EAR

E long, or the ordinary sound of it in ee, in the South of Scotland, changed into the diphthong ei or ey; hence beis for bees, tei or tey for tea, say for sea. The pronouns he and me, pronounced very broadly hei and mei, the voice rising on the last vowel, most forcibly strike the ear of a stranger. S.

E, Es, e. The eye; S. ee.

About his hals ane qhissil hung had he,
Was all his solace for tinsale of his E.

Doug. Virgil, 90, 42.

"Quhat is the rycht keping of thir twa commandis? To haif ane cleir ee is the rycht ingement of reason, and intencion of our mynd." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551. Fol. 73, a.

The pronouns
The eye; S.

EARNING-GRASS.

V. n. To earn, (gutt.)

EA, v. n. To earn-bleater;

To whine; to complain. V. YIRM.

One. V. the letter A.

EAACH, (gutt.) s. A horse.

To EAND, v. a. To breathe. V. AXND, v.

EARREST, adv. Especially. V. EASST.

EARLEATHER-PIN, s. An iron pin formerly used instead of a hook, on each end of the shaft of a cart, for fastening the chain by which the horse draws; Fife.

EA-SIL, adj. Convenient.

That part of the roof of a house which juts over the wall, and carries off the drop, S. eaves. E. See Sup.

Perhaps merely corr. from A. S. efes, id. subgrunda; Somner. Seren. derives the E. word from Isl. af or of, ex, or Moes. G. aqua, Sw. aa, fluvis. This term, however, as Ihre observes, has been greatly varied in different Northern languages. In Su. G. it is ops, whence opsaeurp, stillicidium; Brog. oos, whence Oo'sdruyp, Oo'sdruyp, etc. V. Ihere, vo. Ops.

EASY-DRAP, s. A horse.

EASON, v. a. To cause to coagulate, S.

One. V. under Sky.

EASEL, EASSEL, adv. Eastern.

EASEFUL, adj.

EAVING, EASING, EASING-DRAF, s. A horse.

EARS, s.pl.

EAR-SKY.

EASE, s. pl.

Kidneys.

EASEL, EASSEL, adv.

Towards the east.

EASSIL, s. A hen of the first year.

EASSIL, EASSIN, EISIN, To ease.

To keep the rain from getting in. AS.

EAVE, s.

To keep the rain from getting in.

EAVEY, s. A secret place.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 42.

Here the allusion to the rutting of a bull is obvious. This word is also pronounced nessein, S. B. The former, I apprehend, is the original mode; as allied to Isl. yzna or ozna, vitula appetens taurum; G. And. p. 260, from Moes. G. ous, Isl. ose, az, a bull, A. S. esne, however, simply signifies a male. Neeshin might be derived, but not so naturally, from Su. G. nydeik, nysek, avarus, Sax. nydeik, cupidus. Chaucer uses neshe as signifying soft; from A. S. hnes-iian, to soften, to assuage. It also occurs in Gower, in the story of Iphis and Araxarathon, as descriptive of a heart susceptible of ardent love.

He was to neshe, and she to harde.

Conf. Am. Fol. 88, b.

It may deserve to be mentioned, that Isl. niom-a signifies to smell out, to inquire after; Ol. Lex. Run. From the eagerness of an animal in this state, as well as from the acuteness of smell, the word, by a slight transition, might be used in that sense which it bears in S.

I am confirmed, however, in the idea, that the proper pronunciation is without the initial n, by a passage which I have met with since writing this article.

"In the parishes of Calder, the country people call this plant [Morsus diabolii folio albo] Eastning wort, which they affirm makes cowes come to builing, when they get of it amongst their meat." - Pennecuik's Tweeddale, p. 15.
ECH

A similar name is given by the Dalekarlians, in Sweden, to the Butterfly Orchis. It is called *yxnegraes*. The reason of the designation appears from what is added by Linn. Toaruardi provocaturn in venenum hujus radicibus a Dalis. Flor. Suec. No. 793. Lightfoot says: "the roots of this and most of the other species of orchis, are esteemed to be aphrodisiacal;" p. 513.

EARN, s. The Eagle. V. ENR.

EARTH, s. A ploughing of land, the act of earing, S. B. "Next year it is sown with barley, or Chester bear, after three earths, or furrows." P. Ecclesgreig, Kincard. Statist. Acc. xi. 109.

This exactly corresponds to Sw. *ard*, aratio, from *aer-ia*, to ear; whence also *aerder*, a plough. V. Seven. vo. Ear. This suggests what is perhaps the most simple etyomy of *Earth*. V. ENR.

EASTLAND, adj. Belonging to the east country; eastward; towards the East; to which the eastern part of Europe.

EATIR, s. Gore; blood mixed with matter. V. ATIR.

EBB, s. The act of eating. Thus it is said that a thing is *eater*, *ecki*, or *ecker*, after the time it is eaten. V. E.

EARTH, s. A half-roasted half-ground grain of which something rare, singular, or surprising; that which arrests the eye as the brightest part of the body.

ECHER, ICKER, s. An ear of corn, S. pl. *echeris*; How fell *echeris* of corn thick growing 350

ECHT, s. Ought; used adverbially, *Echt lang*, considerably long.

This is thus printed, Barbour, vii. 252, Pinkerton's edit. But in MS. it is;

Bot I think to se, or *echt lang*,
Him lord and king over all the land.

Thus it is still used, S. *Wilt ye be echts lang*? will ye be tedious, or delay for any length of time? A. S. *ahl*, aliquid.

ECHT. Fa's *echt* the beast? to whom does it belong? S.

EDIE, s. The udder of a beast.

EDGAR, s. The half-roasted half-ground grain of which Burston is made.

EDGE, EDGE, s. A kind of ridge; the highest part of a tract of elevated moorish ground.

EDGE or URE, s. Edge or point. V. URE. S. 3. S. To EDGIE, v. n. To be alert in doing anything. S.

EDIE, adj. Clever.

EDIE, s. Abbreviation of the name Adam.

EDROPIT, part. pa. Under the influence of the dropsy.

"His wambe throw immoderat voracite was swolin as he had bene edroppit." Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 21. Insta hydropici inflatus; Boeth. I need scarcely say, that this points out the origin.

EE, s. *Ae ee*; a darling, a chief delight.

EE, Eye. V. EE.

EE of the day. Noon; mid-day; S. B. See Sup.

This is a beautiful metaphor, the allusion being evidently to the eye as the brightest part of the body.

EEBREE, s. Eyebrow.

EE-LIST. EYE-LIST. EYE-LAST, s. A flaw; a deformity; one who veers about like the wind, or who goes first east, and then west.

EE-LIST, EYE-LIST, EYE-LAST, s. An unstable person; one on whose word there can be no dependence; Ang.

Q. one who veers about like the wind, or who goes first east, and then west.

EAST-LIST, EYE-LIST, EYE-LAST, s. A list of names, or names taken in a list.

EASTLAND, s. The eastern part of Europe.

EAST, adv. To the eastward of.

EASTLIN, adj. Easterly, S.

This shields the other frae the eos/Zm blast.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 84.

A. S. eost-laeng, oriente tenus.}

EASTLINS, adv. Eastward, S.

--- To the gait she got;
Ay hading eastlins, as the ground did fa'.

Ross's Hellenore, p. 58.

EASTILT, adv. Eastward; towards the East; to which westilts corresponds: pronounced eansilt, westilt, Loth. See Sup.

A. S. east-dael, west-dael, pars vel plaga orientalis, -- occidentalis. _Dig cumath from east-dael and west-dael_, Luk. xiii. 29. They shall come from the east, and from the west.

EAT, s. The act of eating. Thus it is said that a thing is _gude to the eat_, when it is gratefull to the taste, S. B.

A. S. _aet_, Teut. _act_, at, food, edulium.

EATCHE, s. An adze or adlice.

EATIN BERRIES, Juniper berries, S. B. This is the common pronunciation. But Ross writes Etinagh, &c.

EATIR, s. Gore; blood mixed with matter. V. ATIIR.

EAVE, s. The nave of a cart or carriage wheel.

EAVER. V. AVER, ARAGE.

EBB, adj. Shallow, not deep, S. See Sup.

"O how ebb a soul have I to take in Christ's love!"


From the same origin with the E. v. and s.

EBBNS, s. Shallowness.


EC, conj. And. V. Ac.

ECCLEGRASS, Butterwort or sheeprot, Pinguicula vulgaris, Linn. Orkney.

P. vulgaris, or common butterwort — in Orkney is known by the name of *Ecclegrass*.* Neil's Tour, p. 191.

Allied perhaps to Isl. _eche_, ecki, angor, aegritudo; as being generally, although as it would seem, unjustly, supposed to produce the rot in sheep.

ECHER, IKER, s. An ear of corn, S. pl. _echeris_;

--- How fell _echeris_ of corn thick growing
EEL

Ah! willawins for Scotland now,
When she maun stap ilk birky's mow
Wi' eistacks, grown as 'tware in pet
In foreign land, or green-house het.

Or shall we suppose that the last syllable is radically the same with Isl. stygg, an offence?

EEL, adj. Acceptable.

"It is easy to put religion to a market and public fair; but alas! it is not so soon made eye-sweet for Christ."—Rutherford's Lett. P. i. pp. 178.

E-EWKERS, s. The eye-lashes. To wet one's winkers, S., to weep; to E. wink.

EEN, ENE. Eyes; pl. of E. EE, S.

Justus, similis.

minations sumitur a similitudine hujus piscis ; Ihre vo. opinion concerning this animal.

neunauge, quorundam equorum a juba ad caudam transit: ratio deno­

eine.

hie is certainly the Goth., igh, or eighi, not.
The change of the vowel in eighi may correspond to the alteration, either in vowels or consonants, which is so common in our lan­

derning, S.

Effere, adj. Timorous. V. ERY.

Effethreon, s. The night before yesternight. S.

EESOME, adv. Attractive; gratifying to the eye. S.

EE, s. A custom. V. ETT.

EETNOCH, s. A moss-grown precipitous rock.

EFFAUDULLIE, adv. Uprightly; honestly.

EFFEIR, v. a. To be jealous of.

EENKIN, s. Kindred in all its extent. Kuth and Kin. S.

EENLINS, s. Pl. Of equal age.

EENOW, adv. Presently; even now, just now.

EENS. Even as; properly e'en's.

EENT. Abbrev. used in affirmation; as, That's what no.

I bade you do. It's eent, i.e. even it.

To EER, v. n. To squeak as a pig.

EERAM, s. A boat-song; a rowing song.

EERIE, adj. Timorous.

EFFECTUOUS, adj. Affectionate; powerful; efficacious.

Gif ony thocht remords your myndis alsua

Of the effectuous pieet materneale,

Lous bedis bands, skach doun your haris al.

Doug. Virgil, 221, 2.

EER, v. n.

To AFFEIR, v. n. 1. To become; to fit.

He chest a flane as did affeer him.

This, however, may signify appearance. V. AFFER.

To AFFEIR, v. a. 1. To fear; to be afraid of.

Unmercifull memberis of the Antichrist,

Diseryving all thair fassiouns and

Than callit scho all flouris that grew on feild,

Of the effectuous pieet materneale,

Quhy sould thay not have honest weidis,

To thair estait doand

Swa all his fulsome form thereto

Gif ony thocht remordis your myndis alsua

Attractive; powerful; efficacious.

Very hungry; nearly obsolete.

Even; straight.

Hungry.

To fear.

To fear; to be afraid of.

To aflright.

Na wound nor wappin mycht hym sayns affere.


To AFFEIR, v. a.

To AFFEIR, v. n. 1. To fear; to be afraid of.

Unmercifull memberis of the Antichrist,

Exellord your humane traditioan,

Contrair the instruction of Christ;

Effeer ye not diuine punitioun?

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 74.

To aflright.

Na wound nor wappin mycht hym sayns affere.


To AFFEIR, v. a.

To AFFEIR, v. n. 1. To fear; to be afraid of.

Unmercifull memberis of the Antichrist,

Exellord your humane traditioan,

Contrair the instruction of Christ;

Effeer ye not diuine punitioun?

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 74.

To aflright.

Na wound nor wappin mycht hym sayns affere.
EFFRAY, EFFRAYING, s. Fear; terror.
The King—saw thain all commounaly
Off sic contenance, and sa hardy,
For owt effray or abaying.—Barbour, xi. 250. MS.
And quhen the Ingles company
Saw on thaim cum sa sodanly
Sik folk, for owtys abaying,
Thay war stonayt for effrayng.—Ibid. xi. 599. MS.
Fr. effray-in, to affright.
EFFRAYITLY, prep.
is that it should signify, best, most excellent; “ the finest ta­
Isl. Efter, Eftir, prep.
Quhilk hes exaltit thee to sic honour,
S. Efter hend, adv. Afterwards.
And eftir hend, in the same cheptour, God sais thus to
the same peple; Et dixisti, abaque peccato et innocens sum;”
As Su.G. eft has the same meaning with A. S. aefter, haen is often contr. from haeden, hence. Thus haeden eftir
signifies dehinc, posthac. In the same manner, Belg. cor­
heen, before, is formed: A. S. heona corresponds to Su.G. haeden, haen.
EFFRAY, EFFRAYING, s. Fear; terror.
Of his peplil to be ane gouernour.
Lindsay’s Workis, 1592, p. 194.
EFTER, EFTIR, prep. Before; afore.
EFFREST, s.
Braid burdis, and benkis ourbeld with bancouris of
Clede our with clene claithis, [gold,
Raylit full of richis,
The eftrest wes the arress
That ye se schold.
Houlate, iii. 3. MS.
By arress, as in MS., arrace or tapestrye is certainly meant,
as Mr. Pink. expl. the word. As to eftrest, the sense requires
that it should signify, best, most excellent; “ the finest tapestrye
that could be seen.” It seems indeed to be merely
Isl. efre, yfere, superior, used in the superlative. This in Isl.
is eftir; G. Andr. pp. 56, 137. But the superlative of yppare
is yppirst, Su.G. ypper, praecellens, ypprest, praestantissimus;
Ibre, vo. Yppa, elevarve.
EFTIE, adv. After.
Schyr Amar said, Trewis it wordis tak,
Quhill eft for hym provisioune we may mak.
Wallace, iii. 272. MS.
In Perth edit. erroneously eftir.
For neur synse with een saw I hir eft,
Nor neuer abak, fra sche was loist or reft.
Tho put him forth a pylour before Pilate and said;
This Jesus apson Jevews temple iaped & despised
To fordo it on one day, and in three dayes after
Edifie it eft new; here he standes that saide it.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 97, a. b.
A. S. aeft, eft, post. O. Sax. aupt, Isl. aptr, id.
Eft Castel, Eft Schip. “ The stern or hinder part of
the ship,” Rudd.
And to the goddis maid this vrisoun,
Sittand in the hie eft castell of the schip.
Dougl. Virgil, 86, 7.
Furth of his eftship ane bekin gart he stent.
Ibid. 85, 47.
E. aboft is used in the same sense. V. Eft.
EFTER, EFTIR, prep. After.
“ With qhat ondour follows the sext command after the
fift.” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 52, a.
“ Bot we eftir Baptyme fal in synnis, suppose thai be
neur sa greusy and mony, we haue the second reemde
quhilk is the sacrament of Penance.” Ibid. Fol. 119, a.
A. S. eftir, post. Mr. Tooke views after as the compar.
of ayt, A. S. ayt, Divers. Portl. i. 444. Of this I can see
no proof. It is opposed by the analogy of the cognate lan­
guages; Moes.G. aftar, Su.G. aftar, auc. aitir, Isl. aptir, aften, aftpur; Alem. aften, all having the same meaning.
Even Isl. eftre, when used as a compar., posterior, differs only
in orthography from the prep. apter, post; ateraa, postea.
Eftir ane, adv. Uniformly; q. having the same exem­plar; S.

---

efft E I d

Ful wele I wate my text sal mony like,
Syne eftir ane my young is and my pen,
Quhilk may suffice as for our vulgar men.

Doug. Virgil, 452, 30.

EFTER HEND, adv. Afterwards.
“ And eftir hend, in the same cheptour, God sais thus to
the same peple; Et dixisti, abaque peccato et innocens sum;”
As Su.G. eftir has the same meaning with A. S. aefter, haen is often contr. from haeden, hence. Thus haeden eftir
signifies dehinc, posthac. In the same manner, Belg. cor­
heen, before, is formed: A. S. heona corresponds to Su.G. haeden, haen.

EFTER HEND, prep. After.
“ Eftir hend all this, that thaim turnthe to the brekaris of
of the law, & spak to thame mair sharply, saying: Curse
and warit sail thow be in the citie, & cursit in the feild.”
Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, Fol. 8, a.

The Apostil sanct Paule rehersand the deidis of the
flesche, reckins manslauchter amang thame, sayand eftir
hend all qua, Quha sa dois thame & siclik, saull nocht get
the kingdome of God.” Ibid. Fol. 50, b.

EFTREMESS, s. A dessert.
That seruyt thaim on sa gret wane.
With scherand swardys, and with knyffis,
That wele ne all left the lyvys,
That thaim had a feiloun eftremess;
That sowr chargis to chargand wes.
Intermais, ed. 1620. Barbour, xvi. 437. MS.
A. S. aefter and mess, a meal. To this Sw. aftermaate
corresponds, also signifying a dessert.

EFTER-CUMMARE, s. A successor.

EFTIR-FALLIS, s. pl. Remains; proceeds; results. S.

EFTSONYS, adv. Soon after; in a short time. S.

EFTSYIS, adv. Oftimes. This is mentioned by Rudd.
But I have not marked any place in Doug. Virgil.
As A. S. eft signifies iterum, rursus, it has been viewed
as the origin of E. of. eft, of. Syst is the pl. from A.S. siste, vice.

EGAL, adj. Equal. S.

EGE or URE. V. Ure, s. 3.

EGG* For divination with an egg on Hallowe’en, &c, See Sup.

EGG-BED, s. The ovarium of a fowl, S.

EGG-LEDER, s. A hawker, who collects eggs through the
country for sale, S. A. See Sup.

EGG-TAGGLE, s. Pl. Gipsies.

EGGY, s. For divination with an egg on Hallowe’en, &c, See Sup.

EGYPTIAN HERING. The Saury Pike.

EGYPTIANIS, s. pl. Gipsies.

EGYPTIAN HERRING. The Saury Pike.

EGT, s. Some peculiar kind of needle-work. S.

EY. A term used in the formation of the names of many
places; signifying an island. It is sometimes written
ay, a, or ie.

This is not only the term, of the general, but of most of
the peculiar names of the islands of Orkney; as Grums-eye,
Sand-a, Strons-a, &c. It is retained also in the names of many
of the Western Isles, as Tyr ee, Isla-a, Jur-a, Hy or Lcolmkill,
&c. It occurs also in the Frith of Forth; Micker-y, Sib­

Isla. eft, innsila; Su.G. oe. It properly denotes a larger
island, while holm is restricted to a small one, such as that
Fris. og. Ir. ochg. The root is supposed to be Heb. *og, ee, id.

To EICEN, v. a. To desire the male. V. EASSIN. S.

EIDENT, adj. Busy; diligent. V. ITHAND.

EIDER DOUN. Properly the down of the eider duck,
or anas mollissima, Linn.
"This useful species is found in the Western Isles of Scotland,—and on the Faro Isiis; but in greater numbers in Norway, Iceland, and Greenland: from whence a vast quantity of the down, known by the name of Eider or edder, which these birds furnish, is annually imported. Its remarkably light, elastic, and warm qualities, make it highly esteemed as a stuffing for coverlets, by such whom age or infirmities render unable to support the weight of common blankets. The down is produced from the breast of the bird in the breeding season."—Pennant's Brit. Zool. p. 581.

Sw. eider, also oada, ana mollissima; eiderdan, the down of the eider.

EYE-LIST, s. A flaw. V. EE-LIST.

EYEN, pl. Eyes. V. EEN.

EIFFEST, adj. used esp. Especially.

"Heirlofe we believe it to be worthie, godlie and meriteable to mak just witnessing to the weretie; that the weretie be not hide nor smarr doun, that weirife eiffest throw laik of the quhilh prejudice ma be gantir contrair ane innocent." Diploma, Barry's Orkn. App. p. 405. Presertim Orig. Deed. 1sl. eiff-s supremus.

EIK, pron. Each; Doug. A. S. etc. Teut. elcb, id.

EIK, EEK, s. A division of time in chronology, including many generations; an era.

Likely from them a great eke will be put to Traquair's process, which was before long and odious enough." Baillie's Lett. i. 323.

The v. and conj. are both used in E.

To EIK, v. a. To add. E. Eke. S.

To EIK, v. a. To add; to subjoin.

EIK, s. 1. The lining used for greasing sheep, S. A.

2. An unctuous perspiration that oozes through the skin of sheep in warm weather.

S. A. eaca, additamentum, from eac-an addere; q. something added to the natural covering of the sheep, an additional defence from the cold.

EIKEND, s. The short chain which attaches the theots, or tracers, to the swingletrees in a plough.

EIKWEDER, s. A wedder of a peculiar description.

To EILD, EL, ELD, v. n. To wax old.

"Therefore said the moral poete Horace; He that eildis in his awin cuntre, not following sic thingis as bene done in his awin cuntre, not following sic thingis as ben

EILD, EILDINS, YEALINGS, part. pa. Yielded.

At the return of the vernal equinox (March 21st), the eider, with the, and hedy pere.

EYEN, adj. Straight-forwards.

Ye worthy Proveses, an' mony a Baillie, EYN, s. Breath. To tak one's eind; to breathe a little. S.
E Y T

Eathly, adv. Easily, S.
EITHER, adv. or conj. Or.

"By no means would we admit them either judges in his cause, either auditors of the same." Knox's Appell. p. 432.

This word is still occasionally used in both senses, Ang.
Ist. ed. astr., aut, seu, sive; Alem. athe, aut, vel; Schütter.
These have more the appearance of primitives than A. S.
aether. V. Ath.

EYTTO, ETTYN, ETIN, s. A giant. See Sup.

"Sum var storeis, and some var fret taylis. Thar var
the namis of them as eftir followis.—The tayyl of the reyde eytyn
with the thre hidis."-Compl. S. p. 98.

The prophecies of Rymour, Reid, and Marling,
And of mony othre pleasan history,
Of Reid Eitn and the Gyre Carling ;
Comfortand thee, quhen that I saw the sory.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 225.

Dr. Leyden thinks that the term may be from A. S. etan,
to eat, adding; "hence an anthropophagus. The Berserkers
of the North were accustomed, in the paroxysms of their
fury, to devour human flesh, and drink human blood; and
hence probably the romances of giants and eten, that
devoured quick men." Gl. p. 332.

But I need scarcely observe, that when nouns are formed
from verbs, the infinitive termination is thrown away.
Besides, although in A. S. there is an accidental coincidence
in respect of orthography, between the v. et-er, and the
substantive eten, gigas, it is otherwise in the Scandinavian
dialects. In Isl. it is ietun, jotun, Su.G. jute, jette ; whereas
as Isl. et-a, and Su.G. aet-a, signify to eat. Accordingly,
that has not occurred to any of the Northern etymologists,
that there is the least affinity between the terms. It must be
acknowledged, however, that in Su.G. the letter i is sometimes
prefixed to words beginning with a vowel, where it has
no particular meaning. Thus jæta is sometimes put for aeta,
to eat. In other instances, it is used intensively, as ge
occasionally occurs in A. S.

Although the etymology above referred to is very doubtful,
I have met with none that is not liable to exception. G. Andr.
and Spegel, derive jotun from Heb. יִתְנָה, aethan, strong,
powerful; and Sternhelm, from Gr. αἰθαν, great.
Nor can it reasonably be supposed, that the
romances of giants and eten, that devoured quick men," originated
from the accounts given of the Berserkers (or more properly,
the Berserker; for this in Isl. is the pl. of Berskeri,
or Bersker-ur.—V. Ol. Lex. Runic), in Lat.
denominated Berskeri. As far as I can observe, they are mentioned
by Isl. writers only, and as peculiar to their country.
Their writings were by no means sufficiently known, and at any
rate were of too late a date, to have given rise to the romances
mentioned. Nor does it appear that the Berserker devoted
human flesh. It is said, indeed, that some of them at first
took a draught of human blood, in order to procure that ex-
traordinary strength by which they were afterwards distinguished;
and that others, under the same idea, drank of the
blood of a wild beast which they had slain, and eat part of
its heart.

The character of these extraordinary men having been ne-
cessarily introduced, it may not be unacceptable to the reader
to have some further account of them. As their strength
was remarkable, they were actuated by such fury as to pay
no regard to any thing that was in their way. They rushed,
it is said, through the flames, and tore up trees by the roots.
They provoked the noble and the rich to single combat, that
they might make a prey of their wives, daughters, and pos-
sessions; and they were generally successful.

Their strength and fury are, by Northern writers, ascribed
to very different causes. In some instances they have been
attributed to witchcraft; in others, to a sort of diabolical
possession or impulse; and in many cases, they have been
viewed as merely the effect of a vitious temperament of body.
EKIE, «. Abbrev. of the name Hector; also EIZEL, AIZLE, ISIL, ISEL, EYE-WHARM, RED-EITIN. A person of a waspish or bloody disposition.

3. Metaph. for the ruins of a country desolated by war.

2. It is now used only with respect to the Kirk-session judge thair ecclesiastical causes.

ELDER, s. Among Presbyterians, one who is elected and ordained to the exercise of government in ecclesiastical courts, without having authority to teach; hence, for the sake of distinction, often called a ruling elder; S. “The Elders, being elected, must be admonished of their office, which is to assist the Ministers in all publick affairs of the Kirk; to wit, in determining and judging causes, in giving admonition to the licentious liver, in having respect to the manners and conversation of all men within their charge.” First Buik of Discipline, c. x. § 4.

For some time after the Reformation in S., it was required that Elders and Deacons should be made every yeare once, — lest of long continuance of such officers, men presume upon the liberty of the Kirk.” Ibid. § 3. Now both are chosen ad vitam aut culpam. See Sup.

ELDERSHIP, s. 1. A term antiently applied to that ecclesiastical court which is now called a Presbytery.

When we speik of the Elders of the particular congregations, we mean not that every particular Parish Kirk can, or may have their ain particular Elderships, especially to Landwart, but we think thrie or four, mae or fewar particu­lar Kirkys, may have ane common Eldership to them all, to judge their ecclesiastical causes. ——

“The power of this particular Elderships, is to use diligent labours in the bounds committed to thair charge, that the kirkys be kept in good order. — It pertineth to the Eldership to take heed, that the word of God be purely preichit within their bounds, the sacraments rightly ministrat, &c.” Second Buik of Discipline, c. vii. § 10-12.

No intermediate court, between this Eldership and what is now called a Provincial Synod, is mentioned as either exist­ing or necessary.

Assemblies are of four sorts. For either as thay of particular Kirks and Congregations aree or ma, or of a Province, or of ane hail Nation,” Kc. Ibid. § 2.

It occurs as synon. with Presbytery, Acts Ja. VI. 1592, c. 14.; although there we find the phrase particular Sessions used distinctively.

2. It is now used only with respect to the Kirk-session of a particular congregation, S. “We gave in, long ago, a paper to the great committee, wherein we asserted a congregational eldership, for governing the private affairs of the congregation, from the 18th of March, wherein we said, that the eldership be not in the Kirk, but in the Kirk, nor in the Kirk of the Kirk’s; but that the Kirk should be kept in its ancient place, and the eldership be the Kirk’s.” Actes, 1592, c. 14. ; We are in agreeing with this, and thinking the Kirk’s Session of a particular Kirk, the Kirk’s, and the Kirk’s Session the Kirk’s.” — Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 529.

She brake her elbuck at the kirk door.” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 61 : “spoken of a thrifty maiden, when she becomes a lazy wife.” Kelly, p. 293.

A. S. ellboga, Belg. elle-booge, Isl. alboge, Alem. elboghe, ellenboge, id. from A. S. eln, Alem. el, elin, Belg. elle, Moes. G. alleina, Lat. ulna, a word originally used to denote the arm, and boge, curvatura, from A. S. bug-an, Teut. bogh-en, to bow.

ELBOW-GREASE, s. 1. Hard work with the arms; a low word. 2. Brown rappie, Ang. See Sup.

ELBOWIT GRASS. Flote Foxtail-grass. S.


But examples are unnecessary, elders being still used in the same sense in E.; A. S. aldor, senior, pater familias; S. G. aildre senior, old.

ELDER, s. Among Presbyterians, one who is elected and ordained to the exercise of government in ecclesiastical courts, without having authority to teach; hence, for the sake of distinction, often called a ruling elder; S. “The Elders, being elected, must be admonished of their office, which is to assist the Ministers in all publick affairs of the Kirk; to wit, in determining and judging causes, in giving admonition to the licentious liver, in having respect to the manners and conversation of all men within their charge.” First Buik of Discipline, c. x. § 4.

For some time after the Reformation in S., it was required that Elders and Deacons should be made every yeare once, — lest of long continuance of such officers, men presume upon the liberty of the Kirk.” Ibid. § 3. Now both are chosen ad vitam aut culpam. See Sup.

ELDERSHIP, s. 1. A term antiently applied to that ecclesiastical court which is now called a Presbytery.

When we speik of the Elders of the particular congregations, we mean not that every particular Parish Kirk can, or may have their ain particular Elderships, especially to Landwart, but we think thrie or four, mae or fewar particu­lar Kirks, may have ane common Eldership to them all, to judge their ecclesiastical causes. ——

“The power of this particular Elderships, is to use diligent labours in the bounds committed to thair charge, that the kirkys be kept in good order. — It pertineth to the Eldership to take heed, that the word of God be purely preichit within their bounds, the sacraments rightly ministrat, &c.” Second Buik of Discipline, c. vii. § 10-12.

No intermediate court, between this Eldership and what is now called a Provincial Synod, is mentioned as either exist­ing or necessary.

Assemblies are of four sorts. For either as thay of particular Kirks and Congregations aree or ma, or of a Province, or of ane hail Nation,” Kc. Ibid. § 2.

It occurs as synon. with Presbytery, Acts Ja. VI. 1592, c. 14.; although there we find the phrase particular Sessions used distinctively.

2. It is now used only with respect to the Kirk-session of a particular congregation, S. “We gave in, long ago, a paper to the great committee, wherein we asserted a congregational eldership, for governing the private affairs of the congregation, from the 18th of March, wherein we said, that the eldership be not in the Kirk, but in the Kirk, nor in the Kirk of the Kirk’s; but that the Kirk should be kept in its ancient place, and the eldership be the Kirk’s.” Actes, 1592, c. 14. ; We are in agreeing with this, and thinking the Kirk’s Session of a particular Kirk, the Kirk’s, and the Kirk’s Session the Kirk’s.” — Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 529.

She brake her elbuck at the kirk door.” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 61 : “spoken of a thrifty maiden, when she becomes a lazy wife.” Kelly, p. 293.

A. S. ellboga, Belg. elle-booge, Isl. alboge, Alem. elboghe, ellenboge, id. from A. S. eln, Alem. el, elin, Belg. elle, Moes. G. alleina, Lat. ulna, a word originally used to denote the arm, and boge, curvatura, from A. S. bug-an, Teut. bogh-en, to bow.

ELBOW-GREASE, s. 1. Hard work with the arms; a low word. 2. Brown rappie, Ang. See Sup.

ELBOWIT GRASS. Flote Foxtail-grass. S.


But examples are unnecessary, elders being still used in the same sense in E.; A. S. aldor, senior, pater familias; S. G. aildre senior, old.

ELDER, s. Among Presbyterians, one who is elected and ordained to the exercise of government in ecclesiastical courts, without having authority to teach; hence, for the sake of distinction, often called a ruling elder; S. “The Elders, being elected, must be admonished of their office, which is to assist the Ministers in all publick affairs of the Kirk; to wit, in determining and judging causes, in giving admonition to the licentious liver, in having respect to the manners and conversation of all men within their charge.” First Buik of Discipline, c. x. § 4.

For some time after the Reformation in S., it was required that Elders and Deacons should be made every yeare once, — lest of long continuance of such officers, men presume upon the liberty of the Kirk.” Ibid. § 3. Now both are chosen ad vitam aut culpam. See Sup.

ELDERSHIP, s. 1. A term antiently applied to that ecclesiastical court which is now called a Presbytery.

When we speik of the Elders of the particular congregations, we mean not that every particular Parish Kirk can, or may have their ain particular Elderships, especially to Landwart, but we think thrie or four, mae or fewar particu­lar Kirks, may have ane common Eldership to them all, to judge their ecclesiastical causes. ——

“The power of this particular Elderships, is to use diligent labours in the bounds committed to thair charge, that the kirkys be kept in good order. — It pertineth to the Eldership to take heed, that the word of God be purely preichit within their bounds, the sacraments rightly ministrat, &c.” Second Buik of Discipline, c. vii. § 10-12.

No intermediate court, between this Eldership and what is now called a Provincial Synod, is mentioned as either exist­ing or necessary.

Assemblies are of four sorts. For either as thay of particular Kirks and Congregations aree or ma, or of a Province, or of ane hail Nation,” Kc. Ibid. § 2.

It occurs as synon. with Presbytery, Acts Ja. VI. 1592, c. 14.; although there we find the phrase particular Sessions used distinctively.

2. It is now used only with respect to the Kirk-session of a particular congregation, S. “We gave in, long ago, a paper to the great committee, wherein we asserted a congregational eldership, for governing the private affairs of the congregation, from the 18th of March, wherein we said, that the eldership be not in the Kirk, but in the Kirk, nor in the Kirk of the Kirk’s; but that the Kirk should be kept in its ancient place, and the eldership be the Kirk’s.” Actes, 1592, c. 14. ; We are in agreeing with this, and thinking the Kirk’s Session of a particular Kirk, the Kirk’s, and the Kirk’s Session the Kirk’s.” — Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 16.

A. S. ealdor-sipe, principatius, “principality, seniority, —superiority, whether in age or place;” Somner.
ELDIN-DOCKEN, s. The Water-dock; used as fuel.

ELDING, s.

ELDNING, ELDURING, *•.

ELDER, s.

ELDIN, Elding, s. Fuel of any kind; but more generally applied to peats, turfs, &c. ; S. A. Bor. Lincoln. Could Winter's bleakest blasts we eithely cow
tour, Our elder's driven, an' our bust is owr.

"The day-light, during the winter, is spent by many of the women and children in gathering eilding, as they call it, that is, sticks, furze, or broom, for fuel, and the evening in warming their shivering limbs before the scantly fire which this produces." P. Kirkinimer, Wigtouns. Statist. Ace. iv. 147.

A. S. eald-fader, avus.

ELDING, s. Fuel of any kind. To keip me fra the commerance of that carle mangit; He is sa full of jelosy, and ingyne fals
Quhen I heir mentionat his name, than mak I nine croces,
For indilling of that auld shrow, that ever on ewill thinkis.

ELF, s. A. S. eofs, avus.

ELDREN, Elderen, adj. Growing old ; elderly. An eildren man, one considerably advanced in life, S.

Or like the tree that bends his elden branch;
That way where first the stroke hath made him launch.
Nereid's Judith, p. 49.

"The elder men sat down their lane,
To wet their throats within."

A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 73.

Colin and Lindy, Bybys says, they're ca'd,
The ane an elderin man, the niest a lad,
A bonny lad, as e'er my e'en did see,
And dear he is and sail be unto me.

Ross's Helenore, p. 66.


ELDURING, s. Perhaps, jealousy. V. Eldning. S.

ELEMENTS, *•. The sky; the firmament; the heavens.

ELF, s. An offence. V. EE-LIST. S.

ELEVEN-HOURS, s. A luncheon, S.; so called from the time that labourers or children get their meridian.

ELF, s. A puny creature.

S.

ELF-BORE, s. A hole in a piece of wood out of which a knot has dropped or been driven.

S.

ELF-CUP, s. The name of small stones perforated by friction at a waterfull, believed the work of elves.

S.

ELF-MILL, s. The sound made by a worm in the timber of a house, supposed by the vulgar to be preternatural; the death-watch; S. B. This is also called The Chackie-mill.

From elf, A. S. Su.G. aelf, a fairy, and mill. Aelfric, in his Gl. p. 79, enumerates various kinds of elves. These are Munt-aelfen, mountain-elves, Oreades; Wudu-elfen, wood-elves, Dryades; Field-elfen, Noides, field-elves; Waeter-elfen, Hamadradyes, or wild elves; Dun-elfen, Castalides, or elves of the hills. Sonner and Benson also mention Berg-aelfe, Oreades, or rock-elves; Land-aelfen, Musae ruicolae, land-elves; Waeter-aelfen, Naiades, the nymphs of the fountains; and Sac-aelfen, sea-nymphs, Lat. Naiades, Nudes, V. Somn.

ELFSHOT, s. i. The name vulgarly given to an arrowhead of flint, S. It is used in the Highlands as an amulet. See Sup.

"Elf-shots, i.e. the stone arrow-heads of the old inhabitants of this island, are supposed to be weapons shot by Fairies at cattle, to which they are attributed any disorders they have," Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 115.

These are also called elf or fairy stones. "Arrow points of flint, commonly called elf or fairy-stones, are to be seen here." P. Launder, Berwick's Statist. Acc. i. 75.

2. Disease, supposed to be produced by the immediate agency of evil spirits, S.

"There are also several things in Agnes Simpson's witchcraft, such as there scarce occur the like in the foregoing stories. As her skill in diseases. That the sickness of William Black was an elf-shot." Trial of Scotch Witches, Glanville's Sadducismus Triumph. p. 398.

This vestige of superstition is not peculiar to our country. We learn from thence, that in Sweden they give the name of shot, i.e. to shot, to that disease of animals which makes them die as suddenly as if they had been struck with lightning; and that the vulgar believe that wounds of this kind are the effect of magic. The same disease is, in Norway, called alskaid, and in Denmark elleskud, i.e. elfshot. V. Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 224, N. Thus, these terms are originally

356
ELF-SHOT, part. pa. Shot by fairies. S. See Sup.

My byar tumbled, nine braw nout were smoor'd.

Three elf-shot were, yet I these ill endured.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 66.

"Cattle, which are suddenly seized with the cramp, or some similar disorders, are said to be elf-shot; and the approved cure is to chase the parts affected with a blue bonnet which, it may be readily believed, often restores the circulation."

Mistrechy, Border, ii. 925.

"In order to effect a cure, the cow is to be touched by an elf-shot, or made to drink the water in which one has been dipped."

Pennant, ubi sup.

To Elf-shot, v. a. To shoot with an elf-arrow. S.

ELGINS, adj. Merciful; compassionate.

Vgsum to here wes hir wyld

Elyte, s. One elected to a bishopric.

Thocht nocht awalit, thare standing haue we knawin;

It occurs in R. Brunne, p. 209.

The pake at his dome ther ellis quassed doun, Eft he bad tham chese a man of gode renoun, Or thei suld ther voice lese of alle ther eleccioun. S.

O. Fr. eli-è, Lat. elect-us.

ELIWISS, adv. Also; likewise.

S.

ELLANGOUS, prep. Along. V. Alang.

ELLER, s. The Alder, a tree, S. A. Bor. Betula alnus, Linn.; also Arn. q. v. See Sup.


ELLEWYNDE, prep. Along. V. Alang.

ELLI, s. Painful; fretted; applied to a sore or wound.

S.

ELLIUS, adv. Otherwise; else.

Examples are unnecessary; this being the same with elles, liauc. A. S. id. Alem. alles, Moes. G. alia.

ELLIS, Els, adv. Already, S. A. Bor. else.

Mycht nane eschap that euir come thar.

The quethir mony gat away

That ellis war fled as I sall say.

Barbour, xiii. 398, MS.

Heir it is expedient to descrine quha is ane heretyk, quhilk discrition we will noch mak be our awin propr in-

357
ELSPETH. Perhaps corr. of Elizabeth; abbreviated s.

ELS, ELSE, ELSON-HEFT, S.

ELSHIE, ELSIE, S. Abbrev. of female name Alison.

ELSYN, ELSON, E. A shoemaker'sawl, S. A. Bor. See S.

—Nor binds wi' elson and hemp lingle.

Sit soleing shoon out o'er the ingle.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 203.

Teut. aclctene, aclctine, id. Goth. aal, terebellum.

ELSIN-BOX, E. A box for holding awls.

ELSON-BLADE, E. Theawl itself.

ELSON-HEEL, E. The handle of an awl; the old designation for a jargonnele pear.

ELSPTH, Perhaps corr. of Elizabeth; abbreviated into EJpet, Elps, Eppie, and Eps.

ELWAND, Elwand, E. 1. An instrument for measuring.

"Ane burges may haue in his house, ane measure for his cornes, ane elwand, ane stane, ane pound to wey." Burrow Lawes, c. 52.

According to Dr. Johnson the ell consists of a yard and a quarter, or forty-five inches. The S. ell, however, exceeds the E. yard by one inch only.

"They ordained and delivered, that the Elne sail conteine thrittie seven inch." Acts Ja. I. 1426, c. 68, Murray.

"Thair stomok was neuir surfetly chargit to empesche thaym of vthir besines." Bellend. Cron. Descr. Alb. c. 16.

EMASCHEMENT, S. Meaning not given.

EMBER GOOSE, the Greater Diver, Colymbus glacialis, Linn.

"The wild fowl of these islands are very numerous. Among these we may reckon — the Ember goose." P. Kirkwall, Statist. Acc. vii. 546.


Barry informs us, that this name is also given to the Great Northern Diver, Columbus glacialis, Linn.

EMEMAILLE, E. Enamel.

EMBELLISHED, S. Pl.

EMBLEM, S. An emmet; an ant.

EMBOSSED, E. Gladdie moue and hald your way Toward the portis or bawnyaws of the se.

Doug. Virgil, 222, 6, V. ARMED.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.

EMBRACE, To. To appear unexpectedly. S.
END

ENARMOUR, s. Armour.

— This right hand not the les
Thay saulis al bereft, and thare express
Of als mony enarmouris spylent clene.

Doug. Virgil, 263, 11.

ENAUNTER,* adv. Lest; if perchance. S.

ENDAY, v. a. To place or lay in ambush.
And we sal ne enbuschyt be,
Qhaur we thar outcome may se.
Barbour, iv. 360. MS.

Fr. embus-cher, embusquee, id. q. en bois, to lie or secret
one's self in a wood, thicket, or bushes.

ENBUSCHYT, s. Ambuscade.
Their enbuschyt on thaim that brak,
And slew all that thair mycht our tak.

Ibid. iv. 414. MS.

Corr. from Fr. enbuscade, or formed from enbusche, id.

ENBUSCHMEN, s. 1. Ambush.
Thai haff sene our enbuschemen,
And agane till their streeth ar went.
Yone folk ar governyt wittily.

Ibid. xix. 465, MS.

2. This word is used in describing the testudo, a war­
dre, is to catch cold. »But it is not improbable that the term
signifies an asthma. Thus it may be allied to Su.G.
S. The term is especially applied to a horse.

Enday Wyntoun, v.

ENDAY, s. Day of ending.

— This rich hand not the les
Thay saulis al bereft, and thare express
Of als mony enarmouris spylent clene.

Doug. Virgil, 263, 11.

ENDAY, v. a. To place or lay in ambush.
And we sal ne enbuschyt be,
Qhaur we thar outcome may se.
Barbour, iv. 360. MS.

Fr. embus-cher, embusquee, id. q. en bois, to lie or secret
one's self in a wood, thicket, or bushes.

ENBUSCHYT, s. Ambuscade.
Their enbuschyt on thaim that brak,
And slew all that thair mycht our tak.

Ibid. iv. 414. MS.

This, however, is rather a description than a designation.

To ENCHAIP, v. n. Perhaps, to cover the head.

ENCHIEF, v. a. Perhaps, to achieve; to accomplish.
S.


ENCHIEF, v. a. Perhaps, to cover the head.

S.

ENFUNDYNG, s. See ENFUNDYNG.

This malice of enfundyng
Begouth, for throw his calld lying.
Queen in his greet myself schaw he,
Him fell that hard perplexite.
Barbour, xx. 75.

His sickness came of a fundyng, Edit. 1620.

In MS. it is enfundyng.

One is said to foundy, or fundy, when benumbed with cold.
S. The term is especially applied to a horse.

FR. morfandre, is to catch cold. But it is not improbable that the term
signifies an asthma. Thus it may be allied to Su.G. and
fjadd, cut spirus praecolus est, ut solet asthmatis; from

359
ENGRAINED.* A thing is said to be engrained with
dirt which cannot be cleaned by simple washing. S.

To ENGREVE, v. a. To vex; to annoy.

From Fr. engreg-er, id. or s'engreg-er, to grow worse,
used actively.

2. An ensign; a standard. See Sup.

3. The word of war.

The King his men saw in affray,
And his enseny can he cry.—Barbour, iii. 28. MS.

In edit. Pink. it is printed ensoney.


"Sche tuk ordour that four Enseyeis of the soldiery
should remain in the town to maintein idolatrie, and to resist
the Congregation." Knox, p. 139.

Fr. enseigne, literally a sign, mark, or badge, denotes not
only the ensign or banner under which a company of infan-
try serves, but also the band or company itself. V. Cotgr.

ENSEYTY, pret. Sealed.

The king betauht hym in that sted
The endentur, the seile to se,
And askyt gyff it enselyt he?—Barbour, i. 612. MS.

Fr. seell er, te seal.

To ENT, v. a. To regard; to notice; to obey. S.

ENTAILLE, part. pa. Formed out of.

— I saw within the chair
Quhair that a man was set with lymmis squair,
His bodie well entaillet euyste sted.

Parkes of Honour, i. 39.

Fr. entaille, to carve; metaphor applied to the form of
the body. Thus Chaucer uses entail for shape.

ENTENTIT, part. pa. Brought forward judicially. S.

ENTENTYVE, adv. Earnest; eager; intent. Fr. en-
tentif. See Sup.

He, that hey Lord off all thing is,
— Graut his grace, that thair ofspir
Leid weill [the land,] and ententye
Be to folow, in all thair lyve,
Thar nobill eldrys gret bounté!

Barbour, xx. 615. MS.

ENTENTELY, adv. Attentively. V. adj. and EMPRESS.

ENTREMELLS, s. pl. Bondage; the chains of slavery;
prisoners of war; É. in trammels. S.

ENTREMELLYS, s. pl. Skirmishes.

Now may ye her, giff that ye will,
Entrellyis, and juperdis;
That men assayit mony wyss,
Castellis and pylelis for to ta.—Ibid. i. 145. MS.

Fr. entremeler, to intermingle. V. MELL, v.

ENTRES, ENTERES, s. Access; entry.

"Olyver set an houre to get enteres to erle Dawid with al
his army in the town. — The houre set, erle Dawid come
with ane gret power of men to the toure afore reherist,
quhare he gat enteres with his army." Bellend. Cron. B.
xii. c. 7. Fr. entrée.

ENTRES, s. Interest; concern.

"Albeit the said commissioun hath made a gude progress
in the said matter of Erection and Teyndes, and that a
great number of our subjectis having entreis theirein, have
subscryvit to us general submissiouns; — yet it is certaine
that many of these who have entreis in Erectionis and Teyndes,
lyt furth, and have not subscryvit the saids general submis-

Fr. interesse, interested.

S. ENTRES SILUER. The same with Gersome, q. v. S.

S. ENVYFOW, adj. Invidious; malicious; malignant. S.

S. EPHESIAN, s. A pheasant, in some parts of Galloway. S.

S. EPIE, YEPIE, s. A blow, as with a sword. S.

EPISTIL, s. Any kind of harangue or discourse.

So prelatyke he sat intill his cheyre !
Scho roundis than ane epistil intill eyre.

Dunbar, Matlaid Poems, p. 72.

Mr. Pink. gives this among passages not understood. We
have the phrase nearly in the same words in Chaucer.

Tho rouned she a pistel in his ere.

W. Buthe's Tale, v. 6603.
ERD

The term still occurs among the vulgar, in the sense given
Above, S. B.; evidently from Lat. epistol-a used obliquely.

EQUAL-AQUAL, adj. Alike. S.

To EQUAL-AQUAL, v. a. To balance accounts. S.

EQUAL-AQUALS, adv. Strictly equal in division. S.

EQUATE, pret. and part. pa. Levelled. S.

EQUYRIER, s. An equerry. S.

ER, adv. Before; formerly.

—Sebyh Ameryy, that had the skaiith
Off the bargane I tauld off er,
Raid till Ingland. —Barbour, i.v. 542. MS. V. Air.

ERAR, EAREE, comp. of ER 1. Sooner.

Or thay be dantit with dreid, erar will thai de.

Gawen and Gol. ii. 16.

2. Rather.

Swa erare will I now ches me
To be reprowyd of synplesines,
Than blame to thole of wyknynedes.

Wyt Townsend, vii. Prol. 32.

In this sense it is very frequently used by Bellenden:

"The common meit of our eldaris was fische, nocht for
the plente of it, but erar becaus that lands lay ofymes waist
throw continuel exercit of chouerly, & for that caus they heffit
maist of fische." Descr. Alby. c. 16.

"God commandis the—to forgeue him al his offensis as
thou wald be forgeuin of God. Quhilk and thou do nocht,
Dyntis of fische." Descr. Alb. c. 16.

ERD, ERDE, YERD, S. 1. The earth, S.pron.;
2. Sometimes it denotes a less solemn interment, as ap­
to plough; Lat.

tell-us,

which one

ERDLY, EIRDLIE, adj. Earthly.

ERF

DEDE in the feld, he gert bery
In haly place honoriably.

And the lave syne, that dede war thar,
Into gret pytis erflyt war.—Barbour, xiii. 666. MS.

3. To cover any thing with the soil, for preservation or concealment. Thus potatoes put into a pit under ground, that they may not be injured by frost, are said to be erdit, or yirdit, S.

An' wi' mischief he was sae gnib,
To get his ill intent,
He howd' the goud which he himself
Had yerded in his tent.


I have not observed that there is any A. S. v. of a similar
formation. But in Su.G. there is not only the comp.
iord-saetta, but also iord-as, used in the same sense, sepeliri;
Ihre. Isl. iord-a, id.

ERD HOUSES. Habitations formed under ground. See S.

"At the same place, and also in another part of the
parish, are what the country people call erd houses. These
are below ground, and some of them said to extend a great
way. The sides of these subterraneous mansions are faced
up with dry stones to the height of about five feet, they are
between three and four feet wide, and covered above with
large stones laid across. They may have been either re­
ceptacles for plunder, or places of shelter from the inclemency
of the weather, before houses were built, or of concealment
182. N.

These subterraneous structures are by some called Pictish.
V. Statist. Acc. xix. 359. Some of those buildings ascribed
between three and four feet wide, and covered above with
large stones laid across. They may have been either re­
ceptacles for plunder, or places of shelter from the inclemency
of the weather, before houses were built, or of concealment
182. N.

To the

Gon is thy joie and all thy mirth in

Wyntown, vii. 5. 179.

These senses, although given as distinct, are very inti­
ately connected.

It merits observation, that as erar is formed from the idea
of priority as to time, E.

These subterraneous structures are by some called Pictish.
V. Statist. Acc. xix. 359. Some of those buildings ascribed
between three and four feet wide, and covered above with
large stones laid across. They may have been either re­
ceptacles for plunder, or places of shelter from the inclemency
of the weather, before houses were built, or of concealment
182. N.

To

Wyntown, vii. 5. 179.

The description, as has been observed, corresponds to that
given by Tacitus of the buildings of the antient Germans.

ERDDYN, YIRDEN, s. 1. An earthquake.
ERDDYN gret in Italy
And bugsum fell all suddenly,
And forty days frane thine lastend.

Wyntown, vii. 5. 175.

2. It seems to be originally the same word which is
sometimes used in Ang., and pretty generally through
the Northern counties, for thunder.

In Fife there is a proverbial phrase denoting expedition,
although the meaning of the allusion seems to be lost among
those who use it; "The work gae on like girdin."

A. S. eorth-dyn, terra motus, q. the din made by
the earth. It is also called in the same language, eorth-beofing,
the trembling of the earth. The latter corresponds to the
Su.G. and Isl. designation, iord-haefning, the heaving of the
earth; and iord-shaft, Isl. iord-shalff/e, from skelf-a, to shake,
to tremble, to cause to tremble.

As transferred to thunder, it is evident that the term is
used very obliquely. The well-known effect of thunder in
the air, however, seems to have suggested to our ancestors
the idea of some sort of resemblance in the imagined effect
of a concussion of the earth.

ERD AND STANE, Process of. The legal mode of giving
validity to the casualty of Recognition, by which the
right of property returned to the superior.

ERD-DRIFT, ERDRIFT, s. Snow or hail driven violently
from off the earth by the wind. V. ENDRIFT.

ERDLY, EIRDLIE, adj. Earthly.

To ERE  V. Air, v.

ERE, EIR  s. Fear; dread; Ang. V. ERY.

ERE, adj. 1. Averse; reluctant. Ery to do any thing,
Loth. Fife. Ise arfe, I am afraid, Gl. Yorks.

2. Reserved; distant in manner; Loth.

This seems merely a corr. of Ergh, q. v.
ERY

ERF, ERFE, adj. Near; scarcely; not fully. S.

ERGH, ARGH, ERF, v. n. 1. To hesitate; to feel reluctance; S.

"Yet when I had done all I intended, I did ergh to let it go abroad at this time, for sundry reasons." Ballie’s Lett. i. 367.

Thy verses nice as ever netter,
Made me as cavity as a cricket;

2. To be timorous; to be reluctant from timidity; S.

2. Timorous. 3. Scanty; not sufficient; not full.

2. Fear; timidity; S.

4. Parsimonious; niggardly; S. B.

4. Causing fear of the spiritual world, S.

Eryness, Eiry, Eerie, adj. Feeling inspired by the dread of ghosts or spirits, S.

Eryness, Eiriness, s. Fear excited by the idea of an apparition, S.

That gars me ergh to trust you meikle,
For fear you shou’d prove false and fickle.—Ibid. p. 549.

A. S. erg-ion, top core terse pro timore. Erfe, as expl. in Fife, retains the original sense, to be anxious to do a thing, yet afraid to venture on it.

ERGH, adj. 1. Hesitating; scrupulous; doubtful; S. 2. Timeorous. 3. Scanty; not sufficient; not full.

2. Fear; timidity; S.

4. Parsimonious; niggardly; S. B.

Ery, adj. Insufficiently; not fully.

ERY, Eiry, Eerie, adj. 1. Affrighted; affected with fear, from whatever cause.

Thus the fear of Cacus, when flying from Hercules, is described.

Swift as the wynd he fled, and gat away,
And to his case him sped with erye spre;—
The drede adionit wyngis to his fete.
Thocht the ilk tyme yit of that dredful place,
For fear ye’r ay see scornfu’ set.

The drede adionit wyngis to his fete.
My desie heid quhome laik of brane gart vary,—
And yet I ergh, ye’r sae scornfu’ set.

Bownand me hame and list na langer tary.
With swither eery strenthis sary,
Through the wildness and rude horrors of a particular situation.

Fra thye to mont Tarpeya he him kand,
And beiknyt to that stede fra end to end,
Thoeth the ilk tymie yit of that dreful place,
Aft yont the dyke she’s heard you burnin,
And to his caue him sped with ery

At ev’ry time the dowie monster skirl’d.
Doug. Virgil, 248, 50.

My fallat weird, my febbl wit I wary,
And yet I ergh, ye’r sae scornfu’ set.

Doug. Virgil, 254, 15.

3. By a slight transition, it has been used to denote the feeling inspired by the dread of ghosts or spirits, S.

'To yet philmar, the yer mark, a black about,
And the night-owl began again to shout.
Thro’ ilka limb and lath the terror thirld,
At ev’ry time the dowie monster skirl’d.
At last the kindly sky began to clear,
The birds to chirm, and day-light to appear:
This laid her eerly thoughts.—Ross’s Helmore, p. 24.

I there wi’ something did forget,
That put me in to an eerly swither.—Burns, iii. 42.

4. Causing fear of the spiritual world, S.

Gloomy, gloomly, was the night,
And ery was the way.

Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 255.

"Producing superstitions dreadful." N. ibid.

Aft yont the dyke she’s heard you bumin,
Wi’ eerly drone.—Burns, iii. 72.

ERN

5, 6. Melancholy; sad; dreary; &c. See Sup.

It is not improbable that Belg. eer, reverentia, and eer-en, venerari, veneri, colere, have had a common origin. But our word is more immediately allied to Isl. og-r-a, terroo; G. Andr. Lex. p. 188. Egryn in like manner signifies fear, (Verel.) as also uggir; ogurlegur, terribilis; lirc, vo. Oga. Ir. Gnoc. earadh denotes fear, mistrust. But it seems to have no cognate terms, in either language. V., however, Ergh adj.

Eery-like, adj. Having an appearance that causes fear.

Eersome, adj. Causing fear, arising from the idea of something preternatural.

S.

Thy graining and maining
Hath lattile reliek myne eir;
Debar then affar then
All eeryness or feir.

EIRYNESS, EIRINESS, s. Fear excited by the idea of an apparition, S.

Eryness, Eiryness, s. Fear excited by the idea of an apparition, S.

Ery, adj. Insufficiently; not fully.

Eryness, Eiryness, s. Fear excited by the idea of an apparition, S.

Eryness, Eiry, Eerie, adj. 1. Affrighted; affected with fear, from whatever cause.

Thus the fear of Cacus, when flying from Hercules, is described.

Swift as the wynd he fled, and gat away,
And to his case him sped with erye spre;—
The drede adionit wyngis to his fete.
Thocht the ilk tyme yit of that dredful place,
For fear ye’r ay see scornfu’ set.

Bownand me hame and list na langer tary.
With swither eery strenthis sary,
Through the wildness and rude horrors of a particular situation.

Fra thye to mont Tarpeya he him kand,
And beiknyt to that stede fra end to end,
Thoeth the ilk tymie yit of that dreful place,
Aft yont the dyke she’s heard you burnin,
And to his caue him sped with ery

At ev’ry time the dowie monster skirl’d.
Doug. Virgil, 248, 50.

My fallat weird, my febbl wit I wary,
And yet I ergh, ye’r sae scornfu’ set.

Doug. Virgil, 254, 15.

3. By a slight transition, it has been used to denote the feeling inspired by the dread of ghosts or spirits, S.

'To yet philmar, the yer mark, a black about,
And the night-owl began again to shout.
Thro’ ilka limb and lath the terror thirld,
At ev’ry time the dowie monster skirl’d.
At last the kindly sky began to clear,
The birds to chirm, and day-light to appear:
This laid her eerly thoughts.—Ross’s Helmore, p. 24.

I there wi’ something did forget,
That put me in to an eerly swither.—Burns, iii. 42.

4. Causing fear of the spiritual world, S.

Gloomy, gloomly, was the night,
And ery was the way.

Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 255.

"Producing superstitions dreadful." N. ibid.

Aft yont the dyke she’s heard you bumin,
Wi’ eerly drone.—Burns, iii. 72.

ERN

5, 6. Melancholy; sad; dreary; &c. See Sup.

It is not improbable that Belg. eer, reverentia, and eer-en, venerari, veneri, colere, have had a common origin. But our word is more immediately allied to Isl. og-r-a, terroo; G. Andr. Lex. p. 188. Egryn in like manner signifies fear, (Verel.) as also uggir; ogurlegur, terribilis; lirc, vo. Oga. Ir. Gnoc. earadh denotes fear, mistrust. But it seems to have no cognate terms, in either language. V., however, Ergh adj.

Eery-like, adj. Having an appearance that causes fear.

Eersome, adj. Causing fear, arising from the idea of something preternatural.

S.

Thy graining and maining
Hath lattile reliek myne eir;
Debar then affar then
All eeryness or feir.

EIRYNESS, EIRINESS, s. Fear excited by the idea of an apparition, S.

Eryness, Eiryness, s. Fear excited by the idea of an apparition, S.

Eryness, Eiry, Eerie, adj. 1. Affrighted; affected with fear, from whatever cause.

Thus the fear of Cacus, when flying from Hercules, is described.

Swift as the wynd he fled, and gat away,
And to his case him sped with erye spre;—
The drede adionit wyngis to his fete.
Thocht the ilk tyme yit of that dredful place,
For fear ye’r ay see scornfu’ set.

Bownand me hame and list na langer tary.
With swither eery strenthis sary,
Through the wildness and rude horrors of a particular situation.

Fra thye to mont Tarpeya he him kand,
And beiknyt to that stede fra end to end,
Thoeth the ilk tymie yit of that dreful place,
Aft yont the dyke she’s heard you burnin,
And to his caue him sped with ery

At ev’ry time the dowie monster skirl’d.
Doug. Virgil, 248, 50.

My fallat weird, my febbl wit I wary,
And yet I ergh, ye’r sae scornfu’ set.

Doug. Virgil, 254, 15.

3. By a slight transition, it has been used to denote the feeling inspired by the dread of ghosts or spirits, S.

'To yet philmar, the yer mark, a black about,
And the night-owl began again to shout.
Thro’ ilka limb and lath the terror thirld,
At ev’ry time the dowie monster skirl’d.
At last the kindly sky began to clear,
The birds to chirm, and day-light to appear:
This laid her eerly thoughts.—Ross’s Helmore, p. 24.

I there wi’ something did forget,
That put me in to an eerly swither.—Burns, iii. 42.

4. Causing fear of the spiritual world, S.

Gloomy, gloomly, was the night,
And ery was the way.

Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 255.

"Producing superstitions dreadful." N. ibid.

Aft yont the dyke she’s heard you bumin,
Wi’ eerly drone.—Burns, iii. 72.
It is accordingly observed by Run. Jonas; *Ern* Scotis est grande genus accipitrum. Dict. Island. ad Calc. Gramm. Isl. Many writers, indeed, have classed the osprey among hawks.


The osprey, Su.G. is *kafo-eorn*, i.e. the sea eagle. Hence it formed the Linnean designation, *halcatus*. It is also denominatid *fish-oern* or the fish-eagle; Faun. Suec.

To ERN, v. a. To pain; to torture. *Nae see muckle as would ern your e*; the smallest particle. S.

ERNAND, part pr.

The Day, befoir the suddane Nichtis chaise, Dois not so suiffle go;
Nor hae, befoir the ernand grewhound's face, With speid is careit so.

Maitland Poems, p. 217.

This may signify, running; from A. S. *ge-aern-an, corn-an, yrn-an*, currire. Or does it mean, keen, eagerly desirous, A. S. *georn-an*, concepsicure, *georn*, cupius; Isl. *giarn*, desiderans; Moe.s. *Gairn-an*, Isl. *gair-an*, cupere?

ERN-FERN, s. The Brittle fern, or polypody, Polypondium fragile, Linn. found on high rocks, S.

It might hence seem to have received its designation, these being the abode of the eagle or *orn*. But it may be corri. from *efer-fern*, the A. S. name of this plant.

ERNISTFULL, adj. Eager; ardent.

ERN-TINGS, s. pl. Iron tongs.

To ERP, v. n. To be constantly grumbling on one topic. S.

ERRASY, s. Heresy.

ERSE, adj., used as a s. The name vulgarly given to that dialect of the Celtic which is spoken by the Highlanders of S.

This name has originated from their Gothic neighbours, from the idea of their being an Irish colony: for the Highlanders themselves invariably call their language Gaelic.

To ERT, v. a. To urge; to prompt. V. AIRT.

To ERT on, v. a. To urge forward.

To ERT up, v. a. To incite; to irritate.

ERTAND, part pr.

Tham Seir Gawayne the gay, gude and gracius,
Egr, and *ertand*, and ryght *anterus*,
Medis of the message to Schir Golagrus.

Gowan and Gol. ii. 7.

This may signify, ingenious in forming a proper plan, from Airt, v. to aim. As conjoined with *egir* and *anterus*, it may, however, have some meaning analogous to high-spirited, mettlesome; Isl. *ert*, irritare, irritabilunus.

ERTIENIG, adj. Ingenious; able to lay plans. S.

ESCH, s. The ash, a tree.

The he esch smouts thare and here.

*Doug. Virgil*, 365, 10.

Eschin, adj. Of or belonging to the ash.

Grete eschin stokkis tumblis to the ground.


ESCHAY, s. Issue; termination.

To ESCHAME, v. n. To be ashamed.

*Eschames* of our sleuth and cowardise, Seand thir gentils and thir paganis auld
Ensew vertew, and eschev euyc vice.


ESCHEL, ESECHEL, ESCHELLE, ESCCHEILL, s.

"A division of an army arranged in some particular manner; but its form I cannot find;" Pinkerton.

In 11 eschelis ordanit he had
The folk that he had in leding:

The King, weile sone in the mornyng,
Saw fyrst cummand thar fyrst *eschele*,
Arrayit sarraly, and weile.

And at thar bakk, sumdie hand,
He saw the tothyr followand.—Barbour, viii. 221 MS.

In edit. 1620, instead of 11 *eschelis*, it is, *In battells two, kc.*

The word is evidently O. Fr. *eschielle*, a squadron.

Concerning this, Caseneuve observes; *C'est ce qu'ils appellioent Scaraus*, Hincmar, Epist. 5. Bellatorum acies, quas vulgaris sermone Scaraus vocamus. Aymoins, Lib. iv. c. 16. college e Franciae bellatoribus Scaram, quam nos Turmanem, vel Caneum, appellare possimus.


As, however, the word *eschelle* is a modern military term, it has been said, that *eschelle* is "used in modern tactics, and means the oblique movement of a number of divisions." Edin. Rev. Oct. 1803, p. 206. But there is not any proof, I imagine, that it was used in this sense when Barbour wrote.

The use of the term, Barbour, xii. 214., confirms the idea, that in a general sense, it denoted a division of an army.

Schaft we w as the son rysing,
Swa that we, be the sone rysing,
Haff herd mass; and buskyt weill
Ilk man in till his own eschiell,
With out the pallyowns, arayit
In bataillis, with baneris displayit.

Also, B. xvi. 401. MS.

—And Richmond, in gud aray,
Come ridand in the fyrst *escelit*.

In the same general sense it is used, Wyntown, viii. 40. 155. 159. See Sup.

This is confirmed by its signification in O. F.

In thre parties to fight his oeste he did deuise.

Sir James of Auenu he had the first *escelit*,
Was non of his vertu in armes did so wele.

R. Brunne, pp. 187, 188.

To me it appears, that both Fr. *eschielle* and L. B. *scala* are originally Goth.; and may have been introduced through the medium of the Frankish. Su.G. *skael* signifies discim, and may properly enough have been applied to the squadrons into which an army was divided; *skil-la*, distinguere, separate; from the Isl. *partic* the denoting division, and corresponding to Lat. *dis*; Germ. *schel-en*, A.S. *scyl-an*, id.

ESCHELLIT, ESCHELLETT, s. Meaning doubtful. S.

To ESCHAEVE, ESCHEW, v. a. To achieve.

Bot he the mar be unhapy,
He sell *eschewit* in party.—Barbour, iii. 292. MS.

Fr. *achever*, id.

ESCHW, s. An achievement.

—Thar a siege set thai.
And qhuill that thar assagis lay,
At thir castellis I spak off ar,
Apert *eschewit* oft mad thar war ;
And mony fayr chwaryal


In edit. 1620, *assaults* is substituted. But it is evidently a more general idea that is conveyed by the term; as afterwards expl. by the v. from which it is formed.

ESCHEW, pret. Showed; declared. S.

ESEMENT or HOUSEHOLD. Apparently, lodging. S.

ESFUL, adj. "Producing case; commodious;" Till Ingland he wes rycht speyced;—
Hawand the Paps full powere
In all, that til hym *esfield* were.—Wytownt, vii. 9, 66.

ESK, s. An eft or newt, S. V. ASK.
EST

To Esk, Esk, Yesk, v. a. To hiccup, S. B.


Eskin, Eskin, s. The hiccup, S. B.

_A. S._ geo-sung, Isl. _hizte, _hizte. Belg. _hizse, _hizse._

ESKDALE SOUPLE. A figurative designation for a broadband, or a two-handed sword.

ESPINELL, adj. Espouventable, s.

ET, adj. Hewin.

Braw towns shall rise, with steeples mony a ane,
And houses biggit a' with estler stane.

ESKONYIE, ESKONYIE, EST, ESTONYIE. A sense. Belg. _toun._

_Cron. F. 40, a._

The same with _Epsed_; part. pa.

ESPOYNTABILL, s.

ET, adj. Est, _Est_.

ESTALMENT, s. A_ Espyell, Est._

EST, adj. Est, _Est_.

ESTANT, s. A_ Estanyer._

ety. _Est._

EST ET T

To ESTIMY, v. a. To form a judgment of; to estimate. S. ESTLAR, adj. Polished; applied to stones. V. _AISLAR._

ESTLER, adj. Estler.

BRAMSAY'S _Poems_, i. 60. _V. AISLAR._

ESTLINS, adv. Rather; with good will.

ETERIE, ETrie, adv. 1. Keen; bitter, applied to weather. 2. Ill-humoured; hot-headed; fiery.

ETH, adj. Easy. _V. Eith._

To ETHER, Edder, v. a. To twist ropes round a stack.

ETHERSIN, Ethersin, s. pl. The cross ropes of the roof of a thatched house, or of a stack of corn, S. B.

Synon._ _Brathins._ _See Sup._

_A. S. _eder, edor, ether. a Fence, an enclosure, a covert; edoras, covertures; Sommer. _Heather-ian, arcere, colibire; Lye._

ETHERCAP, s. A variety of Ettercap, q. v.

ETHERINS, adv. Either; rather.

ETHIK, Etick, adj. 1. Hectic.

"Qhill six thyngs war done in Scotland, Ambrosbe kyng of Britonis fell in ane drewe and selkies namyt the Ethik faur._ Bellenden. _Cron. B. ix. c. i. _Hecticum februm; Boeth._

2. Feeble; delicate. In this sense _etick_ is still used, S. B.

Fr. _etique_, hectic, consumptive; also, lean, emaciated.

ETIN, s. A giant. _V. EYTYN._

ETION, s. Kindred; lineage, S. B.

Bat thus in counting of my _etion_ I need na mak sic din,
For it's well kent Achilles was
My father's brither sin.

_Elspeth, _An Elspeth._ _See Sup._

This is probably alluded to _Is. Su. G. aett, etti_; family; whence _etar_, relations, _aettling_, a _aett_, _aett-lag_, a progeny or race, &c. It appears that in _O. Goth., aett-a_ signified to beget.

Ivre has observed, that almost in all languages a word of this form denotes a parent; as Gr. _aett_2. _Moes.G. atta_, Lat. _atta_, C. B. _atta_, Belg. _haya_; _Teut. atta_; and _Isd. adda_, a grandmother.

ETNAGH BERRIES, Juniper berries; also called _eatin berries_, _V. See Sup._

With the cauld stream she quench'd her lowan drouth,
That black and ripe upon the busses grew
And were new watered with the evening dew.

_Ross's _Helenore_, p. 62.

IR. _aithean_, Gael. _aitin_, signify furze.

ETNAGH, Etnah, adj. Or belonging to juniper. _S._

ETTIL, ETTLE, ATTEL, v. a. To make an attempt, S. It is however more commonly used as a neuter, v. _See Sup._

He attled with a sleek haf slayn him in slight;
The sword sweped on his swange, and on the mayle slik.

_Sir Gawen and Sir Gol._ ii. 22.

Nixt scharp _Mnestheus_ war and awysee,
Vno the heid has halit vp on heie Baith arrow and ene, _etland_ at the merk._

_Doug. Virgil_, _144_, _43._

He ettil the berne in at the brest._

_Ch. Kirk_, st. 11.

2. To make an attempt, S.
EVE

If I but ettle at a sang, or speak,
They dit their lungs, syn up their legins cleek.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 66.

3. To propose; to design; denoting the act of the mind, S.

A. Bor. id., to intend; also corr. echle. See Sup.

This goddess ettillit, gif werdes war not contrare,
This realme to be superior and maistres
To all lands. — Doug. Virgil, 13, 34.

Quid purposis or ettil thou now lat se?—Ib. 441, 25.

4. To direct one's course.

By diuers cases, seire parrells and sufferance
Uto Ixill we ettil, quirhe destayne
Has schap for ve use rest, and quiet harbrye.

Ibid. 19, 23.

Holland, having said that the 'Turtle wrote letters, adds that he

— planelye thame yald
To the swallow so swift, harrald in hede,
To ettil to the Emproure, of ancestry ald.

Houlate, i. 23.

This, at first view, might seem to denote information, or the act of communicating intelligence. But perhaps it merely signifies, that the messenger was to direct his course to the Empourer.

Also, to aspire; to expect; to reckon or compute. S.

Isl. aesta til, destinaire; Verel. Ihre observes, that this word indicates the various actings of the mind, with respect to any thing determined, as judging, advising, hoping, &c. and views it as allied to Gr. ἀπει. It would appear that the primary sense of the Isl. v. is puto, opinor. It also signifies, deputo, destinor; G. Andr. Mihi est in propositis; Kristnisag, Gl.

ETTLE, ETLING, s.

1. A mark, S.

But finnance be hame, that burnt my breast,
Made me to tak the ettle when it keest.

Ross's Helmore, p. 112.

2. Aim; attempt, S.

For Nannie, far before the rest,
Hard upon noble Maggie prest,
And flew at Tam wi' furious ettle.—Burns, iii. 335.

3. Aim; design, respecting the mind; expectation. See S.

Bot oft faiyseis the fulis thocht;
And wyss mennys etting
Cummys nocht ay to that ending
That thai think it sill cum to.

V. the m. — Barbour, i. 583. MS.

ETTLE, s.

Intention, A., Bor.

ETTLER, s.

One who aims at any particular object, S.

To EVAIG, v. a.

To wander; to roam.

S.

EVANTAGE, ADVANTAGE, s.

A term expressive of certain rights of children upon the death of their parents, or of a husband or wife after the death of one of the parties.

EVATION, s.

Way of escape; means of escaping.

EVE-EEL, s.

The Conger Eel, Muraena conger.

To EVEN, v. a.

1. To equal; to compare, S. with the prep. to subjoined.

"To even one thing to another; to equal or compare one thing to another." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 29.

Shame fa' you and your lands balth!
Wad ye s'eem your lands to your born billy?

Mindreleg, Border, i. 202.

2. To bring one down to a certain level.

"God thought never this word a portion worthy of you; he would not even you to a gift of dirt and clay." Rutherford's Lett. Ep. 6.

I wad na even myself to sic a thing. I would not demean myself so far, as to make the supposition that I would do it.

3. To talk of one person as a match for another in marriage, S.

See Sup.

365

EVIE

"To even, is sometimes made use of in Scotland, for to lay out one person for another in marriage." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 29.

The vulgar phrase is, They are even'd together.

Isl. jaffin-a, acquare, quadrare facere; Moes. Ibn-an, ga-ibn-an; Teut. effen-en, id.

EVENDOUN, adj.

1. Straight; perpendicular; S.

2. It is used to denote a very heavy fall of rain. This is called an evendoun pour, S. q. what falls without any thing to break its force. See Sup.

3. Honest; equivalent to E. downright, S. See Sup.

4. Also, direct; plain; express; mere; sheer. See Sup.

EVEN-HANDS, adv.

On an equal footing. S.

EVENNER, S.

An instrument used by weavers for spreading out the yarn on the beam. V. RAivel. S.

EVENTURE, s.

Fortune.

S.

EVER, IVER, adj.

Upper; denoting the highest in situation of two places of the same name; as, Iver Nishet. S.

To EVER, v. a.

To nauseate.

S.

EVERE BANE. Ivory. V. EOUR. S.

EVERICH, adj.

Every; everyone, every one.

The bird, the beste, the fisch eke in the see,
They lyve in fredome everich in his kynd.

King's Quair, ii. 8.

And, affer this, the birds everichone
Take vp ane other sang full loud and clere.

Ibid. ii. 45.

A. S. aefer eac, id. — Everich, R. Glouc.

EVERYESTREEN, s.

The evening before last.

S.

E U RILK, adj.

Every.

—Of all foulis of the air
Of everilk kinder enterit ane pair.

Lyndsay's Works, p. 39.

A. S. aefer eac, semper unusquisque, which Johns. views as the origin of E. every. But it is rather from aefer eac. V. preceding word.

EUIRIKANE, adj.

Every one; esver ilhane, R. Brunne.

—Be north the Month war nane,
Then thai his men war euirkane.

Barbour, ix. 305. MS.

EVERLIE, adv.

Constantly; perpetually.

S.

EVERROCKS, s.

The cloudberry or knoutberry.

S.

EVERSIVE, adj.

Tending to the overthrow of.

S.

EVIDENT, s.

A title-deed.

S.

EVIL MAN. The devil. V. ILL MAN.

S.

EVIL-HEIDIT, s.

Prone to butt, as an ox or ram.

S.

EVILL-WILLIE, adj.

Malevolent.

S.

EVILL-DEDY, adj.

Wicked; doing evil-deeds.

This contentious rale be evill-deidy men that mycht suffer na peace.


Se quhat it is to be evill deidy.

Lyndsey, S. P. R. ii. 188.

A. S. yfel-daed, yfel-daede, prava agens, malefactor; formed like Lat. maleficus. Yfel-daed, indeed, is used in the sense of prava actio; and yfel-doem, malefacere. Teut. eveldaed, scelus; eveldadjh, lacinorosus, scleratus; Kilian.

EVIN, adj.

Equal; indifferent; impartial.

S.

EVIN-BLED, adj.

Equal in age. V. ILL B. S.

EVINLY, EUNILY, adj.

1. Equal; not different.

The prince Anchises son Eneas than
Tua eavil burdouns walis, as commoun man.


Thus we speak of work that is carried on eavilny; and of an eavilny course, both as respecting progress in a journey, and the tenor of one's conduct, S.
EUIRILKANE. Every one. V. under EUERILK.

EVIRILY, adv. EUOUR, EVEYR, s. EUPHEN, S. EWDER, s.

EWDER, EWDEN-DRIFT, s. Yew; wood of the yew-tree. adj. EVRIE, To avoid, Lat. evit-are.

—We’re obleidg’d in conscience, Evill’s appearance to esite,
Lest we cause weak ones lose their feet.

Cleland’s Poems, p. 79.

EULCRUKE, s. Apparently oil-vessel; ulie being the term for oil, and cruke, E. crook, an earthen vessel.

Gif ane Burges man or woman deceis,—his heire sail haue to his house this vinsell or insicht,—ane barrel, ane gallon, ane kettill, ane brannder, ane posnett, ane bag to put money in, ane eulcruik, ane chinnie, ane water pot." Burrow Lawes, c. 125. § 1.

Skinner supposes that this signifies a vessel for holding ale, from A. S. eol, ale, or water, ea or Fr. eau, water, and A.S. croce, Belg. kruycke, an earthen vessel.

Sibb. conjectures that it may signify “the largest crook, or that which was used at Christmas or Yule.”

EVICE, EVELEIT, adj. Nimble; active; handsome; sprightly; cheerful. V. OLIGHT. See Sup.

EUOUR, Eveyr, s. Ivory; euour bane, id.

Up stude Eene in clerle licht schynyng faire, —Als gratis for to behald, I wene,
As euour bane by craft of hand wele dicht.

Doug. Virgil, p. 3.

Ewibone, Palice of Honour, i. 34.
Fr. yvoire, Lat. ebur.

EUPHEN, s. Abbrev. of Euphemia. V. FAME. EYRIE, adj. Having a habitually craving appetite. S.

EW, s. Yew; wood of the yew-tree.

EWENDRIFT, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

When to my Meg I bend my tour,
Thro’ evondr drifts, or swany show’t,
It neither makes me sad nor sour,
For Peggy warms the very snaw.

Shirley’s Poems, p. 285.

EWER, EWDRUICH, s. A disagreeable smell, S. B. A mischant ewder, Clydes. The steam of a boiling pot; Evedrock, dust, or the lightest atmos. See Sup.

“ He was sae browden’d apon’t [his pipe], that he was like to smore us a’ in the coach wi’ the very ewder o’t.” Journal from London, p. 2.

This seems from Germ. oder, Fr. odeur, Lat. odor. The compound designation has Fr. mechent, merchant, ungracious, vile, prefixed.

EWER, s. “ A blaze; scorching heat;” S. B. Gl.
Ye ken right well, when Hector try’d
Thir bars to burn an’ scowder,
He took to speed of fit, because
He cou’d na bide the ewder.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

From the sense given, this would seem to have a different origin from the preceding word. But I suspect that it is merely used obliquely.

EWE-GOWAN, the Common Daisy, S. B. V. Gowan.

E W E

2. Indifferent; impartial; not engaged to either party. See Sup.

“ ‘Porsamekle as proclamation hes bene maid sen the setting up of my first letter, desyng me to subscribe and avow the same. For answer, I desire the money to be consignit into ane ewdry man’s hand, and I myll comper on Sunday next with four sum with me, and subscribe my first letter, and abbye thatair.”’ Detect. Qo. Marie, H. 7. a.

This is the same with ewglyk used by Wyntown.

Ewyglyk he wes in rychtwysnes,
Til all men myrrowte of meknes.—Cron. vii. 139.


Evinly, adv. Equally. S.
EUOUR, KANE. Every one. V. under EUERILK.
EVIRILY, adv. Constantly; continually; S. B.

To EVITE, v.a. To avoid, Lat. evit-are.

—We’re obleidg’d in conscience, Evill’s appearance to esite,
Lest we cause weak ones lose their feet.

Cleland’s Poems, p. 79.

EULCRUKE, s. Apparently oil-vessel; ulie being the term for oil, and cruke, E. crook, an earthen vessel.

Gif ane Burges man or woman deceis,—his heire sail haue to his house this vinsell or insicht,—ane barrel, ane gallon, ane kettill, ane brannder, ane posnett, ane bag to put money in, ane eulcruik, ane chinnie, ane water pot.” Burrow Lawes, c. 125. § 1.

Skinner supposes that this signifies a vessel for holding ale, from A. S. eol, ale, or water, ea or Fr. eau, water, and A.S. croce, Belg. kruycke, an earthen vessel.

Sibb. conjectures that it may signify “the largest crook, or that which was used at Christmas or Yule.”

EVIE, EVELEIT, adj. Nimble; active; handsome; sprightly; cheerful. V. OLIGHT. See Sup.

EUOUR, Eveyr, s. Ivory; euour bane, id.

Up stude Eene in clerle licht schynyng faire, —Als gratis for to behald, I wene,
As euour bane by craft of hand wele dicht.

Doug. Virgil, p. 3.

Ewibone, Palice of Honour, i. 34.
Fr. yvoire, Lat. ebur.

EUPHEN, s. Abbrev. of Euphemia. V. FAME. EYRIE, adj. Having a habitually craving appetite. S.

EW, s. Yew; wood of the yew-tree.

EWENDRIFT, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

When to my Meg I bend my tour,
Thro’ evondr drifts, or swany show’t,
It neither makes me sad nor sour,
For Peggy warms the very snaw.

Shirley’s Poems, p. 285.

EWER, EWDRUICH, s. A disagreeable smell, S. B. A mischant ewder, Clydes. The steam of a boiling pot; Evedrock, dust, or the lightest atmos. See Sup.

“ He was sae browden’d apon’t [his pipe], that he was like to smore us a’ in the coach wi’ the very ewder o’t.” Journal from London, p. 2.

This seems from Germ. oder, Fr. odeur, Lat. odor. The compound designation has Fr. mechent, merchant, ungracious, vile, prefixed.

EWER, s. “ A blaze; scorching heat;” S. B. Gl.
Ye ken right well, when Hector try’d
Thir bars to burn an’ scowder,
He took to speed of fit, because
He cou’d na bide the ewder.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

From the sense given, this would seem to have a different origin from the preceding word. But I suspect that it is merely used obliquely.

EWE-GOWAN, the Common Daisy, S. B. V. Gowan.
Under the term **Proclamation**, this is improperly mentioned as synon.

**To EXPEDITE, v. a.** - To despatch; to expedite.  
**To EXPEDISCAE, v. a.** - "To fish out of one by way of a discovery."  

This does not seem to be an E. word, although it has found its way into some of the later editions of Bailey’s Dictionary. It has been originally used in our courts of law.

It is very evident, this method was fallen upon to explicate matter of criminal process against gentlemen and others, to secure their evidence, and keep it secret likewise, till it was past time for the pannels to get defences." — Wodrow’s Hist. ii. 299.

Lat. *expisca-*ri, id.

**EXPLOITIOUNE, s.** - Disgraceful expulsion.  
**To EXPONE, 1.** - To explain.  
**To EXPRESS, Doug.** - To express, Doug.

**EXPRESS, adv.** - Altogether; wholly.

To mak end of our harnes and distres, Our paneful labour passit is express;  
Lo the acceptabiel day for evermore!  

Fr. *par exprés,* expressly; chiefly.

**To EXTENT, v. a.** - To assess; to lay on; *S. to stent.  
**EXTRE, s.** - Axle-tree.  
**EXULAT, part. pa.* - Exiled.

**EZAR,** s. - Ad. of or belonging to the Maple-tree.  
**EZLE, s.** - A spark of fire, generally from wood. V. *Eizel.*

**FAC**

**To EXTEND, v. n.** - To be taxed.  
**EXTENT, s.** - An ancient valuation of land or other property for the purpose of assessment.  
**EXTENTOUR, s.** - An assessor; one who apportions a tax.  
**EXTERICS, s. pl.** - A vulgar corr. for *Hysteries.*  
**EXTERMINION, s.** - Extermination.  
**EXTERNE, adj.** - Outward.  
**EXTINCTE, v. a.** - To erase. Syn. with *Doleit.*  
**EXTIRPE, v. a.** - To extirpate.  
**EXTORSS, v. a.** - To exact upon; to use extortion.  
**EXTORTION, v. a.** - To charge extortionarily.  
**EXTRANEANE, EXTRANEAR, adj.** - Coming from a distance; not enjoying the liberties of a burgh.  
**To EXTRAVAGE, v. n.** - To deviate in discourse from the proper subject; to speak incoherently, as one de ranged.

"The Duke of Albany desired, that he might be permitted to speak, where he extravedged so that they inclined to assoisie John his brother, and find that he deserved to be put in a correction-house." — Fountainhall, i. 157.

This is evidently the same with *Strawdog; q. v.*

**FAC**

The inhabitants of some of the Northern counties used this letter instead of *wh* or *wh.*

On this subject Rudd observes; "I am almost persuad­ed, that when the Saxon language began first to get footing among us, these in the North, who spoke Irish before, pronounced the W as an F, as they had done with the Lat. V. And these more Southward pronounced it as Gu, Cu, or Qu, — in imitation of the Welsh or French, &c. to whom it seems they had a nearer relation than the other." — Gl. Lett. Q.

This idea is by no means natural. For the guttural sound is used in Perthshire and other counties, in which the Irish or Gaelic once prevailed; whereas the peculiarity of pronouncing F for Ws begins to appear in Angus and Mearns, and completely marks the inhabitants of Aber., Moray, &c.; although there is considerable ground for believing that these districts are occupied by a Gothic race.

I perceive no satisfactory reason for this singularity. Even supposing them to be of Northern extract; it would not solve the difficulty to recur to what has been said of the inhabitants of Scandinavia, that *P* and *W* are wanting in their dialects, and supplied by V; the former being the most open of the labial letters, and the latter the most shut, so that it may be pronounced with the mouth almost closed, which made it an acceptable substitute in Scandinavia, where the cold climate rendered their organs rigid and contracted. — V. *Pinkerton’s Enquiry,* i. 355, 354.

For if the Pictish in­habitants of these districts were Goths, why were they thus distinguished from other Picts? Another difficulty forcibly presents itself. The guttural sound, unknown in the North of S. is retained in *wh* of the Icelanders and other Scandi­navian nations.

367
F A D

This Aventinus followis in this weirs,
Bure in thare handis, lance, staffis and burrel spereis,
And dangours fachenis into the staffis of tre.

Dolom, Virg.

Doud, Virgil, 231, 51. Fr. faechon. This word, properly signifying a short crossed sword, is most probably from Lat. falx, a hook or bill.

FACHT.

Then ilka foul of his facht a feather has tane,
And let the Holaut in haste hurthy but hone
Dame Nature the nobilist nycht in ane;
For to forn this fetheren, and dochly has done.

Honolate, iii. 20.

This seems to be fecht in MS, in reference to the wing as the instrument of flight. Thus Germ. flugel, Belg. vleugel, signifies a wing. Dan. floi, metaph. the wing of a building, of an army; which shews that it has been originally used for that of a bird. Instead of hurthy, and so, in MS, it is as given in the extract.

FACIE, adj. Bold, fearless; forward, impudent.

S.

FACILE, adj. Of soft or easy disposition.

S.

FACOUND, adj. Having a graceful utterance.

S.

FACTOR, FACTOER, s. 1. A land steward who has the charge of an estate. 2. One legally appointed to manage sequestered property. 3. One to whom sequestered property is given. V. DONATORY.

S.

FACTORIE, s. Agency.

S.

FADDIS, adj. Long sheets, long boats.

"But more tary that gaderit ane army out of Ireland, Argyle, Lorne, Cantor, & other parts adjacent. Syne landit with many galloys and long faddis, in Albioun." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 15, a. Biemibus, Both. Elsewhere it is used in rendering Lat. triremibus, B. ix. c. 30.

Gael. fada, a boat; longfada, a galley, Shaw.

FADE, FADER, FADYR, s. Father.

And then come tythandis our the se,
That his fadyr wes done to ded.—Barbour, i. 347. MS.


FADERLY, adj. Fatherly.

S.

FADGE, s. A bundle of sticks, Dumfr. Fadge, a burden, Lancash. Gl.

A. S. ge-feg, commissura, compago, from feg-an, ge-feg-an, jungure; Belg. voeg, a joining, voeg-en, to join; or rather Sw. fagga paa sig, onerare, Seren. N. vo. Fag-end.

FADGE, FAGE, s. 1. "A large flat loof or bannock; commonly of barley-meal, and baked among ashes," Sibb. But the word is also used to denote a kind of flat wheaten loaf, baked with barn, in the oven, Loth.

"They make not all kinds of breade, as law requyres; that is, ane fage, symmel, wastell, pure cleane breade, mixed breade, and breed of trupt." Chalmers Air. c. 9. § 4.

A Glasgow capon and a fadge

"A herring, and a coarse kind of leavened bread used by the common people." Note.

Stene derives this from Gr. φαγετό, to eat. But it is undoubtedly the same with Teut. wegete, panis triticus, libus oblongum, Kilian. Belg. wege, a cake, a farthing-loaf. Sw. weving, a sort of bread prepared with spices, eaten warm on Sherwoodite, q. calidus panis. Perhaps Fr. fouace, a thick cake, or bun, hastily baked, has the same origin. See Sup.

2. A lusty and clumsy woman, S.

Her oxen may dye i' the house, Billie,
And her kye into the byre;
And I sail hae nothing to my sell.

But a fat fader by the fyre.
Sir Thomas and Fair Annet, Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 188.

To FADLE, FAILLE, v. n. To walk in an awkward and waddling manner, Ang.

This is perhaps radically the same with E. waddle, the origin of which is very uncertain.

FADOM, s. A fathom, S.

Isl. fað-r, id. quantum mensura se possunt extenderi laceri cum manibus; G. Andr. The Isl. word also signifies the bosom.

To FADOM, FADOMM, v. a. To measure; to encompass with the arms; to comprehend, applied to the mind. S.

FAE, pron. Who.

S.

FAG, s. The sheep-louse.

S.

FAGGALD, dye Faggot. See Sup.

— Gret faggaldis tarroff thai maid,
Gyrdyt with irne bandis braid.
The faggaldis weil mycht mesyrt be
Till a great towneys quantité.

Barbour, xvii. 615. MS.

Instead of towneys, in edit. Pink, it is towra; edit. 1620 towys, i. e. the size or weight of a tun. Mr. Pink, renders fagold, parcel. But it is evidently Fr. fagot, a little disguised; or from C. B. Arm. fogadan, id.; L. B. fogot-am, fogot-am.

FAGGIE, adj. Fatiguing; exhausting.

S.

FAG-MA-FUFF, s. A garrulous old woman.

S.

FAGS, s. A disease of sheep; lousiness.

S.

FAGSUMNESS, adj. Producing weariness; tiresome.

S.

FAY, s. 1. Faith; belief.

That fay the Brettownys than held cleene.
Ane hundyr wynter and sextene.

Wytton, v. 13. 51.

2. Fidelity, allegiance.

—With him tretty su the King,
That he belewyt of his dyelung;
To. FAIK, s. A company of hunters. V. FADE, s.  
To FAID, v. n. To frown.  
To FAIK, v. a. To grasp; to enclose in one's hand.  
—Thy rynch arme of smyttin, O Laryde,  
Amdy the feild lys the beside;  
And half lydes thy fingers wer sternand,  
Within thy neif does grip and faik thy brand. 

Rudd. refers to Belg. vok-en, conjugature. But the word, as thus used, is undoubtedly the same with Fland. jack-en, apprehender, Kilian; corresponding to Fr. empoigner, D'Arts; Isl. eg fae, fiek vel faeck, capio, accipio, G. Andr. p. 63.

To FAIK, v. a. To fold; to tuck up. A woman is said to faik her plaid, when she tucks it up around her, S. *See Sup.*

Sic hauns as you sud ne'er be faikit,  
Be hain't wha like.  
Burns, iii. 375.

"Unknown," Gl. But it certainly signifies folded, like the hands of the sluggard.

E. foke, "among seamen, a coil of rope," (Johns.) is evidently from the same fountain. It is more properly defined by Phillips, "one circle or roll of a cable or rope quoiled up round; so that when a cable is vecked, or let out by hand, it is demanded, How many fokes are left; i.e. how much of the cable is left behind unveered."

Rudd. views this as the same with the preceding v. As originally signifying to clasp, it might indeed in an oblique sense denote the act of tucking up, because one holds a garment for this purpose. It may, as Rudd. conjectures, be allied to Belg. vok-en, conjugature. But undoubtedly we have the same word, in a more primitive form, in Sw. veck, a fold; tagga i veck, to lay in plaits or folds; veck paa en kiortel, a plait or tuck on a petticoat; hence veckla, to fold; Wideg. Ihre mentions wik-a (nik-a) as signifying plicare; and Seren. faggor, plicae, vo. Fog-end. Perhaps Teut. fack-en, to hoise up the sails, is radically the same.

FAIK, s. 1. A fold of anything; as a ply of a garment; S. B. *See Sup.*

He tells thame ilk ane caik be caik;  
Synke lokke thame up, and takis a faik,  
Betwixt his dowlbett and his jackett;  
And eitis thame in the buith, that smaik.  
He tellis thame ilk ane caik be caik;  
And half lyfeles thy fingeris wer sterand,  
Within thy neif dois grip and  
Amyd the feild lyis the beside;  
And eitis thame in the buith, that smaik.

Bannatyne Poems, pp. 171, 172. st. 7.

i.e. He takes a fold of one of the cakes, doubling it.


"I had nae mair claise bat a spraing'd faikie." Journal from London, p. 8; i.e. a striped plaid.

So denominated, either because worn by soldiers in folds; or from Teut. focke, superior tunica.  
V. FAIK, v. 2.

FAIK, s. A stratum or layer of stone in the quarry, Loth.

FAIK, s.

"In the summer months, the swarms of scarfs, marrots, faiks, &c. that come to hatch in the rocks of Dungisbay and Stroma, are prodigious." P. Canisbay, Caithn. Statist. Acc. viii. 139.

The Razorbill is called the Fäik, Martin's St. Kilda, p. 33.

"In the Hebrides this bird is called Fäik or faik." Neil's Tour, p. 197.

To FAIK, v. a. 1. To lower the price of any commodity, Loth. Perths.  
Will ye no faik me? will you not lower the price? He will not faik a penny; he will not abate a single penny of the price. *See Sup.*

2. To excuse; to let go with impunity; Loth.  
Vol. I. 369

Su. G. faik-a, licitari, to cheapen, to attempt to purchase a thing; Isl. fal-a; from fal, pronominalis, any commodity exposed to sale. As this word occurs in a radical form in Su. G. and Isl., we cannot suppose that it is from Fr. de-falquer, Lat. defalar.

To FAIK, FAICK, v. n. To fail; to become weary; S. B.

She starts to foot, but has na maughts to stand:  
Hallach'd and damish'd, and scarce at her sell,  
Her limbs they fachted under her and fell.

Ross's Heleneor, p. 24.

Perhaps from the same origin with weak; Sw. wok-na, facessere; Su. G. wik-a, cedere; or allied to Teut. veck, somnus; veckigh, soporatus.

To FAIK, v. a. To stop; to intermit; S. B. *See Sup.*

The lasses now are linking what they dow,  
And faked never a foot for height nor how.

Ross's Heleneor, p. 73.

In this sense it is also said, My feet have never faikit, I have still been in motion.

This most probably may be traced to the same origin with Faik, to fail. *See Sup.*

FAIK, s. A corruption of Faith. In faik, in faith. S.

FAIKS, pl. My faiks, a minced oath; by my faith. S.

FAIKINS. Gude fäikins, a minced oath. V. FEGS.

FAI, FALE, FEAL, FAIL, s. 1. Any grassy part of the surface of the ground, as united to the rest. *See Sup.*

The vayrant venust of the venus vale  
Schrowdis the scherand fur, and evey faile  
Queretit with fylies, and fyggars full dyvers,  
The pray bysprent with spryngand spirts dyspers.

Doug. Virgil, Prolo. 400, 38.

2. A turf; a flat closed with grass cut off from the rest of the sward; S. *See Sup.*

"To keip thaim fra all incursionis of ennymes in tymes cumying, he beldit ane huge wall of fail and dewait, rycht braid and hie in maner of ane hill fra the mouth of Tyne fornen the Almane seas to the flude of Esk fornen the Irland seas."


Fail and divot are thus distinguished in Ang. Fail is used in building the walls of an earthen house, and divot for covering it. The fail is much thicker than the divot, and differs in shape. The divot differs also from tour or turf, as strictly used; the divot being of grass and earth, and the turf either of a mossy or heathy substance, or partly of both. Sod is probably a thick turf, resembling the fail, not so directly used for fuel, as for keeping in the fire kindled on a hearth, and casting forward the heat.

Rudd. thinks that this word may be derived from L. B. focale, whence O. Fr. feulle, E. fuel; "because turf is the most common kind of fuel in S." But this word is seldom, if ever, used to denote turfs for fuel, but those employed for some other purpose. Sibb. with much more reason, refers to Teut. wald, solum, superficies. But the term seems to assume still more of a radical form in Su. G. wall, (pron. wall), grassy soil, sward, solum herbidum; ltere. Koera boskåpen i wall, to drive cattle to the grass. The ground is said wåla zeig, when it begins to gather a sward, q. to fale selfe.

We learn from Ray, that in the West of E. "welling sigis ploughing up the turf or upper surface of the ground, to lay in heaps to burn." V. WELLE. Hence,

FAIL-DYKE, s. A wall built of sods or turfs, S.  
In behint yon auft fail dyke,  
I wot there lies a new slain knight.  
Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 241.

FAIL, adj. Frail; in a failed state as to bodily ability. S.  
To FAILYE, v. n. 1. To fail. *See Sup.*

2. To be in want of any thing.
FAINT

Thair wittailis till thaim, be the se,
Thais and furth rycht a gret menye
For to forray all Lowthiane.
Barbour, xviii. 269. MS.

— Fainted meat, edit. 1620.
Fr. faindre, to faint; also, to lack, to want.

FAINTylie, s. 1. Feastly, non-performance. See S.
"They saill keep all their injunctiounes; and in case of failye in one of the premises, the pain to be upliftit." Act Seld. 7 June, 1567.

2. Legal subjection to a penalty in consequence of disobedience. See Sup.

3. The penalty in case of breach of bargain, S.
Fr. faillé, id.

FAIMIE, adj. Fainy; applied to grain not fit for being taken from the field.

FAIPE, s. Any thing loose and flaccid hanging from the nose; the crest or comb of a turkey, when elated; the under-lip in men or animals, when it hangs down large and loose.

One is said to hang his faipe, when shopfallen, or when from ill-humour he lets fall his under jaw. It sometimes signifies to cry; to weep; S.

It is only by transposition, that we could suppose any affinity to Su. fip-a, piorere; Isl. fip-a, labrum vulneris pendulum.

AIR, adj. Calm; opposed to stormy. It is fair, but rainy; Orkney.

FAIR, FAYR, FAR, s. Appearance; show; carriage; gesture.

Thus thai fought upone fold, with ane fel faire,
Quhilk arbiru beiren in that breith bokit in blude.—
The feight sa felly thai fang, with ane fresch faire.
Gawan and God, ii. 21.

All efrayt of that fair wes the fresch king.
Ibid. iv. 21.

Bot he was ladlike of lait, and light of his fere.
Ibid. i, 13.

Turnus thare duke reudis the middil oist,
With glaue in hand made awful fere.

Tell me his fey, and how I sail him know,
Qhhat is his oys; and syn go luge the law.
The schipman says, Rycht weill ye may him ken,
Throu grath takynnes, full clerly by his men.
Wallace, ix. 101. MS.

With club, and bel, and parte cote with eiris
He feinyeit him ane fule, fond in his fayn.
Prieits of Peblis, S. P. R. i. 19.

This term seems allied to A. s. faier, iter, grossus, Isl. id. iter, profectio, comitatus; affcrs, modus, methodus; from Su. G. far-a, agere, Ihre, p. 430, or foer-a, duceere. But it cannot be denied that it sometimes occurs in a sense very similar to that of A. s. feorh, vulitus, or Alem. faruua, form. After has the same signification and source. Especially as denoting military preparation or equipment, it may be immediately traced to Su. G. affaer-a, to send away, able-gare, mittere, from of, from, and faer-a, a deriv. from far-a profecie, and of the same meaning.

FAIR, FAYR, FAN, s. 1. Solemn or ostentatious preparation.

— He thocht he wald in his lyf,
Crown hys young son, and hys wyf.
And at that parlement swa did he
With greit fayr and solemnity.
Barbour, xx. 126. MS.

— Quhen ner cummyn wes the day,
That ordanyt for the wedday was,
The Erle, and the Lord of Douglas,
Come to Berwik, with mekill fayr,
And broucht young Davy with thain thar.
Ibid. ver. 83. MS.

2. Funeral solemnity.

Thai did to that doughty as the dade aw.
Uthir four of the folk foundis to the fayr,
That wes dight to the dade, be the day can daew.
Gawan and God, iii. 7.

Thus fayr here clearly denotes the solemn rites owing or due to the dead, and prepared for them.

Germ. feyr-on, to celebrate, feyre, a festivity, a solemnity, feyr-tag, a festival day; Alem. fir-on, Su. G. fir-a, celebrate. Some derive these terms from Germ. feyr, ignis, as if feyr was merely signified, to light up the fayres at the proper seasons, which were kindled in honour of the heathen deities, by the
ancient Germans. Others view the term as originally denoting fire-worship. But as many Gothic, as well as Celtic terms, respecting religion, were introduced by the Latins, it is more probable that this word was formed from Lat. fer-isa, a holiday; whence also Fr. faire, E. and S. fair, a market. I am not fully satisfied that this ought to be viewed as radically different from the preceding word. The ideas suggested by both are very congenial.

FAIR, s. Business; affair.

This rich man, be he hard this tall, Full sad in mynd he wax baith wan and pail. And to himselfe he said, sickand full sair, Allace, how now! this is an hairy fare.

Priests of Pobelis, Pink, S. P. R. i. 38.

This may be contracted from Fr. affaire. Or the observation made by Tyrwhitt may here apply; that faire seems to have been derived from the Fr. v. faire, whenever it can be interpreted by the word ado; as, this hote fare, v. 3997.

What amounteth all this fare? v. 13193, &c.

FAYR, adj. Proper; expedient.

And quhen the King had hard this tale, His causall he assemblyt baile, To se quehethir fare war him till To ly about the toune all still, And assailye quillith it woomyn war; Or in Ingland for to fayr.

Barbour, xvii. 837. MS.

Moos. G. fager, idoneus, utilis, appositus, aptus; A. S. fæger, faeger, speciosus; Su. G. fært, Isl. faer, bonus, utilis, which Iheir consider as allied to Gr. φαῖρος.

To FAIR, v. n. To clear up; applied to the atmosphere in reference to preceding rain.

FAYR, adj. Apt; ready; likely. S.

FAIR-CA‘IN, part. adj. Smooth-tongued; flattering; wheedling; cajoling. Synon. Fairfassint. S.

FAIRD, s. I. Passage; course.

The master gart all his marynalis & men of veyr hald them quiet at rest, be rason that the mouying of the pepil within ane schip, stoppis lyryr of hir fayrard." Compl. S. p. 65.

2. Expedition; enterprize. See Sup.

He has ever since bended his whole wits, and employed all his power, to make his last and greatest fare inevitable.

Proclamation concerning Philip of Spain, Calderwood, p. 312.

None gained by those who stealing publick geese and wedders, Were fred, by rendering skin and feathers.

Collet's Mock Poem, F. i. p. 85.

This is evidently the same with an. G. faernd, iter, cursus; whence is formed haerfaerd, expeditio militaris, from far-a, ire. V. Fard.

FAIRDED, part. pa. Painted; disguised. V. Fard, v.

FAIRDIE, adj. Passionate; irascible. S.

FAIRDING, s. Violent blowing.

The boriall blasts, with many schont, In that forest did fell; Not callyd, bot baldie, They thudth throw the treis: With rairing and faraidng, On hie the fier fleis.

Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 17.

Fardis is used, Doug. Virgil, for violent blasts of wind. V. Fard, s.

FAYRE, FARE s. Course; journey; voyage.

And all the weddres in thaire fayre Wes to thare purp all contrary.

Wyntoun, vi. 20. 105.

Isl. far, iter. Hence E. warfare. V. Fard.

To FAIRREWELL, v. a. To bid farewell to. S.

FAIR FA’. Well betide; good luck to.
To FAIZE, FEAZE, FAIZ out, v. n. To have the wool at the end of a piece of cloth rubbed out from the warp. S.

To FAIZLE, v. a. To coax; to flatter; S. B.

Su.G. fussla, per dolum et clandestinas artes avertere, lure; to carry off by guile; fias-a, to flatter, in whatever way. To FEAKE, v. a. To give heed to; to believe; to credit. S.

FAKES. By my fakes, a minced oath. V. FAIKS.

S.

FALD, FAULD, s. 1. A fold; a sheep-fold; S.

And in your loof ye's get, as aft doun tauld, The worth of all that suck within your fauld.

Rolst's Helenore, p. 116.

2. An enclosure of any kind; applied to an army intrenched with stakes.

Eschame ye not Phrigianis, that twys tak is, To be inclus amyd ane fald of stakis? And be assege agane sa oft syis, With akin spylis and dykis on sic wys?

Dong. Virgil, 298, 51.

A. S. falea, fald, Alem. Isl. fald, Su.G. faella, L. B. falda, septum animalium. Sibb. fancifully gives this "q. foe-latt from fali, inimicus (wolf or fox) and laetent, impedire, originally made of planks; or q. fie-hald, a place for holding fie or sheep." But it is evidently from Moes.G. fald-an, A. S. feld-an, Su.G. faal-a, plicare, used metaph. q.fie-kald,

proprie yer sep­

urdfald.

S.

Fald, FAULD, s. To enfold; to enclose in a fold; S.

To FALD, FAULD, v.a. To enfold; to enclose in a fold; S.

Sw. faella, faar, to enfold. See Sup.

Faella samman sakir,

Su.G. Isl. faella faar,

faa, faella, fafe, faella.

FALD-BIKE, s. The wall surrounding a fold. To FALD, FAULD, v.a. To enfold; to enclose in a fold; S.

Sw. faella faar, to enfold. See Sup.

Sibb. has observed, that "the Saxon husbandmen were free-fold.

The money paid by the vassal to his superior, for being freed from this obligation, was called ane

faldgang." See Sup.

Of th' Ylanders, thou forced for to fald, Such as deboir'd from thy obedience darre.

But Fortowne, thouk scho With noucht at anis myscheff fald.

Quhen I your bewtie do behald, A man unto your fairnesy

V. n.

To fall. 1. To fall to, as one's portion; pron. Fa'll in hands wi',

To fall, v. n.

1. To fall to, as one's portion; pron. fa' by one's rest.

To Fa' by one's Rest. Not to sleep.

To fall or Fa' in, v. n.

To sink; "His een's fa'n in," his eyes are sunk in his head; to become hollow; to subside; as, The water's fa'n in, i.e. has subsided. S.

To Fa' in HANDS w't one. To enter into courtship with one, with a view to marriage.

S.

To Fa' o', (of.) To abate.

S.

To Fa' or Fa' o'er. To fall asleep; to be in childbed.

S.

To Fa' o' er. To fall asleep; to be in childbed.

S.

To Fa' out, v. n.

To make a sally.

S.

To Fa' or Fa' throw, v. a. To relinquish any undertaking from negligence; to bungle any business; to lose; to defeat any design by mismanagement.

S.

To Fa' or Fa' throw.

S.

To FALL, v. n.

To become pregnant, S.

Isl. faa is used in a similar sense, denoting the pregnancy of cattle; suscipere foetum, gignere, G. Andr. p. 63. But this seems to be only a peculiar use of faa, capere.

To Fa' by one's ResT. Not to sleep.

S.

To FALL or FA' in, v. n.

To sink; "His een's fa'n in," his eyes are sunk in his head; to become hollow; to subside; as, The water's fa'n in, i.e. has subsided. S.

To Fa' in HANDS w't one. To enter into courtship with one, with a view to marriage.

S.

To Fa' o', (of.) To abate.

S.

To Fa' or Fa' o'er. To fall asleep; to be in childbed.

S.

To Fa' out, v. n.

To make a sally.

S.

To Fa' or Fa' throw, v. a. To relinquish any undertaking from negligence; to bungle any business; to lose; to defeat any design by mismanagement.

S.

To Fa' or Fa' throw.

S.
F A L

Celts prefix g. C. B. Arm. gwalen, whence Fr. gaule, a rod or pole. Thus it appears that we have received this name for a measure, as well as raip, from the Scandinavians. V. Raip. Fall, fav, is the only term used for a rood in S.

FALL, FAW, s. A trap; Mouse-faw, a trap for catching mice; S.

Houses I had a snaw of greit defence,
Of cauf, not fall, nor trap, I haif nae dreid.
Borrorstoun Moni, Evergreen, ii. 148, st. 13.
Germ. falle, Su. G. fella, Belg. val, A. S. feall, decipula; musfeall, Belg. muize-val, a mouse-trap. It is so denominated, because in the formation of a trap there is something that falls, and secures the prey.

FALLALLS, FALLALS, s. pl. Gaudy and superfluous parts of attire; superficial ornaments.

FALLAUGE, FALAWDGE, FALLBRIG, s.

SEA FALLEN STARS, SEA LUNGS, S. An animal thrown v. a.

The bittir blastis, contrarious alwayis,
Throw wallis huge, salt & peir,
Thare breistis had inflammyt hote as fyre,
In the plane feild on thare

FALFARD, FALFAR, FALSARIE, s. A falsifier; a forger.

"— King James the Fyft, and in lykewyse our soorer Lady,—maid acts for orduoring of Notaris, and punishment of falsaries." Acts Mar. 1555, c. 44, ubi sup.

For that war wondir for to fall, Na war faute off discretiou.
Barbour, vii. 345. MS.

Thus gud Wallace with Inglissmen was tane, In fall of helpe, for he was him alayn.
Wallace, ii. 142. MS.

Now for faute and mister she was spent,
As water weak, and dwelle like a bent.
Ross's Helimore, p. 25.

FALFARD, FALFAR, FALSARIE, s. A falsifier; a forger.

"— Considering the greit and mony falsaitye daylie done within this realme be Notaris, —thairfor it is statute." &c. Acts Mar. 1555, c. 44, ubi sup.

O. Fr. faulsete, id. Su. G. falschet, versutia.

FALT, FAUTE, FAWT, s. Want, of whatever kind. See S.

But that war wondir for to fall, Na war faute off discretiou.
Barbour, vii. 345. MS.

THA them var faat, lade han til;
And now for faute and mister she was spent, As water weak, and dwelle like a bent.
Ross's Helimore, p. 25.

2. A forgery.

FALTEN, s. A filet; a ribbon for the head.

FALTIVE, adj. Faulty.

FAME, FAIM, FEIM, s. 1. Foam, S.

FAMEN, s. A small noxious beast.

FAMILE, FAMELL, s. Family; race.

FAMILIAR, adj. Confidential; a familiar servant. S.

FAMOUS, adj. 1. Of good character, as opposed to infamous. A famous witness, one to whose character there can be no exception.


"And as to the rest of James Spreul, that the time when he came to his house, he was in a high fever. — And for proving of this, adduced several famous witnesses." Wodrow, II. 309.

2. Libellous; calumniatory; slanderous. S.

Fr. *fameux*, "of much credit:" Congr.

FAMULIT, /re£. Perhaps, stammering; unintelligible. S.

FANERELS, s. pl. FANE, s. An elf; a fairy. £.

In fane; FANE.

pret. v. FAND, FAN, To

2.

3. The thing that is seized or carried off; as stolen goods; Ang. A prize or booty.

According to Rudd, "we say, a thief taken in the fang, i. e. in the act, or upon the place." But the phrase is often used in a metaphorical sense, especially in legal contexts, to refer to the act of apprehending or seizing a person or property.

FANE, s. An elf; a fairy. S.

FANERELS, s. pl. What is loose and flapping. S.

FANG, s. 1. Capture; act of apprehending. To my purpose brefely I will no haist, How god Wallace was set among his fayes. To London with him Clyffurd and Wallang gais, Quhar king Eduward was rycht fayn of that fang. Wallace, xi. 1219. MS. Hence one is said to be in the fang, when seized, either by the hand of man, or by severe affliction, so as to find it impossible to escape. S. B.

2. The power of apprehending.

3. The thing that is seized or carried off; as stolen goods; Ang. A prize or booty.

According to Rudd, "we say, a thief taken in the fang, i. e. in the act, or upon the place." But the phrase is often used in a metaphorical sense, especially in legal contexts, to refer to the act of apprehending or seizing a person or property.

FANTISIE, s. Of any object, of that especially which is matter of inquiry?

To FANG, v. a. To try. V. FAYND.

FAND, pret. v. Found. S.

—For a while their dwelling good they fand.

For what is it to fand?—from Hadden’s Judith, p. 16.

It is used by Wytontown. V. Errn.

Fank is the pret. of Moes. G. *fang-an*, scire, cognoscere, intelligere; which, I am convinced, is originally the same with A. S. *find-an*, invenire. For what is it to find, but to attain the knowledge of any object, of that especially which is matter of inquiry?

To FANE, v. a. Fly on hir that can nocht fenye hir awin name to fane! Yet am I wys in sic werk, and was all my tyne. Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 61.

This apparently signifies, to cover, to protect. The only word that seems to have any affinity is Su. G. *fane*, a prison.

FANE. In fane; fondly; eagerly.

With spurris speedily thai speid and veint at the fane of man, or by severe affliction, so as to find it impossible to escape. S. B.

To FAN, v. To fold ; as, to fank the sheep. S. A. S. *fanon*, to fold.

1. Capture; act of apprehending.

To my purpose brefely I will no haist, How god Wallace was set among his fayes. To London with him Clyffurd and Wallang gais, Quhar king Eduward was rycht fayn of that fang. Wallace, xi. 1219. MS. Hence one is said to be in the fang, when seized, either by the hand of man, or by severe affliction, so as to find it impossible to escape. S. B.

2. The power of apprehending.

3. The thing that is seized or carried off; as stolen goods; Ang. A prize or booty.

According to Rudd, "we say, a thief taken in the fang, i. e. in the act, or upon the place." But the phrase is often used in a metaphorical sense, especially in legal contexts, to refer to the act of apprehending or seizing a person or property.

FAN FAN

whence *faenghus*, a prison, *faengelse*, captivity, &c. Teut. *veng* also signifies decipulum, tendicula; which accords with the fifth.

A. S. *fang* may be from *feng-an*, capare, manuprehendere. This, however, is only a derivative from Moes. G. Alem. *fah-an*, id., in the same manner as A. S. *hong-an* is formed from Moes. G. *hah-an*, suspendere. As the primary sense of Su. G. Is. *faa*, apprehendere, is, accipere, the s. *fang* may have been formed from it before the v., and formed so as originally to include the idea of receiving. For Isl. *fang* has been viewed as primarily signifying the bosom, or the space between the arms, and derivatively, as much as a man can grasp in his arms. Hence, in gradation, it may have been transferred to power; — right of possession; violent invasion; prey, &c. V. Verel. Ind.

To FANG, v. a. To grasp; to catch; to lay hold of. S.

To lose the FANG, v. n. A pump well is said to lose the fang, when the water quits the pump; to miss one’s aim. S.

To FANG A WELL. To pour water into a pump for restoring its power of operation. S.

To FANK, FANKLE, v. a. To entangle, especially by means of knots or nooses. A line is said to be fankit or fanklit, when it is so entangled and warped that it cannot easily be unravelled. S. To coil a rope. See S.

Lo, quoth the Mous, this is our ryal Lord, Quila gail me grace quhen I was by him tane, And now is fast heir fanklet in a cord. Wrekand his hurt with murning sair and mane.

Henrystone, Evergreen, i. 196, st. 34.

This is certainly a derivative from the v. *fang*; more immediately allied to *Teut. wanch*, decipulum, tendicula, whence *vancheick*, captivus. Be-vangen, irritiis, conveys a similar idea.

FANK, s. A fank o’ tows; a coil of ropes. S.

FANK, s. A sheep-cot, or pen. S.

To FANK, v. a. To fold; as, to fank the sheep.

FANNER, FANNERS, s. An instrument for winnowing corn, or separating the chaff from the grain. S.

FANNOUN, FANNOWNE, FANNOWNE, s. The sudarium, “a linen handkerchief carried on the priest’s arm at mass.” See S.

The Byschape Waltys— Gave twa lang coddis of welwete,— With twnykil, and Dalmatyk, Albis wyth parurys to tha lyk Wyt hero and fawnoune lyk to thau.

Wytroon, ix. 6. 155.

Moes. G. *fana*, cloth; *fanina nigia plit*, panni rudi summementum; Mar. ii. 21. Alem. *ang-fane*, sudarium; S(u). G. *fana*, pannus. Wachsichts the Lat. word as the origin; and this he derives from Gr. *avros*, a web. Fr. *fanon*, “a scarfeike ornament wore on the left arm of a sacrificing priest.” Cotgr.

To Fantisie, v. a. To regard with affection; used in the same sense with the E. v. *faney*

*Yit was thair besydis, ane strange inforcement, abill to inflame hir hairtet itself, I mene the lufe quhairwith scho intemperate fantisit Bothwell.* Buchanan’s Detect. Q. Marie, 6, b. a.

Fr. fantazier, to fancy, to affect; also, to imagine, to devise; from Gr. *avros*.

FANTISIE, s. Vain appearance.

Desire, quod sche, I nyl it not deny, So thou it ground and set in crissin wise; And therefore, son, opyn thy hert playly.

Madam, quod I, trew withoutinerise.

Fr. phantasie.

King’s Quair, iv. 19.

FANTON, s. Swoon; faint.

Comfort your men, that in this fanton sterius, With spreit arraisit and euerie wit away,

374
F A R

Quaking for feir, baith pulsis, vane and neruis,
Palce of Honour, Profl. st. 11.
Fr. fontomes, a vision.

FANTOWN, adj. Fantastick; imaginary.
Syne thai herd, that Makbeth aye
In fantomen freits had greit fay,
And troth had in swylk fantasy.
Wytownt, vi. 18. 362.

FAOILTEACH, s. Gaelic term for what in the Lowlands are called The Borrowing Days. q. v.
S.

FAPLE, s. To kag a faple. V. FAILE, s.
S.

FAR, s. Pompous preparation. V. FAIR, s. 2.

FAR, s. And as he met tham in the way,
He welcummyt tham with glaidsum far,
Spekand gud words her and thar.
Barbour, xi. 256, MS.

This word may also signify preparation. But it seems rather the same with Fair, appearance; q. v.

FAR, FAIRE, FAIR, s. Journey; expedition.
— Said he, “Now mak yow yar.
“God furthyr ws in till our far.”—Ibid. iv. 627, MS.
Now have I told you less and mare,
Of all that hapned in their time of life; S.
A. S. fare, Isl. far, id. Mr. Macpherson here mentions Fare Isle, as signifying “The isle in the farwaye between Orkney and Shetland,” Gl.

FARAND, FARRAND, adj. Seeming; having the appearance of; a term generally used in composition, although sometimes singly.

Sum the maist semely farand personage
Tytis the feld to prie his grene curage.
Doug. Virgil, 223, 46.
i. e. One appearing as the most semel personage.
Hune decus egregiae formae movet alque juventae. Virg.

AUD-FARAND, adj. Sagacious; prudent; usually applied to children, when they discover more sagacity rather than could be expected at their time of life; S.
A. S. farand, id. Ray derives this from aud, used for old, and farand, the humour or genius, ingenium. But I know not where he finds the latter.

F根据 FAIR, s. 1. Having a goodly or fair appearance.
Syne in aane hal, ful fair farrand,
He ludit al the lord[h]s of his land.
Priests of Poblis, Pink. S. P. R. i. 5.

2. Having a fair carriage, men, or deportment.
— Thai apperit to the Paip, and present thame ay;
Farr farrand, and free,
In ane gudly degree.
Houlate, i. 12.
Desyre lay stokkit by ane dungeoun dure.
Yet Honestie [cold] keep him fayr farrand.
King Hart, i. 35.

3. It is now used to denote one who assumes a specious appearance, who endevours by his language or manner to cajole another, S. Thus it is commonly applied to one who is very plausible.
He’s owre fair farrand for me, Ang. Ste Sup.

FOUL-FARREN, adj. Having a bad appearance.
“ You have not been longsome, and foul farren both;”
S. Prov. “ spoken to them that have done a thing in great haste;” Kelly, p. 399.

EUIL-FARAND, adj. Equivalent to unsemely.
Deluer he was with drawin swerd in hand,
And quilte targate vnsemely and euil farand.
Doug. Virgil, 296, 50.

WEILL-FARAND, adj. 1. Having a goodly appearance.
He had wycht men, and weillfarand,
Armyt cleyly, bath fute and hand.
Barbour, xi. 95. MS.

2. Handsome; as connected with ryght fair.
Thus marwaulusly gud Wallace tuk on hand;
Lykly he was, ryght fair and weillfarand;
Manly and stout, and tharto rycht liberal;
Plesand and wiss in all gud gouvernall.
Barbour, vi. 271, MS.

I have sometimes thought that we might trace this term to Su. Isl. far-a, experiri; as Isl. well ortun farin, signifies, experienced in speaking; lag faren, skilled in law; to which Belg. eervaaren, skillful, experienced, corresponds; whence eervaarenhegd, experience; from eer, before, and vaer-en, to fare. But it seems to agree better with Su. G. far-a, agere; mentioned by Sibb. fara-val med en, to treat one with clemency; farra ilka med en, to use one ill. Hence, foer-a is used for the habit or mode of acting; analogous to Teut. vaer-en, gerere se.

Tharfor thai went till Abyrdeyne,
Qugh Nele the Bruyss come, and the Queyn,
And othir ladisy fayr, and farand,
Ikarne for luff off their husband;
That for leylle luff, and leawte,
Wald pertenorys of their paynys be.
Barbour, ii. 514. MS.

The term here seems rather to signify, travelling. “They fared from home, animated by love to their husbands.”

FARANDAINS, s.pl. Cloth wrought of silk and wool.
S.

FARANDMAN, s. A stranger; a traveller.
“Farrandman, ane stranger or Pilgrimer, to whom justice suld be done with al expedition, that his peregrination be not stayed or stopped.” Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.
This is used as equivalent to Duttefute, Burrow Lawes, c. 140. But Skene observes, that in the Book of Scone, foreign merchants are called farandmen.
A. S. farende, itinerant; Belg. vaerand man, a mariner.
Isl. far menn, nautae negotiatores; G. Andr. p. 65.

FARAR, compar. Better.
Me thinks farar to dee
Than schamyt be verralie
Aine sclander by bide.

V. FARE, adj. A Traveller or voyager.
From the eft schip younne aroon the wynd,
And followt fast the sey fararis behynd.
Doug. Virgil, 154, 4.

A. S. far-an, Su.G. far-a proficiisci.

FAR-AWA’, FAWAYAY, adj. Distant; remote; both as to place and consanguinity.
S.

FARAWA’ SKREED, s. Foreign news, or a foreign letter.
S.

FARCOST, s. The name of a trading vessel.
“It appears, that in 1383, the burgesses of Elgyn had a trading vessel, named Farcost, that sailed up the Lossie, which then had direct communication with the Loch of Spynie, at that time an arm of the sea.” P. Elgyn, Morays. Statist. Acc. v. 11.
It seems uncertain whether this was the name given to this vessel in particular, or that by which vessels of this kind in general were known at that time.
It is evidently of Northern origin. Su.G. far-kost is a term used to denote any thing employed as the instrument of travelling, as a horse, a ship, &c.; omne id, quo iter fit, instramentum, medium agendi.

To FARD, FAIRD, v.a. 1. To paint.
“The fairest are but farled like the face of Jezebel.”
Z. Boyd’s Last Batell, c. 510.
2. To embellish; used metaphor.
“I thocht it nocht necessair til hef fardit and lardit this tracteit withe exquisite termis, quhilkis ar nocht daly visit,
but rather I hae visit domestic Scottis language, maist intelligible for the vulgare pepil." Compl. S. p. 25.

"They—mask a feigned heart with the vail of faird language." Calderwood's Hist. p. 458.

Fr. farder, id. fard, paint. It seems doubtful whether the Fr. word has any affinity to their, fardus, Germs. farbe, Su.G. farseg, id. pigmentum, color. This etymon is more eligible than that of Menage, who derives it from Lat. fuscus, which he supposes may have been changed to fucardus, then to farbus, then to fardeus, whence farde.

FARD, s. Paint. O. E. id.

"Fard and foolish vaine fashions of apparell are but bawds of allurement to vncleannesse. Away with these dyed Dames, whose beauty is in their boxe!" Boyd, ut sup. p. 959.

FARD, adj. Corr. from favoured. Weill fard, well favoured, S.

Now waly faw that weill fard mow! Lyndsay, S. P. Repr. ii. 86.

Waly, waly fa tha twa weill fard facis!—Ibid. p. 159.

FARD, FARD, FAIRD, s. 1. Course; motion.

And sonc as he persuais quhate that Forganyst hym command throw gressy swarde His derrest son Nee with hasty farde.

Doug. Virgil, 189, 16.

— Than Italy als sone Sche leuis, and with swift farde gan do fle, Throw out the skyis to the heuynnys hie.

Ibid. 296, 46.

With felloun farde and swift cours, he and he Gan to descend, leuand the holtis hie.

Ibid. 293, 20; also 386, 42.

2. Used obliquely, as denoting force, violence, ardour.

"At last King Feredeich seand the myddil ward of Fichitis approacched and hicht with sic farde amonc his enemies, that he was excludit fra his awin folkis." Bel. lend. Cron B. x. c. 8. Tanto impetu; Boeth.

"God in the February befor had stricken that bludy Tyrrane the Duke of Guiss, quhilk somquhat brak the fard of our Queene for a season." Knox, p. 334, MS. I. id. In Lond. edit. it is rendered heat.

3. Blast; q. a current of wind.

He with grete fardeis of windsis flaw throw the skye, And to the centru of Libie cum on hye.


4. To make a faird, to make a bustle.

Even tho' there was a drunken laird To draw his sword, and make a faird, In their defence; John quietly put them in the guard, To learn mair sense.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 224.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. fardeau, a burden, load, or weight; Sibb., more naturally, rather from Teut. vaerdigh, promptus, agilis. But it seems to be merely Su.G. faerd, cursus, iter; as it occurs in sense 1. It is not peculiar to the S. term that it has been metaph. used. For Su.G. faerd is transferred to a course of any kind; and often includes the idea of violence: Han fick en faunders faerd, he was sent packing with a vengeance; Wideg. Farid is used in the same manner. Skepet aer i farit, navis in cursu est. Deinde de quvos velocior progressum summitur. Thus it is said of one who is slow; Det har ingen farid med ho­nom, he makes no progress in his business; med farit, adv. quickly. Ilure, vo. Fara. Rudd. has given this word the sense of weight, although without reason; most probably from its supposed relation to Fr. fardeau. The term may, however, be from A.S. ferth, ferth, animus, spiritus. If so, its primary sense is ardour of mind. V. FERD, FAIRD, FARDING.

FARDER, adj. Further, S.

"No farder distance is there betuxit the pronouncing of 376

the one sentence and the vther, nor is betuxit the Kings bed and the second hall." Bruce's Eleven Serm. E. 4. b. Belg. verder, Alem. fardir. It is properly the compar. of far, procul, A.S. feor.

FARDILLIS, s. pl. Shivers; pieces. Synon. senders.

The scild in fardillus can fle in field, away for.

Gawan and Gol, iv. 2.

Teut. vier-deel, quadra, vier-deel-en quadripartite. V. FABLE.

FARDING, s. A farthing.

S. FAREFOLKS, s. pl. Fairies; fair-folk, Banffs. See S.

Douglas renders Fauni Nymphaeque, Virg., by farefolkis and elfis.

Thir woddis and thir schawis all, quod he, Sum tyme inhabit war and occupayt With Nymphis and Faunis apoun every syde, Quhilk farefolekis or than elfis clepin we. Virgil, 252, 45.

The origin of this word is so uncertain, that although a great variety of hypotheses have been formed, still nothing but conjecture can be offered. Dr. Johnson derives fary from A.S. ferth, as if it signified a spirit. But its proper meaning is, the mind or soul, as restricted to the spirit of man. Casaubon derives it from Гx. χάρα, Fauni. This word mentions Fr. fee, a fairy; but seems to prefer A.S. far-an, to go, to travel, because these demons were vulgarly believed to ramble abroad, and to lead dances during the night.

Rudd. thinks that they received this name, either q. fair-folk, because of their supposed beauty, or q. faring-folk for the reason mentioned by Skinner. There is one circumstance which might seem favourable to the first supposition. Another class of genii have been called Brownies, most probably from their supposed swarthy appearance. V. Browne.

It might seem to be a confirmation of the second supposition, that Su.G. far-a, profici seu terra sive mari, is also used to denote the losses sustained by sorcery or diabolical agency; and Belg. warende self signifies a witch who wanders through the air; also a sudden whirlwind supposed to be excited by the power of magic. Sibb. has mentioned Teut. waarende vrouwe, Dryas, hamadryas, sylvarum dea, Kilian.

Concerning the last etymon it has been observed, that "the Fr. faerie is a much more obvious root; which may, perhaps, be ultimately traced to the peri of the Persians, or peri of the Saracens." Edin. Rev. 1805, p. 200. "The oriental genii and peri seem to be the prototype of the faeries of the romance. The very word faery is identified with the peri of the East; which, according to the enunciation of the Arabs or Saracens, from whom the Europeans probably derived the word, sounds peri, the letter p not occurring in the Arabic alphabet." Ibid. p. 132.

It appears highly probable, indeed, that we have received this term through the medium of the Fr. But the appropriate sense of Fr. faerie, fierie, suggests the idea, that it may have had a Goth. origin. Par fierie signifies, "fattily, by destiny, by the appointment of the Fairies;" Cotgr. ; and fee, not only a fairy, but as an adj., fatal, destined. Now, as fee corresponds to our fey, both in sense and origin; as Isl. feyur, fey-ur, the root, is still expl. as denoting a supposed determination of the Fates; it is not improbable that there may have been a Goth. word of this form, though now obsolete, corresponding to Norvön and Valkyrior, the modern names of the Parcuses, used in like manner as a designation for these imaginary beings.

Seisen. vo. Faery, refers to Isl. fer for uppa man, incubus; and Sibb. ferie, Ephialtes species, as cognate terms.

As our ancestors firmly believed that it was a common practice with the Fairies to carry off healthy and beautiful children from their cradles or the arms of their nurses, and leave their own puny brood in their place; the very same idea has prevailed on the continent. Alp, olf, strix, lamia, saga, quod daemonis instar nocturni per loca habitata obstrepet, et in varias mutata formas infantes e conis abripiat, et
It does not appear that A.S. *far-an*, was used to denote the command of an army. But Isl. *faer-a*, and Su.G. *foer-a*, signify to lead. *Thir* renders the latter, and rei ducem esse et antesignanum: the very sense the term *faring* requires here. Su.G. *foer-a ett skopp*, to have the command of a ship; and *foer-a an en shepphaer*, to lead an army. *Ivre* derives it from *far-a*, ire, proficisci; for what is *foera*, says he, but to cause one to change his place?

The publisher of edit. 1620, although he has mistaken the application of the term, has given its proper signification, by substituting *steering*, which in our old writings is equivalent to government.

**FARLAND**, adj. Remote, or coming from a distant country.

Thow may put all into appeirand perrell,
Gif Inghis forcis in this realme repair.

Sic ar nocth melt for to decye our querrell,
Thocht farland fules seim to haif leaders far.

Instead of this, the Prov. now used is; ‘*Far awa’* fouls halif fair fethers,’ S.

A. S. *feorlen, foerlond, longinusque.*

**FARLE, FARTHEL, FERLE, adj.** Considerably distant. S.

**FARY, FARIE, s.** 1. Bustle; tumult; uproar.

Boy and h baths his hands in that samyn stede
Toward the heuin vphuis in ane farie.


Yit studie nocht ovir mekill, adreid thow warie;
For I persae the hallings in ane farie.

Palice of Honour, iii. 65.

*Faerie* and *faery-fary* are still used in both senses, S. *Fery* occurs in O. E. for a festival.

Eche daye is holye daye with hym, or an hyghe fery.

P. *Floggman*, Fol. 60, b.

**FARLING, s.** The leading of an army.

And quhen that ewan-sang tym wes ner,
The folk with owt that wer wery,
And sum wounyd full cruelly,
Saw thaim within defend thaim swa;
And saw it was not eyth to ta
The toun, quill sik defens wes mad;
And that that in till *faring* had
The ost, saw that thair schip war brynt,
And of thaim that tharin wes tynt;
And thai that in thair scip war brynt,
And of thaim that tharin wes tynt;
Thair toke up behind.

Barbour, xvii. 486. MS.

Mr. *Pinkerton* has not explained this word. But from the punctuation he has given to this passage, as well as the variation of some words from the reading in MS., he seems to have understood *faring* as relating to those within the town.

In edit. 1620, it is;

—By thaim that within the *steering* had,
The host saw that thair schip was brynt, &c.

But it is evident that the leaders of the English army, which lay without the town, are meant; *for thai that tharin wes tynt*; and those who had the *host in till thair *faring*, or under their conduct. It is not said of the host or army in general, that they saw their ship burnt, but of the leaders. For they who saw this, also saw thair *folk wounyd* and wery.

**FAS, s.** Hair.

—His tymbrel bulkit was,
Lyke til ate lokkerit mane with mony fas.


A. S. *feax, capilli*; Isl. *fax, juba*.
FASHIONNESS, To FASH, FASH, FAS, FASCH, FASH,

2. Sometimes used to denote a troublesome person, S.
3. Pains taken about any thing, S.
2. Denoting that which pains the mind.

FASCHERIE, FASHRIE, s. Trouble; vexation; S.
"Burne this letter, for it is our dangerous, and nathing weill said in it, for I am thinkand upon nathing but fasherie."
Lett. Detection 2. Q. Mary, H. 1, b.
"Our Soveraine Lord, and his Esteaites—considered the the great fasherie and inconvenience at sindrie Parlementes, throw presenting of a confused multitude of doublefull and infor-

dated articles, and applicationes."—Acts Ja. VI. 1504, c. 218.
Murray.
The hevilye furie that ispyrd my spr(eit),
Quen sacred beughis war wont my brous to bind,
With frostis of fashrie frozen is that heit,
My garland grein is withith with the wind.

Montgomery, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 505.
Fr. fasherie, molestia, aegritudo; Diet. Trev.

FASHEN, FESHEN, part. pa. of the v. to Fetch.

FASKIDAR, the Northern Gull.

FASSE, s. A hair.
Trew lufe is born, and lanette baldis no lykit;
Sic gouernance I call noucht a fasse.
Pink. S. P. R., iii. 134.
Sic gouernance I call noucht worth a fasse.—Ed. 1508.
Mr. Pink. leaves this for explanation. But it is undoubtedly the same with fas, often used by Doug. in the same sense.
Sayis not your sentence thus, skant worth one fas?
Quhat honeste or renoune, is to be dram?
Doug. Virgil, 96, 17.
Bot full of magnanyyte Eneas
Pasis thare wecht als lichtlie as an fas.

Ibid. 141, 16. V. Fas.

FASSIS, s. pl. Knots; bunches.
FASST, part. pa. Knotted.
FASSON, FASOUNE, s. 1. Fashion; S. B.fassin. 2.
FASSE, s. A stone anchor for a boat.
FASTAN REID DEARE.

They discharge any persons whatsoever, within this realme in any wise to sell or buy any fastan reid or fallowe Deare, Daes, Raes, Hares," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1600, c. 25. Murray.
This may perhaps signify red or fallow deer, that have been enclosed in a park, as distinguished from those that run wild; A. S. faesten, a wall, wusa faestemen, propugnaculum silvestre, fast-stone, a park, a place enclosed; Moes. G. fautan, custodire. As, however, the sale of all kinds of game seems to be prohibited by this act, it appears doubtful whether fastan may not be a term strictly conjoined with reid, as characterising the colour, and resembling the modern phrase fast colours, which is used to denote those that are not lost by being exposed to the air or washed. In this sense, it might denote a deeper colour than that of the fallow deer.

FASYTRNGIS-EWYN, FaSTRoNEYN, s. The evening preceding the first day of the Fast of Lent. Fas-tornas-een, S. Fastens een, A. Bor. and Border. This in E is called Shrove-Tuesday, because then the people, in times of Popery, used to apply to the priests to shrieve them, or hear their confessions, before entering on the Fast.
And on the Fastryngis-eyrn rycht,
In the beginning off the nycht,
To the castell thae tuk thair way.

Barbour, x. 373. MS.
FAU

"It behooveth thame to banquet him agane; and so did banqueting continew till Fastremes and after." Knox's Hist. p. 346.

The S. designation is much older than the E. For Shrove-Tuesday is not to be found in A.S. Nor does it appear that there is any particular name for this day in that language. A. S. Faesten signifies a fast, in general. But allied to our word as denoting Shrove-Tuesday, we find Germ. Fastnacht, Fastelabend, Su.G. Fastelagen, Dan. Fastelauv, Belg. Vastena-vond; abed, agen, aun and aven, all signifying evening, as nacht is night.

Our language retains, not only Fasterns-een, but Yule-een, and Hallow-een. They were thus designed, because all the feasts commenced and ended with the evening. The Northern nations, even in the time of Tacitus, began their computation of the day in this manner. Apud illos non dies duxerit.—De Mor. Germ. This, indeed, was the original reputation of the day in this manner. Apud illos nox diem modo. "The evening and the morning were the first day."

The barbarous custom of cock-fighting, still permitted in some schools on Fasterns-een, is a relic of the Popish Carnival, or Bacchanalian revels, which it was customary to celebrate at this time, as a preparation for the Fast.

FAT, s. A cask or barrel. S.

FAT. Pron. of what in Angus, Mearns, Aberd., &c. S.

FATCH, s. At the fast; toiling, drudging. S.

FATCH-PLEUCH, s. A plough employed by more tenants than one, or which is twice yoked in one day. S.

FATET. Acknowledges. S.

FATHERBETTER, adj. Surpassing one's father in any respect. This is a common proverbial expression S. B.

"Remembering my service to your good kind Lady, and her glowing son, whom I pray God to bless, and make fatherbetter, I rest," &c. Baillie's Lett. ii. 138.

This wish was much more apropos than the good man could have imagined at the time. For the letter was written to Lord Lauderdale, afterwards the Duke of that name, and the most bitter persecutor of that profession which he had once so zealously supported.

This term is very ancient. Isl. faudrbetringr, id. The term is also inverted; betur fedrungar. This is defined by Olaus, qui ex inferioris sortis ortus parentibus, ad dignitates magnas pervenit. Lex. Run.

FATHER-BROTHER, s. An uncle by the father's side, S.

"Faiyleing the father brother, and the aires lauchfullie gotten of his bode: the father sister (Matertera, hoc est Amīla) and her bairnes suld succeede." Skene, Verb. Sugo. vo. Engeya; also Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 25, \textit{f.5}. V. Brōdin.

FATHER-SISTER, s. Aunt by the father's side. V. preceding word.

FATHER-WAUR, adj. Worse than one's father,—falling short in goodness: opposite to Father-better. S.

FATHOLT, s. Perhaps some kind of wood from Norway. S.

FAT-RECKS. Aberd. pronunciation of what-recks. S.

To FATTER, v. a. To thrash the \\textit{owns} of barley. S.

FATTRELS, s. pl. Apparently, folds or puckerings of female dress, S. O. Fattreels, ribbon-ends.

Now hau you there, ye're out o' sight, Below the \textit{fart}rīg, snug an' tight.—\textit{Burns}, iii. 229.

FAUCH, Faw, Fewe, adj. Pale red; fallow. It seems to signify dun, being defined a colour between white and brown, Shirr. Gl.

To the lordly on loft that lufly can lout,... Salust the baud bernoc, with ane bith wolz, Ane furthenth before his folk, on feildis sa few.

\textit{Gawm and Gol.}, iv. 22.

FAU

Ane lenye watty garmond did him wail,
Of cullour fauch, schape like an hempsill rain.

\textit{Doug. Virgil}, 240, b. 41.

Sometimes printed fauch, in consequence of the similarity of \textit{c} and \textit{t} in MSS. \textit{Fewe} also occurs.

