamabok. _See Sup._

Shaw gives _driech_ as a Gaeil. 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. _duorh_ may be allied to _mocs_. _druks-na_ a crumb, a fragment; and Isl._drog_, denotes any object very minute, minutissimum quid et fugitivum; _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, DROIL, v. n. To dangle; to be pendulous.

DROOP, DROOPING, adj. Droopy

DROOD, s. Deuil's Droiles.

DROUGHT, To DROULE, v. n. To drench; to soak.

DROUGHTINESS, s. The backside; the breech.

DROUGHTINESS, DROUGHTINESS, adj. Droopiness, S.

DROUGHTINESS, DROUGHTINESS, adj. Having grossness of habit indicating an unwholesome temperament.

DROUGHTER, DROUGHTY, s. A kind of apron worn behind.

DROUGHTY, s. A gift of any kind. See Sup.

DROUGHTY, adj. Droopiness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.

DROUGHTY, adj. Dampness, S.
DRU

Mr. Tooke properly mentions A. S. drugoth, (sicitas, ariditas,) as the immediate origin; adding, that this is the third pers. sing. of the v. drug-an, drug-an, arescreo, to dry. Dryth and drith were used for drought, O. E. Divers. Purley, II. 413, 414.

DROUGHTY, adj. 1. Droughty, applied to the weather, S. See Sup.

2. Thirsty, S.

— Though this night he drink the sea,
The morn he'll e'en as droughty be.

Pencinnic's Poems, 1715, p. 124.

DROUGHTHEIE, adv. Thirstily.

S.

DROUGHTHEISM, adj. Addicted to drinking.

S.

DROUGHTHEUM, adv. As one addicted to drinking.

S.

DROUGHTHEUMNESS, &c. The state of being addicted, &c. To DROVE cattle or sheep. To drive them.

S.

DROVE, s. The broadest iron a mason uses in hewing. To Drove, v. a. To hew stones for building with a broad-pointed instrument or drove.

S.

DROW, s. 1. A fainting fit; a qualm; a sort of confusion; also, a state of partial insensibility in dying persons, Ang.

2. Any tedious and lingering fit of sickness.

S.


DROW, s. A severe gust; a squall.

S.

DROW, s. A cold mist; a drizzling shower; a drop.

S.

Drowie, adj. Moist; misty; as, drowe day.

S.

It's drownin' on. It is a thick-wetting mist.

S.

DROW, s. A melancholy sound, like that of distant waves.

S.

DROWP, s. A feeble person.

But I full craffielie did keip thai courtlie weidis,
Quhill efter deid of that thrae,

Doug. Virgil, 151, 8.

He also uses droup as an adj. p. 51.

Teut. droef, moestus; Isl. droup-a tristari.

DROWPER, s. One who yields to dejection of spirits.

S.

DROWRIER, s. Dowager; Quene Droower.

S.

DROWS, s. pl. A class of imaginary beings between dwarfs and fairies; called also in Zetland dwarfs and fairies; called also in Zetland Trows.

S.

DRUBLIE. V. DROULY.

DRUCKEN, part. adj. Drunken.

S.

DRUCKENSUM, adj. Intoxicated to sensibility.

S.

To DRUG, v. a. To pull forcibly; to tug; to drag. See S. 1. To DROVE.

—— Richt emistle they wark,
And for to drug and draw wald neuer irk.

Doug. Virgil, 47, 1.

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 better sone to drug nor lait to draw.


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 drugge 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.

They — 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 Helenore, p. 47.

DRUGGARE, adj. Drudging; subjected to labour.

Of bestis sawe I mony diverse kynd:—
The slave asse, the druggare beste of pyne.

King’s Quair, v. 4.

Isl. droogur, tractor, bajulus; G. Andr.

DRUG SAW. A saw for cross-cutting timber.

To DRUDDLE, v. n. To idle away one’s time.

S.

DRULE, s. One who is slow and inactive; a sluggard.

S.

DRULE, s. 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, tacturnus; Haldorson. V. DRAM.

DRUM, s. A knoll; a ridge.

See Sup.

“On these grounds, and neighbourhood,—there are many of these singular rides of nature called here Drums [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. Bendoth, Perks, Statist. Acc. xix. 342.