Himself the cowhill with his bolm furth scheue,
And quhen him list halt vp salis feue.

\textit{Ibid.}, 179, 50.

Rudd. thinks that this is metri gratia. But it is used without any such reason.

Thus to fote ar thei faren, thes freks unfayn,
And fene frot the forest to the feue felles.

Perhaps it may here signify grey,

\textit{Sir Gawm and Sir Gol.}, i. 7.


To \textit{FAUCH}, \textit{FAUGH}, v. a. 1. To fallow ground; to suffer it to lie after being ploughed without a crop. S. \textit{See S.}

"A part of folding ground, enriched by the dung of sheep and of cattle, planted thereon in Summer, during the night and heat of the day, or \textit{fauched}, (a kind of bastard fallow) and managed by a little compost dung, bore three, four, or five crops, and then, according to the quality of the ground, was allowed to rest four, five, or six years." P. Montquhibber, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xxi. 139.

2. To beat. \textit{He faught him well}, he beat him soundly, Shirr. Gl.; perhaps instead of \textit{wachet}. E. thwacked, id. It may, however, be the \textit{v. faugh}, used metaphor. like \textit{dress}; or it may be the \textit{pret. of the v. To foicht}.

The origin seems to be Isl. \textit{faug-a}, G. \textit{Andr. p. 64}; Su.G. \textit{fər-a}, \textit{fär-a}, Teut. \textit{vaag-} \textit{en}. Germ. \textit{fag-en}, purgare; as one special design of folding is to cleanse the soil from weeds. To this corresponds A. Bor. \textit{to feug} or \textit{fey}, to cleanse.

\textit{FAUCH}, \textit{FAUGH}, adj. Fallow; not sowed; S. \textit{V. the v. \textit{See Sup.}}

\textit{FAUCH}, \textit{FAUGH}, s. 1. A single furrow, out of lea; also the land thus managed; Ang.

"The \textit{fauchs}, after being five years in natural grass, get a single plowing (hence they were called \textit{one fur ley}), the land continuing without a crop for one year, and then bearing four crops of oats, without any dung." P. Keith-hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc. ii. 392.

\textit{FAUCHS}. "The \textit{fauchs} are a part of the outfeld never dunged, and yet carry usually five crops of oats, and never less than four, when in tillage; the other half of them is always in lea; but the crops, both of oats and grass, which they produce, are generally poor indeed." P. Cluny, Aberd. Statist. Acc. x. 239.


2. Metaph. applied to the tearing of one's character to pieces; most probably from the rough work that the plough makes in ground that has been lying under grass; Ang.

\textit{FAUCHENTULIE}, (gutt.) S. A contentious argument.

\textit{To FAUCHENTULIE}, v. a. To contend in argument. S.

\textit{FAUCHT}, pret. Fought. V. \textit{FECHT}.

\textit{FAUCUMTULIE}, (gutt.) S. A contentious argument.

\textit{To FAUCUMTULIE}, v. n. To contend in argument. S.

\textit{FAVELLIS}, pl. Certain perquisites which the tenant is bound to give to the proprietor of land, according to some leases; as fowls, &c. Ang.

\textit{FAVELLIS}, pl.

\textit{Syne wes ther ane to tast all nutriment}
That to the king wes servit at the deis:
Ane other wes \textit{all favelis} for sent
Of lieour, or of any lustie metis.

\textit{King Hart, Maitland Poems}, p. 5, st. 8.

Mr. Pinkerton is uncertain whether it should be \textit{favellis}
or savellis. As sent is for scent, it is probable that the other
is a corr. of savouris.

FAWUGHT, s. Struggle. V. FECHT.

FAULDS, s. pl. A part of a farm, so termed because it
is managed by folding sheep and cattle upon it. S.

FAULTOUR, s. A transgressor.
Quidhail sall appeir that dreidfull Juge,
Or how may faultours get refuge?
Loudon's Waris, 1592, p. 152.
Fr. faule, a fault; fautier, faulty.

FAUSE, adj. False; the vulgar pronunciation.

FAUSE-FACE, s. A visor; a mask.

FAUSE-HOUSE, s. A vacancy in a stack for preserving
corns, S.
"When the corn is in a doubtful state, by being too green,
or wet, the stack-builder, by means of old timber, &c. makes
a large apartment in his stack, with an opening in the side
which is fairest exposed to the wind: this he calls a fause­
house." Burns, iii. 128, 129, N.; q. false-house.

FAUT, FAWT, adj. False; the vulgar pronunciation.

FAUSTOUR, s.pl. A somny head, from

FAU'T, FA', s. Share; what is due to one.
To Faw, Fa', v. a. 1. To obtain; to acquire.
My lair tak nowdir pane nor wa,
For Meg, for Merjory, or yit Mawis:
Bot be thou glaid, and latt hir ga;
For [ne'er] a crura of the scho
My hairt tak nowdir pane nor wa,
For [ne'er] a crura of the scho

To Faw, Fa' s. A farmer, man.

Tofazarts is manured by folding sheep and cattle upon it.

To Faw, Fa', v. a. 1. To obtain; to acquire.
To find fault with; to accuse.
To have of. Had faut o'; needed it much. V. FALT.

To Faute, Fawt, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

Faw, Fa', s. 1. Share; what is due to one.
To London he presst',
And there he address't,
That he behav'd best of them a', man,
And there without strife
Got settled for life,
An hundred a year for his fa', man.
Ritson's S. Poems, ii. 65.

FE

Faw, Fa', s. 1. Share; what is due to one.
To London he presst',
And there he address't,
That he behav'd best of them a', man,
And there without strife
Got settled for life,
An hundred a year for his fa', man.
Ritson's S. Poems, ii. 65.

FE, Fee, Fey, Fie, s. 1. Cattle, in general.

FAUS, FAUSE, adj. False; the vulgar pronunciation.

FAUS-HOUSE, FAUSE-FACE, s. A

Struggle. V. FECHT.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.

FECHT, v. a. To fall to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But
as meaning to happen.
2. Small cattle, sheep or goats.


5. Wages, s.

3. Possessions, in general. This at least seems to be hereditary property in land.


“...he, whose property is thus burdened, is, in our law-language, called thenar, and is thus burdened, is, in our law-language, called thenar, and in our law-language, called thenar, and in our law-language, called thenar...” — Junius views it as derived from Gr. σω, gex; Goth. Gl.

The term, originally denoting cattle as the principal property, would naturally be extended to property of every kind.

This has been generally the case in the Northern languages.

The A. S. word denotes goods movable and immovable; Su. G. fae, facultates, possessio, cujuscunque generis; Ihre, Isl. fae, pecunia, opes, bona, thesauri, facultates, pecora, armenta; Vered. Ind. Hence it would easily be transferred to the property transmitted to heirs.

I had supposed that this Goth. term must be the origin of L. b. feudum, feudum and that I am happy to find that Somner is of the same opinion. He derives it from feo, and had, a particle denoting quality, instead of which hood is used E., held, S. It may, however, be from Su. G. fae and ad possessio.

It seems probable, that fae was originally used to denote small cattle; as corresponding to pecus in its more proper sense. May not this be the origin of Su. G. faer, ovis, for which irre can find none?

FEAR, FiAR, s. 1. One to whom any property belongs in fee, who has the property in reversion. V. Fe, sense 6. See Sup.

2. As connected with the term conjunct, it denotes a liferenter, in contradistinction from the proprietor.

“The husband and the wife are infeft in certain lands, the largest liver of them twa, and the aires gotten, or to be gotten betuixt them, quhilkis faie, isles: In this case, the husband is proprietor, and the wife is conjunct-fear or liferentor.” — Skene, Verbs. Sign. vo. Feudum.

F E A

Vee, cattle. From Su. G. fae, are faehus, a cowhouse; faeug, a walk for cattle; feielaut, a pasture; feaherdie, a shepherd, &c. Some of the Northern Etymologists derive fae, fe, cattle, money, from Isl. fae, fae, to acquire. V. Kristnasag. Gl. vo. Fe.

The wealth of our ancestors consisting principally in cattle, the name was naturally transferred to money, when it became the medium of trade; in the same manner as Lat. pecus has been supposed to be the origin of the word pecunia. There may, indeed, be some affinity between fe, Alem. jehe, fo, and pec-us, f and p being letters of the same organs; especially as in Moes. G. the term for wealth or possessions is fathus. Junius views it as derived from Gr. νομος, grex; Goth. Gl.

6. Oxen seem to be the fe meant in the last extract.

1. One to whom any property belongs in fee, who has the property in reversion. V. Fe, sense 6. See Sup.

5. Wages, s.

“Towards the end of Spring, most of the boys go to the lower country, where they are employed in herding till the ensuing winter...” — P. Bal.

“...Towards the end of Spring, most of the boys go to the lower country, where they are employed in herding till the ensuing winter; and besides gaining a small advantage of acquiring the English language.” — P. Bal.


The Erle of Flawndrys mad hym let, To foam with rage; to be furious.

S. 

1. One to whom any property belongs in fee, who has the property in reversion. V. Fe, sense 6. See Sup.


This Kyng John, Til Alayne of Galluway gave in the Kyng in hy gert see the pray Made to the Kyng John than homage, and pec-us, f and p being letters of the same organs; especially as in Moes. G. the term for wealth or possessions is fathus. Junius views it as derived from Gr. νομος, grex; Goth. Gl.

The King, in the same opinion. He derives it from feo, and had, a particle denoting quality, instead of which hood is used E., held, S. It may, however, be from Su. G. fae and ad possessio.

It seems probable, that fae was originally used to denote small cattle; as corresponding to pecus in its more proper sense. May not this be the origin of Su. G. faer, ovis, for which irre can find none?

FEAR, FiAR, s. 1. One to whom any property belongs in fee, who has the property in reversion. V. Fe, sense 6. See Sup.

2. As connected with the term conjunct, it denotes a liferenter, in contradistinction from the proprietor.

“The husband and the wife are infeft in certain lands, the largest liver of them twa, and the aires gotten, or to be gotten betuixt them, quhilkis faie, isles: In this case, the husband is proprietor, and the wife is conjunct-fear or liferentor.” — Skene, Verbs. Sign. vo. Feudum.

F A R

To foam with rage; to be furious.

S.

To foam with rage; to be furious.

S.

To foam with rage; to be furious.

S.

To foam with rage; to be furious.

S.

To foam with rage; to be furious.

S.

To foam with rage; to be furious.

S.
FEATLESS, adj. Feeble.

FEATOR, s. A transgressor. V. SATIOURE.

FEAUK, s. A plaid. V. FAIK.

To FEAZE, v. n. also FEAZINGS. V. FAIZE.

To FEBLE, v. a. To become weak; to give way.

— Till folk he cryt bey;

"On thaim! on thaim! thae feble fast!
This bargane neuir may langar last!"

Fr. foiblir, to give away. Barbour, ii. 384. MS.

To FEBLIS, v. a. To enfeebled; to weaken. See Sup.

With hunchy he thought thaim to feblita,
Syne bring on thaim their enemys.

Bard, xiv. 349. MS. Edit. 1620, seeftZM. Fr. feblis.

FEBLING, To FEBLIS, s. 

FEBLIS, s. 

FEBLUAR, s. The month of February. V. FEUERHER.

To FECHT, v. a. 1. To fight; pret. faucht, faucht.

Bot thai, that, in-til Berwyk lay,
Send til thame swne, and can thame say,
That that mycht fecht. — Wyntoun, viii. 27, 71.

— This Edward of Ingland—
Faucht wyth Schyr Dawy cald Gryffyne,
That brodyr wes to Lewlyne.—Ramsay's Poems, i. 389.

The pret. occurs in this form, O. E.

The barons faucht ageyn, thei wist of no socoure.

R. Brune, p. 223.

2. To struggle; to toil; S.

There's wealth and ease for gentlemen,
And sempile-folk maun fecht and fent.—Burns, iv. 311.

A. S. fecht-an, feicht-an, Alem. fecht-en, Teut. vecht-en,
Germ. fecht-an.

FECHT, s. 1. Fight; battle; S.; also a fought.

Nowthir Hercules wappinnis nor armyng
And semple-folk maun
Melampus, and companyoun was
Mycht thaym defend, nor yit thare syre that hecht
I whyles claw the elbow o' troublesome thought;

— He fell some space beyond.

Wald ye foris the forme,
The fassoun, and the fek,
Ye salud it fynd inorme,
With bawdry yow to blek.

Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 148.

i. e. They give more trouble than can be repaid by all their worth.

This term is of very uncertain origin. According to sense 1, it corresponds to A. S. fæce, space, interval, distance, applied both to time and place; litel fæce, little time; Germ. fach-en, to divide into equal spaces, fach, one of these spaces.

The second sense seems to have more analogy to A. S. feoh, Teut. veoh, opes. V. fechow. As used in sense 3, notwithstanding some similarity of signification, it most probably claims a different origin. It is nearly allied to Fr. homme de peu d'effect, a weak and wilid fellow; Qui n'a point d'effect, void, unsuccessful. In one passage, indeed, it seems to be used in the sense of effect, consequence.

Wallis, vii. 10. 389.

3. Powerful. This is also written

Feckful. See Sup.

Any consideration or consequence. S.

FECFUL, FECKOW, adj. 1. Wealthy; possessing substance; S. Hence feckow-like, having the appearance of wealth or abundance; S.

2. Active; possessing bodily ability; S. B.

Great room he made, so did his trusty men,
Till mony a feckful chiel that day was slain.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 52.

3. Powerful. This is also written Feectful. See Sup.

You Ramsay make [mock?] a feckful man,
Ringleader of a hearty clan.
— He'll gar his 'thistles' rive your "bays."

Ramsay's Poems, i. 343.


FECTFULLY, adv. Powerfully; effectually. S.

FECKY, adj. Gaudy; rich; S. B.

Then says auld auntie to her dother Bess,
Ye'er nae like this wi' a' your
Of courteours?

Ramsay's Poems, iii. 148.

i. e. They give more trouble than can be repaid by all their worth.

This term is of very uncertain origin. According to sense 1, it corresponds to A. S. fæce, space, interval, distance, applied both to time and place; litel fæce, little time; Germ. fach-en, to divide into equal spaces, fach, one of these spaces.

The second sense seems to have more analogy to A. S. feoh, Teut. veoh, opes. V. fechow. As used in sense 3, notwithstanding some similarity of signification, it most probably claims a different origin. It is nearly allied to Fr. homme de peu d'effect, a weak and wilid fellow; Qui n'a point d'effect, void, unsuccessful. In one passage, indeed, it seems to be used in the sense of effect, consequence.

Wallis, vii. 10. 389.

3. Powerful. This is also written Feectful. See Sup.

You Ramsay make [mock?] a feckful man,
Ringleader of a hearty clan.
— He'll gar his 'thistles' rive your "bays."

Ramsay's Poems, i. 343.


FECTFULLY, adv. Powerfully; effectually. S.

FECKY, adj. Gaudy; rich; S. B.

Then says auld auntie to her dother Bess,
Ye'er nae like this wi' a' your
Of courteours?

Ramsay's Poems, iii. 148.

i. e. They give more trouble than can be repaid by all their worth.

This term is of very uncertain origin. According to sense 1, it corresponds to A. S. fæce, space, interval, distance, applied both to time and place; litel fæce, little time; Germ. fach-en, to divide into equal spaces, fach, one of these spaces.

The second sense seems to have more analogy to A. S. feoh, Teut. veoh, opes. V. fechow. As used in sense 3, notwithstanding some similarity of signification, it most probably claims a different origin. It is nearly allied to Fr. homme de peu d'effect, a weak and wilid fellow; Qui n'a point d'effect, void, unsuccessful. In one passage, indeed, it seems to be used in the sense of effect, consequence.

Wallis, vii. 10. 389.

3. Powerful. This is also written Feectful. See Sup.

You Ramsay make [mock?] a feckful man,
Ringleader of a hearty clan.
— He'll gar his 'thistles' rive your "bays."

Ramsay's Poems, i. 343.


FECTFULLY, adv. Powerfully; effectually. S.

FECKY, adj. Gaudy; rich; S. B.

Then says auld auntie to her dother Bess,
Ye'er nae like this wi' a' your
Of courteours?

Ramsay's Poems, iii. 148.
FEDMIT, adj. EEDYT, part. pa. Along, low, FEDDERAME, FEDDEROME, FEDDERONE, FEDREM, FED AM, FEDE. V. FEID.

FECKLINS, FECKLESSNESS.

FEDE, To v. a. Spiritless, Ang. Not respectable; worthless.

an, not only signifies gignere, but alere, nutrire. Moes. Most; for the greatest part; S. Also, mostly; for the greatest part; S.

This word, as used in sense 1, is nearly allied to the Fr. and ham, homo, horn, hardyng uses the term in its original form. This epithet is applied to one who does every thing with a mighty pother. Bellg. vierigh, ardent. Or rather from Fieriy, s., q. v. FEERIE, V. a. Clever; active. V. FERY.

FEER, FEIR, looking weakly; in bad health. S. FEERCH, adj. Bustling; confused; fantastical. S. FEER FOR FEER, every way equal, S. B. V. FERE, companion.

To FEER, Feir, v. n. Or to Feer Land, v. a. To mark off, by a furrow on each side, the breadth of every ridge when a field is to be ploughed. S. FEERICHE, adj. Insensible; without feeling. S. FEENICHIN, (gutt.) adj. Foppish; fantastical. S. FEER FOR FEER, every way equal, S. B. V. FERE, companion.

To FEER, Feir, v. n. Or to Feer Land, v. a. To mark off, by a furrow on each side, the breadth of every ridge when a field is to be ploughed. S. FEERICHE, adj. Bustling; confused; fantastical. S. FEER FOR FEER, every way equal, S. B. V. FERE, companion.

To FEER, Feir, v. n. Or to Feer Land, v. a. To mark off, by a furrow on each side, the breadth of every ridge when a field is to be ploughed. S. FEERICHE, adj. Bustling; confused; fantastical. S. FEER FOR FEER, every way equal, S. B. V. FERE, companion.

To FEER, Feir, v. n. Or to Feer Land, v. a. To mark off, by a furrow on each side, the breadth of every ridge when a field is to be ploughed. S. FEERICHE, adj. Bustling; confused; fantastical. S. FEER FOR FEER, every way equal, S. B. V. FERE, companion.
move backwards and forwards within a small compass, as when a person wishes to keep near one point, used as v. n. S. B. When other ewes they lap the dyke, And ate the kail for a' the tyke, My ewie never play’d the like.

But fey’d about the barn wa.

V. Ritson’s S. Song’s, i. 287, where it is erroneously given tees’d.

3. To feeze on, to skrew, S.

4. To feeze off, to unskrew, S.

5. To feeze up, metaphor. to flatter; also, to work up to a passion; S.

In its proper sense, it is undoubtedly allied to Belg. vyz-en, to skrew up; whence E. vize, a small iron press with screws. In the last sense it might admit of a different origin; Su. fia-s-o, to whedle, cupiam quoquo modo blandiri, Iber.; Isl. fia-s-o, to incite, to persuade.

Feeze-nail, s. A screw-nail. V. Feeze.

FEFT, part. pa. Interj. FEGS, FEG, FEGG, S. A fig; what is of no value.

To feg, v. a. To propel a marble with the thumb. S.

FEGS, interj. A kind of vulgar oath, used for faith. S.

FEY, s. Croft or infield land. S.

FEY, FEY, FEY, adj. 1. Predestined; on the verge of death; implying both the proximity of this event, and the impossibility of avoiding it; S.

Wallace in ire a burly brand can draw, Quarh feilt Sothern war sembit upon raw, To fende his men with his dyr worth hand: The folk was feg that he befir fand.

Wallace, iv. 616. MS.

The hardy Errl befor his men furth past:— A scherand sbaw drawny in his hand, The fyrst was feg that he befir fand.

Ibid. viii. 833. MS.

Or thow be fulyeit feg feke in the fight I do me in thy junctice.—— Queen and Gol. iv. 9.

i. e. “ Ere thou be dishonoured and devoted to death, as being under my power, I trust myself to your honour.”

Vexily wicht, how did thy mind inuaid Sa grete wednes? Fels thou not yit (quod he) Othir strench or mannis force has delt with the? Seis thou not wele thy selfe that thou art fey? Thanfor to God thou yeld the and obey, The power of gods or turnes in thy contrary, Obey to God.—— Dougl. Virgil, 143, 25.

Non vires alias, conversaque numina sentis? Virgil, v. 466.

Or is here used for than, as nor more commonly.

“ Puir faint hearted thief,” cried the Laird’s ain Jock, There’n aul man die but him that’s fey;

I’ll guide ye a’ right safely thro’; Let ye the pris’ner on ahint me.” Minstrelsy, Border, i. 180.

This is undoubtedly the primary sense, as it is that in which it is still used, S. When a man does any thing out of the ordinary line of his conduct, or directly the reverse of his character, as when a peevish man becomes remarkably good-humoured, or a covetous man becomes liberal, it is common to say, He’s surely fey, i. e. he is near his end. Any thing of this kind is called a feg takin, S. B., a presage of approaching death.

“ A neighbour endeavoured to comfort Margaret Cruickshank, when in the 99th year of her age, for the loss of a daughter with whom she had long resided, by observing that in the course of nature she could not long survive. ‘ Aye!’ said the good old woman with pointed indignation, ‘ what fey token do ye see about me?’” P. Montgomerie, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xxi. 150.

3. Fey is sometimes used with respect to corn. A fey puckle is a grain that has lost its substance, or become decayed, S. B.

This word is common to all the Northern dialects. Isl. feig-r, moribundus, morti vicinus, cui extrema Parcae jam nunc fila legunt, G. Andr.; morti imminenti propinquus; Verel. Su. G. feig, night to death; natural, accidental, or violent. A. S. feigre, moribundus, morti approxinquus, ad moriendum destinatus; Hickes. Alem. vaig, id. Belg. veegh, fatal; veegh, zyn, to give signs of death; een veeg tweken, a fatal presage; the very phrase mentioned above as still common in S. Fr. feé, fatal, destined, is undoubtedly from the same origin.

Ger. feig signifies timid, which, as Ihre observes, has doubtless originated from the vulgar belief, that those who were near death, as if they had a presentiment of their fate, failed in respect of courage; while, on the contrary, fortune was supposed to favour the brave. It is used, on one occasion by Douglas, nearly in this sense.

—— We as thrallis leif sail our native land, And unto proud tyrantis, has the overhand, Shall be compellit as lorde tyl obey, That thus now sleuthfully sa fan and fey. Huffis still on thir feldis as we war dede, And for our sel list schape for na remeide. Virgil, 416, 28.

The only Lat. epithet used by Virg. is lentaus. Su. G. Jeg trovor han aer feig. I believe that a fatality hangs over him; Wilde, I trow that he be fey, S. Isl. seigfr, morti hoc tempor non destinatus; Verel. He’s no fey yet, S.

FEYDOM, s. The state of being fey, or that conduct which is supposed to indicate the near approach of death, S.

Ist. feigd, a. noting that death is at hand; mors immi­nens, G. Andr. V. FEYDOM.

FEY, s. 1. A fey, or possession held, by some tenure, of a superior.

Thai said, succession of kyngrik

Was noch to lawer feys lik.
The painful Poplesie and Pest,
The Rot, the Roup, and the hard Rest,
With Parleuse and Plurities oppress,
And nip'd with the Nelles.

It is possible, however, that the disease meant may be the same with *fykes*, expl. "an itching in the fundament;" Gl. Sibb. V. *Fyk*.

**FELI, FELLE, FELL, FELE, adj. Many. See Sup.**

The word opposed to this is *gahyone*.

And we ar gahyone, agayn se fele.

Barbour, xi. 49. MS.

i. e. "We are few, opposed to so many."

The Inglismen sembit on Wallace thear,
*Fell* on the feild of freiks feetchand fast.

Wallace, ii. 47. MS.

Strekit in stretis here and thare thay ly,
*Fell* corsis dde of mony unwisely wicht.


Vale is used in the same sense, O. E.-

— Thre thousand wel wyre, & tuo hondered also,
Wythoute fot men, that were so vole, that ther nas of non ende.


The phrase *fell men*, which so frequently occurs in our old writers, is purely Isl. *fjöblemenn*, maltudo hominum. G. *Andr.*

*Fied*, pluralitas; A. S. *feo*, sa Moes. G. *fis*, Germ. *voll*, Belg. *vole*, many. These are viewed as radically the same with Gr. *πλῆθος*.

The term is still used to denote,

1. Number; quantity; S.

The vulgar speak of a *fell gahone*, an improper phrase.

They also say, *a fell keep*; sometimes redundantly, *fell mony.*


O leze me on my spinning wheel,
O leze me on my rock and reel;
Frae tap to tae that deeds me bien,
And haps me *fegl* and warm at een.—Burns, iv. 317.

*Fiel* is expl. in Gl. "soft, smooth." But there is no evidence that the word is used in this sense. It is merely *fell* and *warm*, i.e. *very warm*. *Gei*, *fell*, and *unco* form a climax in vulgar description: *Gey and weel*, tolerably well; *Fell weel*, very well, so as to produce satisfaction of mind; *Unco weel*, exceedingly well.


To *FELI, v. a.* "To learn; to understand; metaphor. applied to the mind."

His modyr come, and oth freyndis eawe,
With full glad will, to *fel* that tithings true.

Wallace, ii. 434. MS.

Belg. *ge-voel-en*, sentire; also, sapere.

**FEIL, FÉILLE, s. Knowledge; apprehension.**

Thar duelt a Wallas welcummyt him full weill,
Thocht Ingissmen that of had liilt *feill*.

Ibid. ii. 14. MS.

Thou has full little *feil* of fair indyte.


**FEIL, adv. Very. V. FEL.**

**FEIL, FEELE, adj. Smooth; clean; comfortable.**

**FEIM, s. Foam; a great heat over the body, with violent perspiration. V. FAME. See Sup.**

To *BE IN A FEIM.* To be in a violent heat.

**FEIR, s. Demeanour; deportment.**

Be kynd, courtas, and fair
With full glaid will, to *feill* thai tithings true.

Ibid. ii. 14. MS.

Thou has full little *feil* of fair indyte.


**FEIL, adv. Very. V. FEELE.**

**FEIL, FEELE, adj. Smooth; clean; comfortable.**

**FEIM, s. Foam; a great heat over the body, with violent perspiration. V. FAME. See Sup.**

To *BE IN A FEIM.* To be in a violent heat.

**FEIR, s. Demeanour; deportment.**

Be kynd, courtas, and fair of feir,
Wyse, hardy, and *fé*. V. *Fai*.

**Bannatyne Poems.** p. 98, st. 3.

**FEIR, FÈRE, FEAR OF WERE, s. A warlike expedition; a march in a hostile manner, processus seu apparatus bellicosus,** Rudd.

3 C
FEYR.
In feyr,
FEIRINDELL,
s.
FEIR,
s.
FEIRIS,
s.
A feith,
s.
of tie year.
FEIRIS,
FEK,
s.
FEIT, part. pa.
FEIT,
pret.
FELCOUTH.
by the use
made for it; or, as expressed by Rudd.
apparatus bellicus.
sage quoted above.
the King, his person violentlie, quhat age the King be of,
arrayed
expeditio; whence
thus referring to men travel­
ing singly.
Thus the phrase,
All bodin in feir of weir, is immediately
explained as referring to military accoutrements; —In jakkis,
stryppis,
and bonnettis of steill,
Thair leggis wer chenyiet to the heill,
Prawt was their affer.
It is used by Lyndsay, in such connexion that it cannot
respect a warlike expedition; because it refers to men travel­
ing singly.
Oppression did sa loud his bugil blaw,
That nane durst ride but in feir of weir.
V. Bannatyne Poems, Note, p. 236.
This Lord Hailiers renders “martial shew.” Sibb. has
adopted the same mode of expression; "shew of war;" 
It may be observed, that Su.G. fara, while its primary
sense is to go, also signifies to dress, to put on;
Fare i la baesta klaedher, optimas vetus suas induere, Thre.
vo. Fara, I suspect, however, that this is the same with Fair, appear­
ance, q.v.; also with Affer, affer. This idea is expressed by the
use of affer, as well as feir, by Dunbar, in the pas­sage quoted above.
FEYR. In feyr, in company, together; Dunb. V. FERE.
FEIR, s.
Perhaps the town of Campvere in Zeland. S.
FEYRD. Fourth. V. FERD.
FEIRINDELL, s.
A quarter, perhaps of a hundred
weight. V. FIRNDAEL.
FEIRIS, s.
The prices of grain legally fixed. V. FIARS.
FEIRIS,
—The Pairs armis at poyn't to blasone and beir, 
As fetris for a Pursuavant. 
Hownlate, ii. 3.
“Affairs, actions,” Pink. But the phrase seems equiva­
lent to as effairis, i.e. “as belongs to a Pursuivant.”
FEIRS of the year. V. FIARS.
FEIST, s.
Breaking wind in a suppressed manner.
S.
FEIT, pret. of v. Held in fee.
S.
FEIT, part. pa.
Hired; from Fee, v.
S.
FEITH, s.
A kind of net. V. FEATH.
FEK, s.
For its different senses, from V. FECK.
FEKIT, Fykit.
Agayn he turnytt till England haistely,
And left his deid, all fekyt to fy,
But in MS. Fykit.
This seems to have been a proverbial phrase. It may ei­
ther signify, “driven to shame,” from Teut.fyck-en, to push,
to drive; or troubled so as to be filled with confusion, as a
thing is said to fyke one, S. when it occasions much trouble.
By deid, we are to understand the word K. Edward had en­
gaged in.
In edit. 1648, and 1673, it is rendered,
And left his turne all fekykt in folke.
FELCOUTH.
Than Butler said, This is a falcouth thing.
FELD, pret. V. Felt.
And thai, that at the first meting,
Feld off the speris sa sar sawing,
Wandyts, and wald half bene away.
Douluar, xvi. 628. MS.
FERTY-FLYER, s. The Fieldfare. V. FELTFARE.

FELTIFARE,*. The Red-shank, or Field-fare, a bird, S. FELOUN,  FELLOUN,

FELON,  FELNY,

FELTER,

3. Great; denoting any thing in the extreme.
2. Violent; dreadful.

FELONY,  FELNY,

FELTER,

3. Violent; dreadful.
2. Wrath; fierceness.

FELONY,  FELNY,

FELTER,

3. Great; denoting any thing in the extreme.
2. Violent; dreadful.

FELONY,  FELNY,

FELTER,

3. Great; denoting any thing in the extreme.
2. Violent; dreadful.

FELONY,  FELNY,

FELTER,
way of living who only get a little scrap to keep them alive, and theirs who get every day a full meal;” — Kelly, p. 308.

To fend for, to shift for. — A. Bor.

2. To fare, in general. How do ye fend? how goes it with you? — S.

FEND, ENS, adv. 1. The shift which one makes for one's self, whether for sustenance, or in any other respect. To mak a fend, to do any work, or continue in any situation with some degree of difficulty.

Ne fend he fendis quhiddir away to wend, Nor on quhat wyse hym self he may defend.

Dong. Virgil, 446, 35. MS.

On the corns and wrath of labouring men, As outlaws do, scho maid an easy fenv.

Henryone, Evergreen, i. 144, st. 1.

2. Provisions in a general sense.

Su.G. fenster, Alem. venster, C. B. fenster, id. all evidently from Lat. fenstera.

FENSABILL, adj. Sufficient for defence.

To FENSS a Court. V. Fence.

FENT, s. The opening left in the sleeve, or at the bottom of a shirt, coat, &c. S. See Sup.

Fr. jente, a slit, rift, slit, &c. Cotgr. La fente d'une chemise, the fent of a shirt. It is evidently from fendre, to cleave, to slit: Lat. fendere.

FENNY, s. Making a shift; convenient. S.

FENESTER, s. A window.

In corneris and cler fenestris of glas Full besly Arachne weuand was.


Su.G. fen, Alem. ven, C. B. fen, id. all evidently from Lat. fenestra.

FENSS, s. A Court.

A. S. fer, adj. Good at providing for one's self, in a strait. S. See Sup.


A. Bor. fendable is synon. "One that can shift for his or himself." — Gl. Grose.

FENDFOU, adj. Full of shifts; good at finding expedients.

FERRY, s. A host; an army.

Ther folo me a ferde of fenedis of helle.

They hurle me unhandely, thai harme me in hight.

Sir Gavon and Sir Gal. i. 15.

A. S. faerd, fyrd, exercitus, from far-an ire, propeciis.

FERDELIE, adv. Fourthly.

FERD, s. Force a darour.

"It was our great desire to have at once been at handy-strokes, well understanding that the ferl of our hot spirits could not long abide in edge." — Baillie's Lett. i. 170.

In ferl seems to be used in a similar sense in O. E. Erles with thar powere, barons that er of pris, Knyghtes gode & wight, sergeanz alle in ferl, Thise alle be dight, & help the with ther suerd.

Perhaps rather, enraged, q. with great ardour of mind. V. Fard.

FERDE, s. A host.


Hearne improperly expl. the word, when thus disjoined, "in a fright," Gl. Inferd, used as one word, p. 23., he renders "feartless."

Bot the Scottes kyng, that mayntend that strife, Opon Elfride ran, als traytoure inferd.

Elfride he woned with dynt of a suerd.

Perhaps rather, enraged, q. with great ardour of mind.

V. Fard.

FERDY, s. Strong; able; active.

With his fute the yett he straik wrp rycht, Quillih brais and band to byrsi all at ansys.

Ferdely thai raise, that war in to thai wastys.

Tha wachman had a fellounne staf of stealli.

At Wallace strake, bot he kepyt hym weill.

Wallace, iv. 244. M.S.

Edit. 1648, it is changed to frayedly, i.e. "with affright."

It seems doubftul whether it means "actively, cleverly," as being formed from ferdy, adj., or "under the influence of terror." The passage would admit of the former sense. But it may be an error of the writer for ferdy, q. v.

FERDER, adv. Farther.

And ferder eik perordour mycht ye knaw, Within the chief deambulatour on raw

Of forefaders grete ymagis dyd stand.

Dong. Virgil, 211, 16.

FERDY, FEIRDY, ad. Strong; able; active. A ferdy man, an able-bodied man.

Sibb. writes it fardie, feardie, ferdy, rendering it "expeditious, handy, expert." Its meaning is somewhat different, S. B.

I need na tell the piglets a'

I've had wi' ferdy foas;

It cost baith wit and pith to see

The back-seams o' their hose.


The superl. formed from this is ferdist, strongest; S. B.

This might at first view appear derived from Isl. faer, able, powerful: faer, strength. But another word, fierd, fierd, is formed from this. Ferdy, therefore, seems to be merely Su.G. faerdig, paratus, Germ. fartig; from faer,
FERDINGMAN, s. Dean of Guild. V. FARTHING-MAN.

FERDLY, adv. Fearfully; timidly. He sparyt at ayr, quhat happyt in the ayr. Sorou, scho said, is nothing ellis thair.

Ferdly scho ast, Allace, quhar is Wallace? Wallace, vii. 255, and also vi. 1042.

Ferdly is still used in this sense, Border.

FERE, adj. "Fierce, wild;" Tytler. Lat. fer-us.

Of bestis sawe I mony diverse kynd.

The lyon king and his fere lonesse.

"This man thinkis to mak gud cher." Barbour, x. 388. MS. Off thair feres leffland was left no ma.

Wallace, v. 408. MS.

Chaucer, id. A. S. ge-fera, Teut. ge-ferde, socius, comes. Skinner views far-an, ire, as the root. But it is more closely allied to Isl. eg faer, eor, foror; whence fær, which not only signifies iter, profectio, but comitatus; G. Andr. p. 67—Isl. fære is also rendered, the power or opportunity of meeting, occasio aggrediendi, congrediendi facultas; Verel. where people have an opportunity of meeting; which Dr. Johns, derives from Fr. fivre. Some might prefer Lat. ferito, especially because fairs were held during the Popish festivals, and are still held at the same times in this country. But feres seems retained in a form more nearly resembling the original word. V. Ferry.

Ferer for ferer, every way equal.

That's hearking gweed, the match is ferer for ferer. Ross's Helenore, p. 21.

In ferer, together, in company. Thir trowly to tell.

Foundis in ferer.

Gawan and Gol. iii. 8. i. e. "They go in company." Chaucer, id.

All in feres, altogether.

The last six bukes of Virgil al in feres—contens strang battellis and weris.

Doug. Virgil, 7, 33.

Yfer, yferis, are used in the same sense. Al sainy swam thay hand in hand yfer.

—The chiftanis all joned with hale poweris, And hendmest wards swearing all yferis. Doug. Virgil, 322, 34—331, 52.

A. S. gesfer, gefere, committatus, consortium. Hence gefor, ge being softened in pronunciation into y of which there are many instances. In Gen. gefereas. Earl the ures gefereas, Es tu nostri comitatus? Jos. v. 13. Hence yferis.

FERE, FER, adj. Entire; sound. Hale and fer, not as Mr. Pinkerton imagines, "whole and fair, complete and in good array;" but whole and entire, a phrase yet commonly used; S. See Sup.

For the King, full chewally, Defendyt all his company; And wes set in full gret danger; And yeich hapty halie and fer. Wallace, vii. 295. Barbour, iii. 92. MS.

So hele and fere mote sauf me Jupiter! Doug. Virgil, 282, 21.

FERE of WEIR. V. FEIR.

FERE. The Kyng hym self Latinus the grete here Quhisperis and musis, and is in manere fere, Quham he sail cheis, or call vnto his thraw To be his doughteris spous, and in son in law. Doug. Virgil, 435, 9.

Of fere occurs in MS. If this be the true reading, it may signify, afraid, q. of fear. But the other seems preferable, as probably denoting uncertainty of mind; A. S. faer, casus, improprius.

FERE, s. A puny or dwarfish person. S.

FERETERE, s. A bier.

How mony feretris and dule habitis schyne Sal thou behald, as thou flowis at Rome Don by hys new made sepulture or toume! Lat. feretrum.

Doug. Virgil, 197, 32.

FERY, FERIE, FEERIE, adj. Fresh; vigorous; active; agile; s.

Althocht he eildit was, or step in age, Als feres and als swipper as ane page.—Ibid. 173, 54. i. e. "As agile and nimble as a boy;"

A King thair was sumtyne, and eik a Queene, As monie in the land befoir had bene. The king was fair in person, fresh and fors; Ane ferie man on fute, or yit on hors. Priests of Peblis, Pink. S. P. Repr. i. 18.

Mr. Pinkerton renders it bold, but without any reason. We still use a similar phrase. It is said of one who is not fit for walking from lameness or otherwise; He's no ferie of the feet, Loth.

—Of foot he is not ferie, And may not deal with travel. Watson's Coll. i. 59.

Rudd says; "From A. S. fur-an, ire, It might seem, at first view, that this is most probably the same with Ferdy, q. v. especially as Su.G. ofaerdig, comp. of o priv. and faerig, has the same sense, as expl. by Ihre. Dictur de claudio, aut membro quodam debili, proprieque notat eum qui itineri suscipiendo ineptus est. V. Ferer. Iter. But both ferie and ferdy are used, S. B in a sense somewhat different; the first as denoting activity or agility, the second, strength, without necessarily including the idea of activity.

This is nearly allied to Germ ferdig, promptus, expeditus, alacer; which seems formed from Isl. fereig, promptus, expeditus, alacer; which which which which seems formed from Isl. faer, agilis, fortis.

V. FERE, adj. 2.

I know not if these words have any connexion with Isl. fer, vita, vigor; Landnamabok. A. S. faerh, soul, life, spirit. Ferie is also used, Loth, in a sense directly the reverse, as signifying, frail, feeble. This rather corresponds to the term in Isl. opposed to faer; ufer, ofaer, weak.

FERIE o' the Feet. Active in moving the feet. S.

FERIE, FEERIE, FEERIE, adj. Cleverly; with agility; S.

"Ferelie, nimblly; cleverly;" Rudd. See Sup.

Of that the Scottis tuke gude comfort, Quhen thay saw him sa ferelie Loup on his hors so galyerdie.

Lyndsay's Siugier Melburn, 1594, A. viii. 6.

FERIALY, FERIAL, FERIAL, FERIEL, adj. Of or belonging to holydays; the same with Feriat.

FERIAT, adj. Feriat tymes, holidays.

"The said advocates, clerks, &c. to testify their godlie disposition to the furtherance of God's service, do offer to pay yeirle, not excluding but comprehending herein all vacant and feriat tymes, to the provest, &c. —annelarie to the behulf of the said minister serving the cure of the kirk;
FERINE, s. Ferinness, s. Adhesiveness or consolidation.

FERIE-FARIE, FERIS, FERLIE, FARLIE, to Lat.

FERLYFULL, FAIRLYFU', s. Wonderful; surprising; filled with wonder or surprise.

FERLY, FERRIVIT, pret. v. Farrowed.

FERME, v. n. Becomes; is proper.

FERLYFULL, FAIRLYFU', s. Wonderful; surprising; filled with wonder or surprise.

FERMELANDE, FERN, FEARN, FERMANCE, s. Rent.

FERLYFULL, FAIRLYFU', s. Wonderful; surprising; filled with wonder or surprise.

FERME, v. a. To close; to shut up.

FERME, v. n. To wonder. See Sup.

FERME, S. Rent.

FERMELANDE, FERN, FEARN, FERMANCE, s. Rent.

FERME, v. n. Becomes; is proper.

FERME, v. a. To close; to shut up.

FERME, v. n. To wonder. See Sup.
This is not the only instance of the term Fernyeir having proved a stumbling-block to the learned. Skinner, after mentioning it, sagely observes; Exp. February, nescio ansec dictus, a Peris, &c.

It may be added, that those who meet with any particular hardship during the year, are wont to use this Prov. "If I live another year, I'll call this year Fernyeir;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 41.

FERNYEAR'S TALE. A fabrication.

So with the lady on a time,
On his foot with her he went amang;
And then he told him a fern-year's tale.

—But all was feigned each a deal.—Sir Egeir, p. 19.

i.e. A story that had as little relation to the truth as what happened last year; equivalent to the modern phrase, an old song. Among is probably corr. S. Fernyear's news is used to denote any piece of intelligence that has been known long ago.

FERN SEED. To gather the Fern seed; to attain the power of rendering one's self invisible by means of gathering the seed of Ferns as a charm.

S.

FERNY Buss, s. A bush of ferns.

S.

FERNY HIRST, s. A hill-side covered with ferns.

S.

FEROKERLY, adj. For the most part; most frequently.

S.

FEROW, adj. Not carrying a call.

V. FERRY Cow. S.

FERR. Fared; Wallace, iii. 83.

Four, MS.

FERRARI, s. pl. Barell ferrariis, casks used for carrying on horseback the drink necessary for an army, or in travelling.

The barell ferrariis that war thar Cumbryth thain fast that ridand war.

Barbour, xv. 39. MS.

The ship-men sone in the moronyng Tursyt on twa hors thare fytyng.

[An]e a pair of coil crelis [bare.]

That covryt welle wy thath areis;

The tothir barell ferrariis twa;

Full of wattyr als war thar.—Wyntown, viii. 38. 53.

It is certainly the same word with Fr. ferrière, " a kinde of big Dutch leathern bottle;" Cotgr. Une grosse bouteille.

FAERIE, s. A fairy.

It is certainly the same word with Fr. ferriere, a "kens de metal, et ordinairement d'argent, dans laquelle on porte du vin chez le Roi. Elle est carree, ou demironde d'un cote, et plate de l'autre."

La ferriere, a "kens de metal, et ordinairement d'argent, dans laquelle on porte du vin chez le Roi. Elle est carree, ou demironde d'un cote, et plate de l'autre."

Dans Rabelais, la ferrière est un flacon de cuir. Panurge appele sa ferrière, Vade mucum; Dict. Trev. Perhaps from Lat. ferre, to carry; or ferrar-ius, as probably bound with iron hoops.

FERREKYN, s. A ferrick.

S.

FERRELL, s. Perhaps, a quarter.

S.

To FERRY, v. a. To ferry; to bring forth young.

S.

FERRICHIE, (gutt.) adj. Strong; robust. V. FERRICK.

FERRY COW. A cow that is not with calf, and therefore continues to give milk through the winter. S. A cow of this description is opposed to one that goes to "faerje-karle, a ferry-man."

Thir riueris and thir watteris kepit war

VIII. 38. 53.

It is certainly the same word with Fr. ferrière, " a kinde of big Dutch leathern bottle;" Cotgr. Une grosse bouteille de métal, et ordinairement d'argent, dans laquelle on porte du vin chez le Roi. Elle est carrée, ou demironde d'un côté, et plate de l'autre."

La ferriere, a "kens de metal, et ordinairement d'argent, dans laquelle on porte du vin chez le Roi. Elle est carree, ou demironde d'un cote, et plate de l'autre."

D ans Rabelais, la ferrière est un flacon de cuir. Panurge appele sa ferrière, Vade mucum; Dict. Trev. Perhaps from Lat. ferre, to carry; or ferrar-ius, as probably bound with iron hoops.

FAERIE, s. A fairy.

It is certainly the same word with Fr. ferrière, " a kinde of big Dutch leathern bottle;" Cotgr. Une grosse bouteille de métal, et ordinairement d'argent, dans laquelle on porte du vin chez le Roi. Elle est carrée, ou demironde d'un côté, et plate de l'autre."

La ferriere, a "kens de metal, et ordinairement d'argent, dans laquelle on porte du vin chez le Roi. Elle est carree, ou demironde d'un cote, et plate de l'autre."

D ans Rabelais, la ferrière est un flacon de cuir. Panurge appele sa ferrière, Vade mucum; Dict. Trev. Perhaps from Lat. ferre, to carry; or ferrar-ius, as probably bound with iron hoops.

FERREYAR, s. A ferryman; a boatman.

"All baitmen and ferryaris, qhaur hars ar ferryt, sail hae for ilk baiete a trenebrig, quhairwith they may resaue within thair baitis traveillouris hors throw the realmes, vn-hurt and vnskaithit." Acts Ja. 1. 1425, c. 66. fol. 1586.

Thir triueris and thir watteris kept war

Then to his fellow would amang; thay may resaue within thair baitis traveillouris hors throw the realmes, vn-hurt and vnskaithit."

Acts Ja. 1. 1425, c. 66. fol. 1586.
These are the Fergus of the leprosy of horses, s.; FERTER, s. A FERTER-LIKE, S. A little coffer or chest; aasket.

FESART, To v. a. FEST, To To v. a. FARTIL, FETTLE, To v. n. FETHIR, FEATHER, S. A a feather-spring. S. FETHOK, FEATHER, s. A lock with a water-wrath.

FEST, To v. a. FETHIR LOK. A lock with a water-wrath.

FESTNYNG, s. Confirmation of a bargain.

FES FET

FESTYCOCK, s. New-ground meal made into a ball, and baked among the burning seeds in a kiln. S.

FESTYN, To fetch, To v. a. To pull intermittently.

FETHIR, FEATHER, v. n. To fly.

FETHIR LOK. A lock with a feather-spring. S.

FETYL, v. n. To join closely; to grapple in fight.

FETYL, To v. a. To tie up; to put in order; to fit.

FETYL, v. n. To fasten, to tie, or bind.

FEWTE, I yow fest without fenyng.

FET, Passand thai war, and mycht no langer lest, Till Inglissmen, their fewe for to fest. Wallace, xi. 540. MS.

Test, by mistake, in Perth edit.; but fest in MS., as in edit. 1648 and 1675.

Ihre's definition of Su. G. fest-a shews that it is used in a sense nearly allied to enjeoff. Festa dicitur actus ille forensis, quo emptori plenaria rei venditae possessio adjudicatur, post quam certo, et in lege definito, tempore contractus hic publice annuuntiatus est. The origin seems to be fast, firmus. Germ. fest-en, nest-en, stipular, interposita fide vel juramento; Isl. fest-a, juramento confirmare, festa longdomi, in sententiam regis jurare, festa, stipulatio fidei; Verel. Ind.

To FESSIN, v. a. To fasten, S.

"Sa mekil is the lufe of God & our nyxboom festinid and linkit todigdir, that the tane lufe can nocht be had without the tothir." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 42, b. 43, a.

To FESTYN, v. a. To bind; to enter into a legal engagement that one person should work under another.

To FESTYNANCE, FESTINENS, s. Confinement; durance. S.

To FETCH, v. n. To make inspirations in breathing. S.

STYNYNANCE, FESTINENS, s. Confinement; durance. S.

To FETCH, To v. a. To pull intermittently.

FETYL, v. a. To tie up; to put in order; to fit.

FESTYN, To fetch, To v. a. To pull intermittently.

FESTYNANCE, FESTINENS, s. Confinement; durance. S.

FET, To v. a. To tie up; to put in order; to fit.

FET, To tie up; To put in order; To fit up; S. See Sup.

I give this word on the authority of the learned and ingenious Callander in his MS. notes on lire, vo. Faetil, vinculum. V. FETTY, v.

This occurs as a n. n. in Forbes's Eubulus, p. 157; but it is probably an errat. for ettleth.

Not daring more our doctrine to oppone, Hee fetteth, fullie to find our vocation.

A. Bor. fettle signifies to prepare.

FETTLE, adj. 1./neat; tight; well-made, S. B.; of the same meaning as E. feat, which has been derived
when it retains so many words of Gr. origin, which begin with this very sound? Were the writers of the dark ages more refined in their taste, and more fastidious as to the admission of foreign sounds, than those of the Augustan age? In a word, if few be from *theudum*, how did our ancestors so readily give up their own primitive sound for one borrowed from barbarous latinity?

**FEUDAR, FEVAR, s.** One who holds lands on condition of paying a certain rent or duty to the superior. S. V. Feud.

**To FEU, FEW, v. a.** 1. To give in feu; to grant a right to heritable property on condition of a certain return in grain, money, &c. 2. To take in feu. S.

**FEW-ANNUAL, s.** Feud-duty within burgh. S.

**FEW-FERME, s.** The feu-duty or annual rent paid by a vassal to his superior, for his tenure of lands. S.

**FEW-FERMER, s.** One who holds lands subject to a superior, on condition of a certain service or rent. S.

**SUBFEU, SUBFEW, s.** A feu granted by a vassal. S.

**To SUBFEU, v. a.** To grant a right to heritable property on payment of feu-duty to one who is a vassal. S.

**FEUCHIT, (gutt.)** A sharp and sudden stroke. S.

**FEUDE, s.** The supreme Judge in the Lawting, or chief court formerly held in Orkney and Shetland. V. Foyd.

**FEUD, FEUDE, s.** The supreme Judge in the Lawting, or chief court formerly held in Orkney and Shetland. V. Foyd.

**FEU, FEW, s.** To take a whiff, S. B.

**FEUGH, S.** To set about it keenly.
The image contains a page from a text that appears to be a dictionary or a list of words. Here is a transcription of the text:

**FY**
interj. Make haste; quickly!

**FIAL,** s. Perhaps, retainor or hired servant.

**FIALL,** s. Fale, s. Vassalage.

**FIALLES,** s. Pl. Vassals; dependants; those holding by a feudal tenure.

"The Cardinalis banner was that day display'd, and all his finall war chargt to be under it."—Knox's Hist. p. 42.

**MS. L. fiallitas. London edit. files, p. 46.**

L. B. fiallitas, of the same meaning with feudalis, from femmum used as fendum. Du Cange.

**FIAR,** s. One who has the reversion of property. V. Fe.

**FIAR,*. A disease of sheep; perhaps, from Su. G. wickla, pron. wickla, complicare, flere, vo. wicka; en-anla, to puzzle, Seren. from wick, a fold; veckla, to fold up. W. Dickson.

Jonius, Skinner, and Johnson, all derive E. fickle, unstable, from A. S. ficel, versipelle, "a wilie or crafty fellow.," Sonner. The other might seem to be a dimin. from fikle. But it undoubtedly claims the same origin with Su. G. wickla, pron. wickla, complicare, flere, vo. wicka; en-anla, to puzzle, Seren. from wick, a fold; veckla, to fold up. W. Dickson.

The prices of grain legally fixed, in a county, for the current year. S.

"Sometimes—the price in sales of grain is fixed by the Sheriff's. These are the rates settled by a sentence of the sheriff, proceeding on the report of a jury, on the different kinds of grain, of the growth of the county for the preceding crop; and serve as a rule for ascertaining the prices, not only in contracts where the parties themselves cannot fix them, but in all sales where it is agreed to accept of the rates settled by the fairs."

Erskine's Inst. B. iii. T. 3, s. 4.

Rudd. and Stib. write fere, fairs, but I suspect improperly.

The former derives it from fere, entire; the latter, with much more plausibility, "from Fr. fere, estimatio venalum, pretii constitutio; affreuer, annoni venali pretium edicare; foy, fides, because the affreurers were sworn to give a just judgment." But fear is undoubtedly from Lat. forum, the market-place where commodities are purchased, and by which the price is generally regulated. V. Dict. Trev.

**FIARY,** s. A fish.

For Phoeus was turnd a cat,
And Venus in a fiche mast flat.

Burl. Waton's Coll. ii. 4.

The author, however, has forgot the mythology here. It was Phoebe that was metamorphosed into a cat.

Although the Northern nations did not deal so deeply in transformations as the Latins, the ancient Norwegians believed that, as the whales drove the herrings into the coast, they would swallow them away. Spec. Regal, pp. 125, 126. The fishermen on our own coasts believe, that the fish have an unnatural redness during war.

The last of all the laue,
Unto the wood ar went.

Barbour, xx. 178. MS.

This fidder, togidder,
To trifle at work.

This seems to be merely fiddler, fudder, used improperly.

V. Fudder.

**FICKAGES,** s. Pl. Silly jargon; trifling sayings. S.

To FICKLE, v. a. To puzzle; to perplex; to reduce to a nonplus; Loth. See Sup.

It occurs apparently in this sense in Wallace, ix. 1863, edit. 1648.

And left his turne all fickled in folie.

Where it is used for fykkt in MS. V. the passage, vo. Fikkt. Fikkle is used O. E. in the sense of flatter.

This was lo! the gode dogter, that nold fikkele noch.

R. Gouc. p. 36.

This is from A. S. ficel, versipellis, "a wilie or crafty fellow.," Sonner. The other might seem to be a dimin. from fikle. But it undoubtedly claims the same origin with Su. G. wickla, pron. wickla, complicare, flere, vo. wicka; en-anla, to puzzle, Seren. from wick, a fold; veckla, to fold up. W. Dickson.

Junius, Skinner, and Johnson, all derive E. fickle, unstable, from A. S. ficel, versipellis. But there is no relation, except in sound. Etymologists, by not attending to the near affinity, I might almost say identity, of the letters f, v, in the Northern languages, have often perplexed both themselves and the world with unnatural derivations. Fickle is evidently from A. S. wickel-tan, vacillare, to wag, to stagger, to reel; Sonner. Isl. wickla-tun, Su. G. wakla-a, id. What is fickleness, but the vacillation of the mind? Although Su. G. wakla, as well wikla-a, instabile esse, motitari, are traced to sources different from that of wikla-a, tikla, plicare (which also signifies flectere), and wakla-a, to puzzle; I am inclined to think that they are all from one fountain. For when the mind is puzzled or perplexed, it is reduced to a state of ficklelness. It may also be observed that the Lat. term vacillare has the same radical letters with the Northern words; if it be admitted that v was sounded by the Romans hard, like Gr. x.

FICKLY, adj. Puzzling, Loth. V. the v.

Fickle-pins, s. Pl. A game in which a number of rings must be taken off a double wire united at both ends. S.

FICKS, s. A disease of sheep; perhaps, the Fykes. S.

To FID, v. a. To move up and down, or from side to side.

To fid their tails, to wag their tails.

S.

To FDIDER, v. n. To move like a hawk when he wishes to be stationary over a place, or as a bird over her young in the nest.

S.

FIDDER, s. A multitude; a large assemblage.

The Pown I did persue, To fudder with the turttill Dow,
The last of all the lave,
This fudder, cogidder,
Unto the wood went.

Burel's Pilgr. Waton's Coll. ii. 29.

This seems to be merely fiddler, fudder, used improperly.

V. Fudder.

To FIDDLE, v. n. To trifle at work.

S.

Fiddle-feeke, fiddle-ma-fyke, s. Troublesome peculiarity of conduct; a silly punctilious person.

S.

FIDDLE.* Proverbial phrase. To find a fiddle, that is, to find a foundling.

S.

FIDDLE-JUSSEOR, s. A sponsor or surety.

S.

To FIDGE, v. n. To be restless or fidgety in any place.

S.

FIDGE, s. The act of fidgeting or fidgeting.

S.

FYDRING, s. Bewar now, ore far now
To pas into this place;
Consyder quhat aVwg
With sackles blud, quhilk heir is shed;
Togidder with the turtill Dow,
The last of all the lave,
This fudder, cogidder,
Unto the wood went.

Burel's Pilgr. Waton's Coll. ii. 29.

This term, from what follows, seems to imply the idea of danger or hostility; q. confederation, abbr. from Fr. confeder-

Denominated from its spiral form. V. FREEZE, v.

FIEVALIS, adj. Powerless. S.

FIFISH, adj. Somewhat deranged. S.

FIFIISHNESS, s. The state of being a little deranged. S.

FIFT, Houlate, iii. 10.

—The litt pype, and the late, the cithill and fift.

Read as in M5. in fift, e. "the cithill in hand."

FIETTEEN, Fifteent, The Fifteenth. 1. A vulgar name for the Court of Session, which formerly consisted of Fifteen Judges. 2. The Rebellion of 1715; called also Mar's Year, and Sherra-Muir, q. v.

S.

FY-GEAE-BY, s. A ludicrous designation for the diarrhoea, S.

It seems to receive this name from the haste which it causes; q. fy, an interjection, equivalent to, make haste; gae by, give me liberty to pass. For the same reason it is also called the Back-door trot. They are both low words. Other terms are used, the grossness of which forbids that they should be mentioned.

FYELL, PHIOLL, s. "A cupola, or round vaulted tower," Rudd.

Pinnakillis, fyellis, turnpekkis mony one,

—Their might be sene.—Palice of Honour, i. 17.

Mr. Pinkerton has left this for explanation, not having observed that Douglas elsewhere gives a different orthography of the same word.

Towris, turettis, kinnalis, and pynnakis his

Of kirkis, castel lis, and ilk faire ciete,

Of serifers race her did so hetly cadge,

Her stammack cud na sic raw vitals swage.

"What he said of the King, he meant ever of his just

"Her violent motion."

Rudd. v. 56.

FIEF, s. A ford. S.

FIER, adj. Sound; healthy. The same with Fire, q. v. S.

FIER, Feer, adj. A standard of any kind. S.

FIERCENESS, FIECLENSES, adv. In a hurry; with violence; S. B.

Some fright he judged the beauty might have got,—

And thought that she ev'n by herself might be,

And if awakened' fierceleen's all might flee.

Rost's Helenore, p. 28.

I came fierceleen in,

And wi' my transtims made a clattering din.—Ib. p. 37.

It is sometimes used as an adj.

The fierceleen's race her did so hotly cadge,

Her stammack cud na sic raw vitals swage.

i. e. " Her violent motion."

Ib. p. 56.

FIERD, s. A ford. S.

FIERY, s. 1. Buzzle; confusion, S. See Sup.

2. It is sometimes used to denote rage; also pron.

riero, fiero, Perths.

Su.G. fer-a, to celebrate; fer-a ens fudelse day, to celebrate one's birth-day, Germ. feyer-on, id. Ihe observers, that the learned are not agreed, whether this word has been preserved from the times of heathenism, and derived from fer,

fire; or adopted, after the introduction of Christianity, from Lat. feria, a festival. The former seems most probable; as Teut. vier-en, not only signifies feriari, to keep a holiday, but feates extrare ignes, to kindle festival fires; and also, to celebrate the Vulcanaelia, to keep the feast of Vulcan, who by the A. S. was called fireplace, and the Alem. feur-god, by the Alem. four-gott.

Teut. vier-en corresponds to Franc. fir-on, feriari.

Perhaps, as used in the second sense, it is from Gael.

feor, ferse, anger, indignation. V. FRAY.

FIERLY-FARY, s. 1. Confusion; buzzle; S.

All folks war in a fierly fary.

Battle Harlaw, Evergreen, i. p. 78, st. 2.

Allace, I have not time to tarie,

To shaw all the ferse ferie;

How those that had the governance,

Aman th hem selves raisit variance.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 289.

2. It is used by Baillie in a peculiar sense, as if equivalent to shew, pretended buzzle.

"What he said of the King, he meant ever of his just proceedings; that chamber and table discourse, for argument, fum-flams, and fierie-faries, could not be treasons." Journal of Strafford's Trial, Lett. i. 285.

This is evidently formed from the preceding word, con-

joined with Fary, q. v.; which is the same in another form.

FIERE-TANGS, s. A name for the crab and lobster. S.

FIERSDAY, s. Thursday. S.

FIESSE WILK, the Striated Whelk.

"Buccinum teneue dense striatum, duodecim minimum

FIK

With bulkie words against the Test:
And now we see the day I guess.

—Fasheous Frederic gars her fyke.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 435.

2. To move from one place to another in an inconstant and apparently indeterminate manner.

The Bee now seek his byeke;
Qulhis stinging, qulhis flinging,
From hole to hole did fyke.

3. To be at trouble about any thing, S.; synonym. fish. To dally; to triffe, &c. See S.

Sibb. refers to Teut. fick-en, fisicre. But it exactly corresponds to Isl. fik-a, Su.G. fik-a, citato cursu ferrì, curis-tare; fiek-a, hunc illuc vagari. This word thre views as formed from Isl. fik-a, to be carried or driven by the wind. A. Bor. feck, to walk about in perplexity, seems originally the same word; also fick, i.d., "to struggle or fight with the legs, as a cow in the tie, or a child in the cradle." G. Grose.

To FYKE, FEIK, n. a. 1. To give trouble; to vex; to perplex. This will fikke him, S.; this will give him pain.

2. To do any thing in a diligent but piddling way, S.; used as a n. a.

"You feik it away, like old wives baking," Prov. "Bustle at it,—spoken when people do a thing in haste," Kelly, p. 379. But the phrase excludes the idea conveyed by both words. It denotes a diligent but tardy process.

3. To shrug good-humouredly. V. FIDGE.

FIKE, FYKE, s. 1. The agitation caused by any thing which, though trifling in itself, costs a good deal of trouble; bustle about what is trifling; S.

O sic a fike and sic a fiddle
I had about it!
That e'er was knight of the Scots thistle
Sae fain, I doubted.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 332.

2. Restlessness in acting which gives trouble. S.

3. Restlessness, from whatever cause, whether pain or pleasure, S.

The term is often used in this sense in pl.

"Ye have gotten the fikes in your [bottom], or a waft clew." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 82.
A Briton free thinks as he likes,
And, as his fancy takes the fikes,
May preach or print his notions.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 362.

4. A restless motion; also flirtation.

Su.G. fûkt, studium. V. FYKE.

To Make a FYKE. To make a mighty fuss. S.

FYKE, adj. Troublesome; especially as requiring minute attention; restless; unsettled. It is applied, indeed, to persons as well as things, S. See Sup.

FYKERYE, FYKERY, n. Minute exactness about trifles. S.

FYKE, s. Burnt leather. S.

FYKE, s. The Medusa's Head, a fish. S.

FIKEFACKS, s. pl. 1. Minute pieces of work that cause a considerable degree of trouble to the agent, those especially which are occasioned by the troublesome humour of another, S.

2. Little troublesome peculiarities of temper, S.

Teut. fick-fack-en, agitate, factitare, fickfackz, andelio, a busy body. In Lower Germany, according to Hrone, fickfack-en signifies to be engaged in trifles. The repetition seems to denote frequent reiteration in the same course, as well as perhaps its insignificance. The first syllable which contains the root, seems to claim the same origin with Fite.

FIK-MA-FYKE, s. A silly troublesome creature.

FIKE-MY-FACKS, s. pl. V. FICK-FACKS.

S.

FILBOW, s. A thwack; a thump. S.

FILCHANS, s. pl. Bundles of rags patched or fastened together; the attire of a travelling mendicant, Ang.

To FYLE, FILL, v. a. 1. To dirty; to foul; to defile, S.

Quhat hard mischance fillit so thy pleasant face?
Dong. Virgil, 48, 29.

2. To infect; to diffuse contagion.

"Gif thair war any personis, that had na gudis to find thame self, put furth of any towne, than thay of the towne sould find thame, & not lat thame pass away fra the place, that thay war depute to remane, to fyke the country about thame?"
Acts Jl. II. 1445, c. 63, Edit. 1566. This act is entitled, The Revile for the Pestilence.

3. To sully; used in a moral sense.

Is that trew luf, gude faith and fame to fyke?
Dong. Virgil, ProL 95, 12.

"It is a nasty bird that files its ain nest." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 44.

It is used by Shakespear.

For Banquo's issue have I fill'd my mind.—Macbeth.

4. To calumniate; to accuse; a forensic term.

"Eight or ten witches, all (except one or two) poor miserable like women were, pannelled.—The first of them were delated by these two who were burnt at Salt-preston, in May 1678, and they divulged and named the rest, as also put forth seven in the Loneheade of Leswade; and if they had been permitted, were ready to file, by their delation, sundry gentle-women, and others of fashion." Fountainhill's Decisions, i. 14.

5. To find guilty; to pronounce guilty; in our courts of law, opposed to assizeye.

"Gif anle man is fyled or condemned of that crime, his judgement and punishment of his life and limme depends only upon the Kings beneite and gude will." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 1, § 5.

It occurs in the same sense, R. Brune, p. 173.

The folk of Griffonnie, a monk thei chese to King—
Eft we toke him fled, broucht him ageyne to toun,
The courte opon him sat, the quest fyled him & schent,
For trespas of that, be he toke judgement.

i.e. The inquest found him guilty.

A. S. ofyl-an, ge-fyUan, contaminare, polluere; Alem. bele-an, Teut. vel-an, inquinare; Moe.S.G. fuls, fœtidus, Su.G. ful, deformis, O. Goth. fyll-skia, sordes.

To FYLE, FILE, v. a. To dirty; to pollute with human ordure.

S.

To FYLE the Fingers. To meddle in any business that is viewed as debasing either physically or morally. S.

FYLE, s. A fowl.

Fane wald I wit, quaht the fyple, or I furth fure,
Quha is fader of all foule, pastour and Paup?

Houlate, i. 7, MS.

The Houlate is the speaker. A. S. fogle, Isl. fugl, id. U and Y are frequently interchanged in the Goth dialects. The Su.G. term fogle is often used metaphor. A man of a bad character is called en ful fogle, literally, "a foul fowl." By a similar metaphor. when we speak of one who is descended of a wicked race, we call him "a hawk of an ill nest," S.

FILIBEG, PHILIBEG, FEL-BEG, s. A piece of dress worn by men, in the Highlands, instead of breeches, S. See Sup.

"The feil-beg, i.e. little plaid, also called kelt, is a sort of short petticcoat reaching only to the knees, and is a modern substitute for the lower part of the plaid, being found to be less cumbersome, especially in time of action, when the Highlanders used to tack their breckcam into their girdle." Pennant's Tour in Scotl. A. 1769, p. 210.
**FIL**

"Upon the road to Port-ree, Prince Charles changed his dress, and put on man's clothes again, a tartan short coat and waistcoat, with philibeg, and short hose, a plaid and a wig, and bonnet." Boswell's Journ. p. 222.

We are not to suppose that Hardyng has here more ill nature than genuine humour, when he makes any reference to the Scottish nation, we might suppose that, in the following curious passage, he rather meant to allude to the sannaclothe dress ascribed to our ancestors, than to assert what he considered as historically true.

This stone was called the regale of Scotland on which the Scottish kynges were beaklese set, At their coronement, as I can understande.

For holynes of it, so did they of debyte.

All their kynes upon this stone was sette, Unto the tymne Kyng Edward with long shankes Brought it awaye againe the Scottes unthankes; At Westmonestery it oftered to Saincte Edwarde, Where it is kept, and conserved. To tymne that kynes of Englane afterward Should coroned be, under their fete observed. To this extent kept and reserved, In remembrance of kynes of Scottes alway, Subjectes should be to kynges of England ay! The stanae immediately following, although on a different subject, deserves to be transcribed, as affording a curious proof of that irresistible propensity to turn every thing to the support of the supremacy he ascribed to the English crown. This seems indeed, to have been the great object of his life. Also afor the five Kyng Henryes daye, Their siluer coigne was, as it ought to be; The Kynges face loke on syde alway, To his soueraine lorde of Englane, as I see. Whiche to been hetherward of egaltee Unto their lorde, they haue of newe presumed To loke even forthe, which would now be consumed. Chron. Fol. 41. a. b.

Hardyng, however, had forgotten the side-faced coins of Canute, Edward the Conqueror, and other kings of England: nor did he observe, that in this instance his argument, and him into an argument that might with no less force be turned against himself. But it is fully as strong as the most of those that he produces in this controversy.

Gael. filleath-beg, from filleath, a fold, plaít, or cloth, and beg, little. One might, however, bring as natural an etymon from the Goth. Isl. filā, a light garment, levidensa, levis vestis, and beg, a pipe, or fléto, arcuo; to surround one self with a light garment, to wind it round one; that hilt which Penant mentions as if Gael., or rather kil, is Goth. will, in the proper place, appear unquestionable.

**FILL, s.**

Full.

Quhen thay of youth ressavit had the fill, Yit in thaire age lakkit thame no gude will. King’s Quair, iii. 11.

Sw. fyld, id.; fill-a, A. S. fill-an, implyere.

**FILL, prep.** From. adv. Since; till.

**FILL AND FETCH MAIR.** Riotous prodigality. S.

**FILLAT, Fillet, s.**

Eneas samyn wille his Trovane menye Dyd of perpetuall oxin and short hose, a plaid and a wig. Sw. fyld, Seren.

**FILLER, s.**

The only term used for a funnel for pouring liquids, S. Sir J. Sinclair’s Observ. p. 117.

**FILLIE, s.** The part of a wheel on which the iron ring is laid when shod. S.

**FILLISTER, s.** The plane used in making the outer part of a window-sash fit for receiving the glass. S.

**FIN**

**FILLOK, Filly, s.** Properly a young mare; but used metaphor.

1. For a giddy young woman.
   The fillok bir deformity fax wald haeve ane face face, To mak hir maikles of hir man at mystre myscheius. Doug. Virgil. 238, a. 39.
   — Lat fillok ga fling her fill.

2. Filly as distinguished from fillok, is used by Scott in the poem last quoted, for a frothy young man.
   And let her fallow ane filly fair. — Ibid. 205, st. 4.

*Eamontyne Poems*, 204, st. 2.

**FILSCHY, adj.** Empty; faint; hungry; Loth.

**FILSCH, s.** A general designation for any kind of weeds or grass covering the ground, especially when under crop, S. B.

This is probably to be referred to Su. G. fel-a, fial-a, to cover; whence felle, a covering of any kind, fuelletor, locus occultus, fulcki, occultatio.

**FILSCHY, adj.** A sheaf of corn is said to be filschy, when swelled up with weeds or natural grass. In the same sense, the phrase, filched up, is also used, S. B.

**FILSCH, s.** A thump; a blow.

**FILTER, s.** A fault in weaving.

**To FILTER, v. n.** To weave cloth in a faulty way.

**FIN, s.** "Humour, mood, disposition, temperament," a state of eagerness, or of eager desire, Shirr. Gl. S.

**FINANCE.** To make Finance, to raise or collect money; to compound in paying money.

**FINANCE, s.** Used in the sense of fineness.

**FINDON HADDock.** A species of smoke-dried haddock; cured at Findon, near Aberdeen. Pron. Finnin. S.

**To FIND, v. a.** 1. To feel.

The smith’s wife her black deary sought, And fand him, skin and birn.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 276.

"I am much hurt, find where it pains me." Sir John Sinclair’s Observ. p. 94.

2. To grope; to grumble; to perceive by the taste; S. In S. indeed, feil is used in the sense of find, and vice versa. Sw. hefin-a has a similar acceptation. "Hur be finn a eder?" How do you feel yourself? Isl. dilfinning, tactus, G. Andr. vo. Fina, 70.


Perhaps from the v. find, as signifying to support.

**FINDLE, s.** Any thing found; also the act of finding; S. B.

A. S. fynde, adverbio.

**FINDSILY, adj.** Expl. "apt to be finding." "A findisly bairn gars his daddy be hang’d," S. Prov.; "spoken to children when they say that they found a thing which we suspect is to be picked." Kelly, p. 30.

Perhaps from A. S. find-an, and saetig, felix: q. one who is happy or fortunate in finding.

**FYNE, Fine, s.** End; termination.
To FINE, FINE, v. n. To make an end; to give over. Elyry swane thay passyd syne, And held to Durame, or thay wald fyne. Fr. finir, Lat. finire. Wytownt, viii. 40. 110.

To FINER, v. a. To veneer. S.

FINER, s. a. A sort of woolen cloth made in Aberdeen, denominated, as would seem, from the quality of the worsted of which it is wrought.

"In the beginning of this century, the woolen manufactures of Aberdeenshire were chiefly coarse slight cloths, called plaidsen and ell." Statist. Ace. (Aberd.) xix. 203. V. preceding word, from which it seems corr. tures of Aberdeenshire were chiefly coarse slight cloths, called plaidsen and ell. " Statist. Ace. v. 190.

FINGRUMS, s. pl. A kind of woollen cloth made in Aberdeen, denominated, as would seem, from the quality of the worsted of which it is wrought. In the beginning of this century, the woolen manufactures of Aberdeenshire were chiefly coarse slight cloths, called plaidsen and fingrums, which were sold from 5d. to 8d. per ell." Statist. Acc. (Aberd.) xix. 203. V. preceding word, from which it seems corr.

FINNACK, FINNOC, FINNER. A white trout, a variety of the Lincolns.

FINNIE, s. A salmon not a year old, S.B.

FINNIN, s. A fiend; a devil; Ang. The name of the Finnin’s den is still given to a place between Forfar and Dundee, according to the account given by Pitscottie and the tradition of the country, once the residence of cannibals.

"About this time there was apprehended and taken, for a most abominable and cruel abuse, a brigand, who haunted, and dwelt, with his whole family and household, out of all men’s company, in a place of Angus, called the Fiend’s Den." Hist. Scotl. p. 65.

"In the beginning of this century, the woollen manufactures of Aberdeenshire were chiefly coarse slight cloths, called plaidsen and fingrums, which were sold from 5d. to 8d. per ell." Statist. Acc. (Aberd.) xix. 203. V. preceding word, from which it seems corr.

FINTRUM SPELDIN. A small dried haddock.

FINZACH, s. Knot-grass, Polygonum aviculare.

FIPPELIS. Maitland Poems, p. 49.

FIR, a. Far. Thay spers in splendis spreit, On scheldis schonkit and schent, Evin our thair hedis was In feld fir away. Gowen and Gol. ii. 24.

FIR, FIR-CANDLE, CANDLE-FIR, s. A splinter of bog-fir, used in the Highlands for a candle.

FIRE.* For superstitions regarding fire, see Sup.

To FIRE, v. a. 1. To bake bread, whether in an oven or by toasting; as, The bread’s no fir’d yet. S. 2. To scorched by hot winds or lightning. "The dough is then rolled thin, and cut into small scones, which, when fired, are handed round the company." Rev. J. Nicol’s Poems, i. 28, N.

FIRE CROCE, Fiery Cross. The signal sent through a district by a chief to raise his followers. It consisted of a wooden cross, burnt at the one end and stained with blood at the other, to denote that their country would be burnt and desolated unless the clan rose at the signal to defend it. At every hamlet it was taken up by a fresh man, and sped through a large district with wonderful celerity, each shouting, as he went along, the war-cry of his tribe and the place of rendezvous. S.
FIREFANGIT, part. pa. 1. Laid hold of by fire.

—This Chorineus als fast

Ruschit on his fa, thus firefangit and vscaught.


Scott, describing the cruelties of Popery, says;

And quta eit flesh on Fridays was firefangit.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 190, st. 10. V. Note 309, 310.

2. Cheese is said to be firefangit, when it is swelled and cracked, and has received a peculiar taste, in consequence of being exposed to too much heat before it has been dried, S. Fire-fanged, firebitten, A. Bor.

FIREFANGITNESS, s. The state of being firefanged. S.

FIRE-FLAUTCH, Fyrslaught, s. Lightning; a flash of fire; S., A. Bor. "It is also termed slew-fire," Gl. Compil. S.

"The fyir slaucht vil consume the vyne wilt in ane pipe in ane depe caue, & the pipe vii consume the vyne vitht in ane pipe & the pipe vii resaue na skaytht." Compl. mam ; Kilian.

FIRLOT, FYRLOT, FURLET, v. n. To firl, part. pa. fleck-ta,

in ane depe caue, & the pipe vii resaue na skaytht."

Doug. Virg., 105, 41.

Fyrslaught is evidently from Su. G. fyir, Teut. vier, ignis, and slæht, spargere flamman; vibrare instar flammae; co-ruscare. Perhaps Su.G. flæck-a, Isl. flæk-a, circumnuscitare; fleck-ta, motitare, are allied. Fyrslaught is from Teut. vier-slaum, excudere, sive excutere ignem, rapere in formitate flamman; Kilian. Yeer-slaum seems to have the same origin, ferri scoria; q. the sparks which fly from hot iron when it is struck. By a similar combination it is called in A. S. leogth-slaum, from leogth, fulmur, and slæht, slaughe, persuccito, iterus; also thuves slaughe, fulmisins ictus.

FIRE-KINDLING, s. A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house. E. Housewarming; S. House-heating.

FIRE-LEVIN, s. Lightning. V. LEVIN.

FIRE-PIKIS, s. Perhaps, lances for setting fire to the feast or merrymaking upon Housewarming; or used for pasture; an enclosure; a plain. Skinner, Ritson, and Macpherson, render it wood. But, as Sibb. has observed, it is connected with保住, and perhaps is from the How. bearer, or householder. Some have derived the word, perhaps, from the Lat. term would penetrate into the recesses of the North. Fretum itself may with more probability be viewed as originally Gothic. Others derive it from Moe. G. far-an, navigare, as it properly denotes water that is navigable. G. Andr. refers it to Isl. fara, litus, item, maris reflectus, et ejus locus; pl. ferleri.

Mr. Macpherson renders Firde of Forth, frith of the wood, adding, that it is "translated by the Islander writers Mirknaford." But this, it would seem, rather signifies the dark thirth.

FIRTH, FYRTH, s. A sheltered place, whether arable or used for pasture; an enclosure; a plain. Skinner, Ritson, and Macpherson, render it wood. But, as Sibb. has observed, it is connected with保住, and perhaps is from the How. bearer, or householder. Some have derived the word, perhaps, from the Lat. term would penetrate into the recesses of the North. Fretum itself may with more probability be viewed as originally Gothic. Others derive it from Moe. G. far-an, navigare, as it properly denotes water that is navigable. G. Andr. refers it to Isl. fara, litus, item, maris reflectus, et ejus locus; pl. ferleri.

Mr. Pinkerton renders it field; Sibb. "an arable farm; extensive cultivated fields, or perhaps any secure place of residence or possession within a wood." Camden seems to give the sense pretty nearly, when he calls it, "a plain amidst woods." Remarks, p. 145. Phillips gives a similar definition.

This word is frequently used by our old writers, as well as by those of E. It is connected with forest, fell, and fild.

Be furth and forrest furth they found.

—By forest, and by fyrth. — Rom. of Emare.

Mr. Pinkerton renders it field; Sibb. "an arable farm; extensive cultivated fields, or perhaps any secure place of residence or possession within a wood." Camden seems to give the sense pretty nearly, when he calls it, "a plain amidst woods." Remarks, p. 145. Phillips gives a similar definition.

This word is frequently used by our old writers, as well as by those of E. It is connected with forest, fell, and fild.

Be furth and forrest furth they found.

—By forest, and by fyrth. — Rom. of Emare.

Mr. Pinkerton renders it field; Sibb. "an arable farm; extensive cultivated fields, or perhaps any secure place of residence or possession within a wood." Camden seems to give the sense pretty nearly, when he calls it, "a plain amidst woods." Remarks, p. 145. Phillips gives a similar definition.

This word is frequently used by our old writers, as well as by those of E. It is connected with forest, fell, and fild.

Be furth and forrest furth they found.

—By forest, and by fyrth. — Rom. of Emare.

Mr. Pinkerton renders it field; Sibb. "an arable farm; extensive cultivated fields, or perhaps any secure place of residence or possession within a wood." Camden seems to give the sense pretty nearly, when he calls it, "a plain amidst woods." Remarks, p. 145. Phillips gives a similar definition.

This word is frequently used by our old writers, as well as by those of E. It is connected with forest, fell, and fild.

Be furth and forrest furth they found.

—By forest, and by fyrth. — Rom. of Emare.
F I S
Ymped is in stocke, fro whence it came
It sauvoreth euer, and it nothinge to blane;
For of his rote, from whence he doth out spryng,
He must euer tast, and sauvour in eatynge.

Chron. Fol. 97, b. ch. 98.

It is by no means a natural idea that the same word is used to signify an arm of the sea, as if it were "a field of water," a Latinism. Matt. P. Note, p. 413. Mr. Macpherson refers to Gael, frith, "a wild mountainous place, a forest," Shaw. The supposition made by Sibb., that it "seems to be merely a variation of the O. E. or Sax. worth, praedium, fundus," is far more probable. A. S. weorðing, is rendered praedium, "a farme, a court-yard;" and worðhige, "a croft, a small field, or piece of ground adjoining to a farme-house;" Sommer. But I shall hazard another conjecture.

Firth is very similar in signification to Girth, q. v. In A.S. we find the compound word firth-geard denoting an asylum, although there is no evidence that firth by itself signifies an enclosure. Firth, in this composition, is on the contrary understood as denoting peace. But in the Ostrogothic Laws fridiardae signifies that fence by which animals are defended; sepimentum quod animalia arceat. Frigidarde skal warda til Martinmaesu um aker, ok um ang til Michaelmaesu; An enclosure should be kept around fields till Martinmas, and around meadows till Michaelmas; Leg. Ostg. Ilre, vo. Frid.

Fryodgiard, in the Laws of the Westrogoths, denotes a pasture common to different villages, enclosed by the same fence. The immediate origin is frida-t, tueri, which Ilre derives from fird, libertas. Our firth or frith, seems to be the Goth. frigidari without the last part of the word. It is highly probable, indeed, that A. S. frithgerd originally had the same meaning with the Su. G. term; as derived, not from firth, pax, which limits its signification to a sanctuary, but from frith-lan, tueri, protegere, denoting protection, or shelter, of whatever kind.

FIRYOWE, s. The cone of the fir or pine. Syn. Fir-tap.

FISCHGARTHE, s. A wear for catching fish. V. Yair.

FISCH-GEARLE, s. A fisherman. S.

FISH-CARRLE, s. A fisherman. S.

FUSILE, FITLE, s. A man devoid of curiosity. S.

FUSISTLE, s. A dry leaf; and it must be acknowledged, that this occasioned by the motion of a mouse; S.

The E. word rustle is the term most consonant in that language.

2. To make a rustling noise as the wind among the leaves of trees; or a sound like the wind through a key-hole.

"Ex sono," according to Sibb. But it seems the same with Teut. fusel-en, agitate, facttare, attractare; nugari. Hence fetuleter, frivollarit; Kilian. A. S. fs-ean, festinnare; Su. G. fus-a, agitate; Isl. fus-ar, conscupisse, fuse, desiderum; fus, cupidus; fus-til, to carry off by guile and clandestine arts, in which cleverness of hand is requisite. The general origin is fus, citus, promptus. Another etymology of this word may be preferred, and by some. As the term denotes the sound of slight motion, it might seem allied to Germ. fsetelen, any light body, as a little wool, stubble, chaff, &c. Wachter derives it from Isl. fis, chaff, a dry leaf; and it must be acknowledged, that fusel seems primarily to respect the motion of leaves.

FISSELE, FITLE, s. Bustle; fuss; S.

The oddest fake and fastle that e'er was Seen, Was by the mither and the grannies tane.'

V. Fyre, l.

Ros's Helemore, p. 13.

FISTAND, part. pr. Quietly breaking wind backward. S.

FIT, s. Used as syn. with Custom. "Fits and customs." S.

FIT, s. Foot, S.

O think that eald, wi' wyly fit,
Is wearing nearer bit by bit.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 107.

FIRST-FIT, s. The name given, in the calendar of superstition, to the person who first enters a house, on any day which is particularly regarded as influencing the fate of a family; or to the first object met on setting out on a journey, or any important undertaking. The first-fit of a female on a New-year's morning is deemed unlucky; S. See Sup.

Ere new year's morn begin to peep,
Wit glee, but little din,
At doors, the lasses sentrie keep,
To let the first-fit in.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 33.

"It is supposed that the welfare and prosperity of every family, especially the fair part of it, depend very much upon the character of the person who is first admitted into the house, on the beginning of the new year. Hence every suspected person is carefully excluded; and the lasses generally engage, beforehand, some favoured youth, who willingly comes, happy in being honoured with that signal mark of female distinction." Ibid. N. 987.

FITTY, FITTY, adj. "Expedient;" Gl. Sibb. From fit the S. pronunciation of foot, pes; as Su. G. foeto sig., niti, insistere, from fit; Germ. fuss-en, from fuss, id.

FITTEL-GAN, "The nearer horse of the hindmost pair in the plough," S.; q. fito the land.

Thou was a noble fitte lan'.
As e'er in tug or tow was drawn !—Burns, iii. 143.

The fore-horse on the left hand, in the plough, is called hand-fore; the hindmost on the left hand, the hand-ahin; the same on the right hand, the fur-ahin." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 987.

FITTING, s. Footing, S.

"Fight against iniquity, as against a foraine enemy at the borders of your heart, even at the first landing, before it get fitting in fast and stable ground." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 987.

FITTINIMENT, s. Concern; footing in, S. B.

Bat why a thief, like Syيسphus,
That's nidden't sae in hell,
Sud here tak fittiniment
Is mair na 1 can tell.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 4.

TO FITTER, v. a. To injure any thing by frequent treading, S. It is also used in a neut. sense, as signifying to make a noise with the feet, such especially as is occasioned by quick reiterated motion; to totter in walking, S. See Sup.

Belg. wette-en, to foot it; Sewel. Hence,
Fitterin, s. The noise made by frequent and rapid motion of the feet, S.

TO FIT, v. a. To spurn; to kick; to foot. S.

TO FIT THE Floor. To dance. S.

TO TYNE ONE's FIT. To slip; as, I tint my fit. S.

A GUDE FIT, He has; He walks at a round pace.

A LOUSS FIT. "Her fit was louss [loose], She was at liberty; she was her own mistress.

FIT-FOR-FIT, adv. With the greatest exactness.

TO PIT IN A FIT. To walk quickly.

UPON THE FIT. To sell gras upon the fit; to sell it along with the straw before it is thrashed off.

TO FITCH, v. n. 1. To move, by slow succussions, from one place to another; S.

2. To move at the game of draughts. See Sup.

As this word is nearly allied, both in form and meaning, to
To FISCH, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT, s. A grown-up lamb.

FIT, s. Neat; trim; slant.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.

FIT, s. A move at the game of draughts.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindmost pair of a team of oxen.
To FLAFF, t. n. To fly off; to go off as gunpowder. S.

FLAG, s. A piece of green sward, cast with a spade, S.; synon, tail, q.v. A large sod, put at the back of the fire, is called a flag; Border. See Sup.

Ray says, that in Norfolk the green turf pared off from the surface of the earth for burning, goes by this name.

Dan. flag-er, Teut. vlægge, delugere, whence probably vlach, superificies. But Isl. flag-a has still more propriety; excudere glebam; flag, locus ubi gleba terrae fuit descessa; G. Andr. p. 72. He derives it from flæge, delugere.

FLAG, s. A squall; a blast of wind, or of wind and rain. The sesy thus trublit, and the tempest furth sent

Felt Neptune—

Lukand about, behaldis the se ouer all

Eneas nauy shatterit, for in sounder;

And bade hir madin, in all haste scho may,

To fly out and in; used with respect

To any cutaneous eruption, when inconstant as to its appearance, S. B. V. FLEM.

FLAIR, s. A blow; a thump.

FLAY, s. Fear; affright.

To Tak Flay. To be panic-struck.

FLAY-A-TAIS, s. A person who does the most loathsome thing for gain; skin a toad.

FLAYIS.

Men hard noucht bot granzys, and dyntis

That fles fel, as men flayis on flintis.

Harbour, xii, 36. Pink. edit.

Mr. Pinkerton renders flayis, flies. But slaw and slayis are the words in MS. V. Slav., v.

FLAIL, FLAKE, FLATE, s. 1. A hurdle. See Sup.

With erd and stayne thay fillet dykis fast; Fläkis thai laid on temyr lang and wicth; A rowme passage to the wallis thaim dycht.

Wallace, vii. 984. MS.

"It had na out passage, bot at ane part quhilk was maid thaym with fläkis scherettis and trees." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 38, b.

FLAIL, s. A frame above the chimney-piece for holding a gun. S.

Pries, vlæch, synon, with horde; Teut. vlechte, crates, gerse; Su. G. flake, Isl. flake, flack, id. "For those who defend castles, it is proper, at giaora flëka mel stormum etk-tonum, crates viminibus querucinis contextas, to make flakes with aik-wands." Specul. Regal. pp. 415, 416. O. E. flækt. Ihre derives the term from Su. G. flækt-a, nectere, because hirdles are plaited. Teut. vlechte, from vlech-en, nectere, contextere, more clearly illustrates the connexion; especially as Doug. uses not only flækt, but flate. The origin of the term is nearly expressed both by Virg. and by his translator. Crates—textunt. Flatis to plet.

In O. E. flækt occurs as a v., signifying to bend, to bow, Gl. Hearne; or rather to cover with hurdles.

Botes he toke & barges, the sides togidere kynte,—

Thei flækt than ouerhuerti, justely fortio ligge,

Ouer the water smerte was so ordeynd a brigge.

R. Brunne, p. 241.

FLAIL, s. A square plaid.

FLAIL-STANCE, s. The cooling- vessel through which the pipes pass in distilling; a refrigerator.

FLAIN, FLANE, s. An arrow.

Into the chace oft wald scho turne agane,

And flænd with hir bow schute mony ane flane.

Doug. Virgil, 387, 52.

—The ganyis and the flanyes flew. Ibid. 301, 48.

A. S. flæne, sigitta; flæne, frameis, hastes; Isl. flæna, hasto, sculeus. A. S. flæ also signifies an arrow, a dart.

FLAIR, FLEP, FLIPE, s. An unbroken fall, though on soft ground; a blow caused by a fall.

FLAKIS, s. A very severe fall.

FLAKE, s. The skate; a fish.

"Raia levis, the Skate or Flair." Sibb. Fife, p. 119.

To FLAIRY, v. a. To cajole; to flatter. V. FLAY, v.

FLAYT, pret. Scolded. V. FLYTE, v.

FLAIT, pret. of Flit. To transport, in whatever way. S.

FLAITHER, v. n. To use wheedling language.

FLAKIT, s. Apparently, a small flagon.

FLALAND-CLAITH. V. DRAWARIS of CLAITH. S.

FLAM, s. A sudden puff caused by a squally wind. S.

To FLAM, v. n. To fly out and in; used with respect to any cutaneous eruption, when inconstant as to its appearance. S. B. V. FLEM.

To FLAME, FLAMM, v. a. 1. Not, as Mr. Pinkerton supposes, to singe; but to baste roasted meat, while it is before the fire, by dripping butter on it, S.

Scho thrangis on fat capouns on the spet—

And bade hir madin, in all haste socho may.

To flane, and turne, and rost thame tendrylde.

Dunbar, Mailand Poems, p. 70.

It occurs in a coarse, but emphatic Prov.

"Every man flamin the fat sow's arse?" "They will be sure to get most gifts that least want them?" Kelly, p. 93.
2. To besmear one’s self with the food which one is eating.

Fr. flamburg, id., a secondary sense of the v. signifying to flame, as this operation makes the meat to blaze. V. Dict. Trew.

FLAMFOO, s. 1. Any gaudy trapping in female dress; Of or belonging to flannel.

2. A female whose chief pleasure consists in dress. S.

FLAMP, adj. Inactive; in a state of lassitude.

FLAN, adv. Flat; not very hollow.

FLAN, FLANN, s. 1. A sudden blast; a gust of wind.

S. This term is generally applied to those gusts which come from the land; especially from high grounds in the vicinity of the sea, or from a defile between them. See Sup.

“Also, tho’ the wind be not so strong, there will come flams and blasts off the land, as to their swiftness and surprising something like to hurricanes, which beating with a great impetus or force upon their sails, overturns the boat, and in a moment hurried them into eternity. By such a flan the Laird of Munas, a Gentleman in this country, is said to have perished the former year, 1699, when within sight of his own house.” Brand’s Descr. Shetland, p. 81.

2. Smoke driven down the chimney by a gust of wind. S.

This may be referred to his own house.” Brand’s Descr. Shetland, p. 81.

FLAUCH, FLAUCH, FLAUCHIN, s. A butcher. V. FLESHER.

FLAUCHT, FLAUCHTER, FLAUCHIN, s. A frame for a piece of ordnance.

FLAT, s. A field. This is used in a sense somewhat different from the E. word.

—The fire be fellon wynds blast,
Is drawn amyd the flat of cornes rank.

Or how fell echers of corn thick growing,
—In awe yolle corne fiatiss of Lytle—Ibid. 234, 27.

This may be merely from Su.G. flat, planus.

FLAT, s. A single floor of a house. V. FLET.

FLAT, s. A cake of cow-dung. V. COW-PLAT.

To FLATCHE, v. a. To lay over; a term used by mechanics, Loth.

—Su.G. flat, planus, flat-a, Germ. flecht-en, nectere.

FLATE, s. A hurdle. V. FLAIK.

FLATE, pret. of v. to Flyte. Scolded.

FLATLYNYS, FLATLINGS, adv. Flat.

And he douse to the end gan ga
All flatlynys, for him faillyt mycht.

Barbour, xii. 59. MS.

Howbeit thay fall down flattingis on the flure,
They haue no streuth their selfe to raus againe.

Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1593, p. 72.

FLAT-SOLED, adj. Having no spring in the foot.

To FLAUCH, v. a. 1. To strip off the skin; flavich, skinned.

2. To pare.

FLAUCH, s. A hide or skin.

FLAUCHTER, s. A skinner.

FLAUCH, FLAUTCH of Land, a piece of ground; a croft; Ang.

This may be allied to the Su.G. phrase, et flact land, planities; or rather of the same origin with Flaucht, 1.; q. something spread out.

FLAUCHT, FLAUCHTER, FLAUCHIN, s. A flake; as a flaucht of snow, a flake of snow, Ang; snow-flags, flakes of snow, A. Bor.

Flaffin is used, as well as flauchin, in Fife; flichin or flighin, in Loth.

Johnson derives flake from Lat. floccus. But T unst. uncle, a flock or lock, would have been a preferable etymon; whence uncle-en, ninger, synonym. with nuceus-en. Our terms are more closely allied to Isl. flak, tonus, dissectum, Su.G. fage, a fragment, a part broken off from the whole; moafage, a flake of snow. This first derives from fraech-a, dividers, partitum, which he views as allied to Heb. palach, dividi.

To FLAUTCH woo. To card wool into thin flakes. S.

FLAUCHTER, s. A person employed in carding wool. S.

FLAUCHTS, s. pl. Implements used in carding wool. S.

FLAUTCH, FLAUCH, s. A handful; S. B.

A mournful ditty to herself she sung
In flaughts rove out her hair, her hands she wrung.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 55.

He’s sent to you what ye lo’ed maist,
A flaught o’ his yellow hair.

Jameison’s Popular Ball. l. 20.

Sibb. views this as a cor. of cloath from clauw. But it seems to be merely the preceding word, used in a secondary sense.

FLAUTCHT, s. A number of birds on the wing; a flight. S.

FLAUTCHTRED, adv. 1. At full length, S.; braid-flaucht, synon.

Lindy bangs up, and flang his snood awa’,
And i’ the haste of running catcht a fa’
Flaught-bred upon his face, and there he lay.


2. With great eagerness, S.
FLAW

Lindy looks also but, and Nory cries,
And O my Nory, here’s my Nory, cries.
Flaught o’ fire;—a falsehood.
And frae her mother’s outer ferceland wrang.

Ros’s Helenore, p. 82.
Sibb. views this as “perlaps the same with belly-flaught.
Stretched flat on the ground.” But this is not the proper
sense of belly-flaught. Flaught-bred seems literally to signify
spread out in breadth, fully spread, as a hawk darts on its
prey. The S. G. phrase en flaught o’ ren, may throw light
on it. “a spread eagle,” the arms of the Emperor of
Germany; from flaech-a, findere, partiri. It may simply mean,
spread out like a flock of wool, or flake of snow. V. Flaught.
To Flaught, v. a. “To pare turf from the ground.”
Shirr. Gl. S. B.

Dan. flag-er, deglubere; the earth being as it were flayed.
V. Flag, 1.
Flaughter-fail, s. The surface of the soil pared by
the implement called a flaughter-spayde. “A long turf
cut with a flaughter-spade,” Sibb. S.

Flaughter-spayde, s. A long two-handed instrument
for casting turfs, S. V. the to. See Sup.
The turf is produced by setting fire to the grass and heath
about the month of June, and then raising the surface with
what is called a flaughter-spayde.” P. Killearn, Stirling.

Statist. Ace. xvi. 120.
Flaughter, Flautcher, s. A man who casts turfs by
means of a flaughter-spayde.
S. Flaughter, s. Grey Bearded-oats, Avena fatua.
Flaughter o’ fire, a flash of lightning.
S. Flaughter, adv. With great eagerness.

FLAUGHT or FIRE. A flash of lightning.

Flaughterin’, s. A light shining fitfully.
Flaunty, adj. Capricious; unsteady; eccentric.
Flaur, s. A strong smell.
Flaurie, s. A drizzle.

S. Flaughter, Flaughter, s. A flaw o’ peats.
Flaughter, Flaughter, Fiery Flaw, the name given to the Sting Ray,
Raia Pastinaca, Linn.
Pastinaca Marina, the Fire or Fiery Flaw. Sibb. Scot.
p. 23. This is the Fire Flaire of Ray. V. Penn. Zool. p. 71.

FLAW, s. The point of a horse-shoe nail broken off by
the smith after passing through the hoof.

FLAW, s. A flaw o’ peats. The spot at the side of the
moss on which an individual dries his peats.

FLAW PEAT. “The word Flaw is of Saxon origin,
and applied to that sort of peat which is most remarkably
soft, light, and spongy. It is often, though erroneously,
pronounced flow-peat, or flaw-moss. It often forms a stratum from 4 to 8 feet deep, is generally of
a brown or reddish colour, and affords but a weak fuel
that burns to light white ashes.” Dr. Walker’s Prize
Essay, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 9, 10.

FLAW, s. a flaw o’ peats. The spot at the side of the
moss on which an individual dries his peats.

FLAW PEAT. “The word Flaw is of Saxon origin,
and applied to that sort of peat which is most remarkably
soft, light, and spongy. It is often, though erroneously,
pronounced flow-peat, or flaw-moss. It often forms a stratum from 4 to 8 feet deep, is generally of
a brown or reddish colour, and affords but a weak fuel
that burns to light white ashes.” Dr. Walker’s Prize
Essay, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 9, 10.

FLAWKET, adj. White in the flanks, applied to cattle.

FLAWKERTIS, s. pl. Boots, greaves, or armour for
the legs.

Sum stele hawbrekis forgis furth of plate,
Birnyst flaughteris and leg harnes fute hate.


I have observed no word resembling this, unless we should
reckon Isl. fleach-tast, to surround, to envelop, worthy to be
mentioned.

FLAWMANY, part. pr. Banerie rycht faerly flawmand,
And penselys to the wynd wawand,
Swa fele thar war off ser quentiss,
That it war gret slycht to dyei.

Barbour, xi. 192. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton renders it flaming. But the sense seems to
require that it should signify, flying, or displayed; q. from A.S.
flæme, fleme, flight, fleme, a fugitive. V. Flam, v.; or Fr.
flamme, a pendant, a streamer. But the origin is uncertain.

FLAWMONT, s. A narrative; a history.

S. FLEKS, s. The fissures between the strata of a rock.
S. FLEA-LUGGIT, adj. Unsettled; hair-brained.

S. FLEASOCKS, s. pl. The shavings of wood.
FLEAT, s. A thick mat used to prevent the back of a
horse from being galled by the saddle.

S. FLECH, (gutt.) s. A flea, S. B. Lancash. fleagh, a flea.
A. S. fleah, Teut. floh, Alem. vloah, id. This, like flee,
E. fly, is derived from the verb signifying to fly.

To Flech one’s self. To hunt for, or catch fleas.

S. Flechy, adj. Covered with fleas.
S. FLECHIN, s. A flake of snow.

S. FLECHYM, s. Flattery. V. Fleiching.

FLECHTS of a Spinning Wheel. The pronged or forked
pieces of wood in which the teeth are set.

S. FLECKER, s. The act of fluttering. V. Flekker.
S. Flecker’t, adj. Rent; torn, applied to the skin.
S. Fleckie, Fleky, s. A name for a spotted cow.
S. Fleckit, Flecked, adj. Having large white spots.

S. Fleckit Fever. A spotted fever.

S. Fleckit, s. A small cask for carrying spirits.

V. Flaket.

S. FLEET, s. A town, as distinguished from a city.

S. FLEDGEAR, s. One who makes arrows. See Sup.
FLE

"It is decreed and ordained, — that there be a bower,"
bowmaker, "and a flegge in ilk head town of the schirle,"
Acts i. 1457, c. 65. Murray. Flegge, ed. 1566, c. 70.
Ger. flitsch, flitz, Belg. flits, Ital. fitzia. Fr. fliche, an arrow. Fleschter, the Fr. derivative, denotes an archer.
L.B. flechterius, flecherius, slecchierius, sagittarius vel qui facit sagittas; Du Cange. E. fletcher is used with more latitude than its origin admits; " valleys of the banks and arrows;" Johnson.
FLECHIN, adj. A fleeckin day; FLEECHINGLY, adv.
FLEECHIN, s. A fly, See Sup.
FLEEGARVING, FLEEGARIE, FEEGARIE, v. n.
FLEEGERIE, FLEEGER, FLEEGAR, s. A fright, S. B; allied to Isl. fleigh-a, cobbled. La flegar is used with more than will be performed. V. Gowanie, 2. Ramsay's Poems, p. 45.
FLEEGART, s. A cobbler; as in S. fleeg, Ramsay's Poems, p. 40.
FLEEGAR, s. A lazy, lying fellow running about. See Sup. FLEG, s. A head-ridge on which the plough is turned.
FLEEGAR, part. pa. A cobbler; as in S. fleeg, Ramsay's Poems, p. 40.
FLEEGAR, s. A cobbler; as in S. fleeg, Ramsay's Poems, p. 40.
FLEEGEE, FLEEGEE, FLEEGEE. v. a.
FLEEGITE, FLEEGIT. s. A fright, S. B; allied to Isl. myrknas-flog, afraid of darkness.
FLEEGIE, FLEEGIE, FLEEGIE. v. a. A fly, See Sup.
FLEEGIE, FLEEGIE, FLEEGIE. v. n. A fly, See Sup.
FLEEGIE, FLEEGIE, FLEEGIE. v. n. A fly, See Sup.

FLEOMARK, FLEG, s. A fright, S. B; allied to Isl. myrknas-flog, afraid of darkness.
FLEOMARK, FLEG, s. A fright, S. B; allied to Isl. myrknas-flog, afraid of darkness.
FLEOMARK, FLEG, s. A fright, S. B; allied to Isl. myrknas-flog, afraid of darkness.
FLEOMARK, FLEG, s. A fright, S. B; allied to Isl. myrknas-flog, afraid of darkness.
FLEOMARK, FLEG, s. A fright, S. B; allied to Isl. myrknas-flog, afraid of darkness.
FLEOMARK, FLEG, s. A fright, S. B; allied to Isl. myrknas-flog, afraid of darkness.
FLEOMARK, FLEG, s. A fright, S. B; allied to Isl. myrknas-flog, afraid of darkness.
FLEOMARK, FLEG, s. A fright, S. B; allied to Isl. myrknas-flog, afraid of darkness.
FLEOMARK, FLEG, s. A fright, S. B; allied to Isl. myrknas-flog, afraid of darkness.
FLEOMARK, FLEG, s. A fright, S. B; allied to Isl. myrknas-flog, afraid of darkness.
To FLEYR, or FLEYR up, v. n. To distort the countenance; to make wry faces; also, to whimper; Ang. To fleir and gret, to whimper and cry. See Sup.

After they gat him then they bound him, and brought him headlong up the street; Falset began to fleir and gret: But ere the Judges were aware, they halted him hatch head and feet, and hard him hard into the bair.

Truth’s Travels, Pennecuik’s Poems, 1715, p. 100.

Isl. flyre has a sense directly contrary, saepius rideo, G. Andr., possibly from a similar reason, the contraction of the muscles of the face, which this term especially expresses. The word may be from Fr. pleur-er, Lat. plor-are, to cry, to whine; although few of the terms peculiar to the North have a Lat. or Fr. origin. But most probably it has a common origin with Su.G. plir-a, oculis semiclausis videre, as expressive of the contraction of the muscles already mentioned.

To FLEYR, v. n. To whimper as a child about to cry. S.


To FLEIT, v. a. “To flee; to run from;” Rudd.

This seems to signify, or ironi, v. a. To fleech, v. s.

Fear; affright. V. FLEY, v.

To FLEYT, FLETE, v. n.

1. To flow.

Nor yet thou, Tullius, quhais lippis sweet
In rettorik did intill termis fleit.

Dunbar, Banatyne Poems, p. 10, st. 8.

I. e. “Did flow in rhetorical language.”

2. To float.

Gif thow desyres into the seis to fleit
Of heavily bliss, than me thy Lady treit.

Vertue and Vyce, Evergreen, i. 40, st. 18.

Leander on a stormy nict
Diet fleitand on the billous gray.

Evergreen, i. 110, st. 6.


Fleit, fleet, pret. fleuted.

The Irland folk than maid tham for the flycht, on craggis clam, and sum in wattir fleet.

Wallace, vii. 847. MS.

Part drownt, part to the roche fleit or swam.

Palice of Honour, iii.

3. To sail.

Wes nane that euir disport mycht have
Fra stereng, and fra rowyng.

To furthyr thaim off their fleeting.

Barbour, iii. 586. MS.

4. To abound.

That glorious garth of everie flouris did fleit,
The lustie lilieis, the rosis redolent, Freshe hallsum frutes indefinite.

Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1592, p. 248.


To FLEKKER, FLEKER, FLYCKER, FLYKER, i. 40. To flutter, S. See Sup.

Sho warmyt wattir, and hir serwandis fast,
His body wousche, quhill filth was of hym past.

His hart was whicht, and flykeryt to and fro.

Wallace, ii. 267. MS.

2. To quiver; to shiver; to tremble.

To FLEYT, or FLEYT up, v. n. To distort the countenance; to make wry faces; also, to whimper; Ang. To fleir and gret, to whimper and cry. See Sup.

After they gat him then they bound him, and brought him headlong up the street; Falset began to fleir and gret: But ere the Judges were aware, they halted him hatch head and feet, and hard him hard into the bair.

Truth’s Travels, Pennecuik’s Poems, 1715, p. 100.

Isl. flyre has a sense directly contrary, saepius rideo, G. Andr., possibly from a similar reason, the contraction of the muscles of the face, which this term especially expresses. The word may be from Fr. pleur-er, Lat. plor-are, to cry, to whine; although few of the terms peculiar to the North have a Lat. or Fr. origin. But most probably it has a common origin with Su.G. plir-a, oculis semiclausis videre, as expressive of the contraction of the muscles already mentioned.

To FLEYR, v. n. To whimper as a child about to cry. S.


To FLEIT, v. a. “To flee; to run from;” Rudd.

This seems to signify, or ironi, v. a. To fleech, v. s.

Fear; affright. V. FLEY, v.

To FLEYT, FLETE, v. n.

1. To flow.

Nor yet thou, Tullius, quhais lippis sweet
In rettorik did intill termis fleit.

Dunbar, Banatyne Poems, p. 10, st. 8.

I. e. “Did flow in rhetorical language.”

2. To float.

Gif thow desyres into the seis to fleit
Of heavily bliss, than me thy Lady treit.

Vertue and Vyce, Evergreen, i. 40, st. 18.

Leander on a stormy nict
Diet fleitand on the billous gray.

Evergreen, i. 110, st. 6.


Fleit, fleet, pret. fleeted.

The Irland folk than maid tham for the flycht, on craggis clam, and sum in wattir fleet.

Wallace, vii. 847. MS.

Part drownt, part to the roche fleit or swam.

Palice of Honour, iii.

3. To sail.

Wes nane that euir disport mycht have
Fra stereng, and fra rowyng.

To furthyr thaim off their fleeting.

Barbour, iii. 586. MS.

4. To abound.

That glorious garth of everie flouris did fleit,
The lustie lilieis, the rosis redolent, Freshe hallsum frutes indefinite.

Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1592, p. 248.


To FLEKKER, FLEKER, FLYCKER, FLYKER, i. 40. To flutter, S. See Sup.

Sho warmyt wattir, and hir serwandis fast,
His body wousche, quhill filth was of hym past.

His hart was whicht, and flykeryt to and fro.

Wallace, ii. 267. MS.

2. To quiver; to shiver; to tremble.

To FLEYT, or FLEYT up, v. n. To distort the countenance; to make wry faces; also, to whimper; Ang. To fleir and gret, to whimper and cry. See Sup.

After they gat him then they bound him, and brought him headlong up the street; Falset began to fleir and gret:

But ere the Judges were aware, they halted him hatch head and feet, and hard him hard into the bair.

Truth’s Travels, Pennecuik’s Poems, 1715, p. 100.

Isl. flyre has a sense directly contrary, saepius rideo, G. Andr., possibly from a similar reason, the contraction of the muscles of the face, which this term especially expresses. The word may be from Fr. pleur-er, Lat. plor-are, to cry, to whine; although few of the terms peculiar to the North have a Lat. or Fr. origin. But most probably it has a common origin with Su.G. plir-a, oculis semiclausis videre, as expressive of the contraction of the muscles already mentioned.

To FLEYR, v. n. To whimper as a child about to cry. S.


To FLEIT, v. a. “To flee; to run from;” Rudd.

This seems to signify, or ironi, v. a. To fleech, v. s.

Fear; affright. V. FLEY, v.

To FLEYT, FLETE, v. n.

1. To flow.

Nor yet thou, Tullius, quhais lippis sweet
In rettorik did intill termis fleit.

Dunbar, Banatyne Poems, p. 10, st. 8.

I. e. “Did flow in rhetorical language.”

2. To float.

Gif thow desyres into the seis to fleit
Of heavily bliss, than me thy Lady treit.

Vertue and Vyce, Evergreen, i. 40, st. 18.

Leander on a stormy nict
Diet fleitand on the billous gray.

Evergreen, i. 110, st. 6.


Fleit, fleet, pret. fleeted.

The Irland folk than maid tham for the flycht, on craggis clam, and sum in wattir fleet.

Wallace, vii. 847. MS.

Part drownt, part to the roche fleit or swam.

Palice of Honour, iii.

3. To sail.

Wes nane that euir disport mycht have
Fra stereng, and fra rowyng.

To furthyr thaim off their fleeting.

Barbour, iii. 586. MS.

4. To abound.

That glorious garth of everie flouris did fleit,
The lustie lilieis, the rosis redolent, Freshe hallsum frutes indefinite.

Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1592, p. 248.
FLE

I saw that cruelly fayed eik thare, but dout,
Thare lymmes rife and eit, as he war wod,—
And the hait flesha vnder his tehith flekerand.

Douglas, Virgil, 89, 34.

FLECKRA, adj. Spotted, Pink.

According to Callander, the true origin is Goth. *wiga, which
is flanged, flinted, or, a fragment, as being broken off in consequence of a
stroke, from *flenga, percuteure; Isl. *flingar, pieces of broken ice.
But neither of these writers has discovered the true
eymon. Our word is undoubtedly the same with Belg.
fletters, splinters, fragments, tatters. To this source may
the E. word also be traced, *flying being frequently prefixed in the
Gothic languages, and f and p interchanged. Perhaps the
Belg word is allied to Isl. *fleme, *fletue, distraho, dis­
varico; G. Andr. p. 75.


FLEVER, adj. S. Rather, perhaps, the place in the hold into which
an exile, an outlaw, "whereof (saith Lawrence
in sense 2.

As folkis'ewiyf fra thare natyue cuntre.

FLECHS, Fleme, Fleme, FLEther.

To drive away; to banish;
to expel.

FLECHS, FLEther.

According to Callander, the true origin is Goth. "wiga, which
is flanged, flinted, or, a fragment, as being broken off in consequence of a
stroke, from *flenga, percuteure; Isl. *flingar, pieces of broken ice.
But neither of these writers has discovered the true
eymon. Our word is undoubtedly the same with Belg.
fletters, splinters, fragments, tatters. To this source may
the E. word also be traced, *flying being frequently prefixed in the
Gothic languages, and f and p interchanged. Perhaps the
Belg word is allied to Isl. *fleme, *fletue, distraho, dis­
varico; G. Andr. p. 75.

FLEVER, Fleuere, Fleware, Flower, Fleower, S. Flavour; generally in a bad sense.

—His lang berde and hare
—Scauld thus ane strang fleuere did cast.

Thar voice also was vgsam for to here,
With sa corrupt fleuere, pane mycht brede yere.

Thar voice also was vgsam for to here,
With sa corrupt fleuere, pane mycht brede yere.

FLEVER, adj. S. Fleecy.

Whan that thay shoude ente in the kirk,
As fox in ane lambis fleuere feyne I my cheir.

FLEVER, adj. S.

FLESTER, adj. S.

FLEVER, Fleware, Flower, Fleower, S. Flavour; generally in a bad sense.

—His lang berde and hare
—Scauld thus ane strang fleuere did cast.

FLEVER, adj. S. Fleecy.

Whan that thay shoude ente in the kirk,
As fox in ane lambis fleuere feyne I my cheir.

FLEVER, adj. S.

FLESTER, adj. S.

FLEVER, adj. S.

FLEVER, adj. S.

FLEVER, adj. S.
dwellings, a fixed residence; Su. G. fleit, Isl. fleat, fleit, id; also, the area of a house.

2. The inward part of a house, as opposed to the outward; the principal part, the bowerhouse, synon.

"But his married wife inducing her longevity, sa lang as she remains widow, sa lies possess the inward part of the house, called the fleit." Burrow Laws, c. 25, § 2.

"A fair fire makes a room fleit." Ferguson's S. Prov.

"Because it makes people sit at a distance?" Kelly, p. 24. He erroneously writes slet, rendering it "fireside."

—The Folks fend in the fleit, and many mowis at mete
On the flur maid. Houlate, i. 15.

Mr. Pinkerton leaves the word for explanation. Instead of fend read fond, as in MS. The meaning is; the two fools, formerly mentioned, after their sport at the expense of the bard, entered into the interior part of the house, or rather, farther within the hie halle, to afford diversion to the Lords while at table.

The word now generally denotes one floor or story.

The inward part of a house, as opposed to the outward; the principal part, the bowerhouse, synon.

This is radically the same with Lat. superfluere, abundare, and fixed over.

He erroneously writes s. A. FLEUK, s. A. FLEURIS, To FLETHERS, ELET. pret.

3. The word now generally denotes one floor or story.

4. To startle; to alarm; to affright. S. B.

To blosson; to flourish. S.

3. To tremble; to quiver; to flutter; used obliquely. S.

To be sold. That house in Hill Street, being No. 408.

The feildis grene, and put into disorder. V. FLEKKER.

The borial blastis of the thre borouing dais of Marche and fly chterit and after in the frute, so must the life of man bee." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1101.


If they and I chance to forget,
The tane may rue it;
For an they winna had their blether,
They's get a fleuet.

Hamilton, Ramsey's Poems, ii. 336.

"I'll give you a fleuet on the cheek-blade, till the fire flee from your een holes?" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 396.

FLews, s. A sluce for an irrigated meadow. S.

To FLY, v. a. To affright. V. FLEY. S.

FLy, s. The common name for a diligence. S.

FLYAME, s. Phlegm.

First, for the fever feed in folly,
With fasting stomach take oyl-doly,
Mixt with a mouthful of melancholy,
From flyame for to defend thee.

V. FLeme.

"As the tree is first seene in the budde, and then in the flourish, and after in the frute, so must the life of man bee."

PLIBBERGIB, s. Perhaps, a slanderer. S.

FLY-CAP, s. A kind of cap or head-dress. S.

FLICHAN, FLICHEN, FLICHEN, FLICHEN, s. Anything very small; an atom; a flake of snow. Dumf.

This is perhaps allied to flachin, as a flake of snow. If not, to A. S. flok, fragmentum, or Flou, S. B. an atom, q. v.

To FLYCHTER, v. a. To change; to fluctuate.

This world evir dois flicht and wary
Fortoun sa fast hir quheill dous care.

Dunbar, Bonnaytyme Poems, p. 58, st. 2.

In the last stanza of the poem he substitutes change for flight;—How ever this world do change and vary, &c.

A. S. flæggan, Teut. slet-ten, fluctuare. There is an evident affinity between the Goth. and Lat. terms.

FLIGHT, v. n. With sobbing, sighing, sorrow, and with site,
Thair conscience thair hartis sa did bite;
To heir thame flicht, it was ane cace o cair,
Sa in despite, plunget into despair.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 235.

Fletje, edit. 1670. It seems to signify, bitter reflection on their late.

FLIGHT, s. A mote or speck of dirt among food. S.

To FLYCHTER, FLYCHTER, FLYCHTER, v. n. 1. To flett; S.

2. To run with outspred arms, as children to those to whom they are much attached. See Sup.

The foule aflayt flichterit on lui wings.

Dougl. Virgil, 144, 39.

Ane felloyn tryne come at his tail,
Fast flichten through the skie.

Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 24.

Amidst this horror, sleep began to steal,
And for a wee her flitting breast to heal.

Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

3. To tremble; to quiver; to throeb; used obliquely.

Doun duschit the heist dede on the land canly,
Speuland and flychterand in the dede thrawis.

Tremens, Virg.

Doug. Virgil, 143, 51.

My flichterand heart, I wate, grew mirry than.

Henryson, Evergreen, Lyon and Mous; st. 9.

4. To startle; to alarm; to affright, S. B. See Sup.

It is transferred to fear, as by means of this one is flichted and put into disorder. V. FLEKERR.

FLIGHTERN-PAIN, s. So fond of an object as to run towards it with outspred arms. V. FLYCHTER, 2. S.

FLIGHTERIFF, adj. Unsteady; fickle; changeable. S.

FLIGHTER of Snow. A flake of snow. S.
FLY

To FLIGHTER, Flighter, v. a. A prisoner is said to be flighterd, when pinioned, S.

"The Magistrates of Edinburgh are appointed, as soon as the body of D. Hackstoun of Rathillie is brought to the Water-gate, to receive him, and mount him on a bare-backed horse, with his face to the horse’s tail, and his feet tied beneath his belly, and his hands flightered with ropes; that the Executioner, with head covered, and his coat, lead his horse up the street to the Tolbooth, the said Hackstoun being bare-headed." Order of Council, Wodrow, i. 141.

His legs they los’d, but flighter’d kept his hands.

Ross’s Hellenore, p. 46.

This may seem to be allied to A. S. flyhten, flight-clath, ligatura, binding, or tying together, Sommér; Teut. zieht-en, neectere, to bind. But as the v. flighter, properly denotes the act of moving the wings, alas mottare, it may be used in this peculiar sense, in the same manner as Teut. vleughelen, which primarily signifies to bind the wings of a fowl, or pinion it, is used metaph. for pinioning a prisoner; alas constringere, reviceire vel retroquire aliqui manus post tergo, Kilian; from vleughel, a wing, whence also vlechel-en and vleghelen to flutter, to move the wings, which seem the same with vleughelen, only with a slight difference as to the orthography.

FLIGHTER, s. A great number of small objects flying in the air; as, A flighter of birds, or of motes, &c.

FLIGHTERS, s. pl. That part of the fanners which raises the wind. V. Flighter, to flutter. S.

To FLICKER, v. a. To coax; to flatter; S.

Sibb. views this as the same with flacker, to shake, to flutter, as containing an allusion to the manner in which a bird moves its wings. Flicer-ion is indeed the term used Deut. xxxii. 11. Swa ean hris briddas spensa on flike, and ofer hig flicerath. "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young." And it beautifully expresses the soothing effect, when he fawns on his master by wagging his tail, is used to denote flattery of any kind. S. P. flierath, to bind. But as the word, originally from fllicerath, is applied to the fanning of a dog, Top hundren framfor aat, och fleckrade med sin rampo; The dog ran before, and fawned with his tail. Tob. ii. 9. Hence fikert, adulatio. In Teut. we find a similar phrase, vlechtdert, blandiri cauda. Perhaps the word is originally from Isl. flak-a, pendulum motare; G. Andr. p. 72.

To FLICKER, v. n.

-Dorothy wean’d she mith lippen, And flicker’d at Willie again.

Jamesion’s Popular Ball, i. 296.

"Grinned," Gl. Perhaps rather, used fluttering airs.

To FLYDE, v. n. To flutter; Pink; or rather, to fly. Man, thow se for thyself; and purches the sum pelf.

Leyd not thy lyfe lyke ane elfe, And purches the sum pelf.

That our feild can be spent, quhen he is brocht to beir, For gin we ettle anes to taunt her, And purches the sum pelf.

To FLYDE, v. a. To slice off the blubber from a whale.

FLYND, s. A whin; an illusion. E. Flam.

FLYND, v. a. To slice off the blubber from a whale.

The king faris with his folk, our firthis and fellis, Perchance his guds ane uthir yeir

FLINDERS. V. FLENDRIS.

FLINDRIKIN, s.

Fiddle-douped, Flindrikin, &c. Watson’s Coll. i. 54.

Perhaps it is the same with Flindrikin.

But Flindrikins they have no skill

To lead a Scottish force, man; Their motions do our courage spill, And put us to a loss, man.

Blitson’s S. Songs, ii. 71.

Flindrikin is used as an adj. in the sense of flitting, Fife.

The sense being uncertain, the origin must be so too. Perhaps it denotes a restless person, who is still fluttering about, from the v. flinder, or Teut. vleider-en, volitare; whence the gout is called vleider-cym, because it flies through all the joints. The form of the word, in the last extract, would suggest that it had been originally a term of contempt given to foreign officers, q. natives of Flanders.

To FLING,* v. n. To kick as a horse.

FLING, s. The act of kicking.

To FLING,* v. a. 1. To baffle; to deceive, in whatever way; S. Flung, baffled.

2. To jilt; to renounce as the object of love; S.

To FLING, v. n. To kick as a horse.

FLAM, s. The act of cautery, on the part of the executioner, when pinioned, S.

To FLING, v. a. To slice off the blubber from a whale.

FLIM, s. A whin; an illusion. E. Flam.

FLY, s. A wild freak of mind. S.

FLY, v. a. To slice off the blubber from a whale.

To FLY, s. The act of cautery.

The king faris with his folk, our firthis and fellis, Perchance his guds ane uthir yeir

To FLY, s. The act of cautery.

The king faris with his folk, our firthis and fellis, Perchance his guds ane uthir yeir

FLUN.

FLING, s. The act of kicking.

To FLY, s. The act of cautery.

The king faris with his folk, our firthis and fellis, Perchance his guds ane uthir yeir

FLING, s. The act of kicking.

The king faris with his folk, our firthis and fellis, Perchance his guds ane uthir yeir

FLING, s. The act of cautery.

The king faris with his folk, our firthis and fellis, Perchance his guds ane uthir yeir

FLICKER, v. a. To coax; to flatter; S.

The latter acceptation, especially, is analogous to one sense of the term in E. to fling off, to baffle in the chase. It is strange that both Skinner and Johns, should derive this from Late. fligo, without once advertsing to Su.G. fleng-a, tundere, percuteere, as at least the intermediate form. For as Isl. fleig-a signifies, conciere, mittere, Ihre views the Su.G. v. as formed from it, n being used per epenethin. From the similarity of meaning, it appears that the Lat. and Isl. words are radically the same.

FLING, s. 1. A disappointment in love, in consequence of being jilted, S. See Stap.

2. A disappointment in love, in consequence of being jilted, S.

3. A fit of ill-humour. To tak the fling, or flings, to become unmanageable; a metaph. borrowed from horses that kick behind.

Perchance his guds ane uthir yeir

Be spent, quhen he is brocht to beir,

To tak the fling, verse may grow scanter.

Hammilton, Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 344.

"Turn sullen, restive, and kick," N.

Taking the fling-strings, is a synon. expression, S.

3 F
FLY

FLING-STRINGS, To Take the Flingstrings; to get into a fit of ill-humour.

FLINGER, s. A dancer; a term nearly obsolete.

FLINGER, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLINGER, s. A splinter.

To FLINGE, FLYFE, v.a. 1. To ruffle the skin. 2. To pull off any thing, as a stocking, by turning it inside out.

FLIND, v.n. To bounce; to skip; to caper; to flirt. &c.

FLIND, v.n. To bounce; to skip; to caper; to flirt. &c.

FLINDIE, adj. Giddy; unsettled; skittish.

FLINDIE, adj. Giddy; unsettled; skittish.

FLINDY, s. A splinter.

FLING, HIGHLAND FLING. The name of a well-known Highland dance, in which there is much exertion of the limbs.

FLING, s. A dancer; a term nearly obsolete.

FLINGER, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLINGER, s. A splinter.

To FLINGE, FLYFE, v.a. 1. To ruffle the skin. 2. To pull off any thing, as a stocking, by turning it inside out, S.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING-STRINGS, To Take the Flingstrings; to get into a fit of ill-humour.

FLINGER, s. A dancer; a term nearly obsolete.

FLINGER, s. A splinter.

To FLINGE, FLYFE, v.a. 1. To ruffle the skin. 2. To pull off any thing, as a stocking, by turning it inside out, S.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING-STRINGS, To Take the Flingstrings; to get into a fit of ill-humour.

FLINGER, s. A dancer; a term nearly obsolete.

FLINGER, s. A splinter.

To FLINGE, FLYFE, v.a. 1. To ruffle the skin. 2. To pull off any thing, as a stocking, by turning it inside out, S.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING-STRINGS, To Take the Flingstrings; to get into a fit of ill-humour.

FLINGER, s. A dancer; a term nearly obsolete.

FLINGER, s. A splinter.

To FLINGE, FLYFE, v.a. 1. To ruffle the skin. 2. To pull off any thing, as a stocking, by turning it inside out, S.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING-STRINGS, To Take the Flingstrings; to get into a fit of ill-humour.

FLINGER, s. A dancer; a term nearly obsolete.

FLINGER, s. A splinter.

To FLINGE, FLYFE, v.a. 1. To ruffle the skin. 2. To pull off any thing, as a stocking, by turning it inside out, S.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING-STRINGS, To Take the Flingstrings; to get into a fit of ill-humour.

FLINGER, s. A dancer; a term nearly obsolete.

FLINGER, s. A splinter.

To FLINGE, FLYFE, v.a. 1. To ruffle the skin. 2. To pull off any thing, as a stocking, by turning it inside out, S.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING-STRINGS, To Take the Flingstrings; to get into a fit of ill-humour.

FLINGER, s. A dancer; a term nearly obsolete.

FLINGER, s. A splinter.

To FLINGE, FLYFE, v.a. 1. To ruffle the skin. 2. To pull off any thing, as a stocking, by turning it inside out, S.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING-STRINGS, To Take the Flingstrings; to get into a fit of ill-humour.

FLINGER, s. A dancer; a term nearly obsolete.

FLINGER, s. A splinter.

To FLINGE, FLYFE, v.a. 1. To ruffle the skin. 2. To pull off any thing, as a stocking, by turning it inside out, S.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING-STRINGS, To Take the Flingstrings; to get into a fit of ill-humour.

FLINGER, s. A dancer; a term nearly obsolete.

FLINGER, s. A splinter.

To FLINGE, FLYFE, v.a. 1. To ruffle the skin. 2. To pull off any thing, as a stocking, by turning it inside out, S.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING-STRINGS, To Take the Flingstrings; to get into a fit of ill-humour.

FLINGER, s. A dancer; a term nearly obsolete.

FLINGER, s. A splinter.

To FLINGE, FLYFE, v.a. 1. To ruffle the skin. 2. To pull off any thing, as a stocking, by turning it inside out, S.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING, s. A dance; a term nearly obsolete.

FLING-STRINGS, To Take the Flingstrings; to get into a fit of ill-humour.

FLINGER, s. A dancer; a term nearly obsolete.

FLINGER, s. A splinter.

To FLINGE, FLYFE, v.a. 1. To ruffle the skin. 2. To pull off any thing, as a stocking, by turning it inside out, S.
FLISTY, S. A severe reprehension, continued for some time. S. There seems to be no E. words that can properly express the sense.
FLYTER, s. One who is given to scolding. 

FLYTEWITE, FLYCHT-VYTE, s. A name given to a singular species of poetry, for which our countrymen seem to have had peculiar predilection.

FLYTEPOCK, s. To take the first word of flying. To begin to scold.

FLITTER, s. To flow, to flow off, to flow out. Syn. to float, to float off.

FLIGHT, s. A name given to a singular species of poetry, for which our countrymen seem to have had peculiar predilection.


FLOCK-RAIK, FLOCKMELE, FLOCKTY, s. In flocks.

FLOCK-RAIK, FLOCKMELE, FLOCKTY, s. In flocks.

FLICKER, v.n. To shew attachment, or court regard, in an indiscreet way; a term generally, if not always, applied to women, who by the lightness of their carriage, or by a foolish fondness and familiarity, endeavour to engage the affections of men, S.B.

And for you piglet husies I the glew, That night and day are floating o' the men,
Aye shakin fa's, and aft times o' their back,
And just as light as ever the queen's plaik; They well may have their tongues, I'm sure that they had never ground the like on us to say.

Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

FLICKER, v.n. To shew attachment, or court regard, in an indiscreet way; a term generally, if not always, applied to women, who by the lightness of their carriage, or by a foolish fondness and familiarity, endeavour to engage the affections of men, S.B.

FLICKER, v.n. To shew attachment, or court regard, in an indiscreet way; a term generally, if not always, applied to women, who by the lightness of their carriage, or by a foolish fondness and familiarity, endeavour to engage the affections of men, S.B.

And for you piglet husies I the glew, That night and day are floating o' the men,
Aye shakin fa's, and aft times o' their back,
And just as light as ever the queen's plaik; They well may have their tongues, I'm sure that they had never ground the like on us to say.

Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

FLICKER, v.n. To shew attachment, or court regard, in an indiscreet way; a term generally, if not always, applied to women, who by the lightness of their carriage, or by a foolish fondness and familiarity, endeavour to engage the affections of men, S.B.

And for you piglet husies I the glew, That night and day are floating o' the men,
Aye shakin fa's, and aft times o' their back,
And just as light as ever the queen's plaik; They well may have their tongues, I'm sure that they had never ground the like on us to say.

Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

FLICKER, v.n. To shew attachment, or court regard, in an indiscreet way; a term generally, if not always, applied to women, who by the lightness of their carriage, or by a foolish fondness and familiarity, endeavour to engage the affections of men, S.B.

And for you piglet husies I the glew, That night and day are floating o' the men,
Aye shakin fa's, and aft times o' their back,
And just as light as ever the queen's plaik; They well may have their tongues, I'm sure that they had never ground the like on us to say.

Ross's Helenore, p. 18.
With scabrous colours, fulsome Float, Proceed and a pint of wine; —Yet, fool, thou thought no shame to write 'm. 

Polwart, Watson's Col. iii. 2.

2. A petted person; one spoiled by adulation. S. T unst. fugite, fallicamum, mendacium blandeum; fugit-en, menti, blande decere; Kilian. This term, indeed, seems nearly allied to some of the words mentioned under Fleet, q. v.

FLOOT, s. A flute.

FLOKKIT, part. pas. Having the nap raised, or being FLOOK, FLEUK, S. A FLONKIE, S. A FRESH-WATER FLEUK. The flounder found in rivers.

FLOSS, s. A.

FLOSK, s. A.

FLORENTINE, s. A kind of pie; properly, meat baked

FLOSHIN, FLOSHAN, FLOSH, s. A swamp; a body of standing water, grown thickened improperly; applied to weaving cloth.

FLOSH, s. A.

FLOTH, s. Flutter. V. FLOCHT.

FLOUR, s. Blossom, S. V. FLEURISE.

FLOURICE, s. A


Teut. flore, homo fulitis et nihil; Kilian.

FLORY, s. A frothy volatile person.

FLOW, s. A.

FLOWER-JONET, s. A kind of pie; properly, meat baked in a plate with a cover of paste, S. See Sup.

The name has probably been introduced by some foreign cook, from the city of Florence.

FLORY, s. A frothy volatile person.

FLORE, adj. Empty; vain; volatile, S. A florie fool, an empty fellow; a florie creature, &c.


Teut. flore, homo fulitis et nihil; Kilian.

FLORE-HECKLES, s. A vain empty fellow.

FLOSH, s. A swamp; a body of standing water, grown over with weeds, reeds, &c. V. FLUSH.

FLOSHIN, FLOSHAN, s. A puddle of muddy water. S.

FLOSK, s. The Sea Sleeave, or Anker-fish.

FLOSS, s. The leaves of reed Canary grass, Phalaris arundinacea, Linn.; of which bands are made for threading cassias; Orkn. The common Rush.

Perhaps from Isl. floe, a moss; as this plant grows on the banks of rivers, and in marshy places. In some parts of Sweden it is called flonas. V. FLOTH-MOS.

FLOT, s. The scum of a pot of broth when it is boiling. Isl. flat, fat; flool, liquamen pingue, quod dum coquuntur pinguea, effluet et enatat; G. Andr. p. 74. Su. G. Rote, anc. flat, is also used in the same sense with our word; adspe, proprie ille, qui juri supernatat; Ilhre. Some derive the Goth. word from flut-a, to swim. A. S. flotamere, olhe pinguedo supernatans.

FLOT-HEW, s. Those parts of the curd, left in whey, which, when it is boiled, float on the top; Clydes. Fletings, Ang.

"Thai maid grit cheir of—flet quhaye." Compl. S. p. 66. V. QUHAYE.

These terms have an evident affinity to Isl. fante, lac coagulatum, et postea agitatum, ut rarescat, ac flavibus intumescat; G. Andr. p. 72.

FLOTCH, s. A fat heavy dirty person; applied chiefly to women, and conveying the idea of being both tawdry and ungraceful in motion.

To FLOTCH, v. n. To move awkwardly and ungracefully. To FLOTCH, v. n. To weep; to sob.


—He had nan nor sociours

Then the Kingis floe. —Barbour, iii. 601. MS.

A. S. fioha, Su. G. fioha, Belge. slot, Fr. flote; from A. S. fioht-en, to rise or swim on the waves; Su. G. floht-a, Belge. slot-en, natre.

FLOTE-BOAT, s. A yawl; or a pinnace.

FLOTHIS, s. P1. Floths; streams.

The men of But beför their Lord thai stud, Defendand him, quhen fell stremys off blud All thaim about in flothis quhais thai yeid.

Wallace, x. 251. MS.

Alem. fouth, a stream, a river. V. FLOUS.

FLOTSOME AND JETSOME. What has been floated from a wreck and thrown on shore.

S.

To FLOTTER. V. FLODDER.

FLOTTINS, s. pl. The same with Flot-wohy, q. v.

FLOTTTRYT, pret. Sum fleed to the north: vii thousand large at angs flostrit in Forth, Phungyt the depe, and dromond with out mercy.

Wallace, vii. 1209. MS.

This may be merely flodder, fitter, used in a neut. sense, q. floated. It seems, however to denote the noise made by a person splashing in the water, when trying to save himself from drowning. If from A. S. floter-an, to flutter, the idea is transferred from the action of wings in the air to that of the hands and arms in water.

FLOUGHT, s. Flutter. V. FLOCHT.

FLONG, s. The act of flushing in mire or water. S.

FLOUR, s. The meal of wheat; the term meal being appropriated to the flour of oats, bear, and pease, S.

FLOUR-BREAD, S.

FLOURISH, s. Blossom, S. V. FLEURISE.

FLOURIS, s. The term meal being appropriated to the flour of oats, bear, and pease, S.

FLOUR-BREAD, S.

FLOUR-BREAD, S.

FLOURISH, s. Blossom, S. V. FLEURISE.

FLOUR THE LIS. The Flower-de-luce, or Iris. S.

To FLOUSE, FLUSE, v. a. To turn back the edge of a tool, or the point of a nail. Flute'd, blunted. S.

FLOUSE, s. A flood, or stream.

The bataill thar sa feloune was,
And swa yocht gret spilling of blud,
That on the erd the *flousais* stud.

Barbour, xiii. 20. M.S.

In Pinkerton's ed. erroneously *dounsis*. In ed. 1620.

While on the erd the *streames* yeode.

Teut. *fluxus*, *aqua aquaductus*, *flum*-*fluere*, meare cum impetu. Germ. *fluus* is used in a sense nearly allied to that of our *flous* : *Signifacat humorem fluentum*, sanguinem aut pituitam; *fluxus*, probulio; Wachter. He adds, that it also denotes water in a state of motion, or a river; but imagines that this sense is not of great antiquity. Alem. *flussus*, *fluxus*. Wachter derives the Germ. term from *flissen*, to flow. This word is evidently akin to *Floths*, q. v.

FLOW, s. (pr. as *E. howe*.) A jot; a particle; a small portion of any thing; S. B. *Yum*, *Hate*, *Starn*, synon.

A. S. *floh*, a fragment, a crumb. *See Sup.*

FLOW, FLOW-Moss, s. 1. A watery moss; a morass; S. *See Sup.*

"He [Delabatie] being a stranger, and knew not the gate, ran his horse into a Flow-Moss, where he could not get out till his enemies came upon him, and there murdered him, and cut off his head, and took it with them." *Pitscottie*, p. 130.

"There are other extensive mosses in this district, commonly called flowers, which it is not probable ever will, or ever can be, converted into arable lands. Some of these flowers are found to be 20, 25, or 30 feet deep, and that the water has little or no descent." *P. Carnwath*, Lanark. Statist. Acc. x. 328, 329.

"In this muir there is a small piece of water called the Flow, which also gives its name to a good part of the marshy grounds lying to the south and west of it." *P. Fala*, Loth. Statist. Acc. x. 601.

"In many of these morasses, or flowers, as they are called, when the surface is bored, the water issues out like a torrent with great force." *P. Halkirk*, Caithn. Statist. Ace. xix. 20.

"There is a flood. This word is evidently akin to *E. flitter*, *Sw. *fledr*idra*, *id*. Belg. *flederen*.*

FLOWITER, s. A slap; a blow. *S. FLUEWET.*

*To Fludder*, Fluther, v. n. To exhibit the appearance of great regard to any one; to cajole. And quhan that my delyte is upon uther, That many folk wil cum, and with me fludder; And sum wil tel il tailes of the Queene, The quhilk be hir war nevir hard nor sene. And that I do thay say al weil is done. Thus fals clatterers puts me out of tone.

Priests of Peblis, Pink. S. P. R. i. 34.

Mr. Pink has misapprehended the sense, in rendering this frolic. It is evidently synon, with *Fluther*, and respects the base means employed by flatterers; as allied to Isl. *flidra*, adulter, Su. G. *fluider*, ineptiae, also a guileful person, a deceiver.

*To Fludder*, pron. *Fluther*, v. n. To be in a great bustle; a flutherian creature, a bustling and confused person; S.

This perhaps is radically the same with E. *flutter*, Sw. *fledr*idra, id. Belg. *flederen*, to flap.

**Fludder, Fluther, s. Hurry; bustle; pother; S.**

*Fludder* (pron. *Fluther*), s. When a river swells in some degree, so as to become discoloured, it is said, There is a fluther in the water, S. B. This denotes a slighter change than what takes place in a spate.

Evidently formed from A. S. *flod*, Belg. *wood*, or S. *flud*, a flood. *V. FLudder.*

FLUTE, s. A fife; a blow. *S. FLEWET.*

*To Fludder Powder*. To burn gunpowder. *S. FLUFF.*

*FLUFF, s. A puff; a slight explosion of gunpowder. S.*

*FLUFFY, adj. Applied to what is easily blown away. S.*


**FLUFF-GIB, s. An explosion of gunpowder. S.***

*To FLUGHT, v. n. To make a great show; to flirt. S.*

*FLUKE, s. An insect on the livers of sheep. V. FLOOK.*

*FLUKIE, s. A servant in livery; a term now used rather contemptuously; S.*

"So fondly braw, when drest in master's claise, Strut's to Auld Reekie's cross on sunny days." Ferguson's *Eoons*, ii. 76.

Our Laird gets in his racked rents.

His coals, his kain, and a' his stents:

For Swlway was at thare passyng

All eb, that thai fand than on flud.

*Wyntown*, ix. iii. 47.

**FLUDEMARK, s. Watermark, S.***

*To FLUDER, Fluther, v. n. To exhibit the appearance of great regard to any one; to cajole.*

And quhan that my delyte is upon uther, That many folk wil cum, and with me fludder; And sum wil tel il tailes of the Queene, The quhilk be hir war nevir hard nor sene. And that I do thay say al weil is done. Thus fals clatterers puts me out of tone.

*Priests of Peblis, Pink. S. P. R. i. 34.*

Mr. Pink has misapprehended the sense, in rendering this frolic. It is evidently synon, with *Fluther*, and respects the base means employed by flatterers; as allied to Isl. *flidra*, adulter, Su. G. *fluider*, ineptiae, also a guileful person, a deceiver.

*To FLudder*, pron. *Fluther*, v. n. To be in a great bustle; a flutherian creature, a bustling and confused person; S.

This perhaps is radically the same with E. *flutter*, Sw. *fledr*idra, id. Belg. *flederen*, to flap.
FOCHE, s. Inactive, Loth.

FOCHE, FLUTHER, FLUTHER, s. pl. FLUXES, FLUTHER. V. FLODDER, FLUDDER.

FLUTCHY, Inactive, Loth.

FLURRIKIN, part. adj. v. n. To FOB, FLUZE, To FODDE, FOODE, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring. See Sup.

FOCHTIN MILK. A name for butter-milk.

FODE, FODE, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring. See Sup.

FOG, Perhaps allied to Su.G. puts-a, decipere; puts, a fetch, techna; Seren. V. FOTCH, 2.

FOCHTIN MILK. A name for butter-milk. S.

FODDE, FOODE, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring. See Sup.

— For I warned hym to wyve
My doghter, fayrest fode olyve,
Tharfor es he wonder wrait.

FOG, FODE, adj. Waddling like a lusty person. S.

FOG, Foucs, s. The generic name for moss in S.

FODYELL, s. A fat good-humoured person. S.

FODYELLING, adj. Waddling like a lusty person. S.

FOGG, FOODE, s. The loose flacks or laminae of a stone. S.

FOG, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring.

FOG, FOODE, s. The loose flacks or laminae of a stone. S.

FOG, FOODE, s. The loose flacks or laminae of a stone. S.

FOG, FODE, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring.

FOG, FODDE, FOODE, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring. See Sup.

FOG, FODDE, FOODE, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring.

FOG, FOODE, s. The loose flacks or laminae of a stone. S.

FOG, FODE, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring.

FOG, FODE, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring.

FOG, FODE, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring.

FOG, FODE, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring.

FOG, FODE, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring.

FOG, FODE, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring.

FOG, FODE, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring.

FOG, FODE, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring.

FOG, FODE, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring.

FOG, FODE, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring.

FOG, FODE, FWDE, s. Brood; Offspring.
FOGGIE, adj. 1. A term used to denote an invalid, or pithless and infirm from advanced age. 2. To prosper; to thrive. "To prosper, to thrive." —Barbour, ix. 439. MS.

FOGGIE, FOGGY, adj. 1. Covered with moss. 2. Properly, supplied with moss, in allusion to the nest of a field mouse, &c. but metaphor, applied in any respect; weel-foggit, well-furnished; S.

Foggie, Foggy. 2. A man pithless and infirm from advanced age. 3. A term used to denote an invalid, or pithless and infirm from advanced age.

For nought but a house-wife was wantin,
To plenishe his weel-foggit bye. —Sheriffs’ Poems, p. 392.

FOGGY, adj. A fugitive; a runaway. S.

FOICH AL, FOICHEL, FOGIE, FUNYIE, FOYNYE, FOYNI, FOYNIE, FOYNIE, FOYNYE, FOG, FOGH, FOGG, FOGC, FOOG, Fog, fogage, foody, foiny, fisnen, fisgen, fusion, fusion, FUSION, FUSION, FOIR, FOIRGAIT, FOIR, FOIR, FOIRGRANDSYR, FOIRGRANDSYR, FOIR GRANDSYR, FOREGRANTSCHIR, FOREGRANTSCHIR, FORE GRANTSCHIR, FOREGRANTSCHIR, FOREGRANTSCHIR, FOIRFALT, FOIRFALT, FOIRFALT, FOIR, FOI
To Fond, Found, v. a. 1. To go.
How shall we fare, quod the freke, that fonde to fight?

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. i. 21.
Fighting to frait, I fonde fro home. Ibid. ii. 6.

To Fond, v. n. 2. To found off, to go from; to depart.
The worthy Scottis so follen on thaim dang, At all was dede within a littill stound, Nane off that place had power for to found, Wallace, x. 32. MS.

A. S. fond-an, tendere. The fande with his; qui contra eum protectus est; Lyce. This seems radically the same with Isl. fann-ast, convenire in umum; whence fund, convenitus. Thei konmonsmangie hans fund; Many came together to him; Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre. Isl. fana a fund, to meet any one.

Fonerit.

But quhan I fonerit had the syr of substance in erde;— Than with ane stew stert out the stoppel of my hals; That he all summe of that stound, as of ane stel wapin. Dunbar, Matland Poems, p. 57.

Read enterit, as in ed. 1508.

FONNED, adj. Prepared; as, ill-fonned, ill-prepared; and vice versa, Ang. Perhaps from A. S. fond-an, find-an, dispenser; unless allied to Teut. vond, Su.G. fund, arts, wiles, whence ill-fundig, dolosus, callius.

Fonte, s. Cast metal, or melting of iron.

Fool, Fule, adj. Foolish.

Foolgie, s. Gold leaf; foil; S. Ghield, Fr. fenille.

FOOROCHIE, FOURIOGHIE, adj. Hasty; passionate.

FOOSE, s. The house-leeke. V. Fews, Foutes.

FOOST, FOOSTIN, s. A nuseae.

To FOOT, v. a. To kick; to strike with the foot; a term used with respect to horses; Ang. A footing horse, one that kicks, S.

TO FOOT THE PEATS. To set them on end to dry. S.

FOOT-BRAID, s. The breadth of a foot.

FOOTMAN, s. An iron or brass stand with feet, upon which a kettle is placed before the fire.

FOOT-PEAT, FIT-PEAT, s. The peat upon which the digger presses in the peat-spade with his foot.

FOOT-ROT, s. A disease in the feet of sheep.

FOOT-SIDE. To keep foot-side, to keep pace with.

FOR. An inseparable particle, which, according to Mr. Macpherson, "implies negation, excess, priority, or vitiation of the natural sense of the word to which it is prefixed." G. Wynt.

But it ought to be observed, that the particle, implying priority, is properly fore, corresponding to A. S. fore, Su.G. foer, fore, anc. for, Teut. veir, Belg.蔚, all signifying, in composition, before. But for, as denoting negation, excess, vitiation, and often as used intensively, is analogous to A. S. for, Su.G. foer, Teut. ter, which in these languages admit of similar meanings. The distinction of orthography, between the two particles, is rarely attended to in our S. works.

Fort, prep. Denoting quality, as, What for a man is he?

What sort of a man is he?

3 G
FOR

Ihre gives an example of the same kind as to Su.G. foer, which, he says, otiose ponitur post haud. Haud foer en ar the? quis vel quals est ile?

But the term can scarcely be viewed as superfluous. It may be rendered, "What is he for a man?" resembling the Fr. idiom, Je le tiens pour homme de bien et d'honneur.

Dict. Trev.

FOR, prep. — Against.

A. S. for often has the sense of contra in composition, although there is no evidence of its being thus used by itself. FOR, adv. Used as E. Fore, before; previously. S. FOR-A-DE, adv. Although; notwithstanding. S. FORAIVERT, part. pa. Much fatigued, S. B. Fortaivert used in the same sense, of which this may be a corr.

FOR-AS-MEIKLE-AS, FORBEFT, part. pa. Much fatigued, S. B. Fortaivert is used in the same sense, of which this may be a corr.


FORBEFT, part. pa. In a state of great trepidation or perturbation.

This has been expl. "baffled, q. sore buffed, from Fr. buffe;" Gl. Sibb.

Thai off the ost, quhen nycht gan fall, Fra the assalt withdrew thaim all, Woundyt, and wery, and forbeft, With mad cher the assalt thai left.


But it signifies, overpowered by loss of blood.

Thou wery and forfochin in that stede—

Above the hepe of dede cors ouer ane

Fell doun forbd, thare standing thyme alane.

Douglas, Virgil, 181, 38.

FORBODIN, FORBODEN, part. pa. 1. Forbidden.

"I shew unto you that all those cares wer forboden goodis, expreslie inhibit the King of heauen." Bruce's Eleven Serm. H. 3. a.

2. Wicked; unlawful.

The purpoure mantilli and rich quent attyre—

Sum time array of Helene, Quene of Arge,

Qulik from the realm of Mice with her sche brocht, Quhen sche to Troy forbyd hymenous socht.

Douglas, Virgil, 33, 36.

A. S. forbiod-en, to forbid. Su.G., foerbiud-a, to debar from public worship. This differs in sense from banna, forbanna, as much as a papal interdict differs from excommunication. This use of the Su.G. term, however, suggests the origin of the S. phrase mentioned by Rudd., "a forbodin fellow, an unhappy fellow," q. one lying under an interdict.

Douglas uses the same term, apparently in a different sense.

Concerning Helenor it is said that King Meonius—

Him to Troy had send that hinder yere, Vnakend in armour, forbyd in forere,

Deluer he was with drawin swerd in hand, And quhile targe targe vnseamlie and euil farand.


This may seem literally translated. But I suspect that Douglas might use this expression, apparently so harsh in translation, in the proper sense of the Lat. part. q. unprepared, from for privative, and bodin, prepared.

FORBOT, imperat. v. Forbid; as, God forbott. S.

FORBREIST, s. 1. The forepart of a coat or garment.

2. The forepart, or front of any thing.

See Sup.

Of saffroun hew betuix yallow and rede

Was his ryche mantill, of qunam the forbrest lappys,

Ratlyng of brycht gold wyre wyth gyllyn trappys,

Of cordys fyne was buklyt with ane knot.

Douglas, Virgil, 393, 9.

3. Front or van of an army.

At the forbreist thai prowit hardely,

Wallace and Grayme, Boid, Ramsay, and Lundy,

All in the stour fast fechant face to face.

Wallace, vii. 1188. MS.

A. S. fore-brest, Teut. veur-by-gaen, praeterite, transire.

Forbi, O.E., is used as signifying "away, therefrom;"

Gl. Hearne.

Tille his partie gan cheue the bishop Oliuere,

He turned not forbi for leue ne for loth.

R. Brunne, p. 266.

2. Besides; over and above; S.

The other bursgiss forby

Wer cled in their pontifical.

Burel's Entrance, Q. 1590. Watson's Coll. ii. 14

Lang mayst thou teach—

What pleugh fits a wet soil, and whilk the dry;

And mony a thousand useful things forby.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 393.

3. Out of the usual way; as, Forby good, very good, S.

FORBY, s. A slave; a galley-slave; Gl. Sibb. Fr. forat, id. V. Begger-bolts.

FOR-THAT, adv. Notwithstanding. S.

FORBEAR. V. FORBEAR.

FORCAT, FOIRCHET, FORBUITHT, FOIRCHET, s. A

418
FORCED FIRE. Fire produced by friction. In the Highlands, when the cattle were seized with the Black Spaul, it was customary to extinguish all the domestic fires in the district, and rekindle them by Forced Fire caught by sparks emitted from the great wool-wheel, which was driven furiously round by the people of the hamlet. It was believed that the smoke of the new and sacred fire would remove the plague. For a more particular account, see Black Spaul and Neid Fire in the Supplement.

FORCELY, adv. Vehemently; violently.

FORCY. V. FORSY.

FORCASIT, part. pa. Overcharged.

FORCHASIT, S. A part. pa.

FORDEL, S. 1. The first place; the precedence.

2. The word is still used to denote progress; advancement. "He makes little fordel," he works, walks, &c., slowly, S. B.

Teut. veur-deel, promotio, omne id, quod nos juvat et promote ante alios; hence it is used for profit, advantage, as Belg. voordeel. Su.G. fordel, quod quis praecepius habit pra religius, et dein quoddam commodum. Thinks that the term refers to the lots used by our Gothic ancestors for dividing inheritances. He to whom the best portion had fallen by lot, was said to have the fordel.

FORDER, adj. Applied to what is in readiness for future use. Fordel work is work done before it be absolutely necessary, Ang.

Forderals, used as a s. "stock previously prepared, or not yet spent," Buchan. Teut. veur-deelen, promoverte.

FORDERLY, part. pa. Wasted; caused to perish.

—Suppos I fend be name
Thame wryttyn all, yht of the fame
Of mony, and the dowechynes,
That lang tyne swa fordelyd wes
Mater mane I worthy land—
Wyntown, Cron. ii. 10, 20.

A. S. fordil-gian. delebure; fordilgade, delebit, from intensive, and dig-lan, id. Belg. verdelgh-en, id.

To FORDER, v. a. To promote; to forward, S. Further, E. See Sup.


S. FORDERSUM, adj. Forward; active; expeditious; S.B.

“They are eith hindered that are not fordersones;” Ramsey's S. Prov. p. 72.

Germ. fordersamst, without delay. V. Sum.

FORDYD, pret. Ruined; destroyed; from a v. common in O. E. fordo, not as Johns, writes it, fordo. See S. Barbour, giving an account of the Castle of Forfar being taken by Philip the Foraster from the English, says that he—Yauld the castell to the King.

That maid him rycht gud rewarding:
And syne gert brek doun the wall,
And fordyd well, and castell all.—Barbour, ix. 323.

In edit. 1620, forded. In MS. the word seems rather sor-dyd. If this be the true reading, it must mean, defiled. Sor-ceed is still used Aberd. for. filth.

By the way it may be observed, that we have here a proof of the accuracy of Barbour. For, among the ruins of the castle, within the walls, the remains of a well, nicely built, were lately discovered. It would appear that the castle had never been rebuilt since that time.

It is surprising that Mr. H. Tookse should so far mistake the sense of fordo as used by Chaucer in the following passage.

1 se no more but that I am fordo;
Myne heritage mote I nedes sell,
And ben a begger, here may I nolenger dwell—


"Fordone, i.e. done, to go forth, or caused to go forth, i.e. out of doors," Divers. Purl. i. 498. Nothing can be more evident than that this is the same with fordom, undone.

A. S. fordo-n, fordo-an, Belg. verdo-en, to waste.

To FORDYN, v. n. To make a great noise; to echo; to resound. Fordsymyt, overpowerd with nois.

Of greting, goulung, and wyfelifie womaning
The Rufus did resound, brave and rare;  
Qulhik huge bewailing all fordyndyt the are.  

Doug. Virgil, 123, 35.

To Fordyn, v. a. To overpower with noise. S.  
The land alhalfe of Italy tryblly and quok,  
And how caverns of formys of Ethna round  
Rummsyntt and lowit, fordyndyt with the sound.  

Ibid. 91, 11.

For intensive, and A. S. dyn-an, Isl. dyn-a, Dan. dyen,  
Su. G. don-a, streper.

FORDNAIT, s. Fortnight. S.  
FORDOURERIT, FORDOWERIT, part. pa. "Weared;  
over-toiled; over-waked;" Rudd.  
The Rutulians ouerset with slepe and wyne,  
Liggis soupit, fordourerit, droukyn as sywne.  

Doug. Virgil, 283, 38.

The word seems rather to signify, stufiged; Teut. veur-wood, veur-ware, veur-warde.  
This phrase is also used concerning a person, when it is  
meant that he is still alive, S. "In being; alive; unconsumed," Shirr. Gl. See Sup.

"If Christ had not been to the fore, in our sad days,  
the waters had gone over our soul." Rutherford's Lett. P. 1. ep. 193.

"He adds, 'He found the King's memory perfectly fresh as  
to all things in Scotland; that he asked by name, how it  
was with Mr. Douglas,—and having asked how Mr. Smith  
was, he said, laughing, Is his broad sword to the fore?' I  
answered, I knew it was taken from him, when he was made  
a prisoner, but his Majesty might be persuaded Mr. Smith  
would be provided of one when his service required it."  

Money saved as a stock.  
He has something to the fore, S.; he has a little money saved.

"He had a good estate, and well to the fore; but being  
smitten by the ambition of his good-brother Dr. Whiteford,  
tread his steps of vain lavishness and dilapidation of what  
he had, to seek what he did not deserve." Baillie's Lett. i. 126.

"It is true he had no great means to the fore of his own  
at this time." Spalding's Troubles, I. 195.

Having the start of another, in whatever respect, S.  
In the same place or situation. 5. In consideration of,  
or in comparison with, S.  
Of Fore, adv. Before.

FORE, s. Help; advantage; furtherance. A great fore,  
a great help, S. B. See Sup.

Su. G. fore denotes the easiness or convenience of a way,  
when it is rendered fit for travelling; godt fore, viae commoditas; from far-a, to fare. For, good, useful, convenience,  
Forn, which primarily signifies carriage, also denotes  
yany kind of wealth, commodity, or means; A. S. fore, a  
vehicle, also access.

FORE, s. Any thing thrown ashore as a wreck; sometimes,  
sea-fore.

S.  
FORE-ANENT, FORNENCE, FORNENS, FORNENTIS,  
Fornent, prep. 1. Directly opposite to; S. forment.

"They are to say, Clangegole, Clanlarfane. —Likeways  
a great number of wicked thieves, oppressours, and  
peace breakers, and receptours of thief, of the surnames  
of Armestranges, Ellotes,—and utheris inhabiting the bordouris  

"This watter of Sulway rynnis in the Ireland seis: and  
is the marche of Scotland formente the west bourdouris,—  
Fornens Easdale, on the tother side Isys Eusdaill." Bellend.  
Descr. Alb. c. 5. In contrarium litto, Goth.  
"He was haldyn kyng of Britonis fornentis the Ireland  

My faithfull heart I send it heir,  
In signe of paper I present it;  
Wald [that] my body war forment it.  

Evergreen, i. 111, st. 8.

O. E. foren oghens, over against, seems to be radically  
the same. It indeed scarcely differs from fornens.

"But the Centuryon that stood forna aghens, sigh that he  
so cringye haddie died, and seide verryly this man was Goddis  
sone." Mark xv.
FOREHAND-RENT, FORERENT, adj.
FOREHAND, adj.
FOREHANDER, s. A house facing the street.
FOREHANDER, s. pl. Ancestors. See Sup.

2. Against, as signifying, “in provision for.”

A fore-nuns has been derived from A. S. a-forenun. But the word does not occur in this form. It is for-noon; and this does not signify opposite to, but penes, prope, almost, near, nigh; Sommer. Forenuns, &c. are evidently from A. S. foran, before, and agen, ongen, opposite to, against. Foran ongen, ex adverso; Foran ongen Gallene; over against Galicke; Luke viii. 26.

FOREBEAR, an ancestor; a forefather.
FOREBROADS, s. The first milk drawn from the cow.
FORECRAG, The anterior part of the throat.
FOREDOOR, s. The door in the front of a house.
FOREEND, s. The time between breakfast and noon.
FOREFASTEN, v. a.
FOREFILE, s. A species of sport still used as a trial of strength.
FOREFIGHT, one’s self v. a.
FOREFIGHT, To take so much ex­
foregainst

2. Against, as signifying, “in provision for.”

A fore-nuns has been derived from A. S. a-forenun. But the word does not occur in this form. It is for-noon; and this does not signify opposite to, but penes, prope, almost, near, nigh; Sommer. Forenuns, &c. are evidently from A. S. foran, before, and agen, ongen, opposite to, against. Foran ongen, ex adverso; Foran ongen Gallene; over against Galicke; Luke viii. 26.

FOREBEAR, an ancestor; a forefather.
FOREBROADS, s. The first milk drawn from the cow.
FORECRAG, The anterior part of the throat.
FOREDOOR, s. The door in the front of a house.
FOREEND, s. The time between breakfast and noon.
FOREFASTEN, v. a.
FOREFILE, s. A species of sport still used as a trial of strength.
FOREFIGHT, one’s self v. a.
FOREFIGHT, To take so much ex­
foregainst
FORE


**FORESTART**, s. A start in running a race. S.

**FORESUPPER**, s. The interval between the time that servants give up working and that of supper. S.

**FORETERES**, adj. Cautious; provident.

**FOREYE AR**, partpa. s. pl.

**Forfayr**, part. pa. Lost; Barbour.

2. Old-fashioned, Gl. Ross, S. B.

### TO FORFAIR, FORFAR, To perish; to be lost.

- *Forfayre*, v. a. To waste; as denoting fornication, to abuse. See Sup.
- "Wemen, — if they forfair or abuse their bodies in fornication, and are convicted thereof: all they quha hes committed sic ane trespas, saill be disherissed." Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 49, § 1.

It occurs in O. E. as signifying to destroy.

- In that ilk toun did he krie a krie, That alle that him serued, & of his meyne ware, Man, woman & childe, suld thei alle turnus the prince, that was baith derf and bald, Ane birnand bleis lete at

### To FORFAIR, v. n.

- To perish; to be lost. But and thow will, son be the hour off thre, At that ilk tryst, will God thow sail se me. Quid illi may last, this realm sail nocht that alle that him serued, & of his meyne ware, Man, woman & childe, suld thei alle (Quhill I may lest, this realm sail nocht that alle that him serued, & of his meyne ware, Man, woman & childe, suld thei alle)

### To FORFAIRN.

- Adj.

### FORFAUCHLIT.

- Worn out; jaded with fatigue.

### FORFAUGHTEN.

- Exhausted with fighting. This is the primary sense. "This Roger of Quincinis successioun (familia) wes dis-certise, for verie feir; And as the sylie huntit hair, From ratchis makes reiter.

### To FORFAULT.

- To subject to forfeiture; to attain.

### TO FORGADER, Forgather, v. n.

1. Exhausted with fighting. This is the primary sense. *Forfouchten thy war and tr ew ald the nycht; Yit fell that shew in to the chance that day.

2. Greatly fatigued, from whatever cause.

- I wait [nocht] weil quhat it wes, My awin grey meir that kest me: Or gif i wes forfochtyn faynt, And syn lay down to rest me.

### FORFOUCHT, FORFOUCHTEN, FORFAUGHTEN.

- Having the appearance of being exhausted or desolate.

### FORFOUCHTEN, FORFAUGHTEN.

- 1. Exhausted with fighting. This is the primary sense. *Forfouchten thy war and trewed all the nycht; Yit fell that daw in to the chance that day.

- This mony a year I've stood the flood an' tide; And tho' wi' crazy eild I'm sair/forfairn, I'll be a Brig, when y're a shapeless cairn! *Burns*, iii. 55.
castle of Dunbar, where they fought long together with uncertain victory."—Pitscottie, p. 100.

3. It is now commonly used to denote an accidental meeting, S.

This falconer had tane his way
O'er Calder-moor; and gawn the moss up,
He there forgerader'd with a gossip.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 536.

4. It signifies the union of two persons in marriage, S. B.

And though for you sike kindness yet she had,
As wasd you afore anither wed;
How coud she think that grace or thrift cud be
With ane she now does sae mans worn see?

Fouk ay had best begin with dealing fair,
Altho' they sud forgerad ne'er sae bair.

Ros's Helenore, p. 105.

Teut. ver-gaeder-en, congregare, convenire.

FORGATHERIN, s. Meeting.

To FORGATHER, v. n. V. FORGADER.

FORGEIT, pret.

With that ane freyd of his cryd, fy!
And up ane arrow drew ;
He forgeit it sa fowrusly,
The bow in Sinders flew!—Chr. Kirk, st. 9.

"Pressed, Isl. ferges, in pret. forgde, formere, compingere;" Callander.

But I am much inclined to think that it rather signifie to let go, let fly; from A. S. forga-n, Belg. verge-en, dimittere.

FORGET, s. An act of forgetfulness.

FORGETTIL, adj. Forgetful, S. B.

R. Brunne uses forgetolichasp, as denoting an act of forgetfulness.

So did kyng Philip with sautes on them gan pres,
Bot for a forgetolichasp R. he bothe les.
Philip left his enyshes without kepnyng a ryght.

R. Brunne, p. 176.

A. S. forgotel, forgotol, oblivious, Isl. ofer-geom, Belg. vergeetelyk, id.

FORGETTILNESS, s. Forgetfulness.

FORGEANCE, FORGENYS, s. Forgiveness.

To FORGIE, v. a. To forgive.

To give; to grant; Gl. Sibb. 1.


To FORLANE, v. a. To give; to grant; Gl. Sibb. 1.

Su. G. saerlaen, concedere, donare; Belg. ver-ten, er-ten, Germ. ver-ten.

Su. G. laen was anciently used in the same sense; from Moes. G. lew-ja, praebere, donare.

FORLANE, part. pa. "Alone; left alone; all alone;"

Rudd. But the learned writer seems to have mistaken the meaning of the word, as used by Doug. I have observed it only in one passage, where it undoubtedly signifies, fornicata est.

He forganeit als ful weliauma,
The luf abominabil of quene Pasiophe,

Full priuely with the bull forlane was sche.

The bandit kynd, and birth of formes twane,

The monstrus Mynotaure doth thare remane.

Doug. Virgil, 163, 16.

In the same sense it is used by Thomas of Ercildoune.

As women is thus for lain,
Y may say bi me;

Gif Tristrem be now sleyn,
Yuel yemers er we.

Sir Tristrem, p. 47.

V. FORBY. It is used, however, in the former sense by Henryson, Test. Creside.

The sede of luve was sowin on my face;—
But now, alas! that sede with frost is slaine,
And I fro luvirs lefte and al
Doug. Virgil, ii. 54, st. 11.

FORLANE, adj.

He lykes not sic a forlane loom of laits,
He says, thou skaffs and begs maire heir and aits,
Nor any crippe in Carrick land about.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54, st. 11.

The term as here used seems to signify impolite, one who in asking will not take a refusal; as corresponding to Su. G. foerlaegen, sollicitus, qui anxie rem alquiam cupit; qui anxius est, ut re, quam desiderat, potitatur; Teut. verlegen, incommodus, importunus. The phrase may be, "so
covetous a fellow; one whose manners discover so much greediness."

To FORLEIT, FORLETE, FORLEIT, FORLEIT, v. a.
1. To forsake; to quit; to leave off. R. Brunne, Chaucer, id. See Sup.
Thome Lutar was their menstrual meet; —
And lyfluths than he did forleit,
And counterfuit Franass.
E'en cruel Lindsay shed a tear,
Forleitring malice deep.
Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 336.

Wer he alvy, he wald depfoi,
His folke; and his love forleit,
This fairer patane to adoir,
Of maids the maikles Margaret.
Montgomerie, Maitland Poems, p. 166.

2. To forget.
S. A. S. forlaet-an, Su.G. foerlaet-a, id. Isl. forlæt-a, de-
It is from for, for, ser, intens., and Moes. G. laet-an, A. S. last-a, to leave.

To FORLEITH, v. a. To loathe; to have disgust at;
Gib. Sibb.
Teut. ver-leed-en, fastidire, A. S. led-an, id.

Forleithie, s. A surfeit; a disgust; S. B.
"Ye ken well enough that I Was ne'er very browden'd and Moes.
To lie with carnally.
Thar wifis thar dochtrys dispitusly:
Thar wyffis wald thai oft
For-wakit and for-wallouit thus musing,
And sone I herd the bell to matins ryng,
And saye, that all that he dois, is for the glore of God, & the libertie of the Evangell.
O intollerabl blashemation, fury,
And wondes. Now ar the words off the cheiff apostole Peter cum in to effect, sayand, that his deirly beluffit brother Paule, had wryttin mony thyngis, in the quhilkis ar sum harde to
be understaid, quhilkis men vnetirn, and inconstant perueris (as vtheris scripturis) to thair amin dampanationi." Kennedy, Commendator of Crosraguell, Compend. Tractieue, p. 78.

FORMALE, FORMALING, s. Rent in advance. V. Mail.
FORMEKIL, adj. Very great, Rudd.
FORMER, s. A carpenter's straight chisel.
FORMOIS, adj. Beautiful; Lat. formos-us.
In to my gairth, I past me to repos,
This bird and I, as we war wont a forrow,
Amang the flouris fresch fragrant, and formois.
Formou, Chaucer.

FORME, pret. or part. pa. Fared.
S. To FORNALE, v. a. To pledge, for a special payment, rent or income before it be due. V. Forenail'd. D. FORNE, adv. To forne, before; formerly.
He wes for balder, cirtes, by his leif,
Saying he folio wit Virgillis lantern
Amang the  flouris fresch fragrant, and forneis.
How Eneas to Dido was forsworn.

Forn, prenail'd. D. FORNE, adv. To forne, before; formerly.
He wes for balder, cirtes, by his leif,
Saying he folio wit Virgillis lantern to forne,
How Eneas to Dido was forsworn.

Fornail'd. D. FORNE, adv. To forne, before; formerly.
He wes for balder, cirtes, by his leif,
Saying he folio wit Virgillis lantern to forne,
How Eneas to Dido was forsworn.

Fornail'd. D. FORNE, adv. To forne, before; formerly.
He wes for balder, cirtes, by his leif,
Saying he folio wit Virgillis lantern to forne,
How Eneas to Dido was forsworn.

Fornail'd. D. FORNE, adv. To forne, before; formerly.
He wes for balder, cirtes, by his leif,
Saying he folio wit Virgillis lantern to forne,
How Eneas to Dido was forsworn.
FOR

For oft with wysure it hes bune said a forrow,
Without glaides awaillis no tressour.

Dunbar, Banatyne Poems, p. 54, st. 1. i. e. In times of old. Lydus, id. v. F. Vossius.

2. Before, to place.

Syne tuk thai southwaris their way;
The Erle Thomas was forowth ay.

Barbour, xiv. 242. MS.

This seems a derivative from Moe. G. faura, before. The form of forousch is nearly preserved in Germ. sorgi, prior. S. forat, as to go forat, to go on, if not a corr. of E. forward, may be the same with forousch. It seems doubtful, however, whether forowth may not have crept in, instead of forousch, from the similarity of c and t in MSS. If not, it may be viewed as the same with Sw. foerat, forerut, before; gaa foerut, go before; Se vaelfoerut, as a phrase, keep a good look out; S. look weill forat. Ihre writes foerrun, antea, vo. Ul.

Forowsein. Seen before; foreseen.

Walys ensample mychtt have been
To yow, had ye it forowsein.—Barbour, i. 120. MS.

Forow is written distinctly from sein in MS.

FOROWT, FOROWTN, prep. 1. Without.

—Qua taiss purpos sekyrly, And followis it syne ententyt,
For out fayntice, or yheit faynding.—Barbour, iii. 289. MS.

This form of the prep, seldom occurs.

In Rauchryne leve we now the King
In rest, for owyn barganyng. Ibid. iv. 2.

For is generally written in MS. distinctly from out, of owyn.

2. Besides.

He had in-till his cmpayny
Four scoor of hardy armyd men,
For-out archieris that he had then.

Wyntoun, viii. 126. Sw. foerutan signifies both absque et praeter.

FORPET, s. The fourth part of a peck. S. It seems merely a cor. See Sup.

I hae brew’d a forpet o’ ma’t,
And I canna come ilka day to woo.

Robert’s S. Songs, i. 184. "People from a considerable distance will cheerfully pay 2s. 6d. for as much land as is requisite for sowing a cap-full, or forpet of seed, 40 of which measures are allotted to an acre: each forpet generally produces from 11 to 251b. of dressed flax from the mill." P. Culter, Lanarks. Statist. Acc. vi. 77.

FORPLAICHT of Wool. A certain quantity of wool. S.

FOR-PLEYNIT, part. pa. Worn out with complaining or mourning.

So lang till evin for lak of mycht and mynd.
For-wepit and for-pleynit pitously,
Oursit so sorrow had both hert and mynd.
That to the cold stone my hede on wyre I laid,
And lenit.—King’s Quair, ii. 54.

FORRA COW. One not with calf. F. FERRY COW. S.

To FORRAY, v. a. To ravage; to pillage.

Than gert he forray all the land;
And sesit all that euru thai fand.

Barbour, xv. 511. MS.

Thir loris send he furth in hy,
And thir thar way tuk hastyly:
And in Ingland gert byrn, and sla;
And wrocht thaarin ak meylla
As thai forrayit the countrée,
That is wes pite for to se
Till thaim that walid it ony gud.
For thai destroyit all as thai yhud.

Ibid. xvii. 527. MS. Yon detestabil and myscheuous Eanee—

VOL. I. 425

FOR

Ane certane horsmen, licht armty for the nainis,
Has send before, for to forray the planis.

Dong, Virgil, 382, 3. Rudd. apprehends that the term, as here used, merely signifies "to over-run, to take a view, what the Fr. call re­connaître." But it is meant to expl. the phrase used by Virg., quatera campos, to scour the country.

It occurs in the same sense in our Laws.

"—Sum quha nightlie and dailie nievis, forrayis, and committis open thief, riefe and oppression."—In. VI. 1593, c. 174. Here it is explicative of rieven or robbery.

In latter times, it was written forour, furrow.


The word seems immediately from Fr. fourrag-er, fourr-er, which signify, not only to forage, but to waste, to ravage. Both Spenser and Shakespeare use the E. word in the same sense. It is probable, therefore, that as foraging parties lived as freebooters, the term might thus come to denote depredation. Dr. Johnson supposes that fourrange is from Lat. foris. Du Cange, with far greater probability, deduces it from L.B. fodrum, fodder, which Spelman and Somner derive from A. fodre, pabulum, alimentum; whence foderae, forrear, fodder, exigere; fodrum, qu a fodrum exigendum, vel tollendum pergunt; nostris Fourriers; also forariis, praedatores militares.

FORRAY, s. 1. The act of foraging, or a search through the country for provisions. In this sense it occurs more rarely.

—Quhill thai went to the forray;
And swa thai purchesyng maid thai:
Ilk man trewwilf for to get
And purchas thaim that thai mycht ete.

Barbour, ii. 578. MS.

This is expl. by what Newill says;
Bot me think it spedfull that we
Abid, quhill mys men seleyt be
Throw the countrée, to tak their pray.

Ibid. ver. 457. Thir four hundredth, rycht wondyr weyll arayit,
Befor the toun the playn baner displayit:—
A forray kest, and sesit mekill gud.

Wallace, ix. 462. MS. i. e. "Planned a predatory excursion, and seized a valuable prey."

3. The party employed in carrying off the prey.

The forray tuk the pray, and past the playn,
Toward the park.—Ibid. ix. 467. MS.

V. the v. and next word.

4. It seems also to denote the prey itself.

That rad noucht gretly skathful was
Bot pressyt to thaim with thair mycht,
He wyst weill than that thai wald fycht.

Ibid. xv. 468. MS.

This is expl. by what Newill says;
Bot me think it spedfull that we
Abid, quhill mys men seleyt be
Throw the countrée, to tak their pray.

Ibid. ver. 457. Thir four hundredth, rycht wondyr weyll arayit,
Befor the toun the playn baner displayit:—
A forray kest, and sesit mekill gud.

Wallace, ix. 462. MS. i. e. ‘Planned a predatory excursion, and seized a valuable prey.’

5. It would almost seem occasionally to signify the ad­vanced guard of an army.

Willame of Dowsglas, that than was
Ordanyd in forray for to pas,
And swa he dyd in the mornynig
With the mæt part of thare gadryng,
And tward the place he held the way
All stracht, quhare that his fais lay.

Ibid. viii. 40. 136.

FORREURIS, s. pl. A foraging party, or those employed to drive off a prey.

3 H
FOR

Than Wallace gert the forreursis leyf the pray ;
Assemblyt some in till a gud array.

Wallace, ix. 472. MS.

In Perth edit. erroneously forreours.
The word is certainly from L. B. forarii. V. the v.
O. Fr. forrer and fourrier often occur in the same sense.

Par li pais coroient le fourrier.

Roman d'Auberi.

Li Fourriers viennent, qui gastent le pais.

Român de Gavrin; Du Cange, vo. forarii.
This word occurs, in different forms, in most of the languages of Europe, as denoting a quartermaster: Ital. foriero, Hisp. forierio ; Teut. forier, mensor, designator hospitiorum sive diversororum ; forier-en, designare hospitalium; Kilian.

The Goth. affords so striking a coincidence, that, could we not trace the term, as above, through its different changes, it might seem to claim a Scandinavian origin. Su.G. forerare

denotes an inferior kind of military officer, to whom the charge of the convey of provisions belonged. Ihre says, that he was anciently called fourier. This would seem to point out a Fr. origin. But he gives the word as a derivative from Su.G. foe-rar- a, to lead to; conducted to the public. He applied to the conduct of an army; forer en es eteppostaer, duere ex
ercitu, foe-rar breie, gere bellum, enfoierare, dux. Hence also fora, vekum, carriage of any kind. The root is far-a, ire, proficisci, corresponding to A.S. far-an ; whence for, a journey, an expedition.

FORRARE, adv. Farther; or for forre, i.e. more far. S.

FORRETSOME. A species of tapestry on which

FORELOYEE. The word is certainly from L. B.

A foret is formed from the Fr. phrase,

See Sup.}

FOR-RET, s. 1. "Front, fore-head; corr. from fore-

head," Rudd.

Alecho thor ravin visage did away,—
And hir in shear transforment of ane tret,
Hir forett skort with rankilills and mony rat.

Dug. Virgil, 221, 35.

2. Metaph. used to denote the brow of a hill.

Vychter oovereager the foret of the bra,
Vird the lingand rokkins was alsa
Ane coile, and thair wees frettis saigand.

Rodd, 18, 16.

FORRET, FORTAT, adv. Forward, S. "He's getting

forrat." He is becoming intoxicated, or getting on.

See Sup.

—Tweesh twa hilllocks, the poor lambie lies,
And aye fell forret as it stoote to rise.
V. Foroth.


FORRETsome, adj. Forward in disposition. S.

To FORREW, v.n. Torepent exceedingly. Furrowyd, pret.

The Kingy of Norway at the last
And hys men for ryugd sere
That eyre that ayrwyre thare.

Wynoun, vii, 10, 203.

For, intens., and A.S. kreow-an, Alem. rimme-on, Teut. rau-
en, poenitere.

FORYVAR, s. One who rides before an armed party,
to procure information.

Thair forysdar was past till Ayr agayne,
Left thaim to cum with pow of greit waille.

Wallace, iii. 70. MS.

Sw. forridare, Dan. forrider, one who rides before.

FORRIDDEN, part. pa. Fatigued by hard riding. S.

FORDER, Perhaps the same with Forro, q.v. S.

FORDER COW. One not with calf. V. FERRY COW, S.

FORROWN, Forrun, part. pa. Exhausted with running.

Feil Scottis hors was drewwin, lau wailill,
Forroan that day so irkyt can defaill.

Wallace, x. 704. MS.

From for, denoting excess, and rin, to run.

FORS, Forss, s. A stream ; a cataract. See Sup.

426

FOR

On hors he lap, and throw a gret rout raid,
To Davryoch he knew the forz full well;
Befor him come seyll stuffyt in fyne steilk.
He straik the fyrst but bad in the blason;
Qhiill hors and man bathe flet the wattir doune.

Wallace, v. 265. MS.

In going from Gask to Dalreoch, Wallace had to cross the river Earn. The word is forz, Perth edit.; in others, ford.

Su.G. foras denotes not only a cataract, but a rapid stream. I. foras, foas ; Verel. vo. Foras. Fisskia alla forza, piscatum aut flamina ; Ost. Leg. ap. Ibre. Hon comi mi forsen d stroomen ; He got into the mid-stream of the river; Widge. Hence Sw. Forz-a, to rush.

It is used in the same sense in Lapland.

"There being still new torrents to stem, and new cataracts to overcome, we were often obliged to land and drag our boats upon the shore beyond one of these cataracts, so that we could not reach Kingsforz, or the Torrent of Kings, which is 11 miles further, till the 30th." Mortraye's Travels, ii. 289.

Skinner mentions forses as occurring in Eng. Dict. in the sense of waterfalls (V. Philips); but expresses great doubt whether this word was ever in use. Here, however, he is certainly mistaken: for it occurs in this sense in the compositon of the names of several waterfalls in the vicinity of the Lakes of Cumberland; as Airy-force, Scale-force.

"We should have visited the waterfall at Scale-force, but were told that there had been so little rain as to prevent the effect." Mawman's Excursion to the Highlands and Lakes, p. 223. V. also p. 206.

Ibre derives it from Su.G. forz, vehemencia. He thinks that in Isl. it is softened into fos for the sake of a moreagreeable sound. G. Andr., however, under Forz, furor, gives fozzar as signifying, effunditur praeceps; and for is still used in Isl. for a cataract.

To FORS, v. n. To care.

So thay the kirk had in thair cuir,
Thay forz but lyttill how it fur.

Donbarr, Mainland Poems, 105.

This v. is often used impersonally. It forst nocht, it gave
us no concern.

Apon the se yon Rewarg has been,
Till rychtwys men he dos full mekyll teyn.

Mocht we be saiff,
on. the se yon Rewar lang has beyn,
Apon the se yon Rewar lang has beyn,
And the se yon Rewar lang has beyn,
As signifying, effunditur praeceps; and
Gives

So thay the kirk had in thair cuir,
Thay forz but lyttill how it fur.

Wallace, x. 819. MS.

—We reh not for our good.

Ed. 1648.

i.e. "We value not our substance." / Mocht we be saiff,
It forst nocht, it gave
us no concern.

Apon the se yon Rewarg has been,
Till rychtwys men he dos full mekyll teyn.

Mocht we be saiff,
on. the se yon Rewar lang has beyn,
Apon the se yon Rewar lang has beyn,
And the se yon Rewar lang has beyn,
As signifying, effunditur praeceps; and
Gives

So thay the kirk had in thair cuir,
Thay forz but lyttill how it fur.

Wallace, x. 819. MS.

—We reh not for our good.

Ed. 1648.

i.e. "We value not our substance." / Mocht we be saiff,
It forst nocht, it gave
us no concern.

Apon the se yon Rewarg has been,
Till rychtwys men he dos full mekyll teyn.

Mocht we be saiff,
on. the se yon Rewar lang has beyn,
Apon the se yon Rewar lang has beyn,
And the se yon Rewar lang has beyn,
As signifying, effunditur praeceps; and
Gives

So thay the kirk had in thair cuir,
Thay forz but lyttill how it fur.

Wallace, x. 819. MS.

—We reh not for our good.

Ed. 1648.

i.e. "We value not our substance." / Mocht we be saiff,
It forst nocht, it gave
us no concern.

Apon the se yon Rewarg has been,
Till rychtwys men he dos full mekyll teyn.

Mocht we be saiff,
on. the se yon Rewar lang has beyn,
Apon the se yon Rewar lang has beyn,
And the se yon Rewar lang has beyn,
As signifying, effunditur praeceps; and
Gives

So thay the kirk had in thair cuir,
Thay forz but lyttill how it fur.

Wallace, x. 819. MS.

—We reh not for our good.

Ed. 1648.

i.e. "We value not our substance." / Mocht we be saiff,
It forst nocht, it gave
us no concern.

Apon the se yon Rewarg has been,
Till rychtwys men he dos full mekyll teyn.

Mocht we be saiff,
on. the se yon Rewar lang has beyn,
Apon the se yon Rewar lang has beyn,
And the se yon Rewar lang has beyn,
As signifying, effunditur praeceps; and
Gives

So thay the kirk had in thair cuir,
Thay forz but lyttill how it fur.

Wallace, x. 819. MS.

—We reh not for our good.

Ed. 1648.
FOR

To FORSEE, v. a. To overlook ; to neglect. S.
To FORSEE one's self. To neglect one's own interest. S.

FORSEL, s. A kind of horse-cloth or mat. Syn. FLAT. S.

To FORSET, v. a. 1. To overpower ; to overburden one with work ; S. 2. To surfeit, S.

Teut. vor-sæt-æn, saturate, exsaturate, obsaturare; Kilian. In the first sense, however, the term seems to have more affinity to A. S. for-sæth-æn, reprimere. V. OVERSET.

Forset, s. The act of overpowering or overloading. A forset of wark, an excess of labour above one's strength; a forset of meat, a surfeit, S.


In warldynes quyly said ony ensu? For thow was formyt forsyg on the field.
Wallace, ii. 214. MS.

With returning that nycht xx he slew.
The foresay rydly rabuty he.
Perth editt. fersast. Ibid. v. 291. MS.

Vnto an forcy man ar to be wrocht

I was within thee sextie yeiris and sevin,
Ane freik on feld, als forst, and als fre,
Als glaid, als gay, als ying, als yaip as yie.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 131. st. 4.

This may be immediately from Fr. force. Su. G. forsta, however, signifies to rush. Seren. mentions Goth. fors, ies, favor, vehemence, as a cognate term, under Force, E.

FORSLITTING, part pa. Left for expl. by Pinkerton.

I have been threatnit and forstedit
Sa oft, that I am with it bittin.
Philotus, S. P. R. i. 38. st. 101.

This, I suspect, is an error for forskin, scolded. If not, it might signify, worn out, q. with abuse. En.G. forstilt-a, deterare, distrahare, from foer, intens. and sut-a, rumperre; Teut. versligt-en, id. A. S. forsliten, ruptus. See Sup.

FORSLITTING, s. Castigation; a satirical reprimand. S.

To FORSLOWE, v. a. To lose by indolence. S.

FORSMENTIS, s. pf. Acts of defacement. S.

To FORT, v. a.
1. To injure by improper praise.
Glam. Sibb. See Sup.

One is said to forspake another, when he so commands him as to have a supposed influence in making him practically believe the commendation. If one highly praises a child for sweetness of temper, and the child soon after betrays ill-humour; the person, who bestowed the praise, is said to have forspokin the bairn, S.

The word, in the same sense, assumes the form of a s.

Some charms are secretly used to prevent evil; and some omens looked to by the older people.—The tongue—must be guarded, even when it commends; it had more need, one would think, when it discommends. Thus to prevent what is called forespeaking, they say of a person, God save them; of a beast, Luck sair it. [i.e. preserve it]. P. Forglen, Banffs. Statut. Acc. xiv. 541, N.

The word occurs in the same sense in O. E.

2. To bewitch.

"While white should there be more credit given to witches, when they sale they have made a real bargain with the devil, killed a cow, bewitched butter, infested a child, forespoken his neighbour, &c., than when she confesseth that she transubstantiated herself, made it raine or haile, flieht in the air, goeth invisible, transferrith corn in the grasse from one field to another?" Reginald Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft, 1594, B. iii. c. 11.

3. "A person is said to be forespoken when any sudden mischance happens on the back of a series of good fortune: or when a child, formerly promising, suddenly decays, the child is said to be forespoken." Gl. Shirr.

FOR 4.

"When the beasts, as oxen, sheep, horses, &c. are sick, they sprinkle them with a water made up by them, which they call forespoken water; wherewith likeways they sprinkle their boats, when they succeed and prosper not in their fishing." Brand's Descr. Orkney, p. 62.

As used in sense 1, it may seem related to A. S. for-speen, spoken in vain; or legally reckoned of no account, as it occurs in the Laws of Canute. He, who in a controversy shall presume to defend himself or his vassal by means of calumnies, habbe that ealle for speen, the whole of this should be accounted forspoken;" c. 24.

Du Cange renders it interdictum, forbidden, but the term seems here to preserve the A. S. sense literally, in casuum, vel frustra dictum.

In sense 3, it denotes consecrated water. It has been rendered bentspiken; as in sense 2, it evidently respects the supposed power of incantation. Whether in this sense it simply signifies, q. spoken against, or has any relation to Germ. spok, Belg. spoork, a spectre, I shall not pretend to determine. The latter idea might seem to have some degree of probability, as Belg. voor spoork signifies a portent, an omen.

FORST, pret. v. V. FORS.

To FORSTAY, v. a. To forestall.

To FORSTAW, FORESTA, v. a. To understand, S.

A criple I'm not, ye forsta me,
The' lam of a hand that I be;
Nor blind is there reason to ca' me,
Altho' I see but wi' ae eye.

Song, Ross's Helanore, p. 150.

Su. G. forsto-en, Teut. versta-en, Germ. versteh-en, intelligere. Iire thinks that these Goth. words were formed in resemblance of orspaken, sciio, intelligere, which he derives from iu and irst, iu en, sto. But, indeed, the reason of this strong figure is extremely uncertain.

FORSTARIS, s. A female forester, or inhabitant of a forest.

Pandarus and Bitias, two brethren germane, By Alcanor engendrit that Troyane,
Quhame Hiera, the wilde forstaris knaw,
Bred and vpbrocht in Jouis haly schaw.
Doug. Virgil, 302, 10.

Q. forstarres, from Fr. forester, a forester.

To FORSURN, v. a.

—Gif that ye be ane counsellar sie,
Quby suld ye sleuthfulle yowr tymse forsure?

Left by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood. But, either simply, or as conjoined with sleuthfulle, it signifies to waste, to spend, to consume. Singly, it may signify to care for; Teut. weursork-en, also, versorg-en, curare, procurare, procipere; Moes. G. saur-jian, A. S. sorg-ian; Alem. suorg-en, to be careful; Moes. G. suarja, care.

FORSWIFTIT, part pa. Bewildered; strayed.

Forswiftit from our rycht cours gane we ar,
Aman the wyndy wallis wauerand fer.
Doug. Virgil, 74, 14.

This is rendered " driven swiftly," Rudd. Add. But it is certainly from for, intens., and Alem. swurgan, vagari, obserare; Teut. sweyg-en, sweyff-en, id. Sw. svanefn-en, to fluctuate, to wander.

FORTAIVERT, part pa. Much fatigued, S. V. TAIVERT.

FORTALICE, s. A fortress.

To FORTE, v. a. To fortify.

FORTELL, s. Benefit. V. FORDEL.

FORTH, s. An inlet of the sea.

FORTH, FORTH, FORTH, s. A fort.

FORTH, ade. The forth, without; out of doors.

FORTHENS, ade. At a distance; remotely situated.
FORTH

Thare lyis ane werlye centre weil forthens,
With large fieldes lauborit ful of fens.

Doug. Virgil, 67, 32.

Q. forth thence, A. S. forth and thanem, hinc inde.

FORTHERSUM, FORDERSUM, adj. 1. Rash; acting with precipitation; S. B.

Gin ye o'or forthsome turn tapise turvy,
Blame your ain haste, and say not that I spyr ye.

Ross's Hecate, Intro.

2. Having a forward manner, S. B.

The ither was a right setting lass,
Though forthsome; but meek this lassie was.

Ibid. p. 94.

3. Of an active disposition; as, forthsome wi' wark, S. B. opposed to dilatoriness.

FORTHET, adv. Forward. V. FORDWART.

FORTHGENG, s. The entertainment given at the departure of a bride from her own, or her father's house, Ang. Fort, and gang, to go. A. S. forthgang, progressus, exitus.

FOR-THI, FORTHY, conj. Therefore, A. Bor. See Sup.

Agayn hym thai ware all irowes:
For-thi set thame hym to ta
In-till Perth, or than hym sla.—Wintoun, vii. 207.

Nocht for thi, nevertheless, notwithstanding.

— The tothry faiyet fete;
And nocht for thi his hand wes yeit
Wodyr the sterap, magre his.—Barbour, iii. 194. MS.

Forthy is often used by Chaucer and Gower in the same sense. In the MS. both of Bruce and of Wallace, it is almost always written as two different words. Sw. forty, id.

A. S. forth, forthy, ido, propterea.

FORTHY, FORTHIE, adj. Forward; or perhaps frank, familiar in manner. See Sup.

" Wherever is no awe or fear of a king or prince, they, that are most forthy in ingiry and furthsetting themselves, live without measure or obedience after their own pleasure."

Pitscattie, p. 1. V. Furthry.

FORTHILY, adv. Frankly; without embarrassment. S.

To FORTHINK, v. a. To be grieved for; to repent of.
The day will cum that thou forthink sall it,
That thai have put sic lesings into writ.

Thailand Poems, p. 316.

Scho tauld him hir treasoun till ane end.—
At hir he speryt, gif scho forthinket it sar.
Wa, ya, scho said, and sail do euirmar.

Wallace, iv. 759. MS.

Thai forthocht that thai faucht.—Houlant, iii. 16.
He sighed and said, Sore it me forthinket
For the dede that I haue done, I do me in your grace.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 98. a.

It is often used by Chaucer. Alem. forthcno-an, perperam cogtare de. Su. G. foertanko-en, aliquid male factum censere. Belg. zich verdenc-en, to grudge, to waste away with thoughtfulness.

FORETHINKING, s. Repentance.

" Such a man also may haue — some secrete checkes of remorse for his bygone follies, even Judas his metlplikale, repenting or forethinking." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 447.

FORETHINKEN, repenting; FORETHOUGHT, repented. S.

FORTHYR, s. Assistance; furtherance; anything tending to accomplish an end in view.
The lokmen than thi bur Wallace, but baid,
On till a place his martyrdom to tak;
For till his ded he wald na forthir mak.

Wallace, xi. 1344. MS.

A. S. furthung, occurs in the same sense, expeditio negotii. V. Forder.

FORTHIR, adj. Anterior; fore. V. FORDER. S. 428

FORTHIRLYARE, adv. Furthermore; still more. S.

FORTHWART, s. Prudence; precaution; used perhaps in the general sense of, deportment.

A ryoll King than rynget in to France,
Gret worship herd off Wallace governance,
Off prowis, pryss, and off his worthi deid,
And forthwart fair, commendede off manheid;
Bath humyll, leyll, and off his priwy pryss.

Off honour, trewth, and woid of cowatis.

Wallace, viii. 1618. MS.

A. S. forward, precaution. But perhaps the word is allied to Su. G. isl. ford-a precurver.

FORTY, adv. Brave; valiant.

O you of Grecis maist forty Diomedes,
Quly mycht I not on feildis of Troye haue deid?

Doug. Virgil, 16, 10.

Fortissime, Virg. from Lat. fortis, or Fr. fort, id. Both Rudd and Sibb. have conjoined this with forsy; but they evidently differ as to origin as well as signification.

To FORTOUN, v. a. To cause to befall; to allot. S.

FORTRAVAILIT, FORTRAIVAILIT, part. pa. Greatly fatigued, in consequence of travelling, and especially from watching, S.

Than Danger to the duir tuik gude keip,
Both nycht and day, that Pitie suld nocht pas;
Quhill all fordwart, in [the] defalt of sleip.
Scho bissilie as fortravailit scho was.—King Hart, i. 45.
The first echo is certainly by mistake for suce, S.

"I mon soiourne, quhar euyr it be
Leuys me tharfor per charytě.

The King saw that he sa wes faiaty,
And that he ik wes for travaillit.

Barbour, iii. 326. MS.

Ik is used for eik, also.

— To slepe drawys bewynes.
The King, that all fortraivailit wes,
Saw that him worthyt slep nedways.

Ibid. vii. 176. MS.

Fr. travaillé, tired, fatigued; formed after the Goth. manner with for intens. prefixed.

To FORVAY, FORUEY, FORWAY, 1. To wander; to go astray. See Sup.

Full soberlie their haknayis thay assayit,
Followe them that thai haue sett.

Walace, viii. 16, 10.

2. To err, either in judgment or practice; metaph.
The names of cieteis and pepyll bene so bad
Put be this Caxtoun, but that he had bene mad,
The flude of Touer for Tyber he had write,
All men may know thare for trawaillyt.

Ibid. Prol. 66, 15.

It seems comp. of For, negat., and waeg, or A. S. waeg; although I have not observed a word of this formation in any other dialect. However, it may be from Teut. verwaegan, vento agtari.

FORWAY, s. An error.

Tharfor wald God I had thare eris to pull,
Misknawis the crede, and threpis
Both nathe, and say, and tafor be arte.

Doug. Virgil, 7, 8.

Ane brutell appetite makis young fuls forway.

Ibid. Prol. 66, 15.

FORWAKIT, part. pa. Worn out with watching; much fatigued from want of sleep, S.

Sum of thare falowys thare ware slayne;

Sum for-wakid in trawaling.

V. FORWAILDLYTE. Wintoun, viii. 16, 141.

Belg. verwaaki, "exceeding sleepy, having watched much beyond one's ordinary time;" Sewel.
FOR

FORWALLOUIT, part. pa. Greatly withered. The term is used with respect to one whose complexion is much faded by reason of sickness, fatigue, &c., S.

For-wakit and for-wallouit thus musing.
Wery for-lyn, I lestnyt sodanylye.
King’s Quair, i. 11.

FORWARD, s. Praction; agreement. See Sup.
Tristrem com that night; —
To swote Yonde bright.
As forwaid was him bitvene.—Sir Tristrem p. 124.
R. Brunne uses the term in the same sense.
Me meralles of my boke, I trowe, he wrote not right.
That he forgate Wiliam of forward that he him hight.
Neuerles the forward held what so was in his houth.

Chaucer, forward, id. Same with Forward, q. v.

FORWEBPT, part. pa. Disfigured, or worn out with weeping. V. FOR-FLYNT.

FORWONDRYT, part pa. Greatly surprised; astonished.
— He agyne to Lothysane
Till Schyr Amer his gate has tane;
And till him tauld all hate the case,
That harloff all for wondrayt wass,
How ony man sa sodanly
Mycht do soryt chylewry.
Barbour, vi. 10. MS.
It occurs in O. E. and in its full extent, execrable.

Chaucer, forwrd, id. from/or and forward.

FORWALLOUIT, Chaucer.

FOR YEILD, to lose.

FOR  YEILD, part pa.
— “Unworthy; ugly; hateful;’” Rudd. See Sup.
Yone was aane cauerne or caue in auld dayis,
Ane grisly den, and ane
Yone was ane cauerne or caue in auld dayis,
Ane grisly den, and ane
Forwrocht, weorth-an, weorth-ian,
What ferly is tbocht thou rejoyce to flyt?
And till him tauld all hale the cass,
Mycht do so gret chewalry
That tharoff all
As forwakit and

FOR YET, FORYHET, To forget, S. B.

To FORYET, FORYHET, v. a.
Se on this wise sche can forget nothing.
Chaucer, id.

FORGET is also used as the part. pa.
Leill, loif, and lawte lyis behind,
And auld kyndnes is quyf forgett.
Bannatyme Poems, p. 184.

Qhia will befir thire bukis rede,—
Sall find discandand lynegal,
Na persounwe, that I fand, forgehete
Till Malcolme the spous of Saynt Marget.
Wynstone, vi. 19. 69.

FORYOUDENT, adj. Tired; out of breath; overcome with weariness; Ang. Synon. Forfuchhtin. See Sup.

FOS, Foss, s. A pit for drowning women. V. Pit and Gallows.

FOSSA, s. The grass that grows among stubble, Ang.
Su.G. boss signifies stubble. But fossa is undoubtedly the same which occurs in a Lat. charter, A. D. 1205.—Non vidimus tempore Henrici et Richardi quondam Regum Angliae quod quis redderet decimas de feriis aut de genestis aut de fossis ubi prius fuerint demonstatae. Du Cange thinks this an error, instead of fraeas, which he renders, “ waste and barren ground;” vo. Praestum.

But Cowel seems rightly to render the passage:—“We never saw that any one paid tith of furze or broom; or of Lattermarch or after pasture, where the grass or hay had been once mowed before.” Law Dict. vo. Fossee.

FOSSET, FOSSETIN, s. A mat made of rushes to prevent a horse’s back from being fretted by the Currawick.

FOSTEL, s. A vessel; a cask.

FOSTER, s. Progeny, Gl. Sibb.
Sw. foster, child, embryo, focetus.

To FOTCH, FOUTH, Foch, v. a. 1. To change one’s situation.
“Look in what maner wee see the shepeheards tents fitten and focht, after the same maner I see my life to be fitten and focht.” Bruce’s Eleven Serm. K. 4. b.

2. To shift or change horses in a plough. It is said that farmers begin to fotch, when the day is so far lengthened that the plough is twice yoked in one day; Loth. Fife.

3. To exchange, in whatever way; I’ll fouth with you, I will make an exchange; S. B.

Su.G. byt-a, mutare? V. next word.

To Fotch, v. n. To finch.

They band up kyndnes in that toun,
Nane frea his feir to fotch.

Evergreen, ii. 180, st. 11.

The only words which seem to have any affinity are Isl. fat-aet, Su.G. fat-aet, fatt-aet, deficere, desse, fugere; Isl. eg fette, retrosym fector, G. Andr. As finching is a change of conduct, a shifting of one’s course, the senses formerly mentioned may be traced to his, or vice versa. Or fotch, as signifying to finch, may be radically the same with Su.G. put-a, deciper, circumvenire.

FOTCH-PLEUCH, s. A plough employed in two yokings each day; also called a Harrow-plough, V. Fotch, 2. S.

FOTHYR, s. A cart-load. V. Fudder.

FOTINELLIS, s. The name of a weight of ten stones. S.
FOUT, s. pl. Stockings without feet. Syn. Hoggers. S.
FOTTIE, s. One whose trousers, boots, &c. are too wide.
FOTTIE, s. A person or animal plump and short-legged.
FOTTIE, s. A female wool-gatherer. S.
FOTTIT THIEF. A thief of the lowest description. S.
FOUDGE, s. A pitch-fork, Buchan.
FOUAT, s. A firlot or bushel. S.
FOUGAT, s. A thief of the lowest description.
FOUG, s. A mother’s fout; for a petted spoiled child.
FOUGLE, s. One whose trousers, boots, &c. are too wide.
FOUL BEARD, s. A blacksmith’s mop for his trough.
FOUL, adj. 1. Guilty; a forensic term.
2. Guilty; a forensic term.
FOUL EVIL. An old phrase for the Devil.
FOUL-BEARREN, s. The act of playing thus unfairly.
FOUL-FA RREN, s. The act of playing thus unfairly.
FOST, s. The name given to the president of the Supreme Court formerly held in the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

“..." The President, or principal person in the Lawting, was named the Great Foul or Logman, and subordinate to him were several little fouls or under sheriffs or bailiffs." Barry’s Orkney, p. 217.

Su. G. foget, anc. fogat, fogati, foogte, praefectus, Germ. Vogt, voig, praefectus regionis, urbis, vel castris. I have seen no satisfactory conjecture as to the origin.

Fowdrie, Foudrie, Fauedere, s. 1. The office of chief governor in Orkney and Shetland.
2. The extent of the office of the Foud.

FOUGE, v. n. To take undue advantage at the game of marbles, by moving the hand too near the mark before projecting the bowl.
FOUG, s. The act of playing thus unfairly.
FOUGER, s. The person playing thus unfairly.
FOUL, adj. 1. Wet; rainy; S. See Sup.
— She was not sae skeegh,
Nor wi’ her answer very blate or dreghet;
But says, I’m wae, ye’ve got so foul a day.
— R. Ross’s Helenore, p. 38.
— An’ glowerin round the lift, to see
Gif fair or foul the morn wad be,
Trudg’d wi’ his collie, to his cot.
— Rev. J. Nicoll’s Poems, ii. 84.

2. Guilty; a forensic term.
FOUL, s. Evil or ill, used as a sort of imprecation; as, Foul fo’ ye, evil befall you; Foul a styme, not a gleam; perhaps an ellipsis for The Foul Thief, the Devil.
FOUL-BEARD, s. A blacksmith’s mop for his trough.
FOUL-ENVY, adj. An old phrase for the Foul Thief, q. v.
FOUL-FARREN, adj. Having a bad appearance.
FOUL FISH. Fish in the spawning state.
FOUL THIEF. The Devil.
FOUR, s. 1. Foundation, applied to a building. 2. The area on which the foundation is laid. 3. Foundation in a moral sense, or consistency with truth.
FOUND, s. Foundation.
FOUND. Cannons of found; artillery of cast metal.
TO FOUND, v. n. To go. V. Fonde.
TO FOUNDER, v. a. To fell; to strike down; to give such a blow as to stupify one. It is also said that one is founded when he receives a stroke, as by a fall, which causes stupfaction, S.
It occurs in a similar sense, O. E.
He founder’d the Saracens o’ twain,
And fought as a dragon.
R. Brunne, Ellis’s Spec. i. 129.
Mr. E. renders it forced. But he conjectures that “it is a mistake of the transcriber for sonder’d, i. e. sundered, separated.”
Perhaps from Fr. fondre, to fall; fondre d’en haut, to fall down plump; converted into an active transitive, v.
TO FOUNDY. V. FUNDY.

FOUNDIT. Nae foundit, nothing of any description.
FOUNDIT HATE. Equiv. to Fient haet, nothing at all.
FOUNE, adj. Of, or belonging to fawns.
And sum war cled in pelichis and foune skynnis.
— Doug. Virgil, 220, 42.

FOURHOURS, s. The slight entertainment taken between dinner and supper; denominated from the hour commonly observed in former times, which was four o’clock P.M. The term is now vulgarly appropriated to tea, although the hour is changed. Formerly, it denoted some stronger beverage; S. See Sup.

Thus Aulus hath for ten years space extended
The plea; and further more I have expended
Vast sums, to wit, for washing, lodging, diet,—
For morning-drinks, four-hours, half gills at noon,
To fit their stomach for the fork and spoon;—
For rolls, for nachets, roundabouts, sour cakes,
For Cheshire cheese, fresh butter, cookies, bakes,
For panches, saucers, sheepeheads, cheatts, plack-plies.
— Client’s Complaint, Watson’s Coll. i. 22, 23.

This poem, written some time in the seventeenth century, gives a curious picture of manners, and particularly of the means employed by clients to keep their lawyers in good humour.

From a passage in Knox’s Hist. it seems probable that the custom of four-hours had its origin in the tavern.

“The craftsmen were required to assemble themsefis together for delivery of their Provest and Baiies, but they part to their four hours peniss.” P. 270.

This pl. mode of expression is generally used by the vulgar.
“ ‘It’s nine hours,” It is nine o’ clock, — “ Twall-hours at een,” midnight, S. This is evidently a F. idiom.

FOURNEUKIT, adj. Quadrangular; having four corners, or four neiks; S.

“The mone beand in opposition (quhen it is maist round) apperit suddenly as it war foure nukit.” Bellend. Cen. B. vii. c. 18.

Ne spare thy not at last, for laik of mete,
Thare fatale foure nukit truncheaouris for til ete.
— Quadrae, Virgil, 208, 52.
Belg. vierhoekig, id. E. nook has been viewed as formed from Belg. een hoek, angulus; which Lye approves. Add. Jun. Etym. Shaw mentions Gaels. niue, id. But I have not observed it in any other Celt. Dictionary.

FOURSUM, used as a s., denoting four in company.
The four-sum baid, and huvit on the grene.
— With that the foursum fayn thai wild have fled.
— V. Sus. King Hart, i. 25, 26.

FOURSUM, adj. Applied to four acting together; as, A foursum reel. S.

FOUSSEE, Fousy, s. A ditch; a trench.
An oit of tentis, stentit on the grene,
With turretis, fousy, and erde dykis ilk dele,
He gan address to closin wounder wele.
— Doug. Virgil, 210, 35.

“The Provest assembles the commonaltie, and cumis to thair Provest and Baities, but they part to their four hours peniss.” P. 270.

This pl. mode of expression is generally used by the vulgar.
“ ‘It’s nine hours,” It is nine o’ clock, — “ Twall-hours at een,” midnight, S. This is evidently a F. idiom.

FOUSTIC  AIT, s. A pitch-fork, Buchan.
FOUSTIC  AIT, s. A pitch-fork, Buchan.
FOW

All men purchase drink at thy sugettir tone.


"Ye sale ur bread with fouth, & sail dweil in thy land without ur fiir." Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, 1532, Fol. 10. a. b.

It does not appear that there was any subst. noun resembling this in A. S.

Rudd. derives it from fow for full, q. falth. It is indeed from full; for Wintoun uses it in its primary form, fulth of mate, abundance of meat.

V. Barst. But Teut. vulte is used precisely in the same sense; plenitudo, saturitas.

FOUTHY-LIKE. Having the appearance of fulness.

adj.

FOUTH, adv. Abundant; copious.

When the wind's in the West, the weather's at the best.

When the wind is in the East, it is neither good for man [n]or beast.

When the wind is in the South, rain will fall.

Kelly's S. Prov. p. 353.

FOUTHY, adj. Having the appearance of fulness. S.

FOUTHY-LIKE. Having the appearance of abundance. S.

FOUTY, Foutie, adj. Mean; base; despicable; S.; pron. footy.

—He, Sampson like,
Got to his feet, finding no other tool,
And, at a second blow, with little pains,
Beat out another foute rascal's brains.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 353.

An' Paean's sin was left, ye ken,
At Lemnos, to be seard
Wit Vulcan's iron; then to blame me
Is fautie and mislear'd.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 31.

2. Unchaste ; indecorous; as applied to language. S.

Fr. foute, a scoundrel, from foutre, to lecher.

FOUILLIE, adv. Meanly; basely; obscenely. S.

FOUINNESS, s. Meanness; baseness; obsceneness. S.

FOUTRACK, interj. Indeed! Is it really so? S.

FOUTRE, Footer, s. Activity; exertion. Synon. Throughput.

FOUTSOME, adj. Forward; officious; meddling. S.

FOUTTOUR, FOUT, s. A term expressive of the greatest contempt.

I trow the Fouttour ly's in ane trans.

Mr. Pinkerton renders it "a club." Mr. Sibbald "perhaps a knapsack." The first is by far most probable. Perhaps it is from Fr. fust, fat, a staff or baton, as the staff of a spear.

FOW, s. Apparently for feu-duty. S.

FOW, (pron. like E. haw), s. A corn-fork; a pitchfork. S.

To Fow corn. To throw up the sheaves on a pitchfork. S.

FOW, s. A mow or heap of corn in sheaves, or straw. S.

FOWE and GRIS.

Robbers, for sothe to say,
Slough mine felawes, Y wis,
In the se;
Thai raft me fowe and gris;
And thus wounded thai me
Is tristrem, p. 77.

"Fowe, from the Fr. fourrure, signifies furs in general; Gris, a particular kind of fur, so called from its grey colour."

Note, p. 260. But it is not probable, that fourrure would be softened into fowe. Might not fowe rather refer to the fur of the pole-cat, Fr. fouine, fouine? V. Fowermate.

To FOWFILL, v. a. To fulfil. S.

FOWMATE, s. A pole-cat. S. A. Bor. Mustela putorius, Linn. See Sup.

"It is ordainit, that na man haue Mertrik skinnis furth of the realm; and gif he dois, that he pay to the King i. s. for the custome of ilk skin, and for s. Fowmaris skinnis callit Fittius, x. d." Acts II. 1424, c. 24, edit. 1566.

Junius views fullmar, id. as comp. of O. Fr. ful teid, and merder a martino, observing that in Belg. it is called visse, from its bad smell. Kilian accordingly renders Teut. visse, fisse, vitche, mustaelus genus valde putidum; hence fitchat. In O. E. it is also written fulmart, and distinguished from the fitchat.

"The beasts of the chase in some [books] are divided into two classes: The first, called beasts of sweet flight, are the buck, the doe, the rein deer, the elk, and the spylard [i. e. an hart one hundred years old.]; In the second class are placed the fullmart, the fitchat or fitch, &c. and these are said to be beasts of stinking flight." Strutt's Sports, p. 14.

FOWN, adj. Of or belonging to a fawn. S.

FOWRINT, pret. Furnished; supplied. S.

FOWSUM, Fousum, adj. 1. Luscious; ungratefully sweet; S.

——Glaitit fools, owr rife o' cash,
Pamper their weyms wi' fousum trash.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 19.

2. Obscene; gross; as E. falsome is used.

Qohat is your lufe bot lust,—
Ane fousum appetye,
That streth of person waikes; Ance pasture unpertye; To smyte you with the glaikis?

3. Nauseous; offensive; as E., fulsome.
Kind Scotia heard, and said, Your rough-span ware But sounds right douff and fousome i' my ear.

4. Filthy; denoting bodily impurity.
According to Sibb. "q. fousome." It has evidently the same origin with E. fulsome, which has been generally derived from A. S. ful, impurus, also, obsceneus, and sum, denoting quality, q. v.
FOWSUMIL, adj. Loathsomely large; applied to what is overgrown in size.
"Howbeit thou wer accumpyant with thaym all thair tender age, thow sall fynd thaym throw their intemperance and surfeit diet a fowsumlie grown in their myd or latter age, that thay sall appeir als uncouth to thoy sycht, as thow had neur knawin thaym in their tender age." Bellend. Desc. Alb. c.
In tantam evadunt deformatiis; Bothh.
FOWSUMNESS, a. Lusciousness.
FOWSUM, adj. Somewhat too large; often applied to a garment; S. B. Apparantly from fose, full.

To FOX, v. n. To employ crafty means; to act with dissimulation.
"The Venetians will join with France. The Florentines and the other petty princes are foxing already for fear." Baillie's Lett. ii. 175, 176.
Isl. fox-a signifies fallere, to deceive; fox, false, adulterated; Ved fox, haup fox, Falsa et fraudulentia venditio; Verel. Ind. Wachter views the Isl. as the origin of the name fox, in the various forms which it assumes in the Gothic dialects.
FOTXERLEAVES, s. pl. The Foxglove, an herb.
S. To FOZE, v. n. To lose the flavour; to become mouldy.
To FOZE, v. n. To emit saliva; to froth.
FOZY, adj. 1. Spongy; soft. As, a fozy peat, a peat that is not solid; a fozy weep, a spongy turnip; a fozy stick, a piece of wood that is soft and porous.
2. "A fat full-grown person," Shirr. Gl.; more properly, one who is pursed, or, as we say, blauen up, S. B.
3. Deficient in understanding; metaph. applied to the mind. A fozie child, an empty fellow, S. B.
FOZINESS, a. Sponginess; metaph. obtuseness of mind.
S. To MAIK FRACK, to be diligent in preparation; to make ready.
"Thir things newlie ratefte, the merchantis maik frack to sail, and to thair traffique, quhilk be the tro.uble of weirs and fousome longe, which Ulph. often uses in the same sense with frak; as, Ni affidja fairra alh, departed not from the temple, Luke, i. 37. Thus fra seems merely an abbreviation of faierra, as denoting change of place or distance. There is a striking analogy between this word and pro, as well as Gr. προ.

FRACK, FRAX, FRECK, adj. 1. Ready; active; diligent.
Stout; firm, without regard to age. See Sup.
The rich and pure he did alyke regaird, Punist the euill, and did the gude rewaird. He wald not lat the Pappasts cause go bak, Gif it were just, bot wald be for him frak.

2. It is still used in a sense nearly allied. A freck carl, or a freck auld man, is a phrase commonly applied to one, who, although advanced in life, retains a considerable degree of vigour and activity; S. B.

3. Open; ingenuous; as

"The first Lord that ever was specified in the summons, was Lord David Lyndesay of the Byres, because he was most familiar with King James III. and was frackest in his opinion, and used himself most manfully in his defence against his enemies." Pitscotte, p. 86.

To MAIK FRACK, to be diligent in preparation; to make ready.
"Thir things newlie ratefte, the merchantis maik frack to sail, and to thair traffique, quhilk be the tro.uble of weirs and fousome longe, which Ulph. often uses in the same sense with frak; as, Ni affidja fairra alh, departed not from the temple, Luke, i. 37. Thus fra seems merely an abbreviation of faierra, as denoting change of place or distance. There is a striking analogy between this word and pro, as well as Gr. προ.

FRAX, FRECK, PREC. From, S. O. E., A. Bor.
Word for word, export. It is still used in a sense nearly allied.
A freck carl, or a freck auld man, is a phrase commonly applied to one, who, although advanced in life, retains a considerable degree of vigour and activity; S. B.

The Foxglove, an herb.

V. Wyntown, ix. 7. 3. Barbour, viii. 1. MS.

THAT said it suld ful der be boght.
The land that thi war hemel fra.

Callander derives this from Su.G. fram, prorusum. But it is more natural to trace it to fraa, a, ab, ex, A. S. Isl. fraid, id. It seems almost certain, that the origin is MoesG. faaira, longe, which Ulph. often uses in the same sense with fra; as, Ni affidja faaira alh, departed not from the temple, Luke, i. 37. Thus fraa seems merely an abbreviation of faierra, as denoting change of place or distance. There is a striking analogy between this word and pro, as well as Gr. προ.

FRAX, FRECK, PREC. From, S. O. E., A. Bor.
Word for word, export. It is still used in a sense nearly allied.
A freck carl, or a freck auld man, is a phrase commonly applied to one, who, although advanced in life, retains a considerable degree of vigour and activity; S. B.

The Foxglove, an herb.

V. Wyntown, ix. 7. 3. Barbour, viii. 1. MS.

THAT said it suld ful der be boght.
The land that thi war hemel fra.
FRA

the pursuit?” Did he bring his forces by water? The contrary is evident from the passage.

I may add, that in a MS. of Knox, apparently as old as the first edition, the phrase is rendered, “The merchants maid preparationis to sail.”

FREK occurs in O. E. in the sense of ready or eager.

Oure king and his men held the field—

With lorde and with knyghtes kene,

And other doghyt men bedene,

That war full frek to fight.—

Both arblast and many a bow

War ready railed upon a row,

And full frek for to fight.

Minot’s Poems, Warton’s Hist. i. 104.

The term is certainly allied to Su.G. fraech, alcer, strenuus. Isl. frek-r, strenuus, citus, in nitens operi; frek-a, celebro, at frika sparid, accelerare gradum, to quicken one’s pace.

To FRAK, v. n. To move swiftly.

The Troionis frakkis ouer the flude—

Doug. Virgil, 14, 11.

Now quha was blyth but bot Mnestheus full yore,

Qubilk—frakkis fast throwout the opin see,

Als swiftye as the dow affrayitdois fie.—Is. 134, 38.

Rudd. derivs it from A. S. fraec, profugus, or Teut. cracht, vectio. Sibbald, without the slightest reason, refers to flaggis of fire, as if synonym. The origin is certainly the same with that of Frack, q. v.

FRACTEM MENTAR. Perhaps, usufructuary; one who has the temporary use or profit of a thing.

S. LAT. fractus. See Sup.

FRACTIOUS, adj. Peevish; fretful; irritable; irascible; applied to the temper, S. Lat. fractio. See Sup.

FRACTIOUSLINE, adv. Peevishly; irascibly. S. Fractiousness, s. Peevishness; irritability.

S. Fraemang, prep. From among; contr. of frae amang.

FRASTA, adv. Signification doubtful. S.

FRAGALENT, adj. Advantageous; profitable; Ang. It also signifies undermining. See Sup.

To FRAV, v. n. To be afraid.

“...This and the convoy of it make us tremble for fear of division.—Thir things make us fray.” Baillie’s Lett. i. 80.

The E. v. formed from Fr. effray-er, thus receives a neut. sense. It is used actively by the same writer.

FrAY, s. Fear; Fr. effray, effroy.

“Great were the frays of this people, and their tears to God plentiful.” Baillie’s Lett. ii. 98.

FRAYDANT, adj.

Quhateir thair wyfes dois them demand.

Thay wirk it many wayis;

At fraydant at the man,

Quhil thay bring him our stayis.

This seems merely a provincial corr. S. A. Rudd. offers various conjectures as to the origin of this word; Fr. ecraser conterere, croissir creatire, fraiser, contundere; Germ. rauschen, strepitum edere. But it is allied, as Sibbald has observed, to Su.G. frasa-a creatire. It may be added, that frasa-a signifies, stridore. This exactly corresponds to stridor, the word here used by Virg. Fras-a particularly denotes the sound of dry wood, when it catches fire. A. bor. fray, to break.

FRAISE, s. A cajoling discourse, To make a fraise; V. Phrase.

FRAISER, s. A wheeleder; a flatterer.

S. FRAISE, adj. Addicted to flattery; cajoling.

S. FRAISILIE, adv. In a cajoling way.

S. FRAISINESS, s. Wheeling; flattery.

S. FRAISE, s. A calf’s fraise, the pluck of a calf; S. Teut. frase, vituli lactantis fissa intestina; Germ. id. Fr. fraise, a calf’s pluck.

To FRAIST, FRASTYN, FREST, FRESTIN, v. a. To try; to prove; to make an attempt upon.

I rede ye mak furth ane man mekar of mude,

That will with fairnes/rawZ frendschip to fynd.

To burgeis & citez (the wardeyns alle scho freist),

He lansit out our ane land, and drew noght ane lyte;

Quhair be sould freistyn his force and fangin his fight.

Sone eftir this of men the clamor rais,

FRAIST, FRASTYN, FREST, FRESTIN, v. a. To try; to prove; to make an attempt upon.

I rede ye mak furth ane man mekar of mude,

That will with fairnes/rawZ frendschip to fynd.

To burgeis & citez (the wardeyns alle scho freist),

He lansit out our ane land, and drew noght ane lyte;

Quhair be sould freistyn his force and fangin his fight.

Sone eftir this of men the clamor rais,

FRAIST, FRASTYN, FREST, FRESTIN, v. a. To try; to prove; to make an attempt upon.

I rede ye mak furth ane man mekar of mude,

That will with fairnes/rawZ frendschip to fynd.

To burgeis & citez (the wardeyns alle scho freist),

He lansit out our ane land, and drew noght ane lyte;

Quhair be sould freistyn his force and fangin his fight.

Sone eftir this of men the clamor rais,

FRAIST, FRASTYN, FREST, FRESTIN, v. a. To try; to prove; to make an attempt upon.

I rede ye mak furth ane man mekar of mude,

That will with fairnes/rawZ frendschip to fynd.

To burgeis & citez (the wardeyns alle scho freist),

He lansit out our ane land, and drew noght ane lyte;

Quhair be sould freistyn his force and fangin his fight.

Sone eftir this of men the clamor rais,

FRAIST, FRASTYN, FREST, FRESTIN, v. a. To try; to prove; to make an attempt upon.

I rede ye mak furth ane man mekar of mude,

That will with fairnes/rawZ frendschip to fynd.

To burgeis & citez (the wardeyns alle scho freist),

He lansit out our ane land, and drew noght ane lyte;

Quhair be sould freistyn his force and fangin his fight.

Sone eftir this of men the clamor rais,

FRAIST, FRASTYN, FREST, FRESTIN, v. a. To try; to prove; to make an attempt upon.

I rede ye mak furth ane man mekar of mude,

That will with fairnes/rawZ frendschip to fynd.

To burgeis & citez (the wardeyns alle scho freist),

He lansit out our ane land, and drew noght ane lyte;

Quhair be sould freistyn his force and fangin his fight.

Sone eftir this of men the clamor rais,

FRAIST, FRASTYN, FREST, FRESTIN, v. a. To try; to prove; to make an attempt upon.

I rede ye mak furth ane man mekar of mude,

That will with fairnes/rawZ frendschip to fynd.
...
FREE, s. A cow naturally incapable of having a calf. S.

To FREEK, v. a. To scratch; to rub roughly; to curry; Ang. A. Bor. fride; to fret; to rub in pieces. Taut. erwyen, to rub.

FREEK, s. A hasty rule; metaphor. Any piece of work done expeditiously, Ang.

FREEET, s. A superstition. V. FREIT. S.

FREEF, adj. 1. Shy. 2. It also signifies, intimate. S.

FREIF, FREKE, FRICK, s. 1. Mr. Pinkerton renders this, man. But it is certainly too indefinite. For the term is frequently used in such connexion as to suggest the idea of a strong man, or an intrepid man, who is fit to appear with honour on the field of battle. Had never leid of this land, that had been leaved, Maid only feuited before, freik, to fulfil I said sicknessly be conscience.

Gowan and Gol. ii. 10.

—Wondyr Freshly thai freikis fruscht in feir.

Ibid. st. 20.

It is applied to Arthur and all his noble attendants. Thus to fote at thein, theis frekes unfayn.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gol. i. 7.

I sall boldword, but abaid, bring to you heir, Gif he be fret on the fold, your freynd, or your day. Freik, edit. 1508.

Gowan and Gol. i. 5.

Than Wallace said, with sobir wordis, that tid, Schir, I am seik, for Goddis luff latt me ga.

Langcastell said, Forsuth it beis nocht sa;

A fellows freikis thow semys in thei fair.

Wallace, ii. 395. MS.

Derfyl to dede feyle frekys thet he dycht.

Ibid. v. 965. MS.

I was within thir sestie yeiris and sevin, Ane freik on fold, als fors, and als fre, Als glaid, als gay, als ying, als yaipe as yie.

Henrystone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 131, st. 4.

Quhat freik on fold sa bald dar manis me?

Henrystone, Ibid. p. 134, st. 2.

This designation is given to Conscience, in P. Ploughman. I am fayne of that forward, sayd the freke than.

Fol. 17. b.

Su.G. fraeck, alacer, strennus. Isl. frekr, id. Tho at badi vauri sterker o frekner; although they were at the same time robust and active; Ol. Trygg. S. ap. Ihe; Dan. frek, daring.

2. A fellow; but, as Sibh, has observed, "more commonly a petulant or forward young man." See Sup.

—I said I, Loune, thou leis.

Ha, wald thou fecht, quod the freik, we haue bot few swords.

Doug. Virg. 239, a. 27.

The wyfis keist up ane hiddewys yel, Quhen all thir younkeris yokkit;

A wedow duelt was frekfull till our men.

Freikis to the field thay fokkit.


Su.G. fraeck, in like manner, is used in two different senses; signifying not only strenuous, but timid, insolent. The first may be viewed as the original sense. In different Northern dialects, it seems primarily to have denoted a man of real valour, and afterwards to have been applied to one who only pretended to be so, who acted in a theatrical way. Wachter indeed defines Germ, frech, nimis liber, metu et exasperari, which Hickes derives from Goth. frech. This has also been viewed as the origin of E. freak.

FREIK KNOT, FRENK KNOT. Some kind of knot anciently made with precious stones.

S.

FREIRIS, s. A friary, or convent of friars.

FREDOM, s. Liberality; generosity. S.

FREE, adj. 1. Brittle; as applied to stones, wood, earth, &c. S. B. See Sup.

2. Free corn is that which is so ripe as to be easily shaken, S. B.

Sw. friabilis, ane. fraeck; but our term, I suspect, is merely E. free, used in a peculiar sense, as denoting what may be easily operated by a change of its present state.

FREE,* adj. 1. Used often as denoting liberty of conscience; as, "I'm not free to do that." 2. Single, not married. 3. Made free of, divested of. S.

FREELAGE, s. An heritable property, not a farm. S.

FREELY, adj. Very; as, freely lucky, very lucky. S.

FREESK, s. A cow naturally incapable of having a calf. S.

FREESK, s. A hasty rule; metaphor. Any piece of work done expeditiously, Ang.
FREIT, FREET, FRET, s. freitis, Frairies, Frairies, fraire, frite, frite. adj. freith, Freis Claith of Gold.

2. Any thing performed as an act of religious worship, superstitious observances, to meet with such things as seem to confirm them. Thus he threatens to choose the delusions of a disobedient and idolatrous people, and to give them what they seek, altars for sin.

Mr. Macpherson, on this word, refers to Alem. frisien, to interpret. But there seems to be no affinity. According to Sibb., "perhaps from Scand. fraeget, fama, rumor; or quasi frights." There is not the least foundation for the latter hypothesis; which is that given by Ritson, who, referring to the Proverb already mentioned, thus explains it: "Those to whom things appear frightful or ominous, will be always followed by frightful or ominous things;" Scottish Songs, Gl. In mentioning fraeget, Sibbald has come nearer to the truth. For Isl. freiti, which signifies a rumour, in the plural denotes oracles, prophecies, or responses of the dead; Edda Sæmund. It is used in the same sense, Landnamabok, p. 18. This is very nearly related to our term; as it seems primarily to denote a notion founded on oracular authority; and in a secondary sense, an omen, or one thing portentous of another. The Isl. term, by some Northern Etymologists, has been derived from freyti, audire, impress, free, which is viewed as radically the same with Germ. fragen, interrogation. The connexion, indeed, is very intimate; a great part of what we hear being in consequence of interrogation.

With all due deference, however, to the northern writers, because of their superior opportunities of information, I am much inclined to think that Isl. fraegeti, an omen or oracle, is immediately from fraeet, percipio, interrogo, relatu acquiro; fraeeti, sapientia. It was very natural for an ignorant people, to appropriate the character of wisdom to those who were supposed to be most versant in omens and portents; just as our ancestors used the phrase, a wyss wife, for denoting a witch. The very term witch has been supposed to have a similar origin. It is at any rate analogous to Fris. wit-vrouwe, withe wyfe, mulier sciolia.

I mention this only as the more immediate origin of Isl. freiti. For Íre traces fraed, and the other terms expressive of wisdom, to fraeget, an imper. free, which is viewed as at any rate analogous to Fris. wit-vrouwe, withe wyfe, mulier sciolia.

2. Superstitious, given to the observation of freits, S. See Sup.

Freity, Freitty, adj. 1. Superstitious, given to the observation of freits, S. See Sup.

To FREITH, FRETH, v. a. To protect; to assist; to secure. Nouthir Trojanis, nor Rutulianis freith will I; Lat aether of thame thare awin fortoun stand by. A. S. frith-ian, Tegere. See S. Doug. Virg. 317, 25.

To FRETH, v. a. 1. To liberate; to set free. The rycht is ours, we suld mar ardent be; I think to freth this land, or ellis de.

In other editions it is changed to free.

The rycht is ours, we suld mar ardent be; I think to freth this land, or ellis de.

Wallace, ix. 820. MS.

Quhen thay hawt brynt all tre werk in that place, Wallace gart freth the wemen, off hys grace; To do thaim harm neir his purpos wes.

Fret, Wyntown, ix. 54. 1515. MS.

This word is used by Hardingy, to denote the liberation of a captive.

Then was Humfrey erle of Herford frethed clen, And enterchaunged for kyng Robertis wyfe, That holden was in England then full rye.

Ormon. Fol. 170. a.

2. To release from an obligation, or pecuniary burden. S. See Sup.

The v. is ge-frith-ian, librarie; Su.G. freot, free; frid, liberty.

To FREITH, v. n. To foam; to froth.
FRELY, s. Freedom; power; privilege.

Qhat God has to him granit sic freleg? 


Still used in Sheffield, Ray. Freely, A. Bor, id. Rudd. derives it from Fr. E. privilege.

But it seems more closely allied to Germ. frilats, free; friel-gelassen, a free man; Alem. frieza, frieza, a free girl. Du Cange derives frielats from A. S. fresh and freoan, to send away, manumittere, Su. G. freode, Isl. friola, free.

FRELY, Frely fute.

Then chippity that, for owtny mar, Sum went till ster, and sum till ar, And rowyt was the ile of But. Men mycht se mony frely fute About the cost, thar lukand, As thal on ayras rais roundad. Barbour, iii. 578. MS.

This seems for frely fode or fude, a common phrase in ancient poetry, denoting a person, and especially a female of high birth. These may be here poetically introduced, as witnessing the exertions of Bruce and his men. V. Freadhe.

FRELY, s. A beautiful woman; the adj. used as a s.

To Kerle he thus argound in this kind, Bot gret desyr remaynyt in till his mynd, For to behald that frely off fasson. 

Wallace, v. 653. MS.

A. S. freolic, liberalis, ingenuus; Teut. fragetlich, belle, pulchre, eleganter; Kilian. Isl. frileik-r, beauty. V. Fread, adj. 2.

FRELY, FREELY, adv. Intirely; completely; S.

Then quho sail wirk for weltars wrak, Quhen flude and fyre sall our it frak, And frely frusir feild and fure, Wit tempest kene and hiddous crak? 

Dunbar, Banatyne Poems, p. 73.

Used in the same sense by Wyntown; and S. B. as augmenting the sense, freely well, quite well, very well. 

[She] did her jobs sae freely canny, That mony ane lamented poor Nanny. 

Shirlae Poems, p. 266.

Su. G. friitea is used as an affirmative, ute, omnino; Germ. freyliech, assuredly.

FREM, FREMYT, adj. 1. Strange; foreign; S. frem, S. A. Bor. frem.

Frem folks, strangers, S. A fremd body, a stranger, S. B. Freem, frim, peregirus, Lincoln.

2. Acting like a stranger, keeping at a distance, S.

"Better my friend think me fremet, than fashious!" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 72, i. e. it is better that one should see his friend seldom, than be troublesome with his visits.

3. Having no relation or affinity. Quite frem, nowise related, S. Scotis frem, cui sibb oppositt; Rudd. See Sup. A Bor. fremid, fremt, "far off, not related to;" Gl. Grose. V. Fremd.

4. Unlucky; adverse; unfriendly, Sa unfortunate was we that fremyt day, That maugre plainly quethir we wold or no, With strong hand by forse schortly to say, Of inymys taken and led away We weren all, and broucht in thaire contre. 

King's Quatr, ii. 5.

It is used by R. Glouc. and Langland. That chyld wax so wel & then, as seye, fremde & sybbe, That he wolde be a noble mon, yyf he moste lybhe. 

P. 346.

FREM, FRENSCHLY, adv. Frankly; readily.

Lightlye that they leauen, losels it habbeth, Or dieth intestat, and the bishop entreh, And makith mirth thermitde, and his men bothe, And siggen he was an niggard that no good might spare, To frend ne to fremde, the finde haue his soule. 

P. Ploughman, Fol. 79, a.

Germ. A. S. fremd, Alem. fremder, Belg. vreund, Su. G. freemmande, Moes. G. frem𨱥is, peregirus; all from the Goth. prep. frem, signifying from; as Gr. tironis from e, and Lat. exterius, from e, e, to which fountain the E. word, stranger, may also be traced, as corr. in passing through the medium of Fr. from Lat. extraneus.

FREMITNES, FREMMITNES, s. Strangeness; distance of conduct. A. S. fremdnysse, peregritus.

My collar rent is be Dame Fremtnes, The prenis thairof ar ref't be sad Nysanes. 

Lament. Lady Scotti. A. iii. b.

i. e. niceness, pride, personified.

Bot uther man I use securillitie; Or els sic strange and uncouth fremtnitez, That I wait nocht quhane to mak merines. 

V. Fremyt, 2. 

Mainland Poems, p. 152.

FREM-STEED, part.adj. Left or deserted by one's friends. S.

FRENACH, s. A great number; a crowd. S.

FRENCH-GOWS, s. pl. A piece of female dress, apparently used in the seventeenth century; perhaps gauze.

For she invents a thousand toys, That house, and hold, and all destroys; — 

French-gows cut out and double banded, &c. 

V. Tuff, Watson's Coll. i. 30.

FRIEND, FRIEND, s. 1. A relation, S.

The Lordys that tyme of Ingland, That than remanyd qwik lyvand, Menyd be-for the Kyng rycht sare Thare kyne, thare frendys, that peryst ware. 

Wyntown, vii. 10. 354.

"Friends agree best at a distance;" S. Prov. "This is spoken of relations, who agree best when there is no interference of interests." Kelly, p. 103.

2. A connexion; one allied by marriage; S.

"Make friends of frument folk; S. Prov., spoken to dissuade people from marrying those who are their kindred." 

Kelly, p. 247.

Su. G. frende, frende, Isl. frendi, a kinsman. This is the proper sense; although it is extended both to allies and to friends. V. livre, and G. Andr. p. 77.

Teut. vriende, agnatus, cognatus. Rudbeck derives fremd, consanguinei, from frue, semen, quasi sanguine eodem nati; Atlantic. P. ii. 570.

A. S. fremid is merely the part. pr. of frem, amare; amans, amicus, Lye; q. a loving person. Wachter views Alem. frient, and Germ. freind, id. as contr. from the part. of frejn, to love.

Moes. G. frijonds occurs only in the sense of amicus. But it has the same relation to the v. fri-jon, amare, being the part. pr. For the sentiment, expressed by it, applies to the term as used in both senses; as we are bound by the ties of love both to relations and to friends.

FRENYIE, s. A fringe. See Sup.

—Freyjis of lyne silk fretit fell fre. 

Gawai and Gol. ii. 1.

Teut. frengie, frentie, frimbria, lacinia; Kilian. 

To Frenyie, v. a. To fringe.

S. FRENISHEN, s. A state of mental confusion. S.

To Fren, v. n. To be in a rage, Ang.

FRENNI, s. Rage; violent passion; Ang. Perhaps from Fr. phrenetise, madness; E. phreny. See Sup. 

FRENSCHE LEID. Probably, black lead. S.

S. FRENCHLY, adv. Frankly; readily.
FRESH, adj. Fresh, freris, frere, adv. Frest, frewm, ad> Friendly.

To FREQUENT, v. a. To acquaint; to give information; Ang.

FRENT, v. a. To eat ravenously; to devour.

FRET, v. a. To cast this vther buke on syde ferby,
Qhilk vnder culoure of sum strange wycht
So frencly leyes, vnetu two words gais rycht.

FRESH-WATER MUSCLE. The Pearl Muscle. 

Mr. Pinkertone leaves this word without explanation. It is evidently the same with Su.G. fret, fryst, temporis intervallum. Tryguita natafrist, the space of three days; Ike, A. S. first-an, to make a truce, literally, to grant an interval or cessation of arms; fryst, first, time, respite, truce. Hence, according to Somner, furst, in the laws of Henry I. c. 46. Nisi de furto, vel capitabulis sit, in quibus statim opporcut responderi, de quibuscumque impacilitatur alicuius, fryst et fondung habet. These words, he adds, "denote the re­spite granted to the criminal, or time for deliberating whether he shall plead or not; unless it signify a power of traversing the bill of indictment." He does not distinctly expl. fondung. But it seems to signify trial as to the means of excul­pating one's self from a charge; from A. S. fund-ian, niti; or rather from fund-ian, tentare; whence fonde, Chaucer, to search. V. FRAIS, v.

FRESH, s. 

FRENSUM, adj. Friendly.

The Kyng of Ingland
Held sic frendschepe and cumpany
To thare Kyng, that was worthy.

A laiye, as gud neychthore,
And as frenssum compositore,
Wald have jugyd in laste. Wyntown, vii. 2. 52.

Open weather, not a frost; a thaw; a smaller
frosty; applied to the weather, as op­
fected of rain in the time of harvest, Ang.

Mr. Pinkertone leaves this word without explanation. It is evidently the same with Su.G. fret, fryst, temporis intervallum. Tryguita natafrist, the space of three days; Ike, A. S. first-an, to make a truce, literally, to grant an interval or cessation of arms; fryst, first, time, respite, truce. Hence, according to Somner, furst, in the laws of Henry I. c. 46. Nisi de furto, vel capitabulis sit, in quibus statim opporcut responderi, de quibuscumque impacilitatur alicuius, fryst et fondung habet. These words, he adds, "denote the re­spite granted to the criminal, or time for deliberating whether he shall plead or not; unless it signify a power of traversing the bill of indictment." He does not distinctly expl. fondung. But it seems to signify trial as to the means of excul­pating one's self from a charge; from A. S. fund-ian, niti; or rather from fund-ian, tentare; whence fonde, Chaucer, to search. V. FRAIS, v.

To FREQUENT, v. a. To acquaint; to give information; Ang.

An improper use of the E. or Fr. v. instead of acquaint.

"The noblemen, gentlemen, and ministers of the West
and South, did meet in frequent number." Baillie's Lett. i. 16.

"To-morrow, in Stirling, is expected a frequent council." Ibid. p. 37.

Frequently, adv. In a great or considerable number.

"The noblemen—came in frequently against the after­noon." Baillie's Lett. i. 34.

Frer, freere, s. A frier.

"By the space of three days; Ihre.

Freyere, id. Wyntown, viii. 11. 87.

FREIS, s. A friary, or convent of friars.

FRESH, adj. 1. Open; applied to the weather, as op­
posed to frosty; S.

"Fresh weather; open weather." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 49.

"Our winters—have been open and fresh, as it is tenned." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statiss. Aet. xx. 319, N.

FRESH, s. Open weather, not a frost; a thaw; a smaller
flood in a river; S. See Sup.

"Interrogated, Whether the river, when there is a fresh
in her, does not partly run down said Allochy Grain?—de­pones, that when the river is in a speat, as much of her will
run down the Allochy Grain as would make an ordinary sum­pones, that when the river is in a speat, as much of her will
"Whether, when there is a speat or fresh in the river, it is not his opinion that the said dyke has a tendency to throw
the waters of the river over upon the Fraserfield side." Ibid. pp. 164, 165.

Here used as synon. with spaat. But I apprehend that it is not, in its general use, quite so strong, but more properly
synon. with Fluther, q. v.

FRESH-WATER MUSCLE. The Pearl Muscle.

FRESIT, port. pa. Perhaps, wrought like frieze.

S.

FRESON, s.
A freke, on a freson, him folowed in fay:

The freson was afered for drefe of that fare.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 5.

Gawan, his steed being killed, orders his freson to be
brought, st. 17.

Go freche me my Freson, farest on fote,
He must stonde th by thore as mokel stede.

From the connexion, it certainly denotes a horse of some
kind, perhaps a palfray, as being used in place of the charger.
Fr. freson, "a man, or horse, of Frizeland;" Cotgr.

To FRENT, FRESTIN. V. FRAIST.

FREST, s. Delay.

With that thair bowys away thair kest,
And come on fast, but langer fresst.

Barbour, viii. 447. MS.

This consaille thocht thaim wes to best.
Then send thai furth, bot langer fresst,

The woman that suld be thar spy.—Ibid. 547. MS.

488
FRIGGLE-FRAGGLES, *.

To be friends with one; FRIENDS.*

FRY,

FRIED CHICKENS, FRIAR'S CHICKEN. Chicken-

FREZELL,

FRIAR-SKATE, *.

This seems to mean, stout men, fit for war. According to

Holland gives two proofs that the king of S. should be

sovereign of all Britain; first, his being heir to S. Margaret,

queen to Malcolm Canmore, who was of the Saxon blood-

royal; secondly, his armorial sign, the lion rampant.

He bare a lyon as lord, of gowis full gay,

Maid makles of mycht, on mold quhare he movit.

FRIM-FRAME, s. Expl. "trifle."

This word seems to occur only in a work which breathes

so much of the spirit of a party, as to destroy its own cre-

dibility.

"Criticks with their frim-frame, and whytie whaties, may

imagine a hundred reasons for Abraham's going out of


It is given as synon. with whytie whattie, and seems to
denote a kind of silly shuffling or tergiversation; formed

perhaps by a reduplication of Su. G. fram, forward, or as

conjoined with fram, from, q. going forward and then backward,
to and fro.

To FRYNE, v. n. To fret from ill-humour. "A frynin'

body: a peevish discontented person."

FRYNIN, s. The act of fretting.

To FRIST, v. a. 1. To delay; to postpone.

In some remarks on Ramsay's G1, it is said that "Frist

is a mistake for Treatis, to trust." Works of Sir D. Lynd-
say, i. 191.

But this is a singular assertion; as the term is so frequently

used by our writers.

"I but beg earnest, and am content to suspend and frist

glory while supper time." Rutherford, P. i. ep. 91.

"We frist all our joys of Christ, till he and we be in our

own house above." Ibid. ep. 122.

It is also used as v. in this sense,

"But let faith frist and trust a while." Ib. P. iii. ep. 48.

It may be observed, however, that in these examples, the

does not signify a simple delay, but one submitted to

with confidence and hope.

2. To give on credit; to grant delay as to payment; im-

plying the idea of confidence in a person. S. See Sup.

Will ye frist me? Will you give me credit for some time,
or not ask ready money? Perths. In some parts, at least,
of this county, it is pronounced first.

Sen fristed goods or not forgiven,

Quilen cup is full, then hold it eivin.

Montgomery, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 504.

This refers to the S. Prov., "The thing's that's fristed is

no forgiven;" Kelly, p. 503.

That debt is not forgiven, but fristed: death hath not

bidden you farewell, but hath only left you for a short se-

ason." Rutherford, P. ii. ep. 6.

"I am content, my faith will frist God my happiness." 

Ibid. P. i. ep. 156.

Here there is only a slight deviation from the primary

sense. For to give ou credit, is merely to delay the exac-
tion of what is owing by another.

Su. G. Isl, frist-a, to delay. Beiddu han fresta till morn;

Orabant, ut spatium illis daret in diem posterum; "They

bade him frist them till the morn," S. Ol. Tryggu. S. ap.

Ihre. Freestmark is the time allowed to a buyer to try the

cattle he has purchased. Mark denotes a boundary or limit,

whether respecting time or place. Thus the word signifies

the term during which the goods are allowed on credit. V.


tempus agendi vel patiendi, Wachter.

FRIST, FRESTING, s. 1. A delay; suspension.

"I would subscribe a suspension and a fristing of my

heaven, for many hundred years (according to God's good

pleasure) if you were sure in the upper lodgings in our Fa-

er's house before me." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 2.

2. To frist, on credit. See Sup.

Ang dyswer coffe, that wirry hen,—

Takis gudis to frist fra fremit men;

And breiks his obligioun.

Bannatyne Poems. p. 171 st. 6.
A frist, afrist, is used in the same sense, according to Kelly, p. 32, "a trust."

"All ills are good a frist!" S. Prov. "The longer a mischief is coming, the better." Ibid. But the phrase is rather an illustration of sense first; as signifying, "when delayed."

Isl. frest-w, Germ. frist, a delay. V. the v. and Fasset.

FRYST, adj. First.
This was the fryst streak off the fycht, That was performost doughtily.
Barbour, xii. 60. MS.

This may be an error in MS. as I have met with no other instance. A. S. fryst; Su. G. foest, id. which, as irre observes, is a superlative formed from the part. foer, before.

FRITHAT, FRITHIT, adj. Notwithstanding. V. FRAAT.

FRYST, To v. n. frido, nearly to the sense of the conjunct term doloris lenimen; G. Andr. p. 79, which approaches most signifying peace, or rather security from death.

May denote compensation, satisfaction; Germ, merit being ascribed to the Virgin by the Church of Rome, it Fritte, for making up a syllabub.
of a flint; the hammer of a gun or pistol.

chief is a coming, the better." Ibid. But the phrase is rather an illustration of sense first; as signifying, "when delayed."

Kelly, p. 32, "a trust."

I had conjectured that frog or frock was of Goth. origin, as formed from A. S. roc, Su. G. Germ. rock, Belg. rok, an outer garment; and observe that the learned Spelman has thrown out the same idea. Teut. rock and lyf-rock, signify a coat. Fr. or n is often prefixed, when a word passes from one language to another. Ihre derives Su. G. rock from roek, Belg. roek, rough; as the inhabitants of the Northern countries generally wore the skins of animals in their rough state.

To FROG, v. n. To snow or sleet at intervals, Ang. This word is frequently used to denote the distant appearance of flying showers, especially of snow, in the Grampian mountains to those residing in the plain. Thus they say, It's frogin the hills.

Unless we suppose r to have been inserted, it cannot be viewed as allied to Dan. fog, nimbus, nix vento agitata. V. Seren. vo. Fog. It has more resemblance to Germ. verraschen, to evaporate, to rise in steam or smoke.

Frog, s. A flying shower of snow or sleet, Ang.

This is certainly the sense of the word as used by Sir D. Lyndsay, although overlooked by Mr. Pinkerton.

Qhat kin of a woman is thy wyle? S. —— A storm of styre; A frog that fylis the wind; A filland flagg; a flyye fuul.

At ilka pant sche lattis a puff.

Pink, S. P. Repr. ii. 71.

This sense corresponds to storm, flagg, flyt.

FROG, s. 1. A young horse, more than a year old, but not two, Buchan. 2. Progue, a colt, male or female, about three years old. Gl. Surv. Nairn.

S. Allied perhaps to Teut. vroegh, properly denoting the morning, but used in composition to signify what is early; Vroegh ryp, praematurus, praecox. Or, to Su. G. frogh, laetitia, because of the playfulness of colts.

FROICHFU', adj. Denoting a state of perspiration. Sw. FRONE, s. A sling.

To FRONT, v. n. Meat is said to front, when it swells in boiling, Ang.

FRONTE, s. 1. Perhaps, a curtain in front of a bed. 2. A curtain hung before an altar.

FRONTER, s. The name of a ewe four years old. S. To FROST, v. a. To injure by frost.

S. To FROST, v. n. To become frost-bitten, or frostit. S. FROUNSIT, part. pa. Wrinkled.

His face frownsit, his lyre was lyk the lede, His tethe chattrit, and shiveret with the chin.

Henryson's Test. Cresede, Chron. S. P. i. 162. Fr. frons-er, to wrinkle; also, to brown. Chaucer uses fronceles, as signifying, without wrinkles.

FROW, s. A lusty woman. S. See Sup.

The word, although used in this peculiar sense in S., is evidently the same with Germ. fraue, Belge. bruine, a woman. Wachter and Ihre view these as derived from Moe. G. frnja, a lord, as originally denoting domestic authority. Su. G. fru properly signifies a woman of rank.

V Frx, adj. 2.

FROWNDE, s. A big lusty woman, S. B.

This might at first view seem a dimin. from Frow. But it is perhaps it is immediately allied to Sw. friedg, plump, jolly. En fett och friedg karl, a fat and plump man, Wideg.

FROWNDE, s. A cap for the head, with a seam in the back part of it, worn by old women, Ang.

Perhaps q. Su. G. fru-tyg, a lady's cloth or cap, as natt-tyg denotes a nightcap.

This piece of dress is also called a sowl back; most probably from the resemblance of the hinder part of the cap to the back of a sowl, both being curved.

To FRUCT, v. n. To bear fruit.

S. FRUCT, s. Increase; fruit.

S. FRUCTUOS, adj. Fruitful.
FRUSCH, FRUSH, FRUNSIT, partpa.
FRUNT, *.
FRUGAL, adj. adj.
FRUESOME,
FRUNTER, FRONTER,
To FRUNSH,
FRUMPLE,
To v. a.

2. Dry; crumbling, applied to soil; fragile.

To break in pieces. Part.pa.

3. To overthrow; to discomfit; to disappoint.

Stridere. V., however, the fall of water; although Ihre views it as allied to Sc. S.

This seems formed from Fr. Sternimus, Lat. fructuos-us, this seems formed from Fr. to fruschit, fruschyt, to fruschyt See S.

in to thair mynds it makis thame to vary;—

In happy tym for Scotland thow was born.

Barbour, x. 597. MS.

The Sothroune part so
That in the stour thai mycht na langar bide.

Wallace, ii. 107. MS.

On thame we shout, and in thar myndz it makis thame to vary;—

All luve is lost bot upon God allone.

Barbour, xii. 103. MS.

O worthi byrth, and blyssyt be thi
As it is red in prophecy beforn,

Wallace, viii. 1640. MS.

This word seems to have been still misunderstood by editors, and hence has been absurdly rendered food, in editions, as if meat had been meant. The high compliment here paid to Wallace, apparently contains an allusion to these words, "Blessed be the womb that bare thee," Luke xi. 27.

A. S. foed-, matrix. But we have the very form of the S.

The Sothroune part so frusched was that tide,
That in the stour thai mycht na langar bide. 

Wallace, iii. 107. MS.

immediately allied to Fr. fruscher, to dash, knock, or clatter together; also to crash, burst, or break in pieces; to quash; Cotgr. The Fr. word may perhaps be radically from the Goth.; as Su.G.

This word seems to mark some affinity with Su.G.

frustrum,
FUD,
FUDE,
To FUD, v. a.

To scud; to whish. Aberd. pron. of Fud,

FU',
FUD,
FU',
adv. The pron. of How, in Aberdeen and other northern counties.

To FUD, v. n. To scud; to whish. Aberd. pron. of Quhid.

FUD, FUDE, s. 1. The matrix.

O worthy byrth, and blyssyt be thi fud;
As it is red in prophecy beforn,

Wallace, viii. 1640. MS.

This word seems to have been still misunderstood by editors, and hence has been absurdly rendered food, in editions, as if meat had been meant. The high compliment here paid to Wallace, apparently contains an allusion to these words, "Blessed be the womb that bare thee," Luke xi. 27.

A. S. foed-, matrix. But we have the very form of the S.

The Sothroune part so frusched was that tide,
That in the stour thai mycht na langar bide. 

Wallace, iii. 107. MS.

immediately allied to Fr. fruscher, to dash, knock, or clatter together; also to crash, burst, or break in pieces; to quash; Cotgr. The Fr. word may perhaps be radically from the Goth.; as Su.G.

This word seems to mark some affinity with Su.G.

frustrum,
FUD,
FUDE,
To FUD, v. a.

To scud; to whish. Aberd. pron. of Quhid.

FUD, FUDE, s. 1. The matrix.

O worthy byrth, and blyssyt be thi fud;
As it is red in prophecy beforn,

Wallace, viii. 1640. MS.

This word seems to have been still misunderstood by editors, and hence has been absurdly rendered food, in editions, as if meat had been meant. The high compliment here paid to Wallace, apparently contains an allusion to these words, "Blessed be the womb that bare thee," Luke xi. 27.

A. S. foed-, matrix. But we have the very form of the S.

The Sothroune part so frusched was that tide,
That in the stour thai mycht na langar bide. 

Wallace, iii. 107. MS.

immediately allied to Fr. fruscher, to dash, knock, or clatter together; also to crash, burst, or break in pieces; to quash; Cotgr. The Fr. word may perhaps be radically from the Goth.; as Su.G.

This word seems to mark some affinity with Su.G.

frustrum,
FUD,
FUDE,
To FUD, v. a.

To scud; to whish. Aberd. pron. of Quhid.

FUD, FUDE, s. 1. The matrix.

O worthy byrth, and blyssyt be thi fud;
As it is red in prophecy beforn,
4. A queue, or the hair tied behind.

2. A certain weight of lead.

4. Equivalent to E. pack, a confederacy.

3. A great number.

To have observed that Kilian mentions was the name which the Gauls gave to a carriage; and the name originated from the use of four wheels; adding that Celt. petear signifies four.

Although the origin is doubtful, yet Wachter seems not to have observed that Kilian mentions noer, voeyer, as synon. with voeder, velae, vehicula; and Germ. fuder, fabre, as used precisely in the same sense. It may be also observed, that Teut. voeyer is equivalent to soeder, pabulum, our fodder which, as Wachter himself observes, is in Germ. fur, perhaps from fuder. This, then, may be sufficient to set aside his objection as to the letter d. It must be evident, that the derivation from noer-en, fur-en, to carry, is far more natural than that from fuder. Thus it will correspond to Su. G. fora, a cart-load; whence, forset, carriage.

FUDDER, s. Lightning.

The wind, with mony quhyd, Maist bitterly their blew.

With quhirling and dirling.

The fudder fell so thick, Doune drying and ruyning.

The leisus that they did lick.

Than feld thay, and sched thay.

Every ane from ane vder.

Doune louching, and couthing.

To flie the flichts of fudder.


Fr. foudre, id. which is used by Chaucer in the same sense, H. of Fame, ii. 27. Some have derived the Fr. word from Lat. fulgur. But it certainly claims a Goth. origin; Isl. fadra, denoting a rapid motion, like lightning; efflager, cimus moveor, more fulguris; fuder, calor, motus; G. Andr. p. 79. Ihre has observed this affinity. See Sup.

To FUDDER, v. n. To move precipitately; Aberd. S. FUDDER, s. A gust of wind, or the impulse or resistance it causes; impetuous motion; a stroke or blow, &c.

FUDDY, s. A designation given to the wind, Aberd.

A puft o wind ye cudna get, To gar your cannass wag;

Till I advis'd the King to sell

His daughter to the moon;

Syne Fuddie raise and flit your sails;

Ye gat your pipes in tune.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 20.

In Caithness, a sudden gust is called fud, feud.

This might seem allied to Isl. fad-r, motus. V. Fudder.

But, because of the change of us, quh, by the inhabitants of the Northern counties, into f, fuddy is perhaps q. whuddy or whidly. Thus it would resemble Isl. hvidu, aer; also, fera vida actio vel passio pressa; G. Andr. v. Quird; and Note on this word, Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 102, 103.

FUDDY, s. The bottom of a corn-kiln; the hill-fuddy.

S. FUDDIE, s. A hare; Aberd., Banffs. V. WHIDDIE.

FUDDIE-HEN, s. A hen without a tail.

FUDDUM, s. Drift continued for a few moments, and returning after a short interval, Ang.; most probably from the same Goth. origin with Fudder, or Fuddy, q. v.

FUDGEL, adj. Fat, squat, and plump. V. FODGEL.

FUDGIE, adj. Thick; gross; Loth.; apparently the same with FODGEL, q. v.

FUDGIE, adj. Gamesome; frisky; sportive. S. To FUER, v. a. To conduct a body of troops. V. FURE.

To FUFE, FUFE, v. n. To blow; to puff. S. See Sup.

This word is used by Doug., although overlooked by Rood.
The tin lumpis, into the cauis blak,

Can bysse and quhissil; and the hate fire

Dothe fus and blow in blievis birmand schyre.

Virgil, Bk. iv. 257, 17.

Fuff and blow is the phrase still commonly used in S.; sometimes fuff and poff.

When strangers landed, wow sae thrang,

Fuffis and pegging, he wand gang,

And crave their pardon that sae lang

He'd been a coming.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 235.

FUDDIE, s. The noise made by a cat when she spits. S.
To Fuff, v. a. To blow intermittently, S.
She suff'd her pipe wi' sic a lunt,
In wrath she was sae vap'rin,
She no'tic' ne an aizle burnt—Burns, iii. 131.

Teut. puff-en, puff-en, id. The letters b, f, p, being nearly allied, the Fr. have changed this to bowff-en. E. whiff.
Fuff, s. A blast, S.; synon. with Puff, E. A sound resembling a blast of wind; the sound produced by loose powder when ignited; a sudden burst of passion; the first onset of a lusty person.

— A filland flagge, a flyrie suff.—V. Froag, 2.

"The first puff of a fat haggis is the worst;" S. Prov. "If you wrestle with a fat man, and sustain his first onset, he will soon be out of breath." Kelly, p. 304.

Fuffars, s. pl. Bellows, Ang.

Formed from suff, v. in the same manner as Teut. poester, puster, and Su.G. pust, id.; from Teut. poest-en, Su.G. pust-a, to blow.
Fuffin, s. A puffing.
FUFFIN! interj. Expressive of dissatisfaction. E. Pshaw.

To FUFFELE, v. a. To put any thing in disorder. It is particularly applied to dress, when creased or disorderly, from being roughly handled. Curfuscuffle, comp. from this, and tuffle, are synon.

These terms are especially used in reference to the dress of a female, when put in disorder in consequence of romping or toyning with young fellows. Hence one might also suppose that Fuffe were originally the same with Isl. fylf-a, ad stuprum allicere; also, infatuare. This is derived from stultus homo; G. Andr. p. 69. By the way, it may be observed that this is probably the true origin of E. white and whiffer.

Fuffle, indeed, may with great propriety be traced to Isl. fylf, often confounded with fyll, to touch frequently; contrectare; attestare, libidinose tangere. Fiplar hond, his hand frequently touches; Landnamab. Gl. Isl. fylf-a also signifies, turbare. It is evidently in a similar sense that Lyndsay uses fuffilling, in his Answer to the Kingis Flyting:

Fuffe, s. Fuss; violent exertion.

FUFFLE-DADDIE, s. A foster-father.
Fug, s. Moss; Fog, S.
Fuggy, adj. Mossy.
FUGE, s.

— That wer ane mervale huge!
To by richt blew, that never ane hew had sene!
Ane servand be, that never had sene ane fuge!
King Hart, ii. 30.

Perhaps the same with Fr. fonnaig, expl. by Roquefort, fouille; which signifies an implement of husbandry not unlike a pickaxe.

Fugé, Fugie, adj. Fugitive.
Ye fugé lannya ge of fals Laomedone,
Addres ye thus to mak bargane anone?
Doug. Virgil, 76, 2.

Fugé, Fugie, s. 1. A fugitive, S.
How foul's the bibble he spits out,
Fan he ca's me a fugie?
Achilles played na triumph about
W' him, he says; but judge ye.
Poesms in the Buchan Dialect, p. 29.

Hence the vulgar phrase, applied to a legal deed, a fugie warrant, S.

2. A coward, one who flies from the fight; a term well known to those who amused themselves with the humane sport of cock-fighting, S.
FUN

FULYEAR, s. A defiler; one who pollutes.

"He was ane raisar of virginis, fulyear of matronis, gett nurisar and fauorar of detractouris." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 7.

FULL, s. A fillet or bushel of grain.

FULLERY, s. Leaved work; which is wrought like foliage.

Fulbery, bordouris of many precious stone—

Fr. finiller, to foliate. V. Fulie and Skarment.

FULLYLY, FULLELY, FULLALIE, n. Fully. See S.

— Thai mycht nocht se thaim by,

For mow, a bowaundraught fulieley.

Barbour, ix. 579. MS.

FULLIT, part. pa. Filled-up.

S.

FULMAR, s. A species of Petrel, Procellaria cinerea, common in St Kilda.

"The Fulmar in bigness equals the Malls of the second rate; it picks food out of the back of living whales; it, as it is said, uses soreel with it, for both are found in its nest;—it comes in November, the sure messenger of evil tidings, and as a horse is said to be foundered, when a stagnation of the blood, and stiffness of the muscles, are

Ramsay's S. Prov, p. 13.

London, p. 3.

awkwardly

signifies a fole, and

nor the analogy. For Doug, no where uses this corr. mode

north of S. But neither does the sense favour this view,

it comes in November, the sure messenger of eyil tidings,

is said, uses sorrel with it, for both are found in its nest;—

C. 7.

"The wile limmer was sae dozen'd an' wi' cauld,

" An eating horse never

caik fumler,

fumler, v.n.

a funnit

Funded and Funnit are used in the sense of coldريق:

"A foundy'd body, one that cannot endure cold; Foundy'd with cold, rigens frigore."—Rudd. A cat is said to be a funnit creature, perhaps because fond of lying near the fire.

FUR

Sibbald refers to Teut. ghe-wondted, saucius. But it has no connexion with the idea of being wounded. We might suppose that, as E. founder seems formed from Fr. fouleure, to come down, the effect being put for the cause, the S. word had the origin, only the termination of the v. being thrown away. But it creates a difficulty here, that Doug. uses founder, as borrowed from the Fr. v. in the sense of fall down.

The auld trymblyng towart the altaire he drew,

That in the hate blud of his son sched new,

" Foundter.—

Virgil, 57, 22. V. also 394, 22.

We must therefore leave the origin as quite uncertain.


Bot the King—in all assayis,

Wes fundyn wyss and awis.—x. 37. MS.

2. Supplied; furnished with the means of sustenance.

For he had na thing for to dispending,

Na thair wes name that evir kend

Wald do sa mekill for him, that he

Mycbt sufficiently fundyn be.

Barbour, i. 322. MS.

A. S. find-an, sugerere, suppeditare, subministare. E. and S. find is still used in the same sense, "He finds me in money and in victuals," Johnson.

FUNDAMENT, s. Founding or foundation.

To FUNG, n. To emit a sharp whizzing sound, as when a cork is drawn.

FUNG, s. A sound of this description; a stroke.


FUNGAR, FUNGER, s. A whinger; a hanger.

FUNGIBLES, s. pl. A law term, denoting movable goods that may be valued by weight or measure.

FUNYE, s. A polecat. V. Foyzn.

To FUNK, v. a. 1. To strike, i.e.

2. To kick behind. See Sup.

Perhaps from Teut. fyu=ch=en, pellere, pulsare.

FUNK, s. 1. A stroke, S.

2. A kick, S.

3. Ill-humour. In a funk, in a surly state, or in a fit of passion, Loth.

In this sense it might seem allied to Teut. In de fonck zijn, turbari, tumultuari, in perturbatione esse; Kilian.

To FUNK aff: To throw off by kicking and plunging.

FUNKER, s. A horse or cow that kicks or rings.

FUNKING, s. The act of striking behind.

To FUNK, v. n. To faint; to become afraid.

FUNK, s. Fright; alarm. To be in a funk; i.e. much afraid.

FUNKIE, s. One who shuns the fight.

To FUNNY, V. FUNDY.

FUNNIE, adj. Full of merriment; facetious; exciting mirth; causing ridicule.


FUP, s. A stroke or blow. Buchan pron. of Whip.

FUPPETTIEGIEG, s. A base trick, Banfs. (f'for wh.)

FUR, FURE, FUREE, s. 1. A furrow, See Sup.

That Kyng off Kyll I can nocht wndirstand,

Of him I held neuir a fur off land.

Wallace, viii. 22. MS.

Baronis takis fra the tennatis peur

All fruit that grows on the feure.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 51, st. 3.

Hence furtheth, the length of a furrow. Here we see the origin of E. fur-lang.

To the lordly on left that lufly can lout,

Before the riale renkis, richest on raw;
FUR

Salust the bauld berne, with ane blith wout,
Ane furleith before his folk, on feuill dis sa faw.

Garwan and Gol. iv. 22.

2. Something resembling a furrow; used metaphor.

Thare follows ane streame of fyre, or ane lang fure,
Cleand gret licht about quhare that it schane.


Dan. fur, Su. G. for, fora, A. S. furh, Belg. core, id. Thare derives Su.G. for from far-a, terram exercere, to cultivate the ground.

FUR, pret. 1. Went.

—Wallang with him fur,
Quhill he was brocht agayn our Carleill mur.

V. Fone, v. Wallace, x. 583. MS.

2. Fared; with respect to food.

Yeit fur thai weill of stuff, wyn, aill and breid.

Ibid. xi. 441. MS.

FURAGE, s. Apparently, wadding. Syn. Coffin. S.
FURC, s. Gallows. V. PIT and GALLOWS.
FURCHTGEWING, s. The act of giving out. S.
To FURE, v. a. 1. To carry, especially by sea.

"That the act of frauchtirig and lading of schippis, mycht be put till executioun efter the tenour of the samyn, and at be the maister vpon his ouerloft." Acts Ja. III. 1487, c. 130, edit. 1566. Fured, c. 109, Murray.

2 io conduct; to lead.

For thocht a man wald set his bissy curis,
Sf as far labour used his wisdom furis,
To flee hard chance of infortunitie,—
The cursid weird yet ithandly enduris,
Gien to him first in his nativitie.

Bellend. Evergreen, i. 33, st. 5.

Or it may simply signify; "as far as labour and wisdom can go."

Su.G. fuer-a, to carry, also, to lead; Belg. voer-en, to carry.

FURENG, s. Fare; freight.

FURE, pret. Fared. See Sup.

The wardane syne til his cuntre
Fure, and a qwhile thar restyd he.

Wynownt, viii. 37. 180.

A. S. for, ivit, pret. of far-an, ire.

FURE, adj. "Firm; fresh; sound; in good plight.—On fute jure, sound in the feet;" Gl. Sibb.

This is radically the same with Fery, q. v.

FURE, s. Apparently, a strong man, the word last mentioned used as a s.

A forky fur.—

Dunbar, Maitland Poems. p. 47.

Mr. Pinkerton on this word refers to A. S. fur promptus, Lye's Dict. But the word is fur. Su.G. enfoer karl, vir fortis, is very nearly allied.

FUR-DAYS, FIT-DAYS, FOUR-DAYS. 1. Late in the afternoon. S. B. Furedays dinner-time, a late hour for dinner. Foordays. A. Bor. id. See Sup.

O. E. ferre days; also, forth days. Thus Robin Hood is introduced as saying;

It is ferre days, god send us a gest;
That we were at our dyneer.

Ritoson's R. Hood. i. 7.

"And whanne it was forth days hise discipils camen and seiden, this is a desert place and the tyne is now passide."

Mark vi. 35. "The day was now far spent." Mod. Vers.

A. S. forth days, die longe provecata; forth nites, nocte longe provecata; forth, provecata, "advanced, farre spent, Sommer; and dages the genitive of dog, a day. He explains forth as he had viewed it as a part of the v. far-an; evidently distinguishing it from forth, prorsum.

2. Fair-fur days, broad day-light, as contrasted with night, S.

FUR

Be that time it was fair four days,
As fou's the house could pang,
To see the young fouk ere they raise,
Gossips came in ding dang.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 271.

Then lat Ulysses now compare
Rhaesus' an' maughtle, Delon,
An' Priam's son, an' Pallas' phizz
That i' the night was stolen:
For [ne'er a protick] has he deen,
Fan it was fair-fuir days.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect. p. 11.

This phrase seems radically different from the former. Sibbald, in explaining the former, says; "The same word might, however, signify, before day-light; from Teut. vor-dag, tempus antelucanum." This is certainly the origin of the latter.

FURFELLES, s. pl. Skins with fur.

"Ilk serpithat of forfelles, containing 4000, iii ounces."


FURFLUATHERED, part. pa. Disorderèd; agitated. S.
FUR-HORSE, s. The horse on the ploughman's right hand, that treads on the fur or ploughed land.

FURICH, s. Bustle. V. FOOROCH.

FURIOUS, s. Extraordinary; excessive.

FURSINSE, s. A steel to strike fire with.

"He that was found in the army but flint and furisiwe, or but his sword belit fast to his sidis, was shamefully scurgit."


Apparenty corr. from Teut. veur-, or vier-ijser, id.; from veur, vier, fire, and ijer, steel.

FURK AND FOS, a phrase used in old charters, signifying Gallows and Pit.

Lat. furca, a gallowa, and fossa, a pit. V. Prr.

FURLETH, s. The length of a furrow. V. FUR.

FURLET. V. FIORLOT.

FURMAGE, s. Cheese; Fr. fourmager.

Furmage full fyne scho brocht insteid of giel.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 150, st. 18.

FURME, s. A form or bench. See Sup.

—Ane furme, ane furlet, ane pott, ane pek—

Banatyme Poems, p. 139.

FURMER, s. A carpenter's flat chisel.

FURRENS, s. pl. Furs or furrings.

FURRIER, s. A quarter-master.

FURROCHIE, adj. Feeble; infirm from age or disease.

To Furrow, v. a. To depredate. V. FORRAY.

FURROW COW. A cow that is not with calf.

Fr. forceable, id. Perhaps it should rather be tursabil, which is used in this sense.

FURSDAYS, FURSDAY, FOURSDAY, FURSABIL, adj. What can be carried or driven away.

"Rollent Foster Inglishman, capitane of Wark—spuleyt—the hail tennentis' insicht of the hail barounie that was furisabil."


Fr. forcéable, id. Perhaps it should rather be tursabil, which is used in this sense.

FURSDAY, FURSDAYS, FOURSDAYS, s. Thursday, S.

"It is statute and ordanit, that thair be thre mercat dayis before day-light; that is to say, Sonday, Monounday, and


This is evidently a corroboration of Thorsman and Thor the Son of Odin, this day being originally dedicated to him. But it is unusual thus to change th into f.

FURSDAY, s. Vulgar corruption of Thursday.

FURSIDE, s. The iron plate in a plough for turning over the furrow. V. MOWDIE-BROD.

FURTH, adj. and adv. Forth; out of doors.
FURTH OF, prep. Out of; in a state of deviation from. S.
FURTH-THE-GAIT. Fair furth the gait; honestly; without prevaporation, or concealment of the truth. S.
FURTH-BERING, s. Support; maintenance. S.
FURTH-BRINGING, s. The act of bringing out of a place. S.
FURTCASTING, s. Ejection; casting out. S.
FURTFILLING, s. Fulfilling. S.
FURTH-PUTTING, s. Diffusion; ejection; expulsion. S.
To FURTHESE, v. a. To exhibit; to display. S.
FURTTAKING, s. The liberating from confinement. S.
FURTH. "The muckle furth, the open air"; Gl. Sh. R.
This is merely the adv. furth, forth, abroad, out of doors, used as a s.
To FURTHEYET, v. a. To pour out.
On the fresca Wenus keist his armournse e,
On the Mercurius furthey his eloquence.
Ballade, Stewart of Aushigny, Pink. S. P. R. iii. 139.

FURTHY, adj. 1. Forward. He was a man of stout courage,
Furthy and forward in the field;
But now he is bounden with eild.—Sir Egeir, p. 58.
2. Frankly; affably; of easy access; S. See Sup.
3. Expl. "courageous, unabashed."
Johnny said, Gin ye be civill
Come in owre ; ye're welcome here.
In he fu' blyth an' furthy.

FURTHINESS, s. Affability; excess of frankness. S.
FURTHILIE, adv. Frankly; without reserve. S.
To FURTHSCHAW, v. a. To manifest; to display.
"Thus mouit of zele, but knawledge, puttande my heale
For to correct, or yit amend Vyrgill,
That can not spell ther Pater Noster richt,
Or the translater blame in his vulgar style:
Under the montane law thare stude
Ane bing of erth, uphepit like ane mote.
Chaucer, Gower, id.

FURTH SETTER, s. An editor, used as equivalent to a publisher. See Sup.
"I am assurit (benevolent redare) quhen thow dois mark
In this miserable tyme, quhairto thair is sua gret diuersitie
That I (quha am ane man
Be sa bauld as to attempt sua heych ane purpose, specialie
Void of all eloquence, rude of ingyne, and jugement) durst
And considder the tytle of our lytle tractiue, thairefter per-
FUST, adj. The wyfe said, Speid, the kaill ar soddin,
cessful when the tract is recent, i.e. when the footsteps of an animal are as it were hot. In like manner, sportsmen speak of the seat of a hare being warm, when she has lately quitted it. Thus, the expression, _fate hate_, primarily refers, not to the pursuer, but to the object of pursuit; while it necessarily implies that the pursuit is begun and carried on with all possible expedition. This phrase has some analogy to that of _reid hand_, used in our laws with respect to one who has committed slaughter. But it is more nearly allied to that of _hot-trod_ used on the Border.

"The pursuit of Border marauders was followed by the injured party and his friends with blood-hounds and bugle-dog could trace the scent, to follow the invaders into the opposite kingdom."—Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, N. p. 308. See Sup.

It must be observed, that in modern words, derived from those which are ancient, the letter _G_ is often lost, as in _fair_, _tain_, _gain_, _rain_, from _A.S._

To _GAE_ GAE, _v._ _n._ 1. To go; used in general sense; _S._ 2. To walk; to use the limbs.

The battaills than to giddyr fast thai ga

_Wallace_, i. 106. MS.

To follow Virgili in this dark poetyre,

__Conuoy me, Sibyll, that I ga ed wrang._


It seems doubtful whether this was anciently pron. _ga_ or _ge_, or if there was any uniformity. For in different countries the part. pr. is still _gane_, _gyne_.


3. To _GAE_ THROW, to bungle any business. _He gaed through his discourse_, _S_.; he lost his recollection, so as not to deliver it rightly._

_He stickit it, S. synon_.

The sameness of signification between these two phrases, seems to suggest that there is an allusion to the act of piercing with a sharp weapon.

4. To _GAE_ THROW. To waste; to spend to the utmost. _He gaed throw aw his gear_, he spent the whole of his property, _S_.

This is a Belg. idiom, still retained in that language. _Hy is door geyaan, he is bankrupt._

5. To _GAE_ one's _way_, or _gai_, to depart, to go about one's business, _S. V. GAIT_.

6. To _GAE_ with, to fail. _He's gane aw with_, he's gone all to wreck, _S_.; i.e. every thing is gone against him._

_A.S. with_, _contra_, _adversus_; _as, with magan_, _contra_ _valere_; _with don_, _contra facere_; _with-gan_, _or gaen_, _contraire_, _opppugne_.

To _GAE_ down, _v._ _n._ To be hanged.

To _GAE_ in_. To shrink; to contract.

To _GAE_ i' _twa_. To snap; to divide into two pieces.

To _GAE_ out, _v._ _n._ To go on a warlike expedition; to appear in arms; _as, _He gaed out in the Forty-five.___

To _GAE_ out. To frequent balls, merry-meetings, _&c._

To _GAE_, or _GANG_ owre. To transcend; _as, _That gaus owre me_; that surpasses my ability._

*GAE*

FUTFAILL, FUTFELL, FITFEEAL, _s_. A kind of dressed skins formerly exported from Scotland._

FUTFAIL, FYTWALL, _adj_. Of or belonging to these skins._

FUTHIR, _s_. The whizzing sound from quick motion._

FUTIE, _adj_. Mean; base; despicable; _S. V. FOOTY_.

FUTHIR. _V. Fudder_.

FUTIT, part. _pa_. Perhaps, fitted._

FUTITTH, FUTOOTH, FOOTITH, FUTITTH, _s_. A bustle; a pucker; a riot; an awkward predicament._

FWDE. _V. FODE_.

FWLTH, _s_. Fullness. _V. FOOTH_.

FWNGYT, Barbour, viii. 307. _V. SWYNGYT_.

FUZZY, _adj_. Making a hissing or buzzing noise._

*G.*

"Ye take mair in your gab than your cheeks can had" _Ramsay's_ _S. Prov._ p. 86.

"Approves: If not, fox like, I'll throw my gab and gloom, And ca' your hundred thousand a sour plum._

_V. Wiared_.

"Spoke vainly," _Pink_. But this does not express the meaning. The very same idea is conveyed as by _Su.G. Isl._

"To GAE, or GANG owre a brig. To cross a bridge. _S._

To _GAE_, or _GANG to the bent_. To abscond. _S._

To _GAE_, or _GANG up the gate_. To die; to go to wreck; used in a sense slightly ludicrous._

_GAE-DOWN_, _s_. The act of swallowing. _A gade gae don_; a keen appetite. 2. A guzzling or drinking match._

_GAE-THROUGH_, _s_. A great tumult, or prodigious bustle._

_GAE-To_, _s_. A brawl or squabble. 2. A drubbing._

_GAADYS_, _s. pl_. Left unexplained._

_GAAR, GABB_, _s_. The oozie vegetable substance in the bed of a river or pond. _E. gare_ is radically the same.

_GAB_, _s_. 1. The mouth, _S_.

"To Gab, v._ _n._ 1. To gab off, _S._

To _GAB_ GAE, _v._ _n._ To gae down; to bungle any business. _He gaed through his discourse_, _S._; he lost his recollection, so as not to deliver it rightly._

_He stickit it, S. synon_.

The sameness of signification between these two phrases, seems to suggest that there is an allusion to the act of piercing with a sharp weapon.

4. To _GAE_ throw. To waste; to spend to the utmost. _He gade throw aw his gear_, he spent the whole of his property, _S_.

This is a Belg. idiom, still retained in that language. _Hy is door geyaan, he is bankrupt._

5. To _GAE_ one's _way_, or _gai_, to depart, to go about one's business, _S. V. GAIT_.

6. To _GAE_ with, to fail. _He's gane aw with_, he's gone all to wreck, _S_.; i.e. every thing is gone against him._

_A.S. with_, _contra_, _adversus_; _as, with magan_, _contra_ _valere_; _with don_, _contra facere_; _with-gan_, _or gaen_, _contraire_, _opppugne_.

To _GAE_ down, _v._ _n._ To be hanged.

To _GAE_ in_. To shrink; to contract.

To _GAE_ i' _twa_. To snap; to divide into two pieces.

To _GAE_ out, _v._ _n._ To go on a warlike expedition; to appear in arms; _as, _He gaed out in the Forty-five.___

To _GAE_ out. To frequent balls, merry-meetings, _&c._

To _GAE_, or _GANG_ owre. To transcend; _as, _That gaus owre me_; that surpasses my ability._

447
GAB

off, is very similar to one in which the Su.G. s. occurs.
V. the s.
GABBING, adj. Auld-gabbit, S. 1. GABBING, adj. GABBY, s.
The hook at the end of the v. n.
To 2. Jeering; raillery.

2. To prate; to talk idly; S. "See Sup.
"To gab (a corruption of) to gabble." Sir J. Sinclair's
Observ. p. 84.
GAB, s.
1. Prating; saucy talking; A guide gift of the gab, a great deal to say; facility in talking S. now
sometimes used, rather ludicrously, but without any
intended disparagement; although it had originally
been applied in a bad sense.
2. Entertaining conversation, S. It may, however, signify gibes. See Sup.
GABBED, adj.
"That hath a great volubility of the tongue," Rudd. Thus, a gabbit chit, a child that has
much chat, S. B. Hence
Auld-gabbit, sagacious, S. Synon. Auld-mou'd.
— Resembling a late man of wit.
Auld gabbit chit, S. s. A
GABER, s.
A lean horse, one so frail as to be scarcely
fit for service, Stirlings.
This word has been imported from the Highlands; Gab.
gabbar, "formerly, a horse;" Shaw.

GABBERLUNYIE-MAN, s.
A Blue-gown, or beggar who
wears the king's badge; a beggar with a wallet.

GABBER, s. A loquacious and forward person.
S. GABBIE-LABBE, s. Confused talking. V. KEBBE-LEBBIE.
S.
GAB-NASH, s.
Petulant chattering.
GABBART, s. The mouthful of food which a bird is
carrying to its young.

GABIT, s. A fragment; a bit of anything, S. B.
There's no a hole gabbit o't, it is all to rags, S. B.
Gobet is used by Wicklif for bit, small portion.
"He hadde broke the cheynes and hadde broke the stocks
to smale gobetis." Mark v.
Also by Chaucer in the same sense.
He said he had a gobet of the saile
Which Seint Peter hadde, whan that he went
Upon the se, till Jesu Christ him bent.

GABER, s. A kiss. Synon.
A kiss. Synon.
A gude gift of tke
Barbour, iv.

3. Idle prating, S.
Was it not eek as possible Eneas,
As Hercules or Theseus to hell to pas?
Qubahik is na gabbing suthly, nor na lye.

Here the word might perhaps be rendered as in sense 1.
A. S. gabbun, delusio ; Isl. gabbun, delusio.
GAB, s. The hook at the end of the Crock, q. v.
S. To GABBER, v. n. 1. To jabber; to gibber; to talk
incoherently, S.
Belg. gabber-en, id. Hence E. gibberish, if not rather from
Teut. gabberdacie, niusga, Kilian. Perhaps Isl. gifr-a, lo-
quitor, is radically the same; gffir, battologia.
GABBY, adj. 1. Possessing fluency of speech, S. See S.
And on condition I were as gabby
448

2. Loquacious; chatty; S.
— Yet he was a fine gabby, auld-farren carly." Journal
from London, p. 2.
GABBER, s.
A loquacious and forward person.
S.
GABBIE-LABBE, s.
Confused talking. V. KEBBE-LEBBIE.
S.
GAB-NASH, s.
Petulant chattering.
GABBART, s.
The mouthful of food which a bird is
carrying to its young.

GABIT, s.
A fragment; a bit of any thing, S. B.
There's no a hole gabbit o't, it is all to rags, S. B.
Gobet is used by Wicklif for bit, small portion.
"He hadde broke the cheynes and hadde broke the stocks
to smale gobetis." Mark v.
Also by Chaucer in the same sense.
He said he had a gobet of the saile
Which Seint Peter hadde, whan that he went
Upon the se, till Jesu Christ him bent.
Prol. Pard. v. 23.