Gael. Ir. drum, the back or ridge of a hill. C. B. tyrn. Hence Drum-Alban, a name given to the Grampian mountains; according to Adomnan, Dorsum 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 metaphor 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. See S.

As from a bow a fatal flane,
Train’d by Apollo from the main,
In water pierc’d an eel;
Sic fate to souple rogues impart,
That drumble at the commonweal.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 376.

It is still used as a. 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 bubbis here and thare.

Doug. Virgil, 151, 8.

2. Muddy; thick; drumley, A. Bor. id.

Fra thine strekis the way profound anone,
Depe vnto hellis flude of Acherone,—

Dramly of mude, and skaldand as it war wode.

Ibid. 173, 38.

3. Having a gloomy aspect, S.

Some said my looks were groff and sour,
Frettu’, drumbly, 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. Drumly is used in the same sense, A. Bor. The ale is drumbled, i. e. disturbed, muddy. “Look how you drumly,” Shakes., i.e. how confused you are. Lamb’s Notes, Batt. Flodden, p. 71. “Drumly, Cumb. a muddy river:” Gl. Gros.

4. Confused; applied to the mind.

—— The Muse ne’er cares
For siller, or sic guilefu’ wares,
DUALM, DWALM, DWAUM, *. 1. A swoon, S,  To v. n.
DRUNT, S. DRUNE, adj.
DRUMSHORLIN, DRUNT, To adj.
DRUMMOCK, s.pl.
DRUMS, s. DRUNE, S.
Dramb, to ge-druysch, tumescere ; which may be from the same root with Isl.
Corresponding to Moes.G.
and lazy manner, like one who is fatigued. This Wachter seems rather allied to O. Fland.
viso diruptae ac procidentis; Jun. Goth. Gl.
seems rather allied to O. Fland.
A crumb, a fragment; from drus,
cipitare; also, Su.G.
Sibb. refers to "Sw.
That was about the time appointed for our Parliament
sudden fit of sickness, S. The day it was set, and the bridal to be, The wife took a
s. DRANT.
scum; applied to men. Synon.
by children after being flogged; a drawling tune.
season." Baillie's Lett. i. 163.
Dour, capernoited, thrawin-gabbit; Wi' whilk we
And brither, sister, friend and fae,
Without reneid o' kindred, s.lee.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 90.
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 drunmly a season." Baillie's Lett. i. 163.
DRUMLE-DROITS, s.pl.
BRamble-berries.
DRUMMOCK, s. Meal and water mixed.
DRUMMURE, adj.
DRUMSHORLIN, adj.
Srty. pettish.
To DRUNE, v. n. To low in a hollow or depressed tone; to moan, or complain with a low and murmuring voice.
To drume like a cow, Ang. Crym, erune, synon.
Isl. dryn-a, mugire, Sw. droena-a. Droena som en tier, to bellow as a bull; gas och droea; to go moping; W ideg.
Isl. dryn-a, 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, Draunt.
DRUNT, s. A drawling mode of enunciation, S.
Isl. dru-n-r, mugitus; Verel. Ind.
DRUSCOH, S. Nauseous fluid, food, or drink. S.
DRUSH, s. Atoms; fragments; dross of peats; refuse, scum; applied to men. Synon. smash.
— He hit her on the shoulder, That he dang't all to drush like powder.
He laid it on so sicker. Watson's Coll. i. 44.
This word seems radically related to Moes. G. draushima, a crumb, a fragment; from dries-an, to fall; whence draus, casus, ruina, and draus-jan, af-draus-jan, ex alto precipitare; also, Su. G. dross-a, cadere; and perhaps Belg. ge-dręysh, immanis fragor magnae alicujus molis ex improviso dirruptus; Jun. Ko. G.
To DRUTTLE, v. n. 1. To be slow in motion; to make little progress in walking; Druttnin, slow, S.
2. To trifle about any thing in which one is engaged, S.
Teut. duttn-in, pumilionus passae facere, gradi instar nani; Kilian. Germ. drotettn, trrotettn, to walk in a slow and lazy manner, like one who is fatigued. This Wachter derives from Su. G. trott, troet, lassus, troett-a, fatigare, corresponding to Moes. G. trudjan, fatagari, Su. G. try-t-a, to vex, fivertriga, to heel. Isl. truttil, curso parvulus; from trite curstio. See Sup.
To DRUTTLE, v. n. Applied to a horse or dog that often stops on its way to dung in small quantities. S.
DRWRY, V. Drouchry.
DUALM, DWALM, DWAUM, s. 1. A swoon, S. See S.
But toil and heat so overwreck'd her pith,
That she grew tabetless, and swarft therewith:—
At last the dwaum yeed fae her bit and bit,
And she begins to draw her limbs and sit.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 129.
DUD, 2. A sudden fit of sickness, S.
The day it was set, and the bridal to be,
The wife took a dwaum, and lay down to die;
The main'd and she grain'd out of dolour and pain.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 129.
DUD, s. 1. A rag, S. duds, rags; A. Bor.
" Every dud bids another good day!" S. Prov. "spoken of people in rags and tatters;" Kelly, p. 109.
DUALMYNG, DWALING, s. 1. A swoon.
To the ground all mangit fell scho doun, And lay ane lang time in ane deduly swoon, Or any specche or word sho mycht furth bringe; Yit thus at last said eftir her duralmyng; Doug. Virgil, 78, 18. V. DUALM.
Ae evening, just 'bout dwauming o' the light, An auld-like carle stepit in, bedeen.
Shirreff's Poems, p. 144.
DUB, s. 1. A small pool of rain-water; a puddle; S., A. Bor.
He
Ane standard stank semyt for to be,
Or than a smoith pule, or dub, loun and fare.
Doug. Virgil, 243, 3.
The cry was so ugly of els, apes and owles, That geese and gauling cries and craiks, In dubs douks down with ducks and drals.
Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 21, 22.
2. A gutter; foul water thrown out; S.
Ir. dob, a gutter; Celt. dubh, canal, Bullet. The root perhaps is Isl. dy, lacuna, seu parva aquae scatebra; G. Andr. p. 49. Locus voracius, paludinosus; Verel. Ind. The latter mentions Sw. diup as a synon. term, as well as Isl. dok.
DUBS, s.pl.
Dirt; mire.
DUBBY, adj.
Abounding with small pools; wet; dirty. S.
DUB-SKELPER, s.
One who gets over the road whether it be clean or foul; a rambling fellow.
S.
DUCK-DUB, S.
Duck-pool. V. DUKE-DUB.
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 nylene or ten.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 158, st. 3. V. DIKER.
DUBLATIS, s.pl.
Probably erratum for Dublaris, q.v.
DUCAL, s.
An act of gormandizing.
S.
DUCHAS, (gutt.) s.
The paternal seat; the possession of land which has been held by one's ancestors.
S.
DUCHERY, s.
Dukedom; dutchy.
S.
DUE