Fr. gob, gobeau, a lump, a morsel.
GABER, s.
A lean horse, one so frail as to be scarcely
fit for service, Stirlings.
This word has been imported from the Highlands; Gab.
gabbar, "formerly, a horse;" Shaw.

GABERLUNYIE-MAN, s.
A Blue-gown, or beggar who
wears the king's badge; a beggar with a wallet.

GABBERLUNYIE-MAN, s.
A Blue-gown, or beggar who
wears the king's badge; a beggar with a wallet.
S.
GABEROSIE, s.
A kiss. Synon.
S.
GABERT, s.
A lightern; a vessel for inland navigation;
S. from Fr. gabare, id.

"The freight from Glasgow is generally between 2s. and
2s. 6d. the single cart, but those who take a great cargo [of
coals] and employ gabers, get them a little cheaper." P.

GABERTS, s. pl.
1. A kind of gallows, of wood or
stone, erected for supporting the wheel to which the
rope of a draw-well is fixed, Ang.
2. Three poles of wood, erected and forming an angle at the top, for weighing hay, Ang. 

GAB-STICK, s. A spoon; a wooden spoon. 

GACk, s. A gap. Synon. Stap. 

GAD, Gade, Gaud, s. 1. A rod, S.; pron. gaud. 

"Ane rod is ane staffe, or gade of tynner, quhairwith land is measured." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Particata.

2. A spear. 

—"That thei wear found right often talking with the Scottish prikker within les then their gaas length a sunder." Skottish prikker.

3. A fishing-rod, S. A.

4. A goad. 

5. A bar of metal.

GAE, GAE-THROUGH, s. A large mass of ice.

GAED, GADE, GAUD, s. A point or sting. In the second sense, one signification of 

GAE, 

s. A fishing-rod, S. A.

GAEG, s. A troop or band.

GAD, GADZ, s. A large mass of ice.

GAD of Ice. 

To Gadge, v. n. "To dictate impertinently; to talk idly with a stupid gravity;" Gl. Rams.

It sets ye well indeed to gadge! 

Ere I t' Appollo ye did ye cadge.— 

A Glasgow capon and a fadge 

Ye thought a feast 

To GAE, v. n. To go.

GAF, Gaff, pret. Gave. 

Than all thai gaf assent that till.

Barbour, xv. 460. MS.

—Gret gifts to thaim gaff he. 

Ibid. xvii. 544. MS.

GAF, s. 

"Night, or blaze-fishing, during close-time, with gaffs, spears, leisters, &c. is very injurious to the legal fishing, and is practised with impunity, over various parts of the country." Prize Essays, Highland Society, ii. 409.

This may be the same with Gaff mentioned by Phillips, as signifying "an iron-hook to pull great fishes into a ship." It seems to have the same origin with Gavelock, q. v.

The name Gaff-net, however, is given S. to the largest sort of net, which stretches nearly across a river, and is dragged by two men, one on each bank, with long poles, to which the ends of the nets are fixed. The lower part is sunk by means of lead; the upper is buoyed up by cork. This kind of net is common in Tweed.

To Gaff, v. n. To talk loudly and merrily.

S. 

Gaffer, s. A loquacious person.

To Gaffaw, v. n. To laugh aloud, S.

—To bend wi' ye, and spend wi' ye 

An evening, and gaffaw.—Ramsay's Poems, ii. 73.

Gaffaw, s. A loud laugh. V. GaWF.

Gaffol-land, s. Land liable to taxation or rent. S.

GA-FUR, GAA-FUR, s. A furrow for a run of water. S.

Gaff-net, The name is undoubtedly from the same origin with E. gaff.

Gaffer, s. A person who imposes upon another.

Gaffaw, v. a. To slander; to dishonour.

"This seems to approach to the more ancient orthography; id. Serenius views this as allied to Isl. goguier, gouguer, &c. to slander, to dishonour.

"It sets ye well indeed to gadge! "

Yet and thou glaike or gagoiun 

The truth, thou sall come doonew.


"Daily with a gaugui, Fr. fille de joie;" Lord Hailie.


Fr. gogue is used indeed to denote a soldier's trull, and gousurer signifies to be frolick, merry, &c. to enjoy all wished delights. But the meaning might be: "If thou either trifle with the truth, or slander it." C. B. gogan, to slander, to satirese; Bullet.

GAY, adv. Pretty; moderately; also GAYLIE, GAY- 

LIES. V. Gey.

Gaid, pret. Went, S.

"—"Hee gaid to the cross." Bruce's Sermon on the Sacr.

H. 7. a. V. Ga.

GAIDIS, s. pl. Tricks. V. GauD.

GAY, s. Observation; attention. S.

GABLE. Aberd. for S. Gai.

C. S. L. 

GAI'LL, s. A good person; a simpleton.

GAIg, s. A crack or chap in the flesh from drought.

GAYING, part. pr. of v. to GaE. Going.

Gail, s. A chink. V. Gell.

Gall, v. a. To ache. V. Gell, v. 1. S.

GaiL, GAIL, s. Gable. Aberd. for S. Gwed. 

To Gain, v. a. To fit; to suffice. V. Gane.

GAYN, adj. Fit. V. Gane.

GAINAGE, s. A. The implements of husbandry. 2. The lands held by base tenure by sokmen or villans. S. 

To Gainder, v. n. To look foolish. S.

GAYNEBLY, adv. Fast; as in time gaynebly. S.

GAYNE-COMING, Gain-coming, s. Second advent. S.
GAI

GAYN-CUM, s. Return; coming again.
— That whyth thame fra thine thai bare
Til Kynccardyn, quhare the Kyng
Tytle thar gayne-come made bydying.
Wytownt, vi. 18. 404.
But quhan he saue passit baith day and hour
Of her gaineome, in sorrowe gan oppresse
His woful herte in eair and heivnessse.

Henryson's Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P. i. 159.
GAIN GEAR. 1. The moving machinery of a mill. 2.
When applied to a person, it denotes that he is going
to wreck; as, He's gain gear, going to ruin.
S.
GAINGO, s. Human ordeal; the same with Geing. S.
GAYNIS, s.
The gaynis of my yoris gent,
The flouris of my fresche youtheid,
I wait nocht how away is went.
Maitland Poems, p. 192.

"Properties," Pink. It may perhaps bear this meaning,
from Su.G. gysa, commodum, whence E. gaina. But it is
more natural to understand it as merely put for gayness,
cheerfulness, gayety.
To GAINTER, v. n. To use conceited airs and gestures.
Gainteerer, s. One who puts on conceited airs.
S.
GAIR, adj. Keen; covetous; the same with Gare, q.v. S.
GAIR, GARE, Gore, s. 1. A stripe or triangular piece
of cloth, inserted at the bottom, on each side of a shift,
or of a robe. It is pronounced in both these ways, S.
Amidis quhom born in ane goldin chair,—
In purpour rob hemmit with gold ilk gair,
Quhilk gemmit claspis closed all perfite.
Henryson's Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P. i. 163.
Mr. Pinkerton renders it border. But this does not express
the meaning. The border and hem are too nearly allied. Here
it may denote every breadth, or distinct division of the cloth
in the robe. He has perhaps been misled by Johnson, who,
after Skinner, renders gore, "any edging sewed upon cloth
to strengthen it;" from C. B. goror, ora superior.
The same word occurs in Chaucer, although not under­
stood by Tywhit.
A barme-cloth eke, as white as morowe milk,
Upon her lendes, full of many a gore.
Milliners, T. v. 3927.
An elfe quene shal my lemman be,
And sleeke under my gore.—Sir Thopas, v. 13719.
Mr. Ellis has entirely mistaken the sense of gore, as it occurs
in an old love song;
Ganest under gore,
Hearken to my roun.—Spec. E. P. i. 111.
"Gore," he says, "appears to be the same with gear,
dress, from the Saxon geard, vestin."
We have both the form, and precise meaning, of our word
in Isl. geir, segmentum panni figura triqueta; G. Andr., a
cutting of cloth of a triangular figure. The sense is varied in
Teut. geere, lacinia, sinus vestus, limbus. Another sense,
is added, however, which coincides with the former; Pars
qua largior fit vestis; Kilian. Belg. geer, the gore of a smock;
Sewel.
2. Gare, gair, "a spot or slip of tender fertile grass on
a barren mountain or heath;" Gl. Sibb. See Sup.
3. Any thing resembling a stripe or streak; as, a blue
gair in the sky. 4. A longitudinal stem. 5. A crease
in cloth.
He improperly refers to Teut. gaer, maturus, percocatus.
For the denomination does not respect the fertility, but the

GAI

form. Gore, as denoting "a small narrow slip of ground,
occurs in some O. E. law-books. V. Cowel. Hence,
GAIRED, Gairy, adj. Having streaks or stripes of differ­
cent colours, S. A gairy cow, a cow that is streaked
on the back or sides. See Sup.
GAIRE, s. The name given to such a cow.
First she drank Crommy, and syne she drank Garie,
And syne she drank my bonny grey marie.
Ridson's S. Songs, i. 229.
GAIRE-BEE, s. Apsis terrrestri, Linn. S. The A. mus­
corum is called the Todler-tike, and the A. hypnorum,
the Red-arys bee. Their names occur in the following
puerile rhyme.
The Todler-tike has ne'er a good bike,
Nor yet the Gairie-bee;
But the Red-arys has the best bike,
Allow'd among all the three.
GAIRDONE, s. Na gowine on ground my gairdone may degrad,
Nor of my pith may pair of wirth a prene.
Henryson, Bannameyne Poems, p. 131, st. 3.
This word is overlooked by Lord Hailes. As the writer
speaks of his bran and breest in the preceding line, this
probably means arm; q. "no man sprung of the dust may under­
value the strength of my arm." Or perhaps gowine is for
gruine. V. Garde.

GAIREFISH, the name given, in the vicinity of Dundee,
to the Porpoise.
"At first sight, it would be thought beneficial to the sal­
mon fishing, if a method could be invented, by which the
porpoises, or Gairefish as they are called, which devour so
many salmon, might be destroyed." P. Monifeth, Forfars.
Statist. Acc. xiii. 493.
Geir Walur is one species of whale mentioned in Spec.
Reg. c. 21, and by Verel. vo. Hwalar.

GAIS, imperat. Go ye, from ga.
Thus suld a prync in battle say,
—Cum on, falowis,' the format ay.
A primesc word of honeste,
* Gau on, gais on,* suld never be.
Wytownt, ix. 27. 374.

GAIS, s. Gauze.
GAISSHON, Geshon, s. 1. A hobgoblin, Dumfr.
This word, according to the account given of it, conveys
a very strange idea, or rather an incoherent mass of ideas.
It is said to denote a skeleton covered with a skin; alive,
a disorderly state; Fife. Hence,
Ill-gaioshoned, mischievously disposed, Fife. Synon. Ill­
neggant, S. B.
It might seem to have some affinity with the Isl. phrase
gaisston laeste, scurrilitas, a Gessonibus utpote lusoris; G.
Andr. Or shall we view it as allied to the old Celtic word
Gems, vir fortis, Wachter ? According to Bullet, in the Pa­
tois of Besancon, geese still signifies force.

GAISLIN, s. A young goose, S. geislin, Ang. gosling,
E. gosling, Lancash. Westmorel.
"If I may not kep goose, I shall kep gaislin;" Ferguson's
S. Prov. p. 20.
Su.G. Dan. gaas, Isl. gas, a goose; Su.G. gaasging, Germ.
ganalein, a gosling.

GAIST, Gast, s. 1. The soul; the spirit.
The Erle Thomas, that qwhill than lay
In hard seknes, yhald than the gast
Til God, that wes of mychist mas.
Wytownt, viii. 26. 5.
GAIT

2. A spirit; a ghost; S.
   All is bot gaitis, and elrische fantasyis;—
   Out on the wanderand spreits, wow, thou cryis.

A. S. gate, Belg. gheet, Su. G. Dan. gait, id. Manes Gaz-

GAISTCOAL. A piece of dead coal, that, instead of burn-

GAIT, GATE,This word occurs in a variety of forms both in sing.
and pl., in the same manner as ways, E.; so as, in
composition, to have the power of an adv. Sa gait, so,
in such manner; Barbour. How gatts, literally, what
ways, i. e. in what manner; ibid. Thus gaitis, Doug. S.
after this manner. Many gaitis, in various ways, Doug.
Virg. 476, 2. Othergates, O. E. V. GAITLING.

GAIT, GATE, s. 1. A road; a way; S. A. Bor. Lincoln.
See Sup.
At Crossenton the gait was split that tide,
For thi that way behowed thaim for to ride.

Wallace, iii. 81. MS.
In this sense it is also used metaph.
It is right faculti and eith gate, I the tell,
For to descend and pas on doun to hell.

In the same sense it occurs in O. E.:
—Er this day thre dayes, I dare vndertaken,
That he worth este fettred that felon feste wyth chains,
And neuer eft grewe gome that goeth this like gate.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 92. b.
Su. G. Isl. gata, semita, via.

2. An indefinite space; a little way; some distance.
Sa tha sam folk he send to the dep furd,
Gert set the ground with scharp spysiks ofor burd.
Bot ox or x he kest a gait befor,
Langis the schauld maid it bath dep and shor.

Wallace, x. 45. MS.

3. A street, S. Yorks. See Sup.
All curious pastimes and consaits,
Cud be imaginat he man.
Wes to be sene on Edinburgh gaitis,
Fra time that brauitie began.

Burell, Watson’s Coll. ii. 5.

—The names of the streets—are the Castle-gate, the
Braid-gate, the Overkirk-gate, the Netherkirk-gate, the Gal-
low-gate,—We almost too heare now of the Braid-gate and
the Castle-gate. They are become universally the Broad-street
Moess. G. gatow, platea; Usgang sprato in gatvonsjah sta1
gos burmys; Go quickly into the streets and lanes of the city;
gazza, Ger, gatze, id. Ihre views this as the primary sense
of the word, postponing that of a way. The latter, however,
seems to have the principal claim. For what are the streets
of a town or village, but just the ways leading through it?

GATEWAYS, adv. In a direction towards, S. B., q. di-
rectly in the road. V. OUT-ABOUT.

To GAN ONE’S GAIT. To go one’s way.
To Go, or GAIN to the GAIT. To go to wreck.

Gait, part. adj. Accustomed to the gait or road. S.
A GAITWARD, adv. Directly on one’s way.

Gaitin, prep. Towards; the way to.

Gait, s. A goat, S.
“Ye come to the gaitis house to theg wo”; Ramsay’s
Proy. p. 81.
Su. G. gei, A. S. gat, Belg. ghiete, gheytze, id.
To GAIT, v. a. To set up sheaves of corn on end. Also,
to set them up gaitwise, id. S. B.
As the sheaf is opened towards the bottom, both for dry-
ing it, and making it stand; perhaps from Isl. gat, foramen,
gat-a, perforare.

GAIT-BERRY, s. An old name for the Bramble-berry.

GAITER-TREE, s. An old name given to the Bramble.

Gaitin, Gating, s. 1. Setting up of sheaves on their
ends to dry. 2. A shock of corn thus set up.

Gaitewuss, s. Apparently, neighbourhood. S.

Gait glydis.
—Quhair that mony gay goulding
Befoir did in our mercat ling,
Now skantlie in it may be sene
Tuell gait glydis, deir of a preine.

Maitland Poems, p. 183.
Glyde is an old horse. Gait may perhaps signify small,
puny, from gat, a child. V. Glyde.
GAL

GAILING, Gyting, s. An infant, S. a dimin. from Get, q. v.

The wives and gytingas a' spawnd' out
Office middings and o'ry dyskes, 
W' mony an unco skird and shout, 
Like bumbases fray their bykes.

Rannsay's Poems, i. 278.

This seems to have been also written geding, O. E., although used in an opprobrious sense. The passage in P. Ploughman, in which this term occurs, is curious, as shewing the ideas entertained in an early age with respect to the moral qualities of those who were begotten in bastardy.

— He made wedlocke firste, and hym selfe saide,
As false folke, fundlinges, factours and liers,
Ungratious to get good, or love of the people,
Wandren and wasten, what they catche maye,

gayll, vociferatio.

Su.G. 6918.

"Among our yeomen, money at any time, let be then, uses to be very scarce; but once having entered on the common pay, their sixpence a-day, they were galliard." Baille's Lett. i. 176. "Brisk, lively," Gl.

2. Wanton. Rudd. gives this sense; and it seems to be that of the following passage.

The galleyard grume gruntschis, at gamys he greuis.
Na'lyard in thare bards and worsay wedis.

Su.G. geling, juvenis lascivus.

Lyndsay's Warkis, p. 293.

Full galleyard in short cleithing of grene.

GALLACHER, Galliard, s. 

William Johnstone of Wamphray, called the Galliard, was a noted freebooter.—His nom de guerre seems to have been derived from the dance called The Galliard. The word is still used in Scotland to express an active, gay, dissipated character. Minstrelsy, Border, i. 230, 231.

GALYARTLIE, adv. In a sprightly manner.

Thow saw mony ane fresche galland,

denotes the crowing of a cock. Gal-la, aures obtundere, to stupify by noise, has been viewed as different. But, I suspect, it is radically the same word, thus applied, because of the original appropriation of the term to harsh music. Inre views this as the origin of Lat. gall-us, the name for a cock. Su.G. gæll-a, and Germ. gellen, sonore, seem to acknowledge this as their origin. Hence also E. yell.

The only instance I have met with, in which this word seems to retain the original sense, is as used by Chaucer, Court of Love, v. 1357, where the nightingale is said to "cry and gale." Hence, as Tyrwhitt observes, the name Nighte-gale, or Nightengale, i.e. the bird that "sings by night."

Elsewhere, he uses it to denote loud laughter.

The frere loug when he had herd all this—
And when the Sompnour herb the frere gale—

Now telleth forth, and let the Sompnour gale.
Frore's T. v. 6918.

To Galie, Gallie, v. n. To roar; to brawl; to scold.

To Galay, v. n. 1. To stare wildly. 2. To toss flies.

gaietie, Gallyie, Galie, s. A roar or cry expressive of displeasure, Ang. Gowl, synon.

S. Gaull, vociferatio.

Galenie, s. A cavil; a quibble; a quirk.

S. Galy, a quick dance; a reel.

Galyard, Galliard, adj. 1. Sprightly; brisk; lively; cheerful.

Ouer al the planis brayis the stampand stedis,
Ful galleyard in thare bards and worsay wedis.

Gallande, Galliard, s.

Fr. gaillard, id. But this must be traced to A. S. gel, Teut. gheyl, lascivus; Isl. gaela, illecebris inescare. Gif. gelin, juvenis lascivus.

Gallyard, Galliard, s.

William Johnstone of Wamphray, called the Galliard, was a noted freebooter.—His nom de guerre seems to have been derived from the dance called The Galliard. The word is still used in Scotland to express an active, gay, dissipated character. Minstrelsy, Border, i. 230, 231.

Galyartlie, adv. In a sprightly manner.

Thow saw mony ane fresche galland,
Weil ordourit for ressauing of thair quene;
Ilk craftisman with bent bow in his hand
Full galyartlie in short cleithing of grene.

Gallacher, s. An earwig. 

Gallayniel, s. A big, glutinous, ruthless man. 

Galland, s. A young fellow. V. Gallan.

Gallant, adj. Large; of such dimensions as fully to answer the purpose intended; S. B.


To Gallant, v. a. To show attention to a female. S. To Gallant, v. n. Women who gad about idly and lightly in the company of men are said to gallant with them.

Gallyard, s. Fond of strolling about with males. S. Gallan-whale, s. A whale which visits the Lewis.

Gallbushes, s. A moorland shrub of strong scent. S. Gallechooing, s. An absurd, stupifying noise.
GALLEY

GALLEY. s. A leech. V. GELL.

GALLEIR, s. A gallery table. S.

GALLEPYN, GALOPIN, s. An inferior servant in a great house; a scullion or errand-boy. S.

GALLET, s. Used nearly as E. Darling. S.

GALLIARD, s. A galliard, a field-piece used for rapid motion. S.

GALLION, s. A galliny, a tall gasconading fellow. S.

GALLIVASTER, s. A tall gasconading fellow. S.

GALLIVANT, v. To galivant, mentioned by Sir R. Sibb. Piscis in Lacu Levino—Gerl troop dictus. Gealog is the Gaelic name for a salmon trout, Shaw; and areeng or tarragon for char. Galtrough may be viewed as comp. of both terms. V. RED BELLY.

To GALLIVANT, v. n. To gad about idly. S.

GALLIVANTE, s. A tall gasconading fellow. S.

GALLOPSCH, s. Expl. "armour-bearer." S.

GALLPER, s. A field-piece used for rapid motion. S.

GALLOWAY, s. A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the North. V. RED BELLY.

GALLOWAY-DEYKE, s. A wall built firmly at the bottom, but no thicker at the top than the length of the single stones loosely piled above each other. S.

GALLOWES, s. 1. Expl. An elevated station for a view, Loth. If this be an oblique sense of the term used to denote the fatal tree, it is evidently a very odd one; as this station is meant to be the termination of one's prospects in the present life.

2. Three beams erected in a triangular form, for weighing. S. Synon, Gabetts.

GALLOWES-FACED, adj. Blackguard-looking. S.

GALLINDE, s. A gale; a strong wind. S.

GALLINDE, s. "Behold and see how this world is like a working sea, wherein some as a gale wind or strong tyde carried the tribulations and destructions from country to country." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 544.

In another place, the orthography is different.

"Our life like smoke or chaffe is carried away as with a gale winde, and yet we cannot consider." P. 1256.

The term is used as if it were an adj. from Isl. gald, ventus friigido; Verel. gald, planus lenis et subrigidus; G. And. Both the latter writer and Ilre view Su. G. kald, kald (cold), ventus aegrot et cito transiens, as the root.

GALLMOUTH, GALMOUDING. V. GALMOUNT.

GALMOUNT, s. "Ane kind of mendis, aslistener or satisfaction for slaughterer." Skene. See Sup.

"Gif the wife of ane frie man is slane, her husband sail haue the Kelchyn, and her friend sail haue the Cro and Galnies." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 38. § 5.

According to Dr. Macpherson, "Galnies is a Gaelic word, and means a pledge, or compensation for any thing that is carried away or destroyed."—Gael. "Gial is a pledge, and Meas an estimate." Critical Dissert. p. 13.

This etymon is very doubtful, especially as the first part of the word has so great an affinity to Su. G. giald, mulcta, the term commonly used by the Goths to denote compensation of whatever kind; A. S. geld, Alem. chald, chalt, Germ. gelt. Germ. nex-en, liberare, salvarre. Q. the freedom from punishment purchased by paying a fine. Or: there may be merely the A. S. termination. Isl. gilde, pretium rei, aestium honinis; halfgille, algille, semi et plenum pretium solvendum pro damno dato; G. Andr. p. 88.

To GALPOTE, v. n. To belch; to eruct. S.

GALPOTIN, s. V. GALPOTE.

GALORE, s. Plenty; abundance. V. GELORE.

GALT, s. A young sow when castrated. V. GAUT.

GAM, s. A tooth, S. B.

GAM. s. A gale; a strong wind. S.

GAMATE, s. A gale; a strong wind. S.

GAMASHONS, Gramashons, s. pl. Gaiters. S.

GAMAWOW, s. A fool. S.

GAMBER, s. A gambol; the leaping or capering of one dancing. See Sup.

Vpster Troyans, and syny Italians, And gan do doubl brangillus and gambettis, Dansis and roundis tracing mony gaitis.

Dougl. Virgil, 476, 1.
GAME

GAME occurs in O. E. In an account of the marriage of the daughter of Henry VII. to James IV. of Scotland, written by John Young, Somerset-Herald, A. 1502, this word is used to denote the capering motions of a high-mettled horse.

"The Erle of Northumberland — was mounted upon a fayr courser; his harness of Goldsmythe wharke, and thorow that sam was swen small bells that maide a mellodyous noyse, without sparyng gambaids."

Elsewhere it seems to denote ceremonial reverence or obeisance.

"Before the said Scottysmen passed the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen, makyng gambaides to the grett growe; i.e. to the splendid company, which represented the kingdom in general, as welcoming the Queen; from Fr. gorre, gorgeousness, pomp, magnificence.

Downwards it is added; "The said Lord of Northumberland made his departure, of gambaids and lepps, as did likewise the Lord Scrop the Father, and many others that returned agyen, in takynge ther congie." Leland's Collectan. Vol. IV. pp. 276, 281. Edit. 1770.

Fr. gambade, Ital. gambata, currum jactatio; from gamba, Fr. gambe, crus.

GAME, adj. Lame; as, a game leg.

GAMESONS, GAMESONS, s. pl. Armour for defending the forepart of the body.

His gloves, his gamesons, glazed as a glede; With graynes of reve that graelen bad gay.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 5.

Mr. Pinkerton by mistake renders it "armour for the legs."

But it scarcely differs, save in name, from the acton and jack. The gameson is defined to be "a thick coat, made of linen and harses, or old patches quilted, and plated with steel."


Fr. gambaixon, a horseman's quilted coat. O. Fr. gambe-son, gabesoon, gobbison. It appears in a variety of forms in old MSS.; gambusus, gambexum, gambacium, wambahim. The latter is perhaps the more ancient form; Germ. wambes, wambds, Thorax, from wambre, venter, as being properly a covering for the belly. V. Wams, Wachter, and Clucer. Germ. Antiq. Lib. I. c. 16, § 8.

To GAMF, v. n. To gape; to be foolishly marry. S. 

GAMEF, s. An idle meddling person.

GAMFLIN, part. adj. Neglecting one's work from foolish merriment, S. B.

This may be from the same root with Su.G. gagthing, a giddy or wanton person. In a sense nearly allied, young women are said to be gamflin with young men, when they pass their time in frolicksome discourse or in romping with them. It may be allied, however, to Su.G. gaffe, to laugh aloud or immoderately.

GAMYN, s. Game; play.

The gud King, upon this maner, Comfort thaim that war him ner, And maid thaim gamyn ec soleace.

Barbour, iii. 465. MS.

A. S. gamen, id. Su.G. Isl. gamman, laetitia; pladæys och gammen, laetitia et gaudium. V. Gam, adj.

GAMMERSTEL, s. A foolish girl. Syn. Gaukie. S.

GAMMES. V. Gam, 2.

GAMMONTS, GAMMONS, s. The feet of an animal; sometimes, the limbs all below the waist. S.

To GAMMUL, v. a. To gobble up. S.

GAMOUNT, GAMMOUND, s. A gambol.

He had gallands ga graith with a gys, And cast up gamouns in the skyis, The last out came of France. 

Dunbar, Bamntyne Poems, p. 27, st. 1.

Castand gamouns with bendis and bekis. 

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 266.


"Ab antiqu. Fr. jalme, pro jambie; hence, jaltmace, or gealtmaced, gambole;" Gl. V. GAMBETTS.

To GAM, v. a. To gape wide; to eat greedily. S.

To GAMF, GAM, v. a. To mock; to mimic. S.

GAMF, GAUMP, s. A buffer. V. GAM, v.

GAM, adj. Apparently, playful; sportive.

GAMF, GAUMP, s. An empty fellow, with much noisy mirth. S.

To GAMPH, v. n. To make a great deal of noisy foolish mirth; to laugh loudly. S.

GAMPH, s. The act of snatching like a dog. S.

GAMPH'ER'D, GAMPH'ERT, p. adj. Flowery; adorned. S.

GAMPHRELL, s. A fool; an assuming forward person.

GAN, pret. Began.

To Scotland went he than in by, And all the land gany.

Barbour, i. 184. MS.

This sayand, scho the bing ascendis on ane, And gan embrace half deide her sister germane.


Thus it is used in O. E.

Age this three lourdelinges the king gan luther to be. B. Glouc. p. 524.

"Gan, began," Gl. Thus it is also used by Lydgate.

This is evidently the pret. of A. S. gyn-an, Germ. gyn-an, incipere; Moes.G. in-syn-an, id. Alem. goda, incepit. Wachter views Isl. in-a, to begin, as the radical word. Junius thinks that begins-an, is from Teut. be or bi signifying to, and gan, gen, to go. Ihre deems this conjecture not improbable; Lat. ingredi, signifying to begin, to enter upon; and initium being from ineo. This seems much confirmed by the use of Belg. gaaan to go, in the sense same; aan gaaan, to go to; to begin, to undertake; gaande roaken, to begin to stir, the part. being used. The v. gaaan indeed is employed in a great variety of combinations, to denote entrance on any work; gaan laken, to go and see; gaan slapen, to go to sleep, &c. This is sometimes written Con, q. v.

GANAND, part. adj. V. GANE, v.

GANARIS, s. pl. Ganders.

Yit or evin enterit that bure office,— Grit Ganrais on ground, in gudlie awyce, That war demit but dout Denys duchty. Houlaut, i. 16.

A. S. gendra, Gloss. Aelf. genra, anser; Germ. gana, id. It has been supposed that the name had its origin from the whiteness of the goose. Candidi anseres in Germania, verum minores, syr gorre, the act of snatching like a dog. Plin. Nat. Hist. L. x. c. 22. C. B. can, white. V. Wachter, vo. Gans. Wynt. writes gan ryr; Doug. ganer.

There was also ingrauit at lrych The silver goner, richterand with loud skry. Doug. Virg., 267, 5.

GANDAYS, GAUNDAWS, s. The last fortnight of winter, and the first fortnight of spring. See account in Sup. G. S. GANDER, s. A vain boaster. S.

GANDYING, s. Foolish boasting language. S.

GANDIEGOW, s. A stroke; also, punishment. S.

GANDY, s. Foolish boasting language. S.

GANDY, s. Foolish boasting language. S.

GANDIEGOW, s. A stroke; also, punishment. S.

GAN, to be fit; to be proper; to become. Gandon, part. pr.

—Lat it duel with the, as best may gane, Within that wrechit corps, and thare remane. Doug. Virg., 377, 21.

Likké he was, richt byge and weyle beseyne, In till a gyde of gudly ganday greadye.

Wallace, i. 214, MS.

Gaynand price, a fit or sufficient price; Acts Ja. V. c. 29.
GAN

2. To belong to.
This singul substance indifferentely thus ganis
To thre in ane, and likane of thay thre
The samyn thing is in ane maeste.

Dug. Virgil, ProL 300, 24.

Goth. gan-ah, sufficct; Su. G. gyn-ah, Isl. gyn-ah, professe;
from gyn, commodum, utilitas, whence E. gain. The first
form in which we trace the v. is Moes. G. gage-can, lucrari.

To GANE, v. a. 1. To fit; proper; useful.

GANE,GAYN,«KZ/. 1. Fit; proper; useful.
To gane and gyna, snout. G. Andr. mentions Isl.
respect the lower part of the face in general. Moes. G.
gene, signify mouth, its origin seems to be C. B.

2. Near; applied to a way.

3. To suffice, S.
For I brought as much white monie,
As gane my men and me.

Mistreyst, Border, ii. 66.

GANE, GAYN, adj. 1. Fit; proper; useful. Gaynest, superl.
With that, was conen to toun,
Rohand, with help ful gode,
And gayn.— Sir Trism, p. 49.
Thair of gromys wes glaid, gudly, and gane,
Lyndsay and Gol. iv. 3.

Near; applied to a way. See Sup.

Gaynest, used in the sense of nearest, or shortest, or most
direct; S. B.

Quhen thai that slayne and woundyt mony man,
Till Wallace In, the gaynest way that can,
Thai passyt sone, defendand thaim rycht weill.

Wallace, vi. 175.

She ran and screamed'd, and roove out at her hair,
And to the gane the gaynest can fare.

Rosit's Helenore, p. 23.

Su. G. gen, utilis. This word is used with respect to roads,
as in the last quotation. Nec praetermittendum loco hoc est gen vel gen de viis usurpatum, compendium itineris deno-
tare: genuaeg, via brevior, quo aliquo itineris facimus com-
pendii. I. 144. MS.

GANELIE, adj. Proper; becoming; decent.

GANENYNG, s. Supply of any kind that is necessary.

Heir is thy ganenyng, all and sum:
This is the cowll of Cullielium.
Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. Repr. ii. 110.

This seems to be an errat. for Tuillieum.

GANE, s. "The mouth or throat," Rudd.

The harts than and myndis of our menye
Mycht not be satisfyt on him to luke and se,
As to behald his ouglie ene twane,
His terhiill vissage, and his gristle gan.

Doug. Virgil, 250, 29.

Saifl the alane,
Nae leid halv I luivd all this owk,
Fow leis me on that grades
For I brought as much white monie,
And to the gait can fare.

Evergreen, ii. 19, st. 4.
Ruddiman refers to A. S. gyn, C. B. gyn, rictus; Sibbald
views it as "slightly varied from gaum, palatum." But if it
signify mouth, its origin seems to be C. B. gen, genae, Corn.
gen, Arm. gen, Ir. Gael. gion, all denoting the mouth.
C. B. gen also denotes the chin. Perhaps, however, it may
respect the lower part of the face in general. Moes. G. kimni,
Isl. kimne, maxilla, the cheek bone; or it may signify the
snout. G. Andr. mentions Isl. kimia, proboscis, which, I
suspect, should from its place be kimia, its being a deriv.
of gyn, bico, os deduco et pando. I have been informed, that
gane and gynie signify the throat, Border.

455

GAN

GANE-CALLING, GANCALLING, s. Revocation, in law.

GANE-TAKING, s. The act of forcibly taking again. S.

GANE, s. Gander. V. GANARIS.

GANERIT, p. po. Gendered; engendered. V. Eiffest.

To GANE, GAGE, S. B. GENG, v. n. 1. To go; to advance step by step; S. A. Bor. See Supp.
"Byd thame togider continually in th' hart, and festin
thame fast about th' hals, quhen thow gagneis let thame
gang with the, quhen thow sleips, latt thame keip the, & quhen
thow walkis, speik with thame." Abp. Hamilton's Cata-
chism, 1552. Fol. 79, a.

2. To walk; to go out; applied to a child; S.
Qhuen thow was young, I bire th in my arme,
Full tenderlitt till thow beghosto to gange.
And in thy bed oft hapit the full warme.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 224.

3. To proceed, in discourse.

Of Cornikle quhat suld I tary lang?
To Wallace agayn now breffy will I gange.
Wallace, i. 144. MS.

4. To travel on foot; as opposed to riding; S.
Do ye gang, or ride?
This night I maun be hame afore I sleep.
Ganging winna do't, though I sud creep.
Rosit's Helenore, p. 39.

5. To pass from one state to another.
The fassouns and the ritis, that nocht gang wrang,
Of sacrifice to thaym statute I sail.

6. To proceed in any course of life.

"Thair is now (saie he) na damastion into thame that
ar in Christ Jesu, quhilk gagneis nocht efter the fleesh, but
after the spirit." Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, 1552, Fol.
74, b.

7. To have currency, S.
"The said penny of gold to have passage and gang for

8. To be in a state of being used; as, a gangang coal-

To Gang awa', v. n. The heart is said to be like to gang
awa', when one is near swooning.
S.

To GANG one's gait. To take one's self off.
S.

To GANGE out o' one's self. To go distracted.
S.

To GANGE together, or together. To be married, in vul-
gar language, S.

We are but young, ye ken,
And now we're gaun the gither.

Rosit's S. Songs, i. 203.

And sae I think it best ye bid the lad
Lay's hand to his heart, and to the bargin hodd.
For I am much mistane, gin, at the last,
To gang together be not found the best.
Rosit's Helenore, p. 90.

To GANG throw. To waste; to spend extravagantly.
S.

To GANGE to. To set, applied to the sun. Hence, S.

GAIN-TO, GANGIN-TO

To GANGE out. To go abroad.

—Ye sail weir even as ye would,—
Your myssell quhen ye gange to gait,
Fra sone and wind baith air and lait,
To kepe that face sa fair.

To GANGE to the gait. To set out on a journey, S. B.
Now by the time that they a piece had ta'en,
All in a brattle to the gate are gane.

Rosit's Helenore, p. 96.

To GANGE one's wa's. To go away; to take one's self off. S.

To GANGE wh', v. n. To go to wreck. V. To GAE with. S.
To Gang wi’, v. a. 1. To break down, as a fence, gate, &c. 2. To destroy what should be preserved. S.

This seems formed from gae, as A. S. gangan, from gæn, gæn-n. Su. G. gæng-a from gæa, ire, and faa-ang-a, from faa, accipere. There is one circumstance, however, that creates a difficulty. In Moes. G. the oldest known dialect, the v. appears only in the form of gæg-an, pron. gang-an. Alem. gang-an, Belg. gang-a, Isl. gæng-a. In Ang. the word is pron. gæng, like Isl. eg, eng, I go. V. GA, GAR, v.


2. A pasture or walk for cattle. The haill gang, the whole extent of pasture. A fine gang, an excellent pasture, S.; raik, synon. Isl. gæng-r is used in a kinder sense, rusticorum iter, cum pecudes Autumno compellunt; G. Andr. p. 83.

3. As much as one goes for, or carries, at once. A geng of water, what is brought from the well at one time, S. Sw. en gaang, one time. For denne gaangen, for this bout. See Sup.

4. In composition, a passage. Throw-gang, a lane, an alley. Sw. gaang, a passage; en mørch gaang, a dark passage.

5. The channel or course of a stream. S.

6. Face; as, “He has a gude gang,” he goes at a good pace.

Ganging, s. Going.

—Quhen the Erle Thomas persawing
Had off thair cummyng and thair ganging,
He get him a gud company.

—Sche that was in that craft rycht expert,
Glidis away vnder the fomy seis,
As swift as gane or feddertarrow fleis.

So thyk the ganyeis and the flanys flew,
That of takyllis and schaftis all the feildis
War strowit.

Willame of Dowglas thare wes syne
Wyth a spryngald ganyneke throw the The.

Wynington, viii. 37. 59.

i.e. Shot through the thigh with the arrow or javelin thrown from an engine.

2. An iron gun, as opposed to the use of bow and arrow.

We may nocht fle fra yon barge wait I weill,
Weyll stutt thai ar with gwn ganye of steill.

Wallace, x. 816. MS.

“ Ir. gaine, reed, cane, (Lhuyd) arrow, (Bullet) Isl. gæn-a, to rush;” Gl. Wynt. Ganeis, hasta, vel jaculum, lingua Gallica; Du Cange. The use of the term, by H. Minstrel, if not improper, would suggest that the word were radically the same with gyn, as being merely an abbreviation of Fr. engin. L. B. ingen-iun, applied to military engines.

Ganien, s. Boasting in the way of exaggeration or lying; Banffs.

Ganyeil, Genyeil, s. A reward; a recompense; a requital. See Sup.

The goddis not condingly the foryeild, Efftir thy deserte renderind sic ganyeild.

Douglas Virg., 57, 5.

They wald haf wating on alway,
But guerdoun, genyel, or [regard].

Banatyn Poems, p. 209, st. 11.

Out of your shins the substance rins,
They get no genyel ells.

Bainevis, Evergreen, ii. 200.

The last phrase seems to allude to the custom of giving a yard or ell gæin, to the score, or as a recompense for purchasing a certain number of yards.
GAN

Lord Hailes strangely fancy that genyeld is g. yield gain, or profit. It is evidently from A. S. gen, again, and gieldan, to pay.

GANK, s, pl. An unexpected trouble; Gl. Ross, S. B. See S.

But for the herds and geuds ill was I paid.

(. ... What ganks I met with, now Ianna tell.

Ros's Helonore, p. 87.

Perhaps radically the same with begrunck. V. Beareck.

GANS, s, pl. The jaws without teeth.

GANSALD, GANSsell, s. A severe rebuke, S, Rudd.

A scolding; an ill-natured glance. See Sup.

"Its a gude grace, but an ill gansell," S. Prov.; spoken of those, who, having commended a person or thing, add some reflection or other that is a virtual retraction of all the praise previously bestowed.

Ruddiman views this as the same with gansyeld, a reward. But this word, although erroneously printed gansyeld, ought undoubtedly to be gansyeld. Now, although the y has by the ignorance of copyists been written z, it has never in one instance been pronounced in this manner, in the language of the vulgar.

Su. G. gensaseles signifieth contradiction. Our word, how­ever, may be rather q. gen, against, and aezel-tz to deliver, to pay, whence saz a fine for homicide. Although I have heard the Prov. used in conversation, only as given above, it is proper to observe that Kelly has it. "A good goose, but she has an ill gansel;" p. 30. Kelly explains gansel "gabby.

GANSCH, GAUNCH, GAUNCH, v. n. A snatch at any thing; properly applied to a dog, S. 2. The act of gaping wide. 3. The person who gapes wide.

Perhaps per metaphor. from the same origin with E. gnash.

To GANSCH, GAUNCH, v. n. To make a snatch with open jaws; to snarl; to bite.

To GANT, GAUNT, v. n. 1. To yawn, by opening the mouth, S.

--- Down thrugh undur this mont
Enclades body with thunder lys half bront,
And biddous Ethna above his bely set;
Quhen he list gant or blaw, the fyre is bet,
And from that furnis the flambe doth brist or glide.

Doug. Virgil, 87, 55.

"Gantting bodes wanting, one of three,
Meat, sleep, or good company." S. Prov.

"When people yawn, they are either hungry, sleepy, or solitary." Kelly, p. 119.

A. S. gan-tan, goan-an, gin-an, gin-an, Alem. Belg. gien-
Enclades body with thunder lys half bront,
And biddous Ethna above his bely set;
Quhen he list gant or blaw, the fyre is bet,
And from that furnis the flambe doth brist or glide.

Doug. Virgil, 87, 55.

GANT, GAUNT, v. n. 1. To yawn, by opening the mouth, S.

SUM raisit ane cry with waik voce as thay mocht:
Bot al for nocht, thare clamour was full stant,
The soundis brak with gaspyng or ane gant.

Doug. Virgil, 161, 18. V. the v.

GANTLING, s. The act of yawning.

GANTCLOTHS, s, pl. Apparently a mistake for gantlets.

GANT TREES, s. A stand for ale-barrels, S. See Sup.

Syne the blith carles tooth and nail
Fell keenly to the wark;
To ease the gantrees of the ale,
And try wha was maist stark.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 275.

The last part of the word seems to be merely trees, as denning barrells. It is probable that this stand was originally employed for supporting barrells or casks of ale when in a state of fermentation; from Teut. gaem, fermentescere.

It is also written gantry, which seems the pron. of Aberd. from tree in sing.

May --- botted ale in mony a dozen,
Aye lade thy gantry!

Beaullie's Address, Ross's Helenore, st. 3.

GAPPOCKS, s. pl. Gappocks of skate, "Gobbets, morsels, pieces;" Gl. Sibb.

There will be tartan, dragen and brochan,
And fouth of good gappocks of skate.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 211.

Gabbock, Herd's Collection, ii. 25. If this be the form, perhaps from Gab the mouth.

GAPUS, s. A fool; a silly fellow. Also Gilly-gapus, Gilly-gauppy, and Gillygacus; S. See Sup.

"On a suddenly, our great gilligapus fellow o' a coachman turned o'er our gallant cart amon' a heap o' shirrels an' peat-mow." Journal from London, p. 8. Here it is used as an adj.

"Pottage," quoth Hab. "ye senseless tawpie!
Think ye this youth's a gilly-gapy?
And that his gentle stamock's master.
To worry up a pint of plaiser?

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 525.

Thus to Leuocone sang sweet Flaccus.
Wha nae e'er thought a gillygacus. --- Ibid. p. 349.

Isl. gape, id.; fatuus, hilicus; Su. G. gaper, a bragadoicio.
A. S. derived the one, and lire the other, from gap-a, to gape, q. inhians captator. Belg. gaper, spectator definix, qui spectandi aviditatem oris hiatus prodit. Hodie -- dictur tantum de puere et stuitis, qui res omnes, etiam futiles, et nullo liatibus digna admirauntur. Lat. gapa, a braggadocio.

Gilly-gacus; ibid. p. 349.

It occurs in O. E. gillegaucus, I. 211.

"Gar", that is force, you to do such
That the schipmen sa handlyt war,
Mycht gar to cum the wall sa ner,
That thar fallbrig mycht neych thartill.

Barbour, xvii. 416. MS.

Waynour gared wisely write in the West,
To all the religious, to rede and to singe.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 29.

First I mon gar the vnderstand,
How Adam gaue expresse command,
That those quhikils cum of Sethis blude
Suld not contract with Caynis kin.

Lyndsay's Warlsik, p. 83, 1592.

I find it used, by the same writer, without any other verb.

Than the nynt sphere, and mouar principal
Of all the laif, we veseit all that heuin,
To all the religious, to rede and to singe.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 29.

First I mon gar the vnderstand,
How Adam gaue expresse command,
That those quhikils cum of Sethis blude
Suld not contract with Caynis kin.

Lyndsay's Warlsik, p. 83, 1592.

I find it used, by the same writer, without any other verb.

Than the nynt sphere, and mouar principal
Of all the laif, we veseit all that heuin,
To all the religious, to rede and to singe.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 29.

First I mon gar the vnderstand,
How Adam gaue expresse command,
That those quhikils cum of Sethis blude
Suld not contract with Caynis kin.

Lyndsay's Warlsik, p. 83, 1592.

I find it used, by the same writer, without any other verb.

Than the nynt sphere, and mouar principal
Of all the laif, we veseit all that heuin,
To all the religious, to rede and to singe.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 29.

First I mon gar the vnderstand,
How Adam gaue expresse command,
That those quhikils cum of Sethis blude
Suld not contract with Caynis kin.

Lyndsay's Warlsik, p. 83, 1592.

I find it used, by the same writer, without any other verb.

Than the nynt sphere, and mouar principal
Of all the laif, we veseit all that heuin,
To all the religious, to rede and to singe.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 29.

First I mon gar the vnderstand,
How Adam gaue expresse command,
That those quhikils cum of Sethis blude
Suld not contract with Caynis kin.

Lyndsay's Warlsik, p. 83, 1592.

I find it used, by the same writer, without any other verb.

Than the nynt sphere, and mouar principal
Of all the laif, we veseit all that heuin,
To all the religious, to rede and to singe.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 29.

First I mon gar the vnderstand,
How Adam gaue expresse command,
That those quhikils cum of Sethis blude
Suld not contract with Caynis kin.

Lyndsay's Warlsik, p. 83, 1592.

I find it used, by the same writer, without any other verb.

Than the nynt sphere, and mouar principal
Of all the laif, we veseit all that heuin,
To all the religious, to rede and to singe.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 29.

First I mon gar the vnderstand,
How Adam gaue expresse command,
That those quhikils cum of Sethis blude
Suld not contract with Caynis kin.

Lyndsay's Warlsik, p. 83, 1592.

I find it used, by the same writer, without any other verb.

Than the nynt sphere, and mouar principal
Of all the laif, we veseit all that heuin,
To all the religious, to rede and to singe.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 29.
be viewed as the same. As Langland, the supposed author of the Vision, is said to have lived in Yorks., he might have borrowed this word from some of the Northern counties. It is used, however, by Minot, Chaucer, &c.

Su. geer-a, ang. geier, gar-a, Dan. geier, Isl. gier-d, facere. Ihre views Alem. gar-en, garrus-en, and A. S. gearunc, parare, as allied. He observes, that Arm. te gheure signifies, thou hast done, ef gheure, he hath done, from gera, facere. He also mentions the consonancy of Lat. gero, which often signifies, to make, as gero bellum. Among terms supposed to be allied, Pers.

e. To produce a noise like that proceeding from persons scolding each other.

e. A broil. E. To gare, garb, garret, synon.

Perhaps from Isl. gaer, vorax; or rather Norw. gorp, garp, a raven.

GARBEL, GOBLIN, s. Gardebo, Goberb, GOHBLIN, s. Gardebo.

Beware of the water! V. Jordebo.

GARBULLE, s. A broil. E. To gare, garb, garret, synon.

Perhaps from Isl. gaer, vorax; or rather Norw. gorp, garp, a raven.

Gardevine, s. A big-bellied bottle; a square bottle.

gardeis, gardyis; S. A gardy-mar, a gardy-man, a gardy-pot.

gardy-bane, adj. 2. Metaph. a child, Ang.; as C. B. garry-bane, a child. This word is probably of Celtic origin; as C. B. gaird, gair, a chamber-pot. It is, however, the same with E. yare, a girdle, s. A garrent, a garrene, a garren.

gardy-chaire, s. An elbow chair. Aberd. See Sup.

"He was well wordy o' the gardy-chaire itself." Journal from London, p. 1.

Gardy-bane, s. A gardy-bane, a gardy-man, a gardy-pot.

GARDIS, s. A garderob, a gardebo.

gardissis, s. A gardissis, a gardissis.

GARDY-PICK, s. An expression of great disgust.

GARDIN, s. A chamber-pot.

GARDIS, s. A yard, Ang. See Sup.

The fomy streoure of seis rays thare and here, Throw fars bak drauhtis of seere gardis square
Thay seich the flodis. — Doug. Virgil, 132, 16.

Ruddiman views gardis as the plur. of gardey, the arm. —

But the expression here evidently means, "several square yards."

The word, as thus used, is merely A. S. geard, garde, garde, a rod, corresponding to elowad.

GARDMarr, s. A gardinor of bress; unexplained.

GARDNET, s. Gardebo, a garren.

GARDNAP, s. Apparently, a table-mat.

GARDROP, s. A wardrobe; the same with Garderob.

GARE, GAIR, adj. 1. Keen; ready to do execution.

This ilk Brutus sal first amang Romanis
Ressaye the dignite and state Consulare,
With heding sword, bayth felloun, scharp, and gare,
Before hym borne throwout all Rome town.

Doug. Virgil, 194, 53.

2. Greedy; rapacious; covetous; parsimonious. See S.

But fears of want, and carking care—
By night and day opprert me air,—
While friends appeared like harpies gare,
That wish'd me dead.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 309.

3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth. 4. Active in the management of household affairs.

Su. G. gare, geer, id., observing that they still say in S. a yare hook, for a sharp hook; Jun. Eynm. It is, however, the same with E. yare, a yard, Ang.; as C. B. gaird, gair, a chamber-pot. It is, however, the same with E. yare, a yard, Ang.; as C. B. gaird, gair, a chamber-pot.

Among the kings jewels & garderob.

In a hint he claspt her hard and fast,
Thus sayd he, and anone with ane swak
Wardrobe. Fr.

The arm; pl.

The great auk; Alca impennis, Linn.

Gare, s. A stripe of cloth. V. Gair.

GARMUSHOCH, adj. Crabbed; ill-humoured.

GARNEL, s. A granary. V. Gornell.

GARNISHING, GARNISSING, s. Decoration in dress.

GARKE, s. A garme, a garme.

GARNISOUN, s. 1. A garrison.

GARNISOUN, GRINNSOUN, s. A garme, a garme.

GARNISOUN, s. A garme, a garme.

GARNISOUN, s. A garme, a garme.

GARNISOUN, s. A garme, a garme.

GARNDSHOCHE, s. A garme, a garme.

GARNISOUN, s. A garme, a garme.
GARRON, s. A hackney or work horse, perhaps a dimin. of caballus; dicitur plerumque equus annosus et strigosus, Kilian.

GARRON, GARR, GAR. V. GAAR.

GARRON, s. Large nails of different sizes; spike nails; S. See Sup.

GARRON NAILS, large nails of different sizes; spike nails; S. See Sup.

GARROWN, GARS AY, GARSON, s. An attendant; used in the general sense of retinue. See Sup.

GARRON NAILS, large nails of different sizes; spike nails; S. See Sup.

GARSTARVY, s. Frolicsome folly and rioting.

GART, GERT. Pref. of GAR, GER, q. v.

GARTANE, GARTANE, s. An enclosure, also a garden.

GARSTY, GARTY, 1. An attendant; used in the general sense of retinue. See Sup.

GARTANE, s. A small pattle of enclosed cultivated ground, with waste land around it.
Firth of Forth. It is, however, unfavourable to this idea, that they are called Garvocks near Inverness:

"The fish caught on this coast are herrings, and Garvocks or sprats." Statist. Acc. ix. 608.

GARWHOUNGLE, s. 1. The noise made by the bittern when it rises from the bog. 2. The clash of tongues. S.

GASH, v. n. 1. To talk a great deal, without any symptom of diffidence. A child who has much prattle is said to be a gashing creature. If this prattle displays acuteness beyond the child’s years, the term ask-soidal is frequently conjoined.

2. To talk pertly; to give an insolent reply; S. Synon. Gab.

The courty cracks begin when supper’s o’er,

The cheering supper gars them glibly gash.

—Ramsay’s Poems, i. 233.

Here the adj. is used adverbially.

2. Conversable; lively; fluent in discourse. S.

3. Having the appearance of sagacity joined with that of self importance, S.

GAST, s. A projection of the under jaw, S. “One with a long out chin, we call gash-gabbit, or gash-beard;” Gl. Rams.

GASH, v. n. 1. To project the under jaw, S.

2. To distort the mouth in contempt, S. See Sup.

Fr. gauche, awry; gaucho, to write, Germ. gosche, ric­
tus, grinning or opening the mouth in scorn; also contemptuously applied to the mouth itself.

460

GASH-GABBIT, part. adj. Having the mouth distorted; having a long projecting chin; loquacious and shrewd in conversation. S.

GASHLE, v. n. To argue with much tarrant. S.

GASHLIN, s. A bitter, noisy, quarrelsome argument. S.

To GASHLE, v. a. To distort; to writhe. S.

GASHLIN, part. adj. Wry; distorted. S.

GASKIN, adj. Of or belonging to Gascony. S.

GASKINS, s. pl. The rough green gooseberries. S.

GAST, GAUST, s. A fright. S.

GASTROUS, adj. Monstrous, Dumfr. Germ. gastrig, squallid? S.

GAST, s. A gust of wind, Aberd. A. S. gest, id.

GASTREL, CASTREL, A kind of hawk. S.

GATE, s. A way. V. GAIT.

GATE, s. Jet. V. GET.

-or than anyd the blak terebythe

Growis by Oricia, and as the gate dois schyne.

Yet, Dunbar.

Teut. ghet, Belg. git, Fr. joyet, A. S. goget, Lat. gat-es.

GATE, s. A goat. V. GAIT.

GATING, part. pr.

Bot as the founlas casts his cair

His catch for to preuent,

So thay war trapit in the snair,

And at the same time lusty; S. The term seems

and at the same time lusty; S. The term seems

To recover from a fall. S.

To Garther’s* v. a. To gather a rig. To plough a ridge so as to throw the soil towards the middle of it. S.

To Garther one’s feet. To recover from a fall. S.

To Garther one’s self. To regain animation, &c. S.

GATHERING-COAL, s. A large piece of coal, used for

For [ne’er a protick] has he deen,

Gathering-coal, S. A large piece of coal, used for keeping in the kitchen-fire through the night. S.

GATHERING-PEAT, s. A fiery peat which was sent round by the Borderers, to alarm the country in time of danger, as the Fiery Cross was by the Highlanders; V. Fre Croce.

GAVAULING, GAVAULLING, GAVAWLLING, *. Gad­

GAVAULING, GAVAULLING, GAVAWLLING, *. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­

GAYVAULING, GAYVAULLING, GAYAWLLING, s. Gad­
G A U

3. Metaph. stately; portly; applied both to persons and things.

Weel might ye twow, to see them there,—
When panning wi' a gawzy air
In gude braid duith.

—Ferguson's Poems, ii. 21, 22.

Lang syne, my Lord, I had a court,
And nobles fill'd my cawy;
But since I have been fortune's sport,
I look nae hawff sae gawy.

—Ramsay's Poems, i. 48.

C. B. guas, Arm. goas, goose, denote a youth; Su. G. gauss, a male as opposed to a female; also, a boy. As Servius, in his Notes on Virgil, observes that the Gauls called strong men Gaesi, Aeneid. lib. 8; Íre views the Su. G. word as originally the same. The Gaels, in their own language, according to Polibius, called mercenary troops Genatæ. Camden has observed, that the Britons give the name of gæstæ to those whom he calls servit conducitii. This is merely the pl. of C. B. guas; or of the compound word gatuīnach, a champion, i.e. gua, gwech, a stout lad: Letter to the Welsh, Transl. p. 21.

Servius says, that as the Roman hosta or spear was by the Gauls called gæs, they denominated strong men, gaestæ, because they used spears of this kind in battle. But Bullet, with greater propriety, derives the term from guas already mentioned; and refers to an ancient Glossary, as rendering gaius, heroes valiantes. Froissart calls soldiers gues, and gua is a combatant.

C. B. guas commonly denotes a servant, as well as a young man. Hence many learned writers have supposed that the g being thrown away, Fr. vas was formed, and that this is the origin of Rensive, etc. whence sae, a servant. Íre views, that as Su. G. gauss denotes a boy, soldiers are called gosar.

This term being adopted by the Germans, it frequently occurs in their compound names; as Ariogæus, strong in battle; Lamiogæus, powerful at the sword. Many examples may be found in Wachter, vo. Guris. The word came afterwards into disrepute, so as to denote a person of the meanest or vilest character. Thus giusa, mendicous impudens, Kilian; or in vulgar language, a sturdy beggar. Servius says, that as the Roman hosta or spear was by the Gauls called gæs, they denominated strong men, gaestæ, because they used spears of this kind in battle. But Bullet, with greater propriety, derives the term from guas already mentioned; and refers to an ancient Glossary, as rendering gaius, heroes valiantes. Froissart calls soldiers gues, and gua is a combatant.

C. B. guas commonly denotes a servant, as well as a young man. Hence many learned writers have supposed that the g being thrown away, Fr. vas was formed, and that this is the origin of Rensive, etc. whence sae, a servant. Íre views, that as Su. G. gauss denotes a boy, soldiers are called gosar.

This term being adopted by the Germans, it frequently occurs in their compound names; as Ariogæus, strong in battle; Lamiogæus, powerful at the sword. Many examples may be found in Wachter, vo. Guris. The word came afterwards into disrepute, so as to denote a person of the meanest or vilest character. Thus giusa, mendicous impudens, Kilian; or in vulgar language, a sturdy beggar.

It is used by Chaucer as signifying a jest, a trick; and has been derived from Fr. gauwin, to be jocular; also, to jest. Servius refers, without any good reason, to Goth. gait, la-tratus. There might seem to be some affinity with Isl. goa, Ol. Lex. ged, indeo, affectus, to which Belg. gæs, cura, is evidently allied.

But supposing Fr. gauwin the origin, this must certainly be traced to Su-G. gædas, Isl. gæstæ, gætæ, lastær; Belg. gæt-en, placere. The root is Isl. gæt, gaudium, gesticulation.

Gaudy, adj. Tricky; mischievous.

G A U

To GAUD, v. n. To make a showy appearance. S.

GAU, s. A rod or goad. V. GAd, Gade.

GAUDE-DAY, s. A festive day. Syn. Gaudemus. S.

GÆDAMUS. A feast or merry-making.


Gaud Flook. The Saury Pike.

Gaudnie, s. Perhaps, the water-crow or water-ousel. S.

Gaudsman, s. A ploughman, as using the goad. S.

Gavel, Gavil, s. The end-wall of a house, properly the triangular or higher part of it, S.; gable-end, E.

The Northay swa wetwart,
And that west gavel alsa,
In-his tyme all gert he ma.

—Wmtown. vii. 10. 275.

Su. G. gavel, Belg. genel, id. Moeis. G. sible, a pinnacle; Isl. gaf, the end of any thing, as of a ship, a house, &c. This G. Andr. traces to Heb. gib, gavel, terminus.

Gavelkind.* A custom in Shetland, by which, upon the death of the father, the youngest got the dwelling-house, while the other property was divided equally. S.

Gavelock, s. An earwig; also Gelock or Golack.

Gavelock, s. An iron crow or lever, used in quarrying stones. See Sup. The ancient Goths gave the name of gafflock to a kind of dart which they used: as A.S. gafelcasu, hastilis. Matth. Paris, A. 1256, observes, that the Frisians used missile weapons, which they called gavels. Hence Fr. javelle, jewelot, E. javelin.

Ihre explains gaffel as signifying whatever is forked, or has branches, quicquid bifurcum est. Hence our gavelock receives its name, as being generally divided into two toes at the lower end. Su. G. gafflock denotes an ancient javelin or dart used among the Goths. Pelletier (Dict. Celt.) derives gafflock from two Celtic words, gæf, forked, and flach, a staff or rod, as signifying a forked staff. But Ihre views the Celts as borrowing from the Goths in this instance. And it deserves notice, that A. S. gæf signifies furca. This word, A. Bor. denotes an iron bar for entering stakes into the ground.

Gafffin, Gaffin, adj. Light-headed; foolish; giddy.

Gauges, s. pl. Wages; salary.

"It is desyrit of our saids Lords and College of Justice, for better expediition of the multitude of actions that presentlie cometh before you and thaim, to haife the said College asked the noumer of six, and in the mayn tyme, the guages to be eiked and augmentit, to the effect the said Lords may bettir wait upon the administration of justice.” Acts Sederunt, 2d March 1562.

Fr. gages, id.; most probably anciently written guages; L. B. gag-tum, id. guag-tum, pignus.

Gaugiators, s. pl. In Scotch law, officers whose business it is to examine weights and measures. S.

Gaugnet, s. The Sea-needle, a fish.

Gavileger, s. The provost-marshall of an army. S.

To Gauck, v. n. To play the fool; applied to young women, especially such as toy or junct with men.

To Gaukie, v. n. The same as to Gauk.

Gaurk, Gawk, s. “A foolish staring ideotical person.” Sometimes it also implies the idea of some degree of lightness of conduct.

Wert thou a gawky giglit like the lave,
That little better than our nowt behave;
At naught they‘ll ferly, senseless tales believe,
Be blyth for silly hechts, for trifles grieve;
Sic ne'er coud win my heart.

—Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 108.

The term is also applied to a man, although seldom.

Daft carle, dit your mouth;
What signifies how pawky,
GAUN, GAUND, S. The Butter-bur, Tussilago petasites.

GAUN DAYS. Apparently the same with GAUN-TO-DEE, GAUN-A-DU, S. A resolution never reduced to practice; GAUN, part. pr.

GAUNCH, To GAULF, S.

GAUKIT, GAWKIE, GAWKY, GAUNTIE, S.


To GAUNT, v. n.

GAUTSAME, S. Hog's lard.

GAUP, To GAW, v. a.

GAW, v.a.

To GAWF, GAULF, GAFF, GAFFAW. A horse-laugh.

GAW, s. 1. A furrow or small trench made for drawing off water. See Supt.

"Gaw is that slit or opening made by a plough or spade in the side of a pond, loch, or stagnated water, by which it is drained off. — It is drawn from a loch in the parish of Stewarton by a gaw, in which it runs at some distance, and then seeks a course for itself." — P. Kilmours, Ayr. Statist.

2. A hollow with water springing in it, Ang.

This, although the i is lost in pronunciation, is probably allied to Isl. giel fissura, ruptura, in monte, &c. gil, in civis et montium lateribus hiatus, seu vallis angusta; alveus profundus et luxus; G. Andr. pp. 85, 88.

GAW, s. The gall of an animal. S.

GAW o' the Pot. The first runnings of a still. S.

GAWD, s. A goad for driving oxen, S. Gl. Ross. Hence the proverbial phrase, Come out o' the gawd, Come forward and shew yourself.

Then says to Jean, come out o' the gawd, And let folks see gin ye be what ye'er cat.

V. GAD. Roe's Helv., p. 128.

GAWDNIE, GOWDNIE, S. The yellow Gurnard, or Dragonet of Pennant, a fish; Callionymus Lyra, Linn; Fife.

See Sup.

"The Gaudnie, as the fishers call it, gilt necked and backed,—of the bigness of a small whiting." — Sibb. Fife, 129.

"Its colours, which are yellow, blue, and white, are very vivid when the fish is new caught. The blue in particular is of inexpressible splendour, having 'the richest caerulean tints, glowing with a gemmous brilliance. Hence the name Gaudnie, i.e. gold-fish." — Ibid. N.

GAWE, v.n. To go staring about stupidly. V. GOIF, n.

To GAWF, GAFF, n. To laugh violently and coarsely; to give a horse-laugh; S.

Gaffen they wi' sides sae sair; Cry, "Wae gae by him!"

— Ramsay's Poems, ii. 351.

Who gart the lieges gaff and ginn ay,
Aft till the cock proclaim'd the morn.—Ib. i. 327.

Su. gaffa sig has the same meaning; cachanirre, immemorable risu ora distorsore, Sw. gafjelding, deriso. These seem derived from Germ. gaffen, to gape, os pandere, hiare; if not from Isl. gaa, irrisio. — V. Kristinsson, Gl.

GAWE, GAULF, GAF, GAFFAW. A horse-laugh. See S.

"The Queen Regent sat at the tyne of the assault — upon the for-war of the castell of Edinburgh, and quhen scha perceaved the overthrow of us, and that the Enseyns of the French war again displayt upon the walls, sche gave one gauf of laughtier, and said, Now wil I go to the Mess, and prayed God for that whilk my eys have sevin." — Knox's Hist. p. 227.

The same word, with a slight variation of orthography, is used as an adj.

"His pompes lackit one principall point, to wit, womanly gravity; for quhen sche saw Johne Knox standing at the ither end of the tabill hair-heidit; sche first smylit, and efter gave a gauf laughtier;" — Ibid. p. 340.
When he came into the house, the devil gave a great gaff of laughter. 'You have now, Sir, done my bidding.' 'Not thine,' answered the other, 'but in obedience to God, have I returned to bear this man company, whom thou dost affect.'” Sinclair’s Satan’s Invisible World, p. 46.

Syne circling wheels the flatterine gaffaw.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 327.

Perhaps the word in this form may have originally denoted an universal roar of laughter in a company; the gaff of a’, i. e. adj. It is still said, They get up wi’ a gaffaw, They all laughed loud.

GAW-FUR, s. A furrow for draining off water. S.

GAWIN, s. Gain; profit; advantage. S.

GAWKIE, adj. To look in an unsteady manner. S.

GAWMP, To mock. V. GAMP.

GAWP, To gape. V. GAUK.

GAWPISH, S. adj. Extreme coldness, as of ice; frostiness. S.

GAWRIE, To gawp up. V. GAWP.

GAWRUE, s. The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

Trigla cuculus, Linn.

The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

His guttes began to gothlen, as two gredy sowes.

And so sitten they to euensong, & songen other while,

His mealtith quickly disg, alle the rest.

And trouts bedropp’d wi’ crimson haill,

But I suspect it is more commonly used, q. v.

It is said, They get up wi’ a gaffaw, They all laughed loud.

The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

Perhaps corr. from Fr. gournée, or Germ. kurrebsche, id. Schonenvelder gives it the latter name.

E. pump, buccis vorace deductis, Belg. golp-en, ingurgiti, a vide haurire.

Sw. gulp, buccis vorace deductis, Belg. golp-en, ingurgiti, a vide haurire.

GAWP, s. A large mouthful, S.

GAWRIE, s. The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

Trigla cuculus, Linn.

The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

His guttes began to gothlen, as two gredy sowes.

And so sitten they to euensong, & songen other while,

His mealtith quickly disg, alle the rest.

And trouts bedropp’d wi’ crimson haill,

But I suspect it is more commonly used, q. v.

It is said, They get up wi’ a gaffaw, They all laughed loud.

The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

Perhaps corr. from Fr. gournée, or Germ. kurrebsche, id. Schonenvelder gives it the latter name.

E. pump, buccis vorace deductis, Belg. golp-en, ingurgiti, a vide haurire.

GAWP, s. A large mouthful, S.

GAWRIE, s. The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

Trigla cuculus, Linn.

The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

His guttes began to gothlen, as two gredy sowes.

And so sitten they to euensong, & songen other while,

His mealtith quickly disg, alle the rest.

And trouts bedropp’d wi’ crimson haill,

But I suspect it is more commonly used, q. v.

It is said, They get up wi’ a gaffaw, They all laughed loud.

The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

Perhaps corr. from Fr. gournée, or Germ. kurrebsche, id. Schonenvelder gives it the latter name.

E. pump, buccis vorace deductis, Belg. golp-en, ingurgiti, a vide haurire.

GAWP, s. A large mouthful, S.

GAWRIE, s. The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

Trigla cuculus, Linn.

The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

His guttes began to gothlen, as two gredy sowes.

And so sitten they to euensong, & songen other while,

His mealtith quickly disg, alle the rest.

And trouts bedropp’d wi’ crimson haill,

But I suspect it is more commonly used, q. v.

It is said, They get up wi’ a gaffaw, They all laughed loud.

The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

Perhaps corr. from Fr. gournée, or Germ. kurrebsche, id. Schonenvelder gives it the latter name.

E. pump, buccis vorace deductis, Belg. golp-en, ingurgiti, a vide haurire.

GAWP, s. A large mouthful, S.

GAWRIE, s. The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

Trigla cuculus, Linn.

The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

His guttes began to gothlen, as two gredy sowes.

And so sitten they to euensong, & songen other while,

His mealtith quickly disg, alle the rest.

And trouts bedropp’d wi’ crimson haill,

But I suspect it is more commonly used, q. v.

It is said, They get up wi’ a gaffaw, They all laughed loud.

The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

Perhaps corr. from Fr. gournée, or Germ. kurrebsche, id. Schonenvelder gives it the latter name.

E. pump, buccis vorace deductis, Belg. golp-en, ingurgiti, a vide haurire.

GAWP, s. A large mouthful, S.

GAWRIE, s. The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

Trigla cuculus, Linn.

The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

His guttes began to gothlen, as two gredy sowes.

And so sitten they to euensong, & songen other while,

His mealtith quickly disg, alle the rest.

And trouts bedropp’d wi’ crimson haill,

But I suspect it is more commonly used, q. v.

It is said, They get up wi’ a gaffaw, They all laughed loud.

The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

Perhaps corr. from Fr. gournée, or Germ. kurrebsche, id. Schonenvelder gives it the latter name.

E. pump, buccis vorace deductis, Belg. golp-en, ingurgiti, a vide haurire.

GAWP, s. A large mouthful, S.

GAWRIE, s. The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

Trigla cuculus, Linn.

The name given to the Red Gurnard, S.

His guttes began to gothlen, as two gredy sowes.

And so sitten they to euensong, & songen other while,

His mealtith quickly disg, alle the rest.

And trouts bedropp’d wi’ crimson haill,
pick, to strike with the beak, or piquer, to prick (rather from poke, a spear, which Su.G. gadd also signifies.) Its Gael. name is gedoa. I know not if this be allied to gath, a lance, javelin or pike. See Sup.

GED-START, (g hard.) s. "A staff for stirring pikes from under the banks, that they may come into the net; or rather Jedburgh staves, mentioned by Jo. Major. F. 48.—Ferrum chalybeum 4 pedibus longum in robusti ligni extremo Jettswardenses artifices ponunt." Rudd. Sibb. adopts the latter hypothesis; adding, that "the phrase, Jettsart staffs and Kelso rungs, is still common." Sum jarris with an ged staff to jag throw blak jakkis. 

Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 1.

It seems rather to signify a pointed staff, from Su.G. aculeus: or perhaps a staff made for the very purpose of jugging through, pricking or killing geds. If the word had any connexion with Jedburgh, or the river Jed, the f would more probably have been used.

GEDDERY, s. A heterogeneous mass. S.

GEDLING, s. Perhaps companion; fellow-mate; or it may be from Gagling, an idle vagabond. S.

GEDWING, s. An ancient-looking person; an antiquary; expl. also, a fisher of geds, or pikes. S.

GEE, (g hard.) s. To tak the gee, to become petty and unmanageable. S. gig, dorts, strut, synon.

— Lang or e'er that I came hame,
My wife had ta'en the gee.
— The ne'er a bed will she gae to,
But sit and tak the gee.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 90, 91.

— Lads, gin your lasses grow dotty,
Let never their gees mak you wee.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 300.

This is the more common mode of using the term. It occurs, however, in a different form. But when I speak to them that's stately,

And get the denial right flatly.

Ramsay's S. Poems, i. 270.

It seems the same word which occurs in pl.

This barme and blaidry buists up all my bees;
And specially in poets for example.

This barme and blaidry buists up all my bees;
And specially in poets for example.


To GEE, (g soft.) v. n. To stir; to move to one side. S.

GEE-WAYS, adv. Not in a direct line; obliquely. S.

To GEEG, gig, (g hard.) v. n. To quiz. S.

GEELIEWHIT. V. GILLIEWETFOOT.

GEELLLIM, s. A rabbet-plane, a joiner's tool. S.

GEENS, s. A wilde cherry. V. GEAN.

GEENYOHCH, adj. Gluttonous; greedy of money. S.

GEENOCH, s. A covetous, insatiable person. S.

GEENYCHLY, adv. Gluttonously; greedily. S.

GEENYCHNESS, s. Gluttony; covetousness. S.

GEER, GEERS, s. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom. Syn. Graith, Heddles. S.

GEG, s. To smuggle the gee. A game played by the boys in Glasgow, similar to Hy-spy. For a description of it, see Sup. S.

GEGGERY, s. A deception; a mercantile transaction which is scarcely morally correct. S.

To GEG, (g hard.) To crack from heat. Syn. Gell. S.

GEG, s. A rent or crack in wood; a chink arising from dryness; a chap in the hands. S.

To GEG, v. n. To break into chinks or clefts in consequence of drought; to chap, applied to the hands. S.
GEIL, adj. Having the neck awry.

GEIL, s. Jelly, S. Gelly, S. Gel, adj. Evergreen, i. 150, st. 18. Of Venison he had his wall; Gude Aquavitæ, wyne and ale; With nobill confeitis, bran and gelil. Fr. gel, id. Lyndsay's Synergus Meldrum, 1594, B. vi. 6.

GEYL, (g hard), s. The gable of a house. V. Shiel, v. S.


This, but for what reason it is not easy to guess, is rendered by Mr. Pinkerton, jelly-bags. But the expression obviously denotes the bags worn by mendicants; from Teut. ghyUen, to beg. But it seems more natural to suppose that the allusion is to the bags through which calli’s-head gelil is strained. See S.

GEING, (g hard), s. A term used to denote intoxicating liquor of any kind, Ang. This, although it might at first appear as merely a cant term, seems to claim high antiquity. It is undoubtedly the same with Isl. geng, cerevisia ebullit. It seems to have originally denoted liquor of any kind, Ang. A. S. gia, giga, geng, gent, gant, geng, geng, s. A

GEIST, adj. S.

GEISL, s. A beam, used in a general sense. Off gret a sow thai maid, That stalwart heldeyn aboyn it had. Ed. 1630, geists. Barbour, xviii. 597. MS.

GEIT, s. A contemnutpum name for a child. V. Get. S. Vol. I. 465

GEITIT, part. pa. Fenced. V. Gett. S.

GEIT, adj. Of or belonging to jet. S.

To GELL, (g hard), v. n. To tingle; to thrill with acute pain; S. See Sup. —Trust ye well and certainly. As soon as love makes you agast, Your ayments will you nothing last; Your wounds they will both glow and gell, Sow full sare, and be full ill. Sir Egir, p. 13.

Germ. gell-en, to tingle; used in Luther’s Vers. 1 Sam. xi. 11. Teut. ghel-en, fervere. To GELL, (g hard), v. n. To crack in consequence of heat; a phrase used concerning wood which cracks in drying; S.

Isl. geil, fissura, incisura, ruptura; in foemnil, monte, clune, &c.; G. Andr. p. 85.

GELL, s. A crack or rent in wood, occasioned by heat or drought, S. V. the v. See Sup.

GELL, (g hard), s. A leech; commonly applied, in its simple state, to that used in medicine, or what is called the lowth-leech, as distinguished from the horse-gell or horseleech, S. B. gellie, Perths. C. B. gel, Arm. gelæan, a horseleech; Su.G. iigel, Alem. egal, Germ. egel, iigel, Belg. echel, Kilan etchel, Su.G. bladigel, Germ. blutegel, from blod, blut, blood, and iigel. In Luther’s Vers., engel signifies a horseleech, Prov. xxx. 15. The E. term, leech has been transferred to this animal, from its original sense as denoting a physician, A. S. laec, because of its usefulness in disease. Hence, by the vulgar, a leech is often denominated a black doctor, S. or, a black doctor fal-pit in a peel. Aberd. i. n. whelped in a pool.

To GELL, v. n. To sing with a loud voice; to bawl. S. 2. Gell, (g hard), adj. 1. Intense; as, “A gell frost,” a keen frost. 2. Brisk, as applied to a market. 3. Keen; sharp; applied to bargain-making. S.

S. GELL, &c. Briskness; glee; merry-making, &c.

GELLY, adj. Apparently, pleasant; agreeable. S.

GELLIE, s. V. Galie.

GELLIE, adj. Perhaps the same with Jelly, adj. q. v. S. GELLOCH. S. A shrill cry; a yell. V. Gale. G. GELLOCK. S. An earwig; also Gavelock. S.

GELLOCK, s. An iron crow-bar, used in quarrying. S.

GELORE, GALORE, GILORE (pron. gelbore), s. Plenty; abundance; S. It is also used adverbially. See S. Gin she came well provided ay afore, This day she fush the best of cheir gilore. Ros's Holmone, p. 52.

"By this time the gutters was comin at the cock-door galore." Journal from London, p. 3.

Gillore occurs in O. E.

To feasting they went, and to merriment, And tipped strong liquor gillore.

Ritton’s R. Hood, ii. 144.

Ir. gillere, much, plenty, a great deal. Gael. lor, go leor, enough; Shaw. It might, however, be traced to A. S. ge-laor-an, to pass over or beyond, as overflowing necessarily implies abundance.

GELT, s. Money, V. Gilt.

GEMLICK, GEMBLET, s. A gimpler, a carpenter’s tool.

GEMMLE, s. A long-legged man.

GEN, prep. Against. A. S. gæn, id.

GEND, (g hard) adj. Playful; frolicksome; foolish. Scho was so guckit, and so gend, That day ane byt scho eit nocht; Than spak hir fallowis that hir kend; Be still, my joy, and gret not.

Pebbs to the Play, st. 3.
My gudame was a gay wif, but scho was rycht gend.

Ballad printed A. 1508. Pink. S. P. R. iii. 142.

Thus ferlyit al thair was, baith he and he,

Qhuit maner of ane thing micht this be;

And lyke to ane was nocht into Rome,

Yit than his word was ful of al wisdome.

For he as fule began guckit and gend,

And ay the wyser man heirair the end.

Priesits of Pelsis. Pink. S. P. R. i. 24, 25.

This word is omitted in the Gl. Elsewhere Mr. Pinkerton mistakes it sense, exp. it povertie; Select. Scot. Ballads, ii. 186, N. It is evidently allied to Su. G. gante, a buffoon, or mimie; gant-as, to play in a childish manner, or toy as lovers do; ganteri, sports, merry conceits. Isl. gant-a, ludificare, scurrari, gantalaete, scurrilitas; i.e. the manners of a buffoon. V. Laits. Thee views Gr. γανεύς, exilharo, γανυμαι, gaudeo, as cognates. We may perhaps add Teut. gehen-er, subridere.

GENDER, s. A gender, in grammar; pl. generes. S.

GENYIE, s. 1. Perhaps, a cross-bow.

S.

1 I traw he was not half sae stout,

But anis his stomach was asteir.

With gun and genyie, bow and speir,

Mench micht see monie a cracked crow!

Reid of Redswire, Minstrelsy Border, i. 118, 119.

Ramsay, Gl. Evergreen, expl. this, "dart or arrow." But it in general signifies "engine of war," as rendered by my friend Mr. Scott. It may indeed denote fire-arms, as explicite of gun; especially as pestelia are mentioned in the following stanza, as used by those on the other side.

2. A snap-work or apparatus for bending a cross-bow. S.

GENYEILD, GENYELL, s. V. GANYEILD.

GENIS, s. An instrument of torture.

"We committis our full power—to the saids Lords—to proced in examination of the saids Johne Soutar and Robert Carmylie; and for the mair certane tryale of the saids Johne Soutar and Robert Carmylie; and for the mair certane tryale of the saidis Johne Soutar and Robert Carmylie; and for the mair certane tryale of the said Johne Soutar and Robert Carmylie; and for the mair certane tryale of the saids Lordis buittis, and thairby to urge

verite in the said matter, and sik manifest falsettis as thay

haif accusit uthers of, to put thaim or either of thaim in the

thaim to declair the treuth." Act Sederunt, 29th June 1579.

by the strokes of a maul or hammer. This barbarous mode

added,—"or ony uther tormentis." Most probably the rack
dent that another is meant by the rack;
or something resembling it, is intended; as the word is evi­
dently formed from Fr.

This word is omitted in the Gl. Elsewhere Mr. Pinkerton
denoting one species of torture, it seems evi­
dently from being the haunt of wolves

must have derived its name from being the haunt of wolves

in this respect, to his followers. Sturleson (Ynglinga S.)

or matrimonye to hant;
or as we now say, of arms; as geira signifies lanecae, and also bellum. The ancient Goths

counting it dishonourable to make their exit from this world
by a bloodless death, Odin is said to have set an example, in this respect, to his followers. Sturleson (Ynglinga S.)
says, that "finding death approaching, he caused himself to be
marked with that sign which is called Geirsodd, and thus claimed as his property all who were slain in battle; asserting
that he should immediately go to Godheim, or the seat of the
gods, that he might there gladden the hearts of his
friends."

On this Keysler observes, that Geirs-odd, "with which it was the will of Odin to be marked, was nothing else than
a slight wound by a sword; *geir*, with the ancients, being a kind of dart or spear. King Haquin, being brought into Valhalla (or the Hall of the slain, the place supposed to be allotted to the brave), when he desired to retain his arms, is represented, in Racconsumanu, as expressing himself thus; *Gott er til geir at laka, i.e. It is good to have geir at hand.* Snorro also relates, that Njord having been seized with a mortal disease, caused himself to be marked for Odin before his death. Hence, as Keysler thinks, had originated the *ger*, represented, in the custom of the Heruli, which Procopius thus describes. "It was not permitted, either to the old, or to the diseased, to live. But when they were oppressed by age, or by great sickness, they were bound to supplicate their near relatives to deliver them from the cares and sorrows of life. They accordingly, having erected a large pile of wood, and placed the person on it, made another of the nation, but not a kinsman, rush upon him with a dagger. For they did not account it lawful for relations to be stained with kindred blood. Afterwards his body was burnt." Goth. Hist. Lib. 2, ap. Antiq. Septent. pp. 141, 143.

Gdt er til geir at taka,
Gud er til geir at taka,
and the place supposed to be allotted to the brave, when he desired to retain his arms, is represented, in Racconsumanu, as expressing himself thus; *Gott er til geir at laka, i.e. It is good to have geir at hand.* Snorro also relates, that Njord having been seized with a mortal disease, caused himself to be marked for Odin before his death. Hence, as Keysler thinks, had originated the *ger*, represented, in the custom of the Heruli, which Procopius thus describes. "It was not permitted, either to the old, or to the diseased, to live. But when they were oppressed by age, or by great sickness, they were bound to supplicate their near relatives to deliver them from the cares and sorrows of life. They accordingly, having erected a large pile of wood, and placed the person on it, made another of the nation, but not a kinsman, rush upon him with a dagger. For they did not account it lawful for relations to be stained with kindred blood. Afterwards his body was burnt." Goth. Hist. Lib. 2, ap. Antiq. Septent. pp. 141, 143.

It does not seem quite certain, that this sense of *ger* signifies finished; also, furnished, provided; totus, ab-solutus, perfectus: 2. instructus, from facere, instruere. Thus, as denoting, like its synonym, *gior-a*, denoting some piece of armour, is the primitive one. Isl. gior-a, facere, instruere. Thus, as denoting, like its synonym, *gior-a*, denoting some piece of armour, is the primitive one. Isl. ge-r, arms; Germ. gerra, arms; s. A species of fish mentioned, Sibb. Scott. p. 28. V. Gallytrouch.

**GERMOUNT, s.** A garment. 

**GEROT, adj.** Perhaps q. *gairit*, streaked. V. Gaired. 

**GERRACK, s.** The Coal-fish of the first year. 

**GERRIT, GERRAT (a hard), s.** A Samlet; a Par. 

**GERRON, GAIRUN, s.** A sea-trout. 

**GERSS, GERSS-CAULD, GRASS-COLD, s.** A catarrh affecting horses. 

**GERS, GERSS, GYRS, s. GRASS, s.** On the grene gers sat down and fillit thame syne. 

**GERSE-CAUDL, GRASS-COLD, s.** A catarrh affecting horses. 

**GERSE-HOUSE.** 

**Gerse-man.** See Sup. V. Gerse-house. 

**GERSS-HOUSE.** 

**GERS, GERSS-HOUSE, s.** A house in the country, possessed by a tenant who has no land attached to it, Ang.; q. grass-house. A tenant of this description is called a gerss-man. See Sup. There are several similar phrases in Su.G. graesfari, a farmer who is expelled before his lease expire, and thus obliged to leave his harvest green, messemque in herba deset; Ihre, Grassaesti, inquinibus, a tenant who has neither field nor meadow. This corresponds to S. gerssman. The propriety of the reason given for this designation by Ihre, is by no means obvious. Dictur nempe ita, quia arum quod colat non habet; sed graminis insidet. There must be an error or omission in the last expression. Whatever is the meaning of the Su.G. term, ours would seem to be the arbiter of battle, called Getra. 

**G ersy, adj.** Grassy, full of grass, S. 

**Gersh, Gerss, Gyrs, s.** 

This means merely the A. S. part. pa. *ge-gerad-ian, ge-gyr-ian,* a species of fish mentioned, Sibb. 

**Gerit, Geared, part. adj.** Provided with armour. 

*Thom Haliday in wer was full besye, A bushement saw that cruel was to ken, Thwa hundreth halfl off weill geirit Ingilis men. *Wallace, v. 806. MS. 

*"It is ordanit, that all maner of men, that hes land or goods, be reddy hortis and geirit, and efter the faculte of his landis and gudis, for the defence of the realm." Acta JI. 1456. c. 62. Edit. 1556. Geared, c. 57. Skene, Murray.

Scott, p. 28. V. Gallytrouch.

This seems merely the A. S. part. pa. *ge-gered, ge-gred,* vestitus, from *ge-bar-ian, ge-gyr-ian,* praeparare, vestire.

**GERSOME, GERSSUME, GRESSOUME, s.** 

A sum paid to a landlord or superior, by a tenant or fiar, at the
entry of a lease, or by a new heir who succeeds to a lease or feu, or on any other ground determined by the agreement of parties.

S. Barronis takis fra the tennentis peure

All fruit that grows on the feuere.

In mailis and gersumais raisit our hë.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 51, st. 3

"It salbe lesum to his hienes, to set all his proper landis, — in fewfere, — swa that it be not in diminution of his ren-

To gerse, it is explained by the phrase entresse silber,


Some have supposed that this word is merely Lat. gratiam

in the accus., as denoting the sum given as a donative.

Because "grass is called gers by the vulgar in many parts of S.

it is strange that the learned editor of the Bannatyne Poems should imagine, that the word grasm originally meant

"an allotment of grass or pasture;" Note, p. 261. In proof

of this, he observes, that "in a grant by William the Lion

to the Monastery of Coldinghame, it is said, Et omnia nemora

et terrae sua sint sub defensione Prioris et custodia. Ch.

Colding, p. 29." But all that this can prove is the corrupt

use of the word in that age; or perhaps only the ignorance

of the monk who wrote this charter, and who had been mis-

bled by mere similarity of sound.

It is the same with A. S. gaersumna, gerseume, a compensa-
tion, a reward, a fine; L. B. gersum, used in old charters to

denote the money paid on the conclusion of a bargain, as

earnest. Gorseum, in the Danish Laws, signifies that compen-
sation, which the heirs of one who has been killed by another

demand from the slayer, in addition to what is fixed by law.

Su. G. gersim, Isl. gersami, Dan. gorsum, gior sum, res pre-
tiosa. Gersemar occurs in the pl. in a Norwegian work as-

signed to the twelfth century, as simply denoting treasures.

Tak ek gull ok gimsteina, — Set to hir hand, and undid the batel.


Sturleson gives a whimsical account of the origin of this

word, as used in the sense last mentioned. "Freya," he says,

"had two daughters, exceedingly beautiful, Hnostra and

Gerseme, from whom henceforward whatever was most pre-
cious received its designation;" Ynglings S. c. 13. Hnoos,

according to G. Andr., was a heathen goddess, e cujus no-

mine res pretiosae vocantur.

Sonner derives A. S. gaersumna from gearoo, paratus, and

sum, as expressive of quality; founding his deduction on this circumstance, that in old charters a certain sum was said to

be given in gerssumnum, as equivalent to the more modern ex-

pression in monum, or prae manibus, i. e. in hand. As gearoo

signifies ready, he also thinks that the common phrase, ready

money, contains an allusion to the meaning of gerssumnum.

This etymon would have been more complete, if, instead of con-
sidering sum as a termination merely denoting quality, he had

viewed it, as it is also used, in the sense of adquid, q. something ready, or in hand. G. Andr. adopts a similar etymon,

deducing the term from Isl. gier-a, parae, facere.

Gersomed, Gressomed, part. adj. Burdened with a

Gersome or Gressumne, q. v.

S. To Gerss, v. a. To eject; to cast out of office. S.

Gerss-foulk, Giss-Fouk, s. pl. Cottar-fouk, q. v. S.

Gerss male. Rent for grass, or privilege of grazing. S.

GERT, pret. v. Caused. V. Gär, Ger.

S. To GES, v. n. To conjecture; to guess; Wytount.


GESNING, Gesning, Guesning, (g hard), s. 1. Hos-
pitality; hospitable reception. A Bor. Guestning.

I the beesk, thou mychtly Hercules,

Be my faderis gesning, and the ilk deis,

Qhuhre thou strangar was ressaist to herby,

Assist to me.—— Doug. Virgil, 333, 20.

468

GET

Bot to quhat fyne richt soon it dredis me,

Sall turn this pleasand gestyning in Cartage.

Doug. Virgil, 34, 22

2. Reception as a guest, without including the idea of

kindness.

It is a fancy unlike the mind of Riddiman, to suppose

that this word should have any connexion with Fr. gisie,

lying in childbed; as if one received the name of a guest,

because, being a stranger, he got the bed appropriated on such

circumstances. As gisie, used in the same sense with our theme; A. S. gest, Su. G. giest, Isl. gest-a, to visit, to go as a guest. Some derive gest from Isl. gest-a, to take food. G. Andr. says that this was anciently gis-gisie, whence gisie, obsequ, an hospice. Here, indeed, the connexion of ideas merits attention.

To GESS, (g hard), v. n. To go away clandestinely. S.

GESSEURANT.

Dressit thame to sprede

Thaire curral fyris, as the ruby rede,

That in the sonne on thaire sealis brycht,

As gessarant ay glittir in my sight.

King's Quair, c. v. st. 2

"Like some precious stone, sparkled in my eye;" Note.

But on what authority is it thus rendered? Notwithstanding

the redundancy, this seems sparkling; Teut. gisterr, a spark; gheysternen, to sparkle.

GEST, s. Ghost; spirit.

The gud king gaf the gest to God for to rede.

V. GAIST.

Houlato, i. 12

GEST, s. A joist; also an exploit. V. GEIST.

GEST, s. Motion of the body; gesticulation.

S. To GESTER ON, v. n. To make ridiculous gestures.

GESTION, s. The conduct of one who acts as an heir. S.

GET, GEST, GEAJT, GES, s. 1. A child.

— Set of hys get fell other wayis,

And to be gotyn kyndly,

As othir men ar generaly.— Wyntoun, vi. 18. 102.

— Saturnus get Juno.—

Has send adoun vnto the Troiane nauy.

Iris.—

Doug. Virgil, 146, 1.

The quene hir self Saturnus get anone

Set to hir hand, and vndid the batel.

Ibid. 227, 50.


Fygieda get is an opprobrious name used by Dunbar for

child of the devil. Everg. ii. 60, st. 25

Knox, speaking of Lesley the historian, thus describes him:


Then Cupid, that ill-deedy geit,

With a' his pith rapt at my yeat.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

They've gotten a geit that stills no night or day.

This is the modern sense. Ross's Helenore, p. 19

3. Offspring; progeny; used as a collective term.

— Edgare ras, that wes eldast,

And that tym to the crowne nearest

Of all than ly and of the geit

That Malcolm had of Saynt Margret.

V. also v. 165.

Wyntoun, vii. 3. 157

4. Applied to the young of brutes.

— Jouis big foule the erne,

With hir strang tallouns and hir punsis sterne

Lichtand had claucht the litil hynd calf ying,

Toring the skyn, and made the blude out spring;

Bot to quhat fyne richt soon it dredis me,

Sall turn this pleasand gestyning in Cartage.
This is evidently from Goth. get-a, gignere; Serenius. Isl. gaet-a, id. Chaucer uses get as a part. pa.

For all creatures that euer were get and borne
This wote ye well, a woman was the best.

Praise of Women, Fol. 262.

GET, s. Jet. V. Geite.

To GET,* v. n. To be struck; to receive a blow. S.

To GET, v. a. To get it. 1. To be chastised; to suffer; to pay for it. 2. To be deceived; to be taken in. S.

GETHORN. V. GYTHORN.

GET, s. JET. V. GEITE.

To guide; to direct.

To pay for it. 2. To be deceived; to be taken in. S.

GET, v. a. To get it.

DIVERT James V. when a child, says, 
It is used by Dunbar.

Thus Schir Gawan, the gay, Gaynour he ledes,
In a gleterand that glemed full gay.

To GY, GYE v. a. To guide; to direct.

Thus stant thy comfort in unsekernesse,
A strange hobgoblin-looking fellow.

A young child. V. GAITLING.

The word may perhaps be traced to Isl. eg, gae, gan, prosipcio, attendo, curvo, caveo; as Fr. guide-er, E. guide, are probably from gaet-a, curare, the dimin. of gae, or from gaed, gied, animus, mens, which comes from the same root. L. B. guiare, praerere, is formed in the same manner. V. Du Cange.

Gy, s. A guide.

Bath Forth and Tay thai left and passit by
On the north cost, Guthre was thar
On the north cost, Guthre was thar
This seems radically the same with E. weed, Isl. eod, vestis, pannus. The word is used in a very general sense; hence, applied to the same.

Sil. gafel, furca, furcella, radically the same with gane-lang.

GET, s. A proper name; Guy, Earl of Warwick, so much celebrated in O. E. poems. And yet gief this be not I,
I wait it is the spreit of Gy.

Interlude Droichis, Bannatyne Poems, 173, st. 2.

This seems to have been a favourite idea with our poets.

It is used by Dunbar.

Thy skildart skin, hewd lyke a saffron bag.
Gars men dispyt their flesh, thou spret of Gy.

Evergreen, ii. 56, st. 16.

Lyndsay, also, when speaking of the means he used to divert James V. when a child, says,
— Sunylyke lyke ane feind transfigurat,
And sumylyke lyke the griesail gait of Gy.

Gib, (g hard), s. The hooked upper lip of a male salmon.

GIB, (g hard), s. Abbreviations of the name Gilbert.

GIB, GIBBIE, s. A name given to a male cat that has been gelded, for rendering him more diligent in hunting mice, S.

In came hunter Gib, the joly cat.

Shakspeare uses the term gibcat, “I am as melancholy as a gibcat, or a lugged bear.” Dr. Johnson renders this, but improperly, “an old worn out cat.” For the word applies to a cat of any age. Melancholy is ascribed to it, because, being emasculated, it is more sedate than one of a different description; as it is also attributed to a lugged bear, because deprived of liberty, and dragged along in a chain. The term seems properly to signify one devoted to its natural prey; from Fr. gib-ier, Arm. gib-er, to hunt, to pursue game of any kind. Hence the phrase hunter Gib.

GIBBIE. Rob Gibb’s Contract; stark love and kindness, a common toast in S. expressive of mere friendship. S.

GIBBIE, s. Gibberish; nonsense.

GIBBLE, (g hard,) s. A tool; an implement, of what kind soever; S. B. and A.; whence giblet, any small iron tool, Ang.

Gibbie is used in a very general sense; hence, applied to a champion’s wares:
Then on the morn ilk chapman loon
Rears up his market shop;
An’ a’ his gibbles loosens down;
Crys, “Nane wi’ mine can cop.”

Morison’s Poems, p. 13.

Teut. s. A chapman’s wares:
Morison’s Poems, q. v.

GIBBLIE-GABLEBIE, s. Noisy confused talk, as of many persons speaking at once, Shirr. Gl. See Sup.

Gibble must be viewed as the primary and original part of the word, as the reduplication is generally a sort of parody on that which precedes it. Isl. gaet-a, blaterare. This indeed seems to be the origin of E. gable.

To Gibbie-gablebie, v. a. To converse confusedly, a number of persons speaking at once.

GIBLICH, RAW GIBLICH, s. An unfledged crow.

GIBLOAN, s. A muddy loan, or miry path.

GIDD, s. A Pike, Lucius marinus; the same as Ged, q. v.

GIDDACK, s. The Sand-eel.

S.

To GIDE, GYDE, s. Attire; dress.

Thus Schir Gawan, the gay, Gaynour he ledes, In a gleterand gide, that glemed full gay.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 2.
Her gide was glorious, and gay, of a gresse green.

Ibid. ii. 3.

Liklé he was richt byge and weyle beseyne,
In till a gide of gudly ganand gynne.

Wallace, i. 213. MS.

In edit. Perth. erroneously wyde.

This seems radically the same with E. weed, Isl. eod, vestis, pannus. The g is prefixed, as in many other Goth. words, such especially as have been adopted by the Fr. Thus A. S., E. weave, manner, was rendered wease. Even in A. S. winaede is used as wellaede; Alem. gewaet, stola.

GYDSCHIP, s. Guidance; management.

To GIE, v. a. To give. V. Gif, v.

To GIE, v. a. To give, is often used, followed by the prep. in, on, or o’er, as signifying to strike.

Thus, “He gied me i’ the teeth,— on the lug,— o’er the fingers;” he struck me in the teeth,— on the ear,— across the fingers. “He gied me un’ his fit;” he kicked me. Also, “I’ll gie him t’ I will drub him, &c.

To GIE o’er. To stop in eating. To gie o’er a farm; to give it up to the landlord.
GIFT

To GIE one up his fit. To give one a smart repartee. S. GIF, prep. v. Gave. S.

To GIE (g hard) To pry. Hence, S. GIEAN CARLINS. Prying, mischievous old women. S. GIEZIE, s. One fond of prying into everything. S.

GIELINGER, s. A cheat. V. GILEYNOUR.

GIEST, a contr. of gie, or give, us it, give it to us; still much used by children, S.

Quoth I, Maister, Is ther moralitie
Into this fable?—" Son, sayd he, richt gude.
I pray you giet, quoth I, or ye conclude.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 197, st. 36.

To GIF, GYF, GIF, v. a. To give; now generally softened into gie, S.

It is the mast forfully syst
That euir I saw, quhen for to fych.
The Scottis men has tane on hand;
Agayn the mycht of Ingland,
In plane hard feild, to giff batail.

Barbour, xii. 457. MS.

Grant me my life, my liege, my king!
And a bonny gift I' gie thee—
Full four and twenty milk-white steids,
Were a' foaled, in ae yeir to me.


Gyve that couth, that sull declere
Of that gret dystans the matere.


" For gievet had plesit God to haue geuin me gretar knaw-leage, & ingyne, gretar fruct suilde thow haue bad of the samyn." Kennedy of Crosraguill, Compend. Tractuie, p. 5.

Or yet gieve Virgil stude wel before,—
"Gif I have failyect, baleide repreif my ryme.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 12, 4.

Skinner has deduced this from A. S. gife-an, as to give, of which it has been viewed as the imperative. Although this example is more consonant than several others to the hypothesis, that the E. conjunctions are merely the imperatives of verbs, it is attended with difficulty even here. The relation between the Moes. G. and A. S. is so intimate, that if this system had been adopted in the one language, it can hardly be supposed that nothing analogous would appear in the other. But gau and jabai signify in Moes. G.; and neither of these seems to have an origin similar to that ascribed to gif. Not gau; for the imperat. pl. of gibe-an, is gibhit, date. The latter has no better claim, for according to the mode of Northern writers, the kind of g used in this word must be pronounced as y consonant, or i before a vowel; being a letter of quite a different power from that used in gibe-an, to give, which corresponds to Gr. i. Thus Ulphilas writes the same letter, instead of the Gr. i in givu, givain, guthean, &c. Gau itself is in different instances written in the same manner. Besides, thu, tof, ob, oba, occur in Alem., and if in Isl., in the sense of si. A. S. gu also signifies its, which can have no connexion with the v. gife-an, but seems immediately formed from Moes. G. gau. The learned hire views what he calls the dubitative particle if, gif, as well as the Moes. G. conjunctions, as allied to Su. gief, dubium. It is also written of and if; whence, an ioe, without hesitation. This is the origin of the v. jefwa, Isl. ifa, to doubt.

GIFFIS, GYFFIS, imper v. Gif.

Quoth list attend, giffis audience and draw nere.

Doug. Virgil, 12, 18.

Mr. Tooke has fallen into a singular blunder with respect to this word. Douglas, he says, uses giffis in the sense of if. In proof, he quotes this very passage; Divers. Priv. i. 151, 152. But beyond a doubt this is the imperative. 2d pl. used in its proper sense. There are innumerable instances of the same kind, as heris, hear ye, Virg. iii. 27.

GIEFF-GAFF, s. Mutual giving; mutual obligation; an alienating term still very common, S. See Sup.

" Giff gaff makes good fellowship," S. Prov. Kelly, p. 114; more commonly, "gaff-gaff makes gude friends."

The term seems composed of the pres. and pret. of gif, or A. S. gif-an, gif and gaf, q. I give, he gave.

GIFT, s. A rough contemptuous term for a person. To GIG, v. n. To make a creaking noise. V. JEGG. S.

GIG, s. A curiosity; also, a charm. S.

GIGGEIE (g soft) Brisk; lively. S.

GIGGLE-TROT, s. A woman who marries when far advanced in life, is said to take the giggle-trot. S.

GYILBOYES, s. pl. A piece of female dress. S.

GYIS, GYSS, s. 1. "A mask, or masquerade;" Lord Hailes.

He had gallands ga graith a gyis,
And cast up gomuents in the skysis,
The last came out of France.
—Heille Harlottis in hawtane wyis.
Come in with mony sindrie gyis,
But yet luche nevir Mahoune.

Dunbar, Dannatyme Poems, p. 27.

2. A dance after some particular mode or fashion. It is so used by Henryson as to admit of this signification.

Then came a trip of myce out of their nest, Richt tait and trigg, all dansand in a gyss,
And owre the lyon lansit twyss or thryss.

Evergreen, i. 189, st. 12.

According to the latter signification, the term is merely Teut. gis, Fr. guise, a mode, a fashion. As used in the former, it is from the same origin with Gayard, q. v.

GYKAT, Maitland Poems, p. 49. V. GILLOT.

GIL, GILL (g hard), s. 1. A hole; a cavern. A. Bor.

—He—drew me don deyne in delf by ane dyke;
HAD me hard by the hand quhare ane hurd lay;—
I gypptt graithle the gil,
And every mobydwart hil;
Bot I mycht pike thare my fyl,
Or penny come out. Doug. Virgil, 239, b. 18.

2. A steep narrow grassy glen; a ravine. S.

3. The bed of a mountain torrent. S.

It seems to be used in the West of S. for a kind of small glen or defile.

"This gallant hero, it is well known, had several places of retirement towards the head of this parish, and in the neighbourhood, some of which retain his name to this day; Wallace hill in particular, an eminence near the Galla-law; and a place called Wallace Gil, in the parish of Loudoun, a hollow glen, to which he probably retired for shelter when pursued by his enemies." P. Galston, Ayr. Statist. Acc. li. 74.

Ruddiman properly refers to Isl. gil, hiatus montium, fissura montis. Gil also denotes a fissure of any kind. Gii, interstitium inter duo praerupta, Gr. Orkneyinga S.

GILBOW, JILBOW, s. A legacy. S.

GILD, s. Clamour; noise; uproar.

The gild and riot Tyrrianis doublit for ioy;
Syne the reid followit of the youneris of Troy.

Doug. Virgil, 37, 11.

For throw the gild and reid of men sa yeld,
And egirnes of thare freyndis thaym beheld,
Whan the Lyon mak the gild and gaff;
Doug. Virgil, i. 249, st. 26.
Gild, adj. E. has the same source. Only exultavit, tripudiavit. 

YeU, is one that is full-grown. A person come to maturity, especially if robust, is called gilde.


From the same origin with the s.

GILD, adj. 1. Strong; well-grown.

"Ane gild ox e is apprised [in Orkney] to 15. meales, and ane weder is four meales." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo.

This is a Su.G. phrase. There informs us, that en gild ox e is one that is full-grown. A person come to maturity, especially if robust, is called gild man; gild, gild, validus, robustus. The same writer observes, that the former phrase is used in the same sense in Belg.

2. Great. "A gild rogue, a great wag or rogue;" Rudd., S. B.

GILD, GILDE, s. A society or fraternity instituted for some particular purpose. S. See Sup.

We meet with a statute in favour of the Merchant Gild so early as the reign of William the Lion.

"The merchants of the realm sail have their merchant gilde: and sail enjoy and posses the samine; with libertie to buy and sell in all places, within the hounds of the liberties of burghs." Stat. K. W. c. 35.

For guarding the honour of this fraternity, a Law was made in the Burroughs, perhaps in a later period.

"Na Sowter, Litster, nor Fleisher, maybe be brethren of the merchant's gild. The members of the gild were called gilde, A. S. gilde; Du. Gilda, Gildia, Du. Gange. Teut. guilde, gilde, societas contributionum, Kilian; guildionia, Leg. Longobard.

Fraternities of a similar kind had been formed as early as the reign of Charlemagne; but, it would appear, had been abused as scenes of disorder and intemperance. Therefore, A. 789, we find the Emperor prohibiting all such contributions "as are made by St. Stephen, by us, or by our sons." He indeed forbids every mode of swearing in such societies. St. Anselm complains of Lord Henry, who was Chamberlain, that in many respects he conducted himself most irregularly, and particularly in drinking, so that, in gild, in the gild-meetings, he drank with the drunken, and was indicated in his company. Lib. 2, cap. 7.

In these convivial meetings, they not only emptied cups in memory of the Saints, but pretended to drink in honour of the Saviour. This shocking custom must evidently be viewed as a relic of heathenish idolatry.

Keyser and Ihre accordingly trace the term to that early period of the history of the Goths, when the nation met in honour of their false gods, especially at the winter solstice, every one bringing meat and drink for the purpose of mutual entertainment at their gild-meetings, held according to the friendly convention of St. Canute of Kincardineshire. St. Anselm complains of Lord Henry, who was Chamberlain, that in many respects he conducted himself most irregularly, and particularly in drinking, so that, in gild, in the gild-meetings, he drank with the drunken, and was indicated in their company. Lib. 2, cap. 7.

In these convivial meetings, they not only emptied cups in memory of the Saints, but pretended to drink in honour of the Saviour. This shocking custom must evidently be viewed as a relic of heathenish idolatry.

Keyser and Ihre accordingly trace the term to that early period of the history of the Goths, when the nation met in honour of their false gods, especially at the winter solstice, every one bringing meat and drink for the purpose of mutual entertainment at their gild-meetings, held according to the friendly convention of St. Canute of Kincardineshire. St. Anselm complains of Lord Henry, who was Chamberlain, that in many respects he conducted himself most irregularly, and particularly in drinking, so that, in gild, in the gild-meetings, he drank with the drunken, and was indicated in their company. Lib. 2, cap. 7.

In these convivial meetings, they not only emptied cups in memory of the Saints, but pretended to drink in honour of the Saviour. This shocking custom must evidently be viewed as a relic of heathenish idolatry.
GIL

mas, i.e. "an overflowing pot out of the vat in which the ale is working."

GYLE-HOUSE, s. A brew-house. S.

GILEYNOUR, GILAINGER, s. A cheat; a deceiver; a miser. See Sup.

"The greedy man and the Gileynour are soon agreed." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 207.

It is thus expressed by Ramsay; "The greedy man and the gielanger are well met;" p. 66. Kelly explains it; "The covetous man will be glad of a good offer, and the cheat will offer well, designing never to pay.

2. It is certainly the same term which is rendered "an ill debtor," Gl. Rams.

Proud shaws, dull cofs, and gabling gowks, Gielangers; and each greedy wight, You place them in their proper light.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 134.

It is printed gielanger, Gl. Shirr., as if it signified give longer time.

Su. gil-ia, gyll-a, to entice, to entangle, to deceive. O. Fr. gill-er, Languedoc gil-la, id. Su. gyllainger, frauds. Isl. vael, deception, veael, to deceive (whence liyre derives the word fial). E. veily and guile are evidently allied. V. Gilingor and Goliotie.

GILL, s. A leech. V. GELL, s.

GILL-GATHERER, s. One who gathers leeches in marshes.

GILL-RUNG, adj. A long stick used by gill-gatherers to plunge into deep holes, for rousing the leeches.

GILL, s. A strait small glen. V. Gii.

GILL-BONIE, s. A ravin abounding with brushwood. S.

GILLEM, s. A carpenter's Rabbit Plane.

GILLET, s. A light giddy girl. V. JILLET.

GILLFLIRT, s. A thoughtless giddy girl. V. FLYRD.

GILL-BA', s. 1. A house which cannot defend its inmates from the weather. 2. A house where workmen live in common during some job.

GILLHOO, s. A female not reckoned economical. S.

GILLIE, s. A giddy young woman.

GILLIE (g soft), s. A measure; dimin. of E. Gill. S.

GILLIE, s. 1. A boy? Pink. 2. A male servant. Auld gickis, as a gille, scio e gillie, fclio is a colt-folk, not a fillie. S. P. Repr. i. 37. If the be the sense, allied to Ir. gilla, gillia, a boy; property, a servant, a page. But it seems rather to mean, a cheat, a deceiver. V. Gyleynour.

GILLIEBIRSE, s. A hair cushion formerly worn on the forehead of women, over which the hair was combed. S.

GILLIE-CASFLUE, s. That person of chieftain's bodyguard whose duty it was to carry him over fords. S.

GILLIEGAPUS, GILLIGACUS. A fool. V. GAPUS.

GILLIE-GAPUS, adj. Foolish and giddy.

S.

To GILLIEGAWKIE, v. n. To spend time foolishly.

GILLIEWETFOOT, GILLIWEFT, GILLIEWHT (g hard), s. 1. A worthless fellow; a swindler; one who gets into debt and runs off; Loth.; almost obsolete.

2. It is said to have formerly denoted a running footman; also, a bumbailiff, a beagle. See Sup.

Men oft by change of station tyne,— Like Gilliewetfoots purging states
By papers thrown in pecks or hats,
That they might be, when purged from dung,
Secretaries for the Irish tongue.

Coloil's Mock Poem, P. i. p. 83.

As this work is at the same time nonsensical and obscure, I cannot determine the sense in which the word is used. It evidently suggests the idea of a very contemptible person.

It elsewhere occurs as a contemptuous designation for the retainers of a Laird or chieftain, who was wont to take his vassals.

V. Sorn.

I suspect that gillianhifoot is the true orthography; perhaps from Su. gill-a, Isl. gol-la, decipere, and huida, actio fervida; huidr-ar, pernix furtor; or Su. G. howat, celer, citus; forther, pedibus celer; q. a deceiver, who runs quickly off.

GILLMAW, (g soft.) A voracious person. V. GORMAW.

GILLON-A-NAILLIE, s. pl. "The lads with the kit.

GILLOT, GILLOT, s. Probably a filly or young mare.

He spillus lyk ane farsy aver, that flirit at ane gillot.

Dunbar, Maetland Poems, p. 49.

This is the reading of Edin. ed. 1508, instead of gkyat.

Perhaps a lizard, Fr. gilaote; or rather, the herb Avenus or bennet, Fr. gilot, gillot.

GILLOUR, GILLORE, s. Plenty; abundance; wealth. S.

GILL-TOWALL, s. The horse-leech.

S.

GILL-WHEEP, GELL-WHEEP, s. "The cheat," Gl. Shirr. To get the gill-weep, to be jilted, S. B.

Sane [soon] as ane kens a lass gets the gill-weep, Scandal's o'er guile a tale to fa' asleep.

Wha'er was thrangest wi' the lass before, They lay the blame for common at his door.

Shirrie's Poems, p. 67.

This may be from the same fountain with E. jilt; which Junius properly derives from Isl. gil-la, amorous circumvenire; or from Su. G. gyll-a, to deceive; conjoined with wheep, whip, as denoting something sudden and unexpected. V. Wain.

Or, the last syllable, as expressing that celerity of action which is common to sharpers, may be allied to Isl. huapp-aest, repente accidit; also, vagus ferri.

GYLMIR. V. GIMMER.

To GILP (g soft.) v. a. To spurt; to jerk; to spill. S.

To Gilp, v. n. To be jerked.

Gilp, s. Water spilled or jerked over.

GILPY, GILPEY, s. 1. A young frolicsome fellow; "a roguish boy," Gl. Rams.

A gilpy that had seen the faught,
I wat he was nane lang,
Till he had gather'd seven or aught
Wild hampies stout and strange.'

Ramsay's Poems, i. 278.

2. It also denotes a lively young girl.

A. S. gyp in, to boast, q. a young bragadocious? Gilp, ostentation, boasting, arrogance; Isl. gylf-in, incondite loqui.

To GILRAVAGE, GILRAVICH, GILRAVITCH, GILRAVAGE, v. n. To hold a merry-meeting with noise and riot; to raise a tumult; to rove about unsteadily. S.

GILRAVAGE, GILRAVICH, s. A noisy good-humoured frolic; a tumult; great disorder.

GILRAVACHER, GILRAVAGER, s. A forward rambling fellow; a wanton fellow or depredator.

GILRAVAGING, GILRAVITCHING, s. Riotous and wasteful conduct at a merry-meeting; depredation.

GILSE, s. A young salmon. V. GILSE.

GILT, pret. v. Been, or become guilty.

— Quid haue I gild to faile
My fredome in this warld and my plesance?

King's Quair, ii. 7.

A. S. gylp-an, ream facere; gell, debitum.

GILT, s. Money. S. gelt. See Sup.

But wishing that I might ride East,
To trot on foot I soon would tyre;
My page allow'd me not a beast,
I wanted gill to pay the hyre.

Watson's Coll. i. 12.

Thocht he had gill that gat lir han'.
Na gill, na gear, one herte dow wyn.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 321.
GIM

— All our gelt goes up to London town,
And ne'er a farthing we see coming down.

Pennecuik's Poems, p. 15.

Ruddiman, while he derives this from Germ. gelt, Teut. gedl, id. strangely supposes that these words are derived from A. S. geol, S. gowd, Belg. golt, "the species being put for the genus." But Germ. gelt, money, is merely an obsolete use of gelt, payment, compensation, this being generally made in money; from gelt-en, A. S. gild-an, to pay.

GILTY, adj. Gilded.

All though't he be the lampe and hert of heuin,
Forfebit wox his lemand gily heuin.

Doug. Virgil, 200, 15.

A. S. gild-an, deaureare. While some derive gild from Isl. sul, yellow, Skinner prefers gild-an, solvere, and Wachter Isl. gilde, pretium, as the origin. The same word has both meanings in A. S. But it is otherwise in Su. G. and Germ.

GILTING, adj. Gilt.

The editor has observed that "a lamb is smeared at the first to the second shearing;" Gl. Sibb.

GIMMER, GYLMYR


GIMMER, GYLMYR

1. A ewe that is two years old, S. Gelt gimmer, a barren ewe; lam gimmer, a young sheep, or a ewe lamb of a year old, A. Bor.

"Gimmer, a ewe sheep in its second year, or from the first to the second shearing;" Gl. Sibb.

"Than the laif of ther fat flokkis folouit on the fellis baytht and mony herueist hog." Compl. S. p. 103.

The editor has observed that "a lamb is smeared at the end of harvest, when it is denominated a hog; whence the phrase, harvest hog; and that after being smeared the second time, an ewe-hog is denominated a gimmer; and a wedder-hog a dymond." He also marks the affinity between this word and Isl. gimbar, id. and lam-gimbar, a ewe-lamb which is one year old.

G. Andr. renders gimbar agnella, as gilmingur, signifies a male lamb of the first year; Su. G. gimmer, gimmer, id. Bidentem veloviculam denotat, quae semel peperit; Ihre, vo. Gymse.

This learned writer derives it from gynme, a ram, se being merely a termination. He expresses his surprise, that Ray should have thought that there was any affinity between this term and E. gimmer, the usual compellation of a woman of the lower order. But Stadenius, Explic. Voc. Biblic. p. 724, has derived gynme, a ram, from gumme, a man, which is evidently the root of E. gimmer; and Ihre himself has remarked that gynnme, or gynnma, in Goth., anciently signified a woman in a general sense. He also admits that gynme was used as a title denoting a leader. Hence perhaps it may have been transferred to the ram as the leader of the flock. As however, gynnma signified a woman, it is perhaps fully as probable that gimmer was directly formed from this; q. a female belonging to the flock.

2. A contemptuous term for a woman, S.

The lads upon their lasses ca'd,
To see gin they were dress'd.

The mim-mou'd gimmers them misca'd;
Ye're sure they maun be press'd.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 90.

"Ugly gimmer, coarse, ill-favoured woman," Gl. Shirr.

She round the ingle wi' her gimmers sits,
Crannin' their gabbies wi' her nicest bits;
While the gudeman out-by maun fill his crap
Frae the milk coggie, or the parrich cap.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 4.

Perhaps from gimmer, a ewe, or as having the same origin.

GIN

with E. gammer. It may, however, be merely a vitiated pron. of Cammer, q. v.

GINNEMER (g soft), adj.

In May gois gentlewoman gynmer,
In gardens grace their grumes to glade.

Scott, Evergreen, ii. 186, st. 3.

Ramsay expl. this "court and enjoy." But it is unquestionably the compar. of gin, gyn, near, trim, a word common to S. and O. E. This Ruddiman and Sibbald improperly view as the same with Gynmp, adj. q. v.

To GYMMP (g soft) v. n.
"He dare not gymmp, he dare not stir or talk freely," Rudd. S. B. It denotes more than mere freedom of speech; being equivalent to gibe, taunt.

Ruddiman not having observed that various words in Su. G. beginning with sk and in Germ. with sch, are in S. written and pronounced with g soft or j, has mentioned this v. without giving a hint as to its origin. It is merely Isl. skimp-a, Su. G. skyme-f-a, skaemt-a, Germ. schimp-en, Belg. schimp-en, to scoff, to taunt. This is now generally pron. Jymph, q. v.

GYMP, GYMPE, JYMP

1. A witty jest; a taunt; S. B. Knack, synon.

Tharfor gude freyndis, for ane gympe or ane borund,
I pray you note me not at every word.

Doug. Virgil, 5, 19.

2. A quirk; a subtlety. This is one of the senses given by Rudd.

O man of law! I bat thy sultelc,
With wys jymphis, and frawdis interkat.

Henryson, Bannatynge Poems, p. 120, st. 18.

This word occurs, with very little variation, in most of the Northern languages. Su. G. skyme, ludibrium; Germ. schimp, a jest, a caitiff; that kind of jest that turns out to the reproach of the person against whom it is levelled. Isl. skymp, sport; also, any jeering discourse.—See S. Wachtter informs us, that schimpf and ertst are opposed to each other; ertst in schimpf heren, to turn serious things into jest. Belg. schimp-tich and schimp-schrift, a satire, a lampoon; schamp-scheut, a dry jest. This approaches more nearly to Jymph, q. v. for the derivation of the Goth. terms as used in this sense.

GYMP, GIMP, JUMP, adj.

1. Slender; slim; delicate; small; S.

There was also the prest and menstrual sile
Orpheus of Thrace, in syde rob harpand he,—

Now with gynmp fingers doing stringis smyte,
And now with subtell euore poyntalis lyte.


O than bespak hir dochter deir,
She was baith jimp and sma;
O row me in a pair o' sheets,
And tow me ouer the wa.

Adam o' Gordon, Pinkerton's Sel. S. Ballads, i. 48.

Ruddiman renders it "neat, pretty, handsome." The last is the only term that has any connexion. But it is applicable only to that species of handsomeness which implies the idea of delicacy of form. Thus in an old song, ladies are said to be jimp and sma. Jimp about the waist, is a phrase used to denote an elegant and slender shape, S.

2. Short, scanty, too little, in whatever way; as to length, breadth, duration, &c. Jump measures, measure that is under the proper standard, S. Scrimp, synon. A piece of dress is said to be jimp, when it is too short or too narrow.

The latter seems in fact the primary sense; as the word is undoubtedly from Isl. Su. G. skam, skant, short; skaema, skaemt-a, to shorten; in the same manner as gynmp v. and s. are from skyme-p-a, skyme-f, &c.

GIMLY, JIMPLY, adv.

Scarcely; hardly; S.

GIN, conj. If, S. A. Bor.
GYN

Than with his speir he turn'd her owr—
O gin her face was wan!—
He turn'd her our and our again—
O gin her skin was white!

Adam o' Gordon, st. 24, 25. Pink. Sel. Ball. i. 45.

"Gin is no other than the participle given, gi'en, gi'n."


This hypothesis, however plausible, is liable to suspicion on the grounds already mentioned, vo. Gyn. Moes. G. gan, gyn, are mentioned as signifying if, Gl. Wynt. vo. And. But I cannot discover on what authority.

To GYN, v. n. To be ensnared.

GYN, Gene, s. 1. An engine for war; pl. gynmys.
The gynour than deliverly
Gert bend the gyn in full gret by:
And the stane smeryly swapped owt.

Barbour, xvii. 682. MS.

—Twa galais of gyn had he
For til assege it be the se.—Wytownt, viii. 33. 77.

Gynmys for crakyys, great guns, artillery.
He get engynes, and cranyys, ma,
And purwayet gret yrr alsua;
Sprynyladis, and schot, on se maneris
That to defend castell afteris,
He purwayet in till full gret wane:
Bot gynmys for crakyys he had nane;
For in Scotland yet than but wene
The we of thaim had nocht bene sene.

Barbour, xvii. 250. MS.

This was A. 1318, after Berwick was taken from the English. The Scots saw them first, in the beginning of the reign of Edw. III. A. 1327, used by the English army at Werdale, in the county of Durham. V. Cragys.

Gyn is merely an abbrev. of Fr. engin, used to denote a military engine: and this from Lat. ingenium, which, as it primarily signified art, machination, came secondarily to denote a warlike engine, as being the effect of invention. In this sense it is used by Tertullian, de Pallio, c. 1, and commonly by the writers of the dark ages.


Gynmys is used for engines by R. of Glouc. Gyn was changed at length to gun. This seems the natural origin of the latter term. Accordingly, Hart, in his edit. of Bruce, A. 1620, instead of gynmys for crakyys, substitutes guns for crakkes.

The only circumstance that can give birth to hesitation as to this etymon of the modern term is, that Goth. gun, Isl. guane, denote warfare, battle; and gunnar, in Edda, is used for a battering ram, ares pugnax; G. Andr. p. 99. Germ. gund, bellum, a Francic and Vandalic word, according to Wachter. Hence gundfane, Fr. gonsfane, vexillum militare, from gund, and fane, a standard. Wachter, however, deduces gund from A. S. guth, id., although on grounds rather doubtful.

§. "The bolt or lock of a door," S. Rudd.

GYN, s. A chasm; a gap.

And thus his speir he had unto his in,
And with ane quhine stane clost has the gyn.

Doug. Virgil, 248, 22.

Ruddiman is at a loss whether to view this as denoting the bolt or lock, or the door itself. But it is neither. The quhine stane seems to have been all the door that Cacus had. With this he filled up the mouth or opening of his cave, previously described as

Ane grisly den, and ane forworthy gap—P. 247, 35.

A. S. gin, hiatus, intercapedo, intervallum; Isl. gina, chama niubim; from A. S. gin-an, Isl. gin-a, to gape, to yawn.

To GYN, v. n. To begin; gynith, begins.

O emphi saile l quhare is the wynd suld blowe
Me to the port quhare gyneth all my game?

King's Quair, i. 17.

GIP

I dee for wo; me think thou gyntis slepe.
V. Gan.

GYNEY, 3d. pers. pl.
At thilke tyne ay gyney folk to renewe.

Ibid. iii. 46.

GIN, prep. Against, in relation to time. V. Gen.

GINCH, s. A designation for one who is greedy oravaricious.

GINGEBREAD, a. Showing an affectation of dignity.

GINGEBREAD-WIFE, S. A woman who sells gingerbread.

GINGICH, s. A标准. Wachter, however, deduces gyn-a, craigsmen.

GINK, s. The act of tittering.

GINKER, s. A designation for one who is greedy oravaricious.

GINGICH, s. A designation for one who is greedy oravaricious.

GINNLES, s. To titter; to laugh quietly.

GINNLE, v. a. To catch fish with the hands.

GINNLES, s. A term of reproach applied to a woman; as, She's a worthless Gynkie. In Fife, a light-headed, light-hearted, light-footed girl.

GINNLE, v. n. To titter; to laugh quietly.

GINNLE, s. A designation for one who is greedy oravaricious.

GINNELIN, s.

GINGEBREAD-WIFE, S. A woman who sells gingerbread.

GINPH, s. A designation for one who is greedy oravaricious.

GIPE, s. A woman who sells gingerbread.

GIPELIE, adj. Quickly and eagerly; nimbly.

GYKIE, s. A designation for one who is greedy oravaricious.

GYN, s. A woman who sells gingerbread.

GYNOUR, s. A designation for one who is greedy oravaricious.

GYPS, s. A woman who sells gingerbread.
GIR

GIPSEY, * s. A woman’s cap, a term of reproach. S.
GIPSY, s. A woman’s cap, or mutch, S.; plaited on the back of the head, Ang.

This designation intimates that our great-grandmothers borrowed some of their fashions from the honourable sisterhood of Gipsies, as well as the ladies of the present age.

GIPSEY HERRING, the name given by fishermen to the pilchard, S.

"The pilchard — is known among our fishers by the name of the gipsey herring; and in November 1800 it appeared in considerable numbers in the Forth, intermixed with the common herrings." Prize Essays, High. Soc. of S. ii. 271.

GIRD, GYRD, s. 1. "A hoop," Rudd.; a twig bent in S. A stroke; a blow; S. A stroke, to strike, to pierce; generally used as a metaphor. When Churchyard uses the phrase, "A gird to the flatterers and fauners of present tyme," it may signify a blow given to them. V. Worthiness of Wales, p. 21, col. In the same sense it is used by Reginald Scott. "A gird at the Pope for his sauciness in God’s matters." Discoverie of Witchcraft, B. xi. c. 12. Marg.

To GIRD, v. n. To move with expedition and force.

With that came gyrandand, in a lyng, Chr. Kirk, st. 15.

Girneand, a cooper. S.

To GIRD, v. a. 1. To strike, to pierce; generally used with the pron. throw, either prefixed or affixed.

— This Catillus stalwart schaft of tre
Throw girdis baith his braid schulderis banis.
Doug. Virgil, 387, 23.

It may rather be traced to Su.G. gaur, a rod, rendered by Tyrwhitt and others, a rod.

GIRDLE, s. A circular plate of cast iron, for toasting cakes over the fire. See Sup.
There lyes of oat-meal ne'er a peck,
With water's help which girdles hot bakes,
And turns to bannocks, and to oat cakes.

"From this, it seems probable, the Scottish army had little armour. They carried but a small portion of provisions to the field. A little oatmeal was all, and a little armour. They carried but a small portion of provisions; shovel, on which bread is put for being baked in an oven, is called grind. This, their conjectures, had been originally græsdel, from græs-dæd, to bake; which v. certainly gives the origin of our girdle. E. gridiron seems to acknowledge the same source; although Junius derives it from Fr. grid, q. gril-iron, and Lye from A. S. grindle, a rail, from Isl. grínid, id.

Girdle. For mode of Spaeking by the Girdle, see Sup.

GIRDSTING, GYRSTING, Gyrchsting, Gridsting, s. The sting or pole for making a grid or hoop.

GYRE-CARLING (g hard), s. 1. "The Queen of Fairies, the great hag, Hecate, or mother-witch of the peasants.

—The prophecies of Rymour, Beid and Marling, And of many other pleasant history,
Of Reid Eun, and the Gyre Carling:
Confomtath thee, quhen that I saw the sory.


— It is the sprite of Marling,
Or sum sche gaste or gyrcarling.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. Repr. ii. 18.
Leave Bogles, Browne, Gyre-carlings and gaists.

Polwat, Watson’s Coll. iii. 57.

I question the propriety of the first appellation. The Queen of Fairies seems to have had attributes of a less terrific kind.

Superstitious females, in Fife, are anxious to spin off all the flax that is on their rocks, on the last night of the year; being persuaded that if they left any unspun, the Gyre-carla, or as they also pronounce the word, the Gy-carlin, would carry it off before morning.

The word is pron. Gay-carlin, Border. The meaning of the last part of this designation is obvious. V. Carlin.

The first syllable may be from Isl. Germ.geir, Teut. gier, Belg. gier, a vulture; which seems to be denominated from its voracity: Teut. ghier-en, Belg. gier-en, Alem. ger-en, signifying appetere, to be earnestly desirous, to covet; and Su.G. gier-a, to eat voraciously, whence Gueri (G. Andr.) Geri, (Mallet, i. 106.), one of the wolves of Odin. The other is called Fræke or Freki, as the former supposes, from Lat. ferox; the work alloted to them being to consume the bodies of the dead.

Ger, according to Olaus, denotes one who is greedily and voracious, as if he were inhabited by Geri, the wolf of the god Odin, which, as is feigned in the Edda, fed its lord with the flesh and blood of those who were slain in battle. Lex. Run. vo. Ger.

To this Teut. ghier-wolf, rendered by Kilian, lycaon, hellhuo, has an evident analogy; and Belg. gier-wolf, a ravenous wolf.

Or, Gyre-carling may be allied to Geira, the name of one of the Valkyriur or Fates of the Gothic nations, whose peculiar province seems to have been to decide the fate of battle. They received their name, according to G. Andr., from val, slaughter, and hior, lots; being supposed to determine the death of men as it were by lot. But the last part of the name of Geira is rather from Isl. hior-a, Su.G. hòr-a, to choose; because they were believed to be employed by Odin to select in battle those who should die, and to make victory incline to what side soever he pleased. The three destinies of greatest distinction, among the Northern nations, were Urð, the past; Vernda, the present; and Slaud, the future. V. Mallet, i. 103.

Gyr

It merits observation, that as the Romans had three Parcae—Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos—there is a considerable analogy. For the first was supposed to preside over the birth, the second over the life, and the third over the death of each individual. V. Rosin. Antiq. Rom. Lib. 2, c. 15. In this manner were the attributes and work of the One Supreme distinguished, and distributed, during the darkness of heathenism.

2. Used as equivalent to E. hobgoblin; a scarecrow; S. B.

"Altho’ you had seen her yourself you would na hae kent fat to mak’ o’ her, unless it had been a gyer-carlen, or to set her up amon’ a curb an’ bear to fly awa’ the ruicks.” Journ. from London, p. 2.

In like manner several other terms, originally denoting supernatural beings, are used to signify the imitations of them; as dooble, bogle, &c.

GYRE FALCONS. Gyrfalcons. This is the reading of Houlate, ii. 1, MS., where it is Erye falcons, Pink.ed.

Gyr Falcon, that gentilie in bewayte abonds.

Wat dere Dukis, and digne, to dene as afferd.

Gyr Falcons, that gentyll in bewayte abonds;

Wanted to dene such as they are called precious leaders.

Gyr Falcon, that gentilie in bewayte abonds;

Gyr-wolf, Kilian.

To GIRG, Jirg, v. n. To make a creaking noise, S. Girgand, part. pr.

Nae ceis thay not apoun the girgand wanyes

The gret akis to turs away attains.

Dong. Virgil, 365, 17.

Vox ex sono effeeta, Rudd. But V. Crum.


"Now must he runne into ruine : Let mee giue him a girke with my rodde." Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 1216.

Lye (Jun. Etym.), derives the E. word from A. S. geraec-an, corrigeare; Seren. from Isl. kreck-la, pulsare; or jarke, pes feriens.

GIRKIENET, s. A kind of bodice worn by women. S. To GIRLE, GIRL, v. n. To tingle; to thrill; to shudder. S. GIRLESS, s. A young salmon. V. Gillis.

S. To Girn, v. n. 1. To grin. S. Girnand, part. pr.; denitius infrendens. See Sup.

He vnahabt about on every syde Behaldis, girnand ful of propir tene.

Doug. Virgil, 345, 10.

2. To be crabb'd or peevish; to snarl; S.

What sugar'd words frae wooers lips can fa’,

But girning marriage comes and ends them a’.

Ramsay, Poems, ii. 128.

Ye sages tell! was man e’er made

To dree this hatefu’ sluggard trade?

Steeikt frae Nature’s beautys a’,

That daily on his presence ca’;

At hame to girn, and whinge, and pine

For favrite dishes, favrite wine.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 106.

3. To whine and cry from ill humour or fretfulness, S.

Johnson mentions girn as still used in S. as a corol of grin. This is probable, as the cognate terms are most nearly allied to grin; A. S. gernian, Su.G. grin-on, Isl. grin-on, Dan. grin, Belg. grin-en. They derives the word from grin-a, id. videre, because in one of the act of grinning draws down the mouth, and separates the lips. In Isl. he adds, "the mouth of man, when distorted, and the snout of some animals, is denominated grin. Fr. groin, S. grunie.

As used in sense 2, it may however be allied to Moes. Gaern-an, desiderare, Isl. grin-st, concepiuscre, whence grin desire, anger; Verel. A child is often said to grin, when it becomes peevish from earnest desire of any object, or fret-
GIR

fully important. S. But it is favourable to the other etymon, that, as Wachter observes, Belg. *gryn-en* signifies to weep, and is especially used with respect to children.

GIRN, s. A gin; a distortion of the countenance.

GIRNING, adj. Grinning; crabbed; ill-tempered. S.

GIRN, s. Grinning. 
Sic *gyrning, granyng*; and so gret
A noysis, as thai gan othyr beit.

Barbour, xiii. 157. MS.

Gyrrin' Gyte. An ill-natured peevish child. S.

GIRN-AGAIN, GYRNING, S.
GIRN, GIRNE, adj. Peevish; ill-humoured. V. GIRN, v. S.

GIRN, GIRNYNE, GIRNAIL, GIRNELL, GARNEL, GRAINEL, GIRN, s. 
S. A GIRN-AGAIN, GYRNING, S.


Trigla triglandus, Linn. 

"He commandit that na haris be tane be nettis or turfs, &c.~it is auisit," &c. Acts  Ja. III. 1469, c. 45. Edit. 1566, c. 37. Murray. V. *GRILSE.*

GIRSKAIVIE, adj. Gristly, S.

GIRSLIE, adj. Gristly, S.

GIRSLIN of Frost. A slight frost; a scurf of frost. S.

His girslie nose was craschin
Wi' thumps that night. 


GIRST, s. The grain which must be ground at a mill before he pas furth of the immunitie, or he did flie." Stat. Rob. II. c. 9.

GIRT, s. The grain which must be ground at a mill to the quhilk

Her immunitie, or he did flie." Stat. Rob. II. c. 9.

Girn, s. An issue by means of a cord; a tent put into a wound; a seton; Border.

Girnyne, id. This seems radically the same with the preceding word.

**In the Girn. Secured.**

S. ToGIRN, v. a. To catch, by a *girn*, haries, birds, trouts, &c.

GIRNALL, GIRNELL, GARNEL, GRAINEL, s. 1. A granary, S.

"The Bishops Girnell was kepit the first nithe be the labour of John Knox, quho by exhortatioun removed suche as wald violentlie have maid irruptioun." Knox, p. 145.

Hence *girnal-ryper*, the robber of a granary; *Evergreen*, ii. 60, st. 25.

"The Queen promised to furnish the men of war out of her own girnels, inducing the time of the siege." Pitscottie, p. 8. V. also Acts Ja. II. 1452, c. 38. Murray.

Their sick and old at home do keep the store,
And over *grainels* great they take the charge.

Hudson's Judith, p. 13.

2. A large chest for holding meal, S.; q. a small granary. Sibbald views this as a *corr. of granary*; rather of Fr. *girner*, id. See Sup.

ToGIRNALL, GIRNELL, v. a. To store up in granaries, S.


GIRNIGO, GIRNIGAE, s. A contemptuous designation for a peevish person, S.

Auld *Girnigae o' Cragend's dead.*

V. GIRN, v.

GIRNIGO-GIRBIE, s. Of the same sense as Girnigo. Also, a fretful ill-humoured child.

GIRNOT s. The gray Gurnard; vulgarly Garnet, Loth. Trigla triglandus, Linn.

477
Isl. grith, grid is used, in the Edda, in the sense of grathia, securitas. Gridastadur exactly corresponds to our gift; Loca pace constituta, asyla, Templi et refugii loca; from grid, a truce, a covenant; induciae, foedus, pactum temporis destinata et data; and statid, a place. G. Andr. p. 97. Hifa grid, jus asylis in templis; Verel. Ind.

Su.G. grid, paX, incolumitas. Thee suppose that grid and frid, corresponding to Alem. gift and frith, were originally the same word. This appears not improbable, as gaivathus, the Moes. G. synonyme, assumes a sort of intermediate form; which, as being sunk, would be pronounced as graithi; or as being thrown away, as seutithi, fathirs, or friths, and being frequently interchanged.

It is written grith by Rymer.

When Edward III. proposed an invasion of Scotland, "all persons," as Lord Hailes observes, "who on account of felony had taken refuge in sanctuaries, were pardoned by royal proclamation, under condition of serving at their own charges, in the army of Baliol. They are denominated Grithmen, i.e. Girth-men. Foedera, V. 382." Annals, ii. 210, 211, N.

3. The privilege granted to criminals during Christmas, and at certain other times. See Supp.

"Like Lord May his close of law, twelve moneths and one day. And gif he holds his court in time defended of [prohibited by] law, that is to wit, fra Yule gift be cried, qhill after the law dayes, or within the time of Harvest, or then before the three chiefre courts, or mutes." Baron Courts, c. 26. This is exemplified in the parallel passage, Quon. Attach. c. 9, "after the King's peace publickly proclaimed,—before Yule, or in Harvest," &c.

Thus it appears, that from the traditionary veneration paid to this season from time immemorial, no criminal during its continuance might be prosecuted or punished.

4. Used metaphorically, in the sense of sanctuary, or privilege.

"Than ald I worth red for shame, and win, till succour me fra blame, The Gyrth of exactuswyone, Gud will pretendan for resowne." Wyntown, vii, Prolet. 27.

Perhaps girthol, mentioned by Skene, (Verb. Sign.) is merely Yule gift inverted.

5. Girth has also been explained to denote the circle of stones environing the ancient place of judgment. Su.G. frid, already mentioned as equivalent to grid, gift, is used in the Laws of Upland in the very same connexion as gift, in the passage last quoted; to denote a legal protection against appearing in judgment at certain times. The Yule gift in Sweden is called Julafrid; that during spring, Var fridhre; Lentis fridhre, feriae expeditioe militaris. Another season of the same kind is denominated Dianathings fridher, that is, the time of the fair of Upsal. This had its name from Disablot, the great annual sacrifice celebrated at Upsal, during heathenism, in honour of all the goddesses worshipped by the Goths; from Disa, a goddess. V. Ihre, vo. Frild, Disa. G. Andr, indeed expl. Isl. Dys as corresponding to the Roman goddess Ops.


GIRTH, s. The band of a saddle, E. S.

To SLIP THE GIRTHS. To tumble down, like the burden on a pack-horse, when the girths give way. S.

GIRTHSTING, s. V. GIRDATING. S.

GIRZY, s. Familiar corr. of the name Girsel. S.

To GYS, v. a. To disguise. V. GYS.

GYSA , GYSA RD, s. 1. A harlequin; a term applied to those who disguise themselves about the time of the new year; S. Gyart.

I saw no gyars all this yeir, But—kirkmen cled lyk men of weir; That never cummis in the quier; Lyk ruffians is thair array. —Mainland Poems, p. 298. 478

When gloamin gray comes frae the east, Through a' the gyards venture; In sarks an' paper helmets drest—... Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 29.

"The exhibitions of gyards are still known in Scotland, being the same with the Christmas mummy of the English. In Scotland, even till the beginning of this century, maskers were admitted into any fashionable family, if the person who introduced them was known, and became answerable for the behaviour of his companions. Dancing with the maskers ensued." Bannatyne Poems, Note, p. 233.

2. A person whose looks are disfigured by age, or otherwise, S.

"The third was an auld wizen'd haave-coloured carlen, a sad gyard indeed, an' as baul' as ony ettercap." Journal from London, p. 2.

The custom of disguising now remains only among boys and girls, some of whom wear masks, and others blacken their faces with soot. They go from door to door, singing carols that have some relation to the season, and asking money or bread superior in quality to that used on ordinary occasions.

One circumstance in the procedure of the Gyards may appear very odd. It is common, in some parts of the country at least, that if admitted into any house, one of them who precedes the rest, carries a small besom, and sweeps a ring or space for them to dance in. This ceremony is strictly observed; and, if it has been supposed, is connected with the vulgar tradition concerning the light dances of the Fairies, one of whom is always represented as sweeping the spot appropriated to their festivity.

The custom of appearing disguised at this season is of great antiquity. A similar one prevailed in many of the cities of Gaul during the times of heathenism, and was continued after the establishment of Christianity. We accordingly find it that one of the canons enacted by the Council of Auxerre in Burgundy, A. 578, that no one should be permitted, on the calends of January, setula aut cervo facere. Some have understood these words of sacrificing a calf or deer. But they evidently signify to act the calf or buck, i.e. to counterfeit these animals. In a Homily ascribed to the celebrated Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, concerning the calends of January, it is said; "What wise man can believe that others are in their senses, who acting the stag, wish to assume the appearance of wild beasts? Some are clothed in the skins of cattle, others have the heads of beasts, rejoicing if they can appear so much in a beastly form." An old Penitential prescribed three years penance for those who were chargeable with this offence. V. Menage, vo. Hies; Du Cange, vo. Ceruola; Spanheim. Hist. Christ. Sec. 6, p. 1183.