This choice is just as unco as the last,—
A hair-brain’d little a 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, duds, pl. Clothing, that especially which is of inferior quality, S. Duds, clothes; dudman, a scarecrow; also, a ragged fellow; West. E. V. Gl. Grose.

I dar nocht sum ye mercat to,
I am so evil some-brint;
Among you marchands my duds do?
Pebbs to the Play, st. 4.

Shame and sorrow on her snout, that suffers thee to suck,—
Or when thy duds are bederitten, that gives them a douk.
Polwart, Watson’s Coll. p. 15.

But or they twynd him and his duds,
The tyne 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. dud, a rag, and dudach, ragged. This may be alluded to C. B. duid, 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 em upp,

I must be interpreted by such a person, not as a
duelling.

Lord Hailes thinks that “it means a ghost, from A. S. dyhrunyka [more properly, dylerunga], phantasma.” But the learned writer has been mislead 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 connotation.

It seems doubtful, however, whether it does not rather denote a sluggard; as allied to Isl. dudur-a, to act in a remiss and slovenly manner; factitio, pro remissa et tenui actione ponitur; dudur, remissa ac segnia opera; G. Andr. p. 54.

DUDE.

Used for do it, S.

But thay that did mak this ordour,
I trow saul proue it to be gude:
The Clerk said, Quha is he will dud?
Dial. Clerk and Courteour, p. 28.

DUE,* adj. Indebted; as, I’m due him a groat. S.