The singing of carols is also very ancient. The heathen Romans observed this custom during the Calends of January. Hence it was prohibited in some of the early canons of the Church, as a practice unbecoming Christians. Non observet dies, qui dicitur Aegyptiaci, aut Calendas Januarii, in quius cantilenae quaedam, et commissationes, et ad invicem monentur, quotannis festins; quasi, in principio anni boni fati augurio.—Si quis, Calendas Januarii ritu Paganorum colere, vel aliquid plus novi facere proper annum novum, aut mensas cum lampionibus, vel eam in domibus praeparare et per vicos et plertas cantores et choros ducere praeunpericet, anathema sit. V. Rosin. Antiq. p. 29.

The Su.G. term Tubsok has had a similar origin. It is a sport, in which young people, at the time of Yule, assume the skin and appearance of a ram, and thus run on those who oppose them. The word literally signifies the back or stag of Yule. "It is this," says Ihre, "I believe, that foreign writers call cervusus, or in cervum se transformare; as of old sports were profusely used during their solemnities."

On account of the excess to which the amusements used during this season were carried, Piacanus Barcelonensis wrote
GIT

a book against them, which he entitled Ceres or the Buck. This is now lost, as Fabricius observes, Biblioth. Lat. Med. Aevi.

This word is not, as has been supposed, an abbreviation of Fr. digitus. It is from Teut. guges, a scoff, sanna, iriso; gyse tetten, to make mouths, to put on a foot's face, illudere aculei ore distorto vel alio quovis sanae genere,—naso suspendere adunco; Kilian.

GYSE, s. Mode; fashion. E. Guise.

To GYSE, V. Grzze.

GISSARME, GISSARNE, GITHERN, To GITIE, adj. To gang Gizzen, to be enraged; to be outrageously set on a thing.

A handbook, Lhuyd.

This word is not, as has been supposed, an abbreviation of Fr. gesse, a hand-axe; a hand, Lhuyd. *

A handful, or small portion of anything, 1. A handful, or small portion of anything, 2. To be enraged; to be outrageously set on a thing.

A book against them, which he entitled Ceres or the Buck. This is now lost, as Fabricius observes, Biblioth. Lat. Med. Aevi.

This word is not, as has been supposed, an abbreviation of Fr. digitus. It is from Teut. guges, a scoff, sanna, iriso; gyse tetten, to make mouths, to put on a foot's face, illudere aculei ore distorto vel alio quovis sanae genere,—naso suspendere adunco; Kilian.

GYSE, s. Mode; fashion. E. Guise.

To GYSE, V. Grzze.

GISSARME, GISSARNE, GITHERN, To GITIE, adj. To gang Gizzen, to be enraged; to be outrageously set on a thing.

A handbook, Lhuyd.

This word is not, as has been supposed, an abbreviation of Fr. gesse, a hand-axe; a hand, Lhuyd. *

A handful, or small portion of anything, 1. A handful, or small portion of anything, 2. To be enraged; to be outrageously set on a thing.

A book against them, which he entitled Ceres or the Buck. This is now lost, as Fabricius observes, Biblioth. Lat. Med. Aevi.

This word is not, as has been supposed, an abbreviation of Fr. digitus. It is from Teut. guges, a scoff, sanna, iriso; gyse tetten, to make mouths, to put on a foot's face, illudere aculei ore distorto vel alio quovis sanae genere,—naso suspendere adunco; Kilian.

GYSE, s. Mode; fashion. E. Guise.

To GYSE, V. Grzze.

GISSARME, GISSARNE, GITHERN, To GITIE, adj. To gang Gizzen, to be enraged; to be outrageously set on a thing.

A handbook, Lhuyd.

This word is not, as has been supposed, an abbreviation of Fr. gesse, a hand-axe; a hand, Lhuyd. *

A handful, or small portion of anything, 1. A handful, or small portion of anything, 2. To be enraged; to be outrageously set on a thing.

A book against them, which he entitled Ceres or the Buck. This is now lost, as Fabricius observes, Biblioth. Lat. Med. Aevi.

This word is not, as has been supposed, an abbreviation of Fr. digitus. It is from Teut. guges, a scoff, sanna, iriso; gyse tetten, to make mouths, to put on a foot's face, illudere aculei ore distorto vel alio quovis sanae genere,—naso suspendere adunco; Kilian.

GYSE, s. Mode; fashion. E. Guise.

To GYSE, V. Grzze.

GISSARME, GISSARNE, GITHERN, To GITIE, adj. To gang Gizzen, to be enraged; to be outrageously set on a thing.

A handbook, Lhuyd.

This word is not, as has been supposed, an abbreviation of Fr. gesse, a hand-axe; a hand, Lhuyd. *

A handful, or small portion of anything, 1. A handful, or small portion of anything, 2. To be enraged; to be outrageously set on a thing.

A book against them, which he entitled Ceres or the Buck. This is now lost, as Fabricius observes, Biblioth. Lat. Med. Aevi.

This word is not, as has been supposed, an abbreviation of Fr. digitus. It is from Teut. guges, a scoff, sanna, iriso; gyse tetten, to make mouths, to put on a foot's face, illudere aculei ore distorto vel alio quovis sanae genere,—naso suspendere adunco; Kilian.

GYSE, s. Mode; fashion. E. Guise.

To GYSE, V. Grzze.

GISSARME, GISSARNE, GITHERN, To GITIE, adj. To gang Gizzen, to be enraged; to be outrageously set on a thing.

A handbook, Lhuyd.
This may be allied to A. S. ge-lac-kan, to lay hold of; but rather, I suspect, to the 2. last mentioned; Ir. Gael. glacam, to take, to receive.

GLAD, GLAIR, GLADE, GLID, adj. 1. Smooth; easy in motion. "Spoken of doors, bolts, &c. that go smoothly;" Rudd. 2. Slippery; glid ice; S. B.

3. It is sometimes metaph. applied to a person who is not to be trusted; borrowed from the idea of what is slippery; S. B.

4. A prism, or any thing that produces reflection.

5. A transient ray; a passing gleam.

6. The act of jilting.

GLAIR, GLAYKYT, GLAKYT, GLADE, more commonly s. A Gladderit, Glad, Glad, Glad, Glade, Glid, more commonly.

3. It is sometimes metaphorically applied to a person who is not to be trusted; borrowed from the idea of what is slippery; S. B.

A. S. glid, Belg. glad, Su.G. glatt, lubricus; glatte is, glid ice; S. B.

GLADDERIT, part. pa.

—Gor is his tua grym eoe gladderit all about, And gortit lyk twa guttaris that wer with glar stoppit. Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

"Collected;" Pink. It may indeed be a derivative from A. S. ge-lath-ian, congregate. But it seems rather allied to Teut. linder-en, maculare, to bedaub; or the same with gladderit. V. Gleder.

GLAFF, s. A sudden blast; as "A glaff o' wind." S.

GLAID, s. The kite. V. Gled.

GLAIK, GLAIK, GLAIK, GLAIKET, GLAIK, more commonly pl. GLAIKIS. s.

1. A glance of the eye.

2. A reflected gleam or glance in a lucid body in motion. Hence, to cast the glaiks on one, to make the reflection fall on one's eyes, so as to confound and dazzle; S.

Mr. Pinkerton having defined glaikes, "reflection of the sun from a mirror;" it has been observed, that "in this sense it seems only provincial;" Gl. Sibb. But it is thus used both in the North and West; and if I mistake not, generally in S. It seems, indeed, the primary signification.

Greet in the glaiks, gode Maister Gwiliane Gowkks; Maist imperfyte in poetrj and prose. Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 73, st. 32.

Here it is pretended that Dunbar shone only by a false and illusory lustre.

3. A prism, or any thing that produces reflection.

In one nook stood Lochabrian axes, And in another nook the glaxe.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. Repr. ii. 156.

To fling the glaiks in one's een. To deceive one. S.

To get the glaik, to be gulled or cheated, S. B. See S.

Yet rooth o' honour he has got,

Even tho' he gets the glaik,

Fan he's sae crous that he would try

To be brave Ajex' maik.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

"Glaik, cheat;" Gl. V. Fon.

This sense would suggest that it is radically the same with A. Bor. gleeck, to deceive or beguile. As it is used by Shakspere: "I can gleeck upon occasion." Lambe thinks, that it has been improperly rendered joke or scoff.

To hunt the glaiks, to pursue any object with perpetual disappointment.

—Through the country we did come, We had far better staid at home. We did nothing but hunt the glaiks; For after we had got our paiks, 480

GLAIK, GLAIR, GLAYKYT, GLAKYT, part. adj. 1. Unsteady; light; giddy; frolicsome; S.

"The civil lauis defends & forbidds al monopoles and conveantions of the comon peult, be cause the maist part of them ar euil condicionet, & ar obedient to there apetitis and to there glakyt affections." Compl. S. p. 219.

A. Macaronie, proud and glakyt,

A' his life, had, thowless, sneakin' Thro' clarrie streets to ladies tea-bells.


2. Foolish; rash; inconsiderate; stupid.

Qhen Jhon of Lyn saw thaim in armour brycht, He leuwch, and said thir haltyn words on hycht; Yon thai ar, is new cummyn off the land.

Quhen Jhon off Lyn saw thaim in armour brycht, To slay myself with melancholy, To slay myself with melancholy, To slay myself with melancholy.

Yon glakyt Scottis can ws nocht undyrstand; Fulyis thai ar, is new cummyn off the land.


I wat thair wes ten thousand score Of birds and beists maist brude:

Of birds and beists maist brude; To ke thame, or pen thame, My wit it wes to wak;

Or yit thair, to sit thair, On sic consuits to glaik.

Barclay's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 29.

GLAIKET, GLAYKYT, GLAKYT, part. adj. 1. Unsteady; light; giddy; frolicsome; S.

"The civil lauis defends & forbids all monopolies and conventions of the common pest, be cause the maist part of them are evil conditioned, and are obedient to their appetites and to their glakyt affections." Compil. S. p. 219.

—A Macaronie, proud and glakyt,

—A' his life, had, thowless, sneakit Thro' clarrie streets to ladies tea-bells.


2. Foolish; rash; inconsiderate; stupid.

Qhen Jhon off Lyn saw thaim in armour brycht, He leuwch, and said thir haltyn words on hycht; Yon glakyt Scottis can ws nocht undyrstand; Fulyis thai ar, is new cummyn off the land.

Spec. Godly Ball, x. 845. MS.

Qhaintane ane glaikit fule am I,

To slay myself with melancholy,

Sen weil I ken I may nocht get hir?

Or quhat suld be the caus, and quhy,

To be brave Axex' maik.

Thro' clarrie streets to ladies tea-bells.


3. It is often applied to young women, when light, thoughtless, and giddy; including at least the idea of coquetry, S.

I think sic giglottis ar bot glaiket;

Without profit to have sic pride,

Harland the eglit taillis sa syde.

Lyndsay, On syde taillis, 1592, p. 308.
A spendthrift lass proves ay a glaiket wife,  
And that maks duddie weans and mickle strife.  

Morrison's Poems, p. 131.

Glaikirm, s.  Folly; wantonness.  
Sum takkis oor liltill autoriteit,  
And sum oor mickle, and that is glaikirm;  
In taking sound Discretion be.  

Dunbar, Banneraye Poems, p. 51, st. 1.

Glaikiness, s.  Giddiness; levity.  
S.

Glaikinr, Glaikir, s.  Lighthednessed; giddiness.  
S.

Glaikie, Glaikie, s.  "Pleasant; enchanting."  
S.

Glaymore, s.  A two-handed sword.  
"We also saw his bow, which hardly any man now can bend, and his glaymore, which was wielded with both hands, and is of a prodigious size." Boswell's Journ. p. 255.

2. The common broad-sword, with a basket-hilt, now generally receives this name.

"—The broad-sword now used, though called the glaymore (i.e. the great sword,) is much smaller than that used in Rorie More's time." Boswell's Journ. p. 255.

Glaister, s.  A sword; more, great. It is generally pron. claymore, S.

Glaister-hole, s. A mere. V. Glaur.

Glairy-flairy, adj.  Gaudy; shewy; S. B.; from glamer, the supposed influence of a charm on the eye, it is but by juggling of the senses: If we have the grace of God, this grace shall be indeebe like as a foure nooked glamer is in the opinion of some, viz. a most powerfull means against the juggling of the sight." Last Battell, i. 60.

This superstition is probably as ancient as the time of the Druids. The wild trefoil, at least, as it was greatly regarded by them, still has particular virtues of a medicinal kind ascribed to it by the Highlanders, when it is culled according to the ancient rites.

In the list of plants, must be reckoned the seam-reg, or the wild trefoil, in great estimation of old with the Druids. It is still considered as an anodyne in the diseases of cattle: from this circumstance it has derived its name Seimd, in the Gael, signifying pacific and soothing. When gathered, it is plucked by the left hand. The person thus employed must be silent, and never look back till the business be finished." P. Kirkmichael, Banf. Statist. Acc. xii. 453, 454. N.

This is the seamrog or shamrock, worn by Irishmen in their hats, as Obrien says, "by way of a cross on Patrick's day, in memory of this great saint."

As amber beads are in Lothian called glamer beads, it has been supposed that this may point out the origin of the term in question; especially as, in an ignorant and credulous age, the electrical power of amber would be viewed as the effect of witchcraft. It was believed, indeed, that witches generally wore amber beads, because of their magical power, and for purposes of fascination.

It is, however, a strong objection to this origin, that although glamer be a term generally used, with respect to enchantment, this pronunciation of the word, as denoting amber, is confined to one county, and perhaps not general there.

It may be conjectured, however, that another Isl. word has a fairer claim than any of the etymons mentioned. Glam skyn signifies, squint-eyed, blear-eyed, having a disease in the crystalline humour of the eye, wall-eyed. From the definition given of this phrase by G. Andr., it seems highly probable that glam is the origin of our glamer. Linus, lippus, glaucous auri umiis in oculis gestans, maxime autem visu gubernatur, as Obrien says, "by way of a cross on Patrick's day, in memory of this great saint."

The vulgar believed (and the idea is not yet universally exploded) that a four-bladed stalker of clover was the most effectual antidote to the influence of glamer. To this ridiculous idea Z. Boyd refers in the following passage:

"What ever seemeth pleasant into this world unto the natural eye, it is but by juggling of the senses: If we have the grace of God, this grace shall be indeebe like as a foure nooked glamer is in the opinion of some, viz. a most powerfull means against the juggling of the sight." Last Battell, i. 60.
GLAMMIS, GLAUMS, GLAMMACH, GLAMROUS, To pret.

GLANT, GLANCING-GLASS, GLAR, GLARE, GLAUR, 2. A mouthful, Ang.

This probably signifies, a voracious mouth, as corresponding to a greedy mind; Su. G. glasp, vorax; Sw. glaya-a, Isl. glæpa, voro, degusto. If this be not the sense, it may be designed to convey a coarse idea, according to the general strain of this poem, from Fr. glassonner, a jakes.

GLASCHAVE, adj. —With gready mynd, and glaschave gane;

Mell hedit lyk ane mortar-stane, Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 111.

This probably signifies, a voracious mouth, as corresponding to a greedy mind; Su. G. glasp, vorax; Sw. glaya-a, Isl. glæpa, voro, degusto. If this be not the sense, it may be designed to convey a coarse idea, according to the general strain of this poem, from Fr. glassonner, a jakes.

GLASSENIT, GLASENED, pret. Supplied with glass. S.


Her wav'ring hair dispersing flung apart
In seemly shed: the rest with reckless art
With many a curling ring decor'd her face,
And gave her glassie browses a greater grace.

Hudson's Judith, p. 55.

GLASHTROCH, adj. A term expressive of continued rain, and the accompanying dirtiness of the roads. S.

GLASINWRIGHT, GLASYNWRTCH, s. adj. A glazier.

To GLASS-CHACK a window. To plane down the outer part of the sash, to fit it for receiving the glass. S.

GLASSES, s. pl. Spectacles for assisting the sight. S.

GLASSOCK, s. The name of a fish, Sutheri. See S.

In summer, glassocks, or Says, are got in great plenty.


The Say is undoubtedly the Seath or Coal-fish. Perhaps from Gael. glas, grey, as expressing its colour.

In C. B. it is called Chivelly glaen; Penn. Zool. III. 348. Gael. glaisain is expl. by Shaw, a sort of fish. Both in the West Highlands and in Caithness, Seaths are called Gray Fish, q. v.

To GLASTER, v. n. 1. To bark; to bawl.

Rudd.

Gl. Shrr. glaster. 2. To boast. See Sup.

Sum glasteris, and thay gang at al for gate wole.

Sum spendis on the auld vse, Sum makis ane tune ruse.

Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 1.

The meaning of this obscure line may be; "Some brag much, if they have made the slightest exertion, although to as little purpose, as he who should travel in quest of goat-wool."

I consider the word as here signifying to boast; first because the sense seems to require it, as the action described is voluntary. It is also most consonant to what follows, sum makis ane tune ruse, i.e. they boast where they have no reason. Besides, this is perfectly analogous to the sense of the s. Glasterer, q. v.

3. To babble, as if the tongue were too large for the mouth.

S.

This is probably from Fr. glastir, to bark, to yelp; especially as the Fr. word seems deducible from Su. G. glaye, which not only signifies to bark, but to speak foolishly, inconsiderate loqui; glaep-a, id. glappe, nugator, glapska, stultitia.

GLASTERER, s. A boaster; a braggart.

"The Papists plead their cause at some times by objecting of ignorance to the Reformed kirkes. But I have never heared it of any of our adversaries against us, except of some vain glasterers, who think themselves learned, because their dwelling hath Marched a long time with books and learning; and know not their own ignorance, because they paine not themselves to read and consider difficulties." Course of Conformity, p. 150.

GLASTRIOUS, adj. Apparently, contentious. S.
GLATTON, s. A handful; synon. with Glack, q. v. S.

GLAUD, s. A man's name. Claude or Claudius. S.

To GLAUM, v. n. 1. To grope, especially in the dark. V. GLAMP, v. 2. To grasp at a thing. It most generally denotes a feeble and ineffectual attempt; as that of an infant who begins to grasp at objects; Ang. A Bor. goam, to grasp or clasp. See Sup.

My heart for fear gae sough for sough, To hear the thuds, and see the cluds, O' class frae woods, in tartan duds, Wha glaum'd at kingdoms three, man. —Burns, iv. 362.

This seems nearly allied to Su.G. glims, in the phrase, taga i glims, used in a signification nearly equivalent, errare in capiendo, frustrari; q. lo let a glim at a thing. S.

3. To take hold of a woman indecorously. S.

Ist. gloms is used in the same sense, frustratio; ad snapa game, frustra male haber; G. Andr. To this A. Bor. goam seems more nearly allied; as also to gliame, hio, pateau, includo, capio; G. Andr. p. 88. There may, however, be some affinity between Su.G. glims, S. glaam, and Isl. glyme hector, glyme, luctitor; as, in struggling, persons stretch out their hands somewhat in the same manner, as when groping in the dark. V. GLAMP, v.

GLAUM, s. A grasp at an object, especially one that is ineffectual. Ang. V. the v.

GLAUND, GLAUN, s. A clamp of iron or wood. S.

To GLAUR, GLAUNE, n. a. To bemire; to make slippery.

GLAURIE, adj. Mery. S.

GLE, GLEW, s. 1. Properly game, sport; being the same with E. glee, and used in the same sense, S.

For reiling thair micht na man rest, For garray, and for glie, and used in the same sense, S.

2. Metaph. and properly applied to matters of great importance, as, the fate of battle.

Thomas Randell off gret renowne, And Adam alsua off Gordoun, —Thocht in to the Forest to ly,— And with trawall, and stulwart fycht, Chace Dowglas out off the countre Bot othyr wasys then yielid the gle. —Barbour, ix. 701. MS.

Thai thought that all thai thand thar Sudly dde, but ransoun, eurilkane:
Bot whyr wasys the gle is game.—Ibid. xxv. 176. MS.

The Kyng said, " As the glee is game, Better than thow I mycht it do."—Ibid. vii. 658. MS.

A. S. gle, gle, gleo, glaw, id. It is not improbable, that the root is Isl. gli-a, Fris. gli-an, splendid, to shine; as light is both the cause and the emblem of joy. Ihre, however, views A. S. glee, gaudium, as radically allied to Su.G. gle, Isl. glae-a, hlæ-a, Gr. γλαῦς, videre, to laugh. V. next word.

GLAUM'S, s.pl. Minstrels. The words are used as synon.

Na menstralls playit to thaym but dowt, For gle-men their wer hindin out.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 30.

A. S. gliaman, gli-an, a musician; also, an actor, a mimic; from gleo, gli, glee, music, minstrelsy, and man. Isl. gíjar, scuro, ludio, from glyr, glee, caiunibus.

GLEAM. " Gane gleam, taken fire, gone in a gleam or blaze," S. B.

In spite o' Ajax muckle targe, The barks had a gane gleam; If ither fouk had na been there, He'd been sent rosten hame.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 27.

Perhaps rather q. gan gleam, began to gleam.

To GLEBBER, v. n. To chatter. V. GLABBER. S.
G L E

5. Smooth; slippery; glib; gleag ice, ice that is very smooth, because it facilitates the motion of any body, S. The term opposed is tauchie.

6. Transferred to the mind; acute, clever, quick of apprehension, S. There was a sage called Albumasor, Whose wit was gleag as any razer.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 528.

I need an tell you how you sud behave, But a' unto your gleyger wisdom leave.

Rous's Heleneor, p. 4 1.

For he's a man well vers'd in a' the laws, Kens baith their outs an' ins, their cracks and flaws ; An' ay right gleag, when things are out o' joint, At settin' o' a nice or little point.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 5.

7. Eager, keen; conjoined with the idea of avarice. Wha creeps beneath a load of care, When interest points he's gleag and gare, And will at naething stop or stand, That reeks him out a helping hand.

The Isl. term appears to have been primarily applied to vision; as the n. glog-va, videre, is formed from it; and its root seems to be Su.G. Dan. glo, attentis oculis videre. Sibbald by mistake views this word as a provincial corr. of vision; as the A. S., O. E., or provincial E.

The state of being squint-eyed; obliqueness.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 105.

8. To bikes bang'd fo' o' strife and din.

Glegly, adv. 1. Expeditionily, S. See Sup.

Some fock, like bees, fu' gleygin rin, To bikes bang'd fu' strife and din.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 105.

2. Attentively, S. To this auld Colin glegly 'gan to hark. Ross's Heleneor, p. 126.

Gleg-lugd, adj. Acute in hearing.

S. Gleggness, s. Acuteness; sharpness.

S. Gleg-tongued, adj. Glib; voluble.

S. Gleg, s. A gad-fly. V. Cleg.

9. A temporary blaze, such as is made with brushwood, opposed to a constant regular fire. Lord Hailes, Note, p. 257, 5.

This is evidently the primary sense; A. S. gled, Teut. Su.G. gled, Germ. glut, pruna. C. B. glo, id. from Su.G. Isl. glo-a, splendere, scintillare; A. S. glog-an, Teut. gleynen, ignescere, candescere.

2. A strong or bright fire.

Allace, scho, said in that I was wroth! Gliss all this payne on my self mycht be brocht! I haif semit to be bryn in a gled.

Wallace, iv. 751. MS.

All Duram town thail brynt wp in a gled.

Ibid. vii. 515. MS.

This sense is retained, S. B.

Ye ken right weil, fan Hector try'd Thrir barks to burn and scowder,—

—I, like birky, stood the brunt,
And slocken'd out that gleed.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

3. Fire, in general.

Furth sche sprent as spark of gleed and fyre; With spedy fute so swifly rinne sche.

Doug. Virgil, 390, 29.

Here gleed seems synon, with fyre. It is used in the same sense by Chaucer.

He sent hire pinnes, methe and spiced ale, And wafres piping hot out of the wa.

Wallace, vi. 466, MS.—i. 211.

Ritson has gleed, S. Songs.

Saw you that, and shot not at it, and you so gleed a gunner? S. Prov. "A reprimand to meddling boys, that take up things that they have nothing to do with." Kelly, p. 294.

"There's a time when a man must overlook things, which at a time to look even;" S. Prov.

Skinner derives gleag, without any connoty, from A. S. glog-an, Belg. gleg-an, ignescere, candescere. Our word, according to Sibbald, is "perhaps from Teut. gleon, limis oculos aspirete, quasi glo-eag." But it is certainly more nearly allied to Isl. glo, gleod, lippo, lippe prospecto, to see sand-blind, pur-blind; glyn, lippitudo oculorum. This seems the origin of Teut. gleon. As gleag to shine, in a secondary sense signifies, to squint; gleag might be viewed as radially from Isl. gil-a, splendere. For gleagly seems primarily to denote the act of looking askance, q. d. a glance of the eye on any object obliquely.

2. Oblique; not direct; used in a general sense. That wa's gleed, that wall stands obliquely; S.
GLEYD, GYLDE, s. 9. A sparkle or splinter from a bar of heated iron. S.

To adj. A

GLEN, s. A daffodil.

GLEN, GLOREN, GLENGOUR, S. Lues Ve­

GLENLIVAT, s. Fine Highland whisky, so called from the district in which it is distilled.

To GLENT, GLINT, v. a. 1. To shine; to glitter.

2. It is used metaph. to denote the polish given to lan­

ter. 

To GLEIT, GLETT, v. n. 1. To shine; to glitter.

2. To pass suddenly; applied to a gleam of light, a flash

of light, or to a sudden change.

To GLEIT, GLETT, v. n. 1. To shine; to glitter.

SUM cumpanyis, with speris, lance and targe,

Walkis wachand in rewis and narow stretis,

I rais, and saw the feildis fair and gay.

Yone are the folks that comfortis euerie spreit,

The rising sun owre Galston muirs,

The hares were hirplin down the furs,

The lav'rocks they were chantin.

The Pryorys, Jamieson's Popular Ball.

ii. 92.

Burns, iv.

Sup.

The joyless day how dreary:

The bones were hirplin down the firs,

The lav'rocks they were chantin.

Burns, iii. 28.

3. To peep out, as a flower from the bud, or as the first

appearance of the sun when rising, S. See Sup.

The idea is probably borrowed from glands, S. morter­shen, a disease of horses which is generally considered as in­curable.

Gledde, or Gled, in gleamand steid wi­dis,

As glas glowand on gleit, grynly that ride.

Gledde, or Gled, in gleamand steid wi­dis,

As glas glowand on gleit, grynly that ride.

Gledore, or Gledore, is called the Grandgore, devoid, rid and pass furth of this town, and conpier upon the sands of Leith, at 10 hours before noon, and there shall have and find boats ready—to have them to the inch (Island of Inchkeith), and there to remain till God provide for their health.” Order of Priv. Council, A. 1497; Arnott's Edinburgh, p. 260.

Ais John Makery, the kingis fule,

Gat doublib garments agane the Yule:

Yit I now deny now,

That all is gold that

But whether as signifying, it

It signifies, gleit, in an O. E. Poem, Harl. MS.

In the gape he gleit;

By the medyll he was hent.

The Pryorys, Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 261.

To gleit, to start aside;” Clav. Yorks. Dial.

The idea is probably borrowed from glands, S. morter­shen, a disease of horses which is generally considered as in­curable.

Gledore, or Gledore, is called the Grandgore, devoid, rid and pass furth of this town, and conpier upon the sands of Leith, at 10 hours before noon, and there shall have and find boats ready—to have them to the inch (Island of Inchkeith), and there to remain till God provide for their health.” Order of Priv. Council, A. 1497; Arnott's Edinburgh, p. 260.
GLENT, GLINT, S.

Then he brought his right leg foremost,
To GLENTIN STANES. Small white stones which emit fire
To Glep,
To v. n.
adj.
GLIB, v. a. To
adj.
GLIB-GABBET, GLIBBANS,
2. A flash; as a
GLIBBER-GLABBER,
GLYDE,
s. A
GLID,
GLYDE-AVER,
s.
GLYDE,
GLIBBER-GLABBER,
To
To
adj.
GLIBBER-GABBET,
To
S.
GLIBBER,
GLLYDE,
2. A glimpse; a transient view.
S.
I got but a glint of him,
I had only a transient view of him.
S. See Sup.
—Where was an opening near the hou,
Throw whilk he saw a glint of light.
Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 523.

2. A flash; as a glint of lightning.
3. A moment; used as blink, gliffin. In a glint, or
glint, in a moment, immediately.
By my guess I strove to set them right;
Syne in a glint they were out of my sight.
Ross’s Hellenore, p. 94.

The bonny bairn they in the hurry tint;
Our fouks came up and find her in a glent.
Ibid. p. 127.

The most natural origin is Teut. glants, splendor, fulgor, jubar; glants-en, splendere, fulgere. It must be acknow-
ledged, however, that in sense it. has a great resemblance to Su. G. gleam, glein; dooren staa pa gleant, the door is
ajar; from Isl. gleen-a, glein-a, pandere, divaricare; G. Andr. p. 32.

GLENTIN STANES. Small white stones which emit fire
by friction, or by being struck against each other.

GLENTIN STANES. Small white stones which emit fire
by friction, or by being struck against each other.

G. Andr. p. 32.

GLENTIN STANES. Small white stones which emit fire
by friction, or by being struck against each other.

G. Andr. p. 32.

GLENTIN STANES. Small white stones which emit fire
by friction, or by being struck against each other.

G. Andr. p. 32.

GLENTIN STANES. Small white stones which emit fire
by friction, or by being struck against each other.

G. Andr. p. 32.

GLENTIN STANES. Small white stones which emit fire
by friction, or by being struck against each other.

G. Andr. p. 32.

GLENTIN STANES. Small white stones which emit fire
by friction, or by being struck against each other.

G. Andr. p. 32.
GLIM, s. To GLIMMER, s. A smooth shining lamellar stone; Mica.

GLISK, GLINK, GLITTILIE, adj. To adv.

GLYSORT, GLISTER,*. Lustre; glitter.

GLAM, v. n. 1. A slimy substance in the beds of rivers, S.

GLAM, s. A smooth shining lamellar stone; Mica.

GLAM, v. n. 2. A slimy substance in the beds of rivers, S.

GLAUM, s. A slimy substance in the beds of rivers, S.

GLAM, s. A slimy substance in the beds of rivers, S.

GLAM, s. A smooth shining lamellar stone; Mica.

GLAM, v. n. 3. To give one the slip.

GLAM, s. A smooth shining lamellar stone; Mica.

GLAM, s. A smooth shining lamellar stone; Mica.

GLAM, s. A smooth shining lamellar stone; Mica.

GLAM, v. n. 4. To give one the slip.

GLAM, s. A smooth shining lamellar stone; Mica.
off the withered blades from the straw, and this they call gloy, with which they thatch houses or make ropes;" Rudd. See Sup.

The chymnis calendare,
Quhais ruffs liithly ful rough thekit war
Wytstra or gloy by Romulus the wycht.
Fr. ghyg, straw; Fland. ghylye, ghylye, fascis stramentorum, stramen arundaceum. I suspect that Teut klye, kleye, Su.G. kii, Franc. clivea, Germ. klye, kley, furfur, bran, are radically the same with gloy. Hence,

To GLOY, v. a. To give grain a rough thrashing, Loth.; now almost obsolete.

Gloyd, s. An old horse, the same with Glyde. S.

Glois, s. A blaze. V. Glose.

Gloit, s. A lubberly inactive fellow; a soft delicate person.

To GLOIT, v. n. 1. To work with the hands in some thing liquid, miry, or viscous, Ang. 2. To do anything in a dirty and awkward manner, Ang.

This word has evidently been borrowed from fishers. We find it used in a more primitive sense, in Sw. gloet-a after fishar, to grope for fish; gloet-a after aal, turbare aquam, to brogue for eels; Sercen. vo. Grope, Brogue. V. Gludder.

Glyttrty. V. Gludderie.

Glonders, s. pl. In the glonders, in a state of ill humour; to be pouting; to have a frowning look. I am informed that the phrase is sometimes used in this sense; Loth.

The Queen, with quhome the said Edle [Bothwell] was than in the glonders, promisit favours in all his lawfull suitis to wemen, gif he wald deliver the said Mr. George [Wis-]find it used in a more primitive sense, in Sw.

This is the word used in both MSS. Lond. edit. p. 55, glunders.

I have observed no similar word, unless we should sup­pose this to be a corr. of Isl. glamoegder, qui aspectu est terrible; Verel.

To GLOM, GLOWM, v. n. 1. To grow dark. 2. To look nasty mass or compound of any kind, Ang. To work in some dirty business, Ang.

To GLOM, v. n. To work with the hands in something liquid, miry, or viscous, Ang. To do anything in a dirty and awkward manner, Ang.

This word has evidently been borrowed from fishers. We find it used in a more primitive sense, in Sw. gloet-a after fishar, to grope for fish; gloet-a after aal, turbare aquam, to brogue for eels; Sercen. vo. Grope, Brogue. V. Gludder.

Glose, s. A blaze, S.

2. The act of heating one's self at a fire of this kind.

Glosch, s. A blaze.

Glosen, s. A blaze, S.

To GLOSE, GLOIS, v. n. 1. To grow dark. 2. To look sour; V. n.

Gloit, s. A lubberly inactive fellow; a soft delicate person.

To GLOIT, v. n. 1. To work with the hands in something liquid, miry, or viscous; Ang. 2. To do anything in a dirty and awkward manner, Ang.

This word has evidently been borrowed from fishers. We find it used in a more primitive sense, in Sw. gloet-a after fishar, to grope for fish; gloet-a after aal, turbare aquam, to brogue for eels; Sercen. vo. Grope, Brogue. V. Gludder.

Glyttrty. V. Gludderie.

Glonders, s. pl. In the glonders, in a state of ill humour; to be pouting; to have a frowning look. I am informed that the phrase is sometimes used in this sense; Loth.

The Queen, with quhome the said Edle [Bothwell] was than in the glonders, promisit favours in all his lawfull suitis to wemen, gif he wald deliver the said Mr. George [Wis-]find it used in a more primitive sense, in Sw.

This is the word used in both MSS. Lond. edit. p. 55, glunders.

I have observed no similar word, unless we should sup­pose this to be a corr. of Isl. glamoegder, qui aspectu est terrible; Verel.

To GLOM, GLOWM, v. n. 1. To grow dark. 2. To look nasty mass or compound of any kind, Ang. To work in some dirty business, Ang.

To GLOM, v. n. To work with the hands in something liquid, miry, or viscous, Ang. To do anything in a dirty and awkward manner, Ang.

This word has evidently been borrowed from fishers. We find it used in a more primitive sense, in Sw. gloet-a after fishar, to grope for fish; gloet-a after aal, turbare aquam, to brogue for eels; Sercen. vo. Grope, Brogue. V. Gludder.

Glose, s. A blaze, S.

2. The act of heating one's self at a fire of this kind.

Glosch, s. A blaze.

Glosen, s. A blaze, S.

To GLOSE, GLOIS, v. n. 1. To grow dark. 2. To look sour; V. n.

Gloit, s. A lubberly inactive fellow; a soft delicate person.

To GLOIT, v. n. 1. To work with the hands in something liquid, miry, or viscous; Ang. 2. To do anything in a dirty and awkward manner, Ang.

This word has evidently been borrowed from fishers. We find it used in a more primitive sense, in Sw. gloet-a after fishar, to grope for fish; gloet-a after aal, turbare aquam, to brogue for eels; Sercen. vo. Grope, Brogue. V. Gludder.

Glyttrty. V. Gludderie.

Glonders, s. pl. In the glonders, in a state of ill humour; to be pouting; to have a frowning look. I am informed that the phrase is sometimes used in this sense; Loth.

The Queen, with quhome the said Edle [Bothwell] was than in the glonders, promisit favours in all his lawfull suitis to wemen, gif he wald deliver the said Mr. George [Wis-]find it used in a more primitive sense, in Sw.

This is the word used in both MSS. Lond. edit. p. 55, glunders.

I have observed no similar word, unless we should sup­pose this to be a corr. of Isl. glamoegder, qui aspectu est terrible; Verel.

To GLOM, GLOWM, v. n. 1. To grow dark. 2. To look nasty mass or compound of any kind, Ang. To work in some dirty business, Ang.

To GLOM, v. n. To work with the hands in something liquid, miry, or viscous, Ang. To do anything in a dirty and awkward manner, Ang.

This word has evidently been borrowed from fishers. We find it used in a more primitive sense, in Sw. gloet-a after fishar, to grope for fish; gloet-a after aal, turbare aquam, to brogue for eels; Sercen. vo. Grope, Brogue. V. Gludder.

Glose, s. A blaze, S.

2. The act of warming one's self at a quick fire, S.

Till suppertyne then may ye chois.
Unto your garden to repos
Or merelie to tak ane glois.


Germ glauz, Isl. gloze, flamma; gloss-ar, coruscat. This G. Andr. derives from Gr. xios, splendens. But it is evidently of Goth origin, either from glo-a, id. or from fis, foxo, lumen, whence lye, luceo, with g prefixed.

To GLOSE, GLOZE, v. n. To blaze; to gleam. The fire is said to be gloizen, when it has a bright flame. See S.

Germ. glauz-en, to shine. V. the s.

GLOSS, s.

The hardynt hores fast on the gret ost raid;
The red at rayys quhen sperys in sondyr glaid.
Dusched in gloss, diewyt with speris dynt.
Fra forgyt steyll the fyr flew out but stynt.
Wallace, x. 284. MS.

This passage has been much altered in editions, because of its obscurity; as in edit. 1648, and 1673.

The meaning may thus be; " The noise that was raised, when spears were broken into shivers, blended with that of the stroke of spears, deauned or stunned the ear."

Gloss, s. A low clear fire, without smoke or flame.

The act of heating one's self at a quick fire, S.

To GLOTTEN, s. To thaw gently.

To GLOTTEN, s. To thaw gently.

Glossins, s. pl. Flushings in the face.

To GLOTHEN, s. To thaw gently.

Glotten, Glottenin, s. A partial thaw, when the water appears on the ice, and the river is a little swelled and discoloured.

Su.G. glopp, pluvia copiosa nive mixta?

To GLOUM, GLOOM, v. n. To brown; to look sour; to knit the brows; S. See Sup.

"Seche gloom'd both at the Messinger, and at the request, and scarce weald give a rude word, or blyth countenance
to any that sche knew earnest favorers of the Erle of Murray." Knox's Hist. p. 321.

To be glum, Lincolnes; frome contrahere, to frown, Skinner; *gloom, A. Bor. id.

This seems only a secondary sense of the O. E. v. used by Spenser, and also by S. writers, as denoting the obscurity of the sky.

"Storms are likely to arise in that flat air of England, which long has been glooming, that all the skill of the Archbishop's brain will have much ado to calm, before a thunderbolt break on his own pate." Baillie's Lett. i. 91.

Lye and Johnson rather oddly refer to A. S. *glumæ, crepuscule.

A more natural cognate is Germ. *gloam, turbidus; to this corresponds Su.G. *glävamniz, qui faciem subliridum habet.

GLOUM, GLOWME, GLOOM. A frown.

But sick a *gloom on ae brow-head, Grant In' er see agane.—Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 16.

"Nowe God's gloomers, like Boanerges, sonnes of thund-er, armed with fierie furie, make heart and soule to melt." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 4.

This occurs in O. E. For Palsgrafe mentions "glumme, a sower loke;" Fol. 36. b. *Glooming also signifies "sulky, gloomy looks;" Gammer Gurton's Needle. V. Notes, Dodsley's Coll. XII. 378.

GLOOMER, s. One who has a downcast frowning look. S. To GLOUR, GLOWR, GLOOR, GLOUMEN, s. To look intensely or watch­fully; to stare; S. *Gloar, Westmorel. id.

He girt, he *gloart, he gapt as he war weid.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 77.

He glairis evin as he war agast, Or field for ane gaige.

V. Habound. Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 28.


GLOUR, s. 1. A broad stare. 2. Sometimes the power of vision in general; as, *Gleog' the gloar, sharpersighted; S.S. What shall I say of our three brigadeers, But that they are incapable of fears, Of strength prodigious, and of looks so froward, That every gloar they gave would fright a coward? Pennculw's Poems, 1715. p. 22.

To GLOUR out, v. a. To *gloart out the een; to dazzle the sight by continued intense gazing.

S. GLOUREN, s. A starer.

GLOUSHTEROICH, s. The offals of soup.

S. GLOUSTERIE, GLOUSTERICH, GLOUSTERIN, part. adj.


This seems S. B. Can it be corr. from Gloppe? q. v.

GLU, s. A glowe, S. B. *Glu, Wynl.

—Hawand theare-on of gold a crowne, And *gluusoys hyss threaw twa.—Wynlent, vi. 8. 443.

Goth. *gloa, isl. *glofa, anc. klofe, id. This G. Andr. derives from *glefa, to cleave, because of the division of the fingers.

To GLUDDER, (pron. gluther,) v. n. See Sup.

This sylle freyrs with wylls well can gludder; And tell thame tales, and habie mennis lyvis. Richt wounder well that pleit all the wylls.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 66.

This Mr. Pinkerton renders, to chat. But the sense in which it is now used is, to do any dirty work, or any work in a dirty manner; S. B. V. GLOIR. Here it seems to sign­ify, to carry on in a facetious, but low and cajoling style. I cannot think that it has any affinity to Isl. *gloft, species sarcasm, *glofe, subvideo; Ol. Lex. Run.

Vol. I. 489

GLUDDERY, GLOOTTRY, adj. That kind of work is thus denominated, which is not only wet, but unctuous or slippery to the touch. Thus the work of tanning lea­ther would receive this designation, S. B.


GLUDDER, s. The sound of a body falling among mire. S. To GLUDDER, v. n. To swallow one's food disgustingly. S. To GLUFF, v. n. To affright, &c. V. GLIFF.

GLUFF, adj. To look *gllufer; to be silently sullen. S. GLUFF o' heat. V. *GLIFF, s.

GLUFF, s. A glove.

S. To GLUGGER, v. n. To make a noise in the throat in swallowing any liquid.

GLUGGERY, adj. Flabby; flaccid; applied to young and soft animal food, as veal; Ang.

GLUM, adj. Gloomy; dejected. V. GLOUM, v. S. To GLUMP, v. n. To look gloomy or discontented.

GLUMP, s. A sour or morose person.

S. GLUMPIE, GLUMFISH, adj. Sour-looking; morose. S. GLUMPS, s. In the *gllumps; out of humour.

S. GLUMFR, s. A sour-looking fellow.


S. GLUNDIE, s. A stupid, half-sulky person; a plough­rider, or one who removes the earth from the coiler.

S. GLUNIMIE, s. A rough, unpollished, boorish-looking man. S. GLUNYIE-MAN, J ing man or Highlander.

S. GLUNNER, s. An ignorant sour-tempered fellow.

S. To GLUNSCH, GLUNCH, v. n. 1. To look sour; to pout; S. See S. 2. To be in a dogged humour.

S. But when ane's of his merit conscious, He's in the wrang, when prais'd, that glunches.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 361.

Does any great man *glunche an' gloom? Speak out, an' never fash your thumb.

Burns, iii. 20.

This may have the same origin with *gloom; if not allied to Isl. glenska, cavillatiu.

GLUNSCH, s. 1. A frown; a look expressing disapproval or prohibition. 2. A fit of doggedness; S. See Sup.

May gravel round his blather wrench, Wha twists his gruntle wi' a *glunche. O' sour disdain! Burns, iii. 17.

V. GUNTLE.

GLUNSCHCH, s. A sour fellow; one who has a morose look.

—Glowrand, gapeand fule, thou art begyld; Thou art but *gluncher with the giltit hipps, Thay for thy lounrie mony a leish has fyld.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 55, st. 7.

To GLUNCH and GLUM, v. n. To look doggedly.

S. GLUNCH, GLUNCH, adj. Having a discontented look.

S. GLUNSHEYE, GLUNCHYE, adj. Morose; dogged.

S. To GLUNT, v. n. To emit sparks, Ang. *Brund, sy­non. V. GLENT.

S. GLUNT, v. n. To pout; to look sour.

S. GLUNTER, s. One who has a morose or sour look.

S. GLUNTIE, s. A sour look.

S. GLUNTIE, adj. Tall; meagre and haggard.

S. GLUNTIE, s. An emaciated woman.

S. GLUNTOCH, s. A stupid fellow.

S. GLUPE, s. A great chasm or cavern, Caithn. See S.

"Near the top of the rock, and on thatwhich faces the Orkneys, there is a vast gulph or cavern (called by the neigh­bouring inhabitants, the Glupe), stretching all around per­
pencicularly down, till its dusky bottom comes on a level with the sea, whose waves it holds communication, by an opening at the base of the inter-twinning rock." — P. Canisbay, Statist. Acc. viii. 150. V. also p. 165.

To GNAP, v. a. To bite; a mouthful; S. B. Hence, says Ruddiman " to attempt," Gl. Shirr. This, notwithstanding the difference of termination, may be from the same root with the other Northern terms used in the same sense; A. S. gnag-an, Su. G. gnag-a, Isl. nag-a, Alem. chnoeg-an, Belg. gnag-eh, knaghe, Germ. nag-en. Isl. knot-a, however, signifies to pluck, vellico, G. Andr. and gnoed-er is nearly allied to the word in sense 2. Stridet, pret. gnaddle.

GNAFF, s. A bite; a snap; Ang.

GNAFFER, i. e. every bit of it, or bit after bit; S. B: Hence probably E. light-fingered.

GNAFFER, i. e. every bit of it, or bit after bit; S. B: Hence probably E. light-fingered.

GNAIPE, v.n. To gnaw. An' Aeacus my gutcher was, Wha now in hell sits jidge, Whare a fun-stane does Sieypus

Down to the yerd sair gnijd.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 4.

Fun-stane, whin-stone. V. QUINN.

This seems to be a very ancient word. Sibbald derives it from E. knead. But although this may be from the same root, there are many other terms more nearly allied: Su. G. knog-a, to strive with fists and knees; Isl. knoa-a, knoa-a, to thrust, to push; Teut. knads-en, to beat, to knock; Belg. knuts-eh, id. Isl. kny-a, kny-a, trudere.

2. To gnudge off, to rub off; to peel by rubbing, S. B. With beetles we're set to the drubbing o't, And then frae our fingers to gnudge off the hide, With the wearisome work of the rubbing o'it. Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 135.

Sw. gnida-t o rub; Seren. gnuaga, id. Widg. V. KNAX.

To GNYP, GNIP, GNAF, v.a. 1. To crop; to gnaw. See S. Here first I saw, apoun the plesand grene, Here first I saw, apoun the plesand grene, Gnyppand greissis the large feildis on raw.

GNYPP, GNYPP, GNYPP, v.n. To gnaw. As travelt folk are wont to be. Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 302. Apparently the same with Knacly, q. v.


Says a gnib elf: As an asl carl was sitting Among his bags, and loosing lika knitting, To air his rousy coin, I loot a claught, And took a hundred dollars at a fraught.

V. RAUGHT, s. An' wi' mischief he was sae sgnib To get his ill intent, He howk'd the goud which he himself Had yerded in his tent.

Poeums in the Buchan Dialect, p. 7.

It is often used in a similar sense, to denote too much dexterity in laying hold of the property of another, E. light-fingered. Su.G. knappe corresponds in signification, citus, velox. Hence knapphaedig, qui manu promptus est; knap-a-a, te-nacem esse; Dan. knibe, arcte tenere, siveprehendere.

2. To gnidge and, when he presses him down with his knees, S. B.

An' Aeacus my gutcher was, Wha now in hell sits jidge, Whare a fun-stane does Sieypus

Down to the yerd sair gnijd.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 4.

Fun-stane, whin-stone. V. QUINN.

This seems to be a very ancient word. Sibbald derives it from E. knead. But although this may be from the same root, there are many other terms more nearly allied: Su. G. knog-a, to strive with fists and knees; Isl. knoa-a, knoa-a, to thrust, to push; Teut. knads-en, to beat, to knock; Belg. knuts-eh, id. Isl. kny-a, kny-a, trudere.

2. To gnudge off, to rub off; to peel by rubbing, S. B. With beetles we're set to the drubbing o't, And then frae our fingers to gnudge off the hide, With the wearisome work of the rubbing o'it. Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 135.

Sw. gnida-t o rub; Seren. gnuaga, id. Widg. V. KNAX.

To GNYP, GNIP, GNAF, v.a. 1. To crop; to gnaw. See S. Here first I saw, apoun the plesand grene, Here first I saw, apoun the plesand grene, Gnyppand greissis the large feildis on raw.

Dougl. Virgil, 86, 30.

Hir feirs steid stading stamping reddy ellis, Whare a fun-stane does Sieypus

a gour shuid, four hurs quhile as snaw, Gnyppand greisiss the large feildis on raw.
GNIPPER FOR GNOPPER, an alliterative phrase, used to express the sound made by a mill in grinding grain.

To GNOW, v. a. To gnaw.

GO, s. A person is said to be upon the go, who is stirring about and making a fuss; also, a thing much in use.

GO OF THE YEAR. The latter part of the year.

GOADLOUP, s. The gantelope, "a military punishment, in which the criminal, running between the ranks, receives a lash from each man."

"Because I refused, they threatened in their anger, that whosoever gave me a drink of water should get the goadloup." Wodrow's Hist. I. Append. p. 102.

Johnson refers to Belg. gantelope. But I can find no such word. The etymology of the S. word directs us to the etymology. Both it and the E. term seem corrupted from Sw. gatulopp, gatlopp, etymon. Both it and the E. term seem corrupted from Sw. gatulopp, gatlopp, etymon. They cowit him then into the hopper, and brook his banes to gaze about wildly. Syn. Goave. Goan.

GOAM, GOME, v. n. To lounge.


On whomelt tubs lay twa lang dails, To go about greatly.

GOB, s. A name apparently given by corruption, to the goby.

"I cannot here omit mentioning an uncommon kind of fish called gobich, that made its appearance on this coast about 3 years ago; they darted to the shore with the greatest violence, so that the people took them alive in large quantities. The body of this fish was long, and its head resembled that of a serpent; its weight never exceeded 3 or 4 ounces." P. Kilmuir, W. Ross, Statist. Acc. xii. 270.

From the description it might seem to be the Pipe-fish misnamed.

GODMAILNE, s. Godchild, the child for whom a person stands sponsor in baptism; according to the ritual of the church of Rome, retained in this instance by some Protestant churches. See Sup.

But quhat sail be my Godmailne gift? Elyaslap, S. P. R. ii. 111.

i. e. The gift conferred by the sponsor.

GOFE, GOIF, GOYFF, GOWFF, GOWCHT, GOW, GOCH, GOYFF, GOWFF. To blind, to blindfold.

"They had a constant sentinel on the top of their houses, called Gocekin, or in the E. tongue, Cockman, who is obliged to watch day and night, and at the approach of any body, to ask, Who comes there?" Martin's West. Isl. p. 106. V. also p. 91.

It is written Gokman, more properly; P. Harris (Island) Statist. Acc. x. 37.

This name has most probably been left by the Norwegian possessors of these islands. Cockman is merely a corruption of Gokman.

It is perhaps allied to Germ, guck-en, Su. Gok-k, Isl. giaeg-ast, intensis oculis videre, S. to kek, q. speculator; although adopted into Gael. For Shaw renders gochdman "a watchman."

GODDARLITCH, adj. Sluttish.

GODRATE, adj. Cool; deliberate.

GODTH STREET, adv. Coolly; deliberately.

GODSEND, s. Any benefit which comes to a person unexpectedly, and in a time of necessity.

GOE, GEU, s. A creek, or small inlet of the sea; one much smaller than a Voe.

"The names of the different creeks (in the provincial dialects, goes) are numberless,—as Whalgoe,—Redgoe,—Ravengo, —Todgoe, or the shelter of foxes, &c." Wick, Caithn. Statist. Acc. x. 2, N.

"Giodin is a rocky creek, situated near the farm of Kerbster. The name is supposed to mean the get or creek of Odin." Neill's Tour, p. 25.

In Orkney, a creek or chasm in the shore is called geow. Whether this be radically the same with Geo. (q. v.) is uncertain.

GOFE, GOFF, GOUFF, GOWFF, GOWCH, GOW, s. The pillory, or the jugges, q. v.

GOFF, s. A fool. V. GUFF.

To GOFER, v. a. To pucker; to quill. V. GOFERD.

To GOG, s. A broad vacant stare.

To GOG, v. a. To drive into a trench; a term at Golf.

To GOAVE, v. n. To go about staring stupidly. V. GOF.

GOAVE, s. A broad vacant stare.

GOG, s. 1. The mouth.

And quhair their gobbis wer ungeird, They gat upon the gamin. Chr. Kirk, st. 20.

i. e. Their mouths being defenceless; an allusion to those who being armed with warlike geir, or with a helmet defending the whole head, are in the heat of action deprived of that part which protects the face.

2. The stomach. S. gobbe.

This word occurs, Maitland Poems, p. 333. V. GAR, GEIR.
G O L

is from Lat. cocles, having one eye only. Seren. derives it from Isl. gàg-r, promiencs. Perhaps the s. is rather from Alem. gongulare, Teut. guæhel-en to juggle, praestigius fuller.

GOGGIE, adj. Elegantly dressed. S.

GOGLET, s. A small pot with a long handle. S.

GOHAMS, s.pl. Apparently synon. with Hames. S.

GO-HARVEST, GO-HAR-VST, s. The fall, when the season declines; the time between the end of harvest and the commencement of winter. S.

To gOIF, GOUE, GOAWE, GOUP, v. 1. To stare, to gaze, to look with a roving eye; S. Gawe, to stare, Clav. Yorks. Dial.

His face he schew besmótrit for ane bourage,
And all his membirs in mude and dung bedoyf,
That leuch that rial prince on him to goif.

Doug. Virgil, 139, 32.

Thus in a stait quyh stádys thow stupifyk,
Gounand all day, and nathing has vesée?

Pulse of Honour, ii. 20.

But lang I'll gowe and bleer my ee,
Before, alace! that sight I see.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 399.

Goup is used in this sense, Ang.

As they're sae cracking, a' the house thrang's out,
Na taikynnis suld conuoy thame to his cqif.

Burns, i. 139.

2. To examine; to investigate.

Sic way he wrought, that quhay thare bred lyst goif,
Na taikynnis suld conuoy thame to his cqif.

Quaerenti, Virg.


3. It is frequently used as signifying, “to look broad and stedfastly, holding up the face;” Shirr. Gl.; pron. goe, also goup, S. B.

How he star'd and stammer'd,
When goomann, as if led wi' branks,
An' stuman' on his ploughman shanks,
He in the parlour hammer'd.

Burns. i. 139.

Expl. “walking stupidly.” But this does not convey the meaning.

Some glowr'd this way, some that about,
Some goup'd that way, some this about.


Gawe, Northumb. spoken of persons that unwantedly gaze or look about them;” Ray.

4. It sometimes signifies, not only to throw up the head, but to toss it from side to side. Thus cattle are said to gowe when startled, S.

5. Goeawe is expl. “to gaze with fear;” Gall. Encyc. S.

6. To flaunt; to play the coquette.

S. Germ. goff-en, adspectare, Sw. gap-a, avide intueri, Belg. gaap-en, id. Isl. gàp-a, hiare, also circumspecire, explained by the synonymous phrase gopa och koza; Verel. V. Gouf. Isl. gooa-en seems to have the same origin. It conveys the vulgar idea attached to goif, of looking upwards; Prominens prospecto, veluti qui nubes suspicit; goon-r, prospectatio in altum suspendi, G. Andr. p. 94. Geni, inopet et stulte intueri, Gunnaug. S. Gl. According to Wachter, Germ. goif-en, as signifying to stare, must be traced to the idea of gaping; because those who eagerly view any object, do it with open mouth. But the general root is certainly Isl. gaae, prospecire, attendere.

GOIFF, GOUFF, s. A game; V. GOLF.

GOIFF-BAW, v. A ball for playing at golf. S.

GOYLTER, s. The Arctic gull, or Lestres parasiticus. S.

GOFIT, s. A young unfeigned bird. S.

GOGY, GOY, GOY-cour, v. To allure; to seduce; t. decoy, S.

GOYIT, adj. Silly; foolish. S.

GOLACH, s. 1. The generic name for a beetle, Ang.

2. To move forward with violence.

S. GOLDER, s. A yell or loud cry.

GOLDFOOLIE, s. Leaf-gold. V. FULYE.

GOLDIE, GOLIDIE, GOWDIE, s. The Goldfinch. S.

GOLDING, s. A species of wild fowl. See Sup.

“ They discharge any persons whatsover, within this realme in any wyse to sell or buy —— Attelies, Goldings, Mortyms.” Acts. Ja. VI. 1600, c. 23. This is erroneously rendered Gordons, Skene, Crimes, Tit. iii. c. 3, § 9.

GOLDSINK, s. The Goldfinch, S. (pron. goudspink.) Fringillia carduelis, Linn.

The mirthful maunds mael greit melodie.

The goudspink, the meirlicht merrie,
Frinkanday's Warkis Proil. p. 3, 1592.

The goudspink, music's gayest child,
Shall sweetly join the choir.

Burns iii. 357.

Teut. goud-vinke, id. The name golspink is in Fawn. Suc. given to the yellow-hammer. V. Penn. Zool. p. 325.

GOLES, GULES, S. pl. The corn marigold. V. GUIDLE. S. To TO GOLF, v.n. To move forward with violence. S.

GOLF, GOFF, GOUE, s. 1. A common game in Scotland, in which clubs are used, for striking balls, stuffed very hard with feathers, from one hole to another. He who drives his ball into the hole with fewest strokes, is the winner. See Sup.

“ That the futball and golf be vterly cryt downe, and not to be visit.” Ja. II. 1457, c. 71. Edin. 1666, c. 65, Murray.

4. Skinner, from this prohibition, seems to have adopted a very unfavourable idea of this amusement. As Lat. colapus, a blow, is the only etymon he mentions, he viewed it perhaps as something allied to boxing. Certé, he says, ludus hujusmodi merito interdictus fuit; tutius autem est ignoranter etiam fuit. But the only reason of the interdiction was, that the attention given to these games prevented the regular practice of archery, and caused the neglect of weapon-shawing, which were necessary for training men for the defence of their country.

“ That in na place of the realme thair be vst futballis, golf, or vther sic unprofitabill sports for the commun gude of the realme and defense thairof. And at bowis and schuting be hanst.” — Acts. Ja. IV. 1491, c. 53, Edin. 1666, c. 32, Murray.

“The golf,” says Mr. Pinkerton, “an excellent game, has supplanted the foot-ball. The etymology of this word has never yet been given; it is not from Golf, Isl. pavimentum, because it is played in the level fields? Perhaps the game was originally played in paved areas.” Maitland Poems, Note, p. 579.

It is more natural to derive it from Germ. kolhe, a club; Belg. kolf, a club for striking balls or bowls, a small stick; Sw. kolf, properly a hooked club, which is the form of that used in this game. Isl. kylba, kylfa, kylna, clava. Germ. Su. G. klubbe is certainly radically the same. Wachter derives it from klopp-en, to strike. Lat. clava, colaph-os, C. B. chapp-ia, id. and L. B. collopes, a stroke, seem all radically allied.

2. Golf, a blow, a stroke, S. seems to claim the same origin; especially as this is the pronunciation of the word as used in the former sense.

She lends me a golf, and tells me I'm doun, I'll never be like her last Goodman.

A. Nicols Poems, 1739, p. 53.
GOM

Since writing this article, I have observed that, in the Statist. Acc. Golf is derived from the Dutch game called Kolf, which is played in an enclosed area, with clubs and balls. In this area two circular posts are placed, each of them about 8 or 10 feet from each end wall; and the contest is, who shall hit the two posts in the fewest strokes, and make his ball retreat from the last one with such an accurate length, as that it shall be nearest to the opposite end wall of the area. The game is particularly described, Statist. Acc. (Inveresk), xvi. 28, 30, N.

It appears that this game was anciently known in E. Hence Strutt, speaking of Golf, says, "In the reign of Edward the Third, the Lat. name Cambuscus was applied to this pastime, and it derived the denomination, no doubt, from the crooked club or bat with which it was played; the bat was also called a bandy, from its being bent, and hence the game itself is frequently written in E. bandy-ball."" Sports and Pastimes, p. 81.

GOLF-BAW, s. The ball played with at Golf. S.

GOLFER, Gowfer, s. A player at Golf. S.

GOLINGER, s. A contemptuous term, Dumfr. I do not know the precise meaning.

GOLK, s. Apparently, a subterfuge.

But who reason in general,—They bring but bow-gates and golingsies,Like Dempster disputing with Meinzeis.—Coltis's Mock Poem, P. ii. p. 41.

This most probably acknowledges the same origin with the preceding word; Isl. goeleng, the sing. of goelunger; if not with Gilyoun's gaw.

GOLKATER, s. Cuckow. V. GOUCK.

GOLGALITER, s. This is mentioned in a long list of diseases, in Roull's Cursing.

Golgabler at the heart growing. Gl. Compl. S. p. 331.

From the connection of this word, it would seem to refer to bile in the stomach; perhaps from Germ. koken, evomere; S. kowch, to keck, and A. S. gealt, bile; or if we suppose the word changed, A. S. golster, sanies, tabum.

To GOLLAR, Goller, v. n. 1. To emit a gulling sound. 2. To speak in a loud, passionate, and inarticular manner. It is frequently applied to dogs. S.

GOLLERING, s. A gulling sound, like that emitted by an animal in a state of strangulation. V. GULLER. S.

GOLLIE, s. The act of bawling. S.

To GOLLIES, v. n. To scold.

GOLLIMER, s. One who eats greedily. S.

GOLOSHIN, s. A stupid fellow; a ninny.

GOME, Gym, s. A man. It seems properly to signify a warrior, and sometimes a brave man, as freek is used. See Sup.

Wrightis weterand doune treis, wit ye but weir,Ordainit hufis full hie in holtis sa haire;For to greif thair gume-graithe that wer.To gar the gayest on grund grayne undir geir.

Gawan and Gol.

Gome, Gomy, S. Gome-graithe, s. A stupid or senseless fellow; a blockhead; S. See Sup.

By break of day, up frae my bed Off dirt I'm rais'd to draw the sled— Or drest in saddle, howse, and bridile, To gallop with some gamphrel idle.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 511.

Sibbald derives this, with considerable probability, from Fr. goimpre, goinfre, which is thus defined, Diet. Trev.: Goutul, gourmand, qui ne se plait qu'à faire bonne chere a la table; —one who minds nothing but his belly. Grose mentions gammer, to idle, and gomerill, a silly fellow. Gamerstangs, "a great foolish wanton girl;" Clav. Yorks. Dial.

GOMMERIL, GOMRAIL, adj. Foolish; nonsensical. S.

GONYEL, s. A large ill-shaped person; a stupid fellow. GONKED, GONTERNS, GONTRINS! A particular taste, generally disagreeable. S.

To GOO, v. n. To make a noise with the throat, express a satisfaction; a term used with respect to infants, S. Croot, synon, S. B.

It seems originally the same with E. coo, a term descriptive of the cry of doves, supposed to be formed from the sound. To GOOD, GUDIN, v. a. To manure. V. GUDOE.

GOOD, Manure. V. GUDIN.

GOODMAN, s. 1. A proprietor of land, a laird. S. See S.

"As for the Lord Hume, the Regent dst not meddle with him, he standing in awe of Alexander Hume of Manderstoun, Colleinknows, and the Goodman of North Berwick, and the rest of that name, was boasted with very proud language." Melville's Mem. p. 122.

This is the same person formerly designed Alexander Hume of North Berwick, and mentioned in connexion with "divers other barons and gentlemen." Ibid. p. 93.

Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, who murdered the Regent Murray, is also called "the Goodman of Bothwellhaugh." Ibid. p. 108.

"The 16 of Junii (1603) Robert Weir broken on ane cart wheel with ane couler of ane pleuch, in the hand of the langman, for murdering the gudeman of Warnestone." Birrel's Diary, p. 61. The same person is called the Laird of Warnestoun, and lord Warinstoun; Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 108, 111.

In a kind of Poem, entitled, The Speech of a Fife Laird, newly come from the Grae, we have a further proof of the same simplicity of manners. The writer, in accounting for the sudden change of property, attributes it to the desire of rank.

G O O

The traytour shall be take,And never ayen hom come,Than Launcelet du Lake.

Lyd. Disconsolatus, Ritson's E. Rom. ii. 47.

Moes. G. gruma, yp, home, ymeres, mascebilius; A. S. guma, vir nubilis, Seren. vo. Groom. Alem. gomman, id. gommen, paterfamilias. Somner thinks that A. S. gum, in comp. denotes excellence; as gum-rinc, a prince, a chieftain; a designation given to the three sons of Noah. V. GRUME.

GOMERE, s. A term used in relation to the chase. S.

GOMF, s. A fool, or one who wishes to seem so. S.

GOMRELL, GAMPHRELL, s. A stupid or senseless fellow; a blockhead; S. See Sup.

Gomer, Gom, s. A proprietor of land, a laird. S. See S.
This was also called the *old man's fold*, this being a name still vulgarly given to the devil.

"The *old man's fold*, where the druid sacrificed to the demon for his corn and cattle, could not be violated by the ploughshare." P. Montagu.hitter, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xxii.148.

A similar phrase, however, is used in an innocent sense in Lanarks. The spot of ground, appropriated by a farmer for his own use, when he wishes to retire from the fatigues of his occupation, and resigns the farm to his son, is called the Gudeman's Acre.

9. *Young Gudeman*, a man newly married. S. Goodman's Milk. The upper part of the milk of a sour *cog*, after it has been skimmed, and which contains some of the cream. S.

**GOOD NEIGHBOURS.**

1. A title given to the fairies.

2. A flattering designation formerly given to witches.

S. Goodwife, s. Formerly the wife of a proprietor of land; the wife of a farmer; a female farmer; a wife; the mistress of a house, or of an inn. S.

S. Good-willer, s. One who wishes well to another.

S. Goog, s. A term applied to the young of animals, to birds unfledged; also to very young meat that has no firmness, Ang. A. S. *goong*, young; or *geoguth*, youth.

Gool, gule, adj. Yellow.

—ill-fart and dryvit, as Densman on the raus, Lyke as the gleds had on thy gule snawt dynd.

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 50. Thou was full blith, and light of late, Very deliver of thy weed, To prove thy manhood on a steed. And thou art now both gool and green.


Gool, Goold, s. The Corn Marigold. V. Gulde. S. Goolgrave, s. Strong manure.

S. To Goose, v. a. To iron linen cloths, S.; a word now nearly obsolete; from *goose*, s. a tailor's smoothing iron.

Gooe-Corn, s. Field Brome-grass, S. Bromus secalinus, Linn. Sw. *goes-hafre*, i.e. *goose-oats*. Synon. Sleepies, q. v.

Gooe-Flesh, s. The state of the skin when raised into small tubercles, from cold or fear.

S. Goosy, guisie, s. Properly, a young sow. V. Gussie. S. To Gope, v. a. To palpitate; to beat as a pulse. V. Gour. Goraich, s. Uproar. V. Gilravage. S. Gorb, Gorbie, s. A young bird.

S. Gorbach, s. A longitudinal heap of earth thrown up, perhaps as a dividing wall or boundary.

S. Gorbet, Gorbet, s. A young unfledged bird, S.B. Now say I fawd yow as I ma: Cry lyke the *gorbettis* of ane kae.

Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 89.


Gorebeet-hair, s. The down of unfledged birds. S. Goreby, s. A raven, S. corby. Rudd. quotes this as used in Doug. Virg. But the quotation is incorrect; and I have omitted to mark it right. Norw. *gorp*, id. To Gorbil up, v. a. To swallow with eagerness; Loth. Raff soon reply'd, and lick'd his thumb, To gorb'il up without a gloom.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 531.

This, as well as the s., might seem to be formed from E. gor-belly, a paunch or belly. But perhaps it has the same origin with *Gorbet*, and *Garb*, q. v.
GORBLING, GORLING, s. An unfledged bird. S. Gorbéll, Moray.

They — gape like gorblings to the sky,
With hungry maw and empty pouches.
— Ramsay's Poems, ii. 45.

2. Metaph. a very young person; Loth.
It griev'd me——
By carlings and gorling[s],
To be sae sair opprest.
Ibid. i. 70.

To GORBLE, v. n. To eat ravenously.
Full ninety winters hae I seen,
And piped where gor-cocks whhirled fliew,
And mony a day ye've danced I ween,
To hils which from my drone I blew.
Anom. Poem, Burns, iv. 176.

I know not whether this term be properly S. It is mentioned by Willoughby. V. Pennant's Zool. p. 269.

GORD, part. pa. Frosted; covered with crystals.

GORDOCH, GORDON, s. A

GORDON, adj. Voracious; glutinous.
The sister sauls, that ben Christ's sheip,
Sould nocht be givin to gormand wolfs to keip.
— Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 235.

Fr. gourmand-er, to raven, to devour.

GORMAW, GOUMLAW, s. The cormorant; a glutton.
The golk, the gormaw, and the gled,
Belt him with buffets quhill he bled.
Bannatynge Poems, p. 21, st. 10.

"The swannis murnit, be cause the grey goull maw prognostic ane storm." Compl. S. p. 60.

The name gormaw is still retained by the common people.
V. Gl. Compl.

According to Dr. Caius, corvorant is from corvus vorans, Pennant's Zool. p. 608. Note. Analogically, gormaw may be from Teut. goerre, valde avarus, and maachhe, Bulg. maang, A.S. mag, stomachus. I suspect that it is the same word which is vulgarly pronounced gormamne, as a term for a voracious person, one whose appetite is never satisfied. S. See Sup.

To GORL, v. a. To surround the roof of a stack with straw-ropes, twisted in the form of lozenges, for securing it against the wind; Loth.

Perhaps from Teut. gordel, cingulum; q. to surround as with a girdle; gord-en, Su.G. giord-a, cingere.

To GORROCH, v. a. To mix and spoil porridge.

GORSK, s. Strong rank grass. Syn. Gosh, q. v.

GOSH, s. A low profanon of the name of God, as Losh seems to be of Lord; as, Gosh guide us !

GOSHAL, s. A goshawk.

GOSK, s. Grass that grows through dung, Ang.

Gosky, adj. 1. Rank; luxuriant; having more straw than grain; Ang. 2. Large in size, but feeble; applied to an animal; Ang.

Isl. kaask signifies strenuous, validus. But from the sense of the word, and existence of the s., this can scarcely be accounted the origin. I am rather inclined to think that this, notwithstanding the change of the initial letter, is radically the same with husk, Teut. husken, siliqua; especially as Fr. gousse signifies a cod, shell, or husk.

GOSLIN, s. An unfledged bird; also, a fool. S.

GOSS, s. 1. "A sily, but good-natured man, S." Rudd. See Sup.

Soon as he was within the close,
He dously drew in
Mair gear frae ilka gentle goss
Than bought a new ane.
— Ramsay's Works. i. 237.

2. The term is frequently used to denote a mean, gripping person; often, greedy goss, Loth. Gossie, id.

Isl. gos signifies a little servant, servulus. But, if our word be not, like the following, an abbrev. of gossip, it may rather be allied to Fr. gaussé, gostée, one who is made a laughing-stock.

GOSSE, s. An abbrev. of gossip.

Gude gosse, sen ye have ever bene
My twey and auld familiar freind,
To mak mair quenceate us betwene,
I gladie could arie.
— Philot. Pink. S. P. R. iii. 18, st. 41.

GOSSEP, GOSSF, s. Gossip; one who stands as sponsor for a child.
For cowtacie Menteth, apon fals wyss,
Betraysyt Wallace that was his gossepp twys.
— Wallace, xi. 848. MS.
G O S

Schr Itho Mentetho that tymb was captane thar;
Twyss before he had his gosse beyn,
Bot na frendship betwix tham syn was synen.

W. Wallace, vili. 1593. MS.

J. Major, when giving an account of the treachery of Men­
tetho, mentions this very circumstance as a peculiar aggri­vation. Vetus est proverbium, nullus est capitalior hostis quam

Domesticus inimicus: in Joanne Menthetho, cujus binos li­
national hostility which characterised that disastrous period.

That of the wrong has gilt, the endyng may thay drede.

William Waleis is nomen, that maister was of theues,

Tithing to the kyng is comen, that robberie mischeues.

Sir Jon of Menetest sewed William so nebi,

If he trest on his frendes, thei begile him als, &c.

He tolk him when he wend lest, on nyglt his leman bi.

Selcouthly he endis the man that is fals.

That was thought treson of Jak Schort his man.—

Where Umfreille then had the victorie.

The Gud is not, as may be imagined, a corruption of the name now

Tithing, for whom one stood sponsor, was called his or her

godfader, su. G., but the child, in relation to either male or fe­

Gud-faether, Su. G.,

and the child, in relation to either male or fe­

Gud, gode,

mother by a

god, gode.

The Goldfinch, S. V. GOLDSPINK.

God, gode,

godsib, su. G. gudsif, are used in the very same sense,

God-mother.

The male sponsor, who according to the forms still retained by

god-father, the mother-in-law Gud-mother; i. e. according to the

God-sibbe.

These terms, originally appropriated to a relation of a re­

God-faether, Su. G.

The Turk and the Christian gave the name of the Divine Being

Gud. During the times of heathenism, they called their false
deities God, pl. godin. After the introduction of Christianity,

God, gode, afterwards had the sense of
deeper, id. L. B.

Beltz, geute, id. L. B. got-a canalis; Alem. giozzo,

thus, Thus, Gud, gode, benefacere, thithaplin, evangelizare,

Peter himself perhaps that there is no profanation of the
divine name, because the term used is gud, pronounced in

Gudsif, rif

Gudsif, S.

for the sake of distinction, gave the name of Gud to the Supreme Being; restricting that of God,

Gud.

The learned writer remarks, that, in con­

God's and Latins, according to the various changes

Gods of the ancients, by a slight change, they, for the sake of distinction, gave the name of Gud to the Supreme Being;

Gud, and in the very same sense,

Gud, gode,

and the child, in relation to either male or fe­

Gudsif, rif

Gud-mother.

The male sponsor, who according to the forms still retained by

God-faether, Su. G.,

and the child, in relation to either male or fe­

Gud, gode,

mother by a

god, gode.

The Goldfinch, S. V. GOLDSPINK.

God, gode,

godsib, su. G. gudsif, are used in the very same sense,

God-mother.

The male sponsor, who according to the forms still retained by

god-father, the mother-in-law Gud-mother; i. e. according to the

God-sibbe.

These terms, originally appropriated to a relation of a re­

God-faether, Su. G.

The Turk and the Christian gave the name of the Divine Being

Gud. During the times of heathenism, they called their false
deities God, pl. godin. After the introduction of Christianity,

God, gode, afterwards had the sense of
deeper, id. L. B.

Beltz, geute, id. L. B. got-a canalis; Alem. giozzo,

thus, Thus, Gud, gode, benefacere, thithaplin, evangelizare,

Peter himself perhaps that there is no profanation of the
divine name, because the term used is gud, pronounced in

Gudsif, rif

Gudsif, S.

for the sake of distinction, gave the name of Gud to the Supreme Being;

Gud, and in the very same sense,

Gud, gode,

godsib, su. G. gudsif, are used in the very same sense,

God-mother.

The male sponsor, who according to the forms still retained by

god-father, the mother-in-law Gud-mother; i. e. according to the

God-sibbe.

These terms, originally appropriated to a relation of a re­

God-faether, Su. G.

The Turk and the Christian gave the name of the Divine Being

Gud. During the times of heathenism, they called their false
deities God, pl. godin. After the introduction of Christianity,

God, gode, afterwards had the sense of
deeper, id. L. B.

Beltz, geute, id. L. B. got-a canalis; Alem. giozzo,

thus, Thus, Gud, gode, benefacere, thithaplin, evangelizare,

Peter himself perhaps that there is no profanation of the
divine name, because the term used is gud, pronounced in

Gudsif, rif

Gudsif, S.

for the sake of distinction, gave the name of Gud to the Supreme Being;

Gud, and in the very same sense,

Gud, gode,

godsib, su. G. gudsif, are used in the very same sense,

God-mother.

The male sponsor, who according to the forms still retained by

god-father, the mother-in-law Gud-mother; i. e. according to the

God-sibbe.

These terms, originally appropriated to a relation of a re­

God-faether, Su. G.

The Turk and the Christian gave the name of the Divine Being

Gud. During the times of heathenism, they called their false
deities God, pl. godin. After the introduction of Christianity,

God, gode, afterwards had the sense of
deeper, id. L. B.

Beltz, geute, id. L. B. got-a canalis; Alem. giozzo,

thus, Thus, Gud, gode, benefacere, thithaplin, evangelizare,

Peter himself perhaps that there is no profanation of the
divine name, because the term used is gud, pronounced in

Gudsif, rif

Gudsif, S.

for the sake of distinction, gave the name of Gud to the Supreme Being;

Gud, and in the very same sense,
GOUERNAILL, s. Government; management; gouvernaille, Chaucer.
Rycht lawly thus till him thane commend,
Besochit him fair, as a pery off the land,
To cum and tak sum gouvernail on land.
Wallace, viii, 16. MS.

Gouvernail, Doug. Virgil, 308, 10.
Fr. gouvernail, which primarily denotes the helm of a vessel, by means of which it is steered, managed or governed, is also used in a moral sense. Tenir le gouvernail, to sit at the helm; metaph. to govern a state.

GOUFF, s. The game of Golf.
GOUMALOGIE, s. A woollen petticoat, bordered with horizontal stripes of different colours.
GOVIE, GOVIE-DICK! interj. Expressive of surprise.
GOVIRNANCE, s. Conduct; deportment.

GOUK, s. 1. To howl; to yell; to cry with a loud and angry voice.
2. To scold; to reprove with a loud voice.

GOUK,*. The Cuckow. V. GOWK.

3. The loud threat or challenge of a dog.

GOUKMEY, s. A handful.
GOULED, s. Foolish; absurd. V. GOWKIT.

GOUL, s. The Gurnard. V. GUL.

GOULIE, part adj. Foolish; absurd. V. GLOWK.
GOULING, s. A pedantic prideful knave; a simpleton; a wanton rustic. S.
GOULL-BANE, s. This name is given to a bone near the hip; S. B. I am informed that it is the top of the femur, where it is lodged in the acetabulum.

GOULMAU. V. GORMAW.

To GOUP, v. n. 1. To gaze idly; to stare. V. GOIF.
To GOUP, GOWP, v. n. To beat with strong pulsation; to throb with violence; to ache.

GOUP, GOWP, s. A single beat of pain.
GOUPIN, s. The beating from a wound or sore. S.
GOUPHERD, part po. Puckered up by means of pins or rollers. See GUP.

Then must the Laird, the Good-mans oye,
Be knighted straight, and make convoy,
Coach'd through the streets with horses four,
Foot-grooms pasmented o'er and o'er;
Himself cut out and slasht so wide,
Ev'n his whole shirt his skin doth hide.
Gowpherd, gratnizied, cloaks rare pointed,
Embroiderd, lac'd, with boots disjointed;
A belt embost with gold and purie;
False hair made craftily to curie;
Side breeks be button'd o'er the garters;
Was ne'er the like seen in our quarters.

Watson's Coll. i. 29.

Gowpherd and gratnizied perhaps signify what is now called puckered and quilled; from Fr. goufli, swollen, or goufriere, goufre, a gulf, q. formed into cavities; gratigné, scratched. Perle is evidently cor. from pearl.

GOUPIN, GOWPEN, GOWPING, s. 1. The hollow of the hand, when contracted in a semicircular form to receive a handful. S.
2. To scold; to reprove with a loud voice.

Isl. goula, goel-a, is a term appropriated to the yelling of dogs and wolves; G. Andr. Goul-a, horrendum triste et inconditum vociferare, goul, talis clamor; goul, ululatus, Edda Saemund.; pol. G. Andr. This is the root of E. yeal, if not also of howl. The n. in Su.G. is changed to yel-a. Lat. ululae belongs to the same family.

GOULING, part. pr. A term applied to stormy weather; as, A gouling day; one marked by strong wind.

GOUL, s. 1. A yeal; a cry of lamentation, S.
2. A loud cry, expressive of indignation, S. A.
3. The loud threat or challenge of a dog.

GOULIE, adj. Sulky; scowling.

GOULING, s. 1. The act of yelling, or of making lamentation.

Vol. I. 497
4. Good in Gowpens, great store of money; handfulls of gold uncounted.

G O U

Ist. gauvp, gupn, Su.G. goepn, manus concava; whence gaupan, to embrace, to contain. Ihre observes from Bertrand, that the Swiss use gau in the same sense with Su.G. goepn. He also observes that Heb. appen, hopben denotes the palm of the hand, the fist; Pers. kof, id. It may be added, that Arab. uppen signifies to take with both hands, duabus manus concavis; and that this v. in Piel is used by the Talmudists in the sense of, pugillus cepit. Ihre might have found a Heb. word, still more similar. This is נוש, capph, vola, the palm of the hand; thus denominated as being hollow, from נוש, capph, curvavit.

GOWPENFUL, GOWPENFOW, s. 1. The fill of the gowpin.

2. A gowpinfu' o' a thing; a contemptuous phrase applied to a little, pert, foolish person.

S. To GOWPEN, v. a. To lift, or lade out, with the hands spread out and placed together.

GOURD, adj. Stiff, from exposure to the air, as the sash of a window; not slippery, applied to ice.

GOWPEN, V. a. To lift, or lade out, with the hands.

GOW, s. A fool.

GOW,*. A fool.

GOW, s. A gnome.

GOW,*. A simple stupid person.

GOW, s. A cloud, a cloud of colourless circle surrounding the disk of the sun or moon; supposed to portend stormy weather, Ang. Brugh, synon.

GOWAN, s. This name includes the Leontodon, the old generic name for the Gull.

GOWAN, s. A moonlight flitting.

S. GOWSTY, adj. Tempestuous; as, a gousty day.

GOWSTY,

1. A goustrous night, a dark, wet, stormy night, including the idea of the loudness of the wind and rain, as well as of the gloomy effect of the darkness.

2. Frightful, Dumfr. Probably allied to the preceding word; or to A. Bor. foster, gauister, to bully, to hector.

3. Strong and active; boisterous, rude, and violent.

GOUTHART, part. adj. Affrighted. V. next word.

GOUTHERFOW, adj. Amazed, having the appearance of astonishment. It seems to suggest the idea of one who appears nearly deranged from terror or amazement, Ang.

It is perhaps allied to Ist. gaoldr, vesanus, amens. Ihre mentions Su.G. gaile as having the sense of vitium, defectus, whence he derives galladar. Hisus, adding; "I have a suspicion that the Ist. word properly denotes that kind of defect which is produced by magical arts, and thus that it originates from Ist. galldr, incantatio." The same idea had been thrown over by G. Andr. According to this etymology, gowerfow must have originally denoted one under the power of incantation, q. galladar-full.

GOUTTE, s. A drop.

GOW, s. A simple person.

GOW, s. A halo; a cloudy, colourless circle surrounding the disk of the sun or moon; supposed to portend stormy weather, Ang. Brugh, synon.

GOW, s. To tak the gow; to run off without paying one's debts; to make what is called a moonlight flitting, Ang.

The word is undoubtedly allied to O. Teut. gauo, a country or region; especially as to tak the road, to tak the country, to flee the country, are equivalent phrases. Germ. gau, gow, pagus, regio; Moes. G. gau, ingens alciacus regionis tractus; Birmanandas ala thata gau; running through that whole country; Mar. vi. 25. Hence gow, or gau, forms the termination of the names of many places in Germany. V. Gau, Kilian and Cluvier. Germ. Ant. Lib. ii. c. 39. Hence also the terms used in Westphalia, Gou-srif' and Gou-gericht, the president or governor of any territory. L. B. gogro-gius, id. Du Cange, id. gloria, pagus, regio. V. Spelman. Fr. gau, pagus, vicus rusticus. Wacher views all these as corresponding to Gr. γαῖα, γαίη, γαία, the earth.

GOW, s. The old generic name for the Gull.

GOW, s. A fool.

GOWISHNESS, s. Folly.

GOWAN, s. 1. The generic name for the Daisy, S. See S.

"We saw the pleasantest mixture of Gowans, so commonly called, or daisies, white and yellow, on every side of the way, growing very thick, and covering a considerable piece of the ground, that ever we had occasion to see." Brand's Orkney, p. 31.

2. When the term is used singly, it denotes the Common or Mountain daisy.


Her face is fair, her heart is true,
As spotless as she's bonnie, O;
The op'ning gowen, wet wi' dew,
Nae purer is than Nannie, O.—Burns, iii. 279.

Gael. gowan is rendered a bud, a flower, a daisy; Shaw. But I suspect that this is a borrowed term, as it is not found in Lhuyd or Obrien.

Ewe-gowan, s. The Common daisy, S. B.; apparently denominated from the ewe, as being frequent in pastures, and fed on by sheep. See Sup.

Horse-gowan, s. This name includes the Leontodon, the Hypochaeris, and the Crepis, S.
YELLOW GOWAN. The name given in S. by the vulgar, indiscriminately to different species of the Ranunculus, to the Caltha palustris, or Marsh marigold, and (particularly S. B.) to Chrysanthemum segetum, or Corn marigold. V. LUCKEN.

In the west of S. it is applied to Hydropnos autumnale. While on burn banks the yellow gowan grows, Or wand'ring lambs rin bleating after ewes, His fame shall last. —Ramsay's Poems, ii. 5. "Corn Marigold, Angh. Gules, Gools, Guills, or Yellow Gownans, Scots." Lightfoot, p. 489.

A. Bot. goulans, Corn marigold, from the yellow colour; V. Ray. Could we view this as the primary application of our gowan, it would determine the etymology.

LARGE WHITE-GOWAN. The Ox-eye. S.

LUCKEN-GOWAN, S. The Globe-flower. V. LUCKEN.

Witch-gowan, s. A large yellow gowan, with a stalk filled with pernicious sap called Witches' milk, which, if applied to the eyes, is said to produce blindness. S. GOWAND, part. adj. Covered with the mountain daisy. S. GOW-GABBIT, adj. 1. A gowan-packet day; a sunshiny day, in which the gowans open up. 2. A gowan-packet face; one in which red and white are finely blended. S. GOWAN-SHANK, s. The stalk of a mountain daisy. S. GOWAND, s.

This gowand grathit with sic grit greif, He on his way's wrathly went, but wenie. Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

Lord Hailes gives this passage as not understood. Gowan may signify, traveller; Dan. gaemede, going. Or, V. Gow, 2. The writer says, st. 1.

Muvand alone, in mornyng myld, I met A mirry man Or, it may signify a youth, as opposed to auld man; Germ. jagend, juvenis; Moes. G. juggens. Thus the sense may be; "This Youth, having received the preparative of such a grievous lecture from Age, who foretold so many calamities, went on his way with displeasure." See Sup.

Gowanick, adj. 1. Abounding with mountain daisies, S. 2. Having a fair appearance; as, a gowanie day. S. O Peggy! sweeter than the dawning day, Sweeter than gowany glens or new-mawn hay! A mairy man.

No pure as Job, now rowand in richess ; now pure as Job, now rowand in riches; Now gowfrie, gay, now brattis to imbrass.

GOWCHT, s. The juggs or pillory. V. GOFE, GOYFF.

GOWD, s. Vulgar pronunciation of Gold. GOWD, s.

GOWDEN, s. A mean, greedy, selfish fellow.

GOWGAIR, s. A mean, greedy, selfish fellow.

GOW-GLENTIE, s. A sharp, interesting child.

GOWNIS, s. pl. Gowns.

GOWFFIS, s. A mean, greedy, selfish fellow.

GOWFFIS, s. A name given by the fishermen on the shores of the Frith of Forth, to the Saury, or Spotted Esox, Esox saurus, Linn. occasionally, if I mistake not, called the snipe-fish. It arrives in the Forth in shoals, generally about the month of September.

The Saury-pike, or skipper, sometimes passes southward in shoals, in September, in company with the herring.—In the Frith of Forth, it is called Gowdanook. It has uncommonly long slender jaws, so that its mouth resembles very much the bill of the avoset." —Neill's Tour, p. 63.

Sometimes about the end of September, there comes a vast shoal of fish, called gowdanooks, or Egyptian herrings." P. Allos, Statist. Acc. vili. 698.

GOWDIE, s. The Dragonet, a fish.

GOWDIE, s. A term for a cow of a light yellow colour. S.

GOWDIE, s. A goldfinch. V. Goldie. S.

GOWDIE. Heels o'er gowdie, topsy-turvy; heels uppermost. S. Gain hee gowdie, walking without fear. S. Soon heels o' gowdie / in he gang.—Burns, iv. 392.

My mind sae wanders, at whate'er I be, Gaes heels o' gowdie, when the cause I see. —Morison's Poems, p. 121.

GOWDY, s. 1. A jewel, or any precious ornament. See S.

—My tender girdle, my wally gowdy.— Evergreen, ii. 20.

GOWDY, s. A pair of bedes black as sable. Upon the gaundes all without.

Gowan, s. A hundredth standis heirby. Peranter ar as gaukeit fullis as I.

Lynsay, S. P. R. ii. 93.
GOW

Gowk-like, having the appearance of folly. adj. adv.

Gowkitlie, Gowketlie, 'Prov., "You breed of Gowk-Bear, Gowk's Errand, a fool's errand; an counsel, parliament and conventions; and for a thought or for a day attending on the flocke, spends monthes in court, for their appareil, their trayns, fleshly pleasure, and gowkit gloriositie." Course of Conformitie, p. 27.

So many masteris, so many gowkit clerks.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 42, st. 4.

It would appear that gowk had been formerly used as a v., like Su.G. gecak-as ludificari, from gec, stultus; Tent. gheck-en, morionem agere.

2. Light, giddy. In this sense it is often applied to young women, who are light in their carriage; A gowkit queen, Ang. Glaisit, synon.

Scho was so gowkit and so gend, That day ane byt scho eit nocht.

V. Guck, and Hiddie Gidde.

Gowkitlie, Gowketlie, adv. Foolishly.

Gif on fault their be, Alace! men hes the wyit! That geves sa gowelli

Sic reweltis onerfyle.

Arbuthnot, Maitland Poems, p. 141.

Gowk-like, adj. Having the appearance of folly. S.

Gowk, Golk, s. The cuckoo, S. more generally gouchoo, S.B.; gock, Stirlings.; gowk, A. Bor. See Sup.

"The Cuckoo (Cuculus canorus, Linn. Syst.), or gowk of this place, is found, though but rarely, in the retired and young women, who are light in their carriage; a gowkit queen, Ang. Glaisit, synon.

This word is common to almost all the Northern languages; Su.G. goek, Isl. gauk-r, Alein. cueuć, Germ. gauke, gauke, gauk, Belg. koekoek, Dan. koekoeck. C. B. cuec, cuewce, Fr. coeck, courc. We may add Gr. cuxa, Lat. cuculus. It seems probable that the name has been formed from the uniformity of the note of this bird. Hence the S. Prov., "You breed of the gauke, you have ay but one song." Kelly, p. 382.

Gowk-like, s. Great Golden Maidenhair.

Gowk's Errand, a fool's errand; an April errand; S. Also, to hunt the gock, to go on a fool's errand. See S.

"Has Jove then sent me 'mang thir fowk,

Cry'd Hermes, "here to get the gowk?"

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 490.

"This is also practised in Scotland under the title of Hunting the Gowke." Grose's Class. Dict. vo. April Fool.

Both expressions signify, that one is intentionally sent from place to place on what is known to be a wild-goose chase. The first, although equivalent to a fool's errand, does not seem immediate to originate from gouchoo, as denoting a foolish person, but from the bird which bears this name.

Young people, attracted by the singular cry of the cuckoo, being anxious to see it, are often very assiduous to obtain this gratification. But as this bird changes its place so secretly and suddenly; when they think they are just within reach of it, they hear its cry at a considerable distance. Thus they run from place to place, still finding themselves removed from their object as ever. Hence the phrase, Hunt the gowk, may have come to be used for any fruitless attempt; and particularly for those vain errands on which persons are sent on the first day of April.

Nor it is unlikely, that the custom of sending one on what is called a gowk's errand, on the first day of April, has had its origin, in connexion with what is mentioned above, from the circumstance of this bird's making its appearance in our country about the beginning of this month. It is said, indeed, that it is generally about the middle of April that it is first observed. But if we reduce this to the old style, it will fall within a few days of the beginning of the month; and it is well known that it is silent for some short time after its arrival; its note, which is that of the male, being a call to love.

Gowk's-storm, s. 1. Some days of tempestuous weather which is believed by the peasantry to take place periodically with the visit of the cuckoo in April. 2. An evil or obstruction of short duration.

To see the Gowk in one's sleep. To be given to vagaries.


Gowk's-Stipple, the name vulgarly given to the frothy matter frequently seen on the leaves of plants; which is said to be the work of a species of insect called Cicada spumosa by Linn. See Sup.

Sir R. Sibbald seems to embrace the vulgar opinion, that it is the juice emitted by the plant:


Gowk's-storm, to see the Cuckoo in your sleep; when you awake in the morning, you will see matters differently. S.

Gowl, s. A term expressive of magnitude and emptiness; as, an unco gow of a house, a large empty house.

Gowlis, s. pl.

The windy gowlis, as it is so named at this day, is a steep and hollow descent between two tops of Kinnouli-hill. When the wind blows strong from the north, it blows fiercely down this opening.

Although this is a local name in this instance, and in several others, the denomination has originated from the circumstance of the term being descriptive of the situation.

Isl. geil, geil, in civis et montium lateribus hiatus, seu valis angusta; G. Andr. This word seems retained in its proper sense, A. Bor. "Gill, a place hemmed in with two steep brows or banks;" Ray, p. 134. Teut. ghoeold, caveola. As the wind, rushing with violence throw such defiles, causes a howling noise, the designation may have originated from this circumstance. Thus it might be viewed as a metaphor. use of gowld, yell; in the same manner as the great rock, fabled in the Edda, to which the wolf Fenris is bound, is in Isl. called gottlo, from gal-a, to howl, because of its echoing sound. V. G. Andr. It may, however, be allied to Isl. gen, any chasm or aperture: Vocamus quod hiat et patent; ibid. p. 85.

Gowlis, s. pl.

The rosy gartt depaynt and redolent, With purpore, asure, gold, and gowlis sent.
as the poet's description is metaphor, and no particular flower is mentioned, but only the colours, in such terms as are commonly appropriated to heraldry. Dunbar seems inclined to blazon this field. The word is used by Doug, as signifying red.

—Sum gres, sum gowails, sum purpoure, sum sanguane.

Virgil, 401. 2.

GOWN-ALANE. Without a cloak or other covering. S. To GOWP, v. a. To gulp.

S. GOWP, s. A mouthful.

Thrie garden goups tak of the air,
And bid your page in haist prepair
For your disjune sum dintie fair.

Philottus, Pink. S. P. R. iii. 11.

Teu. golpe, Belg. gæp, a draught; whence the E. word.

To GOWST, v. n. To boast. Goustet, boastet. S.

To GRAB, v. a. To seize with violence a number of objects at a time; to filch; to grab at; to grasp.

S. Grab, s. A snatch, a grasp; the object thus seized. S.

GRABBLES, s. pl. A disease of cows, in which all their limbs become crazy, so that they are unable to walk, Ang.

GRACE DRINK, the designation commonly given to the drink taken by a company, after the giving of thanks at the end of a meal, S.

To this queen [Margaret, Malcolm Canmore's queen] tradition says, we owe the custom of the grace drink; she having established it as a rule at her table, that whoever said till grace was said, was rewarded with a bumper.” En-cycl. Brittan. v. Focfar.

GRACIE, adj. Well-behaved; also, devout; religious. S.

GRACIE, Gracie, s. A pig. V. GRIS, Gryce. S.

GRADDAN, s. 1. Parched corn; grain burnt out of the ear; S. Both the corn and the meal prepared in this manner, are said to be gradanned, S.

The corn is gradadan'd, or burnt out of the ear instead of being threshed: this is performed two ways; first, by cutting off the ears, and drying them in a kiln, then setting fire to them on a floor, and picking out the grains, by this operation rendered as black as coal. The other is more expensive, for the whole sheaf is burnt, without the trouble of cutting off the ears: a most ruinous practice, as it destroys both thatch and manure, and on that account has been wisely prohibited in some of the islands. Gradanned corn was the parched corn of Holy Writ. Thus Boaz presents his beloved Ruth with parched corn; and Jesse sends David with an Ephah of the same to his sons in the camp of Saul. The grinding was also performed by the same sort of machine, the quern, in which two women were necessarily employed: thus it is prophesied, Two women shall be grinding at the mill, one shall be taken, the other left. I must observe, too, that the island lasses are as merry at their work of grinding thus it is prophesied, Two women shall be grinding at the mill, one shall be taken, the other left. I must observe, too, that the island lasses are as merry at their work of grinding the Gradden, the sexes of the ancients, as those of Greece were in the days of Aristophanes.

Who warbled as they ground their parched corn.

Nubes, Act v. Scene ii.

Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, pp. 321, 322.

At breakfast this morning, among a profusion of other things, there were oat-cakes, made of what is called Grad­daned meal, that is, meal made of grain separated from the husks, and toasted by fire, instead of being threshed and kil­dried.” Boswell's Tour, p. 190.

Considerable quantities of wheat, parched in the same manner, have of late years been found in digging the Canal, between Forth and Clyde, along the line of Antonine's Wall, in those subterranean structures which have been viewed as Roman granaries. Hence it would appear that the Romans also used parched corn.

According to Pennant, graddan is "from grad, quick, as the process is so expeditious;" ubi sup. But he has not observed that Gael, gread-am signifies to burn, to scorched, and that graddan, the name given in that language to parched corn, is evidently formed from it. This v., however, is not confined to the Celt. Su.G. gread-a has the same meaning; assare, igne torrere; greadía breothe, panem coquer, to parched a panem, a frying pan. Ihre conjectures that this word is more properly bræud-a, as pron. in some parts of Sw. But there is every reason to think that he is mistaken; especially as the traces of this v. appear in E. grid­tron, and S. Girdle, q. v.

2. This name is sometimes given to that kind of snuff which is commonly called bran, as consisting of large grains, S.

3. Finely ground snuff, made of leaf tobacco, high-dried, but without fermentation, called Scotch snuff. S.

Gael, gread, snuff. The origin of the name is obvious. Before snuff was become so general an article of trade, in consequence of general consumption, those who used it prepared it for themselves, by toasting the leaves of tobacco on or before the fire. When sufficiently parched, they put these leaves into a box, grinding them with something used as a pestle. Hence, from the resemblance of the mode of preparation to that of grain, the snuff was called greedan, S. grad­dan, and the box in which it was bruised, the mill or millt.

GRAF, Grawe, Graive, s. A grave, Loth. graff. See S. "Wolitores of graves" are declared infamous, Stat. Will. c. 8, v. 3.

A. S. graef, Isl. græf, Alem. grab, graua, Dan. Belg. grauff, id. V. Graf.

GRAFF, adj. Coarse, vulgar; gross, obscene. S.

Graffe, s. A ditch, trench, or foss; a channel. S.


I mak ane vow to God, and ye us handill,
Ye saill be curst and graggit with buik and candil.

Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 251.

The etymology given above is not satisfactory.

GRAGRIES, s. A species of fur. V. GREECE.

GRAY, s. The Gray, the twilight. V. GREY.

GRAY, s. A drubbing; as, Ye'll get your gray. S.

GRAY, adj. Used metaphor. like black, as denoting what is bad, or perhaps fatal. See Sup.

"You'll gang a gray gate yet?" S. Prov.—"You'll come to an ill end;" Kelly, p. 386.

"Ye'll take a bad, evil, or improper course, ye'll meet an evil destiny;" Gl. Shinn.

GRAYBEARD, GREYBEARD, s. A large earthen jar, or bottle, for holding spirituous liquor. S.

GRAY BREAD. Bread of rye, and, perhaps, of oats. S.

GRAY DOG. The Scottish hunting dog; the Deer Dog. S.

GRAY BREID. Bread of rye, and, perhaps, of oats. S.

GRAY, s. A large, quick, as the process is so expeditious;" ubi sup. But he has not
GRAY 

GRAY PAPER. Brown packing-paper.

GRAY SCOOLO. A name for a particular shoal of salmon.

GRAY MERCEIES! interj. An exclamation of surprise.

To GRAID a Horse. To graith, or make it ready. S.


To GRAIF, GRANE, v. a. To bury; to inter. See S.

—Eneas unto the Latynis gaiiff
Teutbalis of respit the dede corsis to graif.

Law, lyeue and lawtie graivin law thay ly.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 190, st. 5.

Grawyn, interred.

At Jerusalem trowyt he
Grawyn in the Burch to be.
Barbour, iv. 309. MS.

Moes.G. grab-an, A. S. graif-an, Alen. greip-an, Isl. graif-a,
Teut. graun-en, Dan. grauer, to dig. Su.G. be-graofu-a to
bury; Belg. bagraeu-en. Chaucer, graue, id.

To GRAIF, v. a. To engrave.

—Volcanus thare amang the layff,
Storyis to cum dyd in the armoure graif.

A. S. graif-an, Belg. grau-en, Isl. graif-a, id. Lye views
Moes.G. grab-an, fodere, as the origin.

To GRAIG, v. n. To utter an inarticulate sound of scorn.

GRAYLORD. s. Apparently, the Coal fish full grown.

"The coast of St. Kilda, and the lesser Isles, are plentifully furnished with variety of cod, ling, mackarel, congers, brazier, turbet, graif-an, greip-a, rybots, sythes." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 19.

V. Gray Fish.

To GRAINE, GRANE, v. n.

1. To groan, S. Yorks.

V. the e.

GRAIN, GRANE, s.

1. The branch of a tree, S. B.

Apoun anye graene or branche of anye tre, His hir wechty lrarnes gude in nede
Lay out the gerts.
Doug. Virgil, 350, 12.


2. The stalk or stem of a plant.

—The chesbow hedes oft we se
Bow down thare knoppis, sowpit in thare grene,
His vthir wechty names gude in nede
Bow down thare knoppis, sowpit in thare grene,
Thay quen are chagyt with the heuy rane.

Ibid. 292, 8.

Lye thinks that grein is used in the same sense in Devonsh.
Add. to Jun. Eym.

3. A branch of a river, S.

Touer is kerd ane graene of that rive,
In Latyne hecht Danubium, or Inter.—Ib. 7, 21.

"That branch of the river which runs between Mr. Fraser's bank and the Allochy Island, is called the Allochy Grain, or North Branch of the river, and the other is called the South Branch of the river." State, Leslie of Powsis, &c. 1865, p. 22.

4. The branches of a valley at the upper end, where it divides into two; as, Lewinspeyne 
Grains.

5. The prongs of a fork are called its grains, S.

This is derived from Su.G. grein-a, Isl. grein-a, dividere. Hence the phrase, Aeex greener sif, the river divides itself.

Grein, pars, distinctio; also signifying a branch. Belg. grezen, boundaries, is evidently a cognate term.
GRAITH

He vowed to God omnipotent,
All the haile lands of Ross to haif,
Or ells be graithed in his graif.—Evergreen, i. 80.

It may, however, be reducible to the sense of dressed; as
A. S. ge-raed-tan is sometimes used; Somner.

3. To dress food.

"Of coukes graithand or makand reddle flesh or fishe, not
wel nor convenient for men to be eaten."—Chalmerlan Air, c. 38, § 41.

4. Applied to some parts of wearing apparel.

"They make shoon, buites, and other graith, before the
lether is barked." Chalmerlan Air, c. 22.

5. Any composition used by tradersmen in preparing
their work.

"They [skinners] hunger their lether in default of graith,
that is to say, ame [allum], egges, and other graith." Chalmerlan Air, c. 23, § 2.

6. Warm water so wrought up with soap as to be fit for
washing clothes, S.

See the sun
Is right far up, and we've not yet begun
To freath the graith; if canker'd Madge, our aunt,
Come up the burn, she'll gie us a wicked rant.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 86.

7. Stale urine, Ang. It seems to receive this designation,
as being used in washing.

In both these senses it corresponds to the first; properly
signifying, the necessary apparatus for washing.

8. Materials of a composition; transferred to the mind.

Vigilis saws ar worth to put in store;—
Full riche tressoure thay bene & pretius graithe.

Doug. Virgil, ProL 159, 28.

9. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in
the loom. Synon. Geor and Heddles.

S. Small shot; as "A shot of graith."

A. S. ge-raed, phalerae, apparatus; gerounded horse, in-
structus equus; Germ. gerath, geraeta, goods, stuff, tackling.

Wachter mentions graeth as an ancient word, signifying,
supellex uxoria, or the paraphernalia belonging to a wife;
as rings, chains, bracelets, apparel, &c. S. Splechrie, q. v.
Hence her-geraeta, supellex castrensis, q. var.-graith.

The word appears in Su. G. and Isl. in the more primitive
form of rede, raithi, reidi; but in the same general sense; instrumen-
tum, apparatus.

Godr haestr med enu bezta reidi; and in the same general sense; instrumen-
tum, apparatus.

The word appears in Su. G. and Isl. in the more primitive
form of rede, raithi, reidi; but in the same general sense; instrumen-
tum, apparatus.

9. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in
the loom. Synon. Geor and Heddles.

S. Small shot; as "A shot of graith."

A. S. ge-raed, phalerae, apparatus; gerounded horse, in-
structus equus; Germ. gerath, geraeta, goods, stuff, tackling.

Wachter mentions graeth as an ancient word, signifying,
supellex uxoria, or the paraphernalia belonging to a wife;
as rings, chains, bracelets, apparel, &c. S. Splechrie, q. v.
Hence her-geraeta, supellex castrensis, q. var.-graith.

The word appears in Su. G. and Isl. in the more primitive
form of rede, raithi, reidi; but in the same general sense; instrumen-
tum, apparatus.

Godr haestr med enu bezta reidi; and in the same general sense; instrumen-
tum, apparatus.

The word appears in Su. G. and Isl. in the more primitive
form of rede, raithi, reidi; but in the same general sense; instrumen-
tum, apparatus.

9. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in
the loom. Synon. Geor and Heddles.

S. Small shot; as "A shot of graith."

A. S. ge-raed, phalerae, apparatus; gerounded horse, in-
structus equus; Germ. gerath, geraeta, goods, stuff, tackling.

Wachter mentions graeth as an ancient word, signifying,
supellex uxoria, or the paraphernalia belonging to a wife;
as rings, chains, bracelets, apparel, &c. S. Splechrie, q. v.
Hence her-geraeta, supellex castrensis, q. var.-graith.

The word appears in Su. G. and Isl. in the more primitive
form of rede, raithi, reidi; but in the same general sense; instrumen-
tum, apparatus.

Godr haestr med enu bezta reidi; and in the same general sense; instrumen-
tum, apparatus.

The word appears in Su. G. and Isl. in the more primitive
form of rede, raithi, reidi; but in the same general sense; instrumen-
tum, apparatus.

9. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in
the loom. Synon. Geor and Heddles.

S. Small shot; as "A shot of graith."

A. S. ge-raed, phalerae, apparatus; gerounded horse, in-
structus equus; Germ. gerath, geraeta, goods, stuff, tackling.

Wachter mentions graeth as an ancient word, signifying,
supellex uxoria, or the paraphernalia belonging to a wife;
as rings, chains, bracelets, apparel, &c. S. Splechrie, q. v.
Hence her-geraeta, supellex castrensis, q. var.-graith.

The word appears in Su. G. and Isl. in the more primitive
form of rede, raithi, reidi; but in the same general sense; instrumen-
tum, apparatus.

Godr haestr med enu bezta reidi; and in the same general sense; instrumen-
tum, apparatus.

The word appears in Su. G. and Isl. in the more primitive
form of rede, raithi, reidi; but in the same general sense; instrumen-
tum, apparatus.

9. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in
the loom. Synon. Geor and Heddles.

S. Small shot; as "A shot of graith."

A. S. ge-raed, phalerae, apparatus; gerounded horse, in-
structus equus; Germ. gerath, geraeta, goods, stuff, tackling.

Wachter mentions graeth as an ancient word, signifying,
supellex uxoria, or the paraphernalia belonging to a wife;
as rings, chains, bracelets, apparel, &c. S. Splechrie, q. v.
Hence her-geraeta, supellex castrensis, q. var.-graith.

The word appears in Su. G. and Isl. in the more primitive
form of rede, raithi, reidi; but in the same general sense; instrumen-
tum, apparatus.

Godr haestr med enu bezta reidi; and in the same general sense; instrumen-
tum, apparatus.
G R A M


Perhaps we ought here to advert to GRAMES DIKE (Gra-mydic, Boeth.) the traditionary name given to the wall of Antoninus between the Forth and Clyde. But the reason of the designation is buried in obscurity. The idea, that it was thus denominated from a hero of this name, who first broke through it (Boeth. cxxx. 35.) is so puerile as not to require refutation. Were there any reason to adopt Buchanan's hypothesis, that this wall was built by Severus, we might discover a tolerable foundation for the name. For it might be viewed as the translation of the Latin or Celtic designation. But all the historical evidence we have, as well as that derived from the inscriptions which have been discovered, goes to prove that it was erected by Antoninus.

It is a singular fact, that the same name is given to this wall, as to that actually built by Severus in the north of England. Goodall accordingly has observed from Camden, that the wall built by Severus, between Solway Firth and the mouth of the Tyne, is to this day, in the language of the Welsh, called Gwal Sever, from the name of the Emperor who erected it; and by the English and Scottish who live in its neighbourhood, Grimisdike, which, in their language, literally signifies, the wall of Severus: for with them Severus is rendered Grim. He adds: "It must nevertheless be acknowledged, that other walls in England are equally called Grimisdikes: but it may be considered that this is done improperly, by borrowing the name of the most famous wall." Intrvd. ad Fordun, Scoto-Norm. p. 28.

This indeed seems to be the only reasonable conjecture we can form with respect to the reason of the name given to the wall of Antoninus. Severus, because of his victories, being much celebrated in Britain, especially as he erected a wall of such extent, after his name was given to this, it might naturally enough be transferred to that which had been reared by one of his predecessors in S. This idea is confirmed by the circumstance of his name being given to other walls which were not built by him. It has indeed of late been supposed, that even that wall in the North of England was not the work of this emperor; but, we apprehend, without sufficient reason.

GRAM, s. 1. Wrath; anger.

—Defend I said be one of tho,
Quilks of their feid and malice never ho,
Out on sic gram, I will have na repref.

Palice of Honour, ii. 25.

i.e. "Fie on such wrath!" Chaucer, grance, id. A. S. Su. G. gram, id. Isl. grene, or Goda grene, Deorum ira; Ola Liv. Rognh. V. the adj.

2. Sorrow; vexation.

"Lat vs in ryot leif, in sport and gam,
In Venus court, sen born thareto I am,
My tyme wel sall I spend: wenys thou not so?"
Bot all your solace sall returne in gram,
Sic thwelus lustis in bittir pane and wo.

Dong. Virg. 96, 23.

A mannes mirth it wol turn al to grame.

A. S. gram is not only rendered ire, but molestia, injuria; Germ. grum, mooror. Su. G. gram not only signifies iratus, but moeustis, tristis, and grenea sig, dolere; whence Ital. grano, O. Fr. grene, tristis, E. grim.

GRAMARIE, s. Magic.

Whate'er he did of gramarye,
Was always done maliciously.

Loy of the Lost Minstrel, iii. 11.

Dark was the vaulted room of gramarye,
To which the wizard led the gallant knight.

Ibid. vi. 17.

This is evidently from Fr. grammaire, grammar, as the vulgar formerly believed that the black art was scientifically taught; and indeed ascribed a considerable degree of knowledge, especially in physics, and almost every thing pertaining to experimental philosophy, to magic.

I find this term in what Bishop Percy views as a Legend of great antiquity:

My mother was a western woman,
And learned in gramarye,
And when I learned at the schole,
Something she taught it me.

Relig. Ant. E. Poetry, i. 56.

The learned Editor gives materially the same view of the origin of the term. "In those dark and ignorant ages, when it was thought a high degree of learning to be able to read and write, he who made a little farther progress in literature, might well pass for a conjurer or magician." Note. Ibid. p. 61.

GRAMASHES, s. Gaits reaching to the knees; sometimes applied to a kind of stockings worn instead of boots. S.; commonly used in the pl. Grammashes, id. Cl. Yorks. Dial. See Sup.

He had on each leg a gramash,
A top of lint for his panash.


— Dight my boots;
For they are better than grammashes,
For one who through the dubbs do plashes.

Ibid. p. 81.

Fr. Germ. gamaches, gamaschen, id. These terms, notwithstanding the change, are certainly from the same source with Gameson, q. v.

GRAMMAR, s. Formerly, the teacher of grammar in a college; now the Professor of Humanity.

S. GRAMMAW. V. GORMAW.

To GRAMMLE, v. n. To scramble.

S. GRAMLOCH, adj. Avaricious; gear-gathering.

S. GRAMLOCHNESS, s. A very worldly disposition.

S. GRAMMOCHLIE, adv. In a very avaricious manner.

S. GRAMPUS, s. An ignoramus, a cant term.

S. GRAMSHOCH, (gutt.) s. Coarse; rank.

S. GRAMSHOCH. s. A heavy sky, betokening snow.

S. GRAMULATION, s. Common sense; understanding.

S. GRANATE, GRANIT, adj. Ingrained; dyed in grain.

Syne nixt hir raid in granate violat
Twolf damissels, ilk one in their estait.

Police of Honour, i. 11.

This is the same with granit, Virg. 399, 20, rendered by Ruddiman "of a scarlet or crimson colour."

The colour here meant is violet. Fr. engrené, id. Ital. erana, the berry used for dyeing cloth of a scarlet colour.

S. GRAND-DEY, s. A grandfather. V. Dey.

S. GRANDGORE, s. V. GLENGORE.

GRANDSHER, GRANDSCHIR, GRANTSCHIR, s. Great-grandfather.

There is sundrie kindes of nativetie, or bondage; for some are born bond-men, or nativitie of their gudsher, and grandsher, quhom the Lord may challenge to be his nativitie, he names of his progenitors gif they be knawin: sic as the names of the father, gudsher, and grandsher." Quon. Attach. C. 56, § 5. Avo, et proavo, — avi, et proavi, Lat.

It seems to be still used in this sense in Moray, and probably in some other northern counties.

His grandsher, his guscher, his daddie,
And mony ane mair o's forbeers,
Had rented the farm already——

Jameison's Popul. Ball. i. 292.

GRANGE, s. 1. "Corn farm, the buildings pertaining to a corn farm, particularly the granaries;" Gl. Sibb. See S.

— The fomy river or flude
Breks over the banks, on spait quhen it is wod;—
GRANIT, part. adj. To GRANITAR, GRANK, GRANNIE, GRANNY.

2. "Grange (Granagium) signifies the place where the rents and tithes of religious houses, which were ordinarily paid in grain, were delivered and deposited in barns or granaries." Nimmo’s Stirlingshire, p. 508, N.

It confirms this account, that a number of places are called Granges, or the Granges of such a place, which seem to have been connected with religious houses. They could not have received their designations from the primary use of the term, unless we should suppose, what seems contrary to fact, that they had been the only places in the vicinity where barns or granaries were erected.

Fr. grange, L. B. greng-ia, from Lat. granum, grain.

To GRANE, v. n. To groan. V. GRAINS.

To GRANÉ, part. adj. Forked, or having grains. S.

This epithet is applied to Neptune’s trident. Thus Neptune says concerning Eolus.

There were so ddeile woundit, and so lame, Unto his kynd resset gan fleing hame,— All blude besprent with mony grank and grone.

Ibid. 225, 5.

Perhaps it rather denotes a kind of neighing; from Teut. gremic-en, false rideere, ringere; gremic, risus equinus.

GRANIE, GRANNY, s. 1. A childish term for grand- mother; also for grandfather. 2. An old woman. 3. Sometimes ludicrously applied to an old tough hen. S.

GRANIE MOIL. A very old, flattering, false woman. S.

GRANTEINYEIT, part. pa. Meaning not clear; perhaps, figured. S.

GRANZEBENE, s. The Grampian mountains in S.

"Tay risis far beyond the montanis of Granzebane fra Loch tay, quhilk is xxxii. mylis of lenth, and x. mylis of breid." Bellend. Descr. Alb. e. 9.

Bullet derives his word from Celtic gram or grant, crooked, and ben, mountain; because these mountains are crooked. Accordingo Baxter, q. Gramm colles, from the ancient worship of Apollo Grammus; Gloss.

Mr. Pinkerton says, that “the Grampian hills seem to imply the hills of warriors;” as, according to Torfæus, “in the earliest times every independent leader was called Gram, and his soldiers Grams,” Enquiry Hist. Scot. I. 144. But I suspect that the Lat. term Grampius is a corruption, and that Gran-ben is the true name. Bein, as signifying a mountain, although perhaps radically a Celtic word, might be adopted by the Goths; for it is retained in the names of several places in Germany. V. Wachter. Might not the first syllable be from Su.G. graen, Germ. grenze, limes? q. the mountains forming a boundary between the two great divisions of Scotland.

Since writing this article, I have met with another etymon, which is left to the judgment of the reader.

"Grampian, from Grant and Beinm. Grant, like the kyns of the Greeks, has two opposite meanings. In some fragments ascribed to Ossian, it signifies beautiful. This meaning, now obsolete, and it signifies deformed, ugly, etc. "The old Celtohabitans, as these mountains abounded in game, and connecting beauty with utility, might have given the name in the former sense. Mr. Henry Saville, and Mr.

GRAPE, s. A vulture. V. GRAIP, s.

GRAPE, s. A three-pronged dung-fork. V. GRAIP. S.

GRAPIS OF SILUER. Perhaps hooks, or three-pronged forks, of silver. S.

GRAPPLING. A mode of catching salmon, S.

"In the Annan,—there is a pool called the Rockhole,—where incredible quantities of salmon are caught, by a new and singular mode of fishing, called grapping. Three or four large books are tied together, in different directions, on a strong line, having a weight of lead sufficient to make it sink immediately as low as the person inclines, and then by giving the rod a sudden jerk upward, the hooks are fixed into the salmon, which are thus dragged to land by force." P. St. Mungo, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. xi. 384, 385.

The same mode is observed in the Highlands, P. Kiltarility, Invern. ibid. xiii. 512.

GRAPUS, s. A name for the devil, or for a hogoblin, Ang. Su.G. grip-a, prehendere; or grab-a, its deriv. arrierep? The composite term Doolie-grapus is often used in the same sense. V. Doolie.


Not, as Mr. Pinkerton conjectures, from Goth. graselhy, horribils; but more probably from Fr. grassex, greasy.

GRASHLOCH, GRASHLAGH, a. Stormy; boisterous.

To GRASSIL, GRISSEL, GRSSEL, v. n. To rustle; to make a rustling or crackling noise.

Some eftir this of men the clamor rais, 
The takillis, grasilis, cabilins can frate and frais.

Doug. Virgil, 15, 44.

By the interposition of a comma, this is printed as if it were a s. pl. But this must be a typographical error; as Ruddiman explains the word as a v. I have not heard the v. itself used, but frequently its derivative gripilin: “There was a gripilin of froat this morning.” S.

This exactly corresponds to the use of the Fr. v. grasill, “covered, or hoarse, with reeme.” Gressil, “reeme, or the white frost that hangs on trees.” Cotgr. The French word, which the Editors of Dict. Trev. view as radically the same with greste, grële, hail, may probably be from grasil an old Celtic word of the same meaning with the latter.

Fr. grasiller, to crackle. This is perhaps radically allied to A. S. hrist-a, crepitare. Su.G. hrist-a, rift-a, quater, primarily used to denote the noise made by the shaking and friction of armour. V. Gressil.

GRASS-ILL, s. A disease of lambs.

GRASSMAN, GERSMAN, GIRSSMAN, s. The tenant of a cottage who has no land attached to it. V. GERS. S.

GRASS-MEAL, s. A cow’s grass for a season. S.

S. A. S. grap-lan, "—to feel, to handle, to grab or groap;” Sommer.

GRASSIL. May, GERSMAN, GIRSEMAN, s. A tenant of a cottage who has no land attached to it. V. GERS.

GRASS-NAIL. A long piece of hooked iron fixed to the blade and handle of a scythe.
GRASSUM, s. A sum of money paid to the landlord by the tenant on taking possession of his farm. S. "

GRATE, adj. Grateful. S.
To GRATHE, v. a. To make ready. V. GRAITHÉ.
GRATHING, Wall. ix. 1158, Perth, edit, read "

GRATITUDE, s. A gift to a sovereign from his subjects. GRATNIS, Houlate, ii. 8, 12; an error for gratius in MS., gracious. Precious is elsewhere spelled in the same manner, pretius.

GRATNIZEID, Wats. Coll. i. 29. V. GOUTHREAD.
GRAVIN, GRAWE, GRAWYN. V. GRAIF, v. 1. GRAUIS, s. pl. Groves.

--- The range and the fade on brede
Dynnys throw the graus. ---

Doug. Virgil, 103, 50.


GRAUITE, s. A. S., graut, graint, graunte, graunt. V. GROVE.
GRAULSE, GRAWL, GRAWYN. V. GAW, v. 1. GRATE, adj. [Note: This is a technical term in grammar, referring to the raising of the voice or intonation in speech.]

Great. V. GRUNE.

GRATHE, v. a. To make ready. V. GRAITHE.

GRE, GREEN, s. 1. A step; a degree; referring to literal ascent. See Sup.

The birds sat on twistis, and on greis,
Melodiously makand thair kyndlie gleis.

"From gre to gre," from one degree to another; R. de Branne.

3. The superiority; the pre-eminence.
To James Lord of Dowglas thay the gree,
To go with the Kings hait. ---

V. GROVE. Houlate, ii. 11. Suld thou than ceese, it were great schame allace !

And here to wyn " gre " ! To preif his pith, or wersill, and bere the " gre. " To wyn thak, or victory. This is a Scottish phrase, " From gre to gre, " from one degree to another; R. de Branne.

Houlate, ii. 11. Suld thou than ceese, it were great schame allace !

And here to wyn gre happily for ever.

"To wyn the gree, or victory. This is a Scottish phrase, still used with us." Tyl. N. Hence gre, S. B. denotes "vogue, fame," Gl. Shirr.

4. The reward; the prize. To bear the gree. See Sup.
Quod he, — standand the bullis face forgane,
Quhilk of thare dereyne was the price and " gre. "

The range and the fade on brede " gre, "
This Erie of Mare be gud countyng and greved ful sare.

To wyn tke gree,
" From gre to gre. " From a sore in a brute animal.

This word seems formed by the writer, metri causa. S.

GREEDY-GLED, s. Covetousness. S.
To GREED, v. a. To covet. S.

GREEDY-LED, s. A game among children. S.
GREED, (of stones), s. The grain, the texture, or particular quality of one stone as distinguished from another, S.

"They [the stone quarries] consist of 3 different kinds of stone, one of a bluish black colour, with a fine greek, capable of receiving a polish like marble." P. Carnock, Fife, Statist. Acc. xi. 483.

Su.G. gryt, which primarily signifies a stone, is used in the same sense with our greek. Thus, warm of god gryt, is an expression used with respect to stones which are proper for the end in view. In the same sense we speak of a gude greek.

To GREEN, v. n. To long. V. GRENE.

GREEN* adj. Not old; fresh, not salted; opposed to dry or sapless. To keep the bones green. S.

GREENBONE, s. 1. The viviparous Blenny, a fish, Orkney. See Sup.

"The Viviparous Blenny, (blennius viviparus, Lin. Syst.) from the colour of the back-bone, has here got the name of green-bone." Barry's Orkney, p. 391.

" In the second degree." Wyntoun, ix. 27, 56.

7. Gradation, in an argument, or in a climax. S.

Lat. grad-us, is used in all these senses, except the third and fourth; which may be viewed as oblique uses of the word as applied in sense second. From the Lat. word Sw. grad, and Teut. grend, id are immediately formed.

GREALE, adj. Satisfied.
GREARD, s. A. S., graed, graed-er, graed-en. S.
GRAY, s. A. S., gryt, gord. S.

GREACHES, v. Perhaps, freis; is irritated.
Gawayn greches therwith, and greved ful sare.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 15.
Fr. griesche, sharp, prickling. But I suspect it is for gruches.
V. GRECH.

GREDDON, s. The sweeping out of the peat-claig. S.

GREEDY, adj. Covetous. S.

GREEDUS, s. Greediness. S.

GREDUR, s. Greed. S.

GREES, s. A little pig. Dim. of GREES. S.

GREES, s. Covetousness. S.
To GREED, v. a. To covet. S.

GREEDY-GLED, s. A game among children. S.
GREED, (of stones), s. The grain, the texture, or particular quality of one stone as distinguished from another, S.

"They [the stone quarries] consist of 3 different kinds of stone, one of a bluish black colour, with a fine greek, capable of receiving a polish like marble." P. Carnock, Fife, Statist. Acc. xi. 483.

Su.G. gryt, which primarily signifies a stone, is used in the same sense with our greek. Thus, warm of god gryt, is an expression used with respect to stones which are proper for the end in view. In the same sense we speak of a gude greek.

To GREEN, v. n. To long. V. GRENE.

GREEN* adj. Not old; fresh, not salted; opposed to dry or sapless. To keep the bones green. S.

GREENBONE, s. 1. The viviparous Blenny, a fish, Orkney. See Sup.

"The Viviparous Blenny, (blennius viviparus, Lin. Syst.) from the colour of the back-bone, has here got the name of green-bone." Barry's Orkney, p. 391.
2. The Gar Pike or Sea-needle, Esox belone, Linn.

"Acus altera major Belloni: our fishers call it the Gar fish; it is sometimes an ell or more in length, with a beak or nub eight inches long." Some call it the Green-bone. Sibb. Fife, p. 127.

It seems to receive this name from "the light green, which stains the back bone of this fish when boiled." V. Pennant's Zool. p. 274.

GREEN BREESE, a stinking pool, Banffs. See Sup.

GREEN-COATIES, s. pl. A name for the fairies. S.

GREEN COW. A cow recently calved. S.

GREEN GOWN. The supposed badge of the loss of virginity. S.

GREEN GOWN. The turf that covers a dead body. S.

GREEN KAIL, s. 1. The species of colewort called German Greens; not Savoys. 2. Broth made of coleworts. S.

GREEN KAIL-WORM, s. A caterpillar. 2. Metaph. applied to one of a puny, sickly appearance. S.

GREEN LINTWHITE, the Green finch, a bird, S.; Fr. "A Grecian or Greek.

GREEN-LINTWHITE, the Green finch, a bird, S.; Fr. Loxia chloris, Linn.

GREEN-KAIL-WORM, s. 1. A caterpillar. 2. Metaph. applied to one of a puny, sickly appearance. S.

GREEN LINTWHITE, the Green finch, a bird, S.; Fr. "A Grecian or Greek.

GREEN KAIL-WORM, s. 1. A caterpillar. 2. Metaph. applied to one of a puny, sickly appearance. S.

GREEN LINTWHITE, the Green finch, a bird, S.; Fr. Loxia chloris, Linn.

GREEN-KAIL-WORM, s. 1. A caterpillar. 2. Metaph. applied to one of a puny, sickly appearance. S.

GREEN LINTWHITE, the Green finch, a bird, S.; Fr. Loxia chloris, Linn.

GREEN GOWN. The supposed badge of the loss of virginity. S.

GREEN GOWN. The turf that covers a dead body. S.

GREEN KAIL, s. 1. The species of colewort called German Greens; not Savoys. 2. Broth made of coleworts. S.

GREEN KAIL-WORM, s. A caterpillar. 2. Metaph. applied to one of a puny, sickly appearance. S.

GREEN LINTWHITE, the Green finch, a bird, S.; Fr. Loxia chloris, Linn.

GREEN-KAIL-WORM, s. 1. A caterpillar. 2. Metaph. applied to one of a puny, sickly appearance. S.

GREEN LINTWHITE, the Green finch, a bird, S.; Fr. Loxia chloris, Linn.

GREEN-KAIL-WORM, s. 1. A caterpillar. 2. Metaph. applied to one of a puny, sickly appearance. S.

GREEN LINTWHITE, the Green finch, a bird, S.; Fr. Loxia chloris, Linn.

GREEN-KAIL-WORM, s. 1. A caterpillar. 2. Metaph. applied to one of a puny, sickly appearance. S.

GREEN LINTWHITE, the Green finch, a bird, S.; Fr. Loxia chloris, Linn.

GREEN-KAIL-WORM, s. 1. A caterpillar. 2. Metaph. applied to one of a puny, sickly appearance. S.

GREEN LINTWHITE, the Green finch, a bird, S.; Fr. Loxia chloris, Linn.

GREEN-KAIL-WORM, s. 1. A caterpillar. 2. Metaph. applied to one of a puny, sickly appearance. S.

GREEN LINTWHITE, the Green finch, a bird, S.; Fr. Loxia chloris, Linn.

GREEN-KAIL-WORM, s. 1. A caterpillar. 2. Metaph. applied to one of a puny, sickly appearance. S.

GREEN LINTWHITE, the Green finch, a bird, S.; Fr. Loxia chloris, Linn.

GREEN-KAIL-WORM, s. 1. A caterpillar. 2. Metaph. applied to one of a puny, sickly appearance. S.
GRE

1. To gret and youl. To weep and cry. S.
2. The act of weeping or crying. S.

GREET, GRETE, S. The act of weeping or crying, S.

There saw he als with huge grete and murning, In middil ord oft mernit, thir Troyanis
Duryng the sege that into batale slane is.

Dong. Virgil, 180. 47.


GREETING, S. The act of weeping or crying. S.

Thocht I say that thay gret sothly,
It wis na gretting properly ;
For I traw tristy that gretting
Cummys to men for mysliking,
And that nane may but angre gret,
But it be wreme, that can wet
Thair chekys quhen euer thaim list with teris,
The queitir weif oft thaim na thing deiris.

Barbour, iii. 514, 515. MS.

Barbour has a curious digression on this subject from v. 504 to 535. V. the v.

GREETING-FOW, adj. So affected by drink as to shed tears of tenderness involuntarily.

S.

GREETING-WASHING. The last washing that a servant puts through her hands before leaving a family, in which she often sheds tears at the idea of parting.

S.

GREYHEAD, S. Grey, gray, greyd-en, adj. Greetin'-fow, S.

GREYING, GREETING, grekking; grykking, adj.

S.

GREYNE, GREIN, GREEN, S. A child, who is said to desire earnestly, in whatever sense; S. pl.

GRENE, grein, green, S.

To desire earnestly, in whatever sense; S.

A child, who is said to desire earnestly, in whatever sense; S.

Some greins quhil his gers grow for his gray mere.

Dong. Virgil, 202, 10.

It assumes the form of gryking, in the Prophecy of Thomas of Erceldoun, MS. Cotton Library. In a lande as I was lent
In the gryking of the day
Ay alone as I went
In Huntle bankyss me for to play
I saw the throstyl and the jay——

Mynstrellye, Border, ii. 275.

Sibbald mentions "greik of day," as still used.

This word may be radically allied to Su. G. gry, grau-en, Dan. gry-er, illuseere, used to denote the dawn. Teut. gra, the dawn. But it seems rather to have the same origin with modern S. Creek, q. v.; also, Serekk.

GRENALD, S. Garnet, a precious stone.

S.

GRENDLE, GRENDLES, GRENDSE, GRE NDEs, pl. Grandees.

The grete grendes, in the grene, so gladly thei go.——
The gret grenesse wer agat of the gyre theb. Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 5, 10.

To GRENE, GREN, GREEN, v. n. 1. To long for; to desire earnestly, in whatever sense; S.

Sum grenis quhil the gers grow for his gray mere.

Dong. Virgil, 238, a 53.

They came ther justice for to get,
Will nevir grein to cum again.

Battle Redesquir, Evergreen, ii. 224, st. 1.

"But I green to hear better news." Spotswood, p. 410.

2. The term is more strictly applied to a woman with child, who is said to green for any thing, particularly some kind of food, that she earnestly longs for, S.

Hence the phrase, a greening wife, Rudd. See Sup. 508

GRENE-SERENE, v. n. So denominated from the sweetness of its song. It is commonly called the Green linnet; Gl. Compl.

"The grene serene sang suict, quhen the gold spynk chantit." Compl. S. p. 69.

Fr. servin, "a little singing bird of a light green colour;" Cotgr. Of the greenfinch, Pennant says, that its "native note has nothing musical in it; but a late writer on singing-birds says, they may be taught to pipe or whistle in imitation of other birds." Zool. i. 923. Servin, however, is rendered by Boyer, the thistle-finch, Fringilla carduelis, Linn.

GREENTULAR, GREENTAL-MAN, S. A person who has charge of a granary. V. Grain ter.

S.

GRESOUMNE. V. Gersome.

GRETE, S. Sand or gravel in rivers.

For to behald it was ane glore to se——
The siluer scalit fisichis on the grete
Owor thwert clere streiks sprinckeland for the beit.

Dong. Virgil, 400, 5.

Grete occurs in Sir Tristrem, p. 150.

He fonde a wele ful gode,
Al white it was the grete.

"From graunde, Sax. Corn. —The corn was now ripe;" Gl.

But as weele is rendered "well," it is more natural to view grete as denoting the gravel in its bottom. Being white, it was an evidence of the purity of the water.


GRETE, adj. A denomination of foreign money.

S.

GRETEL-MONY, GRYTUMLY, aye. Greatly; in a great degree.

Full gretement thankyt him the King;
And resawyt his seruice.—Barbour, iii. 606, MS.
And that I saw thaim as stoutly
Come on, dree thaim sa gretumly,
That all the row, bath les and mar,
Fled prekand, scalyt her and thar.

Barbour, ix. 619, MS.

"Qchair is the toune of Cartage that dundit the elephantis,
and vaze gretumly donit & dre be the Romans?" Compl.
S. p. 51.

This may be merely the ablative of A. S. great, which is
greatum, with the addition of the term lice, expressive of si-
militude. For the ablative, both of adjectives and substanti-
tives, is sometimes used adverbially. Thus miecum, the
ablative of micel, great, signifies valde; and wandrum, from
wandor, mire; as wandrum fueit, wonderfully firm; wund-
rum fuger, wonderfully firm. But I am rather inclined
to think that um in this mode of composition, corresponds
to the Su.G. particle om, which, when affixed to nouns,
forms adverbs: as stronim, somely; fystum, in the first
place; bakom, behind, from bak, the back; framom, before.
Um is sometimes used in Su.G. as in sensum, lastly, from
sem, late, our synce. Isl. milum, in the mean time, is by liire,
derived from medal, middle; although, G. Andr. deduces it
from mille, also. See Sup. Whether um, in this composi-
tion, has any connexion with Su.G. Teut. onm, A. S. umb,
yub, circum, seems quite uncertain. Heallumly, wholly,
S. is formed like gretumly.

GREUE, s. A grove; greases, pl.
So gladly thei gon, in greues so grene.
A. S. greaf, lucus. Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. i. 5.

GREEN, s. A greyhound, gru, S. Green ghelpeis, the
whelps of a greyhound.

"He tuk grete detyle of huntyng, rachis and houndis, and
datais that 
grew quhelpis, to shiver.

The Fr. call this kind of fur petit-griis, also menu voir, E.
minerue. It is said to be the skin of a species of rats or squir-
rels, denominated in Lat. mus pontificus, because found in the
neighbourhood of the Euxine sea. V. Dict. Trev. L. B.
Grieum, griatum, pelis animalis cucudam, quod vulgo vair
Galli appellat. Hence griesue color. V. Du Cange.

GRIEVE, s. Grievance; vexation.

To pierce; v. 1019, 166, 27.
A. S. agris-en, horrens; agrannie, griute, horribils; Isl.
griega, horribiliter; Germ. greven-en, barrere; gryen, horr-
or; Gl. Pez. ogrywsun, abhorreant. V. Agrise.

To GRIRSE, v. n, to shudder; to tremble.
S. My sprit abhorr is, and dois griis.
Tharon for to remember. Ibid. 38, 51.

To GRILL, v. n. To feel a universal and sudden
sensation of cold through the body; to shiver.

S. To GRILL, v. a. To pierce.
The grones of Schir Gawayn dos my hert
grity.
The grones of Schir Gawayn greven me sa.
S.

Thou has wornen hem in wre we with a wrang wille:
And given hem to Schir Gawayn, that my hert grydes.
Ibid. st. 7.
This is probably from Fr. grilleter, to broil, to scorched; also, to ruffle. I know not if Teut. grillich, grillich, pruriens, be allied. It is used with respect to inflamed sores.

GRYLLE, adj. Horrible.

Ho gret on Gaynour, with groning griddle.

GRIMALE, n. A designation given to a person who prepares students for an academic trial.

GRIMA, adj.

GRIMME, s. Blackened with soot or smoke; swarthy.

GRIMING, s. A sort of mask or hat, with which pilgrims used to cover the face that they might not be known. Hence G. Andr. fan grymliust; whereas this seems originally the same with the E. grimliust.

GRIND, v. To prepare a student for passing his trials in medicine, law, &c.

GRIND, adv. To receive the dung.

GRINTAL-MAN, s. The keeper of a granary.

GRYNTARIS, s. pl.

The souvere king of Christendome, He hes intill ilk countrie,

His princis of great grautie.

In sum countreis his Cardinalis;

Fals Heremitis, fassionit like the Freiris,

Proude parische Clarkis, & Pardoneiris;

Thair Gryntaris, and their Chamberlanis,

With their temporall Courtisans.

Lyndsay's Warskis, 1592, p. 123.

This signifies those who had the charge of granaries. Perhaps, it was sometimes extended to those who had the oversight of farms. For L. B. graniarius is thus defined; Qui praeest granario, vel forte granicae, seu praedio rustico; Du Cange. V. Granter.

GRIP, s. Griffin. V. Graip.

GRIP, s. The trench in a cow-house for receiving the dung.

To GRIP, GRAFF, v. a. 1. To take forcible possession of. 2. To catch, or lay hold of, after pursuit.

GRIFFIN, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; gryce, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, s. A pig; griishin, Ang. See S.
GRIESE

O. E. gryce, a young wild boar; Phillips. Isl. Su.G. grüt, porcellus; di-grüt, a sucking pig. V. Dev. Hence grüt-a, to pig, porcelloses; Seren.

To GRISE, GRYESE. To affright. V. GRYIS.

GRISK, adj. Greedy; avaricious.

To GRISSIL, v. a. To gnash; to make a noise with the teeth. Synon. Grinch.

He washe away all with the salt water.

Grisilland his teeth, and rumnissand full hie.

Doug. Virgil, 90, 47.

Ruddiman views this as radically the same with grassil; from Fr. gressil-ler, to crackle, to crumble.

GRIST, s. Size; degree of thickness; S.

"The women spin a great deal of lint, for so much a hank, or buy bags of lint, at about a guinea, which they work up into linen, by an 800 reed, which is sold at Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Shetland, at about 11d. the yard, besides many pieces of finer and coarser grists for themselves." P. Birsay, Orkney, Statist. Acc. xiv. 324.

"To be sold,—a quantity of linen yarn of different grists; it is all spun from Dutch flax." Edinburgh Evening Courant, March 22, 1804.

Meal is also said to be of a certain grist, according to the particular size of the grains. This indeed seems the primary idea, from A. S. grist, molitura, meal to be ground.

GRIST, s. The fee paid at a mill, generally in kind, or miller's.

Thus Ruddiman defines molitura, "the grist or miller's fee for grinding of corn." Mr. Tooke justly views this as radically the same with multure, meal to be ground.

The women spin a great deal of lint, for so much a hank, or buy bags of lint, at about a guinea, which they work up into linen, by an 800 reed, which is sold at Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Shetland, at about 11d. the yard, besides many pieces of finer and coarser grists for themselves." P. Birsay, Orkney, Statist. Acc. xiv. 324.

"To be sold,—a quantity of linen yarn of different grists; it is all spun from Dutch flax." Edinburgh Evening Courant, March 22, 1804.

Meal is also said to be of a certain grist, according to the particular size of the grains. This indeed seems the primary idea, from A. S. grist, molitura, meal to be ground.

GRIST, s. Size; degree of thickness; S.

"The women spin a great deal of lint, for so much a hank, or buy bags of lint, at about a guinea, which they work up into linen, by an 800 reed, which is sold at Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Shetland, at about 11d. the yard, besides many pieces of finer and coarser grists for themselves." P. Birsay, Orkney, Statist. Acc. xiv. 324.

"To be sold,—a quantity of linen yarn of different grists; it is all spun from Dutch flax." Edinburgh Evening Courant, March 22, 1804.

Meal is also said to be of a certain grist, according to the particular size of the grains. This indeed seems the primary idea, from A. S. grist, molitura, meal to be ground.

"To be sold,—a quantity of linen yarn of different grists; it is all spun from Dutch flax." Edinburgh Evening Courant, March 22, 1804.

Meal is also said to be of a certain grist, according to the particular size of the grains. This indeed seems the primary idea, from A. S. grist, molitura, meal to be ground.

GRISTLY! FISHIE. Fish caught with a strong line. S.

GRIT, s. The grain of stones. See Sup.

"The face of the hill, which is called the Stony Fold, is covered with loose heaps of blue moor-stone, very hard, and of the finest grist." P. Falkland, Fife, Statist. Acc. iv. 438.

This word has formerly been used in E.

"But these stones at Stouehenge be all of one grut without chaung of colour or wayne, & all of one facyon." Rastall, an. R. Brunne, Pref. xiv.

GRITH, s. Grace; quarter in battle.

On the our loft, he slew son other thre.

Longewall entry, and als the maistir Blair;

Thai gaiff no gryth to frek at thai fand that.