To DUE, v. n. To owe; to be indebted. S.

1. To DUEL, DUELLE, DUELL, DWELL, v. n.

To drey,
Dutch.

Hence daily dud, the dish-clout, S. B.; because, as it is generally a tattered cloth, it is in constant use.

2. Duds, duds, pl. Clothing, that especially which is of inferior quality, S. Duds, clothes; dudman, a scarecrow; also, a ragged fellow; West. E. V. Gl. Grose.

I dar nocht sum ye mercat to,
I am so evil some-brint;
Among you marchands my duds do?
Pebbs to the Play, st. 4.

Shame and sorrow on her snout, that suffers thee to suck,—
Or when thy duds are bederitten, that gives them a douk.
Polwart, Watson’s Coll. p. 15.

But or they twynd him and his duds,
The tyne 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. dud, a rag, and dudach, ragged. This may be alluded to C. B. duid, 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 em upp,

I must be interpreted by such a person, not as a
duelling.

Lord Hailes thinks that “it means a ghost, from A. S. dyhrunyka [more properly, dylerunga], phantasma.” But the learned writer has been mislead 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 connotation.

It seems doubtful, however, whether it does not rather denote a sluggard; as allied to Isl. dudur-a, to act in a remiss and slovenly manner; factitio, pro remissa et tenui actione ponitur; dudur, remissa ac segnia opera; G. Andr. p. 54.

DUDE.

Used for do it, S.

But thay that did mak this ordour,
I trow saul proue it to be gude:
The Clerk said, Quha is he will dud?
Dial. Clerk and Courteour, p. 28.

DUE,* adj. Indebted; as, I’m due him a groat. S.

To DUE, v. n. To owe; to be indebted. S.
DUL

Duffingbout, s. A thumping or beating.  S.

Duffart, s. A blunt stupid fellow; a dull-burning coal.  Duffart, adj. Stupid.  V. Dowf.  S.

Duffie, adj. Soft; spongy; also applied to coals that crumble down when struck by the fire-irons.  S.

Duffie, s. A soft silly fellow.  S.

Duffiness, s. Spunginess.  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.

Dufegon-Tre, Duggon, s. Wood for staves.  S.

Dugon, s. A term expressive of contempt.  S.

Dukerie, Dukie, s. Dukeedom.  S.

Duire, adj. Hard.  S.

Duke, Duke, s. A hood of cloth.  S.

Duk Huide.  A large piece of any thing.  S.

Dule, Dool, s. A duck, S.

Thir dayis in dub amang the dakis
He did with dirt him hyde.  Bannatyne Poems, p. 22. st. 15.  V. Dub.

Duke-Dub, s. A pool for the use of ducks.  S.

Duke-meter, s. Leaves of agrimony; couch-grass.  S.

Dulbar, Dulebert, s. A heavy stupid person.  S.

Dulsic, s. Sweet; Lat. dulcis.  S.

Dulse, adj. Sweet; Lat. dulcis.  S.

— In that buik thair is na heresie, weemen, Bot Christis word, right dule and redolent.  Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 131.


Dulder-Dum, 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.  S.

— Certis, we wemen, We set us al fra the sichte to syle men of treuth: Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 61.

Fr. doul-oir, Lat. dolere.

Dule, Dool, s. Grief; S.; dole, E.

Makbeth-Fynlayk and Lulawch ful... Wigtown, vii. 1. 4.

"To sing doul," to lament, to mourn; Shirr. Gl.

The term is sometimes used adjectively.

— Efter proscriptioun of the men, come syndry ladyis of husbandis, quhilkis war slane in this last battall." Bellend. Chron. B. vi. c. 18.

How many letteris and dule habitis schyne... Bellend.

Fr. doel, Gaell, doighios, C. B. dolor; all from Lat. dolor, id.

Dule, Dool, s. 1. 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 hallit the dule, and dang thame down in dalis. — 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 hail 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] i.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, Hal dule!" Chron. S. P. ii. 370. N.

Dulle, s. A small bundle.  S.

To Dummie, v. a. To substitute, to stune; 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.; Dumbfounded, 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. dun, stupid.

DUMBIE, s.; pron. Dummie. One who is dumb, S.