Wallace, x. 884. MS.

Grith, peace, O. E.

So wede were thei chastised, all come tille his griths4.

That the pes of the lond the sikered him alle with.

R. Brunne, p. 34.

GRITNESS, GREATNESS, s. Width; girth; denoting the circumference of any body.

GRITH, s. A hoop. V. GIRD.

GRIZZIE, GIRZIE, s. Abbrev. of Griselda, in S. Grizzel.

GRIZZLE, s. A gooseberry. V. GROSEL.

GROATS, s. pl. Oats with the husks taken off. S. See Sup.

This word is found in Ainsworth, as if E., but it is a provincial term.

"Groat, oats hull'd, but unground. Glossary of Lancashire words. This word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon Grut, far." Brand's Popular Antiq. x. 355.

Graots were formerly much used for thickening broth, S.

Hence the S. Prov. "He kens his groats in other folks kail;" — "spoken of those who are sharp and sagacious in knowing their own;" Kelly, p. 153.

To GROBBLE, GROUBLE, v. a. To swallow hastily. S.

GRÖFE, GROUFE. V. GROUF.

GROFF, adj. 1. Having harsh features, S. It is often applied to those who are much pitted with the small pox. In this sense it is nearly allied to E. groff, sour.

In O. E. the same idea is expressed in a similar manner.

"Ys hert was so grof for ys fader deth there,

That he ne myht glad be, ar he awreke were.

R. Glouce, p. 135.
GRO

GROFLINS, adv. In a grovelling posture or manner. S.
GROLE, s. A name for porridge; a corr. of Gruel. S.
GROME, GROYME, GRUME, s. A man.
—Sone that can thame dres,
Full glaid that glyde as gromes ungaist.
King Hart, i. 23.

It is also used by Harry the Minstrel, as gome, for a warrior.
The worth Scotts the dry land than has tayne,
Apon the laif fechtand full wondyr fast,
And mony gromy thai mai full sar agast.
Wallace, vi. 725. MS.

2. It occurs in the sense of paramour, lover.
In May gois gentlewomen gymmer,
In gardens grene their gromer to glade.
Everye, ii. 186, st. 3.

GROO, GRUE, GRUSE, GROME, GROYME, GRUME, GROLE, s. A adj.
GROOZLE, v. n. To groze a mason's iron,
Water is said to be groozed up, when choked by ice in a half-congealed state,
GROO, GRUE, GRUSE, GROME, GROYME, GRUME, GROLE, s. A adj.
GROUEL, adj. Excellent.
GROOSUM, GROOSUM, v. n. -To grooze a mason's iron,
GROSET, GROSER, GROSET, s. A gooseberry. S.

For what we do preseage is not in grosse,
For we be brethren of the roseye cross;
We have the mason-word and second sight,
Things for to come we can foretell ariight.
Muses Threnodie, p. 84.

Perhaps, at random, or roughly and inaccurately, like things sold in gross; or, vain, foolish, from Fr. grosse, rude, sottish.

GROU, adj. Ugly; as, A g rou fairy, an ugly fairy. S.
To GROUBLE, v. a. To swallow greedily. V. GROBBLE.
To GROUE, GROWE, (pron. q. grou,) v. n. 1. To shudder, to shiver, from cold, or any other cause, S. Groose, Loth. To grousse, A. Bor.; to be chill before an auge-fit. Ray. See Sup.

2. To be filled with terror. I grous, I am troubled, A. Bor.
—Quhen wiwis wale childre ban,
That wale ryceith with an angry face
Betheem thaim to the blak Douglas.
Throw his grete worship and bounte,
Swa with his fayis dred wes he
That thaim grogst to her his name.
Barbour, xv. 541. MS.

Nunc omnes terrrent aures; Virg. Doug, Virgil, 63, 7.

3. To shrink back from any thing; to be reluctant.
To James Lord of Dowglas thay the gre gave,
To go with the Kings hair. Thairwith he nocht grosit;
But said to his Sourane, "So me God save!
Your grete giftis and grant ay gratius I fand;
But now it moves all thir maist,
That thaim grost to her his name.
Moreover, thaim grost to her his name.
Houlate, ii. 11.

4. To feel horror or abomination, S.
At tresoun grogst he sa greatly,
That na trytour mycht be him by,
That he mycht wyte, that he ne suld be
Weill punyst of his crueltie.—Barbour, xx. 517. MS.

Teut. growen. Germ. groeven. Dan. grueve, Su.G. gruva-a, horrere. Thire thinks, that as this word is properly used when the hair bristles up, it may perhaps be formed from Isl. rú, hair, with g prefixed. There seems little reason to doubt that this is radically the same with griese, S., and aigrie, which in O. E. signifies to shudder; agrose, shuddered, trembled, Chaucer. A. s. gris-ilc, grisile, seems formed from the v. without the prefix.

GROU, s. Shivering; horror.
GROSUM, GROOSUM, adj. 1. Frightful; horrible; S. See S.
2. Used in a secondary sense to denote a person who is very incomely, S.

Growsome, ugly; disagreeable; A. Bor.
He taks a swirie auld moss-oak,
For some black, groomsome carlin
And loot a wizze, an' drew a stroke,
Till skin in blypes came haurlin
All's nieves that night.—Burns, iii. 136.

GROUF, GRUFF, GROUSUM, GROUSUM, adj. A. Bor.
Grosset, Grosner, Grosert, Grosart, s. A gooseberry. S.
See Sup.
—Right bauld ye set your nose out.
As plump and gray as onie grosset.—Burns, iii. 229.

"Grosers, gooseberries"; A. Bor. Gl. Grose. In Statist. Acc. xv. 8. N. it is derived from Gael. grosaid. This however, has most probably been formed from Fr. grosseile, id. Junius thinks that the E. word is corr. from Su.G. krusbaer, uva crispa, q. curled, from the roughness of the coat of this kind of berries; Belg. krusbeerte, id. The S. term bears more evident marks of this affinity.

GROSSE. In grosse.

512
GHOUFFIN, GRUFFIN, GROUGROU, s.

GROUK, v. n. To GRU, s.

GROUND-LAIR, s.

GROZEL, GROZZLE, GROZER, s.

GROWTH, s.

GROWNNESS, UTROUNNES, s.

GROUND-WA'-STANE, s.

GRU, part. adj. GROWTHINESS, GROWTHILIE, adv. GROWTHY, adj.

GROUNDS, s.pl.

GROW, 2. To grudge; to grumble.

Watchfulness of a very niggardly person, who is still afraid

through the nostrils in a disturbed sleep.

If he has na a gru of sense, he has no understanding, S.

To GRUB, v. a. "To dress; or to prune," Rudd.

Saturne heard his sons brand

To GRUDGE, v. a. To squeeze; to press down.

To GRUDGE up, v. n. Applied to water interrupted

in its course, then said to be grudged.

To GRUE, v. n. To grudge; to repine.

GRUCHING, GROWCH, GRUAN, *. A greyhound. V. GREW.

GRUDELINGIS, GRULINGIS, s.

GRUFELYNGIS, GRUFELINGIS, s.

GRUFE, GRUFE, s.

GRUFF, GRUFFEN, s.

GRUFE, GRUFE, s.

GRUGRU, adj. Vulgar. The same with Groff, sense 2.

GRUGROU, s.

To GROUK, v. n. To become enlivened after sleep.

To GROUK, (pron. grook,) v. n. To look over one with

a watchful and apparently suspicious eye, Ang. See S.

For the sense in which it is often used, as denoting the

watchfulness of a very niggardly person, who is still afraid

that any of his property be given away or carried off, it might

seem allied to Su.G. giru-as, avaram esse. Or, from the

attitude referred to by this term, it may be merely Isl. krok-

ero, curvare; ge and Su.G. raack-a, A. S. rec-ean, to reach,

pret. roht. The origin, however, is quite uncertain.

To GROUNCH, GRUNCH, v. n. 1. To grunt, and "by a

little stretch," according to Rudd., to dig like a sow.

2. To grumble; to murmur. V. GROUNCH.
GUARD-FISH, s. GRUZZLE, S. A continued suppressed grunting.

GUBERNA.T.GOVERNAMENT, part.

Strained; sprained; S.B.

GRUSHIE, adj. GRUSH, *. Any thing in a crushed state; what has To v. a.

GRUP, v. a.

adj.

GRUSH, v. n.

To grutten, part. pa.

To eat voraciously, with an ungraceful noise.

3. To make a continued suppressed grunting.

4. To eat voraciously, with an ungraceful noise.

Grushed down; as, "Ayrs. See Sup.

To lay hold of firmly; to grease, E. S.

To grasp; the mouth as children often do, who retain the custom of moving their lips as if they were still sucking, so as to articulate indistinctly, Loth.

GRUZE, GROOZE, GRUZZLE, GRUSLE, GROOZLE, Groue, v.

From the same origin with Gruse, v.

To group, v. a. to lay hold of firmly; to grasp; the cause being put for the effect, a strain being often occasioned by overstretching. Somewhat in a similar manner Su.G. foerstrach-a signifies to strain, from foer, denoting excess, and straeck-a, to stretch.

To grous, s. Water in a half-congealed state. V. Groo. S.

To grush, n. To crumble.

To shiver. Syn.

Grushie.


The deepest comfort o’ their lives, That grushie weans an faithful’ wives.

The prattling things are just their pride, That sweetens a’ their fire-side.

The power send thaim wyn and wenesoun, Refreschyt the ost with gud.

The ost was blith, and in a gud estate,
The power was at wald mak thaim debate.

Na power was at wald mak thaim debate.

The ost was blith, and in a gud estate,

With warke wrocht wondrous sure,

That yharnyt to be at assay,

Als rychtwis born, be awentur and als company,

To gleze, s. The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.

The Sea-pike; Gar-pike.

To gud.
GUD

I have met with one instance of this use of the word in O. E.

"Why, my Lord? quoth she, you that are of so high and honorable descent, can you offend my lady by loving her? or you that are as good as she, do not deserve love for love? She is the childe of a king and so are you." Hist. Palladine of England, p. 72.

We find some scanty traces of this peculiar use of the word in ancient dialects. In the version of Ulphilas, Joseph of Arimathaea is called guda regius, an honourable counsellor. Mark xvi. 43; or as rendered by Wachter, nobilis decurio. Where we read "a certain nobleman," Luke xix. 12, it is manna godakudos, homo nobilis. Meibomius observes, that the Germans formerly called a nobleman, or one of the equestrian order, gudeman. In an old Alem. poem quoted by Schiller, gnotman signifies noble. Sild warth her gnotman; Ab eo tempore factus est nobilis. Alem. gudeman, nobilis; Schiller, vo. Guat. Hence our term gudeman was formerly applied to a landholder. V. Goodman. In the Laws of Upland in Sweden, gooda and goodabar giera, respect the proofs given of good extraction. Notat probare natales ingenuos, vel bono loco ortum esse; Ihre. Su. G. of good extraction. Notat probare natales ingenuos, vel bono loco ortum esse; Ihre. Su. G.

We find some scanty traces of this peculiar use of the word in ancient dialects. In the version of Ulphilas, Joseph of Arimathaea is called guda regius, an honourable counsellor. Mark xvi. 43; or as rendered by Wachter, nobilis decurio. Where we read "a certain nobleman," Luke xix. 12, it is manna godakudos, homo nobilis. Meibomius observes, that the Germans formerly called a nobleman, or one of the equestrian order, gudeman. In an old Alem. poem quoted by Schiller, gnotman signifies noble. Sild warth her gnotman; Ab eo tempore factus est nobilis. Alem. gudeman, nobilis; Schiller, vo. Guat. Hence our term gudeman was formerly applied to a landholder. V. Goodman. In the Laws of Upland in Sweden, gooda and goodabar giera, respect the proofs given of good extraction. Notat probare natales ingenuos, vel bono loco ortum esse; Ihre. Su. G.

GUDMAN, used in composition, as a term expressive of good birth, or of good extraction. Gut. goodum. In the Danish Laws, good is commonly used as signifying noble; gode maen, virt nobilis; Orkneyinga S. vo. Gofler. Noblemen were often called bona homines. V. Wachter, vo. Goot. Mes.G. godakunds seems to be from gods or goda, bonus, and kunds, a termination used in composition, from kund, genus; q. boni generis, as Plautus expresses it.


Gude, adv. Well, used as a threat; as, "Ye had as gude no."

GUD, used in composition, as a term expressive of honour, or rank, as in sense 3. V. Goodman; which ought to have been inserted here.

GUD, used in composition, to denote the various relations, constituted by marriage, to the kindred of the parties; and in some instances, as a mark of consanguinity.

Ruddiman has observed, that "in all names of consanguinity, or affinity, where the E. use step, or in law, we use, good." As to consanguinity, however, it is used only in denoting the grandfather and grandmother; and it is not so commonly applied to a stepfather, &c. as to a father-in-law, &c.

GUD-BROTHER, s. A brother-in-law, S. See Sup.

Gae hame, gae hame, good-brother John,
And tell your sister Sarah,
To come and lift her leauf' lord!
He's sleepin' sound on Yarrow.

Guddame, Gude, s. A grandmother, S.

Hyg gudame ludeye Eneas;
Off Affryk hale scho lady was.

Wytownt, iii. 3. 167.

My gudame was a gay wif, but scho was ryght gend.

Ball. Pink. S. P. R. iii. 141.

GUD-DOCHTER, s. 1. A daughter-in-law.

Fifty chaferis helde that riali sire,
Quharein was his guds ragineins.

Dwog. Virgil, 55, 48.

2. A stepdaughter, S.

Gudeman, s. A husband; the master of a family; S. S.

Venus, moder til Enee, efferde,
And not but caus, seand the felloun rerd,
The dreddful boist and assemblay attanis
Fyfty chalmeris helde that riall sire,
Quhorein was hisg-aae ladyis yinge.

Dwog. Virgil, 255, 14. 516

GUD

But it wad look, ye on your feet had fa'en,
When your goodman himself, and also ye
Look sae like to the thing that ye sud be.

Ross's Hellenore, p. 128.

Gudemanlike, adj. Becoming a husband. S.

Gudvife, s. Simply, a wife; a spouse. S.

Gud-fader, Gud-father, s. 1. A father-in-law, S. See Sup.

"He — left behyn hym his gud fader Dioneth with ane legion of pepyl to gouerne Britane." Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 12.

2. A stepfather, S.

Gud-modder, Good-mother, s. 1. A mother-in-law, S.

"I pity much his mother, who ever loved this cause, and his good-mother, whose grace and virtue for many years I have highly esteemed." Baillie's Lett. ii. 187.

2. A stepmother, S.

"This Caratak fled to his gud-modder Cartumandia queue of Scottis, quilkil effir deceis of his fader Cadallane, wes marit apon ane vailyeant knycht namit Venisius." Bellend. Cron. B. iii. c. 15.

Sueaque novercae, Boeth.

In this sense it is emphatically said; "A green turf's a good good-mother." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 11.

Gud-syr, Gud-schir, Gudshier, (pron. gutsher,) s. A grandfather, S.

For to pas agayne thowch he,
And arryve in the Empyre,
Qhære-of than lord wes hys gud-syr.

Wyntown, vi. 20. 102.

"This Mogallus efter his coronation set hym to follow the wisdome and maneris of Galdus his gud-syr." Bellend. Cron. B. c. 2.

Gudshier, Quon. Attach. c. 57. § 5.

For what our gutsher did for us
We scarce dare ca' our ain,
Unless their fitsteps we fill up,
An' play their part again.

V. Schia. Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 15.

Gud-sister, s. A sister-in-law, S. See Sup.

Gud Sonne, Gud Sone, s. 1. A son-in-law, S.

"He [Hengist] send ambassatouris to Vortigern; saying, he was nocht cumyn in Britane to defraud his gud sonne Vortigern of the crowne of Britane, for he was mair dere and precious to hym than ony othir thyng in erd." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 18.

It might be conjectured, that we had borrowed this idiom in-law

Vor- tigern of the crown of Britane, for he was mair dere and precious to hym than ony othir thyng in erd." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 18.

This might at first view appear a tautology. But it must be acknowledged, that this hypothesis is liable to one very considerable objection. There seem to be no traces of such a transition in any of the cognate dialects, or indeed in any modern language.

It might be conjectured, that we had borrowed this idiom from the Fr., who use beau-pere, a stepfather; le beau-pere, a father-in-law, also, a step-father; belle-mere, a mother-in-law; less properly, a step-mother, &c. But Fr. writers give no satisfactory account of the origin of this phrasing.

Passquier supposes that this Beau-pere is the term for father-in-law

As to consanguinity, however, it is used only in denoting the grandfather and grandmother; and it is not so commonly applied to a stepfather, &c. as to a father-in-law, &c.

Ruddiman has observed, that "in all names of consanguinity, or affinity, where the E. use step, or in law, we use, good." As to consanguinity, however, it is used only in denoting the grandfather and grandmother; and it is not so commonly applied to a stepfather, &c. as to a father-in-law, &c.

Gudbrother, s. A brother-in-law, S. See Sup.

Gae hame, gae hame, good-brother John,
And tell your sister Sarah,
To come and lift her leauf' lord!
He's sleepin' sound on Yarrow.

Ministry, Border, iii. 77.

Guddame, Gudame, s. A grandmother, S.

Hyg gudame lufyde Eneas;
Off Affryk hale scho lady was.

Wytownt, iii. 3. 167.

My gudame was a gay wif, but scho was ryght gend.

Ball. Pink. S. P. R. iii. 141.

Gud dochter, s. 1. A daughter-in-law.

Fifty chaferis helde that riali sire,
Quharein was his gud dochter ladis yinge.

Dwog. Virgil, 55, 48.

2. A stepdaughter, S.

Gudeman, s. A husband; the master of a family; S. S.

Venus, moder til Enee, efferde,
And not but caus, seand the felloun rerd,
The dreddful boist and assemblay attanis
Agnais hir son of pepil Laurentanis,
To Vulkanus hir husband and gudeman,
Within his golden chaifier scho began
Thus for to speik.— Dwog. Virgil, 255, 14.
pater; schoon-moder, uxorii mater, & c.; Kilian. This corresponds to behouve-vader, behouve-moder, a father, a mother by marriage.

The only conjecture I can form, is, that beau, which frequently occurs in the sense of decorus, and schoon, purus, are used as signifying, honourable. S. guid, by the same analogy, may be allied to Moes. G. guds, decorus, honestus; which, as has been formerly observed, is rendered honourable, Mark xv. 43. This mode of expression might be primarily adopted in regard to the parents, and be afterwards transferred to all the near connexions. Or, shall we suppose, that it was meant to denote the respectability of the relation constituted by marriage, although there is no consciousness, as opposed to that which originates from bastardy?

Belgare has been formed by O. E. writers in imitation of beau pore.

Here bought the barne the belges gyltes,
And all for her forefathers fareden they worse.

It seems doubtful whether this be meant of ancestors in general, or strictly of a father-in-law. For Langland here speaks of the mixture of the posterity of Shem [Seth must be meant] with that of Cain; whom perhaps he calls their belgare, alluding to the relation constituted by marriage, in the nearest degree. Belgare, however, in a metrical Genealogy affixed to R. Glouc., is used for grandfather, corresponding to goodste.

This Richard than regnyd sone
After his belgare, as was to done. P. 593.

In connexion with what has been said above, we may observe, that Mr. Tooke has not hit upon the proper origin of the E. term step, as used in designations expressive of relation without consanguinity. He objects to the various derivations formerly given; as that of Beausac, who renders stempother, q. stiffmother, because commonly severe in her conduct, duru, serene; of Vossius, q. fulcians mater, a stiff or strong support of the family;—of Junioris, q. the mother of orphans, from A. S. sten-an, Alem. sten-an, orbarbe; and of Johnson, "a woman who has stepped into the place of the true mother."

"One easy corruption," Mr. Tooke says, "of this word, sted (locus, place, stead) in composition, has much puzzled all our etymologists.” Thus, viewing step as, in this connexion, a corr. of sted, he refers to the “Dan. collateral language,” in which, he says, "the compounds remain uncorrupted;—stedfader, stedmoder, &c., i. e. vice, loco, in the place of, instead of a father, a mother, &c.” Div. Purl. i. 439-441.

But had this acute writer turned his eye to the Sw. or Alem. &c., instead of or the banks of a river or stream.

They dung their land for the most part with sea-ware, which having gathered, they suffer to roll either on the coasts, or by carrying it up to the land upon horses or on their backs; they lay it in heaps, till the time of labouring approach; which is the reason why the skirts of the isles are more ordinarily cultivated, and do more abound with corns, than places at a greater distance from the sea, where they have not such goodtag at hand.” Brand’s Descrip. Orkney, p. 19, 19.

GUDE-BREAD. Bread baked for marriages, baptisms, and funerals.

GUDE-ANES, s. Pl. A term to denote one’s best clothes, as opposed to those worn every day, or at work. S. GUID BREAD. Bread baked for marriages, baptisms, and funerals.

GUDE-BREAD. Bread baked for marriages, baptisms, and funerals.

GUDE, s. Often used for the name of God. V. GOSSEP. See Step.

To GUID, GUIDE, Good, v. a. To manure; to ferten with dung; sometimes, guidin.


"The place quhar he winnes his peitts this yer, ther he sawis his corne the next yeire, after that he guidis it weill with sea ware.” Monroe’s Isles, p. 46.

"He quha is infeft therewith [ware,] may stop and make impediment to all other persons, as well within the fluid mark, as without the samin, to gather wair for mucking & gudding of their lands.” See also Ware.

This is evidently a very ancient word. For Su. goed-a, which primarily signifies to make better, meliorum reddere, is used in a secondary sense precisely the same; stercorare, quum laetamine meliores reddantur agri; Ihre. Isl. goed-a, to fatten, to cherish; both from god, bonus.

GUDE, GOOD, GOOD, s. A salutation equivalent to Good evening.

GUDE, s. A salutation, bidding good day.

GUDE, s. A riddle.

GUDDLE, s. Work of a dirty and unctuous nature. S. To GUIDLE, v. n. To be engaged in work of this kind. S. To GUIDLE, v. a. To catch fish with the hands, by groping under the stones or banks of a stream.

GUDDLING, s. The act of catching fish by groping.

GUIDE, GUID, s. Substance; also, rank.

MAN OF GUID. 1. A man of property or respectability. 2. A man of high birth. V. GUIDGIE, adj. 3. Well-born. S. GUIDE, s. Often used for the name of God. V. GOSSEP. See Step.

To GUIDLE, GUDGE, Good, v. a. To manure; to fatten with dung; sometimes, guidin.


"The place quhar he winnes his peitts this yer, ther he sawis his corne the next yeire, after that he guidis it weill with sea ware.” Monroe’s Isles, p. 46.

"He quha is infeft therewith [ware,] may stop and make impediment to all other persons, as well within the fluid mark, as without the samin, to gather wair for mucking & gudding of their lands.” See also Ware.

This is evidently a very ancient word. For Su. goed-a, which primarily signifies to make better, meliorum reddere, is used in a secondary sense precisely the same; stercorare, quum laetamine meliores reddantur agri; Ihre. Isl. goed-a, to fatten, to cherish; both from god, bonus.

GUDE, GOOD, s. A salutation equivalent to Good evening.

GUDE, s. A salutation, bidding good day.

GUDE, s. A riddle.

GUDDLE, s. Work of a dirty and unctuous nature. S. To GUIDLE, v. n. To be engaged in work of this kind. S. To GUIDLE, v. a. To catch fish with the hands, by groping under the stones or banks of a stream.

GUDDLING, s. The act of catching fish by groping.

GUIDE, GUID, s. Substance; also, rank.

MAN OF GUID. 1. A man of property or respectability. 2. A man of high birth. V. GUIDGIE, adj. 3. Well-born. S. GUIDE, s. Often used for the name of God. V. GOSSEP. See Step.
GUIDE, GUDLY, adj. Easily; conveniently; properly.

GuEDLY, GUDLY, adj. Having a warlike appearance. S.

GuERGA. Courts of Guerra were held by inferior judges for punishing the lesser kind of offences. S.

GuEss, s. A riddle; an enigma. S.

GUest, s. The name given by the superstitious to any object which they consider a prognostic of the approach of a stranger. S.

GuESTEN, v. n. To lodge as a guest. S.

GuEST-HOUSE, s. A place of entertainment.

GUID, v. a. "This lower kingdom of grace is but Christ's hospital and guest-house of sick folks, whom the brave and noble physician Christ hath cured upon a venture of life and death."  Rutherford's Let. P. ii. ep. 55.

A. S. gest-hus, "diversorium, hospitium; an inne, a house or place of entertainment;" Somner, from gest, a guest.

GuESTNING, s. Entertainment. V. Gesning. S.

GUff, s. A savour; generally used in relation to the sense of smelling, and to what is unpleasant; S.  See See.

One is said to have an ill guff, or a strong guff, when one's breath savours of something disagreeable. Gue (Fr. gout) is also used; but, if I mistake not, still in reference to the taste. Isl. gufs, vapor; gufar, vaporat, exhala't; geife, lentus afflu'tus; G. And.

GuFF, Goff, Guffie, s. A fool; Gl. Sibb. See Sup.

Fr. goffe, id. Isl. gufs, metaphor—pro homine vappa et diabolari; G. And.

GuFFie, Guffish, adj. Stupid; foolish; S.

To Guff and Talk. To babble; to talk foolishly. S.

GuFFishlie, adv. Foolishly.

GuFFishness, s. Foolishness.

GuFF nor STYE. V. Buff nor Syre.

GuFFA, s. A loud burst of laughter. V. GaFW.

GuFFeR, s. The viviparous Blenny, a fish; Blennius viviparus, Linn.

GuFFer, s. The name given by the superstitious to any object which they consider a prognostic of the approach of a stranger. S.


GuFFie, adj. Thick and fat about the temples or cheeks; chubb'd; chuffy.

GuFFiness, s. Chubb'd; chuffy; fat-faced.

To GuFFe, v. a. To puzzle very much; to nonplus.

GuGONE, s. A guygone of gold; perhaps, a lump. S.

GuHYT, L. Gyhyt, p. 21.

In till his bern he ordand thaim a place,
A mow of corn he gyhyt thaim about,
And closy't weill, nan mycht persawe without.

Wallace, xi. 399. MS.

This is certainly from A. S. ge-hydt-am, occultare; gelat, occultat, condit; ghydet, tectus, covered; Somner. The sense is given tolerably well by means of the word substituted in old editions, as in 1648; A mow of corn he build't them about.

To GUiD, v. a. To manure. V. GuDE.

GuID, s. Substance. V. GuDE.

To GuIDE,* v. a. 1. To treat; to use; as, "They guided him very ill," they used him harshly. 2. To manage economically; as, "Better guide well, as work sore." S.

GuI Dale, s. Guidance.

GuIDE, s. A gude guide, a good economist; an ill guide, one who wastes or lavishes his property.

GuYDER, s. One who manages the concerns of another. S.

GuIDEsCHIP, GuiDeSCHiP, GuiDesH i p, s. 1. Guidance; government. 2. Treatment; usage.

GuIDE-THE-FIRE, a poker, Fife.

GuIDE-THE-GATE, a halter for a horse, Dumf.


To Guid, v. a. To manure. V. Guid.

Guid, s. Substance. V. Guid.

To Guide,* v. a. 1. To treat; to use; as, "They guided him very ill," they used him harshly. 2. To manage economically; as, "Better guide well, as work sore." S.

Guidal, s. Guidance.

Guide, s. A gude guide, a good economist; an ill guide, one who wastes or lavishes his property.

Guyder, s. One who manages the concerns of another. S.

Guideschip, Guideschip, Guideship, s. 1. Guidance; government. 2. Treatment; usage.

Guide-the-fire, a poker, Fife.

Guide-the-Gate, a halter for a horse, Dumf.


To guide, v. a. To manure. V. Guid.

Guid, s. Substance. V. Guid.

To Guide,* v. a. 1. To treat; to use; as, "They guided him very ill," they used him harshly. 2. To manage economically; as, "Better guide well, as work sore." S.

Guidal, s. Guidance.

Guide, s. A gude guide, a good economist; an ill guide, one who wastes or lavishes his property.

Guyder, s. One who manages the concerns of another. S.

Guideschip, Guideship, Guideship, s. 1. Guidance; government. 2. Treatment; usage.

Guide-the-fire, a poker, Fife.

Guide-the-Gate, a halter for a horse, Dumf.

GUEDLY, adj. Religious; Godly.

GUEED, s. A gude guide, a good economist; an ill guide, one who wastes or lavishes his property.

S.
GUIDON, s. A standard, ensign, or banner, under which a troop of men at arms serves; Fr.

"The Earle Douglas bore Percie out of his saddle. But the English that were by did rescue him so that hee could ride through the fields, search for a wedder sheep, is now commuted and reduced to Id. sterling into execution when they discovered it. Though the fine for which will afford them a dinner and a drink."

Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 98.

"...or a wedder sheep; from Gothic, witer, witter, denotes a pile of wood erected on a cape or promontory, kindled in order to make known the approach of an enemy. Both guidon and witter seem radically the same, Goth. wit-a, being probably the root of Fr. guid-on; V. Witter.

The name, indeed, has apparently been imposed, from the resemblance of the flower to gold: Test. guld-bloeme, Dan. guld blomst, guld wt, i.e. the gold-flower, the gold-herb. I am not satisfied, however, that our word, pron. gules, S. B. is not immediately formed from Su.G. gul, gol, yellow; which is most probably the origin of the term itself.

"The word," he says, "seems to be an abbreviation of the Germ. goldblau. The name, indeed, has apparently been imposed, from the resemblance of the flower to gold: Test. guld-bloeme, Dan. guld blomst, guld wt, i.e. the gold-flower, the gold-herb. I am not satisfied, however, that our word, pron. gules, S. B. is not immediately formed from Su.G. gul, gol, yellow; which is most probably the origin of the term itself."

In the Latin of our laws, this plant is called Maneleta. "Manelat," says the same learned writer, "is a Gael. word. In the Welsh, Cornish, and Armorican dialects, melyn, or melen, is yellow, and, in the Irish, lat is a plant. Thus melenlat is the yellow plant; and menelat is the same word transposed."

In the Latin of our laws, this plant is called Maneleta. "Manelat," says the same learned writer, "is a Gael. word. In the Welsh, Cornish, and Armorican dialects, melyn, or melen, is yellow, and, in the Irish, lat is a plant. Thus melenlat is the yellow plant; and menelat is the same word transposed."

In the Latin of our laws, this plant is called Maneleta. "Manelat," says the same learned writer, "is a Gael. word. In the Welsh, Cornish, and Armorican dialects, melyn, or melen, is yellow, and, in the Irish, lat is a plant. Thus melenlat is the yellow plant; and menelat is the same word transposed."

GooL RIDING, s. A custom of riding through a parish, to observe the growth of guid, and to impose a fine on the negligent farmer, S.

"An old custom takes place in this parish, called Goolleiding, which seems worthy of observation. The lands of Cargill were formerly so very much over-run by a weed with a yellow flower that grows among the corns, especially in wet seasons, called Gooll, and which had the most pernicious effects, not only upon the corns while growing, but also in preventing their winning when cut down, that it was found absolutely necessary to adopt some effectual method of extirpating it altogether. Accordingly, after allowing a reasonable time for procuring clean seed from other quarters, an act of the baron-court was passed, enforcing an old act of Parliament to the same effect, imposing a fine of 3s. 4d., or a wedder-sheep, on the tenants, for every stock of gooll that should be found growing among their corns at a particular day, and certain persons styled gooll-riders, were appointed to ride through the fields, search for gooll, and carry the law into execution when they discovered it. Though the fine of a wedder sheep — is now commuted and reduced to 1d. steerling, the practice of gooll-riding is still kept up, and the fine rigidly exacted. The effects of this baronial regulation have been salutary, beyond what could have been expected. Five stocks of gooll were formerly said to grow for every stock of corn through all the lands of the barony, and 20 thraves of barley did not then produce one boll. Now, the grounds are so cleared from this noxious weed, that the corns are in high request for seed; and after the most diligent search, the gooll-riders can hardly discover as many growing stocks of gooll, the fine for which will afford them a dinner and a drink."

GUKKOW, s. The cuckow. V. Gowk.

GUKSTON GLAIKSTON, a contemptuous designation given to the Archbishop of Glasgow, because of the combination of folly and vain-glory in his character.

"The Cardinall was knawin proude; and Dunbar Archbishop of Glasgow was knawin a glorious fulle." The Cardinal claiming precedence of Dunbar, even in his own diocese the latter would not yield to him. "Gud Gukston Glais- ston the fairsaid Archbishoppe lacked na reasouns, as lie thocht, for manteineance of his glorie. And at the Queir dure of Glasgow Kirk, begane strying for stait betwis the twa croe heiraiss; sa that fra glouming thay came to schouldring, from schouldring thay went to buffetis, and fra [to?] dry blawis be neiffis and nevelling; and than for cherities saik, thay cryit, Desperat, decit paterpater, and assayit quhilk of the croes war fynest mettell, quhilk staf was strongest, and quhilk bearar could best defund his maisters praeeminence; and that thair sould be na superioritie in that behalf, to the ground gansis bayth the croes. And than begane na liltill fray; bot yit a mirrie game, for rocketis war rent, tippetis war torne, crounis war knypst, and syd gounis mycht ha ben sein wantonelie wae frage the ae wall to the uther: Mony of thame lackit beirds, and that was the mair pietie, and thair-foir could not buckil uther be the byrss, as sum bauld men wald have done."

Knox's Hist. p. 51. Cuckstoun Glais- ston, MS. II.

This is one of those alliterative modes of expression that were so much used by our ancestors. — Gukston is evidently from goowk, gook, a fool; and Glaisston from glaiske, the usual reflection of the rays of light. The sense indeed is given simply in these words, a glorius fulle.
GULL

issuing at intervals through a narrow opening, or as when one gurgles the throat; to guggle; S. Butler, synon.

From S. koh-er, to guggle, ebulliendo strepitare, Seren. vo. Guggle. I know not if koh-er may be allied to gol, a
whirlpool, g and k being very frequently interchanged; or Isl. kogel, fluctuation tumor algidus, as being a term originally expressive of the noise made by the waves, especially among the cavities of rocks.

GULLER, s. The noise occasioned by an act of gugging, or by the boiling of water. S.

To GULLER, v. n. To growl; to make a noise like a dog when about to bite. S.

GULLER, s. A sound of this description. S.

GULLY, GULLY, s. 1. A large knife; S. A. Bor.

Quoth some, who maist hae taid their aneys,—

Yon gullie is nae mows. Ramsay's Poems, xi. 260.

Hence, to guide the gullie, expl. "to behave cautiously," Gl. Ross. It properly signifies to have the supreme management, S.; sometimes simply, to manage; the term well being conjoined to express the idea of caution.

But ye maun strive the gullie well to guide,
And daut the lassie sair, to gar her bide.

Ross's Helenore, p. 40.

"Sticking gangs na by strength, but by right guiding of the gooly;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 69.

2. A warlike weapon, S. B.

The gentles clapped a' their hands;—
An' cry'd ' Ha, ha, ha, ha!-
Ulysses has the gullies win,
Well mat he bruik them a'!


To GULLIGAW, v. a. To cut or wound with a knife, in a quarrel, S. B.; from gully and gath, (pron. gau), to excoriate; which Lyre derives from Ir. galt-im, lacerere, nocere; Jun. Æym.

To GULLIEGAUP, v. a. To grasp by the throat, and subject one to the danger of strangulation. S.

GULLIGAW, s. A broil.

GULLIEWILLIE, s. 1. A guamire; a swamp, covered with verdure. 2. A blustering, quarrelsome fool.

GULLION, s. A guamire; Loth.; gool, a ditch, Lincoln; a stagnating rotten marsh, Gall. Encycl. See Sup.

Su. G. goel, O. Germ. guile, palus, vorago, gurges. E. gully seems radically the same.

GULLION, s. A mean wretch.

GULCHO, s. An iron lever used in quarrying stones.

GULP, s. A term applied to a big unwieldy child, Ang. GULPIN, s. A young child; a raw, unwieldy fellow. S.

GULSACH, s. A surfeit.

GULSCHY, adj. Gross; thick; applied to the form of the body, Clydes.

Perhaps from Teut. guile, voracious.

GULSCHOCH, GULSACH, s. The jaundice; gulsach, Aberd. gusset, Ang. See Sup.

"I saw virmet, that vas gude for ane feblin stomac, & sourakkis, that vas gude for the blac gusset." Compl. S. p. 104.

The disease immediately referred to is what we now call the black jaundice.

"Ye ken well enough that I was ne'er very browden'd upo' swine's flesh, sin my mither gae me a forleithe o'it, 'at maist hae gien me the gulsach." Journal from London, p. 9.

"I saw virmet, that vas gude for ane feblin stomac, & sourakkis, that vas gude for the blac gusset." Compl. S. p. 104.

This disease is in A. S. called geols addi. At first view one would render this, as Dr. Leyden has done, "yellow ail," ibid. But ail, as Junius and others have observed, is un-

GUM

doubtedly from A. S. egl-an, egl-ian, dolere, "to feel pain or grief, to gyle." (Sommer;) corresponding to Moes. A goz, af-

flictiones, molestia; and, according to Seren., to Goth. al-a, timere. A. S. ad, adel, morbus, also, tabum, seems to be still retained in E. addle, as primarily applied to unproductive eggs, and thence to empty brains. In Isl. this disease is simply called gula; G. Andr. p. 99.

This s. is used as an adj. by Dunbar.

The gylech gane does on thy back it bind.

Evergreen, ii. 58, st. 19.

A mouth having a jaundiced appearance; as equivalent to gule snout. V. Gule.

GULSOCH, s. A voracious appetite.

GUM, s. 1. A mist; a vapour. See Sup.

Ane schot wyndo unscheit ane litel on char, Persaywt the mornyng blu, wan and har,
With cloudy gumm and rak ouerquhelmyt the are.

The gummiris, doun falls the donkrym.—Th. 449, 35.

Rudd. derives this from Lat. gummi, E. gum. I hesitate much as to this etymon, although I cannot offer a better one.

2. There is said to be a gum betwixt persons, when there is some variance, S.

This is probably a metaphor. application of the term used in sense 1; q. a mist between them.

GUM, s. The dross of coals. Corr. of Culum.

To GUMFIATE, v. a. Apparently, to swell; to perplex.

GUMLY, adj. Muddy. V. GUMLY. See Sup.

To GUMMLE, v. a. To make muddy; to perturb. S. To GUMP, v. a. 1. To grope. 2. To catch fish with the hands, by groping under banks and stones.

GUMPING, s. The act of catching fish with the hands.

GUMP, s. The whole of any thing.

GUMPING, s. A piece cut off the whole of any thing. S. To Cut the Gumping. Two drones, or a lad and lass in love, never put the g Kemping on one another.

GUMP, s. A plump child; one rather overgrown.

GUMP, s. A numskull; generally applied to a female.

To GUMPH, v. a. To beat; to baffle; to defeat.

GUMPHIE, s. A foolish person, Ang.

Isl. elusus, frustratus, elusus; gums-a, illudere, lactare aliquem. Dan. kumse, a loggerhead, a blockhead. It is singular, that several words of the same meaning have such similarity of sound; as Stumf, Tumfie, q. v.

GUMPHION, GUMPHION, s. A funeral banner.

GUMPLE, GUMPLE-FOISTED, adj. Having a dejected countenance; chopfallen, S.

This can scarcely be deduced from Fr. gonfié, swelled, because it rather suggests the idea of the contrary. It may be allied to Isl. golfa, labium demissum, quae vellaturnum; G. Andr. p. 80; or glipna, glesna, contudendi, dolore, Glumet oec grimlet, facie torva et trunculenta; Edd. Vari., Ind. V. GLUFF.

GUMPLE-FOISTED, adj. Sulky; in bad humour.

GUMPS, s. To tak the Gumps, to become pettish.

GUMPTION, (pron. gumshion,) s. 1. Common sense; understanding, S. Gumption or gumption, Northumb.

2. The art of preparing colours.

What tho' young empty airy sparks
May have their critical remarks; —

'Tis sma' presumption, Sot.

And want the gumshion,

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, l. 86.
G U R

I had suspected that this word was allied to Isl. gaum, Su.G. gom, care, attention; and find that Grose refers to a similar origin, guem, to understand, A. Bor. Lancash. id. gaumless, senseless. Su.G. gom-a, to give the mind to any thing. This word is very ancient, being evidently the same with Moes. G. gaum-jan, periciper; Iah i gaumtaina, and not perceive, Mark iv. 12. Hence A. s. gym-an, custodire, attendet et cum cura servare. Alem. caum-an, gow-an, curare. The radical idea affixed to the Moes. G. v., and retained in Isl., is that of seeing, videre; Jun. Gl. Isl. gauume, prospect, G. Andr. Hence gaumplaefen, consideratio, gaum-ganzen, consideratus. V. RUMGUMPTION.

GUMPTIONLESS, GUSHIONLESS, adj. Destitute of understanding; foolish. S.

GUMPUS, s. A great gun, GUN, GUMPUS, GUNDIE-GUTS,*, A voracious person; a fat, pursy fellow.

GUNK,*. s.
s.
s.

GUNKIE,*. A dupe.

GURL, GOURL, GURLIE, GOURLIE, GUNNER FLOOK, the Turbot; Pleuronectes maximus, V. n. To stop; a term applied to a body of running water. It is said to retain in Isl., is that of seeing, videre; Jun. Gl. Isl. gauume, prospect, G. Andr. Hence gaumplaefen, consideratio, gaum-ganzen, consideratus. V. RUMGUMPTION.

GURDY, adj. Full of small boils.

GURGE, v. n. To gour; to talk loud and long. S.

GURGE, adj. A fat, short person; a child rather thick in proportion to his tallness; any of the young of live stock thriving and bulky for its age.

GURGE, v. n. To taste, S.

GURGE PAN, GUSEHORN, GUISSERN, adj. S. A smoothing iron.

GUSE, s. The long gut, or rectum, S.

GUSEHADDIT, adj. Foolish. S.

GUSEHORN, GUSER, s. The gizzard. S. See S.

GUSHEL, s. A small dam made in a gutter or stripe, by children or masons, to intercept the water.

GUSHER, s. A term to denote the grunting of swine. S.

GUSING IRNE, s. A smoothing iron.

GUSSE, adj. A term used to denote a sow or pig; a designation given to a coarse lusty woman; S.

Gusséd, stuffed with eating: from gouse, the husk, pod, of peas, beans, &c.

To GUST, GUSTE, v. a. 1. To taste, S.

Gust, the strong wind, the wind blow loud, And gurly grew the sea.

Sir Patrick Spens, Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 67.

Vol. I. 521

2. Surly, applied to the aspect.

Iberius with a gurgle nod
Cry Hogan, yes we ken your God,
Its herrings ye adore.

Ruddiman conjecturally derives it from A. S. gore, tabunum. But there is no affinity. It might seem allied to Isl. hrolfr, horror ex gelu et frigore, from brylle, exhorrreo; G. Andr. p. 124; or to Ir. gleuir, as signifying a storm; Lhuyd, vo. Temperatia. But more probably, it is from the same origin with Teut. guur, which Kilian explains by the synonyms suer, acids, vition, and suer, torus, trux, austerus, ferox. Belg. guur, cold, bleak; Gunr weer, cold weather. Guurie would seem to be merely guur, with liken, similis, affixed.

To GURL, v. n. To growl; to make a growling noise. S.

GURLIE, s. A term to denote a sow or pig; a designation given to a coarse lusty woman; S.

To GURL, v. n. To growl; to make a growling noise.

GURL, s. A place where a stream, being confined by rocks, issues with rapidity, making a gurgling noise. S.

GURLIEWHIRKIE, s. Unforeseen, dark and dismal evil; premeditated revenge.

GURLIE, s. 1. A strong-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

To GURR, v. n. To growl as a dog; to purr as a cat.

GURR, s. The growl of a dog.

GURR, s. A rough knotty stick or tree, Ang.

This is perhaps allied to Su.G. guer, gorrall, a fir-tree not fully grown, abies immature, lhre. S.

GURRIE, s. A助. s.

GURTHIE, GURTH, s. Curd, after it has been broken down.

GURTHIE, adj. Heavy; oppressive; burdensome.

GUSHEL, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSHEL, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSHEL, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSHEL, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.

GUSE, s. A strange-shaped thick man. 2. A fisher’s implement for inserting stobs to spread nets on.
G U S

the browsers hes tunned it.—They fill their bellies (they drink overneckily) in the time of the taistit, swa that they tine and lose the discretion of gusting or taisting." Chalm. Air, c. 6 § 2, 3.

2. To give a taste or relish to.

Gust your gab with that, S. Prov. phrase for, Please your palate with that, S.

He's nae ill boden,

That gusts his gab wi' oyster sauce,

An' hen weel soden.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 20.

To G U S T, v. n. 1. To try by the mouth; to eat.

"Be thair bot ane beist of fowll that hes noch gust of this meit, the tod will chis it out amang ane thousand." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. xi. Si qua non et sup.

2. To taste; to have a relish of.

"Todds will eit na flesche that gustis of thair awin kynd." Bellend. Descr. Alb. ut sup.

3. To smell.

The strang gustand ceder is al to schid.

Doug. Virgil, 365, 16.

"The vulgar in the North of Scotland frequently confound these two senses, and use them promiscuously;" Rudd.

4. To learn from experience.

"Having anis gustit how gude fishig is in drummy watteris, they can be na maner leif the craft."—Buchanan's Adm. to Trew Lordis, p. 5.

Lat. gust-are, Fr. gust-er, gut-er. It may be observed, however, that Lat. melius gustur, is explained, Pro odore, affecto, &c. quemlibet concomitante; which seems to signify that it originally refers to smell; as gustus is of their awin kynd.

"Be thair bot ane beist or fowll that hes nocht his gab wi' oyster sauce, He stinket in his hide; My back-bane links were sey'd."

Chalm. ii. 20.


As mekle as ane swan, but in the colour of thair feideris and gust of thair flesche thay ar lid different fra ane pertik." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11. V. also Sibb. Scot. p. 16, 17.

Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. xi. Si qua non et sup.

GUT, s. The gout, S.

—The Glengore, Gravel, and the Gut.—

Mongerimy, Watson's Coll. iii. 13.

GUT, s. A drop. V. Goutte.

GUT AND GA'. The whole contents of the stomach. S.

GUTCHER, s. A grandfather. V. under Gut.

GUT-HANIEL, s. A colic. S.

GUTRAKE, s. Provisions procured with difficulty and exertion, or by improper means. S.

GUTSY, adj. A low word, signifying, glutonous, voracious, S.; evidently from E. guts, pl., the intestines. S.

GUTSILIE, adj. Gluttonously. S.

GUTSINESS, s. Gluttony; making a god of the belly. S.

To GUTTER, v. n. 1. To do any thing in a dirty or slovenly way; it also implies the idea of unskilfulness; Ang. Apparently from Guters, q. v.

GUTTER, s. A mire. S.

GUTTERS, s. pl. Mire; dirt; often used in pl. Hence the phrase, Au gutters, bedaubed with mire; S. See S.

GUTTER, v. n. 1. To bedaub with mire.

S.

GUTTER, s. A mire. S.

GUTTER, v. n. 1. To bedaub with mire.

S.

Gutter, s. A guttery road, a way covered with mire, S.

GUTTER-HOLE, s. The receptacle for all the filth of the kitchen. S.

To GUTTER, v. n. To eat into the flesh; to fester. S.

GUTTERBLOOD, s. One meanly born; one whose blood has run in no purer channel than the gout; one born within the precincts of a particular town. S.

GUTTERBLOOD, adj. Persons of the same rank who have been brought up in the immediate neighbourhood of each other, are said to be Gutterblood. S.

GUTTEREL, adj. Somewhat glutonous. S.

GUTTY, adj. Thick; gross; applied both to persons and things. S. See Sup.

This seems primarily to have been applied to persons of a corpulent habit, from E. gout, used in the pl. for the belly, S.

GUTTY, s. A big-bellied person. S.

GUTTIE, s. The name of the small fish called minnow in E.; also Baggie and Baggit in S.

GUTTINESS, s. Thickness; grossness. S.

GUTTREL, s. A young fat pig. S.
HA'A, HA'A, HAW, s. 1. The manor-house; synon. with Ha'-house. 2. The principal apartment in a house. S.

HA'-BIBLE, s. The large Bible formerly appropriated for family worship, and which lay in the Ha' or principal apartment of both the Laird and the tenant. S.

HA'-CLAY, s. Potter's earth or pipe-clay. Syn. Camstane.

HA'-DOOR, s. The principal door of a respectable house. S.

HA'-HAIR, HAUR, s. The manor-house; the farmer's house as contrasted with the Cotters' houses. S.

HA'-BIG, s. The first ridge in a field; generally cut down by the farm-servants as a pattern to the other reapers.

HA'AFF, HAAF, HAAF-FISHING, s. The term used to denote the fishing of ling, cod, and tusk, Shetl.

"Many persons now alive remember when there was not one six-oared boat in the ministry; and the first master of a boat to the Ha'af, or ling fishing, from Sansting, is now alive," P. Aithsting. Statist. Acc. vii. 593.

"Teind has always been exigible on the produce of the haaf fishing. This haaf fishing (as the word haaf; or distant sea, implic.) is carried on at the distance of from 25 to 50 miles from land." Neill's Tour, p. 107. Hence, To go to haaf or haaves, in Orkney, signifies, to go out to the main sea; this being the sense of haaf; Isl. Su.G. haf, mare, oceanus.

The phraseology, used on the E. coast, is perfectly analogous. The cod and ling-fishing is called the "olah sea fishing, from Sansting, is now habitual, because he who hesitates retraces his former footsteps.

HABBERNAB, s. To drink to each other by touching glasses. E. Hobnob.

HABBIE, adj. Stiff in motion, Loth.; perhaps in allusion to the motion of a hobby-horse.

To HABBLE, v. n. To snap at any thing, as a dog does, S.

2. It is also used to denote the growling noise made by a dog when eating voraciously, S.

Belg. haper-en, Germ. haperen. From Isl. hap-a, to draw back, because he who hesitates retraces his former footsteps.

HABBER, v. n. To draw back, because he who hesitates retraces his former footsteps.

HABBIE, v. a. To confuse; to reduce to perplexity.

HABBLE, v. n. To snarl; to gnurr like a dog. S.

HABBIE, v. n. To act of snarling or growling like a dog. S.

To HABBER, v. n. To stutter; to stammer; S.

HABBIE, v. n. To drink to each other by touching glasses. E. Hobnob.

HABBIE, adj. Stiff in motion, Loth.; perhaps in allusion to the motion of a hobby-horse.

To HABBLE, v. n. To snap at any thing, as a dog does, S.

2. It is also used to denote the growling noise made by a dog when eating voraciously, S.

Belg. haper-en, to snarl, from Isl. hap-a, to draw back, because he who hesitates retraces his former footsteps.

HABBERNAB, s. To drink to each other by touching glasses. E. Hobnob.

HABBIE, adj. Stiff in motion, Loth.; perhaps in allusion to the motion of a hobby-horse.

To HABBLE, v. n. To snap at any thing, as a dog does, S.

2. It is also used to denote the growling noise made by a dog when eating voraciously, S.

Belg. haper-en, to snarl, from Isl. hap-a, to draw back, because he who hesitates retraces his former footsteps.

HABBIE, adj. Stiff in motion, Loth.; perhaps in allusion to the motion of a hobby-horse.

To HABBLE, v. n. To snap at any thing, as a dog does, S.

2. It is also used to denote the growling noise made by a dog when eating voraciously, S.

Belg. haper-en, to snarl, from Isl. hap-a, to draw back, because he who hesitates retraces his former footsteps.

HABBIE, adj. Stiff in motion, Loth.; perhaps in allusion to the motion of a hobby-horse.

To HABBLE, v. n. To snap at any thing, as a dog does, S.

2. It is also used to denote the growling noise made by a dog when eating voraciously, S.

Belg. haper-en, to snarl, from Isl. hap-a, to draw back, because he who hesitates retraces his former footsteps.

HABBIE, adj. Stiff in motion, Loth.; perhaps in allusion to the motion of a hobby-horse.

To HABBLE, v. n. To snap at any thing, as a dog does, S.

2. It is also used to denote the growling noise made by a dog when eating voraciously, S.

Belg. haper-en, to snarl, from Isl. hap-a, to draw back, because he who hesitates retraces his former footsteps.

HABBIE, adj. Stiff in motion, Loth.; perhaps in allusion to the motion of a hobby-horse.

To HABBLE, v. n. To snap at any thing, as a dog does, S.

2. It is also used to denote the growling noise made by a dog when eating voraciously, S.

Belg. haper-en, to snarl, from Isl. hap-a, to draw back, because he who hesitates retraces his former footsteps.

HABBIE, adj. Stiff in motion, Loth.; perhaps in allusion to the motion of a hobby-horse.

To HABBLE, v. n. To snap at any thing, as a dog does, S.

2. It is also used to denote the growling noise made by a dog when eating voraciously, S.

Belg. haper-en, to snarl, from Isl. hap-a, to draw back, because he who hesitates retraces his former footsteps.

HABBIE, adj. Stiff in motion, Loth.; perhaps in allusion to the motion of a hobby-horse.

To HABBLE, v. n. To snap at any thing, as a dog does, S.

2. It is also used to denote the growling noise made by a dog when eating voraciously, S.
H A C

ceived at a college, and if attested by the parson of Mort-
2. Prone; disposed to.
Be na dainser, for this daingie
Ye ar abill to waist geir.
Maitland Poems, p. 329.
3. It seems frequently used in the common sense of mo-
dern able. See Sup.
"Swa the commandements of the kirk and al vthir hiear
poweris ar nocht allanerlie ordanit for thame self, bot rather
v. a.
To enable; to make fit.
To habirihone, s.
adv. Habilite, adv.
HABILL, HABILYIE, HABILITIE, v. a.
To enable; to make fit.
HABILIS,
—Like to the bird that fed is on the nest,
—Thay haue of Sanctis
habitaculum. Lyndsay's Warkis,
To Simon Magus maid ane tabernakle.
HABIRIHONE, s.
A habergeon. See Sup.
To me he gaif ane thik clowtit
Ane thrynfald hawbrek was all gold begone.
HABIT, s.
—Hir figure sa grisly grete
Wyth glourand ene byrnand of flambis blak.
To me he gaif ane thik clowtit
Ane thrynfald hawbrek was all gold begone.
HABITABLE, adj.
—Like to the bird that fed is on the nest,
—Thay haue of Sanctis
Habitis1,
—Like  to the bird that fed is on the nest,
—Thay haue of Sanctis
Habitakle, s. A habitation.
—Thay haue of Sanctis habitable,
To Simon Magus maid ane tabernakle.
HABITAKLE, s.
A habitation.
—Thay haue of Sanctis habitable,
To Simon Magus maid ane tabernakle.
HABITACULUM. Lyndsay's Warkis,
To Simon Magus maid ane tabernakle.
HABITATION.
—Hir figure sa grisly grete
Wyth glourand ene byrnand of flambis blak.
HABITATION.
Residence, a holding. 2. The furniture of a house. 3.
Equiptments for riding. V. Hackster, s.
HADIN  AND DUNG. Oppressed; kept in bondage. V.
HAD, s.
HADIN AND DUNG. Oppressed; kept in bondage. V.
HAD, s.
HADDIN AND DUNG. Oppressed; kept in bondage. V.
HAD, s.
—From him they took his good steed,
And to his stable could him lead,
To hecks full of corn and hay. Sir Egeir, p. 36.
I haif ane helter, and eik ane hek.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 159, st. 7.
Skinner and Ray have derived this from A. S. hege, haeg, sepes, or heaca, Belg. hech, pessulus, repagulum. But
Su.G. haech exactly corresponds; locus supra praesepe, ubi
foemum equis appontir; hire. The cognate Belg. word is
hech, rails, enclosure.
2. A wooden frame, suspended from the roof, contain-
ing different shelves, for drying cheeses, S.
A heke was frae the rigging hanging fu'
Of quarter kebbocks, tightly made and new.
Ross's Helenore, p. 77.
3. The wooden-bars used in the tail-races of mill-dams.
4. Fish-hea. A frame on which fish are hung to be dried.
5. Fringe-hea. A loom on which females work fringes.
HACK, s. Mack-heach, a pronged mattlek, used for drag-
ging dung from carts when it is carried out to the fields
for manure. V. Hawk, Hack, a pick-axe. A Bor. S.
Isl. haek-a, caedo; haech, frequens et lentus ictus. To
this day, Sw. traagards-haaka signifies a hoe, and hack-a-up,
to hoe; Dan. hakke, a mattock, a pick-axe. E. hor, although
immediately from Fr. hose, might seem originally allied to Isl.
hogg-ca, Su.G. hugg-a, caedere; imper. hie.
HACK, s.
A chop; a crack or cleft in the hands or feet,
as the effect of severe cold or drought, S. Hence the hands
or feet, when chopped, are said to be heckis.
From Isl. hack-a, Su.G. hack-a, to chop, in the same man-
ner as the E. word is used in this sense.
To HACKER, v. a.
To hash in cutting.
S.
HACKREY-LOOKED, adj. Having a coarse visage.
S.
HACKS, HATCHES, s. pl.
The indentations made in ice
To keep the feet steady in curling.
S.
HACKSTER, s. A butcher; a cut-throat.
S.
HACKSTOCK, s. A chopping-block, or block on which
flesh, wood, &c. are hacked, S. Germ. hackstock, id.
HACKUM-PLACKUM, adv. Denoting that each pays
an equal share, as of a tavern-bill.
S.
HACAEBUT OF FOUND, s.
V. Hagbut of Croche.
HACSHIE, s.
Ache; pain.
Ane hackies hies happenit hostelie at my hart rute.
S.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 52.
A. S. ace, Isl. eche, ecki, dolor.
To HAD, v. a.
To hold.
V. Hald, v.
S.
HAD, pret. and part. pa. Took; taken, or carried. S.
HAD', s. Restraining; retention. S.
HADDER AND PELTER.
A flail, Durnf.
This designation seems descriptive of both parts of the
instrument. The hadder, or holder, is that part which the
thresher lays hold of; the pelter, that which is employed
for striking the corn.
HADDIE, s. A haddock.
S.
HADDIES COG. A measure formerly used for meting
out the meal appropriated for supper to the servants,
Ang. It contained the fourth part of a peck. V. HAD-
dish.
Perhaps from A. S. Su.G. had, Alem. heit, a person; or
being originally used to denote the portion allotted to an
individual. V. Coa.
HADDIN', HAUDIO, s. 1. A possession, a place of
residence, a holding. 2. The furniture of a house. 3.
The haddin o' a farm; the stock or sheep of a farm.
4. Means of support. 5. Equipments for riding. V.
Hald, s.
S.
HADDIN AND DUNG. Oppressed; kept in bondage. S.
HAFFIT, HAFFAT, HALFFET, HADDYR, HADDER, s. Heath; ling; Erica vulgaris, Linn.; heather, S.; hadder, A. Bor.  See Sup.

In heich haddyr Wallace and that can twyn through that down with to Forth sadly he soucht. Wallace, v. 300. MS. i.e. high or tall heath; in Perthedit, incorrectly keith daddyr. "In Scotland an mony moore koks and hennis, quhilk etis nocht bot seid or croppis of haddyr." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11.

Moes. G. haikho, aegor; haithiikish, silvestris; Isl. heide, silva, tequoa. Su.G. hed, solum inucleum, Germ. heide, soli­to, also, erica. It is strange that Dr. Johnson should refer to Lat. ericus, as if it could have been the origin of E. heath.

HADDISH, HADTHICH, s. A measure for dry grains. S. HADDO-BREEKS, s. pf. The roe of the haddock. To HAE, v. a. 1. To have; commonly used for have, S. But we hae all her country’s head to bye.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 89. V. HAFF.

To take; to receive. 3. To understand; as, I now understand your meaning. S.

HAE, s. Property; possessions, Aberd. Hence, hae and held, “wealth and health.” Belg. have, Germ. habe, Su.G. haeflid; all from the verb signifying to have.

HAE-BEEN, s. An ancient rite or custom; from Haeben.

HAEM-HOUGHED, part. adj. Having the knees bending inwards, like the two parts of a horse-collar. S.

HAEN, part. pa. 1. Had, q. Haven. 2. Often implying the idea of necessity; as, He had ha’en that to do. S.

HAF-AND-HAF, adj. Half-drunk. S.

HAF, s. Distant fishing-ground. Syn. HAFMANOR, S. Holding land between two. S.

HAF-MARK MARRIAGE, or BRIDAL, a clandestine marriage, S.

HAF-MARK-MARRIAGE KIRK. The place where clandestine marriages are celebrated.

— I carena by,
Th °’ I try my luck with thee,
Since ye are content to tye
The haff mark bridal band wi’ me.
Ramsay’s Poems, i. 309.

To gae to the half-mark kirk, to go to be married clandestinely. The name seems to have arisen from the price of the ceremony.

HAFFIT, HAFFAT, HALFFET, s. 1. The side of the head; pl. hafitis, the temples, S. It has been defined, perhaps more strictly, “the part of the face between the cheek and the ear, and downward to the turn of the jaw,” Gl. Mary Stewart, Hist. Drama.

“ He had nothing on his head, but syde red yellow hair behind, and on his hafitis, which wan down to his shoulders, but his forehead was bald and bare.” Pitscottie, p. 111.

And down thair hafitis hang anew
Of rubies red and saphirs blew.
Burel, Watson’s Coll. ii. 11.

Her hand she had upon her haffit laid.
Rous’s Helenore, p. 27.

—Euer in ane his bos helme rang and soundit,
Clynthand about his halfstittie with ane dyn.

Of roses I will weave
To her a flowery crown;
All other cares I’ll leave,
And busk her haffits round.
Rous’s Helenore, p. 117.

“ I’ll take my hand from your haffit,” S. Prov. Kelly, p. 396; i.e. I will give you a blow on the cheek. See S.

This is viewed by Ruddiman, q. half-head. I have been apt to think that it was merely A. S. haeffid, caput, which in latter times, when going into desuetude, might have been used in an oblique sense. But I find that the former etymology is confirmed by the use of A. S. half-head, in the sense of semicranium, sinciput, and of halfeteheflies eve for the megrim, q. the half-head or haffit ake.

Moes. G. haewitb, Su.G. hafwound, Isl. haefud, hofud, the head.

A GOWF ON THE HAFFET. A blow on the side of the head. To KAID DOWNONE’S HAFFETS. To give a sound drubbing. HAFFLIN, adj. Half-grown. V. HALELIN, S.

HAFFLIN, s. A carpenter’s trying-plane. S.

HAFFES, adj. Poor; destitute.

Quhen iltka thing hes the awin, suthly we se,
Thy nakit cors bot of clay and foule carnion,
Hait, and haffets; qhaillor art thow he?
Houlata, iii. 27. MS.

A. S. hafen-leas, inope; literally, loose from having, or without possession; Alem. habelos, Belg. havelos, id. A. S. hafan-least, Su.G. hafwoundiosoeta, egesta, paupertas.

To HAFT, v. a. To fix or settle, as in a habitation. S.

HAFT, s. Dwelling; place of residence. To change the haft, to remove from one place to another, S.B. See S.

Now, loving friends, I have you left,
You know I neither stole nor reft,
But when I found myself infett
In a young Jack,
I did resolve to change the haft.
For that mistake.

Forbes’s Dominic Depo’d, p. 46.

Su.G. haefld, possessio, from hafaida, a frequentative from haf-a, habere; Isl. hafta, ususcapere.

HAFTED, part. pa. Settled, as in a habitation. S.

HAFT AND POINT. A phrase denoting the outermost party on each side in a field of reapers. S.

To HAG, v. a. 1. To cut; to hew; hack, E. Sup.
2. To mangle any business which one pretends to do. S.
Isl. hogg-ua, Su.G. hugg, id. Isl. hioeg, verb.

HAG, s. 1. A stroke with a sharp and heavy instrument. S.
2. A notch. “ He may strike a hag ’t the post.” S.
3. One cutting or felling of a certain quantity of cope­wood. See Sup.

4. The wood so cut, &c. &c.

THEY [the oak woods] are of such extent as to admit of their being properly divided into 20 separate hags or parts, one of which may be cut every year.” P. Luss, Dumbar­tons. Statist. Acc. xvii. 244.

“ There is to be exposed to sale by public roup, — a hag of wood, consisting of oak, beech, and birch, all in one lot.” Edin. Even. Courant, March 26, 1803.

Sw. hagge, felling of trees.

5. Moss-ground that has formerly been broken up; a pit, or break in a moss, S.

“ The face of the hill is somewhat broken with crags and gles; the summit and back part is a deep muir ground, interspersed with moss hags.” P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 317. N.

He led a small and shaggy nag,
That through a bog from hag to hag,
Could bound like any Bilhope stag.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, C. iv. st. 5.

There is no affinity to Teut. gehecht, lignetum sepibus circumscriptum, to which Sibbald refers. Both are from the v. denoting the act of cutting. The word, in sense 5, might indeed be traced to Isl. hogg, hio, as applicable to the yawn­ing of a pit.

HAGMAN, s. One who lives by cutting and selling wood.

HAG-WOOD, s. A copse-wood fitted for having a regular cutting of trees in it.
HAGGER, s. One who is employed in felling trees. S.
To HAGGER, v. a. To cut so as to leave a jagged edge; to haggle. Haggered, partly cut and partly riven; mangled.

HAG-AIRN, s. A fixed chisel on which a blacksmith cuts off the nails from the iron rod of which they are made. S.

HAGABAG, s. Coarse table-linen; properly, cloth made wholly of tow for the use of the kitchen. S. B. Clean hogbay I'll spread upon his board, And serve him with the best we can afford. —Romney's Poems, ii. 84.

2. Refuse of any kind, S. B.
Perhaps from Teut. hacke, the last, always used as denoting something of inferior quality; or huycke, a cloak. For it seems originally the same with E. huckaback, although differently defined.

HAGBERRY, HACK-BERRY, s. The Bird-cherry, S.
In Ang. pron. hack-berry. See Sup.
Wild fruits are here in great abundance, such as crab-apples, hasle-nuts, geens, bird-cherry, called here hagberry. —The fruit of the bird-cherry (Prunus padus), or the bark in winter, is an excellent astringent, and a specific in Diarrhoeas and fluxes. The disease common to cows in some pastures, which are succeeded by a cluster of fine blackberries; they are sweet and luscious to the taste, but their particular qualities are not known. P. Clunie, Perths. Statist. Acc. x. 239.

Bird-cherry (Prunus padus), that carries beautiful flowers, which are succeeded by a cluster of fine blackberries; they are sweet and luscious to the taste, but their particular qualities are not known. P. Clunie, Perths. Statist. Acc. ix. 25. Lightfoot, p. 253.

"On the banks of the Lunan, there is a shrub here called hagis, which the arquebus was fixed to a kind of tripod or small carriage. Fr. arquebus; vo. Hake. But we have seen, that in O. Fr. arquebeuse was used, which Thierry properly defines, 'hagis, a tube, or a tube, a hole, hollow body. For the same reason, this in Su. is called hake-bysase, from hake, a crooked point, cuspis incurva, uncus, and bysas, boessa, the name given to fire-arms. According to lure, the O. Fr. changed this word into haguesbeus, and the moderns to arquebus; vo. Hake.

It appears that the Byssa was used in the time of Charles VIII. for discharging stones against the enemy. V. lure, vo. Byssa and Hake.

HAGGART, HACK-YARD, *. A stack-yard. This word, as those of handguns were straight.

"This piece is by some writers supposed to owe its name to its butt being hooked or bent, somewhat like those now used, the butts of the first handguns being, it is said, nearly straight. There were likewise some pieces called demi-haques, either from being less in size, or from having their butts less curved. —Hist. Eng. Army, i. 155.

In S. these demihaques were formerly used in shooting and fowling. For there is a statute directed against those who "tak ypone hande to schute at deir, ra, or othir wyde beitis or wylde foulis, with half-hag, culuering, or pistole." Acts Mary, 1551, c. 8, Edit. 1566.

Harguebus is by Fauchet (Origine des Armes, p. 57) derived from Ital. area-bouza, or the bow with a hole. But the Teut. name is evidently from haek, a hook, and byse, a tube, or hollow body. For the same reason, this in Su. is called hake-bysa, from hake, a crooked point, cuspis incurva, uncus, and bysas, boessa, the name given to fire-arms. According to lure, the O. Fr. changed this word into haguesbeus, and the moderns to arquebus; vo. Hake.

It appears that the Byssa was used in the time of Charles VIII. for discharging stones against the enemy. V. lure, vo. Byssa and Hake.

HAGGART, HACK-YARD, *. A stack-yard. This word, as those of handguns were straight.

"This piece is by some writers supposed to owe its name to its butt being hooked or bent, somewhat like those now used, the butts of the first handguns being, it is said, nearly straight. There were likewise some pieces called demi-haques, either from being less in size, or from having their butts less curved. —Hist. Eng. Army, i. 155.

In S. these demihaques were formerly used in shooting and fowling. For there is a statute directed against those who "tak ypone hande to schute at deir, ra, or othir wyde beitis or wylde foulis, with half-hag, culuering, or pistole." Acts Mary, 1551, c. 8, Edit. 1566.

Harguebus is by Fauchet (Origine des Armes, p. 57) derived from Ital. area-bouza, or the bow with a hole. But the Teut. name is evidently from haek, a hook, and byse, a tube, or hollow body. For the same reason, this in Su. is called hake-bysa, from hake, a crooked point, cuspis incurva, uncus, and bysas, boessa, the name given to fire-arms. According to lure, the O. Fr. changed this word into haguesbeus, and the moderns to arquebus; vo. Hake.

It appears that the Byssa was used in the time of Charles VIII. for discharging stones against the enemy. V. lure, vo. Byssa and Hake.

HAGBARDS, s. pl. A contemptuous designation.
—Vyld haschbalgs, hagbarlds, and hummels.

H. HLEGEBALD.

HAGGART, HACK-YARD, *. A stack-yard. This word, as those of handguns were straight.

"This piece is by some writers supposed to owe its name to its butt being hooked or bent, somewhat like those now used, the butts of the first handguns being, it is said, nearly straight. There were likewise some pieces called demi-haques, either from being less in size, or from having their butts less curved. —Hist. Eng. Army, i. 155.

In S. these demihaques were formerly used in shooting and fowling. For there is a statute directed against those who "tak ypone hande to schute at deir, ra, or othir wyde beitis or wylde foulis, with half-hag, culuering, or pistole." Acts Mary, 1551, c. 8, Edit. 1566.

Harguebus is by Fauchet (Origine des Armes, p. 57) derived from Ital. area-bouza, or the bow with a hole. But the Teut. name is evidently from haek, a hook, and byse, a tube, or hollow body. For the same reason, this in Su. is called hake-bysa, from hake, a crooked point, cuspis incurva, uncus, and bysas, boessa, the name given to fire-arms. According to lure, the O. Fr. changed this word into haguesbeus, and the moderns to arquebus; vo. Hake.

It appears that the Byssa was used in the time of Charles VIII. for discharging stones against the enemy. V. lure, vo. Byssa and Hake.

HAGGART, HACK-YARD, *. A stack-yard. This word, as those of handguns were straight.

"This piece is by some writers supposed to owe its name to its butt being hooked or bent, somewhat like those now used, the butts of the first handguns being, it is said, nearly straight. There were likewise some pieces called demi-haques, either from being less in size, or from having their butts less curved. —Hist. Eng. Army, i. 155.

In S. these demihaques were formerly used in shooting and fowling. For there is a statute directed against those who "tak ypone hande to schute at deir, ra, or othir wyde beitis or wylde foulis, with half-hag, culuering, or pistole." Acts Mary, 1551, c. 8, Edit. 1566.

Harguebus is by Fauchet (Origine des Armes, p. 57) derived from Ital. area-bouza, or the bow with a hole. But the Teut. name is evidently from haek, a hook, and byse, a tube, or hollow body. For the same reason, this in Su. is called hake-bysa, from hake, a crooked point, cuspis incurva, uncus, and bysas, boessa, the name given to fire-arms. According to lure, the O. Fr. changed this word into haguesbeus, and the moderns to arquebus; vo. Hake.

It appears that the Byssa was used in the time of Charles VIII. for discharging stones against the enemy. V. lure, vo. Byssa and Hake.
HAID, Philo. st. 106. V. HAID.

To HAIK, v. n. To go about idly from place to place; as, Haink throw the country. *To hake, to sneak or loiter, A. Bor. See Sup.

Most probably it has been originally applied to pedlers, as from the same origin with E. haak, whence hawk. Germ. hoeker, Su.G. hoekare, a pedler. This has had many etymons. Perhaps the most probable is hoecke, sarcina, a truss or pack, W. Wachter and thre.

To HAIK up and down, To hank about. To drag any person or thing from one place to another, fatigue one's self to little purpose.

S. To HAIK, HAIK up, v. a. To kidnap; to carry off. S. HAIK, a. A forward tattling woman.

S. HAIK, HAIK, s. That part of a spinning-wheel armed with teeth which conducts the thread to the pirn. S. HAIK, s. A woman's haik; a part of female dress.

S. To HAIL, v. a. "A phrase used at football, when the victors are said to hail the ball, i.e. to drive it beyond, or to the goal;" Callander. Hence, to hail the dudes, to reach the mark, to be victorious. See Sup.

— Fresche men com and hailit the duls,
And dang thame doun in dais.


Callander views the word as probably derived from Isl. hille, tego; and this from Goth. hauf-an, to cover. Or the expression may refer to the cry given by the victor, as hai is used in E.

HAIL, s. 1. The place where those who play at football, or other games, strike off. 2. The act of reaching this place, or of driving a ball to the boundary.

S. To HAIL, v. n. With Han'-an-hail. S. HAIL-LICK, s. The last blow or kick of the foot-ball which drives it beyond the line and gains the game. S. To HAIL, v. a. To hail; to poke; to drag; S.

"Hail ait and ane, hail hym wp til vs." Compl. S. p. 62.

"On the morrow this erle was hailit with his complices throw all streits of the toun." Bellend. c. xvii. c. 8.

Begl. hait-en, Fr. hait-er, id.

To HAIL, HALE, v. n. To pour down, used with respect to any liquid. See Sup.

— They are posting on what e'er they may; Baith het and meeth, till they are haling down.

Ross's Helenore, p. 73.

Hole is used in an active sense, as signifying to pour, in a Poem which seems originally S.

I toke the bacye sone onane,
And helt water opone the stane.

Ywaine, v. 367. Ritson's E. M. Rom. i. 16.

Isl. helle fundo, perfundo; Su.G. haella, effundere, They, to pour down, Seren. A. Bor. heald, to pour out. Ray; hydle, to pour, Chancer; that hyldeth all grace; inhilde, to pour in. Held, held, hill, Junius.

The phrase, Its hailin on, or down, is commonly used with respect to a heavy rain; Isl. helle-steypa imber ingenus, effusio aquarum; G. Andr. p. 110.

HAILULMY, adv. Wholly; completely; S. B. See Sup.
HAILIS, s. But Bydby's dridder wasna quite awa'.
HAILICK, s. A romping giddy girl.
HAIL, s. Perhaps an oven.

To HAYLYS, HAYLS, adj. Contributing to health; wholesome.

HAIMERT, HAMERT, HAIMHALD. V. HAMHALD. To spare; not to exhaust by labour, S.

3. To save; not to expend; most commonly used to denote parsimonious conduct; S. See Sup.

The Miser lang being used to save,
They that hain at their dinner will hae the mair to their supper;" ibid. p. 72.

5. To save from exertion, in regard to bodily labour. S.

This word seems to have been primarily applied to the care taken of one's property, by securing it against the inroads of beasts; from Su. G. hain-a, Teut. heyn-en, Belg. be-heyn-en, to enclose with a hedge. Accordingly, to hain, is to shut up grass land from stock; Glouc. What is parsimony, but the care taken to hedge in one's substance? It might indeed be traced to A. S. haean. pauper, humilis, homu, penuria, res angusta. But the former etymology is preferable. V. Hanite.

To HAIN, HANE, v. n. 1. To be penurious, S.

Poor is that mind, ay discontent,
That canna use what God has lent;
But envious girs at a' he sees,
That are a crown richer than he's;
Which gars him pitifully hane
And hell's ase-middins rake for gain.
Ramsay's Works, ii. 385.

HAINER, s. One who saves things from being wasted. S.

HAINING. V. HAINING.

HAIN, s. A haven. The East Hain, the East Haven. S.

HAINBERRIES, s. pl. Raspberries.

HAINCH, s. The haunch.

To HAINCH, v. a. To elevate by a sudden jerk or throw.

HAI, HAI, s. A hair of the dog that bit one.

HAINCH, V. a. To romp.

HAINCH, V. n. A romping giddy girl.

HAI, HAI, s. The expressive designation given to that kind of mouldiness which appears in hair-mould.

It sometimes simply denotes slothfulness; at other times, unwieldiness of size conjoined with this. Shall we view it as merely an oblique sense of E. harp, cumulus, S. B. pron. haip; or as allied to Teut. koppe, obscoena, spurca mulier? A. Douglas's Poems, p. 125.

HAI, s. A hair of the dog that bit one. Prov. See Sup.

VAIR, s. A very small portion or quantity; as, a hair of mead, a few grains, S. V. Pickle, sense 1. See S.

HAIR, HAIR, HARE, adj. 1. Cold; nipping.

And with that wind intill a corf he crap,
Fra hair weddis, and frostis, him to hap.

Henryson, Banatyne Poems, p. 114, st. 21.

HAIR, s. A hair of mead, a few grains, S. V. Pickle, sense 1. See S.

HAIR, HARE, adj. 1. Cold; nipping.

And with that wind intill a corf he crap,
Fra hair weddis, and frostis, him to hap.

Henryson, Banatyne Poems, p. 114, st. 21.

Ane schot wyndo unschot ane litel on char,
Persayt the mornyng blan, wan and har.


It is surprising that Ruddiman should attempt to trace this word to E. haer, Gr. xipos, incultus, C. B. garro, or to Ir. gorg, asper, when the s. occurs precisely in the sense in which the adj. is used by Doug. by Moore, urens pruna, urens frigore ventus, adures frigus, gelida aura; Kilian. V. Haar.

2. Metaph. keen; biting; severe.

— Ye think my harrand some thing har.
V. Harrand.

3. Moist; damp. This sense remains in hair-mould, a name given to that kind of mouldiness which appears on bread, &c.; and in hagy rygm, hoar frost.
To HAIRSHILL, v. a. To damage; to injure; to waste. S.

HAIRST, Harst, s. Harvest, S. haist, Moray. See S.

Labour rang wi' laugh and clatter,
Canty HAirst was just begun;
And on mountain, tree, and water,
Glinted saft the setting sun.

Macneil's Poet. Works, i. 12.

A. S., haerfaest, Belg. horst, kerst, Alem. herbst, Germ. herbst. Some derive this from Hertha, the Earth, a deity of the ancient Germans, and Belg. feest, feast; q. the feast of Earth. V. Skinner, vo. HAirst. Seren. from Su. G. ar, annus, and vest, victus; q. victus et alimento totius anni, provision for the whole year.

It has been observed concerning the inhabitants of Moray, that "they suppress r in a good many words, as fist for first, hose for horse, pass for purse;" and that "this is the more remarkable, as in general the Scotch pronounce this letter much more forcibly than the English do." P. Duffus, Statist. Acc. viii. 397, N.

But pus is Isl. for a purse (pens); and haust for harvest; Su. G. Dan. host, id.

HAIRST-NUNE, HARVEST-MOON. The designation given to the moon during autumn, when she appears larger and remains longer above the horizon than at any other season.

S.

HAIRST-PLAY, s. The vacation of a school during harvest.

HAIRST-RIg, s. 1. The field on which reaping goes on.
2. The couple, man and woman, who reap together. S.

HAIRT, s. Fleeting HAirt.

First Jovis foule the Egall fair
I saw descend down from the air;
Syne to the wood went he:
The Heron, and the Fleeting HAirt,
Come fleing from ane vther pairt,
Beside him for to be.

Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 24.

What this bird is, that accompanies the heron, I have not been able to discover.

HAIR-TEther, a tether made of hair, supposed to be employed in witchcraft. V. To milk the Tether, and Nicneven.

To HAISK, v. n. To make a noise as a dog does when any thing sticks in his throat.

S.

HAIST, s. The harvest. V. HAIRST.

S.

To HAISTER, v. n. To speak or act unthinkingly; to do any thing in a slovenly manner.

S.

To HAISTER, v. a. Applied to bread ill-toasted, or to any work badly or hurriedly done.

S.

HAISTER, s. A person always confused; a slovenly woman; a confusion or hodge-podge.

S.

HAISTERS, s. A person who speaks or acts confusedly.

S.

To HAISTY, v. a. To haste; to hasten; Bellend. Cron. V. Aventure. Fr. hast-er, id. See Sup.

HAISTLIE, adj. Hasty; expeditious.

S.

HAIT, part. pa. Called. V. HAIT.

S.

HAIT, s. The most minute thing that can be conceived.

V. HATE.

HAITH, a minced oath, S.; generally viewed as a corruption of faith. V. Sherr. Gl.

—Hait, Allan hath bright rays,
That shine ahood our pat.


HAIVER, HAIVREL, s. A gelded goat. V. Haverel.

S.

HAIVRELsY, adj. Talking nonsense. V. Haveril.

S.

HAIZERT, part. pa. Half-dried.

S.

HAKE, s. A frame for holding cheeses. V. Hack.

S.

HALBRIK, s. Errat. See Sup.

S.

HALBRICK, s. A kaird cow, a lustre; a sconce with lights; S. B.

S.

Firing HAirt.

Firing Hairt.

S. Firing Hairt.

S.

HAL, s.

A gelded goat. V. HAVEREL.

S.

HAL, s. Called. V. HAIT.

S.

HAL, s. The most minute thing that can be conceived. V. HATE.

HAITH, a minced oath, S.; generally viewed as a corruption of faith. V. Sherr. Gl.

—Hait, Allan hath bright rays,
That shine ahood our pat.


HAIVER, HAIVREL, s. A gelded goat. V. Haverel.

S.

HAIVRELsY, adj. Talking nonsense. V. Haveril.

S.

HAIZERT, part. pa. Half-dried.

S.

HAKE, s. A frame for holding cheeses. V. Hack.

S.

HALBRIK, s. Errat. See Sup.

S.

３Ｘ
HAL

To HALD, v. a. To hold, S.; generally pron. had; A. Bor. haud, id.

—He of Rome wald his day
Hald wyth thi he payid na mare,
Than hyss eldars payid are.—Wyntown, v. 9. 773
This v. admits of a variety of senses, both active and neuter, as conjoined with prepositions, nouns, &c.
1. To hold again, to resist, to withstand, by word or action; to stop; to arrest; S.
2. To hold by, to pass, S.
3. To hold days. V. Days.
4. To hold gain, to continue; to go on; S.
Belg. gnaande houd-en, to keep one’s course.
5. To hold in, to supply. Hald in eldin, supply the fire with fuel; spoken of that kind which needs to be constantly renewed, as furze, broom, &c.; hence called inhaldin eldin, S. B.
6. To contain any liquid; not to leak. That lume does na hald in, that vessel leaks, S.
7. To hold in with, to keep in one’s good graces; to curry favour; S.
8. To hold still, to be at rest; to stop; S.
Sw. haolla stilla, to stop.
9. To hold till, to persist in assertion, intreaty, argumentation, scolding, fighting, &c. S.
10. To hold to, to keep shut; as, Hald to the door, keep the door shut, S. Sw. haulla til, or haalla til doren, id.
11. To hold out, to pretend; to allege; S.
12. To hold out, to extend to the full measure or weight, S. Will that claith hald out? will it be found to contain the number of yards mentioned?
13. To hold up, to partake with; to support; S.
To Hald, Had, v. n. To stop; to cease; S.
Enough of this, therefore I’ll hald,
Lest all the Poland dogs go mad
Than his eldaris payid are.—
Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, pp. 848, 849.
I can scarcely think that this is used in the sense of the E. v. signifying to drag. As it respects the attempts of a hawk to take flight, it may be allied to Isl. hal-a sig up, scandere, to ascend.

HAILING, s. Tenure.
To HAILE, HAIL, v. n. To pour down. V. HAIL, v.
To HAILE, n. What is that but the faithfull soule haling like an hawk
for to flye from the mortall heart as from the hand of a stranger,
for to come home to her Lord in eternitie?—My soule issa
Thay thir cruell marchis left for fere,
And in the Cyclopes huge caue tynt me’,
Ane gousty hald, within laithie to se.

HALDING, s. Tenure.

H A L

3. A stronghold; a fortified place.
Roxburch hald he was full manfully.
Wallace, vii. 913. MS.

This evidently signifies a place that may be held or defended. Su. G. hald-a, tueri, defendere; whence haldande has, Isl. haald.

The hale of Hortugon et hald.
Habebant a Duce arecem.


4. A possession.
Than lat vs struie that realme for to possede,
The quhilk was hecht to Abraham and his sede;
Lord, that vs wrocht and bocht, graunt vs to that hald.

Doug. Virgil, 396, 11.

5. The projecting bank of a stream; or a large stone, under which troths lie.
To HAUlD, HAUL', v. n. To flee under a stone or bank for safety; applied to the finny tribes.
S. HAILD, HAIU', s. Apparently, a pool or place of resort for fishes.
S.

HALF, s. Whole; entire; S.
He thocht he saw Faudoun that ugly Syr,
That haill hali he had set in a fyr.

Wallace, v. 208. MS.

All hale is, sometimes at least, used adverbially; q. entirely all.
Thus all that land in heritage
He wane all hale, and maid it fre
Tyl hym and hys posteryt.

Wyntown, ii. 8. 121.

All hale my land alls yours be.

Borbour, i. 497. MS.

Hence the phrase, so common to this day in legal deeds, all and haill, S. The term is also used adverbially.

Isl. heill, Su. G. hel, Belg. helt, integer, totus. Ihre refers to Gr. α-, unus et totus.

HALE, s. 1. Sound; in good health; S.
All sufferyt scho, and rycht lawly hyr bar:
Amyabill, so benyng, war and wyss,
Curtass and swete, fulfillt of gentrys,
Weyll rewlytt of tong, rycht haill of contenance.

Wallace, v. 599. MS.

This, however, may signify, “having a collected appearance”; or “a good command of her countenance.”

2. It is often used in the sense of vigorous. Of a robust old man, it is said, He’s a hale earl yet, S.

Moës. G. hails, Precop. hel, Su. G. hel, A. S. hal, sanus, bone valens. Hence, as Ihre proves at large, the salutation, hail, denoting a wish for health to the person to whom it is addressed.

HALE-HIDE, adj. Not having so much as the skin injured, S. B.

—Thay thir cruel mugil marcis left for fire,
And in the Cyclopes huge caue tynt me;
Ane gousty hald, within laithie to se.

Doug. Virgil, 89, 16.
HAL

HALF-SKARTH, adj. or adv. Wholly safe; entirely sound; "a, whole from so much as a scratch. S. skarth;" Rudd. Sibb. See Sup.

Thocht I, sal scho pas to the realm of Spert
Hole skarth, and se Mycene bir natuine land?

Doug. Virgil, 58, 19.

The use of scartfree, S. in the same sense, may seem to confirm the etymology given by Rudd. But it seems doubtful whether we should not rather refer to Su. G. skart-a, a hurt, a wound. Alem. orexcardt, lasio auris, a hurt in the ear, tidescardi, lasio membri.


2. The whole company, applied to persons; all without exception; S.

An' frae the weir he did back hap,
An' turn'd to us his fud:
And gar'd the half-ware o' us trow
That he was gane clean wud.

Whole-ware is also used. The whole amount. See Sup.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.

HALF, adv. 1. In Scottish idiom, we say Half four o' clock, instead of half-past three, and so on of the other hours; but this is an old Gothic idiom.

S.

HALF, s. 1. Side; a half, one side.

Schyr Gills de Argente he set
And off Waledene Schyr Aymery
On othyr half, that wes worthy.

Barbour, xi. 175, 177. MS.

2. Quarter; coast; as relating to country. Thairfor into the Fyrth come thai,
And endlang it wp held thai,
Quhill thai besid Enuerkething,
On west half tward Dunferling
Tuk land, and fast bough to ryve.

Ibid. xvi. 550. MS.

HALF, adj. Halfed. V. HALE.

HALF-HAG, s. A species of artillery. V. HAGG.

HALFER, HALVER, S. One who has a moiety or one half of any thing, S.

The way, that is halver and companion with the smoke of this fat world, and with ease, smelleth strong of a foul and false way. Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 173.

"If sorrow be the greediest halver of our days here, I know joy's day shall dawn, and do more than recompence all our sad hours." Ibid. ep. 40. To gang hauver, to be partners, S.


HALF, s.

HALF-FOUR, adj. Not fully grown. A haftin ladde, a male who has not reached his full stature. See Sup.

The haft-lang chillies assemblin there,
In solemn council bent were
Wi' utmost vigour, to prepare
For mony a baud adventure

The word is also used as a s.

"Wages of a man servant, (1742) L.2, (1792) L.10—
Of a haftin, (between man and boy) (1742) Iis. 8d., (1792) L.5." F. Ruthven, Forfars. Statist. xii. 304.

It may indeed be q. half lang or long; but perhaps radically the same with Half-lying.

In A. S. a person of this description is called haft-saeld, of middle age, Su.G. haft waere, i.e. half-grown.

HALF-LYING, HALFINGS, HALELIN, HALLINS, adv. Partly; in part; S.; q. by one half.

Thus halflyng lowse for haiste, to suich delye,
It was to se her youth in gudelihed,
That for rudenes to speke thereof I drede.

K. Quair. ii. 30.

I stude gazing halflings in ane trance.
Lyndsay's Warkis, ProL. p. 3. 1592.

How culd I be bot full of cair,
And halflings put into dispair,
So to be left alone.—Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 30.

Gin ye tak my advice ye've gane enough.
I think nae sae, she says, and hallins leugh.

Ross's Hebrides, p. 68.

O. Sw. halving, halfsaing, half. Teut. halvetingh, dimitiatim, semi: et, dividue: et fere, ferme, quodammodo, pro-

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-FOUR, s. A husband or wife, S.

"— Plead with your harlot-mother, who hath been a treacherous half-marow to her husband Jesus." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 123. V. MARROW.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-WITTED, adj. Foolish; scarcely rational; S.

Her husband Jesus." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 123. V. MARROW.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-WITTED, adj. Foolish; scarcely rational; S.

Her husband Jesus." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 123. V. MARROW.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.
HAL

A. S. halig, halga, Isl. heilagr, which Seren. derives from hal-a, laudare.

HALIDOME, s. 1. Sanctity. 2. The lands holding of a religious foundation.

HALIEDAY, s. A holyday.

HALINIRK, s. The Catholic Church.

HALYNE, s. Sanctity; holiness.

This eldest brodye Karoloman til halynes all gave hym than. —Wyntoun, vi. 4. 42.

HALY DARBIES, s. pl. V. DARBIES.

HALY-HOW, s. V. SELY-HOW, under How, a coif, sense 3.

HALY, HALLY, adjs. Wholly; entirely.

He levit nooncht about that toun
Towr standand, na stane, na wall,
That he na halty gert stroy than all.

Barbour, ix. 455. MS.

And their tillin in to borch wod draw I
My herytage all hally.

Ibid. i. 626. MS.

V. HADE, i.

HALIELAS, HALYFLIES. Perhaps the name of a place.

HALIS, s. A measure for grain; a half dish.

HALK HENNIS. Perhaps, cribbed hens, or brood-hens.

HALKRIK, HALKLIK, HALYFLEISS. Perhaps the name of a place.

HALK, adj. Lazy; a beggar, a ragamuffin.

HALLENS, s. pl. To gae by the hallens, to go by hold, as a child; q. Holdings.

To HALLES, HAILS, HELSE, HAIIST, v.g. To salute; to hail; s. B.

“Of this sort the said galiase in schort tymen cam on vnu-
duadant of the tothir schip: than eftir that thi hed kaislit vthirs,
thai maid them reddy for battel.” —Compl. S. p. 65.

Without their naiket face I se,
They get na ma gude days of me,
Hails ane Frenche lady quhen ye pleis,
Scho will discouer mouth and neis;
And with ane humblll countenance,
With visage bair, mak reuerance.

Lyndsay’s Worhis, 1592, p. 310.

And first scho helist him, and then the queine,
And then Meliades, the lustie ladie scheine.

CLARIODUS AND MEILADES, MS. G. Comp.

This is radically different from hails, to embrace, although Ruddiman and others seem to confound them. 1. Both terms are retained, S. B., but differently pron., the one being varied as above, the other invariably pron. hause. 2. They are differently written in other Northern languages. While in Su.G. we find hals-as, in Alem. hals-an, hals-en, to embrace; they are distinguished from Su.G. hels-an, Alem. heil-an, to salute. 3. They are radically different; the former being from hals, the neck; the latter from Su.G. hel, A. S. hal, Alem. heil, Moes.G. hals, sanus, salvus. Hence the last word is used also in the sense of salve, hail, Hails thiudan iudate, Ave rex Judaeorum; Mark. xv. 18; i. e. in the primary sense of hail, “enjoy health and prosperity.” Dan. and hil veere, ave; Su.G. helua, Isl. helua, salus. They are accordingly distinguished in O. E.

“I holst, or goete, Je salue.—I holst one, I take hym aboute the necke; Je ac cole.” Palsgrave, Fol. 156, b. Hence,

The saule we bery in sepulture on this wyse,

The lattir halinge sone loud schouttrys thys,
Rowpand attains adew —— Doug. Virgil, 69, 23.

Furth sprent Eurialus fornest,—
With erre and fauorabel halingis furth he sprang,
As oft befallis sic times commouns amang.

Ibid. 138, 50.

HALL-HOUSE. V. HA-house, under HA'. S.

HALLY-BALLOW, s. An uproar. S.

HALLIE, HALLYN, s. Romping diversion. S.

HALLIRACKIT, adj. Giddy; harebrained. S.

HALLIRAKUS, s. A giddy, harebrained person. S.

HALLIER, s. Half a year. S.B. V. HELLIER.

HALLIK, HALOK, S. A term applied to the moon in her last quarter, when much in the wane.

HALLOPER, HALLOO-BALLOO, v. n. Great noise and uproar. S.

HALLOP, S.

HALLIES, adv. Partly, S.B. V. HALFLYNG.

HOLLION, HALLIAN, s. A clown; a clumsy fellow; a giddy young woman. S.

HALLIORS, s. A term applied to the moon in her last quarter; when much in the wane. S.

HALLYOCH, HALYOCH, (gutt.) The strange gabbling noise people make who talk in a strange language. S.

HALLOK, HALLOCH, HALHOCH, adj. Giddy; foolish; harebrained. S.

HALLOK, HALLOCH, HALHOCH, s. A term applied to the moon in her last quarter, when much in the wane. S.

Hall-house. V. HA-house, under HA'. S.

As observed in the church of Rome, it corresponds to the 1st of November. She observes it with the same intention as the heathen did. It was anciently designed to give rest and peace to the souls of the departed.

Est honor et tumulis: animas placate paternas.


It is said to have been instituted by Aemus, in honour of his father Anchises; Virg. Aen. Lib. v.

"Such," says Father Meagher, "was the devotion of the Heathens on this day, by offering sacrifices for the souls in Purgatory, by praying at the graves, and performing processions round the Church-yards with lighted tapers, that they called this month the Month of Pardons, Indulgences, and Absolutions for the souls in Purgatory; or, as Plutarch calls it, the purifying Month, or Season for purification; because the living and dead were supposed to be purged and purified on these occasions, from their sins, by sacrifices, flagellations, and other works of mortification." Popish Mass, pp. 178, 179.

It was generally believed by the heathen, that when the accustomed service of the dead was neglected, they used to appear to the living to call for it. Thus Ovid informs us, that when, in consequence of wars, the observation of this festival was omitted, it was reported that the dead left their tombs, and were heard to complain and howl, during the night, through the streets of the city and in the fields: but that upon the wondert honours being paid to their manses, there was an end of these prodigies.

At quondam, dum longa gerunt pugnacibus armis
Bellis, Parentales deseruere dies,
Non impune fuit, &c.

Fast. Lib. ii.

In some parts of S., it is customary on this evening for young people to kindle fires on the tops of hills or rising grounds. A fire of this kind they call a HALLOWEEN BLEEZE. Whatever was the original design of kindling these fires, they are used as means of divination.

This is evidently a remnant of heathen superstition: especially as both Celts and Goths were greatly addicted to divination by lots. Of the same kind is the custom of burning nuts on Hallow-even, under the designation of any two persons supposed to be sweethearts.

On All-Saints Even, they set up bonefires in every village. When the benifice is consumed, the ashes are carefully collected in the form of a circle. There is a stone put in, near the circumference, for every person of the several families interested in the benifice; and whatever stone is moved out of its place, or injured before next morning, the person represented by that stone is devoted, or fay; and is supposed not to live twelve months from that day. The people received the consecrated fire from the Druid priests next morning, the virtues of which were supposed to continue for a year." P. Callander, Perths. Statist. Acc. xi. 621, 622.

The more ignorant and superstitious in Scotland are persuaded, that, on the night of All-Saints, the invisible world has peculiar power; that witches, and fairies, and ghosts, are all rambling abroad; and that there is no such night in the year, for intercourse with spirits, or for obtaining insight into futurity. Many, from an unwarrantable curiosity as to their future lot, perform various rites, which in themselves can be viewed in no other light than as acts of devil-worship. Among these may be reckoned, winding a blue clue from a kiln-pot, sowing hemp-seed, lifting, as it is called, three weetfulls of nothing &c, &c. in expectation of seeing the person who is to be one's future husband or wife, or of hearing his or her name repeated.

These, as observed by some, may immediately flow from mere frolic, or an ostentation of courage and contempt of the fears of others. But the intention of the agent cannot alter the nature of the work.

The ancient Romans, during the Feralia, used to walk

honour of the dead, offered up prayers for them, and made oblations to them. This festival was celebrated on the 21st of February. But the church of Rome translated it, in her calendar, to the 1st of November. She observes it with the same intention as the heathen did. It was anciently designed to give rest and peace to the souls of the departed.

Est honor et tumulis: animas placate paternas.


It is said to have been instituted by Aemus, in honour of his father Anchises; Virg. Aen. Lib. v.

"Such," says Father Meagher, "was the devotion of the Heathens on this day, by offering sacrifices for the souls in Purgatory, by praying at the graves, and performing processions round the Church-yards with lighted tapers, that they called this month the Month of Pardons, Indulgences, and Absolutions for the souls in Purgatory; or, as Plutarch calls it, the purifying Month, or Season for purification; because the living and dead were supposed to be purged and purified on these occasions, from their sins, by sacrifices, flagellations, and other works of mortification." Popish Mass, pp. 178, 179.

It was generally believed by the heathen, that when the accustomed service of the dead was neglected, they used to appear to the living to call for it. Thus Ovid informs us, that when, in consequence of wars, the observation of this festival was omitted, it was reported that the dead left their tombs, and were heard to complain and howl, during the night, through the streets of the city and in the fields: but that upon the wondert honours being paid to their manses, there was an end of these prodigies.

At quondam, dum longa gerunt pugnacibus armis
Bellis, Parentales deseruere dies,
Non impune fuit, &c.

Fast. Lib. ii.

In some parts of S., it is customary on this evening for young people to kindle fires on the tops of hills or rising grounds. A fire of this kind they call a HALLOWEEN BLEEZE. Whatever was the original design of kindling these fires, they are used as means of divination.

This is evidently a remnant of heathen superstition: especially as both Celts and Goths were greatly addicted to divination by lots. Of the same kind is the custom of burning nuts on Hallow-even, under the designation of any two persons supposed to be sweethearts.

On All-Saints Even, they set up bonefires in every village. When the benifice is consumed, the ashes are carefully collected in the form of a circle. There is a stone put in, near the circumference, for every person of the several families interested in the benifice; and whatever stone is moved out of its place, or injured before next morning, the person represented by that stone is devoted, or fay; and is supposed not to live twelve months from that day. The people received the consecrated fire from the Druid priests next morning, the virtues of which were supposed to continue for a year." P. Callander, Perths. Statist. Acc. xi. 621, 622.

The more ignorant and superstitious in Scotland are persuaded, that, on the night of All-Saints, the invisible world has peculiar power; that witches, and fairies, and ghosts, are all rambling abroad; and that there is no such night in the year, for intercourse with spirits, or for obtaining insight into futurity. Many, from an unwarrantable curiosity as to their future lot, perform various rites, which in themselves can be viewed in no other light than as acts of devil-worship. Among these may be reckoned, winding a blue clue from a kiln-pot, sowing hemp-seed, lifting, as it is called, three weetfulls of nothing &c, &c. in expectation of seeing the person who is to be one's future husband or wife, or of hearing his or her name repeated.

These, as observed by some, may immediately flow from mere frolic, or an ostentation of courage and contempt of the fears of others. But the intention of the agent cannot alter the nature of the work.

The ancient Romans, during the Feralia, used to walk

honour of the dead, offered up prayers for them, and made oblations to them. This festival was celebrated on the 21st of February. But the church of Rome translated it, in her calendar, to the 1st of November. She observes it with the same intention as the heathen did. It was anciently designed to give rest and peace to the souls of the departed.

Est honor et tumulis: animas placate paternas.

around the places of interment with lighted torches. To this custom Ovid evidently alludes:

—Habent alias moesta sepulcras faces.

Suetonius also informs us, that Octavius, while in the Isle of Capreae, saw from his dining-room a great crowd of people, carrying torches, at the tomb of one who had died a year before. They celebrated the praises of the deceased, in extemporary verses. Vit. Octav. p. 104.

This night is also celebrated, in some places, by blazes of another description, which more nearly resemble the torches of the Romans and other ancient nations.

"On the evening of the 31st of October, O. S. among many others, one remarkable enough ceremony is observed. Heath, bough, and dressings of flax, are tied upon a pole. This faggot is then kindled; one takes it on his shoulders, and running, bears it round the village; a crowd attend. When the first faggot is burnt out, a second is bound to the pole, and kindled in the same manner as before. Numbers of these blazing faggots are often carried about together, and when the night happens to be dark, they form a splendid illumination. This is Hallow-een, and is a night of great festivity." P. Logierait, Perth's Statist. Ace. v. 84, 85. V. Shannach.

In the celebration of the Feralia, the Romans always offered gifts to the manes of their ancestors. These were accounted indispensable. But Ovid represents the souls of the departed as very easily satisfied.

Parvaque in extinctas munera forte pyras,
Parva petunt Manes. Pietas pro divite grata est,

Munere. Non avidos Styx habet ima Deos.

Fest. Lib. ii.

Virgil introduces Aeneas as saying, with respect to his deceased father:

Annua vota tamen sollemnisque ordine pompass
Exsequerer; strueremque suis altaia donis.

Aen. Lib. v.

There is one thing, however, in which the Romans differed much from our ancestors, as to the Festival in honour of the dead. They reckoned it a time peculiarly unfavourable to love. On the contrary, if we may judge from the customs still remaining in this country, it has been accounted very favourable in this respect; the most of the charms that are used having this direction. But Ovid describes this season as unfriendly to love.

Dum tamen haec fiunt, viduae cessate puellae:
Expectet puros pinea taeda dies.

Nec tibi, quae cupidae matura videbere matri,
Comat virgineas hasta recurva comas.

Of the Romans, and other ancient nations.

There is one thing, however, in which the Romans differed much from our ancestors, as to the Festival in honour of the dead. They reckoned it a time peculiarly unfavourable to love. On the contrary, if we may judge from the customs still remaining in this country, it has been accounted very favourable in this respect; the most of the charms that are used having this direction. But Ovid describes this season as unfriendly to love.

Dum tamen haec fiunt, viduae cessate puellae:
Expectet puros pinea taeda dies.

Nec tibi, quae cupidae matura videbere matri,
Comat virgineas hasta recurva comas.

Of the Romans, and other ancient nations.

Hail., S. All-halows.

Hallowmass. S. All-hallowmass. S. Hallowmass Rade. A general assembly of warlocks and witches, formerly believed by the vulgar to have been held at this season.

S. Hallum. The woody part of flax.

S. Halc. A light thoughtless girl, a term of common use in the south of S.

Dunbar uses the phrase halok lass in this sense. Maitland Poems, p. 61.

Perhaps from A. S. halga, levis, inconstans; Lye.

Hallow, s. A saint.

Coldinghame than fowndyd he,
And rychely gert it dowyt be
Of Synt Eb a swet Halow:
Saynt Cuthbert that honowe now.

Wynioun, v. 4, 15.

"Pers. ovilia the saints, the holy," Gl. A.S. halga, sanctus.


He got of beer a full bowl glass,
Which got bad passage at his hasse;
His throat was so to excess dry,
It spung'd it up ere it got by.

Cleland's Poems, p. 22.

"Like butter in the black dog's hasse," Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 50. This is said of any thing that is past recovery.

When a particle of food or drop of liquid goes into the windpipe, it is vulgarly said that it has gone into the wrang hasse. The Germans have a similar idiom. As keble denotes the throat, they say; Es kam mir in die unrechten keble, it went into the lung-pipe instead of the weasand-pipe.

Hals signifies the throat, O. E. Mylys et. alth. as also
He seyde, Hyt stekyth in my hals,
I may not gete hyt downe.

Le Bone Florence, E. M. R. iii. 62.

3. Metaph. any narrow entry or passage.

The hauny place with ane lang hals or entre—
Within the wattrir, in ane bosom gais.

Dougl. Virgil, 18, 5.

4. A shallow in a river.

The first is undoubtedly the primitive sense. Moes. G. A. S. Su. G. Dan. Isl. Germ. Belg. hals, colurn. Hals is also rendered throat by Seren., by G. Andr. jugulhus. Hauful hauggwa ac mun ther halsi; Edda, For-Skirnis, xxiii. I must strike off your head by the neck. This in O. S. would be; Ich mon hag aff your head be the hals.

Stiernhielm de-
HAL

rives hals from haalt-a, hald-a, sustentare, because it supports the head; liire, from Lat. collum, the neck.

The metath. use of hals, sense 3, resembles that of E. neck, as applied to an isthmus. Pap of the hals is a vulgar phrase for the uula, or lid which guards the entrance into the traech or wind-pipe, sometimes called the hook, E. Germ. zappelein. Klap of the hals is synon. Hence,

To HALS, HAWSE, v. a. To embrace. See Sup.

— Quhen sche all blithest haldis the,—
And can the for to hals and embrace,
Kissand sweetly thy quhite nek and thy face,
Than may thou slay thy cunning ardent fire
Of freindful lufe amid his breast inspire.

Doug. Virgil, 34, 52.

Collo dare brachia circum, Virg.

Su. G. Isl. hals-as, amplaxeri, ut solent amantes; Alem. Belg. hals-en, hals-en. Chaucer, halse. In a similar manner, from Lat. collum, the Ital. have formed accollare, and the Fr. accoller, to embrace. V. Halle.

HALS, s. Embrace; kiss.

Defy the world, ye hunt, and fells with gall in hart, and hunyht hals.

Quha maiste it servis sail sonast repent.

i. e. honied kiss. Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 192.

HALSBANE, s. The collar-bone; hause-been, S. B.

There's god's in your garters, Marion,
And silk on your white haus-bane.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 50.

HALSFANG, s. The pillory.

"If they trespass thirse,—the Baxter shall be put upon
The Pillorie (or halsfang) and the Broeder upon the Cuck-stule." Burrow Lawes, c. 21, § 3. Lat. collistrigium.

A. S. halsfang, id., from hals, collum, and feng-an, capere.

HALS, s. To hold one in the hals; to keep one in a state of suspense, and also of expectation.

HALTAND, HALTYNE, adj. 1. Haughty; proud.

Proude and haltyne in his hert walkit he.

Doug. Virgil, 185, 3.

2. Scornful; contemptuous; as proceeding from a haughty mind.

Quhen Jhon off Lyn saw thaim in amour brycht,
He lewch, and said thir halty words on hycht;
Yon glakys Scottis can wy nocht wynderstand.

Doug. Virgil, 185, 3.

4. In a more restricted sense, what is wrought or made in the home, i. e. in one's house, S.

Haimtal claith is that which has been spun at home, and given out to be wrought, as distinguished from what has been purchased in the piece, although the latter should be the manufacture of the country, S. This is also called haimtal-made.

5. Vernacular, in the language of one's country, S.

Thus I ha'e sung, in hameil rhyme,
A sang that scoris the teeth o' time.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 576.

The Bard to Beattie homage pays,
To your sweet Muse.

Rev. J. Nicul's Poems, i. 93.

Young Ferguson, in our ain days,
Began to sing in hameil lays.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 25.

6. Vulgar, as opposed to those who possess rank.

S. Skene writes haim-hald, as if he had viewed it q.v. haim, home, and hald, hold; or perhaps merely as he found it written in the L. B. of our old Laws, in which the v. is haimhaldare.


I need scarcely add that the origin is heim, dominus. V. HAME.

HALVE-NET, HAUVE-NET, s. A standing net placed within water-mark to intercept the fishes.

To HALVER, v. a. To halve.

HAM

To HAM, v. a. To salt the hind quarters of pork, mutton, &c., and hang them up to be dried.

HAMALD, HAM-HALD, HAIMALD, adj. 1. What belongs to one's house or home; domestic; S. Pron. hameil, hamel, haimeld.

Eolus, ane pepill unto me innenye
Sals the sey Tuskane, caryand to Italie
There unicst haimald goddis, and lline.

i. e. household gods. Penates. Doug. Virgil, 15, 11.

2. What is one's own property, or what he holds at home by unquestionable right; proprius.

"And quhen that thing is entered be the defender, and is challenged be the perserew, as one thing wavered fra him, ane certaine space, and vnjustitle detelined, and withthaladin fra him, and is readie to haimhald the samine (to proue it to be his awin haimhald proper beast) and the defender alledge his warrant, he sall haue ane lawfull day to produce him." Quon. Attach. c. 10, § 2.

In the same sense Skene speaks of "lauchfull and haimhald cattell"; Verb. Sign. vo. Haimbaldare.

3. What is the produce or manufacture of our own country, as distinguished from that which is imported, S.

"Haimald lint, or haimhald hemp, is that quhilk growis at hame, within this realme, and is oppoed to lint and hempe quhilk is brocht furth of vther countrie." Skene, ibid.

Whisky is made to say;

And set the saul upo a miry pin;
Yet I am hameil, there's the sour mishance!
I'm nae frae Turkey, Italy, or France.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 74.

4. In a more restricted sense, what is wrought or made at home, i. e. in one's house, S.

Haimilt claith is that which has been spun at home, and given out to be wrought, as distinguished from what has been purchased in the piece, although the latter should be the manufacture of the country, S. This is also called haimilt-made.

5. Vernacular, in the language of one's country, S.

Thus I ha'e sung, in hameil rhyme,
A sang that scoris the teeth o' time.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 576.

Nae herds on Yarrow's bonny braes.
Or banks of Tweed,
Delight to chaunt their hamel lays.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 24.

The Bard to Beattie homage pays,
Nor can refuse
To send some hamel, rustic lays,
To your sweet Muse.

Rev. J. Nicul's Poems, i. 93.

Young Ferguson, in our ain days,
Began to sing in hamel lays.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 25.
HAM

And gift be any beast, any buke being placed betwixt the horns of the beast, or upon the baggage of the same, and he and his witness, at the least two, all swear that that beast did waver away from him." Quin. Attacch. c. 10. § 6. V. also the quotation under the adj. sense 2.

2. To domesticate. A beast is said to be *kaimilt*, when, after a change, it becomes accustomed to the pasture to which it is sent, or to the place where it is housed; Loth. See Sup.

 Isl. *heimil-a, domo recipere*; Verol.

HAMALD, HAMHALL, s. *Borg of ham-hall*, one who pledges himself, or becomes security, that the goods bought from the seller shall be safely delivered to the purchaser.

"It is statute be King David, that na man sell buie any thing, except he quha selles the samine finde to the buyer lawfull borg (quhilk commone is called an borg of haimehald)." Reg. Maj. B. i. c. 18, § 1.

"Na man sell buie any thing within burgh, without the seller finde him sufficient borg of haynkalde, except meate, drinke, clois shappen and cutted to be worne, and sic like other small merchandise." Burrow Lawes, c. 128, § 1.

The Su.G. v. *hemul-ta* conveys a similar idea; evictionem praestatur. This learned writer observes, that the intersession of witnesses, at the least twa, sail sweare that that beast did waver away from him." Quon. Attach, c. 10. § 6. V. also the act of importing or bringing into a country.

HAMALDING, s. 1. The act of conducting home. 2. The act of importing or bringing into a country.

HAME-COME, s. Return; arrival; S. W. hemilton, domin adventatio, Sw. hemkonst, id. hemkomma, to come home. V. WELCOME-HAIM.

HAMECUMMING, s. The same as Hame-come, return. S. HAME-EARE, s. The removal of a bride from her own, or her father's house to that of her husband, S. from home and fare, to go.

"This in Isl. is bradford; Spansse deductio ad domum; Verol. q. bridefare. V. INFAR.

HAMEGAIN', HOME-GOING, s. The act of going home. S. HAMEL, adj. Domestic; intestine. S. HAMEL, HAMELT, adj. Domestic, &c. V. HAMALD.

HAMELAN, adj. Domestic. S. HAMELY, HAMLY, adj. 1. Familiar; friendly; such as the intercourse of companions is wont to be, S.

The ost baith met samyn synse. Thar wes rycht hamly welcumyn Maid amang thai gret Lordis thar: Of thair metynig Joyfull thai war.

"Thocht ye be hamely with the King,— Bewar that ye do not doun thing Your neiboirs thow autorithy. Lyndsay's Warlis, 1592, p. 203.

2. Free, without ceremony; as persons are wont to mean themselves at home, S. Thare fand thai Inglis men Duelland, as all thare aume ware.

Haime-come, return. S. Hemkomma, The act of coming home. 2. Return; arrival; S. Hemkomst, Sponsae deductio ad domum; S. Hemkomma, Hame-come, return. S.

HAMEBRINGARE, s. A person who brings home goods from a foreign country. S. HAMEBRINGING, s. 1. The act of conducting home. 2. The act of importing or bringing into a country. S.

HAMELY, adj. 1. Domestic; intestine. S. HAMELY, adj. 1. Familiar; friendly; such as the intercourse of companions is wont to be, S.

HAMBRIO BARREL, s. A barrel of a large size. S.

HAME, HAIM, s. Home, S. HAME, HAIM, s. Home, S.

— That Emperor thare-eft That Kyng hys Lutenand left.

*Hame* tyl Rome quhen that he Agayne passyd wyth tyl Rome quhen that he Agayne passyd wyth tyl Rome quhen that he Agayne passyd wyth tyl Rome quhen that he Agayne passyd wyth we had be, And hys fayis stoutly stonay. Haist ye matis, which sleuth that thay thys late? Dorot. Virgul, 51, 37.

The harrold than, with honour reuerendly, And hys frendes thusgat curtasly And hys fayis stoutly stonay. Haist ye matis, which sleuth that thay thys late? Dorot. Virgul, 51, 37.

HAMBRIO, s. Home, S.

"Tharer, that ayns, although it be never sa hamely." Na dentie geir this Doctor seikis — Ane hamelie hat, a cost of kelt.

Legend, Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 327. In the same sense a vulgar style is called *hamely*. "That Emperor thare-eft That Kyng hys Lutenand left. Thar fand thai Inglis men Duelland, as all thare aume ware."

Hamely, adj. 1. Domestic; intestine. S. Unpolished, or in the vernacular tongue. 4. Childishly haughty. 5. Condescending in manner, not attached to home. 5. Condescending in manner, not attached to home.

HAMEIL, HAMEGA'IN', HOME-GOING, s. The act of coming home. 2. Return; arrival; S. Hemkomma, Hame-come, return. S.
**HAM**

"Ham is a homely word." Kelly, p. 192. "Familiar, easy, pleasant. It differs from homely in the English, which is coarse." Ibid. N.

5. Distrute of affection; unaffected in manner. S.

6. Easy; not attended with difficulty.

"And it is very hamely to you to knowe what is meant be the highest mountains: be them hee understandeth the greatest kings and kingdomes in the earth." Bruce’s Eleven Serm. Q. 5. b. Exp. "easy," Eng. edit. p. 288.

7. Course; not handsome. E. homely.

Our word is not a corr. of the E. one, but exactly corresponds to Su. G. heimlig, Alem. himleicht. Notat familiarem, ut esse solent, qui in eadem domo vivunt. War allem bidr, ok aengom of mykit litillatugr, ok fam hemleikr; Be courteous to all, more humble than what is proper to hone, and familiar with few. Kon. Styr. p. 92, ap. Ilure.

**HAMINESS, s.** Familiarity, S.

"Oer mickle hameliness spils hostility;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 270; equivalent to the E. adage; "Too much familiarity breeds contempt."

**HAMMEDLY-SPOKEN, adj.** Without affection of refinement in language. S.

**HAMMEDER, adv.** Homewards. S.

**HAMMEDOver, adj.** Rude; rustic; applied to manners; coarse; homely; respecting food.

**HAMMED-SICKNESS, s.** The excessive longing for home which affects the health. Maladie de pais. S.

**HAME-SICKNESS, s.** Spun at home; vulgar; homely. S.

**HAMESUCKEN, HAIMSUCKIN, HAME-SPUN, adj.** Scoundrel, ok aengom of mykit litillatugr, ok fam hemleikr; Be courteous to all, more humble than what is proper to hone, and familiar with few. Kon. Styr. p. 92, ap. Ilure.

**HAMESUCKEN, HAIMSUCKIN, HAME-SPUN, s.** "The crime of beating or assaulting a person within his own house." Erskine’s Inst. 710, 51.

"Gif ane man will challenge ane other of Haimskick, it is necessary, that he alledge, that his proper house quhere he dwelles, lyes and ryces, daylie and nightlie, is assailable." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 9, § 1.

Although this term be used in the Laws of E., I take notice of it, because it has been differently explained. Spelman, as Sibbald has observed, explains hamsocnen of the privilege or immunity of a man’s own house, from A. S. ham, domus, and socne, libertas. It is also defined by Rastall; "Home-soken (or hamsoken) that is, to be quit of amercements for entryne into houses violently and without licence, and contrary to the peace of the kinge. And that you hold plea of socne, when he adds; Capite autem 52 adjungit mulctam. Gif soka hansocnen gewegere, &c. Si quis Hansocnen violenteri; juro Anglorum Regi emendet 5 libris. This in Lambard, c. 59. Here he strangely mistakes the meaning of a very simple and common A. S. verb, gecreegce, i. e. work or perpetrate. Lambard thus gives the sense; Si quis alterius in domum invaserit, &c.

Thus it is evident that the sense of the term has been misapprehended by some of the most learned E. writers, which has produced such confusion in their definitions. But still a difficulty occurs as to the use of this word in the E. law. In many old charters it is granted as a privilege, ut quietes fit de Hamooc; in others, hamsocne is granted as a privilege. I can scarcely think that the former denoted an immunity to the actual transgressors, as this would have been a dispensation for the crime. Might it signify an exemption from paying a share of the fine which was probably exacted by the king or superior, from the district, hundred, or other division where this crime was committed, and when the offender was not discovered? The latter seems to denote the right of holding courts for inquiring into and punishing the crime of hamsocne.

Skeene has materially given the true origin; he derives it from hain, and Germ. suchen, "to seek or serche, persew or follow," understood in a hostile sense. Teut. heym-soechen, invadere violanter aliquius domum; Kilian. Germ. hein-suchung, heimsucht, invasio domus; Wachter. Su. G. hem-soken,—dictur, quando quis vim alteri in sua ipsius domo infert; hemsoel-a, adedics alterius invisi, atque adeo usui debet, quod violentiae eiusdem invidut; Thiro. Isl. sokn in-sultus, invasio hostilis; Velre. Hence soknare, a kind of messenger or bailiff. Su. G. sock-a is used as signifying to assail with violence, like Lat. petere.

**HAMESUCKEN, adj.** 1. Greatly attached to one’s home, Clydes. This is obviously an improper use of the term.

2. Of a selfish disposition.

**HAME-THROUGH, adv.** Straight homewards. S.

**HAMEWARD, adj.** Domestic; native; opposed to what comes from a distance. V. HAMMART. S.

**HAMEWITH, adv.** Homeward. S.

**HAMESWITH, 1. Used as an adv.** Homeward, S. B.

He takes the gate, and travels, as he dow, Hamewith, thro’ mony a wilsome height and how. Ross’s Helemore, p. 44.

2. Used as an adj.

And now the Squire his hamewith course intendis. Ibid. p. 125.

3. Used as a s. To the hamewith, having a tendency to one’s own interest. He’s ay to the hamewith, he still takes care of his own, S. B.

From A. S. ham, Isl. heim, habitatio, and A. S. with, Isl. wid, versus; q. towards home.

**HAMIT, adj.** The same as Hamald, q. v. S.
HAM

HAMMEL, s. The love of pelf comes from the devil. It's root of all mischief and evil.— It corrupts hameli, sharp, and sweet. It poysons all, like aconite.

This seems to denote some kind of liquor.

HAMES, HAMMYS, s. pl. A sort of collar for draught horses or oxen, to which the traces are fastened; Gl. Ross. S.

HAMMERFLUSH, HAMMER, BLOCK, and STUDY. A game. S.pl.


Although not used by E. writers. V. HAIMS. It is often said, "the corn's very ymigt aar, titudo; or rather A. S. hymnis'ta, when beaten with the hammer; used for rubbing up iron-work, Ang. Smudde ass, synon. S. This is elsewhere pron. hammer-flauht.

It's root of all mischief and evil.— It poisons all, like aconite.

It corrupts hamell, sharp, and sweet. It poysons all, like aconite.


Although not used by E. writers. V. HAIMS. It is often said, "the corn's very ymigt aar, titudo; or rather A. S. hymnis'ta, when beaten with the hammer; used for rubbing up iron-work, Ang. Smudde ass, synon. S. This is elsewhere pron. hammer-flauht.

It's root of all mischief and evil.— It poisons all, like aconite.

HAMHSOC, HAMSHEUGH, adj. Much bruised. S.

To HAMSH, V. n. To eat in a voracious way like a dog, with noise. V. HANSH.

HAMSTRAM, S. Difficulty, S. B.

And Colin and his wife were mair nor fain, To crack with Nory, and her story ken. With great hamstram they thimled thro' the thrang, And gae a nod to her to after gang.

HAMSHOECH, adj. Severe; censorious, as a critic. S.

HAMSHOGH, s. A misfortune, aspirated, and applied in a restricted sense. Or can it be from A. S. ham, the hip, the thigh, and the knee; if in the second, that the component words are of the same meaning. The origin must therefore be left as uncertain.

HAMSHOCH, HAMSHEUGH, adj. Much bruised. S.

To HAMSH, V. n. To eat in a voracious way like a dog, with noise. V. HANSH.

HAMSTRAM, S. Difficulty, S. B.

And Colin and his wife were mair nor fain, To crack with Nory, and her story ken. With great hamstram they thimled thro' the thrang, And gae a nod to her to after gang.

HAMSHOECH, HAMSHEUGH, adj. Much bruised. S.

To HAMSH, V. n. To eat in a voracious way like a dog, with noise. V. HANSH.

HAMSTRAM, S. Difficulty, S. B.

And Colin and his wife were mair nor fain, To crack with Nory, and her story ken. With great hamstram they thimled thro' the thrang, And gae a nod to her to after gang.

HAMSHOECH, HAMSHEUGH, adj. Much bruised. S.

To HAMSH, V. n. To eat in a voracious way like a dog, with noise. V. HANSH.

HAMSTRAM, S. Difficulty, S. B.

And Colin and his wife were mair nor fain, To crack with Nory, and her story ken. With great hamstram they thimled thro' the thrang, And gae a nod to her to after gang.

HAMSHOECH, HAMSHEUGH, adj. Much bruised. S.

To HAMSH, V. n. To eat in a voracious way like a dog, with noise. V. HANSH.

HAMSTRAM, S. Difficulty, S. B.

And Colin and his wife were mair nor fain, To crack with Nory, and her story ken. With great hamstram they thimled thro' the thrang, And gae a nod to her to after gang. This seems to denote some kind of liquor.
HAND

"A good thing by-hand; a good thing over." — Sir John Sinclair's Observ. p. 53.

Well at hand, in good keeping, plump.

To Handcuffs, s.pl. And for that is na hir in this land Swa swycht, na yeit sa well at hand, Tak him as off thine awnye hewid, As I had gevyn thairto na reid.—Barbour, ii.120. MS.

This may signify, in good condition. But perhaps it is a French idiom, equivalent to à la main, nimhly, actively, or homme à la main, a man of execution; q. a horse so swift, and of so great activity.

To put Hand in. To use violence to, to put to death. In pl. to seize forcibly; to lay hold of with violence. S.

As for his conclusion, 'Men may not put hand in Tyrants,' it can never be deduced from his text." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 417.

Fra hand, adv. Forthwith; immediately.

Speid sune your way and bring them heir fra hand. Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 238.

Wald thow nocht marry fre hand ane uder wyfe? Ibid. ii. 7.


And with that we did land, Syne lap upon our horse fra hand, And on our journy rudelie rac.


Out of hand is used in the same sense, S. 4 Out of hand, immediately. Ex. He did such a thing out of hand, for, he did it immediately. At the same time, out of hand may be found both in Spenser and Shakspere, and is still occasionally used." Sir J. Sinclair's Obs. p. 54. See S. Haue done, spede hand for, make haste.

Diall. 120, 6.

The phrase is mentioned by Ruddiman as still in use, S. Arin, Ahint the Hand. In arrear; in debt. S.

Atween-Hands. In the intervals of other engagements.

Hand o'er Head. A phrase signifying purchasing or receiving without selecting.

Hand to nothing. Singly opposed. E. hand to hand. S.

To hald Hand 4. To concur in; to support.

To hald one's Hand. To stop; to pause.

To hald in Hand. To keep in a state of expectation.

To put Hand in or till one's self. To commit suicide.

To put Hand on one's self. To commit suicide.

To tak throw Hand. To take to task.

To be in Hands with. To possess in a certain way; to be in a state of courtship with.

Handclap, s. A moment. In a handclap.

Handcuffs, s.pl. Fetters for the wrist; manacles; S.

From cuf, s. sleeves of iron. Or shall we rather deduce it from Su.G. handklofear, manacles, from hand and klofear, anything cloven; speciatism, says Ihre, tendicular aucumpum. Hickes thinks that E. glove, is from the same source.

To Handcuff, v. a. To manacle, S.

To Hand-fast, v. a. 1. To betroth by joining hands, in order to cohabitation before the celebration of marriage.

This James [the sixth Earl of Murray] begat upon Isobel Innes, daughter to the Lord of Innes, Alexander Dunbar, a man of singular wit and courage. This Isobel was but hand-fast with him, and deceased before the marriage; wherethrough this Alexander he was worthy of a greater living than he might succeed to by the laws and practices of this realm." Pitscottie, p. 26.

"She not only would not yield to it, but even sued for a divorcement from the Pope, at the Court of Rome, alleging that Angus had been affianced, betrothed or hand-fast to that Gentlewoman [Jean Douglas], who bare the childe to him, before he had married her [the Queen Dowager], and so by reason of that pre-contract, could not be her lawful husband." Hume's Hist. Douglass, p. 249.

2. It is used as synonym. with contract.

"Though every believing soul is, when the Father draweth it to Christ, contracted and handfasted with him, Hos. ii. 19, 20, yet, for good and wise reasons, it pleaseth the Lord Christ to delay the taking of us home to himself, and the accomplishment and consummation of the begun marriage,—even as in earthly marriages there is first, a Contract or Espousals, and then, for just and honest reasons, some space of time ought to intervene betwixt that and the full accomplishment of the marriage." Ferguson on Eph. p. 389.

A. S. hand-fæsten, in& dare. Su.G. handfastsa, a promise which is made by pledging the hand, whether by citizens who thus bind themselves to their prince, or by those who are about to be married, mutually engaging themselves; from the phrase faesta hand, which signifies to join one right hand to another. Hence, in the laws of the Westrogoths, handfaesta darstamma, denotes espousals. V.Ihre, vo. Hand.


"Marriage, with the incumbrance of some canonical impediment, not yet bought off. A perversion of this custom remained till near the end of the last [seventeenth] century;" Gl. Wynt.

Among the various customs now obsolete, the most curious was that of Handfisting, in use about a century past. In the upper part of Eskdale, at the confluence of the white and the black Esk, was held an annual fair, where multitudes of each sex repaired. The unmarried went off in pairs, cohabited till the next annual return of the fair, appeared there again, and then were at liberty to declare their approbation or dislike of each other. If each party continued constant, the handfasting was renewed for life: but if either party dissented, the engagement was void, and both were at full liberty to make a new choice; but with this proviso, that the inconstant was to take the charge of the offspring of the year of probation.

"This custom seemed to originate from the want of clergy in this county in the days of popery; this tract was the property of the Abbey of Melrose, which, through economy, discontinued the vicars that were used to discharge here the clerical offices: instead, they only made annual visitations for the purpose of marrying and baptising, and the person thus sent was called Book in bosom, probably from his carrying, by way of readiness, the book in his breast: but even this being omitted, the inhabitants became necessitated at first to take this method, which they continued from habit to practise long after the reformation had furnished them with clergy." Pennant's Tour in S. 1772, P. I. pp. 91, 92.

"At that fair, it was the custom for the unmarried persons of both sexes to choose a companion, according to their liking, with whom they were to live till that time next ensuing. Among the various customs now obsolete, the most curious was that of Handfisting, in use about a century past. In the upper part of Eskdale, at the confluence of the white and the black Esk, was held an annual fair, where multitudes of each sex repaired. The unmarried went off in pairs, cohabited till the next annual return of the fair, appeared there again, and then were at liberty to declare their approbation or dislike of each other. If each party continued constant, the handfasting was renewed for life: but if either party dissented, the engagement was void, and both were at full liberty to make a new choice; but with this proviso, that the inconstant was to take the charge of the offspring of the year of probation. — Sir John Sinclair's Observ. p. 53.
HANDLING. * s. 1. Interference; some degree of meddling. 2. Abundance; store; fulness.

HANDS, pl. s. A bearing.

HAND-PLANES, s. A carpenter's smoothing plane.

HANDPUTTINGS, s. Violence used with the hands.


HANDSEL MONDAY, the first Monday of the New Year, O. S.; so called, because it has been the custom, from time immemorial, for servants and others to ask, or receive, handsel, on this day, S.

The name of a constellation, supposed to be Orion's sword.

The Elwaid, the elements, and Arthurius hulfe, The Horne, and the Hand-staff.

HANDSOME, adj. Elegant in person, but not applied to the hands.

Heerteith all the inhabitants of Edinburgh that profest enmitie to the Queene—erectit ane handsenye of their awin to invade the town quhair they frieile dwelt,” Hist. James Sext, p. 128.

A token.

"He gave them handsenyeis of his visible presence, as was the tabernacle, the ark, &c." Bruce's Eleven Serm. P. 8. a. V. ENSENIE.

3. An ensign or standard-bearer, denoting a person.

HANDSLEW CUTTHROAT. A piece of ordnance.

HANDSOME, adj. Elegant in person, but not applied to the face; as, She's a very handsome woman, but far free being bonny.

HANDVARP, s. The city of Antwerp.

HAND-WAILED, adj. Remarkable; distinguished, in whatever way; carefully selected; S.

Fifteen hand-waild, well-mounted Englishmen.

Hamilton's Wallace, B. vii. 125.
HAN

Thy raffin rural rhyme sae rare,
Sic wordy, wanton, hand-wait’d ware,
Sae gash and gay, pars fowl gaz gere
To ha’e them by them.

Romany’s Poems, xi. 351.

It is often used in a bad sense; as, a hand-wait’d waster, a mere prodigal. S. See Sup.

From hand and wave, to choose; q. picked out by the hand.

HAND-WAILING, s. Particular or accurate selection. S.

HANDWAVING, s. A mode of measuring grain by stroking it with the hand, S. B.

"They yield from five pecks to half a boll of meal: and are measured by handwaving, i.e. they are stroked by the hand about four inches above the top of the flot."


From hand and wave, Su. G. wefw-a, Isl. wef-ia, circumvolve.


To HANE, v. a. To spare. V. HAIN.

HANING, Hanaining, s. 1. Hedges; enclosures, to save the produce of the fields. S. See Sup.

"That euerie man spirituall and temporall, within this realme, haunau ane hundredth pund of new land extant be yeir, — plant wood and forest, and mak hedgis and haining for himself, extending to thre akers of land, and abone or vnder, as his heretage is mair or les." Acts Ja. V. 1535, c., i. 351, 46, 6.

2. Anyfield where the crop is protected from being eaten up. 3. Hanings, what is saved by frugality and parsimony.

S.

HANTE, Haned, part. pa. Enclosed; surrounded with a hedge.

"It is defended and forbidden, that anie man dwelland within the wood, or anie other, sall enter within the close, or hanit, parts of the wood, with their beasts or cattell." Forest Lawes, c. i. § 1. Qui caperit sylvarum intertat, Lat.

On this passage Skinner says; Videtur ex contextu densiore seu opaciore silvae salluus signare, ab A. S. v. altus, sublimis, i.e. p. illa silvae quae altissimis arboribus consista est. — But here the cattle could do very little injury.

The wood of Falkland, after being cut, is to be "of new growing wood," S. S. When a necklace is cut, GN, or perhaps from Teut. slipp, a train or retinue; slipp van knechten ande dienaars, a long train of clients, servants or attendants.

V. Kilian.

To HANK, v. a. 1. To fasten; to secure, so as to prevent removal; S. "To hankie, to entangle;" A. Bor.

And at the schore, vnder the greasy bank.

Thare navy can thay anker fast and hank.

Doug. Virgil, 208, 34.

A man is said to be hankit, when he has so engaged himself to a woman, that he cannot recede without the breach of faith, and loss of character, S.

2. To tie any thing so tight, as to leave the impression of the cord; to gall with a rope or cord, to hankie, id. S.

The neck is said to be hankit, when a necklace is tied too strait.

It still conveys the idea of a circular impression.

Ye’s find that we can cast a harder knot.

And till him straight, and binds him o’er again,
Till he cry’d out with the sair pain.

Doug. Virgil, 208, 34.

Sibbalb derives this from Teut. henck-en, suspendere. But the origin seems to be Isl. hank, as denoting a collar, a small chain, torques, catenula; Sw. id. a withy-band, vinculum ex viniuminus contextum et convolutum. Mr. Tooke views hank as the part. past of the A. S. v. hang-an, pendere, to hang.

Hank, s. 1. A coil; any thing resembling a wreath; S.

Thus it is used to denote the coils of a serpent.

But they about him lowpt in wynmillis throw,
And twis circulit his myddil round about,
And twys faldit thare sprudlit skynnis but dout,
About his hals, baith nek and hede they schent.

As he etils thare hankis to have rent.

Doug. Virgil, 46, 6.

2. The word is now generally applied to thread, cords, &c. formed as a coil, a skain. It is used in E., but as explained by Junius and Johnson, it denotes thread in the form of a clue. See Sup.

Isl. hank is also rendered, funiculus in forma circuli col-legate.

To HANKLE, v. a. To fasten by tight tying. S.
HANKERSAIDLE. V. Anker-saidell.
HANKIE, s. A bucket for carrying water, narrower at the top than at the bottom, with an iron handle. One with a wooden handle is called a Stoup.
S.
HANNY, adj. Light-fingered.
S.
HANNIE, s. A milk-pail. V. Handie.
S.
HANNY-GRIPS, s. pl. Close grappling. V. Handy Grips.
To HANSH, Hanush, v. a. 1. To snap or snatch at, violently to lay hold; especially applied to the action of a dog, when seizing any thing thrown to him, and apparently including the idea of the noise made by his jaws when he snaps at it; S.
“A number greedily haunsh at the argument, Mr. Andrew Ramsay, Mr. J. Adamson, and others; but came not near the matter, let be to answer formally.” Baillie’s Lett. i. 200.
Hanush is used nearly in the same sense, Ang.; to eat in a voracious and noisy way, as a dog tearing at a bone.
To 2. To eat greedily as dogs do.
S.
These terms may be radically allied to Germ. hasch-en, capere cum celeritate; Isl. hack-a, avidæ et ictibus vorare, canino more; G. Andr. p. 104, col. 1; but more immediately to O. Fr. hancher, “to gnash, or snatch at with the teeth;” Cotgr.
Hant, S. A violent snatch or snap, S. Gansch, synon. To HANT, v. a. Equivalent to E. v. to practise. S.
HANTIT, past. pa. Accustomed; wont.
S.
For tho’ I be baith thaly and canty,
I ne’er get a touzle at a’,
But Lizzie they think far mair haunt,
And she has get naething at a’.
R. Galloway’s Poems, p. 214.
In the first sense it would seem merely E. handy corrupted. In the second, however, it has more affinity to Isl. hant-a decere, hentilig-r, decens. In both, indeed, it might admit this origin. See Sup.
HANTLE, s. 1. A considerable number, S.; hantyl, Gl. Sibb.; hankel, S. B.; perhaps corr. See Sup.
“—A hantle cries, Murder, and are ay upmost.” Ramsay’s S. Prov. ii. 11 : equivalent to another; “The greatest thief makes the loudest cry.”
Rosie had word o’ meikle siller,
Whilk brought a hantle o’ woers till her.”
Ramsay’s Poems, xi. 547.
2. Used as equivalent to much, S. B.
He sundha get the prize; he’s like
The man that clips the sow,
He makes a hantle rout an’ din,
But brings but little woow.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 35.
According to Sibbald, “q. hand-full.” Sir J. Sinclair also says; “Hantle is a corr. of handyful.” Observ. p. 43. But this corresponds neither to sound nor sense. The term conveys the idea of a greater quantity than handyful. The one may even be opposed to the other. Su. G. tal, numerus, (A.S. tale) is compounded with a variety of words; as mantal, proportio ex numero capittum; bondetel, proportio pro numero patrumfamilias; jordetel, ratio fundi. May not the S. word be q. handtal, such a number as may be counted by the hand or fæger? Or perhaps it is merely Sw. antal, number, aspilared; stort antal, a great number; ringa antal, few, Wider. Our word, indeed, corresponds to E. number, as signifying many, according to sense 3, Johns. Dict.
“Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious,” &c. Hooker.
To HAP, v. a. 1. To cover, in order to conceal, S. See S.
The third cam up, hap-step-an’-lown.
As light as one lambie.
Burns, iii. 29.
The term refers to a common sport of children.

**HAPPITY, adj.** Lame; that which causes one to hop; S.
I hae a ben wi’ a happity leg.
*Ritson’s S. Songs,* i. 183.

**HAP,** (pron. hap.) s. The hip, or fruit of the brier, S. B.
A. S. heorra, id. Serenius says, it has its name from its
adhesion; Isl. hopp-a, contrahere. Su. G. niup-on, id., which
thrive derives, for the same reason, from niup-a, primuberis
digitis comprimere. V. Hardwick.

**To HAP,** v. n. To hold off; to go towards the right. S.
**HAP**! interj. A call to horses to turn to the right. S.
**HAP,** s. An instrument to scrape up sea-ooze to make salt.

**HAPPEN,** s. 1. To come into the habit of; to fall into;
2. To happen by chance; accident; 3. To succeed in;
4. To be the case of. Gl.

**HAPPER,** v. n. To

**HAPPY-GO-LUCKY,** adj. Canny, Chancy.

**HAP-THE-BEDS,** s. The beam on which the hopper of a
miln rests, S. V. BAUK.

**HAPPERBAUK,** s. A ligament for confining a horse or cow.

**HAPPERSHACKLE,** s. The hopper of a miln, S. The symbols
for land are earth and stone; for mills, clap and happer.
See Sup.

"They [miller's] malitiously occupies more space
betwix the hopper and the main-stane, for their own profit;
for the law permits there na more space nor ane sommer
wond of ane haseel tree." Chalmers, *A. R.*, c. 11, § 3.

**Happerbaek,** s. The beam on which the hopper of a
miln rests, S. V. BAUK.

**Happer-ars’d,** adj. Shrink about the hips; S.
**Happer-hippit,** adj. Shrink about the hips; S.
**Happer,** s. A vessel made of straw, to carry grain to
the ploughman when he is sowing.

**To Happergaw,** v. a. To sow grain unequally, in
consequence of which it springs up in patches; S.
**Happergaw,** s. A blank in growing corn from bad sowing.

**Happy,** adj. Used in a peculiar sense, as signifying
lucky, fortunate; i. e. boding good fortune, constituting
a good omen; S. Synon. Canny, Chaney.

"There are happy and unhappy days for beginning any
undertaking. Thus, few would choose to be married here
on Friday, though it is the ordinary day in other parts of the
church. There are also happy
and unhappy feet. Thus they
wish bridegrooms and brides
unto the beds, S. The game called Scotch-hop.

**Pallal,** s. A small coin of mixed metal, or copper. See Sup.
"Dailie thare war such numbers of Lions (alias called
Hardheads) prented, that the basenes thareof maid all thingis
exceeding dear." Knox’s *Hist.* p. 147.

According to Fynes Moryson, in his *Itinerary,* hardheads
were "worth one penny halfpenny." *Part I.* p. 283.

Mr. Pinkerton thinks that "Moryson’s fugitive intelligence
mislaid him," and that: "the hard-head is really the
French hardie, Scoubled." "Hardie," he adds, "were black
money struck in Guineal, and equal, in all points, to the
iardi struck in Dauphiny, though the last term obtained the
preference, and remains to this day. An ordinance of Louis
XI. mentions their both having been current time out of
mind; and the hardie is supposed to be so called from
Philip Le Harri, under whom they were first struck, and who
began to reign in 1270.—Now the hardie, as the lard, was three
deniers, or three pennies Scotch, instead of a penny half

Moryson’s intelligence, however, is confirmed by the tes­
timony of Godscroft, concerning the Earl of Morton.

"The commons, and chiefly the Town of Edinburgh, were
offended with him, because he had diminished the value of a
certain brasse or copper coyne (called
Hardheads), and abased
them from three half pence to a penny; and also the plack
piece (another brasse coyne), from four pence to two." Hist.
Douglas, p. 334.

They may have been called *Lions,* from the lion-rampant
being struck on the reverse.

Mr. Cardonel, speaking of James VI., says concerning his
copper coins: "Of this kind there are only two. N°. 1.
[Plate II.] was called the Hardhead. The reverse has two
points behind the lion, to denote its value of
two pennies." Numism. Scot. Pref. p. 37. This proves the depreciation;
and may refer to what was done by Morton. But it is evi­
dent that the coin, also bearing a lion, struck under Mary,
1559, had previously received this name. For the complaint
already quoted from Knox refers to this year.

**Har, Haur,** s. The pivot on which a gate turns. S.
**Harberie,** s. A port or harbour. S.
**Harberous,** adj. Providing shelter or protection. S.
**Harbin,** s. The Coalfish, in a certain stage. V. Seath.

**Harchatt,** s. A thorn to encounter diffi­
culties.

**Hard,** adj. When two pieces of wood, intended to be
fitted together, are closer at one place than another, they
are said to be hard at this place. S.
**Hard,** s. The place where they come in contact. S.
**Hardens,** s. pl. The thin hard cakes on the sides of a
pot in which sourens or porridge have been prepared. S.
**Hard Fish,** s. The name indiscriminately given, in S.,
to cod, ling, and torsk, salted and dried.

**Hard Gait,** s. Hard road.

**Hard-handed,** adj. Stingy; niggardly; close-fisted.

**Hardhead,** s. A small coin of mixed metal, or copper. See Sup.
"The head is very large, and has a most formidable ap­
ture misled him," and that "the hard-head is really the
French hardie, Scoubled." "Hardie," he adds, "were black
money struck in Guineal, and equal, in all points, to the
iardi struck in Dauphiny, though the last term obtained the
preference, and remains to this day. An ordinance of Louis
XI. mentions their both having been current time out of
mind; and the hardie is supposed to be so called from
Philip Le Harri, under whom they were first struck, and who
began to reign in 1270.—Now the hardie, as the lard, was three
deniers, or three pennies Scotch, instead of a penny half

Moryson’s intelligence, however, is confirmed by the tes­
timony of Godscroft, concerning the Earl of Morton.

"The commons, and chiefly the Town of Edinburgh, were
offended with him, because he had diminished the value of a
certain brasse or copper coyne (called
Hardheads), and abased
them from three half pence to a penny; and also the plack
piece (another brasse coyne), from four pence to two." Hist.
Douglas, p. 334.

They may have been called *Lions,* from the lion-rampant
being struck on the reverse.

Mr. Cardonel, speaking of James VI., says concerning his
copper coins: "Of this kind there are only two. N°. 1.
[Plate II.] was called the Hardhead. The reverse has two
points behind the lion, to denote its value of
two pennies." Numism. Scot. Pref. p. 37. This proves the depreciation;
and may refer to what was done by Morton. But it is evi­
dent that the coin, also bearing a lion, struck under Mary,
1559, had previously received this name. For the complaint
already quoted from Knox refers to this year.

**Hardhead,** s. A species of sea scorpion; apparently
the *Father-lasher* of Pennant; Cottus Scorpius, Linn.
Also, the Grey Gurnard. See Sup.
"Scorpius major nostras ; our fishers call it
Hardhead." Mr. Cardonel, speaking of James VI., says concerning his
copper coins: "Of this kind there are only two. N°. 1.
[Plate II.] was called the Hardhead. The reverse has two
points behind the lion, to denote its value of
two pennies." Numism. Scot. Pref. p. 37. This proves the depreciation;
and may refer to what was done by Morton. But it is evi­
dent that the coin, also bearing a lion, struck under Mary,
1559, had previously received this name. For the complaint
already quoted from Knox refers to this year.
HAR

HARDIN, HARDYN, adj. Coarse; applied to cloth made of hards or refuse of flax; pron. hard, harm, S.; A. Bor. id.

"In the herd he ordaned that na Scottis man suld veir any class bot hardyn cottis."—Compl. S. p. 150.

"They prayed that the honest women might be tried what webs of hardin or sheets they might spare, that every four soldiers might be accommodate in a tent of eight ells."—Ballie's Lect. i. 202.

"...Of artificers 57, of whom 44 are weavers, who—manufacture for sale a great deal chiefly of what they call Harn, and coarse packing cloth, for which they find a ready market in the town of Dundee."—P. Kinnaird, Perths. Statist. Acc. vi. 236.

HARD-WOOD, HARD-MEAT. Hay and oats as food for horses, as distinguished from grass, boiled bran, &c. S.

HARDS, s. pl. V. HARDENS.

HARPOCK. A bag made of hards or harn.

HA-REEFRA, s. A fissure in the upper lip; aharelip;S.

HA-REIN, s. For superstitions regarding this animal, S.

HAIR, s. A head and harigals.

HAIR-LESS, s. Close-grained trees or timber.

HAIR, adj.

—Thare ilk man a fogate made, 
Swis towart Perth held strawcht the way—
Quhen thay of the town can thame se,
That symd ye hare wode for to be.

Wytoun, viii. 26. 228.

And thris this Troiane prince ouer al the grene,
In tyl his stalwart stelt scheidt steckand out,
Lyke ane hare wod the dartis bare about.

Inmanem, silvam, Virg.

This seems to signify, rugged, shaggy, hirsutus; as rendered, Gl. Wynt. A. S. haer, Su. G. haer, crinis, pilus.

HARE, s. For superstitions regarding this animal, See S.

HAREFRA, adv. Herefrom; from this.

"Let no man withdraw himself harefra."—Knox's Hist. p. 167.

Sw. haerstra, id.

HAREIN, s. A herring.

HARE-SHARD, s. A hare-lip. V. HARESHAW.

HA'RES'AW, s. A fissure in the upper lip; a harelip; S. Anciently harechatt; still harechatt, Renfrews. See S.

The harechatt in the lippis befoir.


This is probably formed like Germ. hausensbraut, hausencharte, id.; scharte signifying a notch or gap. If shaw be viewed as a term originally different, it may be derived from Su. G. sko, a particle denoting separation or division. In Sw. this is called harmant, harmynt, from har, hare, and mund, man, mouth.

HARYAGE, HARYCHE, s. "A collective word applied to horses, cattle, &c.—O. Fr. haras."—Gl. Wynt. See S.

Ane hareage he mycht say he had guid,
That laud swyik tweil int il his stud.

Wytoun, viii. 22. 55.

The persons spoken of are erlys and gret baroways. Wytoun seems to allude to a literal stad. The term may be alluded to haras, coetus; L. B. harastum, which Hickes deduces from A. S. harges, legiones; Gr. A. S. p. 37. It is perhaps more immediately alluded to A. S. hargo, hargo, hargis, turma. As this allusion, however, must appear rather singular, I have a suspicion that Wytoun refers to the twelve peers of Charlemagne; and that habeage may be a deriv. from A. S. haerse, Germ. herr, dominus, or hersog, dux bell. But this is mere conjecture. V. HAURAGE.

HARIE HUTCHEON, the name of a play among children, in which they hop round in a ring, sitting on their hams, S. B. Belg. harke-en, to squat, to sit stooping. V. CURCUDDOCH, and BUND HARE.

HA'-RIG. V. under HAE', HAA, HAW, and RIG, s. S.

HARIGALDS, HARICLES, s. pl.

1. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal; the pluck; S.

"He that never eats flesh, thinks harigals a feast."—Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 37.

2. Used metaphorically, although improperly: being applied to the tearing of one's hair, a rough handling, &c.

I think I have twizzled his harigals a wee!
He'll no soon grein to tell his love to me?

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 150.

This has probably received its name from Fr. haricot, a dish of boiled dishes, this forming part of what in S. is called a head and harigals.

HARING, s. Perhaps an edging or facing of Marten's hair.

HARI NOBIL. A gold coin of one of the Henries of E. S.

HART, part. pa. Furred; q. haired, or having hair.

TO HARK, n. To whisper, S. See Sup.

He said no more, but set him down;
Then some began to hark and rown,
Some's heart began to faint and fail,
To think that cabbage, beef, and ale,
Mutton, and capon, should be wanting;
Such thoughts made some to fall a gaunting.

Cleland's Poems, p. 99.

Then whispering low to me she harked,
Indeed your hips they should be yarked,
No more Mass John, nor dare you clark it.

Forbes's Dominie Depo'd, p. 38.

This must be merely an oblique use of Fris. hark-en, S. and E. hark, to listen; as when persons whisper, the mouth of the one is applied to the ear of the other.

HARK, s. A secret wish or desire.

HARKER, s. A listener.

TO HARLE, v. a.

1. To trail; to drag along the ground.

The idea strictly attached to the term, as thus used, is that the object lies in a flat or horizontal position; S.

Within these five years, a very few of them [farmhouses and cottages] have been—snecked or harled.

Ane good man o'er the fire;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 205.

Indeed your hips they should be yarked,
No more Mass John, nor dare you clark it.

Ibid. 248, 29.

2. To drag with force; implying the idea of resistance; S.

Lo the ilk tyme
Hectoris body thrys.—
Dong. Virg. 28, 9.

Vnto the caue ay bakwartis be the talis
Harl'd him vorth villiche with mani stroc among.

Doug. Virg. ii. 61, 25.

"Heir sall thay harle Chestetic to the stokkis."—Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 136.

"I neverlov'd 'bout gates, quoth the goodwife, when she har'd the goodman o'er the fire;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 205.

3. To draw to one's self by gripping or violent means; S.

Within these five years, a very few of them [farmhouses and cottages] have been—snecked or harled with lime."—P. Keith-hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc. ii. 534.

It is certainly the same word that R. Glouc. uses; in Gl. rendered, "harled, whirled, hurried, harassed, drove, thrust, cast."

———The serene vaste
Bi the top hii hente anoon, & to the grounde him caste,
And harlede him worth villiche with mani stroc among.

P. 536.
It also occurs, although with less proximity of signification, p. 487.

Kynge Richard this noble knyght Acres nom so, And harlere so the Sarazins, in ech side aboute, That the scurreyn ne dorisli in non ende at route. Junius views this as the same with harly, used by Chaucer, rendered hardy, from Fr. harli-er.

"...On the left side, mo devils than any herte may thynke, for to harly and drawe the sinful soules to the potte of helle." Persons, T. III. 151.

This idea is very doubtful. But the origin seems buried in obscurity; unless we should suppose it to have some affinity to Isl. uhrla, turbine vernari continuo, which is considered as radically the same with Su. G. karr-a, cum impetu ferti, circumagi, mentioned by Seren. as a very ancient word.

To HARLE, v. n. 1. To move onward with difficulty, implying the idea of feebleness, S.

2. To harle about, to go from place to place. It generally conveys the idea of inconstancy, of feebleness, or of some load or incumbrance, S.

HARLE, s. 1. A scoundrel; a worthless fellow. See S.

2. As denoting one of low rank; a boor. Synonym: with carle, churl.

3. A small quantity of anything; as, Gief a hame meal. See S.

4. A kine o' a kerry carline, Aft hae I borne her wickit snarling. Wha for the Bardies has a harlin favour, That the ssrewen ne dorste in non ende at route. That the harlede harella, churl.

5. It is more probable, however, that this designation was primarily given to men. But whether this was in a sense explicative of immorality of conduct, is doubtful. For it is used both by S. and E. writers.

2. As denoting one of low rank; a boor. Synonym: with carle, churl.

Gif ony charle or velane the despise, Byd hence hym harlot, he is not of this rout.

Bellend. Proheme to Cron. Velane evidently signifies a person addicted to the globe. This corresponds to the use of the term by Chaucer. A sturdy harlot went hem ay behind, That was hir hostes man, and bare a sakke, And what men yave hem, let it on his bakke.

Smpn. T. 7338.

It is not easy to determine the origin, as there are several etymological derivations which seem to have nearly an equal claim. L. B. harlatus was used as synonym, with rebeltia. Rebellium seu Harelatorum, Chart. A. 1350. This is derived from harel, harella, conjuratio, conspiratio. Rebelliones et conjurationes per modum Harel et monopoli, contra nos et gentes nostros—commisissent ; Ibid. It also signifies a military expedition, and in Chart. A. 1206, occurs as equivalent to exercitus. Si vero aliquis hominum vel Comitis vel Episcopi repererit ab exercitu sive Harella, &c. Du Cange remarks its approximation in sense to Fr. harelle, vexation, from har-lier, to vex, referring to Skinner, vo. Hare. But as Skinner properly derives the French v. from the Gothic term here, an army, it is more natural to suppose that harelle had a similar origin, without the intervention of the Fr. v.

Richards, in his C. B. Dict., mentions herlot as signifying simply a young man, and herlodes a young woman. To the latter Bullet refers harlot in its modern acceptation.

But with more consonancy to the sense of harelatus, we may refer to the Goth. as the source. Seren. vo. Harlot, mentions Su. G. hcar, exercitus, and lude, mancipium vile, a boor or villain; adding, Inde Harlot imid videotur significativa ac mulier, quae in postestatem aut servitutem cessit militem. But although he gives this etymon, adhering merely to the modern sense of harlot, it is not less applicable to the ancient. It indeed applies with greater propriety. Or, it may be derived from Su. G. hcar, and lide, lude, I. S. liod, A. S. loode, populus; q. the lower order, of which the mass of an army is composed. According to this deduction, what is given above as the second sense, is the primary one, although less common with ancient writers.

As Chaucer renders Roy de ribaulde, Rom. Rose, King of Harlots, v. 6068, a very striking analogy may be observed in the use of these two words. Fr. Ribaud seems anciently to have denoted a strong man, and thence to have been transferred to those who, as servants, attended an army. In later times it has been used to signify a scoundrel, a worthless fellow, one devoted to a lewd life. Hence ribaud, a punk, a trull; as exactly corresponding to the modern sense of harlot. V. Dict. Trev.

HARLY.

The Pfiill and the Pipe gled, cryand pewe, Befo thi princis ay past, as pairt of purveyouris. For thay culde chekis chikkynis, and purchase poultre, To cleek fra the commonis, as kingis katouris, Syne have honir, and behald the harly place.

This Sibbald renders honourable. But Log. harbry, as in MS., the place of harbour or rest. Instead of hive, it is rather have, or hive. The last might signify that they claim honour as their due. It behoves them to receive it; Belg. hoe-en, to need, to behave.

HARMISAY, HARMISAY.

A man, allace, and harmisay, That with my only dochter lay. Syne dang my sell: quhat sault I say Of this unlappie chance?

Philotus, Pink. S. P. R. iii. 56. 3 Z
HARNES, s. Defensive armour, Doug.

Harness being used by E. writers, I mention the word merely to observe, that although immediately allied to Fr. harnois, it is of Goth. extraction; Isl. harnesiak, a solid breast-plate; Sw. harnast, id. Some derive the Goth. term from hær, exercit, and nitt, claudionem, q. claudiun vivi armati; others, from iar, iron, and tæk used as a termination, q. an instrument of iron.

HARNES, s. 1. The brains, Wyntown, S. A. Bor.; pron. harns. See Sup.

"Sa they count faith ane imagination of the mind, ane fantasie and opinion, feeing in the harnes of man." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacrament, H. 8. a.

2. Used metaphor. for understanding. He has nac harns, he has no judgment, S. Hernes occurs in O. E., as in Minot, p. 10. -Sum lay knocked out thaire harns.

Norm. S. haernes, Dan. Sw. haerne, Alem. Germ. hirn, harn, id. Isl. hiarme, the skull. The general origin seems Moes.G. quairn, id. which some view as allied to Gr. σκαλέω.

HARM-THAN, s. The skull, S.

Wallace tharwith has tane him on the crowne, Through bukler hand, and the harpan also.

Wallace, iii. 365. MS.

In the harne pan the schaft he has affix.


Teut. hirn-panne, id. cranium; from hirn, brain, and panne patella, q. patella cerebri; Kilian. Teut. panne and hoof panne are used in the sense of calva; A. S. panne, cranium, Su.G. panne, fromts, Celt. pen, caput.

HARNESS, Harnessed. A harness cask, one that has a lid with a rim projecting downwards.

S.

HARNESS-LID, s. A lid of this description.

S.

HARP, s. 1. An instrument for cleansing grain; a kind of source; S. Shrae, synon. See Sup.

2. That part of the mill which separates the dust from the shining.

Dan. harpe, Sw. harpa, id. "a kind of grate for separa-

ting the rich corn from the poor." Wideg. "Thee thinks that it has received its name from its resemblance to the musical instrument thus designed. But as Isl. hrip signifies cribrum, the origin is more probably hirip-ar, perfulft, G. Andr. q. run through." To Harp, p. 51.

To Harp, p.a. To sit with a harp.

S.

HARPER CRAB. V. TAMMY HARPER.

HARR, s. A chill easterly wind, with fog. V. HAAR. S.

HARRAGE, s. Service due from a tenant to a landlord according to the oppressive system of feudal times; properly arrage.

"These two species of labour were, in the old tack, distinguished by the names of harrage and carrera." P. Foula, Perths. Statist. Acc. xv. 605. V. Arage.

546

HARRIE, To pillage. V. HERRIE.

HARRING, Hardn, Hardin.

HARRISON, s. Snarling.

Howbeit ye think my harrand some thing har, Quhen ye leist wein, your baks may to the wall, Things byds not ay in order as they ar.

Serm. on the Sacrament, H. 432, 50. HARRIE, adv. Obstinate; stubborn, S.B.

Perhaps from the same origin with Harm, Har, q. v.

HARRY-DYN, s. Snarling.

HARRY-Net, s. V. Herrie-water.

HARRAND, s. Snarling.

"They rent thare hare, with Harro, and Allake!"

Doug. Virgil, 432, 50.
HARROWS. To rin awa with the Harrows. 1. To run on with a great flow of language, assuming what ought to be proved, or totally disregarding what has been said on the opposite side. S.

2. To carry off the prize; to acquire superiority. S.

To have one's leg o'er the Harrows. To break loose; a phrase borrowed from an unruly horse or ox. S.

HARR-LESHIP, n. The destruction of grass-seeds by rain, before they have struck root, when the mould has been too much pulverized. S.

HARPSK, HARS, adj. 1. Harsh; rough; sharp; pointed.

From that place syne vnto ane caue we went, ... vnto ane caue we went, ... And thik harsk granit pikis standand out. 

— On thir wild holits hars also in fynt pastoure dois thare beists go. 

2. Bitter to the taste; Wyntown. S.

HART, v. a. To encourage; to infuse spirit into; to animate, fortem reddere; A. S.

HARTILL, &c. Cordially; earnestly.

This wyll I humelie and hartfullie pray the (gentil redare) in recompance of my lytle werk, and gret gud wyll — This wyll I humelie and hartfullie pray the (gentil redare) in recompance of my lytle werk, and gret gud wyll... 

HARTLIE, adj. 1. Heartly; to encourage; to infuse spirit into; to animate. S.

HARTLY, adv. In a slovenly manner, Loth. S.

HARTLYE, adj. 1. Heartly; cordial. See S.

HARTFULLIE, 2. To carry off the prize; to acquire superiority. S.

HARTFULLIE, 2. Bitter to the taste; Wyntown. S.

HARTFULLIE, 2. It also expresses sincere affection. S.

Harum-starum, adj. Harebrained; unsettled; S.

Harum-starum, id. A Bor. Harumstarum is also given by Grose as a cant E. term; Class. Dict.

We might view this as allied to Germ. herum-schwarz-en, to rove about, from herum about, and schwarz-en, to live riotously; or from E. hare to fright, and scare to startle, two words nearly of the same import being conjoined for greater emphasis.

HASARD, adj. Gray; hoary.

Thou ould hazard leichoure, fy for schame, That sloteris furth euermare in sluggardy. 

— Auld dame, thye vyile vnweidey age, Ouor set with hasert hare and fante dotage. — In sic curis in vane occupyses the. 

HASARD, s. An old dotard.

This ould hazard carys ouer fludis hote Spretis and figuris in his irre hebite wot.


HASARTOUR, HASARDOUR, s. A gameren; one who plays at games of hazard. See Sup. 

The hazartouris haldis thame harit hant thay not the dyse. Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 10.

Fr. hazardeur, Chaucer, hasardour, 

HAS-BEN, s. A gude auld has-been, a good old custom.

HASCHBALD, s.

—Vyll haschbalde, haggardbalde and hummels, Druncarts, dysours, dyours, drevels.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

Qu. gluttons, q. hals-balde, powerful in swallowing? Teut. hals-en signifies to gormandize.

HASH, s. Low raillery; ribaldry. Synon. Jaw. S.

To HASH, v. a. 1. To slash, S. Fr. hack-a, from Goth. hack-a, secure.

2. To abuse; to maltreat; as, to hash clothes, to abuse them by carelessness; to hash grain, to injure it by careless reapin; S.

The cheerin bicker gars glibly gash 

O' simmer's showery blinks and winter's sour, Whase floods did erst their mailin's produce hash. 

Eugenson's Poems, ii. 56.

HASH, s. 1. A sloven; one who abuses his clothes; S.

— I canna thole the clash Of this impertinent auld hash. 

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 455.

2. It is used in a more general sense, as if equivalent to coof. See Sup.

A set o' dull, conceited hashes, Confuse their brains in college classes; They gang in stirks, and come out asses. —Burns, ii. 238.

HASHLY, adv. In a slovenly manner, Loth.

What sproightly tale in verse can Yarde Expect frae a cauld Scottish bard, With brose and bannocks poorly fed, In hoden grey right 

— Ramsay's Poems, ii. 383.

HASHMETHRAM, adv. In a state of disorder; topsy-turvy; S.

Isl. thuura solum transversum, q. thuur-un, G. Andr.; i. e. distorted on all sides, cross-grained; S. thortour.

HASHY, adj. Applied to a sloven person, or one who is careless of dress; also to the weather; as, a hasky day, a showery day, with dirty streets. S.

HASH-A-PIE, s. A lazy, slovenly fellow; one who pays more attention to his belly than to his work. S.

HASHRIE, s. Destruction from carelessness. S.

HASHTER, Husher, s. Work ill arranged, or executed in a slovenly manner. S.

HASHTER'T, part. pa. 'I'm hashter't,' I am hurried. S.

To HASK, v. a. To force up phlegm. E. to hawk. S.

To HASK, v. n. To produce the gasping noise made in forcing up phlegm. S.

HASKY, adj. 1. Rank; strong; luxuriant; applied to growing corn or vegetables; also to man: A hasky carl, a big raw-boned man; S. B. Gosky, synon.

2. Coarse to the taste; unpalatable; S. B.
HASLOCK, adj. A term descriptive of the finest wool of the fleece, being the lock that grows on the hals or throat.

---

HAT, HATE, HAIT, HAI, HAT, and part. Was called.

Now gais the messenger his way,
That hat Cuthbert, as I herd say.

Barbour, iv. 585. MS.

It is also used for am called.

Of the realme Ithachia I am, but leys,
Ane of the cunning of fey Vixes,
And Achemenides unto name I hate.

Doug. Virgil, 89, 10.

---

HAT, adj. Hot. V. Het.

HAT, HATT, pret. v. Did hit.

HAT, s. A heatp. V. Hot.

To HAT, v. n. To hop. V. Haut, v.

To HATCH, HOTCH, v. n. To move by jerks; to move quickly up and down, or backwards and forwards in a clumsy manner; S. Hotch is most in use.

Some instead of a stagg over a stark monk straid, Fra the how the hight some hobbles, some hitch, which has the same sense with our v. Isl. hik-a, however, cedo, recedo, retrocedo, seems the radical word; huk-a, id.

To Hatchel, v.a. To shake in carrying. Fife, a deriv. from hatch.

HATCH, s. A jolt. V. Hotch.

HATE, HAIT, adj. Hot; warm; S.

O restles yowth! hie, hait, and vicious;
O honest aige! fullfillit with honoure.

Kennedy, Banntayne Poema, p. 189, st. 3.

A. S. hat, Su. G. het, Isl. heit-r, Dan. heat, Belg. heet, heyt, id.

HATE, HAIT, HAI, s. Any thing; the smallest thing that can be conceived. Ne'er a hate, nothing at all; Neither ocht nor hate, neither one thing nor another, S. See Sup.

It is often used in profane conversation, in connexion with fient for fiend, and deill, devil; as in Philot. Pink. S. P. R. iii. 40, where it is printed haid, but undoubtedly the same word. It also occurs in Morison's Poema, p. 163.

Isl. haete, haeti, denotes the smallest object that can be imagined; minuitia, minimum quid; Verel. Sw. hit, waet, waetter, a whit; minutissimum quid et hilum; G. Andre. Haeigete, ne hilum quidem; Edda Saemund. Belg. hitum, Germ. icht, ichts, ich, i.e. no creature or thing.

Iher has observed, that Festus uses heta in the same sense. In transcursu notabo, apud Festum heta occurrevit pro re minimi pretii, qui idem auctor habet, non hottate te facio, quod est, ne hili quidem te facio. He adds, that other Glossarists write secta; as the word was pronounced in both ways by the Gothic nations. V. vo. Wael.

HATHILL, HATIEL, s. A nobleman, or any person of eminent rank.

His name and his nobillay was nought for to nyte:
Thair was na hathill sa heich, be half ane fute hicht.

Gawan and Gol. iii. 20.
HAUGH, HAWCH, HALCHE, s. Low-lying flat ground; properly, on the border of a river, and such as is sometimes overflowed; S. See Sup.

He gets set wrychit that war sleye,
And in the halche of Lynytaile
He get thaim mak a fa' ynar maner.
Barbour, xvi. 336. MS.

Aymy the hauchkes, and evert lusty vale,
The recent dew begins down to skale.


"The haughs which ly upon the Glazert and Kelvin, are composed of carried earth, brought down from the hills in floods." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 316.

This had been generally derived from Gael. augh, which has the same signification. It may, however, with as much propriety be viewed as a Goth. word. For Germ. hage denotes not only a mall, and a field, but an enclosed meadow; Wachtler. Isl. hage, a place for pasture; A. Ge-heige, a meadow.

HAUGH-GROUND, s. Low-lying land.

HAUGHLAND, adj. Of or belonging to low-lying ground.

HAUGH, s. The ham or hough.

HAUGH-BAND, s. A cord for binding the hams of cows together, to prevent their kicking while milked. To Hau, v. a. To propel a stone with the right hand under the right hough.

HAUGULL, s. A cold and damp wind blowing from the sea, during summer. This word is used on the N. E. coast of S.

It is evidently the same with Isl. hafgola, flatus ex oceano spirans, et refrigerans, from haf, the sea, and gola, anc. gioolu, a chill breeze; G. Andr. p. 94, col. 2. The sea, it is said, the waves, from the last syllable being the same with our flat ground; properly, on the border of a river, and propriety be viewed as a Goth. word. For Germ, notes not only a mall, and a field, but an enclosed meadow; composed of carried earth, brought down from the hills in

HAUGULLIN', To Havings, Havins, Hawing, 2. Good manners; propriety of behaviour; S.

It is evidently the same with Isl. haf, hafgola, flatus ex oceano spirans, et refrigerans, from haf, the sea, and gola, anc. gioolu, a chill breeze; G. Andr. p. 94, col. 2. The sea, it is said, the waves, from the last syllable being the same with our flat ground; properly, on the border of a river, and propriety be viewed as a Goth. word. For Germ, notes not only a mall, and a field, but an enclosed meadow; composed of carried earth, brought down from the hills in

Havance, Isl.

"Hear ye nae word, what was their errand there?"

"For me to speer, wad nae gueed
Havence, V. Vogie.

The gudelie
And dress with
To them he says, ye'll take this angel sweet,
And in the Persawyt weill, be thair
And knew him weil in to sic thing,
And saw thaim all commounaly
Off sic contenance, and sa hardy,
That thai luffyt him na thing.
For owt effray or abaysing,
550

havings
haeverska,
V. Vogie.

Their gudelie
And dress with
To them he says, ye'll take this angel sweet,
And in the Persawyt weill, be thair
And knew him weil in to sic thing,
And saw thaim all commounaly
Off sic contenance, and sa hardy,
That thai luffyt him na thing.
For owt effray or abaysing,
550

havings
haeverska,
V. Vogie.

Their gudelie
And dress with
To them he says, ye'll take this angel sweet,
And in the Persawyt weill, be thair
And knew him weil in to sic thing,
And saw thaim all commounaly
Off sic contenance, and sa hardy,
That thai luffyt him na thing.
For owt effray or abaysing,
550

havings
haeverska,
V. Vogie.

Their gudelie
And dress with
To them he says, ye'll take this angel sweet,
And in the Persawyt weill, be thair
And knew him weil in to sic thing,
And saw thaim all commounaly
Off sic contenance, and sa hardy,
That thai luffyt him na thing.
For owt effray or abaysing,
550

havings
haeverska,
V. Vogie.

Their gudelie
And dress with
To them he says, ye'll take this angel sweet,
And in the Persawyt weill, be thair
And knew him weil in to sic thing,
And saw thaim all commounaly
Off sic contenance, and sa hardy,
That thai luffyt him na thing.
For owt effray or abaysing,
HAZ

coloratus, haenun-gren, alias gren-haew, caeruleus, blew, azure.” Sommer.

HAU-BUSS, s. The hawthorn tree. S.

To HAWGHI, v. n. “To force up phlegm with a noise,” S. to haub, E.


HAWY, HAWLY, adv. Heavily. S.

HAWICK GILL. The half of an English pint. S.

HAWYS, imperat. v. Have ye. He cried, “ Hawys army hastily.”

*Wyntoun, ix. 8. 127.

i. e. “Take to your arms without delay.”

—Schyr, sen it is sua

That ye thus gat your gat will ga, Hawys gud day! For agayn will 1.

Barbour, xiii. 305, MS.

Have good day, edit. 1620. This is certainly the meaning. But hawys has been used by Barbour as the 2d sing. imperat. after the A. S. idiom; as in O. E. we often find worketh for work hou, &c. In the same sense Barbour uses heldis for hold ye, Ibid. v. 376, MS.

Heldis about the Park your way.

HAWK, s. A dung fork. V. HACK, 2.

HAWK, s. A hook for drawing dung from a cart. S.

HAWKATHERW, s. A country wright or carpenter. S.

HAWK-HEN, s. A duty paid in Shetl. V. REEK-HEN.

HAWKIE, HAWKEY, adj. A hawke, s. A hawkathraw, s. A hawk, s. A hawk-hen, adj. Hawk in and swaikin. 1. In a state of hesitation or irresolution. 2. In an indifferent state of health. 3. Struggling in one's worldly circumstances.

HAWKY, HAWELY, s. A hawse, s.

HAWTHORNDEAN, s. A male, S.B.

HAWKHIT, adj. Having a white face; having white spots or streaks; a term applied to a woman of the town. S.

HAWKIN and SWAUKIN. 1. In a state of hesitation or irresolution. 2. In an indifferent state of health. 3. Struggling in one's worldly circumstances.

HAWKIE, HAWKEY, adj. Foolish; silly; without understanding.

HAWNETT, s. A kind of net. V. HALFINETT.

HAWK-STUDYIN, s. The way hawks hover steadily over their prey before they pounce upon it.

HAWS, s. pl. The fruit of the hawthorn.

HAWSE, s. The throat.

Wi' Highland whisky scour our hawses.


HAWTHORNEDEAN, s. A species of apple. S.

HAZEL-RAW, s. Lichen pulmonarius, S. “Lungwort Lichen, Anglis. Hazelaarw, Scotis.” Lightfoot, p. 831. This is found “upon the trunks of old trees, in shady woods.” Ibid.

HAZELY, adj. Applied to soil which in colour resembles that of the hazel-tree.

HAZEL-OIL, s. A cant term for a drubbing from the use of a twig of hazel in the operation.

HAZEL-SHAW, s. A flat piece of ground, at the bottom of a hill, covered with hazel.

HAZY, adj. Weak in understanding; a little crazed.

HAZIE, HAZZIE, s. A stupid person; a numskull.

HE, s. A male, S.B.

—She well meith be, Gentle or simple, a maik to any he. Ross's Helenore, p. 17.

HE and HE. 1. Every one.

The Troianis with him samyn, he and he, Murmurit and bemyt on the ilke wyse.

Douglas, Virgil, 140, 27.

2. Both, the one and the other.

—Coups full of wyne in sacrifce About the altaris yettis he and he— Ibid. 413, 23.

He et ille, Virg.

HE, adj. Of masculine manners; as, “She's an unco he wife.” S.

HEE, HEY, HEY, adj. High; heiar, higher.

The gret kyrk of Sanct Andrews he He fowndyd. — Wyntoun, vii. 7. 259.

A. S. he, heh; Dan. hoii, Isl. haun. Hence hely, highly. This deke Walays at Strevelyne, And hely wes commendynt syne— Ibid. viii. 13, 172.

A. S. heas, ale.

To HE, HE, HEY, v.a. 1. To raise high; to heighten; Dunbar.

He send for maysonys fer and ner, That sleast war off that myster, And gert weill x fute hey the wall About Berwykis toune our all. Barbour, xvii. 939. MS.

2. To raise in rank; to dignify; heyit, part. pa.

—The King his ire him forgave: And for to hey his state him gave Murrell, and Erle thereoff him maide.

Ibid. x. 264. MS.

—I wate weill thai sall nocht fail And be rewardyt weill at rycht, Quhen ye ar heyit to your mycht.

Ibid. iv. 667. MS.

HEAD*, s. To be in head o', to fall foul of; to attack. S.

HEADAPEER, adj. Of equal tallness. V. HEDY PEEK.

HEADCADAB, s. Perhaps an adept in understanding. S.

HEAD-DYKE, s. A wall dividing the green pasture of a farm from the heath. S.

HEAD-ILL, HEAD-SWELL, s. The jaundice in sheep. S.

HEAD-MAUD, s. A plaid that covers both the head and shoulders; a maud for the head, or large plaid. S.

HEADING, s. Ang. Synon. S

HEADLINS, adv. Headlong, S.B.

—I play'd a better prank; I gard a witch fis' headlins in a stank, As she was riding on a windle strae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

HEAD-MAN, s. A stalk of Rib-grass. S.

HEAD-MARK, s. I. Observation of the features of man or any other animal, S.

"An intelligent herd knows all his sheep from personal acquaintance, called head-mark, and can swear to the identity of a sheep as he could do to that of a fellow servant." P. Linton, Tweedled, Statist. Acc. i. 139.

2. The natural characteristics of each individual of a species. 3. A thorough or accurate acquaintance, S.

HEADRIG, HETHERIG, HIDDRIK, s. The ridge of land at the end of a field on which the plough turns. S.

HEADS or TAILS. A game in which a halfpenny is tossed up, while one cries Heads and another Tails.
HEA

If the head-side turn up, the first gains; if the tail-side, or Britannia, the other player.

HEADS-AND-THROWS, adv. With the heads and feet, or heads and points lying in opposite directions. S.

To Play at Heads and Throws. To play at Push-pin.

HEADS AND THROWS. In a state of disorder. S.

HEADSMAN. V. Hedism.

HEADSTALL, s. The band that forms the upper part of a horse's collar, bridle or branks, Ang.
A.S. stealle, locus; q. the place for the head.

HEADSTANE, s. An upright tombstone; one erected at the place where the head of the corpse lies. S.

HEADSTAHM AND CORSUM. 1. To lie headstahm and corsum, to lie some with their heads the one way, others with their heads the other. 2. A game with pins, Dumfr. S.

HEADWASHING, HEADS-WASHING, S.

HEAD-BRADNORS, S.

HEAD-HUNK. V. Haudn.

HEADS-AND-THROWS, adj. comparative. To v. a.

HEAL, HEEL. Syn. Heild.

HEALENG, s. 1. The act of entertaining friends when one newly enter on any profession or engagement. 2. An enter­tainment given to their comrades, as a fine, by persons who newly enter on any profession or engagement. S.

HEAING, v. n.

HEALTH, To HE ALLY, v.a.

HEALY, v. n.

HEART. pl.

HEART, s.

HEARTENING, s. Encouragement, S.

HEART-HALE, adj. Internally sound; heart-whole. S.

HEART-HUNGER, s. A ravenous desire for food. S.

HEART-HUNGERED, adj. Starved; having the appetite unsatisfied from want of enough of food. S.

HEARTIE, s. A little heart.

HEART-WORM, s. The heartburn.

HEART-WORMING, s. The heartburn.

HEARTY, adj. 1. Cheerful; gay; S. — Come, deary, gee's a sang, And let's be heartly with the merry thrang.
Bost's Helenore, p. 117.

2. Liberal; not parsimonious, S. See Sup.

3. Applied to eating freely at meals. 4. Exhilarated by drink. 5. Plump; inclining to corpulence. S.

HEARTSCALD, HEARTSCAD, s. 1. Heartburning pain at the stomach. See Sup.

Tho' cholic or the heart-scald cease us, Or any inward dwaam should seize us, It masters a' sic fell diseases.— Ferguson's Poems, xi. 40.

HEARTY, adj. 1. Merry; cheerful; S. See Sup.

Dear Katie, Willy's e'en away!
Willy, of herds the wale,—
Ay heart'some when he cheer'd our sight,
And leugh with us all day.—Ramsay's Poems, ii. 42.

2. Causing cheerfulness; applied to place; S.

'A our sights are vain,
For never mair she'll grace the heart'some green.
Ibid. ii. 16.

3. Exhilarating; applied to moral objects. S.

HEASTIE, s. The murrain. V. Haste.

HEAT, s. The act of heating; synon. a warm.

To Heat a House. To give an entertainment to one's friends on taking possession of a house which has not before been occupied. S.

HOUSE-HEATING, s. The act of entertaining friends when one takes possession of a house.

HEATHER, s. Heath, S. V. HADDYR.

HEATHENS, HEATH-STONE, s. pl. Gneiss.

To set the Heather on Fire. To raise a combustion; to excite a disturbance.

HEATHER-BELL, HEATHER-BELL, s. The flower or blossom of the heath, S. See Sup.

Blue hetherbells
Bloom'd bonny on moorland and sweet rising fells.—Ramsay's Poems, ii. 105.

At barn or byre thou shalt na drudge,
Or naething else to trouble thee;
But stray amang the hether-bells,
And tent the waving corn wi' me.—Burns, iv. 81.

HEATHER-BIRNS, s. pl. The stalks and roots of burnt heath, S. V. Birn.
HEATHER-BLEAT, HEATHER-BLEATER, s. The Mire-snipe.  
S.

HEATHER-CLU, s. The ankle, Ang.; q. what cleaves or divides the heath in walking.  
Su. G. klif-ao, Isl. klif-ao, to cleave.

HEATHER-COW, HEATHER-COWE, s. A tuft or twig of heath; a sort of besom made of heath.  
S.

HEATHERIE, adj. Heathy; rough; dislevelled.  
S. Thy hard lone-danderin gaes, 
Thro' cowslip banks, and heathrie braes.—  
R. Brunne, p. 148.

HEATHERIE-HEADIT, adj.  
S. A lowering; threatening rain.

HEAVENNING, HAVENING PLACE. A harbour.  
S. A fine pacing horse wi' a clear chained bridle,  
A whip by her side, and a bonne side-saddle;  
Burns, iv. 54.

HEBRUN, HEBURN, s. pl.

S.

HECH-HOW, HECHT, HEYCHT, To play among children similar to running the gantlet. »S'.

HECHLE, HEGHLE, 2. To promise; to engage; to feed with promises.  
To that this King gert put his sele:  
Wytontown, viii. 18. 12.

Bruce uses the old Proverb, in which this term signifies a promise, rather in an improper sense, as if it denoted a prediction, whether of good or evil.

"For so soone as I heard the prophet say, that I sulddy,  
so soone I begouth to mak me for it; for gif all  
of God, I man die."

Eleven Serm. G. 2, a.

Hech, Heycht, s. A promise; an engagement. This word is still used, Loth.

If that thou get, deliver quhen thou hechtis,  
And suffir not thy hand thy hecht delay.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 148.

To that this King put his sele:  
Boi in that hechtis he wes noucht lele.

To HECHT, v. a. To raise in price; to heighten.  

to fix with a hook; from a hook, fibula.  

HECK, s. A rack for cattle. V. Hack.

HECK, s. V. Haik, Hake, s.  

HECKABIRNIE, s. Any lean, feeble creature.  

HECKAPURDES, s. The state of a person alarmed by any sudden danger, loss, or calamity.  

HECK-DOOR, s. The door between the kitchen of an old farm-house and the byre or stable.  

HECKIEBIRNIE, HECKLEBIRNIE, s. This term is used in a strange sort of imprecation. If one say, "Go to the D—l!" the other often replies, "Go you to Heckliebire!" which is said to be a place three miles beyond hell!  

S.

To HECKLE, HEKLE, s. a. 1. To dress flax, S.; to have been sharply handled in a course of probation, is said  

To HECKLE, HEKLE, v. a. To fasten by means of a hook, fibula, or otherwise.  

The gown and hoiss in clay that claggit was,  
The hude hechtly, and maid him for to pass.

In MS. heklyt.  
Wallace, vi. 453.

Teut. haeck-en, to fix with a hook; from kueck, a hook;  
Su. G. haek-ao, fibula connectare; haekte, fibula, uncinus,  
quo vestis constringitur. Hence also haekte, hakelse, a prison,  
a place where persons are bound or fastened. The origin is  
hake, a hook, hak-ao, to lay hold of with a hook. Isl. hak, fibula.

To HECKLE on. To continue in keen argumentation.  

To HECKLE, s. a. 1. To dress flax, S.; hakle, E.  

2. Metaph. to tease with questions, to examine severely.  

S. One who has undergone a strict examination, or been sharply handled in a course of probation, is said to have come o'er the heckle-pins, S.
HEDE-VERK, s. A head-ache. See Sup.

"Til eschaip the euyl accidents that succeed fra the on-
natural dais sleip, as catteris, hedarteris, and indegestione, I
thocht it necessair til exercize me vithe sum actyue recrea-
tione." Compl. S. p. 56.

HEED, s. 1. A fast or pace; of any commodity, S. to. Heed,
P. v. n. Heed. 2. To turn any commodity heed o'er head, to gain cent.
per cent. upon it.

HEEPY, s. A fool; a stupid person; a melancholy per-
son; S.

But Mause begrutten was and bleer'd,
Look'd lowish, dowf, and sleepy;
Auld Maggy ken'd the wyte, and sneer'd,
Cau'd her a poor daft heepe.

HEF, s. 1. A master in a corporation or trade.
To HEF, v. n. To fufanc and to fufane; to take to one's heels.

HEEDIFUL, adj. Scornful. V. HEYDIN.

S. HEDISMAN, HEADSMAN, s. 1. A chief; a principal
man in a district.

Glaid wox the Troyane Acestes, and but mare
Did make proclame thare merkettis and thare fare;
And al the heedismen gadderis and set doun,
Stabbis thare laws and statutis for that ton.

Patres, Virg.; q. patricians.

"This trubyll was pecifyit with smal labour, fra the heed-
dismen (be qhoom the first occasioun rais) war puissant." Bel­
End. B. ix. c. 50. Caesium ducibus ; Booth.

The King seeing he danton the North-country and
the Isles, and tharethrough he fand he had great peace and
rest, and there was great riches and policy, by the taking of
the headismen of the country, and putting of them in ward;
and so conquist great love of the commons, because of the
peace and rest in his time." Pitscottie, p. 152.

2. A master in a corporation or trade.

A. S. heafod-man, primus, dux, praepositus; tenens in
capite ; Su.G. hufwan,d antesignanus ; Isl. haifudsmadr,
capitaneo ; hooft-man, praefectus, princeps ; et dux mili-
tian.

HEDY, pron. Int. V. HIT.

S. HEEDIFUL, adj. Scornful. V. HEYDIN.

To HEEL, v. n. To run off; to take to one's heels.

HEEL, s. Heel of the twilight, the end of twilight. S.

HEELIE, Heelie, adj. Crabbed; troublesome. S.

HEELIE, adj. Slow; also, adv. slowly. Aberd. V. HULY.

HEELEGOLEERIE, adv. Topsy-turvy; in a state of
confusion; Ang. Tapsalteerie, Heels o'er goudie, synon.

HEELS O'ER GOWDY, topsy-turvy, S.B. V. GOUDY.

HEELS O'ER HEAD, adv. I. Topsy-turvy; in a literal
sense, with the bottom uppermost.

2. In a state of disorder, S.

Now by this time the house is heels o'er head,
For ae thing some, and some anither said.

Ross's Hellenore, p. 86.

3. Without distinction, or particular enumeration, S.

4. To turn any commodity heels o'er head, to gain cent.
per cent. upon it.

HEEPY, s. A fool; a stupid person; a melancholy per-
son; S.
HEG

Perhaps allied to Isl. hoor, linum rude, lineamentum; G. Andr. p. 107; or originally the same with Su.G. haefwæ, a handful of yarn, a skain; pensum fili, quantum scilicet verticillo semel explicatur, color exspectum; Ære, p. 788.

HEREFORE, adv. For this reason.

HEERS. The seed of the heros, the side of the lords. V. Her.

HEEVIL, s. The Conger-eel. V. Haewa Eel. S.

HEEZ, HEZZY. V. Heis, Heirse.

HEFT, v. a.

1. A holding, or place of rest. 2. An accustomed pasture; the attachment of a sheep to a particular pasture.

To HEFT, v. n. 1. To dwell. Ander. See Sup.

This word is evidently the same with Su.G. haefwæ, colere, possidere. Consuegra est caula haefwæ sine unidoxa gods; Let not the king take or possess the fields or goods of his subjects; Kon. Styr. This, as Ære observes, coincides both in sound and sense with the Lat. cognate habitu. He, certainly with propriety, views haefwæ as a frequentative from hafwæ, habere. Alem. puhafta is exp. inhabitantem, Schull, vo. Buen. Germ. wonhaftig, domicilium, ibid.; q. haefted to a莫名其妙 or place of dwelling.

2. It is used in a transitive sense, as signifying, to cause or “accustom to live in a place,” Gl. Rams. S.

For sindsle times they e'er come back.

Wha anes are haefit there.—Ramsay's Poems, ii. 44.

3. To be familiarized to a station or employment. S.

The s. is written Hafft, q. v.

HEFT, HAFT, s. Dwelling; place of residence. S.

HEFT, s. A handle, as that of a knife. S.

HEFT AND BLADE. The entire disposal of any thing. S.

To haer baith HEFT AND BLADE to HADD, to have any thing wholly at one's option. S.

To HEFT, v. a. To fix as a knife is fixed in its haft. S.

To HEFT, v. a. To lift up; to carry aloft.

To HEFT, v. a. To confine; to restrain. A cow's milk is said to be haeftit, when it is not drawn off for some time. This inhuman custom very generally prevails, that the udder may make a great appearance in a market. See Sup.

Teut. haffen, tenere, figere, to which Sibbald refers on the preceding word, is more analogous to this. Su.G. haeft-a, impede, delinear. It primarily signifies to seize, to lay hold of; and is, like the former, a frequentative from hafana. Isl. hefta, coercoea, haft, a knot. Germ. haften, to hold fast, Belg. heft-en, to detain, A.S. haftling, a captive, Sw. hafta, teneness, are all radically allied.

HEGESKRAPER, s. A designation given to an avaricious person.

Ane curious cofle, that hage-skrapar, He sitis at hame quhen that thay baik.

That pedder byrbour, that scheip-keipar,

He tellis thame ilk ane caik by caik.

Law! quhat do I ? quod scho, all is for nocht,

My first luffaris agane assay beliue ?

Quha awcht thai horss, in gret driue,


Hey! interj. 1. Ho! a call to listen, or to stop, to one at some distance. 2. A rousing or awakening call. S.

To HEY, v. n. To hasten.

HEY WULLIE WINE, AND HOW WULLIE WINE. An old fireside play of the peasantry, to discover each other's sweethearts.

HEICH, (gutt.) adj. 1. High. 2. Tall; as, “That boy's very heich o' his eild,” i.e. very tall for his age; S. 's.

King Eolus set heich apoune his chare.

Dug. Virgil, 14, 51.

A. S. heah, heoh, Moes.G. hauha, Belg. heogh. Seren. mentions the very ancient Scythic word ha, id. as the root.

Heich, s. A slight elevation; a very small knoll. S.

Heichness, s. Height; highness.

To HEICHT, v. a. To raise. V. HICHT.

HeicH, part. pa. Inflected; applied to the mind. S.

HEYCH, s. A promise. V. HICHT.

HEID, HEED, term. denoting state or quality; as in bairnheith, youthheith; corresponding to E. hood, A. S. had, Su.G. haid, Alem. Germ. heit, Belg. heed, persons, status, qualities. Germ. heit is used in a similar manner. Ære conjectures that the term is from Su.G. hætt-a, A. S. hætt-an, Moes.G. hætt-un, to name, name and person being often used as synon.

HEID, s. Heat.

HEID-GEIR, s. A air for the head.

HEYDIN, HEYTHING, HEITHING, HETHYNG, s. Scorn; mockery; derision.

Quha awcht thai horns, in gret heicthing he asst;

He was full ale, and ek had mony cast.

Wallace, v. 739. MS.

Ane young man stert upon his feit,

And he began to lauche.

For heidin.—Pebils to the Play, st. 11.

Ha! quhat do I ? quod scho, all is for nocht,

Sall I thus mokkit, and to heitthing drue?

My first luihairs agane assay beliue?

Doug. Virgil, 118, 48.

And thow had to me done onie thing,

Nacht was with hart; bot vane glioir, and heitthing.

Priests of Pebils, Pink. S. P. R. i. 43.

In this sense must we understand a passage improperly printed in Evergreen, perhaps from the inaccuracy of the transcriber.

Yit at the last scho said, half in hie thing.

Sister, this vittell and your royal feist

May well suffice for sic a rural beist.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 148, st. 12.

It is undoubtedly heitthing, i.e. "half in derision," and
with this the language agrees, as the burdenous desideres the rustic state and manners of her sister.

This term is used by Chaucer.

Alas (quod John) the day that I was borne!

Now are we driven til hathing and til scorn.

Chauc. Reves T. v. 4108.

As Chaucer ascribes this language to a young clerk educated on the borders of Scotland, Junius thinks that this term had found its way into E. from the North. But the town referred to is not on the borders. It is certainly Anstruther in Fife.

John highte that on, and Alein highte that other, Of o toun be they born, that highte Strother, Fer in the North, I can not telle where.

It is also used by R. Brune.

Alle is thy hathing fallen upon the.

Although Skinner had explained hathing mockery, it is surprising that Ruddiman should incline to think that drive to hathing—signifies to traverse the country; q. to go a heathing, i. e. through less frequented places, to seek for a match among the Nomades, mentioned in the next verse; especially as a few lines below, the phrase is repeated precisely in the same sense.

This drive to hathing, and all thy grace biwaue.

Tyt woman, allace, beris thou not yit in mynd

The manwering of fals Laomedonis kynd?

Doug. Virgil, 119, 8.

Quis me autem (fae velle) sinet? ratibusque superbis

Irruunt apum, nescis heu, perdita, &c. Virg.

Sibbald renders hathing, hathing, q. oathing, swearing, cursing, banning." Both Ruddiman and he, on the supposition of its signifying mockery, think that it may be the same as hooting."

But there is no affinity.

Isl. haedne, haetone, illudendi actio, haedin, lidibirusios, haaddgiarn, illusor, q. one who years for sport at the expense of others; head-a, Su. G. id., to expose to derision, illudere, iridere; haed, Isl. haed, lidibrum, illusio; hadungar gabb, sarcasmus, illusio contumeliosa; Verel. The radical term is undoubtedly Isl. hy-a, ludifico, deridere; whence hapa by saltatio et lusus; G. Andr. p. 112. It seems doubtful, whether Alem. hon, contumelia, opprobrium, hon-en, illudere, contumelia afficiare, Gl. Pez. ghonkontost, illustisti, be radically the same. Fr. honte, shame, disgrace, is evidently from the latter.

HEILD, HEILID, HEILYD, HEAL, HELE, adj. Scornful; derisory.

S. HEILD-ROUME, s. The ground lying between a haugh, or flat, and the top of a hill.

S. HEIFFLE, s. A toolie with a young wench.

S. HEIGHEING, s. A command; an order.

After him he sent an heighingin,

Fram court he dide him be.

V. Hecht, s.

Sir Tristrem, p. 182.

HEIGHT, pref. Promised; engaged to. s.

S. HEIL, HEYLD, HELL, HEAL, s. Health, S.

Mastir John Blayr to Wallace maid him boune;

To se his heyl his comfort was the mor.

Wallace, p. 547. MS.

"Domiciane empruine aduertis of his vehement doulour, causit hym to returne in Italy to recour his heil be new air and fude." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 46, a.

Auld Colin says, He wad be in the wrang,

Gin frae your heal he held you short or lang.

Ross's Helenore, p. 50.

And now the sun to the hill-heads gan speal,

Spreading on trees and plants a growthy heal.

Ibid. p. 65.

Makyne, the howp of all my heal,

My hait on the is set.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 102, st. 15.

I am not certain that here it is not used in the secondary sense of Su. G. hel, as denoting felicity.

It occurs in 0. E.

Tille Acres thei him led, better heal to haue.

R. Brunne, p. 192.

A. S. hel, Su. G. hel, salus, sanitas.

To HEILD, HEILYD, HEIL, HELE, v. a. To cover.

— Their gowynys, delierely,

That heylf thaim, thain kest away.

Barbour, viii. 469. MS.

The party popil grane

Heildit his hedhe with skug Hercules.

Doug. Virgil, 250, 51.

2. To conceal; to hide; S.; heal, Gl. Shirr. See Sup.

Stoup-fulls of creeds and rear she aft wad steal,

And cood her souple tricks fraye minny heal.

Ross's Helenore, p. 50.

3. To defend; to save; used obliquely.

Thay cast dartis tulkild thare lord to heild,

Wyth schaftis schot and flanys grete plente.

Doug.; Virgil, 348, 36.

It signiﬁes to cover, in various parts of E. Hild is used in this sense by Wiclif; "The schip was hitid with wawis;"

Matt. viii. "Unhile, to uncover. "Thei unhilden the roof where he was;"

Mark ii.

A. S. hel-an, Isl. hael-a, tegere, to cover; Su.G. haed-a, id. Alem. hel-an, Germ. hel-en, Belg. heel-an, Isl. hel-la, occultare, to hide. Both Ruddiman and Ihre refer to Lat. cel-o, h and c being letters often interchanged. Lat. coel-an and cit-iun are supposed to belong to the same family. The latter is exp. by Isidore, tegmen oculorum.

Sibbald derives hell from heyl to cover. Junius, with less probability, deduces it from hol, antrum, a hole or pit; Etym.

The idea of Ihre deserves attention, that the primary meaning of Su.G. hael is death; and, that as this word occurs in all the Scythian dialects, the name was given to death, before it was used with respect to the mansions of the dead, before it was used with respect to the mansions of the dead, It is still used in composition; as haelsof, a mortal disease, haelbach, a symptom of death, slaa i hael, to put to death.

Isl. hea en, helta, is the Hecate, or Lethe, of the Edda, the goddess supposed to have the power of death. It must be acknowledged, however, that in Moes.G., the most ancient dialect of the Gothic we are acquainted with, heilhe has no other sense than that of the place of suffering.

HEILDYNE, s. Covering.

Off gret gestis a sow thai maid,

That stailwart heildyne aboyn it had.

Barbour, xvii. 596. MS.

A. Bor. hylling, stragulum; a bed hiling, a quilt or coverlet, Northumb. This is certainly the meaning of a term as left not understood by Risdon.

Your fester pery at your heed,

Curtains with popinjayes white andrede.

Your hyllynes with furres of armynye,

Powdered with golde of newe fynye.

E. Met. Rom. iii. 180.

To HEILD, HEYLD, v. a. 1. To incline. See Sup.

This gudely carvell takeit traisit on raw,

Now sank scho law, now hie to heuin up heildit.

Palice of Honour, iii. 9.

2. Metaph. to give the preference. This is the word used in MS. Barbour, vi. 323, where it is hald, Pink. edit.; hold, edit. 1620.

I wald til hardyment heylhyd haly,

With thi away war foly:

For hardyment with foly is wice.

Now sank scho law, now hie to heuin up heildit.

Palice of Honour, iii. 9.
HEILIE, adj. Holy; or having the appearance of sanctity.  
*Heilie* harlottis, in hawtaine wyis,  
Come in with mony sindre gys.  

_Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 27._


HEILY, HELY, HIELY, adj. Proud; haughty.  
They begin not qhail their fathers began.  
Bot, with ane *heily* hart, baith doft and derft,  
Thay ay begin qhail that thair fathers left.  

_Priests of Peebils, Pnk. S. P. R. i. 9._

The reason is here given why  
—Burges bairnis—thryve not to the thrid air.  

_A. S. here, Su.G. Isl. haer, Germ. her, exercitus._ _V. Here_.

HEIRANENT, adv. Concerning this.  

_S. HEIRATOUR, adv._ In this quarter.  

HEYNDES, s. Gentleness.  
Servit this Quene Dame Plesance, all at richt,—  
Conning, Kyndnes, Heyndnes, and Honestie.  

_King Hart, i. 15._

HEYND, s. A person.  
Arrayit ryallie about with mony riche wardour,  
That Nature, full nobile, annamilt fine with flouris  
Of alkin hewis under hevin, that ony *heynd* knew,  
Frangrat, all full of fresche odour fyne of smell.  

_Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 45._

The term, as here used, is more nearly allied to Su.G. *hiom*,  
an individual, a person, than to A. S. _hyne_, a servant.  
The Su.G. word occurs only in a secondary sense for a servant.  
_V. Hwnx_.

HEIN-SHINN'D, adj. Having big projecting shin-bones.  

_HEIR, s._ Army, or warlike retinue.  
He did the conquer to knaw all the cause quhy,  
That all his hathillis in the _heir_ hailly on hight,  
How he wes wounyng of wer with Wawane the wy.  

_Gawan and Gol. iv. 24._

_i.e._ "He informed the conquer of all the reasons of his yielding;  
and that all the nobles in his army, who from on high viewed the conflict, were convinced that he was overcome by Gawan."  
For it seems necessary to view _heilie_ as a verb.  
It may signify to confirm or ratify, A. S. _halg-tan_, sancire.

_A. S. here, Su.G. Isl. haer, Germ. her, exercitus._ _V. Here_.

HEIR DOWNE, adv. Below; on this earth.  
Complain I wald, wist I qhume til—  
Quhiddor to God, that all thing steirs,—  
Or unto waldlie prince _heir_ downe.  

_Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109._

HEIRINTILL, adv. Herein.  

_S. HEIRIS, s. pl._ Masters, K. Hart. _V. Her_, s. 1.

HEIRSCHIP. _V. Herschip_.

HEIRLY, adj. Honourable; magnificent.
HEKKIL, HECKLE, s. 1. A hackling-comb; a comb for dressing flax; S. Rudd.

TEUT. hekel, Sw. ln- hekke, id. The root, according to Kiliian, is haeck, crooked.

558
HEM

"Greater vquietnesse is not out of the hels, nor hee gettheth on all sides." Bruce's Eleven Serm. S. 1. b.

Bp. Douglas uses the phrase, the helt. V. Stichling.

This general acceptance is perfectly analogous to that of the Heb. Gr. and Lat. terms, Sheol, Hades, and Inferi; which all primarily denote the state of the dead, or that of those whose souls and bodies are disunited, without necessarily including the idea either of happiness or of misery. Thus A. S. helt is used for the grave; IC fare to minum sunus to helle; Gen. xxvii. 35,—I will go down into the grave unto my son. The term has been deduced from Ad certissimam necem ruere; Verel. V. Heild, v. a.

HELLIS-CRUK, s. A crook for holding vessels over a fire; or perhaps what is otherwise called a clips. His nalls wes lyk an hells cruk, Thairwith fyve quarters lang.

Blady Serk, st. 4. Pink. S. P. R., iii. 190.

From Teut. helsan, to embrace; or Su. G. Isl. kaell, claurus, a spike or nail, hael-a, clavis figere. HELLOCk, s. A romp. V. HALOC. S.

HELLS-HOLES. "Dark nooks that are dreaded as being haunted with bogles!" Gall. Encycl.

S. HELM of WEET, a great fall of rain, Ang. A S. holm, water, the sea; oyer holm boren, carried on the waters. I know not if Su. G. hael-a, &c. to pour out, has any affinity; Isl. hellung, effusio. HELMY, adj. Rainy, Ang. See Sup.

Hebwy weather nearly corresponds to the A. S. phrase, holz; weder, procedullos coelum; Caed. Al. Lyce, vo. Wader; from holmeg pluviosus, procedullos. This term especially denotes rainy weather, as proceeding from that quarter on which the sea lies. Thus, the affinity between it and the A. S. is more evident; as holm not only signifies water in general, but the sea.

HELMNE STOK, s. "The helm of a ship, gubernacu-
mum," Rudd; more strictly, the handle of the helm. S. wircus he saide, gripand the helme stok fast, Lenond theron—Doug. Virgil, 156, 55.

Teut. helm-stok anf chkip, ansa gubernaculi, pars summaria clavia, Kilian.

HEPLIE, adj. Helpful; much inclined to give assistance; S. B. See Sup.

"Bos [i.e. house, drink] quhay that will, draw sobirnes to hym, scho is helplie, of littil applosit, help of the wittis, wache to helpe [health,] kepar of the body, and contynewal and sait tynis all maner contience, voce, aynd, lythenes and wachtter mentions winnimmel, gewenimmel, as denoting a great body of people, from winnemel, redemmel, multitude; which, he thinks, may be traced to Gr. synex, coetus, multitude. Or can it have any affinity to Germ. heim-en, O. Su. G. haem-a, whence ihre derives himmel, heaven, which primarily signifies a covering? Or shall we consider it as corr. from Teut. hantmäel, Germ. hantmohl, the forum, the place where the inhabitants of one district were bound to assemble?

To HEMMIL, v. a. To surround any beast in order to lay hold of it, Ang.; q. to environ with a multitude.

HEMMYNYS, s. pl. Shoes made of untanned leather. See S.

At sa gret myself he wen, That hys knychetis weryd rewelynys Of hydis, or of hart hemmynys. Wyntown, viii. 29. v. 274.

That the shoes here mentioned were usually made of the skins of harts or deer, appears from the language of our celebrated Thomas of Ercildoune.

Thritrem achare the brest, The tong sat next the pride; The heminges swithe on est, He schar and laid besid. Sir Tristrem, p. 31, st. 44.

This passage is aptly illustrated by the following Note, p. 282.

"The mode of making these rollings, or rough shoes, is thus described: ' We go a hunting, and after we have slain red deer, we fly off the skin by and by, and setting of our bare foot on the inside thereof, for want of cunning shoe-makes, by your grace's pardon, we play the coblers, compassing and measuring so much thereof as shall reach up to our ankles, prickings the upper part thereof with holes, that the water may repass where it enters, and stretching it up with a strong thong of the same, above our said ankles. So, and please your noble grace, we make our shoes. Therefore we, using such manner of shoes, the rough hairy side outwards, in your grace's dominion of England, we be called Rough-footed Scots.' Elder's Address to Henry VIII. apud Pinkerton's History, ii. 397.

A. S. hemmynys, the covering of the child, &c. Isl. heort-hama, ». e. the covering of the child, and please your noble grace, we make our shoes. Therefore we, using such manner of shoes, the rough hairy side outwards, in your grace's dominion of England, we be called Rough-footed Scots.' Elder's Address to Henry VIII. apud Pinkerton's History, ii. 397.

HEMPY, s. 1. A rogue; one for whom the hemp grows; S. V. Gl. Rams.

At thrattw hempiet, not a few, — Laws human an’ divine brick thro’: — Till on a woodlee, black an’ blue, They pay the kai. Rev. J. Nic's Poems, i. 52.
HEN

2. A tricky wag, S.


HENSOUR, Hen sure, s. Perhaps a giddy young fellow, or a braggadocio.

Ane haüstie hensour, callit Harie, —
Tytt vp ane tackle withouten tary; Callander refers to Celtic heth, a strong young man. Sibald says, "perhaps one who had been trained to the use of arms; See hynso; or one who was expert in making stake and rye fences, from Teut. heyn-en sepire." The latter idea is quite out of place.

We learn from G. Andr. that the ancient Norwegians called their noblemen hensor; primorum nomen. He also renders hensing, caterva, cohors, p. 111. I suspect, however, that hensour is of German extract; from hanso, a society; whence L. B. ansuarii, qui ceteros mortales fortuna et opibus antecellunt; Kilian. The German word may be traced to Moseg. honsa, a multitude, a band; whence evidently Isl. hensing, mentioned above, and perhaps hensor, as denoting the leader of a band. Hensour may thus be equivalent to a comrade, a fellow, or one belonging to a society. Hence the designation of the Hanse towns in Germany. Sw hensker, however, Isl. heimskeur, denote a fool.

HENS-WARE, Hen ware, s. Eatable fucus, Fucus esculentus, Linn. This is also called Badderlocks, q. v. Hen, pret. Laid hold of. V. Hent, To hent, v. a. To gather; to glean. S.

HEN-WYE, Hen-wife, s. 1. A woman who takes care of the poultry about the house of a person of rank. S. Hence the metaph. phrase, Hen-waffles of Venus, applied to bawds.

With Venus hen-waffles quhat wyse may I flyte?
That strakyth thir wenschis hedes them to pleas.
Doug. Virgil, Pro. 96, 53.

HEN-WILE, s. A stratagem; a circuitvention. See Sup.

— The great hopes they put us in at first, — they somewhat blasted, by their needless fingerings here, and using, as we suspected, such courses as savoured of their old unhappy and unprofitable way of hen-wiles, to make and increase parties among us." Baillie's Lett. ii. 80.

This dull and unstable birth,
Which at this time possesses the earth,
Seeks out raw shifts, and poor hen wiles,
And with such trash themselves beguiles.
Cleland's Poems, p. 55.

The only word which I have met with, that has any resemblance, is Flandr, hand-ugle, momentum temporis. It might indeed signify a delay.

HEPTHORNE, s. The brier, Rubus vulgaris major, S.

On cace thare stude ane lityt mote nere by,
Quhare heppthorne buskis on the top grow hie.

V. Hap.

HER, Here, s. 1. A lord; a person of distinguished rank. See Sup.

As fele wrinkis and turnys can scha mak,
As dois the swallo with hir plumes blak,


famous Saxon invaders of E., had their names from this animal; Hengist being denominated from a war-horse, Horsa from a common one. Which of the etymons given above has the best claim, is very dubious. From the use of the term here, it appears to have belonged to a henseman, to ride.
2. A chief; a leader.
3. The magistrate of a burgh.
4. A master.

**HER, s.**

1. Injury; damage.
2. Loss; injury; damage.

**HER, Here, s.**

- Loss; injury; damage.
- A dwelling place; a place of residence.
- Thesame term has been used for a haven or harbour.

**HERBERY, HERBRY, s. 1. A place of abode for troops, a military station.**

- To Berwik with all his menye,
- With his bataillis arrayit, come he;
- And till gret Lordis ilkane sundry
- Ordanyt a feld for their herbery.

**HERBERY, HERBERGE, HERBERGE, s. 1. A place of abode:**

- For gret herberge having the sense of diversorium, caupon, Silbald derives it from her, publicus, communis; and berberge, servare, tueri. Su.G. haerberge is indeed used in the same sense, signifying an inn, a lodging, a place where a multitude may be entertained; deduced by Ihre from her, an army. V. HERBERGE, that of love sang with voice so clear,
- With diverse notes.
- Sir Egier, v. 356.

**HERBERY, HERBERGE, s. 1. A place of abode:**

- To Berwik with all his menye,
- With his bataillis arrayit, come he;
- And till gret Lordis ilkane sundry
- Ordanyt a feld for their herbery.

**HERBERY, HERBERGE, HERBERGE, s. 1. A place of abode:**

- For gret herberge having the sense of diversorium, caupon, Silbald derives it from her, publicus, communis; and berberge, servare, tueri. Su.G. haerberge is indeed used in the same sense, signifying an inn, a lodging, a place where a multitude may be entertained; deduced by Ihre from her, an army. V. HERBERGE, that of love sang with voice so clear,
- With diverse notes.
- Sir Egier, v. 356.

**HER, prom.**

- Their, V. E.

**HERAGE, s. Inheritance.**

**HERALD-DUCK, s.**

**HERANDIS, s. pl. 1. Errands.**

- Thare bad thay,
- And thare gave absoutlyown,
- As thai had in-to commyssyon,
- To the clerkys, that come of that north lands,
- That to thame soucht in-to thais herandis,
- That thai pure and sympl thowcit,
- And littl had to gyve or nocht.

**HER, OF INGLAND this Kyng, for-thi**

- For gret herandis and hasty

**HERBERY, v. a.**

- To harbour; to station.

**HERBERY, v. a.**

- To harbour; to station.

**HERBERY, v. a.**

- To harbour; to station.

**HERBERY, v. a.**

- To harbour; to station.

**HERBERY, v. a.**

- To harbour; to station.

**HERBERY, v. a.**

- To harbour; to station.

**HERBERY, v. a.**

- To harbour; to station.
HERD, 

s. 1. A HERDIS, HERDS, HERE, a term used in the composition of several names 
HERDOUN, S. pl.

To act the part of a shepherd. 

Ibid. x. 42. MS.

A. S. herbergeh-an, hospitari, Teut. herbergh-en, id. O. Fr. herberge, Rom. Rosa.

HERBYAGE, s. A place of entertainment; an inn; used as synonym, with ostrye, or at least as denoting residence there.

Till ane ostrye he went, and soyled than. — Thai fert go seik Schyr Ranald in that rage; Bot he was than yeit still at herbyrage. 

Wallace, iv. 107, 108. MS.

This corresponds to the sense of Teut. herberge, Su.G. haerberge.

HERBIORIUS, s. pl. An advanced corps, sent to occupy a station, or provide an encampment for the rest of an army.

At Melross schup thai for to ly; And send befor a cumpany, Thre hundre ner of armyt men. — The King of Ingland, and his men, That saw thair herbiouris then Cum rebuyt on that manor, Aunyit in thair hart that war. 

Barbour, xviii, 291, 394. MS.

HERD, s. 1. A person who tends cattle. 2. In curling, a stone played so dexterously as to guard the principal or winning stone from being driven away. 

S.

To HERD, v. a. To act the part of a shepherd. 

S.

To HERD, HIRD, v. n. To tend cattle or sheep. 

S.

HERDIS, HERDS, s. Hards, the refuse of flax.

And pyk, and ter, als haiff thai tane; And lynf, and herdis, and brynstane. 

Barbour, xviii. 612. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton leaves this for explanation.

"Quhaifoir let all men fle euill company, and to traisit not in men, for reddry ar we to inbraeu euill, as reddry as herdis to ressaue fyre." Talla's Confession, Detection Q.

Mary, penult p. V. HARDIN.

HER DOUN, adv. Here below; in this lower world.

Clarkys, that ar witty, May know conjunctions off planetis, — And off the hewyn all halyly 

How that the disposition 

Suld upon thingis wyrk her doun,

On regones, or on climatis,

That wyryks nocht ay quhar agatis. 

Barbour, iv. 700. MS.

HERE, a term used in the composition of several names of places in S.; pron. like E. haer.

I recollect two of this description in Angus. A Roman camp, about four miles S. from Forfar, is called Here- or Haer-faunds. I must beg leave here to correct a mistake into which I have fallen as to the meaning of this name, so far back as A. 1786; having exp it on insufficient evidence, "the folds of the strangers." — Biblioth. Topog. Britan. N. 36. But it undoubtedly signifies "the folds or enclosures of war," or "of the army." — There is another place at no great distance, denominated the Here-cairn. The same name occurs in other parts of the country. "There is in a maire in this parish, a vast number of tumuli, called the Haer Cairn. In this maire, it is thought, that the famous battle between Agricol a the Roman general, and Galgacus the general of the Caledonians, was fought." P. Kinloch, Perth. Stat. Acc. xxvii. 479. I need hardly refer to A. S. here, Su.G. haer. Teut. her, an army. Many A. S. words have a similar formation; as here-burgh, a military station, here-wic, a military village, Harwich in E.; also in Su.G., as, haerstrat, a military way; Germ. herstall, a camp, her-fart, a military expedition, &c.

While illustrating this term, I may observe, that it has been said that the name of Hercules is of Goth. origin; Isl. Her­kull, dux; literally, caput exercitus, from her, army, and kolle; head, Verel. Wacther indeed deduces it from Germ. her, terrible, and hente, kule, club; making a remark which certainly merits investigation, that many of the names of the heathen deities are so formed, both in the Scythian and Celtic languages, that if compared with the images representing them, the name will be found exactly to correspond to the image, and the image to the name. That the German nations were no strangers to Hercules, is evident from the testimony of Tacitus, who mentions that, according to their relations, Hercules had been amongst them; and that, when going to battle, they celebrated him in songs as the most illustrious among the brave. De Mor. Germ. c. 3.

HERE, s. An heir. 

HERE AND WERE. A phrase expressive of contention; as, They were like to gang here and were about it; they were very near quarrelling. 

S.

HEREAWAY, adv. 1. In this quarter, S. 2. To this quarter. 3. In the present state, S.

"That light is not hereaway in any clay body; for, while we are here, light is in the most part broader and longer than our narrow and feckless obedience." Rutherford's Lett. F. II. ep. 2.

HEREFORE, HERFORE. On this account; therefore. S.

HEREF, adv. Hereafter; after this.

Ramsay bad cess, and murn nocht for Wallace, — My hed to wed Loclewyn he past to se; — Tithandis off hym ye sail se son herfet. 

Wallace, ix. 1209. MS.

It is absurdly rendered, in edit. 1648, Tydings of him full soon ye shall hear oft. 

From A. S. her, here, and Eft, q. v.

HERE'S TYE. A common mode of drinking healths. S. 

To HERE TELL, v. n. To learn by report. S. See S. 

Fra tyme that he had semblit his barnage, And herd tell weyle Scotland stude in sic cace, He thocht till hym to mak it playn conquease. 

Wallace, i. 59. MS.

It is used by R. Brunne, p. 240. 

Sir Edward herd wele telle of his gret misdede.

This is an Isl. idiom, heyrða tal; Edda Saem, audivist.

HEREYESTERDAY, s. The day before yesterday. 

See Sup.

"Always hereyesterday, when we were at the very end of it [the Directory.] the Independents brought us so doubtful a disputation, that we were in very great fear all should be cast in the hows, and that their opposition to the whole Directory should be as great as to the government." Baillie's Lett. ii. 73.

This term, although not common in our old books, is very ancient; being evidently the same with A. S. aer-gestræn daeg, nadius tertius, "the day before yesterday, three days before;" Sonner. Belg. egeristeren, id., from A. S. aer, Belg. eer, before. Germ. egestern, id. from A. S. eht, before, and gestern, yesterday, Franc. gesteron, id. Vorgestern is used in the same sense. Mr. Tooke views A. S. gestran, in gestran daeg, as the past. past of gestræn-an, acquirene. And says, "a day is not gotten or obtained till it is passed, therefore gestran daeg is equivalent to the past day." Divers. Purley, II. 292.
HERONEYESTREEN, s. The night before yesternight.
S. Gl. Shirr. V. Yestreen.
HEREINTILL, adv. Herein; in this.
S.
HERYE, HEARY, s. 1. A compellation still used by some old women, in addressing their husbands, and sometimes vice versa.
S.
My father first did at my mither spear, 
Heary, is Nory fifteen out this year?...
I mind it well enough, and well I may.
- At well I danc'd wi' you on your birth day;
- Ay heary, quo' she, now but that's awa.'
Ross's Helenore, pp. 20, 21.
It is expl. "a conjugal appellation, equivalent to my dear;" Gl. Ross. But although the females of this age may be unwill- ing to admit of the genuine meaning, it is properly a term expressive of subjection; being formed from A. S. hera. Teut. herre, Belg. heer, lord, master. I need scarcely add, that this mode of address is as ancient as the patriarchal age. At well, corr. of I wat, or wat, well; also, atweel, S.
HERING, s. Apparently, the app. of earing land. S.
HERIOT, s. A fine exacted on the death of a tenant.
HERIS, imperat. v. Hear ye.
As the matri requiris, ane litil heris.
Dug. Virgil, 111, 27.
HERISON, s.
The Houlet and the Herison.
Out of the airt Septentrion.
Come with ane teirfull voce.
Fr. herisson signifies a hedgehog. The writer might per­haps suppose it to be a fowl.
HERITOUR, s. 1. An heir.
"Si fili et heredes, &c. Gyf we be sonnis, we ar also herelous, herelous I say of God, and participant of the eternal heritage with Jesus Christ." Abp. Hamilton's Cate­chisme, 1552, Fol. 39, a.
2. A proprietor or landlord in a parish, S.
"The rest is divided among a great number of heritors.
Thirteen are possessed of a L.100 Scots, and upwards, of valued rent. — There is a considerable number of smaller heritors, possessed of single farms or plough-gates of land." P. Avendale, Lanarks. Statist. Acc. xi. 389.
Fr. heriter, an heir; L. B. heritator.
HERLE, HURIL, s. A Heron.
Ane pluchit herle, a plucked heron.
This phrase is given as not understood by Mr. Pinkerton.
I thocht myself ane pipingay, and him ane pluchit herle.
Maitland Poems, p. 38.
HERLE (in some places pron. huril) is still the common name in Angus; where it is vulgarly believed that this bird waxes and wanes with the moon; that it is plump when the moon is full, and so lean at the change that it can scarcely raise itself, so that it may almost be taken with the hand.
The name seems a dimin. from Isl. hurre, Su. G. haeger, Dan. heire, id. The Fr. use the word herle, but in quite a different sense, as denoting a rufflakre. Armor. herignon, however, signifies a heron.
HERLE, s. A trickyl imp; applied to an ill-conditioned child, or to any little animal of this description.
S.
HERLING, s. A species of sea-trout.
V. Hirling.
HERNIT, pret. Perhaps for herkinth, hearkened. The king sat still; to travail he nocht list; And harryd tham on sic maner, That eftre that weill t yer, Men menytt the Herbship of Bowchane.
Barbour, ix. 298. MS.
E. harrow is viewed as radically the same. But it seems doubtful if all the examples given by Johnson are not referable to the v. as formed from the s. harrow. E. harry signifies to cease to, to ruffle, to vex, from Fr. harer, id. Johnson mentions the following as one of the different uses of the word in S. "One harried a nest; that is, he took the young away."
2. To ruin by extortion or severe exactions, S.
Sum with deir forme ar Herreit.
Of his cattell, provyding that the husband man did Ane pluchit herle.
Maitland Poems, p. 321.
Johnson mentions, as another use of the term in S., he harried me out of house and home [more commonly, house and hault] that is, he robbed me of my goods, and turned me out of doors."
Ruddiman improperly refers to the Fr. v., which is most
probably the Goth. word used obliquely. A. S. her-gian, vastare, spoliare, praedas agere; Su.G. haer-ta, bello ali-quiquam infestare, depredar, from haer, primarily a multitude of men, an assembly; secondarily, an army. Alem. her-en, Germ. heer-en, verker-en, id.

Isl. her-ia is used precisely in the same sense. Concerning some who would not acknowledge the authority of Harald K. of Norway, A. 885, it is said; "Vor i Orkneyum eda Sudregum a vetrorn, enn a sumorum heriato their i Noregti, oc gerdor thaor mikin landsskada: They passed to the Orkneys and Hebrides in winter, and in summer infested the Norwegian coast with predatory incursions, subjecting the inhabitants to great devastation. Snorro Sturl. ap. John. Antiq. Celto-Scand. p. 2.

It deserves notice, that in ancient Gothic, Herian was an epithet conferred by his worshippers on the god Odin, the Mars of the Northern nations, borrowed from his warlike devastations. After the introduction of Christianity, it was used only by way of contempt. Verel. Ind.

Herryment, s. 1. Plunder; devastation; S. 
2. The cause of plunder; S. 

—Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry, The herryment and ruin of the country. Burns, iii. 58.

Herry-water, Harry-net, s. 1. A kind of net so formed as to catch or retain fish of a small size, and thus to spoil the water of its brood.

—Ordains the saidis acts to be extended, and have effect—against the slayers of the saids reid fisch, in forbidden time,—or that destroys the smoltes and frye of salmound in mil-dammes, or be polkes, creilles, trammel-nets, and herry-waters." Acts Ja. 1579, c. 89.

This seems to be the same called a herry-net, S.B.

"De poner, that he does not know what a herry-net is, unless it be a net that is worked in a burn." State, Leslie of Powis, 1805, p. 79.

2. The term is metaphor, used to denote both stratagem and violence. Thus it is applied to the arts of the Roman clergy. See Sup.

Thair herry-water thay spread in all countries; 
And with their hols net dayly drawis to Rome 
The maist fine gold, that is in Christindome. 
Lyndsay's Workis, 1592, p. 136.

Erron. berry-water, in later editions. 

Applied also to the conduct of conquerors. "After that Alexander had fished the whole world with his herry-water-net, what founded he but follie and euanshing shewes?" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 488.

Herrinband, s. A string by which yarn is tied before it is boiled. It is warped through the different cuts or skeigns, so as to keep them separate; Ang.

Isl. haor, also haorand, coarse linen yarn, and band.

Herring Drieve. A drove of herrings. S.

Hers, Hearse, adj. Hoarse, S.

And eik the riuer brayit with hers sound, 
Quhili Tyberinus bakwart did rebound. 
Quhilk hes been Herschip of all Christindome. 
Lyndsay's Workis, 1592, p. 141.

3. Booty; prey; that which is carried off as plunder. Syne westenis thro' the glen his course he steers, 
And as he yeed, the track at last he found

Of the ca'd hership on the mossy ground.

But wi' some hopes he travels on while he
The way the hership had been driven could see. 
Boote's Helmore, p. 46.

4. Ruin; wreck of property. "And specialtie Adovocatis, Procuratours, & Scrybis,—breakis this command twa maner of ways. First, quhen thai tak wagis to procure or defende a cause, quhilk thai ken is unauchful and aganis Justice. Secondlie, quhen for their wagis thay tak on hand ane lauchfull cause, but for lucre of geir thair difar and putiss of the execution of justice, fra day to day, and oft tymes fra yeir to yeir, to the gret skaith and herschip of thaim quhilk hes ane rycht actacion of the pley."

Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 60, b.

"Gente servants are poor men's hardness," S. Prov.; because the conceit of their birth, and blood, will make them despise and neglect your service:—Kelly, p. 116. The word ought to be hership.

In the same manner must we understand another S. Prov. "Hareships sindle come single." Kelly improperly explains it by hardship.

5. Scarcity, as the effect of devastation. "The landwart peybl be thir waris war brocht to sic poueritie and herischip, that thair land was left vnusawin & vnilaubourit." Bellend. Cron. B. xi. c. 11.

6. Dearness; high price. All men makis me debait, For herschip of horsmeit. 
Era I be semblit on my feit, The outhorne is cryde.

Dunbar, Maistland Poems, p. 198.

Mr. Pinkerton quotes this among passages not understood. It is explained "stealing of horse-corn," Gl. Comp. But the language signifies, that this poor courtier was constantly engaged in disputes at insns, on account of the extravagant price of provender for his horse; and pursued by the rabble, because he refused, or was unable, to pay to the extent demanded. Any thing very high-priced, which must of necessity be had, is still said to be a mere herschip. This is evidently an oblique use of the term as used in sense 1.

Su.G. herskap, Franc. herischip, denote an army. The term might obliquely be used to signify devastation, as the effect produced by hostile incursion; herschip itself being transferred to harm, injury. V. Her, 2. Or, schip, as corresponding to the A. S. term, sceipe, Sw. skap, Belg. schep, Germ. schauf, may denote action, from sceoan, skape-a, &c., create, facere. Thus Germ. herchaft, from hers, dominus, denotes domination, or the act of ruling. Herschip might, in the same manner, signify hostility, q. the act of an army.

Hersket, s. The Cardialgia, or Heartscold, q. v. S.

Hersum, adj. Strong; rank; harsh.

HER TILL, adv. Hereunto; to this.

Her till that athy gan thai ma. 
And all the lords that thair war 
To thir twa wardanys aths swar.

Barbour, xx. 144. MS.
HET

Sw. haer'til, id. "Ihre has observed that haer, and ther, there, are formed from han, he, and then, that; like Lat. hic and ide from the pron. hic and ide."

HERTLIE, adj. Cordial; affectionate. V. HARTLY. S.

HERVY, adj. Mean; having the appearance of great poverty. Ang.

I am at a loss whether to deduce this from A. S. hereu-ion, to despise, to make no account of; or here-feoh, a military prey, as originally descriptive of one who has been rifled by the enemy, or been subjected to military execution.

HESP, s. A clasp folded over a staple for fastening a door, S. Su.G. haspe, Isl. hepsa, Germ. hepe, id. See S.

To Hesp, v. a. To fasten; to fix in whatever way; used more generally than hasp, E.

HESP, s. A hank of yarn, the fourth part of a spindle or speg nel, S. See Sup.

"About 30 years ago, when they universally spun with one hand, a hasp or slip, which is the fourth part of a spindle, was thought a sufficient day's work for a woman."

P. Leslie, Fifes. Statist. Acc. vi. 43.

Teut. hasp is used nearly in the same sense: fila congre gata et ex alabo deposita, ante quam glomerentur. Hasp-en signifies, to wind on the reel. Teut. hasp also denotes a fleece of wool, corresponding to L. B. hapsum, ibid.

The S. term is often used metaphor. "To make a ravell'd hasp, to put a thing in confusion; to reed a ravell'd hasp, to restore order," Shirr. Gl. Belg. haspel-en, which properly signifies to rebel, is also rendered to entangle.

HES, adj. Horse.

Sister, howbeid that I am hes, I am content to beir ane bess. [i. e. bass.] V. Hnas. Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 35.

To Hes, v. a. To strike; E. hit.

HET, pret. and part. pa. of the v. to heat; as, "I het it in the pan," pret. "Caauld kail het again," part. pa. S.

HET-AHAME, adj. Having a comfortable home. S.

HET BEANS AND BUTTER. A game, like Hunt the Slipper.

HET FIT. Straightway. Synon. Fute Hate. S.

HET HANDS. A game of children.

HET PINT, the name given to that beverage which it is customary for young people to carry with them from house to house on New Year's eve, or early in the morning of the new year; used also on the night preceding a marriage, and at the time of childbearing; S.

"Wassail, or rather the wassail bowl, which was a bowl of spiced ale formerly carried about by young women on New Year's eve, who went from door to door in their several parishes singing a few couplets of homely verses composed for the purpose, and presented the liquor to the inhabitants of the house where they called, expecting a small gratuity in return. The wassail is said to have originated from the words of Rowena, the daughter of Hengist; who, presenting a bowl of wine to Vortigern, the king of the Britons, said, Woes Had laford cynning, or, Health to you, my lord the king. The wassails are now quite obsolete; but it seems that fifty years back, some vestiges of them were remaining in Cornwall; but the time of their performance was changed to twelfth day." Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, pp. 270, 271.

HET SEED, s. Early grain; early peas. S.

HET SKIN, s. A sound beating; properly on the buttocks.


HEU

"Wassail, or rather the wassail bowl, which was a bowl of spiced ale formerly carried about by young women on New Year's eve, who went from door to door in their several parishes singing a few couplets of homely verses composed for the purpose, and presented the liquor to the inhabitants of the house where they called, expecting a small gratuity in return. The wassail is said to have originated from the words of Rowena, the daughter of Hengist; who, presenting a bowl of wine to Vortigern, the king of the Britons, said, Woes Had laford cynning, or, Health to you, my lord the king. The wassails are now quite obsolete; but it seems that fifty years back, some vestiges of them were remaining in Cornwall; but the time of their performance was changed to twelfth day." Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, pp. 270, 271.

HET SEED, s. Early grain; early peas. S.

HET LOOP, s. A sound beating; properly on the buttocks.

HET SKIN, s. A sound beating; properly on the buttocks.


HEU

"Wassail, or rather the wassail bowl, which was a bowl of spiced ale formerly carried about by young women on New Year's eve, who went from door to door in their several parishes singing a few couplets of homely verses composed for the purpose, and presented the liquor to the inhabitants of the house where they called, expecting a small gratuity in return. The wassail is said to have originated from the words of Rowena, the daughter of Hengist; who, presenting a bowl of wine to Vortigern, the king of the Britons, said, Woes Had laford cynning, or, Health to you, my lord the king. The wassails are now quite obsolete; but it seems that fifty years back, some vestiges of them were remaining in Cornwall; but the time of their performance was changed to twelfth day." Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, pp. 270, 271.

HET SEED, s. Early grain; early peas. S.

HET LOOP, s. A sound beating; properly on the buttocks.

HET SKIN, s. A sound beating; properly on the buttocks.


HEU

"Wassail, or rather the wassail bowl, which was a bowl of spiced ale formerly carried about by young women on New Year's eve, who went from door to door in their several parishes singing a few couplets of homely verses composed for the purpose, and presented the liquor to the inhabitants of the house where they called, expecting a small gratuity in return. The wassail is said to have originated from the words of Rowena, the daughter of Hengist; who, presenting a bowl of wine to Vortigern, the king of the Britons, said, Woes Had laford cynning, or, Health to you, my lord the king. The wassails are now quite obsolete; but it seems that fifty years back, some vestiges of them were remaining in Cornwall; but the time of their performance was changed to twelfth day." Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, pp. 270, 271.

HET SEED, s. Early grain; early peas. S.

HET LOOP, s. A sound beating; properly on the buttocks.

HET SKIN, s. A sound beating; properly on the buttocks.


HEU

"Wassail, or rather the wassail bowl, which was a bowl of spiced ale formerly carried about by young women on New Year's eve, who went from door to door in their several parishes singing a few couplets of homely verses composed for the purpose, and presented the liquor to the inhabitants of the house where they called, expecting a small gratuity in return. The wassail is said to have originated from the words of Rowena, the daughter of Hengist; who, presenting a bowl of wine to Vortigern, the king of the Britons, said, Woes Had laford cynning, or, Health to you, my lord the king. The wassails are now quite obsolete; but it seems that fifty years back, some vestiges of them were remaining in Cornwall; but the time of their performance was changed to twelfth day." Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, pp. 270, 271.

HET SEED, s. Early grain; early peas. S.

HET LOOP, s. A sound beating; properly on the buttocks.

HET SKIN, s. A sound beating; properly on the buttocks.


HEU

"Wassail, or rather the wassail bowl, which was a bowl of spiced ale formerly carried about by young women on New Year's eve, who went from door to door in their several parishes singing a few couplets of homely verses composed for the purpose, and presented the liquor to the inhabitants of the house where they called, expecting a small gratuity in return. The wassail is said to have originated from the words of Rowena, the daughter of Hengist; who, presenting a bowl of wine to Vortigern, the king of the Britons, said, Woes Had laford cynning, or, Health to you, my lord the king. The wassails are now quite obsolete; but it seems that fifty years back, some vestiges of them were remaining in Cornwall; but the time of their performance was changed to twelfth day." Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, pp. 270, 271.

HET SEED, s. Early grain; early peas. S.

HET LOOP, s. A sound beating; properly on the buttocks.

HET SKIN, s. A sound beating; properly on the buttocks.


HEU

"Wassail, or rather the wassail bowl, which was a bowl of spiced ale formerly carried about by young women on New Year's eve, who went from door to door in their several parishes singing a few couplets of homely verses composed for the purpose, and presented the liquor to the inhabitants of the house where they called, expecting a small gratuity in return. The wassail is said to have originated from the words of Rowena, the daughter of Hengist; who, presenting a bowl of wine to Vortigern, the king of the Britons, said, Woes Had laford cynning, or, Health to you, my lord the king. The wassails are now quite obsolete; but it seems that fifty years back, some vestiges of them were remaining in Cornwa; but the time of their performance was changed to twelfth day." Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, pp. 270, 271.

HET SEED, s. Early grain; early peas. S.

HET LOOP, s. A sound beating; properly on the buttocks.

HET SKIN, s. A sound beating; properly on the buttocks.


HEU

"Wassail, or rather the wassail bowl, which was a bowl of spiced ale formerly carried about by young women on New Year's eve, who went from door to door in their several parishes singing a few couplets of homely verses composed for the purpose, and presented the liquor to the inhabitants of the house where they called, expecting a small gratuity in return. The wassail is said to have originated from the words of Rowena, the daughter of Hengist; who, presenting a bowl of wine to Vortigern, the king of the Britons, said, Woes Had laford cynning, or, Health to you, my lord the king. The wassails are now quite obsolete; but it seems that fifty years back, some vestiges of them were remaining in Cornwall; but the time of their performance was changed to twelfth day." Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, pp. 270, 271.

HET SEED, s. Early grain; early peas. S.
5. A hollow made in a quarry, Loth.

4. The shaft of a coal-pit; denominated perhaps from "A glen, with steep overhanging braes or sides."

2. Sometimes used to denote merely a steep hill or bank, altus, editus. It is doubtful whether the A. S. word be the cognate of Isl. haug-r, haugi, collis, collis, tumulus; Edd. Sæmund. Franc. hog, promontorium; V. Hów, i. 2.

HEW

To coup one o' er the Heuch. To undo him; to ruin him.

HEUCK, HEUGH, s. A disease of cows, supposed to proceed from want of water, or from bad water, which eventually inflames the eye, in which case it is accounted dangerous; but it primarily attacks the stomach, or the belly; Ang. See Susp.

When the eye becomes inflamed, the vulgar cure is to rub it with blue vitriol, which is thence denominated the heuck.

HEUCK, HEUK, s. A reaping-hook; a reaper in harvest.

HEUCK-BANE, s. The hucklebone; the hip bone; Ang. Belg. huck-en, Su. G. huk-a, to bow.

HEUL, s. A mischievous boy. V. Hewl.

To HEVD, v. a. To behead. V. Hewid.

HEVIN, s. A haven.

HEVIN SILVER. Custom exacted as harbour dues.

HEW, s. A very small quantity.

HEWAND, part. pr. Having.

HEWD, s. Head; in that sense in which the E. word is explained by Johnson, "spontaneous resolution."

Thow sall tak Ferrand my palfray; And for their is na hors in this land Swa swycht, na yeit sa weil at hand, Tak him as off thin awin heved, As I had gevyn thairto na reid.

HEWID, part. pa. Coloured.

HEWID, HEWYT, part. pa.

HEWYD, HEWYT

That ar to say, Chanowyns quyht, For swa hewyt is thare habyt.


Here the word appears in a sort of intermediate state, between the A. S. hesofad, hesofd, and the modern form. Chaucer writes heved; Wynton hevd. Hence the v. heyrd, to behead.

—Schyrhe Thomas Brown wes tayne; That syne wes hewdygthe hastily; It semyd thai luwyd hym noucht grettumly.

HEW, s. A haver or harbour.

HEWIS, 3d p. v.

Luke to thyself, I warn th' weil, on deid; The cat cummis, and to the mouse hewis é.

Henryson, Banntyne Poems, p. 127, st. 3.

"Probably the same with heaves, raises or lifts up his eye. It may, however, imply no more than hanes or has. So arbitrary was spelling with us." Lord Hailes, Note.

HEWIS, s. pl. Shapes; forms; ghosts.

First I conjure thè by Sanct Marie, Be alich king and quene of faire,— Be sanctis of hevin and hews of hell.

Philot, Pink, S. P. R. iii. 45.

A. S. hewgas, simulacra; or hine, a representation or resemblance. A. S. híwe also signifies a family. But this sense is less natural.
HIC

HEWIT, pret. Tarried.
Ev'n to the castell he raid,
Hewit in ane dern slaid. Gaunay and Gol. iii. 15.
Leg. huvit, as in edit 1508.
HEWIT, part. pa. Having hoofs; q. hooved.
From the tempil of Diane euerno
Thir horny heawt horsis bene deburrit.
Dougl. Virgil, 237, 3.
HEWL, s. A cross-grained mischievous person.
HEWMOND, HUMONT, S. A helmet.
HEWMIST, HUMIST, s.
HEWL, s.
HYCHT, HIGHT, To walk, carryinga load with difficulty.
HYCHT, HICT, HYCHLE. To walk, carrying a load with difficulty.
1. To raise higher; to hight.
2. To promise.

HICHTLIE, adv. Highly.
To HICK, v. n. To hesitate, as in making a bargain; to chaffer; to hesitate in speaking.
To HICK, v. n. 1. To make such a noise as children do before they burst into tears; to whimper. 2. To hickup.

HICK, s. The act of hickupping.
HICK! interj. A term used to draught horses when it is wished that they should incline to the right.
HICKERTE-PICKERTIE, adv. In a state of entire confusion.

HYD AND HEW. Skin and complexion; skin and colour.
HIDDIERSCOHT. Apparently, come hither.
HIDDIE-GIDDIE, s. A short piece of wood, pointed at each end, to keep horses asunder in ploughing.

HIDDIRTYL, HIDDIRTILLIS, HIDDIILLIS, HIDDLINGS, HIDDIL, HIDLINS, HIDDLERSOCHT. Apparently, come hither.

HIDDIE-GIDDIE, HIRDIE-GIRDIE, HYD AND HEW. Skin and complexion; skin and colour.

HICHT, HIGHT, HICHTLIE, adv. Highly.
To HICK, v. n. To hesitate, as in making a bargain; to chaffer; to hesitate in speaking.
To HICK, v. n. 1. To make such a noise as children do before they burst into tears; to whimper. 2. To hickup.

HICK, s. The act of hickupping.
HICK! interj. A term used to draught horses when it is wished that they should incline to the right.
HICKERTE-PICKERTIE, adv. In a state of entire confusion.

HYD AND HEW. Skin and complexion; skin and colour.
HIDDIERSCOHT. Apparently, come hither.
HIDDIE-GIDDIE, s. A short piece of wood, pointed at each end, to keep horses asunder in ploughing.

HIDDIRTYL, HIDDIRTILLIS, HIDDIILLIS, HIDDLINGS, HIDDIL, HIDLINS, HIDDLERSOCHT. Apparently, come hither.

HIDDIE-GIDDIE, HIRDIE-GIRDIE, HYD AND HEW. Skin and complexion; skin and colour.

HICHTLIE, adv. Highly.
To HICK, v. n. To hesitate, as in making a bargain; to chaffer; to hesitate in speaking.
To HICK, v. n. 1. To make such a noise as children do before they burst into tears; to whimper. 2. To hickup.

HICK, s. The act of hickupping.
HICK! interj. A term used to draught horses when it is wished that they should incline to the right.
HICKERTE-PICKERTIE, adv. In a state of entire confusion.

HYD AND HEW. Skin and complexion; skin and colour.
HIDDIERSCOHT. Apparently, come hither.
HIDDIE-GIDDIE, s. A short piece of wood, pointed at each end, to keep horses asunder in ploughing.

HIDDIRTYL, HIDDIRTILLIS, HIDDIILLIS, HIDDLINGS, HIDDIL, HIDLINS, HIDDLERSOCHT. Apparently, come hither.

HIDDIE-GIDDIE, HIRDIE-GIRDIE, HYD AND HEW. Skin and complexion; skin and colour.

HICHT, HIGHT, HICHTLIE, adv. Highly.
To HICK, v. n. To hesitate, as in making a bargain; to chaffer; to hesitate in speaking.
To HICK, v. n. 1. To make such a noise as children do before they burst into tears; to whimper. 2. To hickup.

HICK, s. The act of hickupping.
HICK! interj. A term used to draught horses when it is wished that they should incline to the right.
HICKERTE-PICKERTIE, adv. In a state of entire confusion.

HYD AND HEW. Skin and complexion; skin and colour.
HIDDIERSCOHT. Apparently, come hither.
HIDDIE-GIDDIE, s. A short piece of wood, pointed at each end, to keep horses asunder in ploughing.

HIDDIRTYL, HIDDIRTILLIS, HIDDIILLIS, HIDDLINGS, HIDDIL, HIDLINS, HIDDLERSOCHT. Apparently, come hither.

HIDDIE-GIDDIE, HIRDIE-GIRDIE, HYD AND HEW. Skin and complexion; skin and colour.

HICHTLIE, adv. Highly.
To HICK, v. n. To hesitate, as in making a bargain; to chaffer; to hesitate in speaking.
To HICK, v. n. 1. To make such a noise as children do before they burst into tears; to whimper. 2. To hickup.

HICK, s. The act of hickupping.
HICK! interj. A term used to draught horses when it is wished that they should incline to the right.
HICKERTE-PICKERTIE, adv. In a state of entire confusion.

HYD AND HEW. Skin and complexion; skin and colour.
HIDDIERSCOHT. Apparently, come hither.
HIDDIE-GIDDIE, s. A short piece of wood, pointed at each end, to keep horses asunder in ploughing.

HIDDIRTYL, HIDDIRTILLIS, HIDDIILLIS, HIDDLINGS, HIDDIL, HIDLINS, HIDDLERSOCHT. Apparently, come hither.

HIDDIE-GIDDIE, HIRDIE-GIRDIE, HYD AND HEW. Skin and complexion; skin and colour.

HICHTLIE, adv. Highly.
To HICK, v. n. To hesitate, as in making a bargain; to chaffer; to hesitate in speaking.
To HICK, v. n. 1. To make such a noise as children do before they burst into tears; to whimper. 2. To hickup.

HICK, s. The act of hickupping.
HICK! interj. A term used to draught horses when it is wished that they should incline to the right.
HICKERTE-PICKERTIE, adv. In a state of entire confusion.

HYD AND HEW. Skin and complexion; skin and colour.
HIDDIERSCOHT. Apparently, come hither.
HIDDIE-GIDDIE, s. A short piece of wood, pointed at each end, to keep horses asunder in ploughing.

HIDDIRTYL, HIDDIRTILLIS, HIDDIILLIS, HIDDLINGS, HIDDIL, HIDLINS, HIDDLERSOCHT. Apparently, come hither.

HIDDIE-GIDDIE, HIRDIE-GIRDIE, HYD AND HEW. Skin and complexion; skin and colour.
To HIDDLE, v. a. To hide.

HIDDING, HIDDING, s. adj. Concealed; clandestine.

To HIDE, v. a. To beat; to thrash; to curry.

HIDING, HIDING, s. A beating; currying one's hide.

HIDE, s. A term applied in contumely to the females of domesticated animals; also to women.


HIDE-BIND, s. A disease of horses and cattle, which causes the skin to stick close to the bone.

HIDEE, s. A term used in the play of HIbl-and-seek, by the person who conceals himself; the game itself.

HIDIÉ-HOLE, s. 1. A place in which any object is secreted. 2. Metaphorically, a subterfuge.

HYDROPSE, s. The old name for the dropsy in S. S.

HYDWISE, adj. Hideous.

Schir Edmond loisit has his life, and laid is full law:
Schir Evin hurtis has hyn hideuse, and sair.

Gowan and Gol. iii. 7.

Ruddiman derives it from Fr. hidenis, id. Seren.; on the E. word, refers to Isl. heide, desertum, locus horridus.

HIÉ, s. The hoof.

HIEGATIS, s. pl. Highways, Acts Ja. VI. The public road is still called the hi-see, S. V. Gate.

HIE HOW! interj. Bravo! an exclamation used as equivalent to Eev, Vig.

Sche schouts Hie, How! Bachus God of wyne,
Thow olie art worthie to hauve our vyrgyne.


This seems to be the same cry that is still used by our seamen, when wishing to pull at once, or perform any work together.

HIELAND, adj. Of or belonging to the Highlands.

HIELAND PASSION. A violent but temporary gust of anger.

HIELANDMAN'S LING. The act of walking quickly in a straight line, and with a spring.

V. LING LYNG.

HiELAND SERK. V. SARK.

HIELLED RUNG, a crutch. See Sup.

Mayhap, my hiled rung;
A stick that never yet was dung,—
May lay your vile ill-scrapit tongue.

Stirres' Poems, p. 17.

Q. a stick with a hilt or handle. This phrase has perhaps been formed by the author.

HILTER-SKILTER, adv. In rapid succession, implying the idea of confusion, S.; helter-shelter, E. See S.

This has been supposed to be a corr. of Lat. hiliter, celeriter, a phrase said to occur in some old law-deeds, as denoting that anything was done cheerfully and expeditiously. I have not, however, met with this phrase; and would rather view the term as a corr. of A. S. hollet scade, chaos, a confused or disordered heap of things. N. wass her the get,
nythe hollet-scade; nihil adue factum erat praeter chaos;
Sommen.

HIMEST, Leg. HUMEST, adj. Uppermost.

Guthrie with ten in handys has thaim tayn,
Put thaim to dede, of thaim he sawyt nayn.
Wallace gert tak in haist that himest, wedd.
And sic lik men thai waillyt weill gud speid;—
In that ilk soth thai graithit thaim to ga.

Wallace, ix. 705. MS.

Himest, Perth edit.; uppermost, edit. 1648.

This seems to be merely A. S. ufemest, supremus, aspirataed. V. UMAST.

HIMSELL, corr. of himself.
The use of this is of considerable antiquity. We find it in Philotus.

First I conjure the be Sanct Marie,
Put thaim to dede, of thaim he sawyt nayn.
Wallace gert tak in haist that himest, wedd.
And sic lik men thai waillyt weill gud speid;—
In that ilk soth thai graithit thaim to ga.

Wallace, ix. 705. MS.

Himest, Perth edit.; uppermost, edit. 1648.

This seems to be merely A. S. ufemest, supremus, aspirataed. V. UMAST.

HIMSELL, corr. of himself.
The use of this is of considerable antiquity. We find it in Philotus.

First I conjure the be Sanct Marie,
Put thaim to dede, of thaim he sawyt nayn.
Wallace gert tak in haist that himest, wedd.
And sic lik men thai waillyt weill gud speid;—
In that ilk soth thai graithit thaim to ga.

Wallace, ix. 705. MS.

Himest, Perth edit.; uppermost, edit. 1648.

This seems to be merely A. S. ufemest, supremus, aspirataed. V. UMAST.

HIMSELL, corr. of himself.
The use of this is of considerable antiquity. We find it in Philotus.

First I conjure the be Sanct Marie,
Put thaim to dede, of thaim he sawyt nayn.
Wallace gert tak in haist that himest, wedd.
And sic lik men thai waillyt weill gud speid;—
In that ilk soth thai graithit thaim to ga.

Wallace, ix. 705. MS.

Himest, Perth edit.; uppermost, edit. 1648.

This seems to be merely A. S. ufemest, supremus, aspirataed. V. UMAST.

HIMSELL, corr. of himself.
The use of this is of considerable antiquity. We find it in Philotus.

First I conjure the be Sanct Marie,
Put thaim to dede, of thaim he sawyt nayn.
Wallace gert tak in haist that himest, wedd.
And sic lik men thai waillyt weill gud speid;—
In that ilk soth thai graithit thaim to ga.

Wallace, ix. 705. MS.

Himest, Perth edit.; uppermost, edit. 1648.

This seems to be merely A. S. ufemest, supremus, aspirataed. V. UMAST.

HIMSELL, corr. of himself.
The use of this is of considerable antiquity. We find it in Philotus.

First I conjure the be Sanct Marie,
Put thaim to dede, of thaim he sawyt nayn.
Wallace gert tak in haist that himest, wedd.
And sic lik men thai waillyt weill gud speid;—
In that ilk soth thai graithit thaim to ga.

Wallace, ix. 705. MS.

Himest, Perth edit.; uppermost, edit. 1648.

This seems to be merely A. S. ufemest, supremus, aspirataed. V. UMAST.

HIMSELL, corr. of himself.
The use of this is of considerable antiquity. We find it in Philotus.

First I conjure the be Sanct Marie,
Put thaim to dede, of thaim he sawyt nayn.
Wallace gert tak in haist that himest, wedd.
And sic lik men thai waillyt weill gud speid;—
In that ilk soth thai graithit thaim to ga.

Wallace, ix. 705. MS.

Himest, Perth edit.; uppermost, edit. 1648.

This seems to be merely A. S. ufemest, supremus, aspirataed. V. UMAST.

HIMSELL, corr. of himself.
The use of this is of considerable antiquity. We find it in Philotus.

First I conjure the be Sanct Marie,
Put thaim to dede, of thaim he sawyt nayn.
Wallace gert tak in haist that himest, wedd.
And sic lik men thai waillyt weill gud speid;—
In that ilk soth thai graithit thaim to ga.

Wallace, ix. 705. MS.

Himest, Perth edit.; uppermost, edit. 1648.

This seems to be merely A. S. ufemest, supremus, aspirataed. V. UMAST.

HIMSELL, corr. of himself.
The use of this is of considerable antiquity. We find it in Philotus.

First I conjure the be Sanct Marie,
LIKE HIMSELF. 1. A person is said to be like himself, when he acts consistently with his established character. S. 2. A dead person, on whose appearance death has made no uncommon change, is said to be like himself. S. No or NAE LIKE HIMSELF. Applied to a person whose appearance has been much altered by sickness, great fatigue, &c. S. 3. When one does anything unlike one's usual conduct. S. No or NAE HIMSELF. Not in the possession of his mental powers. S. ON HIMSELF. One is said to be on himself, who tries to transact business on his own account. S. WEIL AT HIMSELF. Plump; lusty; en bon point; a vulgar phrase, used in Clydes.

By HIMSELF or HERSELF. Beside himself; deprived of reason; S. Some fright he thought the beauty might have got—and thought that she even by herself might be.

Ross's Belones, p. 28. He got hemp-seed, I mind it well, An' he made unco light o't; But monie day was by himself, He was sae singly afraid That vera night. Burns, iii. 132.

HINCH. The thigh. Evidently a corrob of Hind. S. HIND-BERRIES,* Rasp-berrries. S. To HINDER,* v. a. To detain; to retard; to delay. S. Hynder, Hinder, s. Hinderance; obstruction; S. B. hender. See Sup.

"Yit their yve did na hynder, nor diragiont to thair authorities, bot they had the grace of God to do thagh hynd riot to thair office." Kennedy of Crosraguell, p. 84.

HINDERSUM, adj. Causing hinderance; tedious. S. HINDER, adj. Last; immediately preceding; Loth. —The spacious street and plainstanes Were never kend to crack but anes, Qhilk happen'd on the hinder night. Ferguson's Poems, ii. 67. Su.G. hinder, id.; hindtradag, postride.

HINDER-END, s. 1. Extremity; as, the hinder-end of a web. S. 2. Termination, S. "Falsehood made ne'er a fair hinder-end," Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 11. 3. The last individuals of a family or race. S. 4. Applied ludicrously to the buttocks or backside. S. For other meanings, see Sup.

The term is evidently tautological. HINDERHALT, s. The reserve of an army. S. HINDERLETS, s. pl. Hinder parts; buttocks. S. HINDERLINS, s. The posteriors. S. HINDERLINS, HINDERLANS, s. pl. Syn. Hinderlets. S. HINDERNYCHT, s. The last night; the past night. This hindergecht bygon, My corps for walking wes molest, For lude only of on. Banatayne's Poems, p. 212, st. 1. A. S. hinder, remotus; Moes.G. hindar, Teut. hinder, post. V. HINDER. See Sup.

HINDHAND, adj. The hindermost. S. HINHEAD, s. The hinder part of the head. S. HINDLING, s. One who falls behind others, or who is on the losing side in a game. S. HYND WEDDER. Perhaps, young wedder. S. HYND-WYND, adj. Straight; the nearest way. S. HIN'MOST CUT. The person on the harvest field who gets the last cut of the corn is to be first married. S.
HINGEING-LUG, HINGEING-LUGGED, adj.  An expression of ill-humour or ill-will.
HINGEING-LUG, *. An expression of ill-humour or ill-will.
HINGAR, HINGARIS AT LUGIS. A periphrasis for ear-rings.

To HING, v. n. 1. To hang; to be suspended.
2. To be in a state of dependance.
3. Apparently, a hat-band, with part of it hanging loose.

To HINGLE, s. To loiter about; to lounge.

To HING on. To linger.

To HINGARIS AT LUGIS. A periphrasis for ear-rings.

To linger.

To HINGING-LUG-S, an expression of ill-humour or ill-will.

To HINGING-LUGG, HINGING-LUGGED, adj. Dull, cheerful-less; dejected; sulky; bearing ill-will.

To HINGING-LUGG, s. A periphrasis for ear-rings.

To HING, adj. Pendant; hanging.

HINGARIS AT LUGIS. A periphrasis for ear-rings.

To HING on.

To HING at Lugis. A periphrasis for ear-rings.

To HING, p. Pl. Hangings; tapestry.

To HING in doubt. Su.G. Haeng-siuk, ap­pellatur, qui inter aegrotum et sanum medius est, et de quo neutrum dici potest; Ihre, vo.

To HINT, v. n. To lay hold of; to snatch; to grasp; * See Sup.

To HINT, s. A working bee as contrasted with a drone.

To HINT, adv. To the hint, behind.

To HINT, prep. Behind; contracted from ahint.

To HINT, v. n. Perhaps, hinting.

To HINTINS, s. Pl. The furrows with which ploughmen finish their ridges.

To HIP, v. a. To miss; to pass over; * See Sup.

HIP. It is from the same origin with hop, E., Alem., hopp-an, Su.G. hop-p-a, Germ. hupp-en, Belg. hupp-en, Gloss. Hopp.

HINTINS, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

—And, in principio, sought out syne,—

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, v. n. Perhaps, hinting.

HINTINGS, s. Pl. The furrows with which ploughmen finish their ridges.

HINT, prep. Behind; contracted from ahint.

HINT, s. Perhaps, hinting.

HINT, prep. Behind; contracted from ahint.

HINT, adj. To the hint, behind.

HINT, prep. Behind; contracted from ahint.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. Perhaps, hinting.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.

HINT, s. An herb. See Sup.
HIRD, HYRDE, H1PP1T, part. pa. To HIP, v. a. To hop, S. HIP,* s. 1. The edge of any district of land. 2. A round eminence on the lower part of a hill. V. HILCH. S.

HYCH, H1PP1T, adj. A hedgehog, S.

HYRCH, H1PP1T, adj. A hippo, a pedagogue, S.

HYRCHOUNE, H1PP1T, part. pa. To HYRCH, v. a. To watch over; to guard any person or thing.

HYRDOM, adj. To HYRDOM, v. a. To let, S.

HYRDOM-DIRDUM, *. Confused noisy mirth or revelry, such as takes place at penny-weddings.

HYRDOM-DIRDUM, adj. Topsy-turvy.

HYRDOM-DIRDUM, adv. Topsy-turvy.

To HIRE, v. a. To let, S.

The Scotch use hire, as the Fr. do lour, which signifies both to hire, or to get the temporary use of any thing, and to let, or give it.” Sir J. Sinclair’s Observ. p. 87.

“A horse-hyrer, is properly one that gives the hyre, and not he who gets it.” Ibid. p. 121.

HYRENG, s. In hyrengang, as paying rent, as a tenant.

Rewards of riche folks war to hym vnkwaw:
Hys fader erit and sew ane pece of feild,
That he in hyrengang held to beys heldis.

Conducta tellure, Virg. 

Dug. Virgil, 429, 7.

Perhaps from Su. G. hyr, merces, and gang, mos, consuetudo.

HIREMAN, HYREMAN, s. A male servant who works for wages or hire, S. B. See Sup.

“A wages of a hireman, that is, a man-servant hired for the half year, capable to hold the plough, and work with horses, were formerly 16s. 8d.; such a man’s wages now are L.3, or L.3 10s.” P. Lethnot, Forfars. Statist. Acc. iv. 15.

A. S. hyreman, is generally used to denote a client, a vessel; derived from hyr-an, obidere. It occurs, however, in the same sense with hyirling.

HIREWOMAN, s. A maid-servant, S. B.

HIRE, s. To hire, S. B.

“Thow sal nocht cowet thi nychtbouris house, nor his croft or his land, nor his servand, nor his hyr woman.” Apb. Hamilton’s Catechisme, 1562, Fol. 72; a. V. BALBEIS.

HIRING, s. A small kind of trout, a little bigger than a herring, and shaped like a salmon: its flesh is reddish, like that of the salmon or sea trout, but considerably paler.” Dumfr. Statist. Acc. i. 19.

HIRLING, HERLING, s. One who tends cattle, S.

HIRLIEGIRDLE, V. HIDDIE GIDDIE.

HIRDY-GIRDY, s. Confusion; disorder.

HIRDY-GIRDY, adj. Topsy-turvy.

HIRDIEGIRDIE, V. HIDDIE GIDDIE.

HIRDIEGIRDIE, adj. Topsy-turvy.

HIRDIEGIRDIE, s. Confusion; disorder.

HIRSDURM, adj. Topsy-turvy,
Hyrne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

"Vnto the all-seeing eie of God, the maist secret hirne of the conscience is als patent, cleare and manifest among outward, and bodlie thing in the earth can bee to the outward eie of the bodie." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacrament, 0.5, a.


Hirr, v. n.

To halt; to walk as if lame; S. It also exhibits the most ancient form of the word.

Hirrlock, s. A lame creature.

To HIRR, v. n. To call a dog to make him hunt.

To HIRRIE, v. a. To rob.

Hirrie-Harrive, s. An outcry after a thief; a broil; a tumult.

Hysalle, Hirsell, Hirsell, Hirsch, Hissel, s. 1. A multitude; a throng; applied to living creatures of any kind, S.

Hyrsale, Hirsell, Hirsell, Hirselle, Hissel, Hiriisle, Hircum, s. A multitude; a throng; applied to living creatures of any kind, S.

Hysale, Hirsall, Hirsell, Hirselle, Hissel, Hiriisle, Hircum, s. A multitude; a throng; applied to living creatures of any kind, S.

Hyrsale, Hirsell, Hirsell, Hirselle, Hissel, Hiriisle, Hircum, s. A multitude; a throng; applied to living creatures of any kind, S.

Hyrne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.

Hirne, Hurne, s. 1. A corner. See Sup.
HIR

A. S. hyre, merces, and sett-am, colonocare, Su. G. saett-a or A. S. seta, Su. G. saete, incola; q. one who inhabits for money.

To HIRSILL, HIRSLE, HIRST, v. n. 1. "To move or slide down, or forward, with a rustling noise, as of things rolled on ice, or on rough ground;" Rudd. S. See Sup.

And when the dawn began to grow,
I hir'd up my dizzy pow.—Ramsay's Poems, i. 219.

Sibbald defines it more justly, "to move one's self in a sitting or lying posture; to move without the common use of the limbs." It seems properly to denote that motion which one makes backwards or forwards on his hams. Thus we say, that one hirsills down a hill, when, instead of attempting to walk or run down, he, to prevent giddiness, moves downward sitting, S.

2. To graze; to rub on.

Thare on the cragis our nayuly stude in dout,
For on blund stana and rokiks hirseillit we,
Tumult of mont Pachynus in the se.

To HIRSLE aff. Metaph. to die easy or gently. S.

Ruddiman refers to A. S. hyrst-an, murmurate; and in Addit. to hirst-an, crepere. The last approach to sense 2. But neither expresses what seems the primary signification.

Teut. aersel-en, Belg. aersel-en, retrogredi; q. culum versus ire, from aers, poulis, may have been transferred to motion on this part of the body.

HIRSIL, HIRST, The rubbing motion of the body when the trunk is moved forward by the hands,—or of any heavy body which is dragged along with difficulty. S.

HIRSLE, A. sort of auger heated red hot, and used for boring bourtree-guns, &c. by young people. S.

To HIRSP, v. n. To jar; to be in a state of discord.

"We were wont to close up our great controversies with hearty harmonie; now, in common matters, we hirsp like harp and harrow." Course of Conformity, p. 56.

We still say, to risp the teeth, i.e. to rub them forcibly against each other; S. Rasp is also used in the same sense with E. rasp, as signifying to rub with a rough file. The general origin undoubtedly is Su. G. rasp-a, Belg. rasp-en, id.

HIRST, s. 1. The hinge of a door.

And tho at last with horribil sounds thirist
Thay warpit portis jargand on the hirst
Warpit vp brade.——Doug. Virgil, 184, 27.

V. also 27, 5; 229, 54. Ruddiman hesitates whether it should not be rendered threshold. But in all these places cardo is the word used by Virg. In the following passage, however, limen is rendered hirst.

Within that girgand hurst also sulde he
Promise the new were, battell and melle. —Ibid. 229, 37.

But perhaps the phrase is used metaphor. for, within the threshold.

2. "Mith-hirst, is the place on which the crib or crubs (as they call them) lie, within which the mill-stone hirsts, or hirsills;" Rudd. See Sup.

This learned writer properly refers to A. S. hyrsta, cardo. This he derives from hyrstan, "to rub or make a noise." But there is no evidence that the n. signifies to rub. Its only senses are, to murmur, and to fry or make a noise as things do when fried. To A. S. hyrr we may add hearre, Isl. hior, Teut. hurre, hirre, id.

HIRST, HURST, s. 1. A barren height or eminence; the bare and hard summit of a hill; S. A. Bor. hirst, a bank or sudden rising of the ground; Grose.

The folk Auranca and of Rutuly
This ground sawis ful vuthively;
With scharp plesis and stell sokkis sere,
Thay hard hirils hirstis for till ere.

2. A sand bank on the brink of a river, S. B.

"At that time the current of water removed a sandbank or hirst that lay on the margin of the river near to the slated corf-house, and placed it in the mouth of the said Allochly Grain, and thereby occasioned the rising or hirst above described." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. p. 62.

3. Equivalent to shallow, in relation to the bed of a river, S. B.

"Being asked, If these dykes were removed, there would be a ford or hirst in the water, and if the dykes do not improve the navigation of the river, by deepening its channel? depones. That he does not know whether, if these dikes were removed, there would be folds or shallows at the places where they stand." State, Fraser of Fraserfield, 1803, p. 192.

The term is most probably allied to Isl. hrist-ur, terra in-utilis, Verel. args-ur, barren places.

4. It is used for a resting place, S. B.

But, honest man, he scarce can gae,—
—Wi' the help of haur and hirst,
He joggit on.—Shirreff's Poems, p. 219.

This is only an oblique sense; as travellers frequently sit down to rest on an eminence.


A. S. hurst, is rendered silva; whence L. bustra, id. V. Spelman. Germ. horst, locus nemorosus et pascuum, ab esse, mont; Wachter. Teut. horscheit, horst, virgultum; sylvia humiles tantum frutices proferens; Kilian.

If these terms be radically the same with ours, it is hard to say which of the two significations is the original one. Hurst, without any transposition, may be traced to Su. G. har, which exactly corresponds to the common idea with respect to a hurst: Locus lapidosus, ubi solum glarea et silicibus constat; Ihre. Or, the term may have been primarily used to denote the barrenness of ground, as manifested by its producing only useless twigs and brushwood, from Isl. hreys, hrys. For in pl. it is rendered, Loca virgultos obita et sterilia; G. Andr. p. 128. Teut. horst virgultum. Afterwards it may have been transferred to such places as, from their elevation and bleak situation, are unfit for cultivation.

Hurst occurs in O. E.

The courteous forest show'd
So just-conceived joy, that from each rising hurst,
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been hurst,
The sylvans in their songs their mirthful meeting tell.

Drayton's Poly-oëbion, Song 2.

Mr. Tooke views hurst as the part, part of A. S. hyrstaan ornate, decorare; and says, "that it is applied only to places ornamented by trees." Divers. Purley. II. 224. But in its general application, it suggests an idea directly the reverse of ornamented.

HIRST, s. Apparently, threshold.

HIRST of a Mith. V. HIRST, The hinge, &c., 2.

To HIRST, v. n. V. HIRSLIL, HIRSBLE.

HISHE, s. Neither hisbie nor wishie; profound silence.

HISK! HISKE! interj. Used in calling a dog. V. Isk. S.

HY SPY. A game resembling Hide-and-Seek. S.
HIT

HISSEL, s. A flock. V. Hyrsale.

HISSE, Hizzle, Huzzie, s. The common cor. of house-wife; generally used in a contemptuous way, and applied to a woman whether married or single. See S. Shall I, like a fool, quoth he, for a naughty hizzie die? Burns, iv. 27.

Hissierskip, Hussyskaps, s. Housewifery, S. B.

My hand is in my hussy/skop, Goodman, as ye may see. Ritson's 5 Songs, i. 227.

Mair by chance than guid hissierskip, a Prov. phrase signifying, that a thing happens rather by accident than proceeds from proper management. V. the termination Skip.

HISTIE, HIT, s. A historian.

HIT, s. A. S.

fying, that a thing happens rather by accident than proceeds

2. Excessively keen.

3. An obstruction in mining, when the seam is inter-

participle, when the particles are compared. For what is the same verb. But it induces a suspicion as to the solidity ita;

the aspirate thrown away? Can we reasonably view

dicately allied, as denoting eagerness or vehemence of desire.

Hitch

s.

s. A

HITCH, HITE, HYTE.

fying, that a thing happens rather by accident than proceeds

2. Excessively keen.

3. An obstruction in mining, when the seam is inter-

participle, when the particles are compared. For what is the same verb. But it induces a suspicion as to the solidity ita;

the aspirate thrown away? Can we reasonably view

dicately allied, as denoting eagerness or vehemence of desire.

HITCH s. 1. A motion by a jerk, S. The misused

v. a.

Ho, Hove, How, q. v. It must be admitted, however, that Teut.

ho, how, leaven, because it swells the mass.

HIVE, s. A haven; as, Stonehive, Stonehaven, &c. S.

HIVIE, HVYIE, s. In easy circumstances; snug; rather wealthy. Synon. Bein.

HIVING-SOUGH, s. A peculiar sound made by bees before they hive or cast.

Hizzie-fallow, s. A man who interferes with a woman's employment in domestic affairs. V. WIFE-CARLE.

To HNISLE, v. n. To nuzzle.

To HO, v. n. To stop; to cease.

O my dere moder, of thy weping ho,

I you beseeik, do not, do not so—

Dug. Virg. 48. 34.

—Sweat, of harms ho!


1. e. "cease to grieve; let all your sorrows be over.

It is improperly explained by Rudd. Tyrwh. and Sibb. as an interj. For in one of the places referred to by Rudd, it is the imperative of the

—The doughter of auld Saturn, Juno,

Forbidis Helenus to speik it, and crys ho.

Dug. Virg., 80. 50.

In the other it is the subj.

—Saturnus get Juno,

That can of wrath and malice none ho,—

Has send adoun vnto the Troiane nauy

Iris.

Ibid. 148. 2. V. Hone, Hoo.

Tyrwhit views it as of Fr. origin. Perhaps he refers to hoe, an "interj. of reprehension, also of forbidding to touch a thing." Cotgr. But here it is radically the same with the n.

Hone, Hoo, q. v. It must be admitted, however, that Teut.

hof, hou, is used as a sea-cheer, celeusma nauticum; Kilian.

Ho, Hoe, s. A stop; a cessation. See Sup.

"Vpon this earth there hath beene none ho with my de-

sires, which like the sore-crauing horse-leach culd say nothing but Gius, gius." Z. Boyd's Last Battel, p. 898.

HO, pron., She.

Al in gleterand golde gayly ho glides

The gates, with Sir Gawayn, bi the grene welle.

And that barne, on his blonke, with the Quene bides.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. i. 3.

It frequently occurs in this poem, which is so much in the style of those written in England, when the A. S. was begin-

ning to assume its more modern form, that it seems doubt-

ful if it was written in S. Although ascribed to Clerk of

Tranent, it abounds much more with A. S. words and idioms than Gawan and Gologras.

Ho is generally used by R. Glouc. for she. A. S. heo, ills. Verstegan observes, that in some places of E. heo, heo,
HOB

are used for she; Restitut. p. 148. "In the North-west parts of E." according to Ray, hoo, and he, are "most frequently used for she," p. 38. Su.G. hon, anc. hun; in some parts of Sweden; ho and hu, id., Ihere.

HO. s. A stockling. See Stup.

This seems anomalous; as in other dialects the word is generally used in a pl. form; Germ. hosen, A. S. Isl. Franc. haus; C. Br., id. Dan. hose, however, signifies "a stockling." Wolf; Belg. hoost, id.

HOAKIE, s. A fire covered up with cinders when fully ignited. 2. A petty oath; By the hoakie! S.

HOAM, s. The dried grease of a cod, Ang.

HOAM, s. Level, low ground. V. HOLM.

S. To HOAM, v. a. To communicate a disagreeable taste to food, by confining the steam; to spoil provisions by keeping them confined.

S. HOAM'D, HUMPH'D, etc. See Sup.

HOARSGOUK,*?. The snipe; a bird; Orkn.

v. a. To, Belg.

generally used in a pl. form; Germ.

quently used for parts of Sweden; parts of E., according to Ray, including not only dress, but personal appearance and manners.

This passage is quoted by Mr. Pinkerton as not under­

This seems anomalous; as in other dialects the word is

Perhaps from Germ. hobel-en, dolare, to cut smooth, to rough-hew; hobel, a carpenter's axe.

To HOBBLI, HOBSELL, v. a. To cobble; to mend in a clumsy manner.

—All graft that gains to hobbl schone.

Banamyn Povems, p. 160, st. 9.

This is quoted by Mr. Pinkerton as not under­

But a species of hawk, accipiter columbarius, is evi­

dently meant. It is known by this name in E.; and is called the herraldis fa, i. e. the foe of the swallow, formerly de­

cribed in this poem, as seen mounted on a mare. Hist, ut sup. p. 107. He derives the word from hobby. V. Hobynys.

2. The word is sometimes explained as merely signify­

men lightly armed.

"Sometimes the word signifies those who used bows and

and arrows, viz. pro waris mares tempore guerarr pro hoberariis sagittarius inveniens," &c. Thorn, A.1364. Grose, ut sup. N.

HOBELERIS, s. A petty oath; 'A Hobelerius.

HOBIL, HOBILL, s. A game at Pearie by boys. S.

HOBBY. This is quoted by Mr. Pinkerton as not under­

as the Irish, who, it is pretended, brought this kind of horses with

the history of the Irish wars that Barbour mentions

Barbour, xi. 110. MS.

These, according to Spelman, were soldiers serving in

France, under Edward III. of England, provided with light

armour, and horses of a middling size, capable of very quick

motion. He brought over these troops for the war against R. Bruce.

Spelman derives it from hobby, a small horse; or rather

from Fr. hobbile, a coat of quilted stuff which they wore in­

stead of a coat of mail; vo. Hobellarii.

"Some," says Grose, "have derived the term hobiler from a

Danish word signifying a mare, not considering that any

number of mares could not have been suffered in an army

where the men at arms were chiefly mounted on stoned

horses, and that besides, in the days of chivalry, it was con­

sidered as a degradation for any knight, or man at arms to be

seen mounted on a mare," Hist. ut sup. p. 107. He derives the word from hobby. V. Hobynys.

s. A horse whose motion is easy.

"Some," says Grose, "have derived the term kobiler from a

Danish word signifying a mare, not considering that any

number of mares could not have been suffered in an army

where the men at arms were chiefly mounted on stoned

horses, and that besides, in the days of chivalry, it was con­

sidered as a degradation for any knight, or man at arms to be

seen mounted on a mare," Hist. ut sup. p. 107. He derives the word from hobby. V. Hobynys.

"The H. of C. [apparently, Heritors of Cruives] are or­

The H. of C. [apparently, Heritors of Cruives] are or­

may be from obann, quick, nimble, obainne, swift-

HOB, s. A state of perplexity or confusion; in a
This seems originally the same with the E. word, of which no probable etymon has been given either by Skinner or Junius. That which is most likely has been overlooked; Sw. wedja, mentioned by Seren. as corresponding to E. wriggle.

We may add, that Germ. watch-en, to waddle, is probably derived from the Sw. term.

To HODGE, v. n. 1. To move in a trotting way. 2. To shake from laughing violently. S. To stagger.

S. HODGIL, s. A dumpling; as, An oatmeal hodgel. S.

HODLACK, s. A rick of hay.

S. To HODLE, v. n. To walk quickly in a wriggling, waddling way. S. HODLER. One who moves in a wriggling, waddling way. S. HOE, HOE-FISH, s. The Piked Dogfish, Squalus acanthias, Linn.; but more frequently called dog, Ork.

" The Piked Dog-fish,—here known by the name of hoe, frequently visits our coasts; and during the short time it continues, generally drives off every other kind of fishes." Barry's Orkns. p. 296.

It has no other name than hoe, Shetl.

Sw. haj, Dan. hao, pron. ko, Squalus acanthias, Widg. Germ. hage, the generic name for a shark; sper-hage, the piked dog-fish; Schonevalde. V. Penn. Zool. iii. 77.

HOE-MOTHER, Homer, s. The Basking Shark, Orks.

"The basking shark (Squalus maximus, Lin. Syst.)—has here got the name of the hoe-mother, or homer, that is, the mother of the dog-fish." Barry's Orkns. p. 296.

HOESHINS, HOHENS, s.pl. Stockings without feet, Ayrs.

Teut. huysken theca; q. a case for the leg; V. Hodgers; or rather A. S. ains-hose, oreace, greaves, inverted. V. Mogans. See Sup.

HOE-TUSK, s. Smooth Hound, a fish.

HOFFEE, s. A residence. V. HOFF.

S. To Hog Trees. To make pollards of them.

S. HOG, s. "A young sheep, before it has lost its first fleece; termed harvest-hog, from being smeared at the end of harvest, when it ceases to be called a lamb." Gl. Compl. S. A sheep of a year old, A. Bor.; also Northampton and Leicest. Hogrel, E. id. See Sup.

"The names of sheep are—1st, Ewe, wedder, tup,, lambs, until they are smeared. 2d, Ewe, wedder, tup, hogs, until they are sorn." P. Linton, Tweedel. Stratist. Acc. i. 139.

"Then the lair of their fat flokkis follouit on the fellis baythtyouis andlammis,—and mony herueist by their cotters.

See Sup.

S. Hog-fence, s. A fence for enclosing hogs.

HOGGING, s. A place where hogs are pastured.

S. Hog and Score. A sheep in addition to the score.

S. Hog-ham, s. Hung mutton of a year old sheep that has died of disease, or been smothered in the snow.

S. Hog in Harst. V. Harvest Hog.

S. HOG, s. In the diversion of curling, the name given to a stone which does not go over the distance score. S. It seems to be denominated from its laziness, and hence the distance-line is called the hog-score, S. B. It is thrown aside as of no account in the game.
The cry of Hogmanay, trotlopy, is of usage immemorial in this country. It is well known that the ancient Druids went into the woods with great solemnity on the last night of the year, where they cut the mistletoe of the oak with a golden bill, and brought it into the towns and countryhouses of the great next morning, when it was distributed among the people, who wore it as an amulet, to preserve them from all harms, and particularly from the danger of battle.

When Christianity was introduced among the barbarous Celts and Gauls, it is probable that the clergy, when they could not completely abolish the pagan rites, found and endeavoured to give them a Christian turn. We have abundant instances of this in the ceremonies of the Romish church. Accordingly, this seems to have been done in the present instance, for about the middle of the 16th century, many complaints were made to the Gallic Synods, of great excesses which were committed on the last night of the year, and on the 1st of January, during the Fête de Fous, by companies of both sexes, dressed in fantastic habits, who run about with their Christmas Boxes, called Tire Lire, begging for the lady in the straw, both money and wassels. These beggars were called Bachelettes, Guisards; and their chief Rollet Follet. They came into the churches, during the service of the vigils, and disturbed the devotions by their cries of Au gui menes, Rollet Follet, Au gui menes, tiri tiri, mainite du blanc et point du bis. Thiers, Hist. des Fêtes et des Jeux.

At last, in 1598, at the representation of the Bishop of Anges, a stop was put to their coming into the churches; but they became more licentious, running about the country, and frightening the people in their houses, so that the legislature was obliged to put a final stop to the Fête de Fous in 1668.

It deserves also to be noticed, that the Bishop of Anges says, that the cry, Au gui menes, Rollet Follet, was derived from the ancient Druids, who went out to cut the Gui or misteltoe, shouting and honoring [hollaing] all the way; and on bringing it from the woods, the cry of old was, Au Gui l'an neuf, le roi vient. Now, although we must not suppose that the Druids spoke French, we may easily allow that this cry has been changed with the language, while the custom was continued. If the word Gui should be Celtic or even Scandinavian, it would add force to the above conjecture. Perhaps, too, the word Rollet is a corruption of the ancient Norman invocation of their hero Rolo.

In confirmation of this account, it may be added, that according to Kyesler, in some parts of France, particularly in Aquitaine, it is customary for boys and young men, on the last day of December, to go about the towns and villages, singing and begging money, as a kind of New-year's gift, and crying out, Au Gui / L'an Neuf. To the Misteloie! The New-year is at hand! Antiq. Septent. p. 305.

In England, it is still a common custom among the vulgar, to hang up a branch of mistletoe on Christmas day. This, in the houses of the great, is done in the servants' hall or kitchen. Under this, the young men salute their sweethearts. This is evidently a relic of Druidism; as the misteloie was believed to be peculiarly propitious. It is customary, I am informed, during the same season, to adorn even the churches with it. This may certainly be viewed as a traditioinary vestige of its consecration in the worship of the ancient Britons.

Some give this cry a Christian origin. Supposing that it alludes to the time when our Saviour was born, they imagine that it immediately respects the arrival of the wise men from the East. It has been generally believed, in the church of Rome, that these were three in number, and that they were kings or regnus in their own country. Thus, the language, as borrowed from the French, has been rendered, Homme est né, Trois rois allaient; "A man is born.

As many of the customs, in Popish countries, are merely a continuation or slight alteration of those that have been used during heathenism, it is only to carry the conjecture a
HOH

little farther to suppose, that after the introduction of Christianity, the druidical cry was changed to one of a similar sound, but of a different significance. The strong attachment of a people to their ancient customs has, in a variety of instances, been reckoned a sufficient excuse for this dangerous policy, which retained the superstition, while it merely changed the object, or the name.

The night preceding Yule was, by the Northern nations, called Hogg-nott, or Hogenat. This may be literally rendered, the slaughter-night. The name is supposed to have originated from the great multitude of cattle which were sacrificed on that night, or slaughtered in preparation for the feast of the following day.

Although the origin of this term is quite uncertain, one eager to bring every thing to the Gothic standard, might find himself at no loss for an etymology. One of the cups drunk at the feast of Yule, as celebrated in the times of heathenism, was called Minne. This was in honour of deceased relations, who had acquired renown. The word Minne or Mimi simply denotes remembrance. V. Mind, v. As our Gothic ancestors worshipped the Sun under the name of Thor, and gave the name of Oel to any feast, and by way of eminence to this; the cry of Hogmerny Troloday might be conjecturally viewed as a call to the celebration of the festival of their great god; q. Hogg minnin! Thor oel! oel! "Remember your sacrifices: The Feast of Thor! the Feast!"

But so wide is the field of conjecture, that I should not wonder although some might be disposed to trace this term to Hercules, for we learn from Lucian (in Herc.) that the Gauls called him Ogmus. V. Bochach. Chan. p. 737. This might for once unite Gothic and Celtic etymologists. For among the ancestors of the famous German warrior Arminius, might for once unite Gothic and Celtic etymologists. For the person with Hercules; Antiq. p. 40. Our Irish brethren have had his name from the Gauls called him Ogmus; V. As our Gothic ancestors worshipped the Sun under the name of Thor, and gave the name of Oel to any feast, and by way of eminence to this; the cry of Hogmerny Troloday might be conjecturally viewed as a call to the celebration of the festival of their great god; q. Hogg minnin! Thor oel! oel! "Remember your sacrifices: The Feast of Thor! the Feast!"

But so wide is the field of conjecture, that I should not wonder although some might be disposed to trace this term to Hercules, for we learn from Lucian (in Herc.) that the Gauls called him Ogmus. V. Bochach. Chan. p. 737. This might for once unite Gothic and Celtic etymologists. For among the ancestors of the famous German warrior Arminius, Nennius mentions Ogomun, whom Keyser views as the same person with Hercules; Antiq. p. 40. Our Irish brethren could scarcely dissent; as this Ogmus, (whether Hercules or Mercury, as some say, signifies nothing) is supposed to have had his name from the Ogam, or ancient and sacred characters of their country. V. Singin'een.

HOGREL, s. A young sheep; one not a year old. S.
HOGRY-MOGRY, adj. Slovenly, Loth.; corr. from hugger-mugger, E. V. Hudge-mudge.
HOG-SCORE, s. "A kind of distance-line in curling, drawn across the rink or course," S. Gl. Burns. See S. It is used metaph. in allusion to this sport.

But now he lays on death's hog-score.

Burns, iii. 318.

This is called the coal or coll, S. B. As the stone which does not cross this mark is pushed aside, not being counted in the game, the name may allude to the lazziness of a hog. V. Hog.

To lie at the Hog-score. To be unable to get over some difficulty in an undertaking.

S.
HOGH-SHOUTHER, s. "A game, in which those who amuse themselves justle each other by the shoulders," S. Gl. Burns.

Isl. hagg-a, to move, to shake, to jog; or hogg-a, to strike. It seems allied to the game in E. called hitch-buttock, or leelen-coil.

To Hoghshouther, v. a. To justle with the shoulder, as in the game.

The wary race may drudge an' drive, Hogh-shouther, jundie, stretch an' strive;
Let me fair Nature's face descive.—Burns, iii. 252.

This use of the word, I suspect, is from the liberty of a poet.