—In the end these furious cryers stood silent like Observant Friars, or like Dumbies making signs. A soggy poem in Cottis's Mock Poem, P. ii. p. 22.

Auld gabbit Spec.—was sae cunning, To be a dumbye ten years running.

"Dumnie canna lie;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 10.

"Let the bypast life of a man praise him in his death; all men are liars, but Dumnie cannot dye." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1049.

It may deserve to be noticed here, that Heb. וד, dum, signifies sliut, נוד, damam, id.

To DUMFOUTTER, v. a. The same as Dumfounder. S.

DUMMOND. V. Dinmont.

DUMMYIS, s. pl. Corr. of demyis. V. Demy. S.

To DUMP, v. a. To beat; 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. thump, 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. dompa, a vel dimpa, praeceps cadere. Seren. vo. Thump, N.

DUMF, 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.

To 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.

DUMMY, adj. Short and thick. Applied to cloth; coarse and thick. It is also used as a s., S. See Sup.

Isl. doomp, ancillula crassa et gravis, G. Andr. p. 46. The same, as explained in presoume dum, as explained in a thumping boy, punch, jundie. See Sup.

DUMPS, s. pl. A blockhead; a numskull; Loth. N.

DUMSCUM, s. A game of children, much the same as pallball, or the balls.

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." P. Borgue, Kirkcudib. Statist. Acc. xi. 40.

"No word in the English language accurately determines the form of that rising ground, which is known in Scotland by the Celtic term, dun." Statist. Acc. viii. 615.

This word has the same significance in Celt. and A. S. In Belg. duyn is a down or sandy hill. There is no sufficient reason, therefore, to suppose that, wherever this term is found in the composition of the name of a place in S., it must have been imposed by the Celts. Dunholm was the A. S. name of Durham, from dun, mounds, and holm, island.

There is still Dunse, in Essex, and Dunstable in Beds., Dunwick in Sussex, Dunbar in the Netherlands, &c. A. S. dun-efas, the fairies of the mountains; dun-saetas, inhabitants of the mountains; dun-land, hilly ground; Oliostes dune, mount Olivet, Mat. xxvi. 30. Somner, however, and Cluverius, view this as radically a Celtic word. V. Germ. Antiq. Lib. i. c. 7. ii. c. 36.

DUNBAR WEDDER. A salted herring. S.

To DUNCH, Dunsch, 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, jundie. See Sup.

This is precisely the sense of the Teut. duns-en; as explained by Kilian, pugno sive typhae clava in doro percussere, from donse, typha, clava typhae; Su.G. duns-a, cum impetu et fragore procedere; duns-a i backen, ad terram cum impetu prolubi, libre; from dunt, ictus. This is evidently allied, although not so intimately as the Teut. v. Hence, Dunc, 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, adj. Squat; short and thick; S.

DUNCY, adj. Perhaps, saucy; malapert. S.

DUNDERHEAD, s. A blockhead; a numskull; Loth.

DUN DUN DUN DUN DUN

DUN DUN DUN DUN DUN

DUNDIEFEEKAN, s. A stunning blow. S.

DUN, part. pa. of Ding. S.

Overcome with fatigue, infirmity, or disease; disconsolate; dejected. S.

DUNGEON of wit, 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 profoundness 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.

DUNG, v. a. The dungeon of a castle, or place for confining prisoners.

Stolin he hes the lady ying,
Away with her is gane:
And kest hir in his
Quhat that thow art to say than ?—
Wytoun, viii. 5. 201.

This resembles A. S. domys-daeg, doomsday, or the day of judgment; Sw. dommare, a judge.

DWN, pret. and part. pa. of the v. Do.

This word is frequently used by Wytoun as the pret. or part. pa., like A. S. don, which admits of various senses in which the v. do is not used. In presoume dun, killed in prison.

Edward cald of Carnarwen—
Takyn scocht be rycht syne,
And gert hym in presoume depe be dune.
Wytoun, viii. 22. 40.

DUNIEFECKAN, S. A stunning blow. S.

DUN, part. pa. of Ding. S.

Dungeonable, shrewd, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

DUNBAR WEDDER. A salted herring. S.

To DUNC, Dunsch, 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, jundie. See Sup.

This is precisely the sense of the Teut. duns-en; as explained by Kilian, pugno sive typhae clava in doro percussere, from donse, typha, clava typhae; Su.G. duns-a, cum impetu et fragore procedere; duns-a i backen, ad terram cum impetu prolubi, libre; from dunt, ictus. This is evidently allied, although not so intimately as the Teut. v. Hence, Dunc, 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, adj. Squat; short and thick; S.

DUNCY, adj. Perhaps, saucy; malapert. S.

DUNDERHEAD, s. A blockhead; a numskull; Loth.

DUN DUN DUN DUN DUN

DUN DUN DUN DUN DUN

DUNDIEFEEKAN, s. A stunning blow. S.

DUN, part. pa. of Ding. S.

Overcome with fatigue, infirmity, or disease; disconsolate; dejected. S.

DUNGEON of wit, 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 profoundness 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.

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." P. Borgue, Kirkcudib. Statist. Acc. xi. 40.

"No word in the English language accurately determines the form of that rising ground, which is known in Scotland by the Celtic term, dun." Statist. Acc. viii. 615.

This word has the same significance in Celt. and A. S. In Belg. duyn is a down or sandy hill. There is no sufficient reason, therefore, to suppose that, wherever this term is found in the composition of the name of a place in S., it must have been imposed by the Celts. Dunholm was the A. S. name of Durham, from dun, mounds, and holm, insula amica. There is still Dunse, in Essex, and Dunstable in Beds., Dunwick in Sussex, Dunbar in the Netherlands, &c. A. S. don-efas, the fairies of the mountains; don-saetas, inhabitants of the mountains; don-land, hilly ground; Oliostes dune, mount Olivet, Mat. xxvi. 30. Somner, however, and Cluverius, view this as radically a Celtic word. V. Germ. Antiq. Lib. i. c. 7. ii. c. 36.

Vol. I. 345
DUN

1. "He was born a dain-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.

Borlend and his men's coming,
The Camrons and Mcleans' coming,
The Gordons and McGregor's coming,
A' the Dumpleasles coming.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 55.

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.

A. S. adj. To DUNNER, DUNDER, DUNGER, DUN, s. A moulderly dampness.

S. To DUN operation, when there has been a thorough explanation, when there has been a satisfaction that one has with another, and make an end of it; S.

Here there seems to be an allusion to the act of striking on wood, to produce a sound, although there be no effusion of blood; S.

To Dun a noise like 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 fortify 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 dun of masts and hammers, and their crying for justice." Melvill's Mem. p. 197.

DUNTY, a. A bit of wood driven about at Shinty or similar games; any person or thing roughly treated or similar games; any person or thing roughly treated.

S. To DUNTY out, v. a. To strike so as to produce a dunt low sound, S. See Sup.

—He dunted o' the kist, the buirds did flee. Jamesion'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; I'm sure my heart will ne'er gi'e o'er to the boddom o't ere lang, Nor Lindy mair be chargeable with wrang.

Rossi's Helenore, p. 106.

But there is ae thing I'd hae dunted out, And I nae mair say this threap about.

III. adj. To dunse out, v. a. To drive out by repeated strokes.

To Dunse out, v. a. To drive out by repeated strokes. S.

Dunse About, a. A porpoise; Porcus marinus.

S. DUNTER-GOOSE, s. The Eider duck, anas mollissima; Dunter-Goose, Goose, the goose which has large piece.


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.


DUNKLET, DUNKLE, s. A term, as I am informed, used to denote the lower class of farmers; and generally in a contemptuous way.

S. To DUNNER, DUNDER, DUNGER, DUN, s. A moulderly dampness.

S. To DUN operation, when there has been a thorough explanation, when there has been a satisfaction that one has with another, and make an end of it; S.

Here there seems to be an allusion to the act of striking on wood, to produce a sound, although there be no effusion of blood; S.

To Dun a noise like 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 fortify 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 dun of masts and hammers, and their crying for justice." Melvill's Mem. p. 197.

DUN, s. a large piece.

S. DUNTER, s. A porpoise; Porcus marinus.

S. DUNTER-GOOSE, s. The Eider duck, anas mollissima; Linn. Dunter goose, Sibb. Scot. Lib. 3, p. 21. See S.

They have plenty of both of land and sea faws: as Eagles, Hawks, Ember-Goose, Clark-Goose, Dunter-Goose, Solen-Goose. Brand's Orkn. p. 21.

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 Dunstel v. n. To jolt; nearly the same as Dinkle. S.

DUNZE. Very; in a great degree. V. Donn.

DUR, DURE, s. Door.

Scho gat hym wyth-in the dure. Wytowntown, viii. 12. 69.


DURANDLIE, adv. Continually; unintermittedly. S.

DURGY, 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. drig-r, denso.

DURK, s. A dagger. See Sup.

What slaughter made I wi' my dork, Amo' Sarpedon's troop!

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 36.

Dunst is used in this sense by R. Glouc.

Wyth hard dunt & gret yre to gadere suthin the hii come.

— And smyte eyther other her & ther, & hard duntes caste.

P. 185.

2. Palpitation of the heart.

For fear she cow'rd like maikin in the seat,

And dunt for dunt, her heart began to beat.

Rossi's Helenore, p. 62.

In this sense we speak of a dunt proceeding from love, S.

Isl. dunt, a stroke given to the back or breast, so as to produce a sound, although there be no effusion of blood; S.

At a Dun, adv. Unexpectedly; with a sudden stroke. S.

To Play Dun. 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.
DUSCHE, D. See Sup.
P. t. 1. To stab with a dagger, S. See Sup.

Had it not been for the Life-guard,
She would have duret him, when she saw
He kept so the Laird in aw.—
Cleland'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.

To DURREN, To

2. To make a noise in consequence of motion; to twang.

3. A stroke; a blow.

See also xiii. 147.

DURSIE, To deaden or alleviate pain. v. a.

DUSCH, v.n. To

DUSCHET, DUSSIE, To.

2. A sort of musical instrument, probably the dudens of Lydgate, or dunion of Chaucer.” Gl. Sibb.

Fra Haliglas sone hard this thing,
He toned his dusie for a spring.

DUSCHET, DUSSE, an indorsement; a docket.

Bot for to tell what test he tule
Dysertis Dusseth was the buke.

—he—gat his letters in his hand.

This beand done, as I have said,
Vpon his duschet vpe he played,
Gevand the man so mony terroris,
That brocht him in a thousand errors,
That for his lyfe was no remed,
Gif he abaid the law but deid.

The pure man, being fleid, for fer
Gave him the land, and gat na geir.
Legend, Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th
Fr. dasser, to indorse. Cent. pp. 312, 317.


I blowd, & seir’s I'ld been dush’d
In some wild glen. Burns, iii. 101.

This is most probably allied to Teut. does-en, and Su.G. daske-a. V. Dusch, v. Isl. dash-a, verbera et verba durnigo; G. Andr. p. 47.

DUSHILL, s. A slovenly-working female.

To DUSILL, v. a. To disgust, from slovenliness.

S. DUST, s. A tumult; an uproar; See Sup.

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 metaphor. One.

The term is probably the same with Su.G. dust, Isl. Su.G. dyst, tumultus, frager. It also denotes a tournament, praetium equestre, decursus tournamente; because of the breaking or clash of weapons. Isl. thes, strepitus, tumultus; Gl. Landnam. S. Thys, id. also, turba, thes-a, ruere, tumultuari; G. Andr. p. 269. “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 a mill. The beard of the kernel or grain, produced by taking off the outer rind, S. Teut. doest, dust, fine flour, simila, pollen; Kilian. See Sup.

DUST of lint. The particles which fly from flax when it is dressed, S.; synon. stuff.

Teut. doest, synon. doest, lanugo lintei.

DUSTIE-FUTE, DUSTIEF, s. A pedlar, or hawker; “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 specialitie denotes “an merchand,” &c.

“Ane day being assigned to the parties be the law of Fairand-man, or Dustifut, for compeirance in court; gif the per­

surer is absent at the day, he sail be in ane amerciament, and the defender sail pass frie, and be essolyed.” Burrow Lawes, c. 140.
DWA

3. It is used still more obliquely, in the sense of revelry.

For Dutch and Bob at eun

Do sa increse,

Hes drwen 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 appelés dans la basse Latinité, Pedelepuleros; ce qui se disoit parti- culièrement des Marchands qui venoient trafiquer dans les Foirs. A particular court was appointed to take cognisance of all causes in which they were concerned. This in O. E. is called Pie-pudder; as Dusty-fute is used in the same sense as in S. V. Spelman and Cowel.

DUSTIE-MELDER, s. The last quantity of grain sent, for the season, by a farmer to the mill. V. Melder. S.

DUSTIE-MILLER, s. The plant Auricula. S.

DUTCH PLAYSE. A flat fish; Pleuronectes platessa.

DUSTIE-MELDER, s. Dusty-fute is used in the same sense as in S. V. Spelman and Cowel.

DUST-MELDER, s. The last quantity of grain sent, for the season, by a farmer to the mill. V. Melder. S.

DUSTIE-MILLER, s. The plant Auricula. S.

DUTCH PLAYSE. A flat fish; Pleuronectes platessa.

DUSTIE-MELDER, s. Dusty-fute is used in the same sense as in S. V. Spelman and Cowel.

DUSTIE-MELDER, s. The last quantity of grain sent, for the season, by a farmer to the mill. V. Melder. S.

DUSTIE-MILLER, s. The plant Auricula. S.

DUTCH PLAYSE. A flat fish; Pleuronectes platessa.

DUSTIE-MELDER, s. Dusty-fute is used in the same sense as in S. V. Spelman and Cowel.

DUST-MELDER, s. The last quantity of grain sent, for the season, by a farmer to the mill. V. Melder. S.

DUSTIE-MILLER, s. The plant Auricula. S.

DUTCH PLAYSE. A flat fish; Pleuronectes platessa.

DUSTIE-MELDER, s. Dusty-fute is used in the same sense as in S. V. Spelman and Cowel.

DUST-MELDER, s. The last quantity of grain sent, for the season, by a farmer to the mill. V. Melder. S.

DUSTIE-MILLER, s. The plant Auricula. S.

DUTCH PLAYSE. A flat fish; Pleuronectes platessa.

DUSTIE-MELDER, s. Dusty-fute is used in the same sense as in S. V. Spelman and Cowel.

DUST-MELDER, s. The last quantity of grain sent, for the season, by a farmer to the mill. V. Melder. S.

DUSTIE-MILLER, s. The plant Auricula. S.

DUTCH PLAYSE. A flat fish; Pleuronectes platessa.

DUSTIE-MELDER, s. Dusty-fute is used in the same sense as in S. V. Spelman and Cowel.

DUST-MELDER, s. The last quantity of grain sent, for the season, by a farmer to the mill. V. Melder. S.

DUSTIE-MILLER, s. The plant Auricula. S.

DUTCH PLAYSE. A flat fish; Pleuronectes platessa.

DUSTIE-MELDER, s. Dusty-fute is used in the same sense as in S. V. Spelman and Cowel.

DUST-MELDER, s. The last quantity of grain sent, for the season, by a farmer to the mill. V. Melder. S.

DUSTIE-MILLER, s. The plant Auricula. S.

DUTCH PLAYSE. A flat fish; Pleuronectes platessa.

DUSTIE-MELDER, s. Dusty-fute is used in the same sense as in S. V. Spelman and Cowel.

DUST-MELDER, s. The last quantity of grain sent, for the season, by a farmer to the mill. V. Melder. S.

DUSTIE-MILLER, s. The plant Auricula. S.

DUTCH PLAYSE. A flat fish; Pleuronectes platessa.

DUSTIE-MELDER, s. Dusty-fute is used in the same sense as in S. V. Spelman and Cowel.

DUST-MELDER, s. The last quantity of grain sent, for the season, by a farmer to the mill. V. Melder. S.

DUSTIE-MILLER, s. The plant Auricula. S.

DUTCH PLAYSE. A flat fish; Pleuronectes platessa.

DUSTIE-MELDER, s. Dusty-fute is used in the same sense as in S. V. Spelman and Cowel.

DUST-MELDER, s. The last quantity of grain sent, for the season, by a farmer to the mill. V. Melder. S.

DUSTIE-MILLER, s. The plant Auricula. S.

DUTCH PLAYSE. A flat fish; Pleuronectes platessa.