HOGTONE, s. A leathern jacket; the same as Aeton, q. v.
S.
HÖHAS, s. A term to denote the noise made by publiccriers when they call the people to silence. S.
HOHE. Le red Hoke, Chart. Aberd., dated 1585. S.
nation, Julius hof, in relation to Julius Caesar, were entirely ignorant of the ancient history of Britain; as he never penetrated into this part of the island. They have confounded two illustrious persons, who had the same praenomen. It had received this name, not from Julius Caesar, but from Julius Agricola, by whom this saceilum appears to have been built, although Stukeley ascribes it to Carausius. Metallic Hist. of Scotland. Gordon's Hist. of the Scots. p. 26.

This is the primary sense of Su. G. hof, as given by Ibhe; aula. He here uses aula as equivalent to templum, forum. This building was in the vicinity of Camelon, which has been fabulously viewed as the capital of the Pictish kingdom; although undoubtedly a Roman station. But, as this was situated on the confines of the Pictish kingdom, and as the name, Julius hof, has no affinity to the Celtic, it is highly probable that it was imposed by the Picts. Thus it affords no inconsiderable presumption that the language of the Scots was Gothic.

This building has been more generally known by the name of Arthur's Oon or Ooen. But there is every reason to believe that the other was the more ancient designation. Usher speaks of both names, indeed, as used in his time; "Arthur's Oon et Julius hof appellant hodie." De Brit. Eccles. Prior. c. 15, p. 586.

In another part of his work, Boece, as translated by Bellenden, says with respect to Edward I. "Attoure this tyrane had sic vane arrogance that he kest him to distroye all the antiquiteis of Scotland. And after that he had passit throw siddle bounds of Scotland, he commandit the round tempil becide Camelon to be cassin doun, quhilk was biggt (as we have schawin) in the honoore of Claudius Impreoure and the goddes Victory; nocht suffering be his inui sa mekkil of the antiquiteis of oure eldars to remayne in memorie. No the les the inhabitantis saiffit the samyn fra vttir euersioun; and put the Roman signes and superscriptionnis out of the wallis hereoff. Als thai put away the armes of Julius Cesar; and put the Roman signes and superscriptionnis out of the wallis hereoff."

This order being given for the destruction of the temple, as the inhabitants saiffit the samyn fra vttir euersioun; and put the Roman signes and superscriptionnis out of the wallis hereoff. As thai put away the armes of Julius Cesar; and put the Roman signes and superscriptionnis out of the wallis hereoff. This building has been more generally known by the name of Arthur's Oon or Ooen. But there is every reason to believe that the other was the more ancient designation. Usher speaks of both names, indeed, as used in his time; "Arthur's Oon et Julius hof appellant hodie." De Brit. Eccles. Prior. c. 15, p. 586.

In the printed copy, instead of superscriptionnis it is superstitionis.

Bellenden here, as in many other places, has used great liberty with the original. Boece says, "that this order being given for the destruction of the temple, as the inhabitants, from their love to their antiquities, did not immediately execute it, Edward forthwith changed his mind, and put the wall and roof of the temple." To him also he ascribes the delegation of the memorials of Caesar, and of the change of the name. For he adds; "But it was his pleasure that all the remembrances of Cesar should be obliterated: and the stone on which the names of Claudius and Victory were engraved, be covered with the earth. Now it is ordered that the name of Arthur, formerly king of the English, should be substituted, and that it should be called his hall; which name it retains even to our time, being called Arthur's hof in the vernacular language of the Scots."

By the way I may observe, that it is a singular circumstance that this very ancient monument of our country should suffer the devastation of Edward, and perish by the orders of one of the name of Bruce.

The account given by Boece, has at least more credibilty than many others that have proceeded from the pen of Boece. Fordun assigns a reason for the designation still less credible. While he ascribes the work to Julius Caesar, he says, that as Arthur, king of the Britons, when he resided in Scotland, used often, as it is reported, to visit this place for the sake of education, it was by chance by the vulgar called Arthur's Hove. Scotich. Lib. ii. c. 16.

Many readers will be disposed to prefer a hypothesis different from either of these. It is unquestionable that many Roman encampments in this country are by the vulgar ascribed to the Danes; for no other reason than because their invasions were of a later date than those of the Romans. In like manner, it appears that, after the romantic histories of Arthur came to be known in this country, his name was imposed on several places which Arthur himself had never seen.

Douglas, in his translation of Virgil, calls the constellation Arcturus, Arthur's Hufe, 85, 42; and in this designation seems to allude to that building which had been so long famous in S. For hufe is evidently the same with hof. Now Boece and Douglas were contemporaries, the History of Scotland being published only five years after the death of the Bishop of Dunkeld. Even previous to this era, the Scots seem to have begun to acquire a taste for these Romances well known in other countries. V. Barbour, iii. 78, 437; Wallace, viii. 844, 885, 966. Arthur being so much celebrated in these works, the principle of imitation would induce them to feign some memorials of him in their own country. Hence we have got Arthur's Seat, Arthur's Round Table, and Arthur's Oon.

Barbour mentions the Round Table at Stirling,

**Be newth the castell went thai sone,**
Rycht by the Round Table away; And syne the Park enwearnd thai; And towart Lithkow held in hy.—B. xiii. 379. MS.

Nineteenth, in his History of Stirlingshire, mentions a round artificial mount still remaining in the gardens of Stirling Castle, called Arthur's Round Table; and, as Mr. Pinkerton has observed, seems rightly to imagine that it is this to which Barbour refers. Mr. Pinkerton has also observed, in proof of the early diffusion of the fame of Arthur through Scotland, that the royal palace at Stirling was called Snaudon; and that one of the Heraldic of Scotland is termed Snoudon Heald to this day. Barbour. i. 108, 104, N.

Sir D. Lyndsay mentions both.


It may be added, that before the age of Barbour, the fame of Arthur was so much revived, that Edward III. of England, in the year 1344, resolved to institute a new order of knights, who were to be denominated knights of the Round Table. This was his original plan with respect to that order which afterwards borrowed its name from the Garter. V. Godwin's Life of Chaucer, i. 213, 214.

If Hardying were worthy of the least credit, we would be under the necessity of assigning a very different reason for the designation of these buildings as Arthur's Round Table. Before his travels through Scotland, found the name of Arthur attached to different places, he was determined to assign him a complete sovereignty over this kingdom. He accordingly gives a very particular account of the perambulations of this prince; and sets up his Round Table in many parts of the country where there is not a vestige of his name. This, doubtless, was one of the powerful arguments by which he meant to prove that Scotland was merely a fief of the crown of England.

**He helde his housholde, and the rounde table**
Some tyne at Edinburgh, some tyne at Striueline; Of kings renowned, and most honourable; At Carielle sometime, at Alctud his citee fine, Among all his knyghtes, and ladies full femince — And in Scotlant in Perth and Dumfrystain, At Dunbar, Dumfrystein and Sanct Jhon's toone; All of worthy knyghtes, mo than a legion; At Denidoures also in Murith region; And in many other places, both citee and towne.

This zealous abettor of usurpation does not appear very well versed in the topography of the country he wished to subjugate to the E. crown, as he distinguishes Alctud from Dumfrystain, and Perth from Sanct Jhon's toone.

In addition to what has been said concerning Arthur, it may be mentioned, that there are two places in the North of Scotland which contend for the honour of retaining Guay-
not, the wife of Arthur, as a prisoner. These are Barrie, a little to the N. E. of Alyth, where the remains of a vitrified fort are still seen; and Dunbarrow in Angus, between Forfar and Arbroath, where are the vestiges of an old fortification. The vulgar, in the vicinity of these two places, resting in ancient tradition, severally give the palm to each of these places. The former, indeed, seems to have the preferable claim, as far as there can be any preference in such a legendary tale; as they still pretend to show her grave in the church-yard of Meigle, which is at no great distance from Barrie. Her name is corr. pronounced Queen Wena; and the accounts given of her inconstancy tally perfectly well with what is related in old Ballads and Romances.

As Arthur was so much celebrated in Scotland when Bishop Douglas wrote, and even before his time, it may be supposed that he so far complied with the humour of the age as to give him a place in the heavens. On the ground of Arthur's celebrity, he might judge that the British hero had as good a claim to this distinction, as Caesar had to the celestial honour of the Julium Sidus; especially as the name Arcturus was prior to the other.

It may indeed be supposed, that in this country, some of the monks who were versant in the fables of Geoffrey of Monmouth, had rendered the Latin name of the constellation Arthur's hof, out of compliment to the memory of Arthur; and that when the designation came to be used among the vulgar, they finding that a place celebrated in the history of their country was called Julius' hof, had at first conjoined the term hof with that of Arthur. It may seem to favour this conjecture, that Douglas uses this as if it were a name equally well known with that of Charlewayne, or the Elwond; as it occurs in different parts of his translation, in connexion with other designations generally received. V. *Arthur's Hofe*, and Virgil, 239, b. 9. But the principal objection to this idea is, that it is not easily conceivable how the constellation should be viewed as a hof, hall or temple, without an allusion to the building to which Arthur's name was latterly given.

Whether, therefore, it be supposed that the name *Arthur's hof* was imposed by Edward I., or borrowed by the natives of our own country from books of chivalry, it seems most natural to think that it was primarily applied to this Roman structure, and afterwards poetically transferred to the heavens. The designation, *Arthur's Oom*, does not occur in any of our old writings. Hence it is most probable that it was gradually substituted, in the mouths of the vulgar, for the former designation; either from the similarity of sound, or from the resemblance of the building itself to an oven, as being of a circular form, or partly from both; especially as the term hof had itself been gradually going into desuetude, and that when the designation came to be used among the monks who were versant in the fables of Geoffrey of Monmouth, it seems most natural to think that it was primarily applied to this Roman structure as to give him a place in the heavens. On the ground of Arthur's celebrity, he might judge that the British hero had as good a claim to this distinction, as Caesar had to the celestial honour of the Julium Sidus; especially as the name Arcturus was prior to the other.

1. A place which one frequents; a haunt; s.
2. A burial-place. The principal place of interment at Dundee is called the *hoff*. (Id. hof, not only signifies *famum, delubrum*, but *atrium*; G. Andr.) This sense is retained in German, and evidently seems to be merely a secondary use of the term as originally denoting a hall or temple. Wacher renders hof, area, locus ante domum, palatium, templum, ambitu quodam cinctus: — *impluvium, locus subdiacl inter aedes; kirchhof, area ante templum, a church-yard.*
3. A place which one frequents; a haunt; s.
4. It seems occasionally used to denote a place where one wishes to be concealed. Thus the haunt of thieves is called their *hoff*. The term is also applied to any place in which one finds shelter from pursuit, s.

**HOIGHTING, s.** The assembling of a host or army. S. **HOISTING CRELIS.** Apparently, panniers for carrying baggage, when in a state of warfare or hosting. S. **HOIT, s.** A clumsy, indolent person; as, Nasty hoit. S. **To HOIT, Hotte, v. n.** To move in an ambling but clumsy manner; to move with expedition, but stiffly and clumsily; S. The term is often used to denote the attempt made by a corpulent person to move quickly. Tho' now ye dow but hofte and noble, That day ye was a jinking noble, *For heels an' win'.* Burns, iii. 142. This is the very idea conveyed by Isl. *haut-a*: Salticar, cussitare more detentae volucris; G. Andr. p. 108. **HOIT, s.** A hobbling motion. One to whom this motion is attributed, is said to be *at the hoit*, S. B. **HOKE, s.** The act of digging. V. under HOLK. S. **To HOKER, v. n.** To sit as if the body were drawn together, to brood over the fire in cold weather. S. **To HOLD, v. n.** To keep the ground; applied to seeds. S. **HOLDING, adj.;** Sure; certain. S. **HOLE-AHIN, s.** A term of reproach. S. **HOLY DOUPIES.** Shortbread. V. DABBIES. S. **HOLYN, HOLENE, s.** The holy; a tree; S. Ilex aquifolium, Linn. The park thai tuk, Wallace a place has seyn Off gret holyna, that grew bate heyech and greyn. *Wallace*, xi. 376. MS. I leave the maister of Sanct Anthane, William Gray, sine gratia,— Qui nunquam fabricat mendada, But quhen the holene tree growis grene. *Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems*, p. 37, st. 8. This Prov. is still retained. "He never lies, but when the holyn is green," i. e. "he lies at all times." Kelly, p. 174. A. S. *holegn, holen, id.* Skinner deduces it from A. S. *hale*, all, and ege, point; q. *all-pointed*, because of its prickles. *To HOLK, HOUK, HOWK, v. a.* I. To dig; to make hollow; to burrow; S.; pron. houk. See Sup. Yunder vthir sum the new heuin kolkes, And here also ane other end fast by layis the fondament of the theatir. *Doug. Virgil*, 26, 21. — Geordie Girdwood, mony a lang spun day. *Houkit for gentles banes the humblest clay.* *Ferguson's Poems*, ii. 84.
HOLKIS, s. pl. A HOLKIS, S. The act of digging.

HOLLOWS AND ROUNDS. Casements used in making hollows and rounds.

HOLME, HOWM, V. a.

HOLL, s. A hollow, or small freshet of a river or stream, S.; holl, s. A hollow, or hollowed out; to excavate; S.

HOLL, v. Thare hyrdys hydys

HOLLIGLASS, HOWLEGLASS, adj.

HOLLAND, s. The hold of a ship.

v. n.

HOLL, s. Thair foir this heavenlie light, wheyther we ar made heires of heaven, and the children of God, is purchased be the word & Spirit of God junctio ne; by the worde striking & piercing the eare outwardly, and the Spirit houking the heart inwardly." Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1891, Serm. R. 6, b.

This is merely Su. G. holk-a, cavare, from hol, cavus. Ihe seems to think that this is the origin of Su. G. holk, E. hulk, the body of a ship; and that the term was originally applied to the trunk of a tree hollowed out; for such, he says, were the first vessels of the Scythians. The term holk is also used in general as to any piece of wood that is excavated.

HORE, s. The act of digging. 

S. HOLKIS, s. pl. A disease of the eye; the same with huck, S. B.

Huchat wenys thou, freynd, thy craw be worthin quite. Suppos the holtis be all ouer growin thi face?

Doug. Virgil, 66, 85.

Sibbald refers to Teut. hol-ooghe, coeloophthalmus. But this simply signifies, hollow-eyed, like Sw. hol-oegđ; without denoting any disease. V. Heuck.

To HOLL, v. a. To dig; to dig up; to excavate; S.

A. S. hol-ian, Franc. hol-on, Germ. hol-en, id.

HOLL, HOWE, adj. 1. A hollow; deep; how, S.

Skars sayd he thus, queen of the holk graif law

Doug. Virgil, 130, 14.

Ane terribill sewch, birnand in flammis reid,

This is rendered insula parva.

Doug. Virgil, 130, 14.

Holland, because the parties fought on a piece of ground enclosed on all sides with stakes, that a coward might have no opportunity of flying; and the phrase, Ganga a holm vid annan, dualce cum aliquo congregi. But it is questionable whether the S. term be not radically different; as Isl. hoom-r signifies a little valley, a low place between two hills; concavilla, seu semivallis; Verel. G. Andr. while hoom-r is rendered insula parva.

HOLSIE-JOLSIE, s. A confused mass of food. S.

To HOLT, v. n. To halt; to stop.

S. HOLT, s. A wood; as in E. Firrie-holt, a wood overrun with brushwood, bramble, &c.

S. HOLT, s. 1. High ground, that which is at the same time hilly and barren. It seems to be used by Doug. as synon. with hirst.

2. On thir wild hotiti hars also

Doug. Virgil, 373, 17.

In fayne pasture dois thar be beallis go.

Makynye went hame blyth anewche.

Attoure the hotis hair.

Bannatyne Poems, 102, st. 16.

Ritson quotes the following passage from Turbervile's Songs and Sonnets, 1567, in which it is evidently used in the same sense.

Ye that frequent the hilles:

And highest hollies of all.

Gl. E. M. Rom.

Ruddiman derives it from Fr. hauti, haut; Lat. alt-us, high. But it is certainly the same with Isl. holti, which signifies a rough and barren place, salebra, Verel. 

Larenum, terra aspera et sterilis, gleba inutilis; G. Andr. V. Hair, 24.

2. "Holt or Haut is now diminished to a very small haycock, or a small quantity of manure before it is spread."


V. Haut, s. 2.

HOME-BRINGING, s. The act of bringing home. S. HOME-DEALING, s. Close application to a man's conscience or feelings on any subject. S.

HOME-GOING, s. V. HAMEGAIN.

HOMELTY-JOMELTY, adj. Clumsy and confused in manner.

S. Then cam in the maister Almaser,

Ane homely-jomelty juffer,

Lyt a stirk stackarand in the ry.

Denbar, Mailand Poems, p. 94.

Perhaps from Whummil, q. v., and E. jumble. Juffer, for juffer, one who danced with a shuffling motion. This word, in its formation, nearly resembles Sw. hummel och tummel, topsy-turvy.


"Quhen vouckyth kou fecthys amang thaym selw, gif ane of thaym happenis to be slane, and vcertaune quhat kow maid
the slaughter, the kow that is homyll sail beir the wyte, and
the awnar thairof sail recompens the dammage of the kow
that is slane to his nychtbourhe.” Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 12.

Incornata, Booth.

This certainly proceeds on the supposition, that the ani-
mal slain exhibits no marks of having been gored.

It is perhaps the same term that is applied to grain. V. HUMMIL, v.

This might at first view seem merely a corr. of E. humble.

But it certainly has no affinity. It appears to be originally
the same with Su. haml-a, a term used to denote mu-
tilation of any kind. There says that it properly signifies to ham-
string. A. S. hamel-an, id. But perhaps this assertion is
found on the idea of its being a deriv. from ham, suffrago;
although he afterwards refers to ham, mancus, which seems
the true origin. From ham, the Germans in like manner form
‘hammeln, castiare. Isl. hamla, in legibus passim est membro
alicujus laesione vel mutilatione aliun impedire, quo minus
facultatem habeat quod velit efficiendi; Verel. Ind. Hamla
ad handum eda potum, manibus pedibusque truncatus; Ibd.
Hamlad-ur, manibus pedibusque truncatus; Olai Lex. Run.

HUMMIE, s. A cow which has no horns. S.

HOMING, s. Level and fertile ground; haugh ground,
properly on the bank of a river. S.

HOMMEL CORN. Grain that has no beard. S.

HOMMELIN, s. The Rough Ray, a fish. S.

To HOMOLOGATE, v. a. To give an indirect appro-
val of anything, S. See Sup.

“ They said, to accuse a minister before a Bishop, was an
acknowledged his jurisdiction over his clergy, or, to use a
hard word much in use among them, it was
homologating his power.” Burnett's Own Times, I. 360.

HONE, v. Delay. For owtny hone but hone, are used adv. as signifying, without delay.

With that wordis, for owtny hone,
He tite the bow out of his hand ;
For the trautoris wer ner cummand.

Barbour, v. 602. MS.

Drife thir chiftanys of this land but hone.

Doug. Virgil, 222, 9.

Ruddiman thinks that hone is put for ho, metri causa. But
this conjecture is not well founded. For Holland uses the
former, where the rhyme is not concerned.

The Paup commandit, but hone, to wryt in all landis.

Houlate, i. 11. MS.

It is also written Hone, q. v.

This seems formed from the v. Hone, Hoe, q. v. By a
strange mistake Ritson renders this shame, as allied to Fr.
honte or honi, in the celebrated phrase Honi soit, &c. refer-
ing to the following passage.

This honoq sal nought be myne,
But sereis it aw wele at he thine;
I gif it the her, withouton hone,
And grantes that I am undone.

V. Hoo.

HOOE, v. Delay; stop.

Scho tak him wp with owyn wordis mo,—
Atour the waillery led him with gret wou,
Till yr awn hous with owyn oon hoo.

V. Hove, How, v.

Wallace, ii. 264. MS.

Hoo is used in the sense of truce, Berner's Froyssart, II.
113. “ There is no hoo between them as longe as speares,
swords, axes, or daggers will endure, but lay on eche upon
other.” V. Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, Note, p. 304.

Hoo, s. A night-cap. V. How.

HOOCHE! interj. A shout of joy. S.

HOODED CROW, the Pewit Gull; Orkn.

“The Pewit Gull (Larus ridibundus, Lin. Syst.) here
called the hooded crow, is frequently seen in Spring, and
sometimes in Summer.” Barry's Orkney, p. 303.

It has evidently received this name from its black head.
Hence it is also called Black cap, E.

HOODY, s. The Hooded Crow. V. HDDY CRAW. S.

HOODIE, s. A hooded mourner. Syn. Saulie, q. v. S.

HOODING, s. A piece of rough leather connecting the
hand-staff with the coupole of a flail. S.

HOODIT CRAW, s. The Carrion Crow. S.

HOOD-SHEAF, s. The upper sheaf on a stock or shock
of corn, for carrying off the rain. S.

To Hoo, Hude the Corn. To cover the stocks, or shocks,
by putting on the hood-sheaves. S.

HOODLING HOW. Perhaps, a cap of some kind. S.

HOOFERIE, HUFERIE, s. A sickle ; metaphor. S.

TO HOOTE, v. a. To barter; to exchange. S.

To HOOTIE, s. An exchange without boot. S.

HOO, s. A sickle ; metaphor. S.

THROWING THE HOOKS. For this ceremony, See Sup.

HOOK-PENNY, s. A penny per week given to reapers
in addition to their wages. S.


To HOOL, v. a. To conceal; S. B.

I wanda care, but ye maun hool frae a',
What'er I tell you now atwis us twa.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 140.
HOOLOCH, HURLOCH, s. A hurl of stones; an avalanche.

HOOLIE, HOOL, HOOL, s. Husk; hull; more properly a shell.

HOP, HOPE, s. A small bay; a haven.

HOOM, HOOMET, HOWMET, HUMET, v. a. To come from its place.

HOOT! HOUT! HOOTS! HOWTS! s. A laugh.

HOOREN, part. pa. To HOOZLE, HUZZLE.

HOOT-YE! Expressive of surprise at strange news.

HOOVE, v. n. To dance.

HOAM. S.

HOP-CLOVER.

HORN,* s. Green Horn. A wooden pin in the heels of shoes.

HORIE GOOSE. The Brent goose, Anas bernicla, Linn. Orkney; sometimes pron., and also written, horra.

The birds of passage are pretty numerous. Among these the swans, the horra geese, or as they are called in England the Branta geese, which take their departure from Orkney in the spring for the north, to obey the dictates of nature, &c. are the principal. P. Kirkwall, Statist. Acc. vii. 547.

On the sand and shores of Deerness are seen myriad s of plovers, curlews, sea-larks, sea-pies, and a large grey bird with a horse cry, called by the inhabitants Haforre Goose. P. St. Andrew's, Orkney, Statist. Acc. xx. 263.

There is some similarity between the names of this bird and that of the velvet duck, in Norway. Haforre, Penn. Zool. p. 583. The shieldrake in Norway is ur-gaas. But we are informed, that "they are called in Shetland, Horra geese, from being found in that sound;" Encycl. Brit. vo. Anas. N°. 15.

HORN,** s. Green Horn. A novice; one not qualified by experience for any business in which he engages; one who may be easily gullied.

HORN, s. A vessel for holding liquor; figuratively used for its contents. Take off your horn! S.; i.e. take your drink. See Sup.

Then left about the bummer whirl,
And toom the horn.—Ramsay's Poems, ii. 349.

Ist. horn, poculum; horungr, potus; L. B. cornu, vas quod bibitur; also, vinum cornu contentum.

Among the ancient Norwegians a King or Earl served himself heir to his father, by a remarkable ceremony, illustrative of the phrase mentioned above.

Sturleson, speaking of the ninth century, says; "At this time it was the received custom, that when the funeral feast of a King or Earl was celebrated [Parentalka, Lat.] he who prepared the feast, and who was to succeed to the inheritance, seated himself on the lowest steps of an exalted throne, until the cup called Braga-beger was brought in. Then, rising to receive this, and having taken a vow, he emptied the cup. This being done, he was to ascend the throne which his father had filled, and thus become possessor of the whole inheritance."—In this very manner," he adds, "were things transacted on this occasion. For the cup being brought in, Ingold the king, rising up, grasped in his hand, anu dyre-horn miklu, a large or middle horn of a wild ox, which was reached to him; and having made a solemn vow that he would either increase his paternal dominions at least one half, by new acquisitions, or die if he failed in the attempt, he drank of eithan af hormino, then emptied the horn."—Heimskr. Ynglinga S. ii. 349.

We learn from Flinn that the ancient Northern nations preferred the horns of the Ursus or wild ox for this purpose. "Uromornus Barbari Septentrionales, unausique binas capitum unius cornum implement." Hist. Lib. i. c. 57. This is admitted by Northern writers. V. Ol. Worn, Aur. Corru,
S. To put to the horn, p. 37. Saxo Grammaticus asserts the same thing concerning the ancient inhabitants of Britain. The Saxons used drinking vessels of the same kind. V. Du Cange, ubi sup.

That the custom of drinking out of the horns of animals prevailed among the early Greeks, appears from a variety of evidence. V. Potter's Antiq. ii. 390. Rosin. Antiq. p. 578. V. Buchna and Serle.

Horn, s. An excrescence on the foot; a corn, S. B. See S.

Sw. likethorn, id.; q. a body-horn, from lik, the body, and horn; likthorner, a corn-cutter.

Horn, s. To put to the horn, to denote as a rebel; to outlaw a person for not appearing in the court to which he is summoned; a forensic phrase, much used in our courts; S.

"Incontinent Makbht entrit & slew Makduffs wyfe & hir barnis, with all other persons that he fand in, syne confiscat Makduffs guddis, & put him to the horn." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 6. Reipublicae declaravit hostem, Booth.

The phrase originates from the manner in which a person is denounced as a rebel. A king's messenger, legally empowered for this purpose, after other formalities, must give three blasts with a horn, by which the person is understood to be proclaimed rebel to the king, for contempt of his authority, and his moveables to be escheated to the King's use. V. Erskine's Inst. B. ii. Tit. 5, Sect. 55, 56.

It appears that horns were used for trumpets, before those of metal were known. Propertius informs us, that the ancient Romans were summoned to their assemblies by the sounding of the cornet or horn.

Buccina cogebat priscos ad verba Quirites.

Perstringis aures, jam litui sonant.

Jam nunc minaci murmure cornuum

The Israelites blew horns or cornets at their new moons, and at other solemnities; Num. x. 10, Psa. xcviii. 6. Horns were used as trumpets by the ancient Northern nations; as Wormius shews, Aar. Cornu, p. 27.

The form used in denouncing rebels was most probably introduced into S. from the ancient mode of raising the hue and cry. In this manner, at least, was the hue anciently raised. "Gif ane man findes ane thief with the fang, doand him skaithe; incontinent he would raise the blast of ane horn vpon him; and gif he hes not ane horn, he sould raise the shout with his mouth; and cry lowly that his neighbours may heare." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 23, § 2.

Du Cange supposes, but it would seem without sufficient authority, that the term hue properly denoted the sound of a horn. Hue vero videtuer esse clamor cum cornua; vo. Huesium.

That this mode of raising the hue was not confined to S., appears from the phrase used by Knig hton, A. 1326. Omnes qui poterant corna suare, vel vocem Hueati emittere, &c. Du Cange also gives the phrase, Cum cornua supersonem levare; and quotes a passage from a charter dated A. 1262, in which the person, in whose favour it is made, is freed ab — Cornu, cito, &c. adding, that cito is equivalent to clamor, from Fr. cri. V. vo. Cornu, 2.

Our mode of denunciation is mentioned so early as the reign of William the Lion.

"And gif he vjusistle withdrawis him from the attachment: the officers sall raise the kings horn vpon him, for that defacement, vntill the king's castell." Stat. Will. c. 4, § 2. Debet levare cornua super illum, Lat.

That the king's Matre or Serjeant may be always in readiness for this part of his work, he is obliged, under pain of being fined severally, still to carry his horn with him when he goes into the country; and the Baroune Serjeant, when he enters into the Barony. V. Acts Ja. I. 1426, c. 99.
H O S

HORSE-BUCKIE, s. The Great Welk. V. BUCKIE. S.
HORSE-COCK, s. The name of a small kind of snipe. S.
HORSE-COUPER, s. A horse-dealer; one who buys and sells horses; S.

Some tear'd horse-coopers, some peddlers.

Instead of this, Ihre by mistake uses the term horsecooper; Gloss. vo. Katy. V. COOPER, and Corp. 1.

HORSE-FEAST, s. Meat without drink; a horse-meal. S.
HORSE-GANG, s. The fourth part of that quantity of land, which is ploughed by four horses, belonging to as many tenants. S.

"As the farms are very small, it is common for four persons to keep a plough between them, each furnishing a horse, and this is called a horse-gang." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 106.

As this is in fact the description of a plough-gang, or plough-gate, I apprehend that a horse-gang rather denotes the fourth of this, or the possession of one of the four persons referred to.

HORSEGOUK, HORSE-GOWK, s. The name given, in the Shetland Islands, to the Green Sand-piper, Tringa ochropus, Linn. 2. The name given to the Snipe. See S. Dan. horse gieog, Isl. hrosa-gaukr, Norw. roes jouke, Brunich, 183. Pennant's Zool. 468; q. the horse-cuckow.

HORSE-HIRER, s. A person who lets saddle-horses. S.

HORSE-MALISON. One extremely cruel to horses. S.
HORSE-MUSCLE, s. The pearl oyster, found in rivers, S.

"In deep still pools are found a large bivalvular shell-fish, known here by the name of the horse-muscle. They are not used as food, but in some of them are found small pearls." P. Hamilton, Lanarks. Statist. Acc. ii. 179.

"The rivers in this parish produce also a number of horse or pearl mussels.—There is now in the custody of the Hon. Mrs. Drummond of Perth, a pearl necklace, which has been in the possession of the ladies of that noble family for several generations, the pearls of which were found here in the Tay, and for size and shape are not to be equalled by any of the kind in Britain." P. Cargill, Perth's Statist. Acc. xiii. 392.

HORSE-NAIL, s. To make a horse-nail of a thing, to do it in a very clumsy and imperfect way. S.
HORSE-SETTER, s. The same with Horse-hirer. S.
HORSE-SHOE, s. A horse-shoe nailed on the door of a house, stable, &c., is vulgarly believed to be a guard against witchcraft. S.
HORSE-STANG, s. The Dragon-fly. S.
HORSE-WEEL-GRASS, s. Brooklime, an herb. S.
To HORT, v. a. To main; to hurt. S.
HOSE, s. A socket in any implement for receiving a handle or shaft; the seed-leaves, or socket for grain. S.
HOSE-DOUP, s. Medlar; Mespilus germanica. S.
O-fish seems merely q. Hooe-fish; the singular of hose being often used. S.

HOSE-GRASS, HOSE-GERSE, s. Meadow soft grass. S.
HOSE-NET, s. 1. A small net, affixed to a pole, resembling a stocking, used in rivuletts, S.

2. The term is also used metaph., as denoting a state of entanglement not easily to be escaped from, S. S.

"Sa bee your awin words, yee haue drawne your selfes in a hose-net, & crucified your messe." Bruce's Sermon. in the Sac. M. 4, b. V. HEBREW

H O S

HOSHENS. Stockings without feet. V. HOESHINS. S.
HO-SPY, s. A game similar to Hide-and-Seek. S.
HOSPITALITIE, s. Provision made for the aged, in­firm, or poor, in Hospitals. S.

To HOST, HOIST, v. n. 1. To cough, S., A. Bor.
His ene wes how, his voce wes hers hospand, Henryson, Bonynyme Poems, p. 131. He's always complenin frae mornin to e'enn, He hosst and he hirspt the weary day lang.

To be host to, S. To be host to one. S.
To host, S. To be host to one. S.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 250.

2. Metaph. and actively, to belch up; to bring forth; applied to the effusions of grief or displeasure, — The Latine pepill hale on raw
Ane felloun murnyng maid and woful bere,
And gan deuide and hoistit out ful cler
Depe from thare breistis the hard sorowis smert.

Host up, is said sarcastically in this sense to a child who is crying, and who from anger brings on a fit of coughing, S.

3. To hem, S.
A. S. hweost-en, Su. G. host-a, Isl. hoost-a, Belg. hoest-en, id. G. Andr. observes, that Isl. hoost denotes the breast towards the lungs; referring to Gr. στήσα, vox elata; Lex. p. 120. But he derives host from hoes substantalis, hoarse, p. 103.

Host, Hoast, Hoist, s. 1. A cough; a single act of coughing; S., A. Bor. See Sop.

And with that would he gave ane hoist anone.
The gudman heid and speirit, " Quha is yon?"
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 75.

2. A settled cough, S.
Heidwerk, Hoist, and Perlay, maid girt pay.

King Hart, ii. 57.

"From the thirteenth of November, — he [J. Knox] became so feeble with a hoast, that he could not continue his ordinary task of reading the Scriptures, which he had every day." Calderwood's Hist. p. 60.

3. A hem, a vulgar mode of calling upon one to stop, S.
4. Used metaphor to express a thing that is attended with no difficulty; or which, either in itself, or in one's apprehension, requires no consideration.
It did na cost him a host, he made no hesitation about it, S.

"He that can swallow a camel in the matters of God without an host; will straine a gnat in the circumstances of his own affairs, as though they were all substance." Course of Conformitie, p. 177.

"But, or without a host, id.
Accordingly the lads were wiled and sent, The taken shewn, that but a host was kent;
And all the beasts in course of time came hame.
Rost's Helenore, p. 124.

A. S. hweost, Isl. hoost, Su. G. host-a, Belg. hoest, Germ. hause.


—And belly-flaught, o'er the bed lap she,
And clouth Hab wi' might and wi' main;
" Hech! husto!" quo Habbie, "I claps ye;
"I thought where your tantrums wad en'."

Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 299. "(Haves thou) There! take that!" Gl.

This is considered as a very old word, and may perhaps be equivalent to hear! hear! a mode of expressing eagerness of attention well known in our supreme council; Moes. G. haus-jaen, audire; hausel, audi, hear, listen. Junius derives this v. from auso, the ear.

To HOSTAY, v. a. To besiege, Wyntown.
Fr. hostoyer, id., mentioned by Skinner, as obsolete, un­der Hostey. He derives it from host, exercitus. 4 E
HOSTELER, HOSTELLAR, s. An inn-keeper. See S.
The blyth hosteler bad thaim gud ayle and breid.—The hostellar son upon a hasty wyss,\nHynyt fyir in hand, and till a gret house yiel.d.—Wallace, ix. 1441, 1445. MS.

Upon complaint by Hostillares to James I. a very singular law was made, prohibiting all travellers to lodge with their friends, and their friends to receive them, within boroughs or thoroughfairs, under the penalty of forty shillings to the King; that thus they might be under the necessity of lodging that the common hostillaris be maid, herbie or luge thame in ony vther place, bot in the hostillaris foirsaid. Acts Ja. I. ut sup. More properly, Hostillarries, Skene, Murray.

Fr. hostillerie, id. V. Hostillar.

HOSTILLAR, HOSTILLARIE, s.

"The King—forbidden, that ony liegeman of his realme travelland throw the countrie on hors or on fute, fra tyme to any moore, quassare; and may have been primarly used to denote a flatterer. S. B. V. the act of wriggling; S. B. V. the simultaneous motion of a great number of small creatures, as an ant-hill.

HOUD, s. The motion of the body from side to side; the act of wriggling; S. B. V. the v.

HOUDEN, s. A high-school-boy term, cried in ridicule.

HOT, HOTTER, HOTT, s. A hotch, v. n. 1. To crowd together; conveying the idea of individual motion, S. O. See Sup.

HOTCH, s. A general name for puddings.

HOTCH-POTCH, s. A dish of broth, made with mutton or lamb, cut into small pieces, together with green peas, carrots, turnips, and sometimes parsely or celery, served up with the meat in it, S.

Fr. huts-pot, Fr. hochpot. Kilian derives the word from huts-en, to shake. Johnson conjectures concerning the word, that it is hackis en pot.

O. E. hoteche potte, expl. haricot, also tripotaige; Palsgrave.

To HOTTCH, v. n. 1. To move the body by sudden jerks. Hotchin and lauchin, laughing with such violence as to agitate the whole body, S. See Sup.

2. To move by short heavy leaps as a frog or toad does. S. Teut. huts-en, Belg. kots-en, to jog, to jolt; whence probably Fr. hochcher, id. Perhaps we may add Isl. hang-a, commove, quassare; hik or hawks, parva commotio. V. Hockit.

HOTCHIE, s. A general name for puddings.

HOTCHIE-POTCHIE, s. A dish of broth, made with mutton or lamb, cut into small pieces, together with green peas, carrots, turnips, and sometimes parsely or celery, served up with the meat in it, S.

Fr. huts-pot, Fr. hochpot. Kilian derives the word from huts-en, to shake. Johnson conjectures concerning the word, that it is hackis en pot.

O. E. hoteche potte, expl. haricot, also tripotaige; Palsgrave.

To HOTCHIE, v. a. To crowd together; conveying the idea of individual motion, S. O. See Sup.

'Twas a muir-hen, an' monie a pot
Was rinnin', hotterin round about—

Perhaps a dimin. from Teut. hots-en, coalescere, concrescere. This however, is especially used with respect to curdling.

HOTTER, s. A multitude of small animals in motion; the motion made by such a crowd.

To HOTTER, v. n. To boil slowly, to simmer; used to express the bubbling sound emitted in boiling. To shudder, to shiver; to be gently shaken in the act of laughing; to walk unsteadily. To jolt as a cart; to express the cry of an owl; also the melancholy whistling or howling of the wind; to holla. S.

HOUDE, part. pr. Howling.

HOUDEE, Howdy, s. A yokeshot, a flatterer.

HOUDLE, s. The simultaneous motion of a great number of small creatures, as the endyne vorto abide.

HOUDLE, v. n. To move in the way described.

HOV, HOVE, HUFF, HUFE, s. To lodge; to remain.

HOVING, v. n. 1. To swell; to inflate.

HOVE, v. n. 1. To swing; to move from side to side, whether walking or sitting; S. To HOVE, s. A yokeshot, a flatterer. S.


3. To rock; as, a boat, tub, or barrel in a pool.

Yet they had al circult in ane ring,—
All reddy for ane sing can mak—
Eftir thay had al circulit in ane ring,—
That ran thay samyn in paris with ane quhidder.
Ibid. 146, 55.

This word, which conveys the general idea of remaining or abiding, is probably from German hof-en, domo et hospicio; and may have been primarily used to denote residence in a house; from hof, domus, or hufe, fundus rusticus.

I scarcely think that hove is allied to Isl. hau-a, mor, commor, commoriatm fallus; G. Andr. p. 108.

To HOVE, v. n. 1. To swell, S. A. Bor. See Sup.

2. To rise; to ascend.

"Hoove, swoln as cheeses;"—Rural Econ. Gloucester. Gl.

"Mr. J. Hog says, that the whole body is haued and swelled like a loaf."—Prize Essays Highland Soc. iii. 368.

Dan. haua, Sw. feerhof-a, id. from hauf-a, elevate. Alem. hob-on, leveare.

To HOVE, v. a. To swell; to inflate.

HOIVING, s. Swelling, or the state of being swelling; applied to bread, cheese, the human body, &c.

HOVE, ANTHURY'S HOVE, s. A yokeshot, a flatterer. Stop! halt! Used in calling a cow, when going at large, to be milked.
HOU

To HOVER, v. n. To tarry; to delay; as, "Hoverabit." S.
HOVER, s. 1. Suspense; hesitation; uncertainty. 2. In a hover, applied to the weather; in a state of uncertainty whether it will be rain or not. In a dackle, id. S.

HOUFF, s. A haunt. V. HOIF.
To HOUFF, v. n. To take shelter; to go to some haunt; often used merely to denote a short stay in a house.

"Where did you gae?" "I was hoff," S. V. HOIF. See Sup.

HOUFFIT, adj. Snug; comfortable; applied to a place. S.
HOUFFIT, K. Hart, i. 22. V. BLONKS.

HOUGGY STAFF. An iron hook for hauling fish into a boat.
To HOUGH, v. a. To throw a stone with the right hand from under the right hough raised.

HOUGH, adj. This seems to signify, having a hollow sound, as being the same with how.

"The black man's voice was hough and goustie." Confer. Scotch Witches, Glanville's Sadduc., p. 393. On this Glanville observes; "Several words I profess I understand not, as for example, concerning the black man's voice, that it was hough and goustie. But if the voice of this black man be like that of his who appeared to the Witches whom Mr. Hunt examined, they may signify a big and low voice." Ib. p. 396.

But as we still speak of one having a hough voice, when it resembles the sound proceeding from an empty barrel, goustie is nearly synonym. V. the word.

HOUGH, adj. (gutt.) Low; mean; pron. hogh.
Now when thou tells how I was bred
But hough enough to a mean trade;
To ballance that, pray let them ken
My saul to higher pitch cou'd sten.

"Very indifferently," N. The phrase hough enough, is often used to denote that one is in a poor state of health, S.
The sense in which it is used in the following passage is uncertain.

It's said he call'd one oft aside,
To ask of beatten buttons prices,
She's a Scots woman enough.
"Very indifferently," N. The phrase hough enough, is often used to denote that one is in a poor state of health, S.
The sense in which it is used in the following passage is uncertain.

"Very indifferently," N. The phrase hough enough, is often used to denote that one is in a poor state of health, S.
The sense in which it is used in the following passage is uncertain.

"That na lipper folk, — enter na cum in a burgh of the realme, bot thryse in the oulk,— fra ten hours to twa after nune." Acta Ja. i. 1427, c. 118. Edit. 1566, c. 105, Murray.
If he at Dover through them glance,
He sees what hours it is in France.

Cotle's Mock Poem, p. 32.

Fr. quelle heure est il? What is it o'clock?
In Scotland they tell what it is o'clock by using the s. pl. with the numeral preceding; a French idiom. 
Retire, while noisy ten-hours drum
Gars a' your trades gae danding hame.

HOUSEL, s. The socket in which the handle of a dung-fork or other implement is fixed.

HOUSEN, pl. of House. Houses.

HOUSE-HEATING, s. An entertainment given to one's friends, or a carousal held, in a new house.

HOUSE-SIDE, s. A coarse figure; a big clumsy person; as, "Sic a house-side o' a wife." S.

HOUSEWIVESKEP, s. Housewifery. V. HISSIESKEP.
HOUSE, s. A small house.

HOUSS, s. A castle; a fortified place. Off housis part that is our heretage,
Owt off this pees in playn I mak thaim knawin,
Thaim for to wyn, sen that thair ar ouir awin;
Roxburgh, Berweik, at ouris lang tym has beyn,
Part that is our heretage.

This seems the sense of hous, Ibid. ix. 1748, MS. —
Gif that the Sotherun wald
Hous to perserw, or turn to Lochmaban.

This use of hus I have not met with in A. S. It occurs, however, in Su. G., as rendered by Irhe, castellum, arx. Att han eft waldofdan man hausun aeder landom radoma; Neu rin salen exteros ares au proutias in potestate habere; Leg. Christopher ap. Irhe, vo. Hus. He adds, that in the Dolic law Husbyman signifies the Governor of a castle; and that in the Alemanic laws, hus is often used in this sense; as in the following passage: Ob si fur ain huse varent; Si castellum aliqoud obidient; c. 250.

HOUSTR, s. One whose clothes are ill put on.
To HOUSTER, v. a. To gather confusedly.

HOUSTRIE, HOWSTRIE, s. Soft, bad, nasty food, generally of different sorts of meat; trash; trumpery.

HOUSTRIN, HUISTRIN, adj. Bustling but confused.

HOU T interj. V. HOOT.

HOUTTIE, adj. Of a testy humour.
HOW, adj. Hollow. Metaph. applied to that time of the day when the stomach becomes hollow, or empty from long abstinence. V. HOLL. See Sup.

How, s. 1. Any hollow place, S.

He takes the gate and travels, as he dow,
Hawehaw, thro' mony a toisome height and how.
—Royal's Heliomor, p. 44.

2. A plain, or tract of flat ground, S. See Sup.

It is — placed at the south extremity of an extensive plain, generally known by the How, or hollow lands, of the Mearns. P. Marykirk, Kincard. Statist. Acc. xviii. 609.

3. The hold of a ship. See Sup.

The hate fyre consumes fast the how,
Ouer al the schip descends the perrellas low.
—Doug. Virgil, 150, 41.

Not holl, as Ruddiman renders it.

Our carrellas howla ladnis and prymys he.
—V. HOLL.

4. In the howes. Fig. Chopfallen; in theumps. S.

5. Dung in the howes, overturned; metaph.

"Thomas Goodwin, and his brethren, as their custom is to oppose all things that are good, carried it so, that all was dung in the howes, and that matter clean laid by." Baillie's Lett. ii. 59; q. driven into the hollows.

Su.G. holl, caverna.

HOW-DOUF, s. The Medlar apple, Mespilus Germanica. S.

HOWIE, s. A small plain.

S.

How o' the Nicht, HOWNIGHT. Midnight. S.

How o' Winter. The middle or depth of winter; the time of the year between November and January. S.

How o' the Year. Synon. with How o' Winter. The middle or depth of winter; the time of the year between November and January. S.

How, s. A mound; a tumulus; a knoll; Orkn. See S.

Close by the above mentioned circle of stones, are several tumuli evidently artificial, some of them raised pretty high, of a conical form, and somewhat hollow on the top. About half a mile from the semicircular range of stones, is another beautiful tumulus, considerably larger than the former, around which has been a large ditch. This last is distinguished by the name of Mesow, or Mese-how.

In this country, how is of the same import with knoll; or know, in other parts of Scotland; and is applied to elevated hillocks, whether artificial or natural. P. Firth, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xiv. 135.

How is used in the very same sense, A. Bor.; "a round hillock, artificial or natural; a tumulus;" Grose.

How is certainly no other than Isl. houg, Su.G. hoej, the name given to those sepulchral mounds, which, in the time of heathenism, were erected in memory, and in honour, of the dead. Hence heogst signifies, to be interred according to the customs of heathenism; and those who had not been initiated into a profession of the Christian faith, were called heogmaen. Hence also, after the introduction of Christianity, it became customary to call an ancient village, i. e. one built during heathenism, heogbyr. A mound, from which the kings distributed justice to their subjects, was denominated Tinghsaej, i. e. the mound or tumulus of convention; such as those in the neighborhood of Upsal, exactly corresponding to our Moottih of Scuma. V. Ihre, vo. Hoeg. In many places of Sweden there are Tinghsaej, surrounded with stones set on end, at which the judge and jury of the Hundred used to meet. In Isl. the name hauk-baur was given to the spirits of the dead, or spectres, supposed to inhabit the tumuli, from hauk, and bau to inhabit. The ignes fatui, sometimes seen about the mounds of the dead, were also called hauk-elder, i. e. the fires of the tumulus. Verel. Ind.

Dr. Barry, I find, forms the same idea with respect to the proper meaning of the term.

He was buried in Ronaldsay, under a tumulus; which was then known by the name of Hauugardium; and is per-

588

HOW, s. 1. A coif, hood, or nightcap, Rudd. It is still used in the latter sense, S.B.; pron. hoo. See S.

To brek my hede, and syne put on a how.—It may wele ryme, but it accordis nought.


To the same purpose is the S. Prov. "Break my head, and draw on my hoo;" Kelly, p. 61.

Chauc. houe, id. Tyrwhit derives it from Teut. hoedhf, capet. Note, v. 3909. But Ruddiman properly refers to Belg. hagie, a coif, and hagian, to cover the head. Let him add Su. G. hufan, huf, Dan. hae, Germ. haube, C. B. huf, tagmen capsit miliebm. The Fr. changing h into c, have made coife, whence E. coif. Ihre supposes that Mose. G. wof, a fillet or headband, from waih-un, to bind, to surround, is the radical term. Mr. Tookie derives the term from hof, the part, pa. of A. S. heof-on, to heave or lift up.

2. A garland; a chaplet. See Sup.

There hars al war towkit up on thare croun,
That bayth with how and helme was thristt down.

This seems the only sense in which A. S. hof occurs; cidaris, tiara, Bisopes hufe, episcopi tiara, mitra. Teut. huye is also rendered, vitta.

3. SELY HOW, HELY HOW, HAPPY HOW. A membrane on the head, with which some children are born; pron. hoo, S. B. Both in the North and South of Scotland this covering is carefully preserved till death, from the idea that the loss of it would be attended with some signal misfortune. See Sup.

In Scotland the women call a holy or sely how, i.e. holy or fortunate cap or hood) a film or membrane stretched over the heads of children new born, which is nothing else but a part of that which covers the foetus in the womb; and they give out that children so born will be very fortunate." Rudd.

This superstition has extended to E., where, it would seem, the use of this cof was more particularly known.

That natural couer wherewith some children are borne, and is called by our women the silly how, Midwives were wont to sell to Advocates and Lawyers, as an especial meanes to furnish them with eloquence and persuasive speech (Lampl. in Antonin. Diadam.) and to stoppe the mouthes of all, who should make any opposition against them: for which cause one Protus was accused by the Clergie of Constanti- nopel, to have offended in this matter (Balsamon. Comment. ad Concil. Constantinopel. in Teut.) and Chrysostome ofso accused such midwives for reserving the same to magical uses." Roberts' Treatise of Witchcraft, Lond. 1616, p. 66.

Johnson, mentioning the word as used by Brown, in his Vulgar Errors, rightly derives it silly from A. S. selig, happy; but how improperly from hof, head.

This superstition also prevails in Sweden. Hence this has received the name of segerhsau, literally, the how or cof of victory; "because," says Ihre, "from the simplicity of former times, it was believed, that this membrane had in it something of a happy omen, and especially that it portended victory to those who were born with it;" vo. Seger. Here we observe the characteristic spirit of the Goths. They had no idea of happiness paramount to that of success in war. In Dan. it is sjegerskorte, "a hood or coif," Wolff; literally, a skirt of victory.
HOW

From the quotation given above, it is evident that this, like many other superstitions, originated in the darkness of heathenism. Lampridius refers to this circumstance as the reason of the name given to Antoninus the son of Macrinus; and mentions the supposed efficacy of this membrane with advocates: although he had so much good sense as to laugh at the idea. Solen deinde pueri pilei insigniri naturali quod obste-

ices rapiunt, et advocating credulis vendunt, sibi quem causidici hoc juvari dicuntur: ut iste puer pileum non habuit, sed dico-

Casaubon, in his Notes on this passage, refers to a French Proverb which shews that the same superstition had existed in that country. Dicimus enim de eo quern appellavit satyri-

cus, gallinae albae filium, Proverb which shews that the same superstition had existed in that country.

To act the part of a midwife; to deliver a woman in labour; S.

HOW, Hou, Hoo, s. A piece of wood, which joins the couple-wings together at the top, on which rests the roof-tree of a thatched house, S.

Unlock the barn, clump up the mow, Where was an opening near the hou, Throw which he saw a glent of light.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 523.

Su.G. huf, summitas testi. Acr hell bade hou oc keler; s i integrum fuit tam tectum quam fundamentum. Westm. L. ap. Ihre. This may be only an oblique sense of hufwa, a coif or covering for the head; which Ihre also writes hufwa.

Ihre has observed, that Su.G. hufwa, a coif or covering for the head, is evidently formed from adjunct, S.; and E.

To thaym he callis; stand, ying men,

To thaym he callis; stand, ying men,

To act the part of a midwife; to deliver a woman in labour; S.

To act the part of a midwife; to deliver a woman in labour; S.

How, s. Adj. Hollow, applied to situation; a guttural kind of noise, applied to the voice.

To Howd, v. n. To rock, as a boat on the waves.

To Howd, v. n. To hide; to conceal.

To Howd, v. a. To act the part of a midwife; to deliver a woman in labour; S.

To Howd, v. a. To act the part of a midwife; to deliver a woman in labour; S.

To Howd, v. a. To act the part of a midwife; to deliver a woman in labour; S.

To Howd, v. a. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdle, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdle, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdle, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdle, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.

To Howdlee, v. n. To crowd together, with a hobbling kind of motion.
HOWLLIS HALD. “A ruin; an owl’s habitation;” Pink.

Schir, lat it neir in towe be told,
That I shoule be ane howlles hald.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 112.

I see no other sense the phrase can bear. V. H.ALD.

HOWM, s. The level, low, sheltered ground, on the banks of a river or stream; a very small island. S.

HOWMET, s. A little cap. V. HOOMET. S.

HOWNABE, HOWABEE, conj. Howbeit; however. S.

HOWPHYN, s. This seems to have been a term of endearment used by a mother towards her infant; equivalent to E. darling.

—My new spaind howphyn frae the souk,
And all the bythynes of my book.—

Evergreen, ii. 19.

C. B. hoffdy, a friend, one who is beloved; from hoft, dear, beloved, hephi, to love: howy, beautiful, corresponding to the Fr. term of endearment, mignon.

HOWRIS, s. Whores. S.

How sa, adv. Although.

Bot, how sa cuchyne deyt thar,
Reebuicfy fouilly that wa;
And raith that gait, with weill mar schame.

Barbour, xii. 83. MS.

Howsoever is used by Shakspeare in the same sense. V. Johnson’s Dict., although I have not observed any similar phraseology in A.S.

HOW’S A’, How’s a’ wi’ ye? A common salutation, inquiring as to one’s health. How is all with you? S.

HOWSOMEYER, adv. Howsoever. S.

HOWSONE, HOWSOON, adv. As soon as. S.

HOWSTRIE, s. Soft, bad, nasty food. V. HOUSTRIE. S.

HOWER, s. A tousing. S.

HOWTIE, adj. Apt to wax angry and sulky. S.

HOWTILIE, adv. In an angry and sulky manner. S.

HOWTINESS, s. Anger combined with sulkiness. S.

Apt to wax angry and sulky. Howsoever.

S.

HOWTOWDY, s. A young hen, one that has never laid; or rather an overgrown chicken; S. See Sup.

This is evidently Fr. hestaudae, hustaudae, hutaudeau, “a great cock chick; and sometimes any big or well-grown pullet;” Cotgr.

HOW-WECHTS. Implements of the form of a sieve, but deeper, covered with sheep-skin, to lift grain with. S.

HUAM, s. The moan of the owl in warm days. S.

HUBBIE, s. A dull, stupid, slovenly fellow. S.

HUDDUN, read HUDDRON. Ragged; ill-dressed. S.

HUDDS, n. A sargeant out of Soudoun land, and hawks, but not very numerous.”—P. Longfor- 


HUDDROCH, a. A squat waddling person. S.

HUDGE, s. Meat condemned as unfit for use. S.

HUDGEONE, s. A young heifer. S.

HUDY, s. The carrion crow, S.B.; hoddy crow, S.; huddit crow, Compl. S.; Corvus corone, Linn.; i.e. the hooded crow. See Sup.

“Tha huddit craus cryt, varrok, varrok.”—P. 60.

“Thers are also carrion crows (hoodies, as they are called here), and hawks, but not very numerous.”—P. Longfor- 

HUDY-DROCH, adj. Slowely; disorderly; tawdry. S.

HUDY-DROCH, s. A squat waddling person. S.

The carrion crow, S.B.; hoddy crow, S.; huddit crow, Compl. S.; Corvus corone, Linn.; i.e. the hooded crow. See Sup.

“Tha huddit craus cryt, varrok, varrok.”—P. 60.

“Thers are also carrion crows (hoodies, as they are called here), and hawks, but not very numerous.”—P. Longfor- 

HUDY, s. Meat condemned as unfit for use. S.

HUGGLEN, read HUDDRON. Ragged; ill-dressed. S.

HUDS, s.

“Thers is a species of clay, which the smiths use for fixing their bellows in their furnaces, and of which the country people make what they call Hudds, to set in their chimneys behind their fires, which they say, does not calcine, or split with the heat; and which, after it has stood the fire for
years, and become hard as a stone, upon being exposed to the common air for some time, turns soft, and may be wrought and fashioned with the hand as before."—P. Mof-

fat, Statist. Acc. ii. 289, 290.

HUDDUM, HUDDONE, s. A kind of whale.

| Bot hir hynd partis ar als grete wele nere |
| As be hinnid huddum, or ane quhale. |

—The remnant straucht like ane yfisch tale, |

In similitude of huddone or ane quhale.—It. 322, 9. |

Pistrix, Virgil; also, pistriz; said to be a whale of great length, which cuts the water as he goes.

The Danes call a white-coloured whale, hvid fisk. But perhaps huddum may rather be the same kind of whale which Virgilus calls hyding-ar, which, he says, is twenty yards long.

He mentions another, called kros-talar, cetus praelongus, saevas et ferox; literally, the horse of the deep. Ind. p. 124.

For the origin, assigned by some writers to the term whale, deserves to be mentioned. As in Germany it is called walfisch, it has been supposed that the meaning is, the fish of the abyss; A. S. wael, Alem. wala, Germ. wai, signifying abyss. Hence wail, a wave, wallas, a whirlpool.

HUDGE-MUDGE, adj. In a clandestine way; applied to those who whisper together, or seem to do anything secretly; S. B.

Bat fat use will they be to him, |

Wha in hudge mudge wi' wiles, |

Without a gully in his hand, |

The sneerless fae beguiles? |

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

This is radically the same with English hugger-mugger, secret, concerning which Dr. Johnson, after giving several synonyms, none of which are satisfactory, confesses that he cannot determine the origin.

The basis of this compound term is certainly Su. G. muigg, being prefixed, which is common in Goth. Hence perhaps especially Su. G. smygg-a, Isl. smuig-a, repentando se insinuare.

To HUDIBRASS, v. a. To hold up to ridicule. |

To HUD-PYKE, s. A miser. |

—Catyris, wrecnis, and ockeraris, |

Hud-pyks, hurdars, and garderaris. |

Dunbar, Banntyme Poems, p. 28.

Hud-pyks are here conjoined with penurious wretches, hoarders, and usurers. This may be Su. G. pick-hogad, qui avide aliquid desiderat, inverted and contr.; from pick-a, which, according to Us. E., primarily signifies to be fat, with sharp strokes; but metaphor, denotes that palpitation of the heart which is expressive of ardent desire; and hogad, huggad, studiosus, from hog-a, meditari; q. to desire with palpitation.

Or, from Teut. huid, the hide, and pick-en; q. one who from covetousness would peck at the skin of another.

HUDRON, s. Pasture-fed veal. |

HUE, s. A very small portion of anything. |

To HUFE; and Hoping, V. Hove. |

To HUFF, v. a. To illude; to disappoint. |

HUFF, s. A humbug; a disappointment. |

To HUFF, v. a. To remove from the board a piece that should have taken another, on the opposite side, at the game of draughts. Syn. To Blow, Blow. |

HUFFY, adj. Proud; choleric. |

591
HUM

Su. G. hulbí, convexus, hulka ut, excavare, holk, vas convexum. The phrase used in E., although not mentioned by Johnson, seems synon. A hulk in the back. V. Seren. in vo.

Hulbie-backed, adj. Hump-backed. S.

Huly, Hoolie, adj. Slow; moderate; S. Hoole, Aberd.

Nane vhir wyse Tunurs, at sic ane nede, Stepps abak with hulcy pays ful stil.


The same word is used adversively in conjunction with fare, fair, or fairly.

Huly and fare unto the coist I swam.

Paulat. Virg. Ibid. 175, 51.

Hoolie, adv. Cautiously.


Yet love is kittle and unruly,
And shou’d move tentry and hooly.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 387.

The most probable etymon mentioned by Ruddiman is hum, s. Hulinesse, Hullerie, Hulte, Corne. v. Shilling.

Hullion, s. The sloven, Fife.


Hully, Hoolie, adj. Wealth; goods; property. S.

Huller corn. S. Hulking, hulking, hulking, Am. Hulking. S.

Hullcock, s. The Smooth hound, a fish; Squalus galeus, Orkney.

Hullerlie, adj. Raw; damp and cold. S.

Hullerie, adj. Erect; bristled up; confused; disposed; slovenly; friable; crumbling. S.

Hullie-bullie, Hullie-bulloo, s. A tumultuous noise; an uproar. V. Hillie-billoo. S.

Hullion, s. 1. A sloven, Fife. Hullen is used in Dumfries as a contemptuous designation, most probably in the same sense.

2. An inferior servant employed to do any arrow work. S.

Hullion, s. Wealth; goods; property. S.

Hulter corn. S. Hulling.

Hum, s. A sham; a foolish trick; often applied to a story told in jest, S.

Su. G. hum, an uncertain rumour, the origin of which is unknown; also, a slight suspicion.

To HUM, v. n. To feed, as birds do their young by billing. Thus a nurse is said to hum to her child, when she gives it food from her mouth; a custom, neither consistent with cleanliness, nor, it is most probable, with the health of the child. See Sup.

Hums, s. pl. Mouthfuls of chewed matter. S.

Hum, s. The milk of a cod-fish dressed, a delicacy. S.

Hum, adj. Out of humour; sullen. S.

To HUM or HAW. To daily or twice with one, about any affair, by indefinite unintelligible language. S.

HUMANITY, s. A term, in the academical phraseology of S., appropriated to the study of the Latin language. The class in Universities, in which this is taught, is called the Humanity Class, and the teacher, the Professor of Humanity. See Sup.

In the year 1637, it appears that a master or professor
HUMMELCORN, adj. Mean; shabby; as, "A hummelcorn discourse," a poor sermon; a hummelcorn man, &c. S. HUMMEL, HUMMEL-DODDIE. A ludicrous term applied to dress, especially to a woman's head-gear, when it has a flat and mean appearance. S. HUMMEL'D, adj. Chewed in a careless manner. S. HUMMEL-DRUMMEL, adj. Morose and taciturn. S. HUMMIE, HUMMOCK. 1. A grasp taken with the thumb and four fingers placed together. 2. As much of meal, corns or strait shoes. 2. To exhibit a humble appearance. S. HUMMER, To hump. The flesh of a sheep that has died a natural death, as distinguished from Braxy, when it has died of disease. S. HUMPH'D, adj. Chewed in a careless manner. S. HUMP-GLUTTERAL, s. The flesh of a sheep that has died a natural death, as distinguished from Braxy, when it has died of disease. S. HUMP'D, part. adj. Having a smell or taste indicating some degree of putridity; as, hump'd beef. S. TO HUMPER, v. n. 1. To walk lame, especially from some degree of putridity; as, humph'd beef. S. HUMPLOCK, s. The name given to useless surface coal. S. HUMPSTRUM, s. « A man, &c. 1. Used as a generic name for a dog, S. 2. " The lighter grain separated from the better by the s. It is not good to take the breed of children and gyve it to hounds;" Wicilf, Mark vii. S. It occurs as a v. a. in the s. as used in Isl. and Teut. This term may be from hund, from the Barbarians. Although hund is originally a generic name, barbarous nations being much addicted to the chase, and scarcely knowing any other use of dogs; the A. S. have the sense of hund in the general sense; as also Su.G. Isl. Germ. hund, Belg. hond, Alem. hund, Gr. h translations, which is viewed as a cognate, is called by Plato (in Cratylo) a Phrygian word. For this is called Huckie-buckie down the brae. The first part of this alliterative term retains the radical form of the s. as used in Isl. and Teut. HUNNE, s. Honey. To HUNT-THI-GOWK. To go on a soul's errand. S. HUNTHOWK, s. A soul's errand; a Gowk's errand. S. HUNT-THI-GOWK, adj. A Hunt-the-gowk errand; a soul's errand; an April-errand; one on the first day of April. S. HUNTR, s. Ane huntr, a hunting-match. At the Huntis. At a hunting-match. S. HUNT=B BAN, s. A common sport among young people. S. HUP = interj. Used to a horse to make him quicken his pace. Perhaps hie up, E. S. HUPES (of a mill.) s. pl. The circular wooden frame which surrounds the millstones, and preserves the meal from being lost, Lothian. This may be q. hoops. But the term is differently pronounced from the latter, as applied to the iron hoops of the mill. 4 F
HUR

To HURD, n. a. To snarl; to growl. See Sup.
Let poetaer parasites who leign,
Who fawn and crocht, and couth and creep for gain,
And, where no hope of gain is, huffe and har,
And bark against the moon, as doth a cat;—
Wish thee disgraced. — *Moses Threnodie*, p. 72.
Lat. hirr-ire, Su.G. knorr-a, knurr-a, id.

HURB, s. A pungy or dwarfish person. S.

HURBLE, s. A term used to denote a lean or meagre object; A pair hurdle; S. B.

HURCHAM, adj. *Hurcham skin* may signify a skin like a hedgehog, V. *Hurcham*. Edit. 1508, *hurchbon*.
With hard *hurcham skin* sa heccls he my chekis,
[That even lyk] ane glemand gleid glowsy my chaftis.

*Dubnar, Maitland Poems*, p. 48.

HURCHEON, s. A hedgehog, S. *Urchin*, E.; *fr. herisson*.

HURCHTABILL, adj. Hurtful; prejudicial.

HURD, HURDE, s. A hoard; a treasure; S.

It seems to be merely the same word, used in a peculiar sense, which is used by *Wyntown*.

Than all the lawe in that ryo,
That thai in-to schyppys fand;
Thai lat rycht nane than pas to land;
Na thai of thame made na hurred.

In the se kest thame our the hurde.
*Cron. vii.* 9, 103.

i. e. “They did not spare or save them;” as men do what they treasure up. *Hurd* is still the Scotch pronunciation.
The root seems to be Isl. hirr-a, custodiere.

HURDIES, s. pl. The hips; the buttocks; S.
This term seems to occur in the following passage: —
Of hir hirdes schie had na hault;
Quhil schi had teimd hir moneylawl.

*Lyndsay, S. P. R.* ii. 88.

The sense of the passage corresponds. Perhaps the word was written hurdeis.
Mr. Chalmers gives hurdis, referring to A. S. hurdel, plectrum. But I do not perceive the connection between this part of the body, and a hurdle or wattle.

Nae Dane, nor Dutch, wi’ breeks three pair,
Can with our Highland dress compare.

*Newartt, Dalliance*. Synon. *Bagenin. S.*

HURDYs, s. pl. Hurdles.
Wrightis weterand doure treis, wit ye but weir,
Ordanit hurdis full lie in holts sa haire;
For to greif thair gomys gramest that wer.

*Gawen and Gol.* ii. 13

Germ. hord, Belg. horde, Fr. houarde, an hurdle.

To HURDLE, v. n. “To crouch or bow together like a cat, hedgehog, or hare;” *Shirr. Gl.*
If not an error of the press for hurdle, it appears nearly allied. V. *Hirkill*.

HURDON, s. A big-lipped woman. V. *Hurdie*. S.

HURE, HORE, s. A whore, S. See Sup.

It occurs in this form, in one of these Ballads, which were printed at the Reformation, and meant to lash the conduct of the Popish clergy; although often in language not of the most delicate kind.
The Parson wald nocht haue an hure,
But twa and they were bony.


HURDLE

Huredome, Horedome, s. Whoredom.
Their huredome haite hee right sair.

*Godly Songs*, p. 11.

Thi fader thi moder gan hide,
In horedom lie hir band.

*Sir Tristrem*, p. 48, st. 79.

Hore-queyn, s. A whore. V. *Hure*. S.

HURKER, s. A semicircular piece of iron, put on an axle-tree, inside of the wheel, to prevent friction. S.

To HURKILL, HURKLE, v. n. 1. To crouch; to draw the body together, as a lion brooding over his prey; S.

Joyfull he bradis tharon dispituusly,
With gapeand goule, and vprysis in hy
The lokkeris lyand in his nek rouch,
And at the heisit bowellis thrymlis through,
*Hirkilland* theoreon, quhare he remanit and stude.

*Doug. Virgil*, 943, 30.

2. To be in a rickety or decrepit state.
Thy rig-bane rattles, and thy ribs on raw,
The hanches hurkleis with hukebanes harsh and haw.
—With *hurkland* banes, ay howkand thry hyde.

*Denbur, Evergreen*, ii. 57, st. 17, 18.

3. To be contracted into folds. See Sup.
Do ye not see Rob, Jock, and Hab,
As they are girded gallantly,
While I sit hurken in the ase;
I’ll have a new cloak about me.

*Ritson’s S. Songs*, i. 291.

One is said to be hurkle-backit who is crook-backed, S.

Of Agarens what tongue can tell the trueye.
With hurklett hude ouer a weill nourish neke?


Here, however, it may merely refer to the hood, as extending downwards from the head over the neck.

This word is also used in O. E., “A hare is said to sit and not to lyk, because she always hurclys,” Jul. Barns. V. Skinner.

Sibbald derives it from Sw. hur-ka, inclinatis clunibus humi incubare. But although this is considerably allied in sense, yet, as *hunker* and *hurkle* are used quite distinctly, they seem radically different, being connected with terms distinguished from each other in various Northern dialects: Teut. *hurken*, inclinare se; Belg. hark-en, to squat, to sit scooping. Fris. hurke-en, contrahere membra ut calefiant. Isl. hruka, corrugor, coarctor; G. Andr. A. Bor. hurke-en, to squat or shrink down; ("Grose," seems to claim the same origin.

HURKLE-BANE, HURKLE-BONE, s. The hip-bone. S.

HURKLE-BACKIT, adj. Crook-backed.

To HURKLE-DURKLE, v. n. To lie in bed, or to lounge about idly, after it is time to get up or to go to work. S.

HURKLE-DURKLE, s. Sluggishness in bed or otherwise. S.

To HURKLE, s. A horse-hoe used for cleaning turnips. S.

HURL, s. The act of scolding; sometimes expressed, a hurl of a flyte, S. See Sup.

Either the E. word metaph. used, or from the same origin; Isl. kvarl-ar, turbine versatur; hvarf-a, circumagi; Su.G. harr-a, cum impetu circumagi.

HURL, s. An airing in a carriage; E. a drive. S.

To HURL, v. n. 1. To be driven in a carriage. 2. The motion of the carriage itself. S.

To HURL, v. a. To draw or drive a wheelbarrow, &c. S.

HURLER, s. A person employed in carrying stones, peats, &c., on a wheelbarrow. S.

To HURL, v. n. To toy; to daily amorously. S.

HURLEIN, s. Dalliance. Synon. *Bagenin*. S.

HURLEBARROW, s. A wheelbarrow, S.

Then I knew no way how to fen,
My guts rumbled like a hurle barrow.
HURT. HURTSOME, adj. Hurtful. S.
HUSBAND, s. A farmer. The term is also used in E., although more commonly husbandman.

In the contré that wonnyt ane
That husband wes, and with his fe
Offysys hay to the pele led he.

Barbour, x. 151. MS.

—Ane, on the wall that lay,
Beside him till his fore gan say,
“This man thinkis to mak gud cher,”
(And nemmyt ane husband thanby nor)
“That has left all his oxyn owt.”
Ibid, ver. 387.

Thay gadryt in to full grety
Archiris, burges, and yhumanry,
Freystis, clerks, monks, and freiris,
Husbandis, and men of all maneris.
Ibid, xvii. 542.

This does not generally occur in its compound form in other dialects; but either as formed by the first or last syllable. Teut. huys-man, agricola, colonus. Su.G. bonde, an inhabitant of the country, as opposed to one who lives in town; also, one who farms his own land. A. S. husbonda, and husbondi, both signifying paterfamilias, herus; the master of a family; hence the A. S. word has been transferred to a husband, in the modern sense of the term, maritus. L. B. husbandus, husbanda, paterfamilias agriculturam exercens; oeconomus, Gallis, Mesnager; Du Cange. Spelman says, that husbanda is used for agricola, in the Laws of Ina, c.19. But I have not observed the term in any of his laws.

Mr. Pinkerton renders the word, as used by Barbour, by villani, men bound to a certain house and farm, and assignable at the will of their lords. “Such,” he adds, “ existed in England, even to the reign of Elizabeth.” N. Barb. xvii. 542.

Ane husbandman, in our old Laws, is opposed to ane frie man. If a person accused decline singular combat, it is required that he purge himself “be the judgment of God, that it be, hee hot iron, gif he be ane frie man; or be water, gif he be ane husbandman, conforme to the condition and estate of the men.” Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 3. Liber homo and rusticus, are the terms used in the original.

Sibbald has justly observed, that “to this day, a farmer’s cottar or cottager, who, instead of paying rent, engages to be a reaper in harvest, is said to be bound or bound for his husband.” This may be considered as part of the old system. Service of this kind, as well as that which some farmers themselves are bound by their leases to give to their landlords, is still called bondage, S.

When any Freeman wished to renounce his liberty, and become a bond-servant to a great man, in order to have his protection, he made delivery of himself, in his court, by giving the other a grip of the hair of his forehead. If he attempted to regain his liberty by running away, his master had a right to draw him back again to his service by the nose. Hence it is still accounted so great a disgrace, when one lays hold of another in this quarter. Or, as Skene expresses it, “Fra the quhilk the Scottish saying cummis, quhen ane man warne other by the nose.” Skene, Ver. Sign. v. Bondagetum. V. Ta peitcous.

It must be observed, however, that the term bonde, as used by the Goths, did not originally imply the idea of inferiority. It was indeed a designation expressable of the respectable rank of the person to whom it was applied.

It has been generally understood from the language of our laws, that husbandb, or, what we now call farmers, were formerly all bond-men; and of consequence, that husbandb and rustici are synon. with natis, or descripti globus.

But there seems to be considerable ground of hesitation on this head. The subject, at any rate, merits a more minute investigation. From my very slender acquaintance with matters of this kind, I can only pretend to throw out a few hints, which may call the attention of others who are far better qualified for such a discussion.

The passage quoted above, from Reg. Maj., cannot per-
haps be viewed as even determining the sense in which the term rusticus was understood in Scotland, when these laws were written. Because rusticus is opposed to liber homo, we must not immediately conclude that the former denoted a villain or bondman. For the phrase, liber homo, admitted of different cases. It was commonly opposed to servus or vasallus; the former denoting an alodial proprietor, the latter one who held of a superior. V. Robertson's Charles V. Vol. I. 258.

Skene says, that "Bondi, nativi, and villani, signifies one thing;" vo. Bondagium. He accordingly explains bondagogiam, or villanagogium, as denoting "slaverie, or servitude." But here he is certainly mistaken. For the nativi had no property of their own; this, as well as their persons, belonging to their masters. Hence it is said, "Gif the defender faily in the probation of his libertie, and be found ane bond-man, he sall be adjudged to the perserwe, as his native bond-man, (tanquam nativius), without all recoverie, or remedie, with all his castell and wites quhatsoever." Reg. Maj. B. ii. 11, § 4, &c. 5. But the husband had property of his own; otherwise there would have been no reason for the particular claim of the best aucth, by his master at his death. Quon. Attach. c. 23. 1

In Domesday Book, Bondmen, called Serei, are distinguished from Fillani. V. Cowel, vo. Bond. According to Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 36, § 3, 4, all who were of a lower condition than the sons of Dan. originarii, tributales, names among the writers of the middle ages, haps from (Chorgoraph. Daniae) renders part of the tenant. For a certain Abbot, named Beonna, vo. Bondus, for which a certain rent was paid; although without any idea of servitude on the part of those who attended on the court were not reckoned worthy of the same confidence. Every Bondes, even so late as the

In a charter granted by John of Nevill, husbands are distinguished from bondmen. "Condonetur omnibus tenentibus meis, videlicet Husbandus, Cotiers et Bond ; nec volo quod legacio haec se extendat ad liberos tenentes meos aut ingentes, qui habent terras de suo proprio vel aliorum, et tenent aliorum de me." Madox. Formul. Anglic. p. 426. ap. Du Cange, vo Bondus.

Here we might suppose that we found our farmers or husbandmen, our cottars, and also the nativi or villains. It is probable that the term husband is here applied to those free men who had lands of their own property, as well as to such as cultivated the lands of others, but who in some respects held of them.

Nativus and bondus are used as synon.; Quon. Attach. c. 56, § 7; 2. Stat. Rob. I. c. 34, § c. 1.

There can be no doubt that nativus denotes one who was in a state of slavery. V. Quon. Attach. c. 56, § 1, 3, 5, 7. They are distinguished—Robertson's Charters, pp. 81, 162, 85, 201, 89, 241, 51, 268, vo. Bond.

But I am much inclined to think, that from the resemblance of the term Husbandus to Bondus, the two have, in later times, been confounded; or that L. B. bondus, as formed from the part. pa. of A. S. bond-an, to bind, has been viewed as entering into the composition of husband, i. e. husbandman. Sibh. has evidently fallen into this error.

Sommer has supposed that A. S. bonda, paterfamilias, is of Dan. origin. And indeed we receive much light as to the use of this term, by looking into the Northern dialects. It is not easy to determine its original meaning, because in these ancient languages it admits of different senses. Isl. buandi denotes one who has a house and family; qui fami­liam et domum possidet. Bonda, which is certainly the same word, not only bears this sense, but signifies a husband, mai­sters of a ship. This name is given to the head of a family, as entered into the composition of husband, i. e. husbandman. Sibh. has evidently fallen into this error.

As Dan. bondi, baende, bond, and bonda, are merely the part. pr. of bo, bu-a, to dwell, to inhabit. The term is accordingly sometimes written boenda, as in Heims Kring. p. 476. Here it exactly retains the form of the participle.

A. S. buend, buenda, colonus, agricola, is perfectly analog­ous; being the part. pa. of bu-an, colere, and intimately allied to by-a, by-an, habitare, possidere. They appear, in­deed, to have been originally the same v. Alem. bu-en, pa-an, habitare.

It may seem doubtful whether we should view the v. as primarily signifying to cultivate, or to inhabit. The latter has perhaps the prior claim, this being the sense of Moes. G. bu-an. Corresponding to this idea, is the sense given of A. S. land-buendas; coloni, inoclæ; dwellers or inhabitants of, or on, the land: Sommer. Thus, as boende, bond, in its simple form, literally signified, "one inhabiting," the term hus seems to have been prefixed, limiting the sense, and denoting that the person, thus designed, inhabited a house, or was a constant resident in the country, keeping a family there. Hence it would come to signify the master of a fam­i­ly; and, by an easy transition, a husband. In S. it also denotes the steward of a ship. This name is given to the master of a sloop, or smaller vessel. A. S. land-buenda seems to have been synon. with hus-bonda; although the one designa­tion was borrowed from the dwelling, the other from the land surrounding it.

In Sweden, the term Bondes, about the time of the intro­duction of Christianity, was so honourable an appellation, that those who bore it were admitted into alliance with the royal family; and afterwards none might be elected a Bishop or a Lägnman, but the son of a Bondes. Although the one designation was borrowed from the dwelling, the other from the land surrounding it.

It is unquestionable that some of those employed in agricul­ture were free men. "These are distinguished by various names among the writers of the middle ages, Arimanni [perhaps from ar-a, to ear, and man, a tiller man] conditionales, originarii, tributales, &c. These seem to have been persons who possessed some small alodial property of their own, and besides, that cultivated some farm belonging to their more wealthy neighbours, for which they paid a fixed rent; and bound themselves likewise to perform several small services in prato, sel in mese, in aratura, sel in vino, such as ploughing a certain quantity of their landlord's ground, assisting him in harvest and vintage work," Robertson's Cha. V. Vol. I. pp. 275, 276.

This obligation, although very different from actual slavery, may account for the continued use of the term bondage, as applied to certain services, which some tenants are still en­gaged to perform, according to the tenor of their leases.

556
HUSSYFSKAP, s.

HUSH-MUSH, adv. In a state of bustling disorder. S.

HUSHOCK, s. A loose quantity of any thing. S.

HUSHER, s. V. HASHER.

HUSSEY, Huzzie, s. A kind of needle-book, kept by females, for holding thread, needles, &c.

HUSSYFSKIP, s. Housewifery. V. HISSIESKIP.

HUSSY-MAK, s. What is usually made by a housewife. S.

To HUSSIL, v. a. To move the clothes, particularly about the shoulders, as if itchy. S.

HUSSILLING, s. A rattling or clashing noise.

The hussilling of his armour did rebound, And kest ane terribil or ane fereful sound. S.

According to Ruddiman, vox ex sono ficta. But it seems rather softened from A. S. hristlung, strepitus, hrist-an, strepere; which Seren. derives from Su.G. hrist-a, rista, quater, as originally used, he says, to denote the noise made by armour when shaken: vo. Rustle.

HUSTER, Huister, s. An auld huister o’ a quean; an old dirty housewife, perhaps a little lascivious. S.

To HUSTLE, v. n. To emit such a sound as an infant does, when highly pleased; ora cat, when said to purr; Ang. Isl. hussil-d, in a most succurræ.

HUSTLE-FARRANT. One clothed in a ragged garb. S.

HUSTO! HUSTA! intersect. V. HOSTA.

HUT, s. A fat overgrown person; also, one who is indolent and inactive; as, a lazy hut, Ang. A slattern. See S.

It may perhaps have some affinity to Isl. haut-t, to go to bed; G. Andr. p. 106.

HUT, s. 1. Or hand-hut; a small stack built in the field, so low that he who builds it can do all that is necessary, with his hand, while standing on the ground; S. 2. Frequently it denotes a heap of any kind; as, a hut of snow; a hut of dung, &c. S.

Perhaps from Germ. hutte; Su.G. hydta, E. hut, a cottage, from its resemblance; or from Germ. hut-en, to cover.

To HUT, v. n. To put up grain in a small stack in the field. HUT, s. A square basket formerly used in Galloway for carrying out dung to the field; of which the bottom opened to let the contents fall out; Gallow. See S.

It might receive this name, as allied to Germ. haut, hide, being perhaps originally formed of the skin of an animal, or to hut-em, servare, custodire.

HUTCH, s. 1. A deep pool in a river, beneath an overhanging bank. 2. An embankment to hinder the water from washing away the soil. S.

HUTCH, s. 1. The sort of basket in which coals are brought from the mine. 2. A measure of coals. S.

HUTCHEON. Supposed to be used for the name Hugh. S.

HUTHART. The name of a demon or familiar spirit. S.

HUTHER, s. A slight shower, or wetting mist; S. B. Hence the phrase, It's hutherin; used when it does not rain constantly, but slight showers fall at intervals, S. B. Synon. Huggerin. Su.G. hot-a, to threaten? S.

To HUTHER, v. n. To work confusedly. S.

HUTHRAN, adj. Haste and confusion; acting with confused haste. S.

HUTHRIN, s. 1. A beast between the state of a cow and a calf; a young heifer, Ang. Loth. See Sup.

Perhaps from Teut. hutter-en, turgescere uberibus, sive mammis, ut vaccae foetui maturae, Kilian. This is from huyder, iber; dicitur tantum de bestiarum mammis. V. HUDDIRIN. The term, as applied adj. to a person, may have been transferred from the appearance of a brute animal.

2. A stupid fellow, Orkney.

3. A mongrel herb, between the common greens and cabbage. V. HUDDIRIN, and HUDDROUN. S.

HUDROUN VEAL. Veal of the worst quality. S.

HUTHER-MY-DUDS, s. A ragged person; a tatterdemalion.
HYAUVE, V. Hove, 1.

HUVE. V. Hoe.

To HUVE, v. a. To lift or hold up.

HÜZ, pron. A vulgar pronunciation of us.

To HUZLE, v. n. To wheeze; as, “A huzlin bodie.”

To HUZZH, v. a. To lull a child, S.; pron. with so strong a sibilation, that it cannot properly be expressed in writing.

This at first view may appear to be the same with E., hush, to still, O. E. hutz. I huzte, I still; Je repaysse, Je recouye; “Palsgraue. But I suspect it is rather allied to Isl. hoss-a, which conveys the same idea with the S. word. Mol- lifier manibus jacito, ut nutrices infantes quassant, seu quassat- sit; Su.G. hyss-a, Mod. Sax. huseh-en; Isl. hos, quassatio mollis.

HUZZH-BAW, s. The sound usually employed in lulling a child; a lullaby. V. BALOW.

HUZZIE, s. A contemptuous designation for a woman.

HUZZLE, s. A needle-book. V. Hussey.

HWICKIS, s. pl. Reaping-hooks.

HWINKLED-FACED, adj. Lantern-jawed.

HWRINKET, adj. Perverse; stubborn.

HWRINKET, s. Unbecoming language.

To HYANK, (y cons.) To cut in large slices; to whang. S.

HYAUVE, adj. 1. Black and white combined or alternately; as, “A hyauve cow.” 2. Syn. with Lyart, q.v. S.

I, J, Y.

It may be proper to observe that J, which as pronounced both in E. and S., is a double consonant, is very nearly allied to sh. The former, it has been said, differs from the latter, “by no variation whatever of articulation, but by a certain unnoticed and almost imperceptible motion or compression of or near the larynx.” Tooke’s Div. Purl. i. 93.

Thus it corresponds to Germ. Belg. sch, Su.G. Isl. šk. German writers, in giving the pron. of j, E, indeed combine ds and sch; as dšchad, jade, dšchah, jawn, &c. V. Klausing, Engl. Deutsches Worterbuch. The letter š also is nearly allied both to j and s, being viewed as equiva- lent to ts.

J, by ancient writers both in S. and E., is, as Ruddiman observes, prefixed to verbs, participles, and verbal nouns. Our writers seem in this respect to have imitated the E., with whom y or i prefixed is merely the ves- tige of A. S. ge, corresponding to Moes.G. ga; as ybaik, baken, i.e. dried, hardened; ybe, be; yberid, buried; ybere, born, begotten; ybroken, broken; yclois, closed, shut up; ydrad, dreaded; yfer, together, in company, &c.

V. Ruddi. Gl. let. Y.

Je, as a termination, is much used, in vulgar language, for forming diminutives; as bairnie, a little child, an in- fant, from bairn; burnie, from burn; lamnie, from lamb, &c. But such diminutives have scarcely any sanction from our old writers.

JABB, s. A kind of net used for catching the fry of coal-fish.

It needs not, therefore, seem surprising, although, in the lapse of ages, j should be substituted for those sounds which are admitted as analogous. Of this change we have accordingly various examples: V. Jag, Jamph, Jawpe, Jeve, Ink, Joundie.

JA, s. The jay; a bird, Corvus Glandarius, Linn.

The ja him skrippit with a skryke.

And skornit him as it was lyk.


Fr. gezy, gay, jay, id.

To JAB, v. a. To prick sharply.

JAB, s. The act of prickling sharply.

JABART, s. A term applied to any animal in a debili- tated state; also to a fish out of season.

JABB, s. A large blunt needle; a knife.

JABBLE, s. A slight irregular motion of water.
JABBLE, s. Soup, Gl. Shrr., Aberd.

—Meg sair'd them first w'l some jable.
To ground their name. Shirreff's Poems, p. 211.

JABBLOCH, s. Weak, watery, spirituous liquors. S.

JACDART STAFFE, s. A Jedburgh staff. S.

JACINCYNE, s. Hyacinth, a flower. —Thay laid this Pallas ying, Liggand tharon, as semely for to se, As is the fresche flouris schynand bewty, Newlie pullit up from his stalkis smal,— Or than the purfloure floure, hate jacinctyne.

Fr. jacynthe, from Lat. hyacinth-us, id. Hence also L. B. jaclinthe-us, blue. Jacinthina vestis est aero colore resplendens; Isidor.

JACK, s. A privy. E. jakes.

To JACK, v. a. To take off the skin of a seal. S.

JACKIE, s. The dimin. of Joan; also of Jacobine. S.

JACK-I'-THE-BUSH. Navelwort, an herb.

To take off the skin of a seal. S.

JACK, v. a. To take off the skin of a seal. S.

JACKAL. S.

JACOB'S LADDER, 3d pers. sing. v. The Deadly Nightshade.

JAC, S. A prickle; that which prick with a sharp instrument.

JADGERIE, S. A leathern bag or wallet; a pocket.

JADRAL, S. The common white pebble.


JADGED; fatigued-looking.

JAG, S. Fatigue. S.

JAG, s. A pedler.

JAGGET, s. A full sack or pocket, hanging awkwardly, and dangling at every motion. S. B.

JAY-FEATHERS, s. pl. To set up one's jay-feathers at another; to express disapprobation in strong terms. S.

To JAIP, JAFFE, v. a. To mock; to deride; to speak or act in jest. See Sup.

I jape not, for that I say well I know. Chaucer, id., Doug. Virgil, 41, 34.

—Bejaped with a mowe.

i. e. exposed to derision with a trick. Gower's Conf.

Am. Fol. 68, a.

It is strange that Sibbald should view this as a corr. of Teut. geen-en, deredere, or derive it from Fr. jauviol-er, to gabble or prate. Various terms, both in the Celtic and Gothic languages, have much more affinity; as Arm. goep, mockery, goop-æt, to mock, goop-aér, goop-aus, a mocker; whence perhaps our gappus, a fool, q. an object of mockery or ridicule: Isl. geip-a, supervacanae loquor, fatua profero; geip, fatua verba, geipur prolocutiones jactabantur. We may add Su.G. gabb-a, begabb-a, id., gabb, irrisio. It is to be observed, that g and j are often interchanged. E. gibe has undoubtedly a common origin.

JAIP, JAFFE, 1. A mock or jest. See Sup.

Qhal wensys fullis this sexte buk be bot japis, All full of leis, or auld idolatries?

Doug. Virgil, Prolg. 158, 16.

2. A deception; an imposition.

Hence the Trojan horse is thus designed.

Turnand quhelis thay set in by and by,
And he that hath holy wryte aye in his mouth.

And japers and jangelers of jestes,
Bejaped with a mowe.

Watson's Coll. ii. 22.

This, at first view, might seem to signify a fool, or object of ridicule. But perhaps it is merely E. ape, disfigured according to the pron. of the South of S., which often prefixes y to words beginning with a vowel. The weasel seems to receive this designation from its puny form. One of a diminutive size is still contemptuously called an ape.

JAPIB, JAPER, a. A buffoon; a jester; Gl. Sibb. It occurs in O. E. See Sup.

Harlots, for her harlotrye, maye haue of her goodes, And japers and judgeyers, and janglers of jestes, And he that hath holy wryte aye in his mouth.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 45, p. 2.

JAY-PYT, s. A jay, Ang. Perths.

To JAIRBLE, v. a. To spill liquid here and there on a table, &c., as children do when taking their food. S.

JAIRES, s. pl. A small portion of liquor left in the bottom of a glass or other vessel.

JAIRLINS, s. pl. Dregs of tea, &c., or spots of any liquid, spilt in different places.

To JAK, v. n. To trifle; to spend one's time idly; S. jauk.

The term is probably used in this sense in the following passage.

They luft nocht with ladry, nor with lown, Nor with trumpours to travel throw the town;
JAM

Both [bot] with themself quhat theyd walid tel or crak,
Umqhyle sadie, umqyhole jangle and jak.

Priest Pebbis, Pink. S. P. R. I. 3.

Mr. Pinkerton renders the phrase jarling and jak, "at random." The idea plainly is; They sometimes talked seriously, and sometimes jocularly, or playfully.

The term, as now used, does not imply the idea of absolute idleness, but is often applied to one who, while engaged at work, is diverted from it by every trifle. Thus jackin is opposed to being ydant.

Their master's and their mistress's command
The youngers are warned to obey;  An' mind their labours wi' an eydant hand,
"An' ne'er, tho' out of sight, to jauk or play.

V. ITHAND.

From Burns, iii. 176.

It may be allied to Isl. jack-a, continuo agitare. Hence, JAKIN, s. The act of dallying; applied to a male.

An' ay she win't, an' ay she swat,
I waset made nae jaukin.

Ibid. iii. 130.

JAKMEN, s. Men kept as retainers by a landholder, for the purpose of fighting in his quarrels.

The jakmen and the laird dehonestare, Their; Belg. dialects, and in a variety of forms. Su. G. dehonestate, dehonest, or pier.

viii. 311.

A footman.

Germ. distinguished from jomps for the purpose of fighting in his quarrels.

The jakmen and the laird dehonestate, Their; Belg. dialects, and in a variety of forms. Su. G. dehonestate, dehonest, or pier.

viii. 311.

The word is bere used improperly; from Fr. jomps, for the purpose of fighting in his quarrels.

Mr. Pinkerton renders the phrase jarling and jak, "at random." The idea plainly is; They sometimes talked seriously, and sometimes jocularly, or playfully.

The term, as now used, does not imply the idea of absolute idleness, but is often applied to one who, while engaged at work, is diverted from it by every trifle. Thus jackin is opposed to being ydant.

Their master's and their mistress's command
The youngers are warned to obey;  An' mind their labours wi' an eydant hand,
"An' ne'er, tho' out of sight, to jauk or play.

V. ITHAND.

From Burns, iii. 176.

It may be allied to Isl. jack-a, continuo agitare. Hence, JAKIN, s. The act of dallying; applied to a male.

An' ay she win't, an' ay she swat,
I waset made nae jaukin.

Ibid. iii. 130.

JAKMEN, s. Men kept as retainers by a landholder, for the purpose of fighting in his quarrels.

The jakmen and the laird dehonestare, Their; Belg. dialects, and in a variety of forms. Su. G. dehonestate, dehonest, or pier.

viii. 311.

A footman.

Germ. distinguished from jomps for the purpose of fighting in his quarrels.

The jakmen and the laird dehonestate, Their; Belg. dialects, and in a variety of forms. Su. G. dehonestate, dehonest, or pier.

viii. 311.
JARGOLYNE, s. JARG, JERG. A harsh grating sound, as of a rusty hinge. 

To JARBES, JARBIS. Perhaps, a knot in form of a sheaf.

JANNOCK, s. JANKIT, part adj. JAPIN, JAPE, JANKER, JANK, s. S.

To JANK, v. n. 1. To trifle, Loth. Synon. Jamph. Its known he would have interdicted, But he was for'd with shame to quite it. Now he's rewarded for such pranks, When he would pass, it's told he janks.

Cleand's Poems, p. 19.

If not allied to Su.G. gant-as, to be sportive like children, perhaps to skelten-a. V. Jamph, v.

To JAPE, v. a. To mock. V. Jaip.

JAPE, s. A toy or trinket. V. etymon of Jaip, v. S. JAPIN, s. A jerk; a smart stroke.

JARBES, JARBIS. Perhaps, a knot in form of a sheaf. S.

To JARG, v. n. 1. To make a sharp shrill noise, as a door that moves harshly on its hinges. The door jargos, i.e. it creaks.

And to the last with horrible sounds thrust Thy warit portis jargand on the hirst

Warpit vp brade.—Doug. Virgil, 184, 27.

2. To finch; a metaphor borrowed from a door moving on its hinges.

"Many such like he has heard, & far more reported in more fearful form; but for never latter jarged a jot either from the substance of the cause, or form of proceeding therein."

"All the councill and courts of the palace were filled with fear, noise, and bruits; Mr. Andrew [Melvill] never jarginde nor dashed a whit, with magnanimous courage, mighty force of spirit & strength of evidence, of reason & language, plainly told the King & Councill, that they presumed over boldly in a constitute estate of a Christian kirk, the kingdom of Jesus Christ."—Mr. James Melvill's MS. Mem. pp. 45, 97.

Jarg, Jerg. Jarg is used, in sense first, Border; Jerg, more generally in other parts of S.

Sibbald refers to Su.G. jarg, a semper eadem obgannire, ut solent anculiae iratae. Serenus defines it, eadem obernare chordas; vo. Jargen. This is from lsl. jarg-r, avida et fervida contentio.

Jarg, Jerg. A harsh grating sound, as of a rusty hinge. S.

To PLAY THE JARG ON ONE. To play a trick on one. S.

JARGOLYNE, s. Expl. by jargoning, another popular word; Gl. Compl. i.e. chattering. V. Jangil.

The v. is still used. It is thus distinguished from jarg, Gl. Compl., i.e. jargoning.
JAW

Hie as ane hill the jaw of the watter brak,
And in ane hope come on them with an swak.

Doug. Virgil, 16, 27.

2. A quantity of water thrown out with a jerk; a flash of water. Thus one is said to throw a jaw of water on another, whether from accident or design, S.

A considerable quantity of any liquid. See Sup.

4. Coarse raillery; or petulant language; S.

For Paddle Burke, like oony Turk,
Naan; An' Charlie Fox threw by the box,
An' low'd his tinkler jaw, man.—Burns, iii. 209.

5. Used also in a general sense, in vulgar language, for loquacity, S.

Sibbald says; "Perhaps from Swed. kaaf, mare." But there is no apparent affinity. Arm. gwaver, signifies a wave. But Jaw seems to have a common origin with Japoe, q. v.

To JAW, v. n. 1. To dash, as a wave on a rock or on the shore, S. Jawesome, part. pa. dashed, tossed.

—She jaw the stately tow'r,
Shining sae clear and bright,
Part. pa. dashed, tossed.

Gialver, ProL 126, 8.

2. v.a. To spirt; to throw out in a jet; as, to jaw water; S. Tempests may ease to jaw the rowan flood, Corbies End too for gretist lambkins blood; But I, oppress with never-ending grief, Maun ay despair of lighting on relief.

Virgil, ProL 125.

3. To jaw one, to assault one with coarse raillery; to mock or rally; S.

Jawpyng them, misca'd them.


4. To talk freely, familiarly, and as it were at random. S.

JAW-HOLE, s. 1. A place into which dirty water, &c. are thrown. 2. Fig. Any society viewed as a receptacle for persons of a worthless or doubtful character.

JAWCKED, part. adj. Baffled in some attempt; de­ceived with hope.

S.

To JAWNER, v. n. To talk foolishly, Clydes.

You teaze me jawpering ay o' faith! —
Falls of Clyde, p. 133.

This poem, although there are several beautiful passages in it, exhibits an unjust picture of the creed of the Scottish peasantry, and charges them with such ignorance as has never been exemplified in any age since the Reformation.

JAWNERS, s. pl. Foolish prattle; idle talk. V. JAUNER, S.

JAWP, JAAP, JALP, s. 1. That portion of water which is separated from a wave, when it is broken by its own weight, or by dashing against a rock, ship, or any other body that resists its force, and causes part of it to fly off, a flash; S.

Ruddiman justly observes, that Japoe differs from Jaw, as the former denotes the rebounding of water "from a rock or otherwise."

Wele fer from thens stands ane roche in the so,
Forgane the fomy shore and coisits lie,
Qhulik sum tyne with boldynd wallis quhite
Is by the jawpe of fluids couerit quite.

Doug. Virgil, 131, 40. V. also 157, 27.

ICE

It is also applied to the action of the waters of a river on its banks.

I am god Tybris, wattry hewit and haw,
Qahilk, as thou seis, with mony jape and law
Betis thir brasys, chawing the banks doun.

Doug. Virgil, 241, 49.

2. A spot of mud or dirty water; properly, that which is thrown on one's clothes by the motion of the feet, or of a horse or carriage, when the road is wet or miry, S.

3. The dregs of any thing, S. A.

Come! whirr the drumlie drets o' roun;
But wi' that fortune gif ye quarrel,
Gie then the japae anither twirl.


It is pron. jalp, both in the North and South of S.; in the West, jaunte.

The learned Ruddiman has a very whimsical conjecture concerning this word. He thinks that it may be derived from Fr. japp-er, to bark or bawl as a dog; "like the rocks of Scylla, which were feigned by poets to have been metamorphosed into dogs, because of the barking noise made by the repercussion of the waves on these rocks." But our ancestors did not dip so deep into poetical allegory.

Sibbald refers to Jaw as the origin, which he conjecturally deduces from Sw. kaaf, the sea.

We have the same word, in a more primitive form, in Isl. gialf-ur, a hissing or roaring wave, the boiling of the sea; Verel. Ind. Gialter, levior maris unda; Olai Lex. Run. The learned Jonaeus, Gl. Orkneyinga S., observes concerning Isl. gialf-ur, that it is now confined to the noise made by waves broken by the rocks.

Doug. Virgil, i. 60, 61.

It differs from jaup, jaups, to splash about his skyrtis with many ane bray.

Jawpyng them, misca'd them.

Quhilk, as thou seis, with mony ane spilt.

SYMPTOMS, Border, ii. 60.

Doug. uses this word in a curious comparison of his work with that of Catoxton, in which he plays on the rebus of his name.

His fehill prois bene mank and mutulate;
Bot my propyne come fra the pres fute hate,
Unforlatit, not jawyn fra tun to tun,
In fresche sapore new from the bery run.

Virgil, ProL 126.

2. v.a. To spirt; to throw out in a jet; as, to jaw water; S. Tempests may ease to jaw the rowan flood, Corbies End too for gretist lambkins blood; But I, oppress with never-ending grief, Maun ay despair of lighting on relief.

Virgil, ProL 125.

3. To jaw one, to assault one with coarse raillery; to mock or rally; S.

Jawpyng them, misca'd them.


4. To talk freely, familiarly, and as it were at random. S.

JAW-HOLE, s. 1. A place into which dirty water, &c. are thrown. 2. Fig. Any society viewed as a receptacle for persons of a worthless or doubtful character.

JAWCKED, part. adj. Baffled in some attempt; deceived with hope.

S.

To JAWNER, v. n. To talk foolishly, Clydes.

You teaze me jawpering ay o' faith! —
Falls of Clyde, p. 133.

This poem, although there are several beautiful passages in it, exhibits an unjust picture of the creed of the Scottish peasantry, and charges them with such ignorance as has never been exemplified in any age since the Reformation.

JAWNERS, s. pl. Foolish prattle; idle talk. V. JAUNER, S.

JAWP, JAAP, JALP, s. 1. That portion of water which is separated from a wave, when it is broken by its own weight, or by dashing against a rock, ship, or any other body that resists its force, and causes part of it to fly off, a flash; S.

Ruddiman justly observes, that Japoe differs from Jaw, as the former denotes the rebounding of water "from a rock or otherwise."

Wele fer from thens stands ane roche in the so,
Forgane the fomy shore and coisits lie,
Qhulik sum tyne with boldynd wallis quhite
Is by the jawpe of fluids couerit quite.

Doug. Virgil, 131, 40. V. also 157, 27.
ICHONE, YCHONE. Each one; every one.

ICHIE NOR OCHIE. V. EEGHIE.

partpa.

YCORN, s.
ICTERiCK, s.
IDDER, adj.

YDR AW, partpa.

s.

Idleness. IDLETIES, adj.

IDLESET, s.

fire, or chosen the ploughshares, that there might be no im­
ployed to manage the temporalities of a religious
foundation. 2. The person in a college charged with
the care of its temporal concerns.


from Gr.

wirfwel, vel circumcursito; Verel. G. Andr. This
stands his vernacular tongue.

I hesitate as to the termination; perhaps from A. S.

ise, and

Il-a

kor-a, Germ, kur-en,

kior-a, Teut.

kor-en,

Teut. kier-en,

keur-en,

kier-en,

keu-r-en, Mod. Sax. kur-en, eligere. Somner mentions A. S.
ygra-th, jusjurandum electum; referring to his Gl. to the
Decem Scriptores Anglae.

ICKER, s. An ear of corn. V. ECHER.

ICTERICK, s. Of or belonging to jaundice.

He dyed the 53 year of his age in the moneth of June
from Su.G. Su.G.

603

4. To move to one side. In this sense it is used with
respects horses or cattle in draught. S. Gee, E. A term used by waggoners to their horses, when they wish to make them go faster, is probably from the same origin. Serenius gives Sw. gau, as signifying both to buffet, and to turn round.

**To Jee, ** v. a. To move; as, "Ye're no able to jee that log," you cannot move that log. S.

**To Jeege,** v. n. Perhaps, to adjudge; or to curse. S.

**Jeeding,** part. pr. Judging. S.

**To Jeej,** v. n. To taunt; to scoff. S.

**Jeej,** s. 1. A taunt; a gib; as, "Nane of your jeesings," don't jeer at me. 2. In vulgar language, a contemptuous designation for a singular character. S.

**To Jeejg,** v. n. To creak. The door jeegs, it creaks on the hinges.

"Lick your loof, and lay's to mine; dry leather jeegs ay;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 50. Kelly writes it giegs, p. 239. A "snug" in vulgar phraseology, is said to jeeg awa at his loom, in reference to the sound made by the loom, S.

Isi. jag-a, jaga a sama, eadem oboerrae chorda, idem sae-pius iterare; G. Andr. p. 128. But whatever be the origin, it is the same with Geig, q. v.

**To Jeejleg,** v. n. To make a jingling noise. S.

**Jeeleg,** Jegil, s. The noise which a door makes on its hinges. V. Jeej, to creak. S.

**Jeegets,** s. pl. Little sounding boards; pegs and wheels in a piece of machinery, such as a mill. S.

**To Jeegett,** v. n. To move from side to side; to jog. S.

**Jeeglm,** s. An unfledged bird, Loth.; perhaps from the sound of its cry, as allied to Jeej, v. S.

**Jeeest,** Jeast, Jeist, Jest, s. A joist. S.

**Jefwel,** V. Jewel. S.

**Jennis,** s. A multitude of objects thrown together without order, viewed collectively. S.


**Jelly,** adj. 1. Upright; honest; worthy; a jelly man, a man of integrity and honour; S. B. A jelly sum to carry on. S.

A fishery's design'd.—Ramsay's Poems, ii. 354. But tell me, man, how matters were agreed, Or by wha's interest ye gat Simon free'd. A jelly man, well worthy of a crown. S. B.

**Shirreff's Poems,** p. 33.

2. Good; excellent, in its kind; Moray. And he's done him to a jelly hunt's ha', Was far frae ony town. S.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 194.

As this term has no connexion in signification, it seems to have as little in origin, with E. jelly. Being a North-country word, it is most probably of Scandinavian extract. It seems allied to Sw. Geig, giid, giil, which primarily signifies, able, powerful; and, in a secondary sense, respects the moral qualities. Thus, ord-gild man, vir fidus, cuius verba et promissa valida sunt; ihre. Giil is also used in this sense, without composition. Jag haaller honom for giil i dem taken; I think he may be depended upon in that affair; Wideg. The root is giil-a, giile. Valere. It seems to have been originally used to express the character of one who was both able and willing to pay his debts, in the same sense in which it is now said of one, that he is a good man.


**Jemmies,** s. pl. A species of woollen cloth, Aberd. V. Skafts.
JIM

JEVEL, JEFWELL, JAVELL, s. A contemptuous term, the proper meaning of which seems to be now lost, Let be, quo' Jack, and caw'd him Jevel.

And be the tail him tuggit. Chr. Kirk, st. 7.


This is one of the hard names used by Dunbar in his Complaint.

—Fowl, jow-jourdane-heded jevels,

"Whill that the Quein began to craft a zealous and a bald man, James Chalmeris of Gaithgyrth, said, 'Madame, we knew that this is the malice and devyce of thai Jefwells, and of that bastard,' meaning the Bischope of Sanct Androis, that standis by yow." Knox's Hist. p. 94.

This word occurs in the conference between the Lieutenant of the Tower, and Sir Thomas More, before his execution. Johnson renders it, "a wandering or dirty fellow."


Isl. gaffing, homo lascivus, gafiskap, lascivia; or, geft-a, blaterare, gefta madr, oblocutor odiosus? But the eymon, like the signification of the term must be left uncertain.

JELLOUROUR. V. JAVELLOUR.

YFERE, YFERIS, adv. In company; together. V. FERE.

To JIB, JIBB, v. a. To fleece; to milk closely. S.

JIBBINGS, s. pl. The last milk that can be drawn out of a cow's udder. Synon. Strippings. S.

To JIBBER, v. n. The same with E. Jabber. S.

To JIBBLE, v. a. To spill; to lose; to destroy. S.

To JICK, v. a. 1. To avoid by a sudden jerk of the body. 2. To elude. 3. To jick the school, to play the truant. S.

Jick, s. 1. A sudden jerk. 2. The act of eluding.

JICKY, adj. Startling; applied to a horse. S.

To JICKER, v. n. To spill; to lose; to destroy. S.

To JICKERING, part. adj. Having a gaudy, but a rather tawdry appearance.


"Weaven, expla a moment or instant; also called a Jiffin;" Gl. Sibb.

To JIFFLE, v. n. To shuffle. S.

JIFFLE, s. The act of shuffling.

To JIG, v. a. To play the fiddle. S.

JIGOT, s. The term for a hip-joint of mutton, &c. S.

JILLET, s. 1. A giddy girl. 2. A young woman entering into the state of puberty.

JANGLES, s. A sudden jerk. 2. The act of eluding.

JEMPY, adj. Spruce; dressed in a showy manner.

JEMPY, s. A quick. V. JEMP, s.

JEMP, adj. 1. Neat; slender; S.

And wha will lacen my middle jemp.
Wi' a lang linen band—Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 58.

2. Scanty, S. V. JEMP, adj. See Sup.

JEMP, JIMPY, adj. Scarcely; hardly. S.

JIMP, adj. Slender; the same with Jimp. S.

JIMPS, s. pl. A kind of easy stays, open before, worn by nurses, S. Jumps, E.

This is probably, as Johnson supposes, a corr. of Fr. jupe, a shepherd's flock, corps de jupe, stays.

JIMPEY, s. Seemingly the same with Jimpes.

We hae wealth o' yarn in clues,
To make me a coat and a jimpie.

—Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 310.

JINCH, adj. Neat.

JINGLE, s. The smooth water at the back of a stone in a river, Ang.

JINGLE, s. Gravel. V. CHINGLE. '

JINGLE-THE-BONNET. A game in which two or more

S.

Startling;  applied to a horse.

They may escape in the end.

He was like to jump (or buyg) out of his skin.

There is a similar S. G. expression, used precisely in the same sense; Krypa ur skinniet, dictur de isis, qui prae gaudio luxuriante sui quasi impotentem sunt; Ibre, vo. Krypa. This phraseology, he adds, is to be traced to the highest antiquity. For the Latins in like manner say, Intra suam se pelliculam continere. V. Erasmi Adagia.

JYMP, s. A quirk. V. JYMP, s.

JIMP, adj. 1. Neat; slender; S.

And wha will lacen my middle jimp.
Wi' a lang linen band—Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 58.

2. Scanty, S. V. JYMP, adj. See Sup.

JIMP, JIMPS, s. Pl. A kind of easy stays, open before, worn by nurses, S. Jumps, E.

This is probably, as Johnson supposes, a corr. of Fr. jupe, a shepherd's flock, corps de jupe, stays.

JIMPEROUS, adj. Spruce; trim; stiff.

To JINK, v. n. 1. To dodge; to elude a person who is trying to lay hold of one; to escape from another by some sudden motion; S.; jenk, S. B.

It admits this sense most fully in that prose name Address to the Deil, in which the writer expresses that hope, by which many deceive themselves, that notwithstanding a wicked life, they may escape in the end.

—He'll turn a corner jinkin,
An' cheat you yet. Burns, iii. 75.

The lammie light jenks and bounds.

—Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 286.

2. The term also signifies, to give the slip in whatever way; to cheat; to trick; S.

—For Jove did jink Arcesium:

The gentles a' ken roun' about,
He was my lucky-daddy.


3. To make a quick turn; applied to the motion of liquids. In this sense it occurs in a poem, in which the strength of genius is unhappily enlisted in the service of intemperance.

O thou my Muse! guid an' Scotch drink!
Whether thro' wimpling worms thou jink,
Or, richly brown, ream o'er the brink,
In glorious faem,

Inspire me.— Burns, iii. 13.

4. To move nimbly, used in a general sense.

5. To escape; to avoid; in a general sense; S.

—There the herds can jink the show'rs
'Mang thriving vines an' myrtle bow'rs.

—Fergusson's Poems, ii. 107.

6. The quick motion of the bow on the fiddle.

7. Transferred to dancing.

8. To spend time idly, S. A.
It seems properly to include the idea of secreting one's self from the eye of a superior.

"JINKER, 5. The act of eluding by quick motion.

"JINK, 5. The act of eluding another, 5.

"JIRBLING, 5. To empty liquids in this way.

"JIRG, JURG, JURGAN, To .

"JIRGLE, To .

"JIRK, v. a. To .

"JISP, 5. There's no a broken jisp in it; a term used with respect to clothes, as denoting that the article referred to is perfectly whole, or has nothing worn or rent about it, 5.

The phrase seems borrowed from the weaving occupation.

When, from any inequality in the yarn, there is a sort of gap in the woof, this is called a jisp.

"I K

When, from any inequality in the yarn, there is a sort of gap in the woof, this is called a jisp, 5.

"Is. geisp-a, hisco, oscito; geispe, oscitatio, q. a hole, a chink. If I mistake not, the Scotch word is also applied to implements made of wood.

"JIZZEN-BED, GIZZEN, 5. Child-bed. To lie in jizzen; to lie in; to be on the straw; 5. B.

Within years less than half a dozen, She made poor Maggy lie in gizzen, When little Jack broke out of prison On good Yule-day.

"Forbe's Domine Depoz'd, p. 39.

The jizz-en-bed wi' rantry leaves was sain'd, And sike like things as the auld granaries kende. Jean's paps wi' sa't and water washed clean, Reed that her milk get wrong, fan it was green. Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

This word occurs in O. E. Jhon Harding, speaking of William the Conqueror, says,—with rather more spirit than is usual with him:

He then his lawe and peace alwaie proclaimed Officers made in every shire aboute, And so held on to London unreclaimed, Where his justice he set the land throughout. The kyng of France thus scorned him out of doubt, But he was euer kecyrd, with good song. When he this hard, to France he went anon, There to be kirked, he offred his candell bright; A thousand townes he brent, as he did done, At them he praied the king of France to light His candel then, if that he goodly might, Whiche, at his kirkhale and purificacion, To Mars he thought the time to make his oblation. V. Kirk, v. Chron. Fol. 129, b.

This story is differently told by Ranulph Higden, but so as to determine the sense of the term used by Harding.

"'This Kyng Williame laye a bedde at Roen (Rothomage) in the last end of his lyfe. The kyng of France scorned hym in this maner, Kyng Wyllyam of Englonde lieth now in gesine, and takyth hym to slouth. He then his lawe and peace alwaie proclaimed Officers made in every shire aboute, And so held on to London unreclaimed, Where his justice he set the land throughout. The kyng of France thus scorned him out of doubt, But he was euer kecyrd, with good song. When he this hard, to France he went anon, There to be kirked, he offred his candell bright; A thousand townes he brent, as he did done, At them he praied the king of France to light His candel then, if that he goodly might, Whiche, at his kirkhale and purificacion, To Mars he thought the time to make his oblation. V. Kirk, v. Chron. Fol. 129, b.

This story is differently told by Ranulph Higden, but so as to determine the sense of the term used by Harding.

"This Kyng William laye a bedde at Roen (Rothomage) in the last end of his lyfe. The kyng of France scorned hym in this maner, Kyng Wyllyam of Englonde lieth now in gesine, and takyth hym to slouth. He then his lawe and peace alwaie proclaimed Officers made in every shire aboute, And so held on to London unreclaimed, Where his justice he set the land throughout. The kyng of France thus scorned him out of doubt, But he was euer kecyrd, with good song. When he this hard, to France he went anon, There to be kirked, he offred his candell bright; A thousand townes he brent, as he did done, At them he praied the king of France to light His candel then, if that he goodly might, Whiche, at his kirkhale and purificacion, To Mars he thought the time to make his oblation. V. Kirk, v. Chron. Fol. 129, b.

This story is differently told by Ranulph Higden, but so as to determine the sense of the term used by Harding.

"'This Kyng William laye a bedde at Roen (Rothomage) in the last end of his lyfe. The kyng of France scorned hym in this maner, Kyng Wyllyam of Englonde lieth now in gesine, and takyth hym to slouth. He then his lawe and peace alwaie proclaimed Officers made in every shire aboute, And so held on to London unreclaimed, Where his justice he set the land throughout. The kyng of France thus scorned him out of doubt, But he was euer kecyrd, with good song. When he this hard, to France he went anon, There to be kirked, he offred his candell bright; A thousand townes he brent, as he did done, At them he praied the king of France to light His candel then, if that he goodly might, Whiche, at his kirkhale and purificacion, To Mars he thought the time to make his oblation. V. Kirk, v. Chron. Fol. 129, b.

This story is differently told by Ranulph Higden, but so as to determine the sense of the term used by Harding.

"'This Kyng William laye a bedde at Roen (Rothomage) in the last end of his lyfe. The kyng of France scorned hym in this maner, Kyng Wyllyam of Englonde lieth now in gesine, and takyth hym to slouth. He then his lawe and peace alwaie proclaimed Officers made in every shire aboute, And so held on to London unreclaimed, Where his justice he set the land throughout. The kyng of France thus scorned him out of doubt, But he was euer kecyrd, with good song. When he this hard, to France he went anon, There to be kirked, he offred his candell bright; A thousand townes he brent, as he did done, At them he praied the king of France to light His candel then, if that he goodly might, Whiche, at his kirkhale and purificacion, To Mars he thought the time to make his oblation. V. Kirk, v. Chron. Fol. 129, b.
I L K

A. S. ic, Moe. G. ič, Alem. ich, å, Teut. icht, ič, Belg. ik, Dan. jeg, Sw. jag, Isl. eg, ðag, Gr. γεγα, Lat. eg. ik, conj. Also.
The King saw that he sa wes failyt, And that he ðā fà wes forswallen. ‘Barbour’, iii. 326. MS. This is the same with eke; from A. S. ic-an, which, as well as ec-an, signifies to add.
ILE, s. One of the wings of the transept of a church. S. ILD, v. imp.
the grettest Lordis of oure land Til hym he gert thame to be bound: ‘Mowtown’, viii. 13. 121. Supposing id to be the proper reading, Mr. Macpherson refers to A. S. ild-an, Sw. ild-a, to delay. He asks, however, if this be not erroneously for Nild, would not. But the phrase S. B. is similar; all they, will they. The term may be rather allied to Su. G. ill-a, molestum esse, item alieni movere; Isl. ill-a, controverttere; Verel. ILK, ILKA, adj. pron. Each; every; ilkane, every one; S. He set ledaris till ilk bataile, That knewin war of gud gounaile. ‘Barbour’, xii. 160. MS. But the gud Lord Dowglas, that ay Had spisy out on ilk sid, Had gud wittering that thai wald rid. ‘Ibid.’, xvi. 367. MS. On ilk nycht that spoyleyez byseile. Wallace, iv. 500. MS. V. also ver. 534. Ilka is also used, O. E.
The Englis kynges turned, thei mot do nomore, Bot soiourned than a while in rest a Bangore, That ilk a kyng of reame suld mak him alle rede. ‘R. Brunne’, 3, 4.
The dikes were full wise, That closed the castle about; And deep on ilk side With bankis high without. ‘Ibid.’, Elit’s, Spec. E. P. i. 119, 120. Bot suddenly away they wisk ilkane Furth of our sicht.—‘Doug. Virgil’, 75, 50. A. S. aelc, elc, omnis, singulus, unusquisque.
ILK, ILKE, adj. The same.
Thyldke, and that ylce, are very often used by Gower. So harde me was that ylce throwe That of sythes outherhowe To gronde I was withoute brethe. ‘Conf. Am.’ Fol. 8, a.
A. S. ylce, ylca, id. Of that ilk or ylck, of the same; A. S. thæt ylce. This phrase is used to denote that the title of any one to whom this title is firmly imposed on the estate. Camden clearly shews, that the reverse has been the case in England; that families of this description have had their surnames from their lands. This he proves incontestably from the existence of the names of such places, before any surnames were used in England; as well as from the signification, structure, and termination of some of these names. Remains; Surnames, pp. 154, 155.
I L K

Some have supposed, that where any family has this title, the family surname has originally been imposed on the estate. Camden clearly shews, that the reverse has been the case in England; that families of this description have had their surnames from their lands. This he proves incontestably from the existence of the names of such places, before any surnames were used in England; as well as from the signification, structure, and termination of some of these names. Remains; Surnames, pp. 154, 155.

It is highly probable that the same observation is, in most instances, also applicable to S. Such designations as MacFarlane of MacFarlane, MacNab of MacNab, and many others of the same kind, plainly declare that the lands have been denominated from the surnames of the families; because these are patronymics, and could not originally belong to possessions. This title, indeed, as used in the Highlands, seems more generally to signify, that he to whom it belongs is chief of the name, or clan distinguished by this name, than to respect the lands possessed by him. But there are others, which afford the highest degree of probable evidence that the surname has been borrowed from the place; as Ralston of Ralston. This certainly signifies, Ral’s or Ralph’s town. Fullerton of that ilk is another of the same kind. This name has undoubtedly originated from a place. Had it been English, we might have rendered it, the Fuller’s town. But as the term Wauker is used in this sense in S., it may have been the Fowler’s town. Many similar examples might be mentioned; as Spottinwood of Spottinwood, &c.

This corresponds to the accounts given by our historians, as to the introduction of surnames in this country. According to Bocce, Malcolm Canmore, in a Parliament held at Forfar, rewarded the nobles who adhered to him, ordaining that, after the custom of other nations, they should take their surnames from their lands, which had not been the case in former times; ut quod antea non fuerat, aliquam more gentium, a praediis suis egnotimina caperent. Hist. Lib. xii. c. 9. At this time, he adds, many new surnames were given to Scottish families, as Calder, Locart, Gordon, Setoun, &c, and many other names of possessions, from which those brave men, who had received them from the king as the reward of their valour, derived their names. This account is confirmed by Buchanan, from the extract he received from the records of Icolmkill. V. Hume’s Hist. of Doug. p. 11.

ILKADAY, s. An ordinary day of the week; what is commonly called a lawful day, as distinguished from that which is appropriated to Christian worship; S.; from ilk, every, and day. Each day; every day.
’Twa hours w’pleasure I wad gi’e to heaven, On ilk days, on Sundays sax or seven.
Falla’s of Clyde, p. 34.

ILKA-DAY, adj. What belongs to the lawful days of the week; ordinary; in common course.

N. ILKADAYS CLAUSE. The clothes worn on ordinary days, by the working classes, as distinguished from those reserved for Sabbath, &c.
Ilk diais ger, is used by Blind Harry, most probably as opposed to warlike accoutrements.
Wallace than said, We will nocht soine the, Nor change no weed, but our ilk dayis ger.
‘Wallace’, iii. 80. MS.
Ger, gear, was anciently used in a very general sense. Some editor, wishing to make the language more plain, has obscured it, by substituting a phrase never used in this country. In edit. 1648, it is;
Nor change no weed, but our eack dayes gear.

The Swedes have a phrase, which is perfectly analogous; Huarborgs klaeder, every days clothes; from huardag, a working day; huar, every, and day, day; huarberg host, common fare. Su. Grykildag, also signifies a working day, from yrka, to work; pron. ykildag.
ILL

ILL, adj. Na eilka body; no common or inconsiderable person; as, "He thinks himself nae eilka body." S.

ILL, s. 1. The evil, or fatal effects ascribed to the influence of witchcraft. "He's gotten ill," he has been fascinated; S. See Sup.

Isl. illbragd, illtarged, maleficed, from ill, malum, and bragd, factum.

2. Disease; malady.

And quhen the lordis, that war, Saw that the ill ye mar and mar Trawaillit the King, thaim thought in hy It war nocht spedfull thar to ly. "Barbour, ix. 54. MS.

The E. adj. and adv. are used in a similar sense, but not the s. A. S. yfel has rarely the general signification of calamity; ad being the term which denotes disease, whence E. adil, ailm. Text. obil, however, sometimes occurs in composition, in this sense; as, valande evel, the falling sickness, lenek evel, an iliac passion. It appears to me, that this Gothic term has been primarily used in a moral sense; Moes. ubis, occurring in no other.

To cast ill on one. To subject one to some calamity by supposed witchcraft.

To do ill to. I did nae ill to her; I had no criminal intercourse with her.

ILL, adv. Ill mat ye do that! May ill attend your doing that.

ILL, adj. 1. Difficult; as, Ill to follow, difficult to follow.

2. Angry; "He was very ill about it," i.e. much displeased. Grieved; sorrowful; unkind; hard, &c. For other applications of Ill, see Sup.

To ill. To hurt; to injure; perhaps, to cumulative. S.

ILL-aff, adj. In great poverty; perplexed in mind. S.

ILL-best. —"Let Hobbes, and such wicked men, be put from about it," Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

ILL-curzon'd, part. adj. Cross-tempered; like a horse that will not be bear being touched under the tail.

ILL-deedie, adj. Mischievous. See Sup.

"The little one who is making the felonious attempt on the cat's tail, is the most striking likeness of an ill-deedie, wee, tumble-gairie, urchin of mine, whom, from that propensity to witty wickedness and manu mischief, which even at two days auld I foresaw would form the striking features of his disposition, I named Willie Nicol." Burns, iv. 235.

Then Cupid, that ill-deedie geat, With a his pith rapt at my yeat.

V. Euill-dey.

ROSSLY's Poems, i. 145.

ILL-dread. An apprehension of something bad, either in a physical or a moral sense.

ILL-dread'er, s. One who fears evil, physical or moral.

ILL-eased, adj. Reduced to a state of inconvenience; put to trouble; S.; corresponding to Fr. malaise, id.

ILL-e'e, s. An evil eye.

ILL-less, adj. Innocent. V. Ill-less.

ILL-fashion'd, adj. Ill-mannered; Weel-fashioned, well-mannered. 2. Applied to a cross-tempered person.

ILL-faurn'd, ill-faurn't, adj. Ugly; hard-looking; dirty; unbecoming; mean; disgraceful; not elegant or handsome, applied to dress; clumsy; severe, not slight, applied to a hurt; hateful; causing abhorrence.

ILL-faurl'dy, ill-faurlty, adv. Ungracefully; clumsy; meanly; in a scurrvy or shabby manner.

I L L

ILL-gaishon'd, adj. Mischievous. V. Gaishon.

ILL-gaited, adj. Having bad habits; perverse; froward; S.

From ill and gate, gait, a way. Hence, ill-gaitedness, frowardness, perverseness, S. B.

ILL-g'en, adj. Ill-disposed; ill-inclined; malevolent.

ILL-hadden, adj. Ill-mannered.

ILL-hairt', adj. Ill-natured.

To ill-hear, v.a. To ill-hear one, to chide; to reproove; to scold one; S. B.; q. to make one hear what is painful to the feelings. See under Hear, v.

ILL-less, adj. 1. Harmless; inoffensive; S. This seems to be the signification in the following passage.

"However his majesty, as a most gracious ill-less prince, having no mind of such plots, addresses himself to keep the Scottish parliament continued to the 15th of July," Spalding's Troubles, i. 317.

2. Having no evil designs.


ILL-mo'ud', adj. Impudent; insolent.

ILL-muggent, adj. Evil-disposed; having bad propensities; S. B.

Nor do I fear his ill chaft task,
Nor his ill-muggent tricks;
There's nae a gentle o' you a'
But he taks o'er the pricks.


S.

Su. G. mogenj is signifieth adult. It might therefore be rendered q. ill-trained, ill-educated. But I prefer Germ. mogen, moogende, to incline, to have a mind to; sensus a potentia ad cupiditatem translatus; Wachter.

ILL-natured, adj. Peevish; cross-tempered.

ILL-paid, adj. Very sorry; ill-pleased.

ILL-pratte, adj. A mischievous trick. V. Prat.

ILL-sort, adj. Roguish; waggish; addicted to tricks rather of a mischievous kind; S. B. V. Prat.

ILL-red'd-up, adj. In a state of disorder.

ILL-sair'd, adj. Badly served; not having a sufficient supply of food at a meal.


ILL-scrapit, adj. Rude. An ill-scarpit tongue; a tongue that utters rude language; S. V. Shamble, s.

ILL-set, adj. Evil-disposed; ill-conditioned; having evil propensities; spiteful; ill-natured.

ILL-shaken-up, adj. Ill put in order, in regard to dress.

ILL-sorted, part. adj. Ill-arranged; ill-appointed.

ILL-th'e'd, Ill-conditioned; malevolent. V. Teth.

ILL Thing. Auld a Ill Thing, the Devil.

ILL-tricky, ill-trikit, adj. Mischievous.

ILL-upon't. In bad health; much fatigued; woe-begone.

ILL-wa'red, part. adj. Ill laid out. V. War, v.a.

To ill-will, v. a. To regard with ill-will.

ILL-willer, s. One who wishes evil to another.

ILL-willie, ill-willit', adj. 1. Ill-natured; envious; spiteful; S. See Sup.

"An ill-willy cow should have short horns." S. Prov.

Kelly, p. 11.

2. Not generous; niggardly; S.

"Little wats the ill-willy wife what a dinner may had in;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 23.

3. Backward; averse; S. B.

We canna want plenty o' gear,
Then Maggie, bena sae ill-willy.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 310.

A. S. yfel will-an, pravum velle; Su. G. illwilja, Isl. ill-will, malevolentia.
ILLYETTO COMIN. An evil wish; " May ye come ill back."

ILLEGALS, s. pl. Used to denote illegal acts. S.

ILLIQUID, adj. Not legally ascertained. S.

ILLUSTER, adj. Illustrious. S.

J-LORE, ELLORE, part. pa. Lost; as an exclamation, Wo is me! V. LORE.

YMAGE, s. Homage.

King Edward past and Cospatrick to Scwayne, And that he get ymage of Scotland suwe; For name was left the realme to defend.

Wallace, i. 116. MS.

YMAGERIS, s. pl. Images.

" Finally be generall decreit was statute that the ymageis of sanctis (as the kirk of Rome vsi) sail be honorit & liud in reuerence in al partis, as not ony deunité war hid in theame, bot to represent the figure of God and his sanctis."

Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 5.

Fr. image, er; of or belonging to images.

IMAKY-AMAKY, s. pl. An evil wish; " May ye come ill back."


"The Immer (columbus imer, Lin. Syst.) which is the ember, or immer goose of this country, is a species which may be seen in single birds, or at most two or three together, in many of our bays and sounds at all seasons." Barry's Orkno. p. 304.

Immer seems to be the common name in the Northern languages. V. EMBR.

IMMICK, s. An ant, S. This seems corrupted from E. emnet.

To IMMINISH, v. a. To diminish.

IMMIS, adj. Variable. V. EMMIS.

To YMP, v. a. To ingrath; to insert.

Fals tiliaris now growis up full rank.

Nocht ympit in the stok of cheritie.

"The imer, or immer goos of this land, is a species which may be seen in single birds, or at most two or three together, in many of our bays and sounds at all seasons." Barry's Orkno. p. 304.

Immer seems to be the common name in the Northern languages. V. EMMIS.

IMPICK, s. An ant, S. This seems corrupted from E. emnet.

To IMMINISH, v. a. To diminish.

IMMIS, adj. Variable. V. EMMIS.

To YMP, v. a. To ingrath; to insert.

Fals tiliaris now growis up full rank.

Nocht ympit in the stok of cheritie.

"The imer, or immer goos of this land, is a species which may be seen in single birds, or at most two or three together, in many of our bays and sounds at all seasons." Barry's Orkno. p. 304.

Immer seems to be the common name in the Northern languages. V. EMMIS.

IMPICK, s. An ant, S. This seems corrupted from E. emnet.

To IMMINISH, v. a. To diminish.

IMMIS, adj. Variable. V. EMMIS.

To YMP, v. a. To ingrath; to insert.

Fals tiliaris now growis up full rank.

Nocht ympit in the stok of cheritie.

"The imer, or immer goos of this land, is a species which may be seen in single birds, or at most two or three together, in many of our bays and sounds at all seasons." Barry's Orkno. p. 304.

Immer seems to be the common name in the Northern languages. V. EMMIS.

IMPICK, s. An ant, S. This seems corrupted from E. emnet.

To IMMINISH, v. a. To diminish.

IMMIS, adj. Variable. V. EMMIS.

To YMP, v. a. To ingrath; to insert.

Fals tiliaris now growis up full rank.

Nocht ympit in the stok of cheritie.

"The imer, or immer goos of this land, is a species which may be seen in single birds, or at most two or three together, in many of our bays and sounds at all seasons." Barry's Orkno. p. 304.

Immer seems to be the common name in the Northern languages. V. EMMIS.

IMPICK, s. An ant, S. This seems corrupted from E. emnet.

To IMMINISH, v. a. To diminish.

IMMIS, adj. Variable. V. EMMIS.

To YMP, v. a. To ingrath; to insert.

Fals tiliaris now growis up full rank.

Nocht ympit in the stok of cheritie.

"The imer, or immer goos of this land, is a species which may be seen in single birds, or at most two or three together, in many of our bays and sounds at all seasons." Barry's Orkno. p. 304.

Immer seems to be the common name in the Northern languages. V. EMMIS.

IMPICK, s. An ant, S. This seems corrupted from E. emnet.

To IMMINISH, v. a. To diminish.

IMMIS, adj. Variable. V. EMMIS.

To YMP, v. a. To ingrath; to insert.

Fals tiliaris now growis up full rank.

Nocht ympit in the stok of cheritie.

"The imer, or immer goos of this land, is a species which may be seen in single birds, or at most two or three together, in many of our bays and sounds at all seasons." Barry's Orkno. p. 304.

Immer seems to be the common name in the Northern languages. V. EMMIS.

IMPICK, s. An ant, S. This seems corrupted from E. emnet.

To IMMINISH, v. a. To diminish.

IMMIS, adj. Variable. V. EMMIS.

To YMP, v. a. To ingrath; to insert.

Fals tiliaris now growis up full rank.

Nocht ympit in the stok of cheritie.

"The imer, or immer goos of this land, is a species which may be seen in single birds, or at most two or three together, in many of our bays and sounds at all seasons." Barry's Orkno. p. 304.

Immer seems to be the common name in the Northern languages. V. EMMIS.

IMPICK, s. An ant, S. This seems corrupted from E. emnet.

To IMMINISH, v. a. To diminish.

IMMIS, adj. Variable. V. EMMIS.

To YMP, v. a. To ingrath; to insert.

Fals tiliaris now growis up full rank.

Nocht ympit in the stok of cheritie.

"The imer, or immer goos of this land, is a species which may be seen in single birds, or at most two or three together, in many of our bays and sounds at all seasons." Barry's Orkno. p. 304.

Immer seems to be the common name in the Northern languages. V. EMMIS.

IMPICK, s. An ant, S. This seems corrupted from E. emnet.

To IMMINISH, v. a. To diminish.

IMMIS, adj. Variable. V. EMMIS.

To YMP, v. a. To ingrath; to insert.

Fals tiliaris now growis up full rank.

Nocht ympit in the stok of cheritie.

"The imer, or immer goos of this land, is a species which may be seen in single birds, or at most two or three together, in many of our bays and sounds at all seasons." Barry's Orkno. p. 304.

Immer seems to be the common name in the Northern languages. V. EMMIS.

IMPICK, s. An ant, S. This seems corrupted from E. emnet.

To IMMINISH, v. a. To diminish.

IMMIS, adj. Variable. V. EMMIS.
IN, prep. Into.

Than Wallace said, he wald go to the town:
Araiu him well intill a pre'st lik gown.

In Sanct Johnstoun disgyst can he faire.

"So he came hastily in Scotland, and landed the tenth day of May, in the year One thousand five hundred and fifteen years." Pitscottie, p. 124.

Pitscottie, as well as Bellenden, generally uses in for into.

This indeed is common with all our old writers.

Moes.G. in, has the same signification: In xigian-nan, into hell, Mat. xxv. 22, 29, 30. In karkara, into prison, Mat. v. 29. V. 25. Sw.

Wallace, iv. 703. MS.

IN ANE, adv.

AN ENE, AN' IN, TO breed from the same stock of sheep with­

IN ANE, adv. 2. Uniformly; without cessation or interruption; always.

observed that an ever signifies rather to signify, " kept to his mind steadily." Thay may have been originally ane.

bears this sense in the vulgar language of S. I have not noticed that an ever signifies own.

—"Kept his mind to himself;" Gl. But it seems to be used, in vulgar language, S., for a house of enter­

INNS, a house of entertainment; an
tainment.

To al the beirnys about, of gre that wes grete.

The sense in which the word inn, within, or in, is used, in vulgar language, S., for a house of enter­tainment, as from

innens, a. 1. A dwelling; a habitation of any kind. See S.

Thane said he lowd upone loft, the lord of that

to the inneys about, of gre that wes grete.

Gawan and Gol. iv. 13.

The Bruys went till his innyes swyth;

But wyte wele he was full lyth,

That he had gottyn that respvyt.—Barbour, i. 11.

MS.

Inns is used, in vulgar language, S., for a house of enter­tainment.

Inns, I apprehend, is merely the pl. of in, according to the first declension of the s. in A. S., used in the same manner with the modern term lodgings.

2. The tents of an army on the field of battle.

Than till thair innyes went that sae,

And ordand thaym for the feiching.

Barbour, xii. 330. MS.

The sense in which the word inn is now used is compara­tively modern.

INNS, s. A house of entertainment; an inn; as, "They came to the inns to their dinner."

S. A. S. Germ. inne, domus, domicilium; Su.G. id. Knox inne, domus regia, the king's house; Isl. inne, domus, from in, in, within, or inn-en, to enter.

IN, prep. In with one, in a state of friendship with one.

I'm no in wi' you, I am not on good terms with you. S.

IN-AABOUT, adv. In a state of near approach to.

S.

IN AN', To breed from the same stock of sheep without ever crossing.

S.

IN ANE, adv. 1. Together; at the same time.

The detestabyl weirs euer in ane

Agane the tath all theye cane and rye.

Doug. Virgil, 226, 16.

2. Uniformly; without cessation or interruption; always.

On sic wyse is he quhelmyt and confoundit,

That kynd of man nor woman,—be na maner of way, sould by, na inbring kynde of poysson in the realme, for any maner of vse under the pane of tresoun.

Acts Ja. II. 1550, c. 32. Edit. 1566.

Ruddiman, in both places, renders it anon; but improperly.

In an is used in a similar sense in Sir Tristrem.

To conseil he calleth neighe,

Roehand trewe so stai;

And euer he dede as the sleighe,

And held his hert in an,

That wise.

P. 21.

An, own.—"Kept his mind to himself;" Gl. But it seems rather to signify, "kept to his mind steadily." In one still bears this sense in the vulgar language of S. I have not observed that an ever signifies own.

INC, pref. into.

Nyrrar that noyris in nest I nycht in ane,

I saw a Houlat in baist, under ane holow.

Houlate, i. 4.

Here, as Ruddiman observes, "we discover the true origin of E. an, in on one; S. ana, i.e. uno fue edodemque supele momento, preferable to Skinner's various conjectures."

He might have added, to those of Junius also.

A. S. on an is used in all these senses; in unum, simul, jugiter, continuo; "always, continually, together, at once;"

Sonner. It is surprising that Skinner and Junius should have been so puzzled with the word an, as Teut. eenem, simul, una, conjunctim, bears such resemblance.

INAMITIE, s. Enmitry.

"This inamitie was jugit mortall, and without all hope of reconciliation." Knox's Hist. p. 51.

From in, negative, and Fr. amiti, friendship.

INANITED, part. pa. Emptied; absased.

S.

INANIMAT, part. pa. Incited; animated.

S.

To INAWN, v.a. To owe; as, He inawns me ten pund. S.

INBEARING, part. adj. Officious; prone to embrace every opportunity of ingratiating one's self, especially by intermeddling in the affairs of others; S.

Belg. inboering, intrusive.

INBY, adv. 1. Towards; nearer to any object; S.

Near to some dwelling she began to draw;—That gate she hal'd, and as she weer inby,

She does a lass among the trees espy.

Rous's Helenore. p. 66.

2. In the inner part of a house. To gae inby, is to go from the door towards the fire, S.

A. S. in, and bi, near; Teut. by, id. S. oldby signifies, at some distance from any object; also, out of doors.

INBY, adj. Low-lying; as, "Inby land." S.

INBIGGIT, part. pa. Selfish.

S.

To INBORROW, v.a. To redeem; to resume a pledge by restoring the money that has been lent on it. S.

To INBRING, v.a. 1. To import.

Inbrocht is still used in the sense of imported.

That na kynde of man nor woman,—be na maner of way, sould by, na inbring kynde of poysson in the realme, for any maner of vse under the pane of tresoun.

Acts Ja. II. 1550, c. 32. Edit. 1566.

2. To pay in; applied to revenues or money owing.

3. To restore to the right owner, or place in safety, effects which have been carried off, or dispersed.

4. To collect forces.

INBRINGARE, INBRINGER, s. One who brings in.

INBROCHT, part. pa. Imported. V. INBRING. S.

To INCALL, v.a. To invoke; to call upon in the exercise of prayer.

"Now, as to the manner of the kything of this miracle, it is said in the 2 Kings, 20, that it was procured by the Pro­phet's praiyer: It is said there that the Prophet incalled, that the sun should be brought tak." Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591, F. 4, b.

"None can incall on him in whom they trust not."—Ibid. I. 7.

This v. is formed like Lat. in-vocare, id.

INCARNET, adj. Of the colour of a carnation. S.

INCAST, adj. The quantity given over and above the legal measure or sum. S.

INCH, INCHE, s. An island, generally one of a small size, S.

"Thur Danis that fled to thair schipps gaif gret sowmes of gold to Makbeth to suffer thair freindis—to be buryit in Sanct Colmes Inche." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 2.

After passing the ferry of Craig Ward, the river becomes
IND, s. A papal indulgence. Fr. id.

"At this time many indulgences & privileges were granted by the Paep for the liberty of holy kirk in Scotland." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 8.

INDURAND, INDURING. During. (part. pr. of v.) S.

INDURETNES, s. Obstination; induration.

INDWELLS, v. t. To reside in; to remain.

INDWELLER, s. An inhabitant.

INFALE, s. An attack made in a manner hostile. See S. 1. It is informed the rebels were at Drumclog the first of June being Sunday, upon Monday in the fastal at Glasgow, and at night time they came to Hamilton." Memorand. ap. Wodrow's Hist. ii. 54.

INFAMITE, s. Infamy.

To INFANGTHEFE, v. a. To chast; to gull; to take in. INFANGTHEFE, s. 1. A thief apprehended, by any baronial proprietor, within the limits of his own domain. See Sop.

"Infangthefe dictum latro captus de hominibus suis propria, saiusitus de latrocinio: and out-fangthief is ane foran thief, quha cumis fra an vther manis lande or jurisdiction, and is taken and apprehended within the lands pertainand to him quha is infict with the like liberty." Skene, Sg. iv. 187.

These terms have been borrowed by us from the O. E. laws, in which they are commonly used. The former occurs in the Saxon Chron. A. 963, where it is insangthief. It is explained by Lye, as both signifying a thief, and the right of judging him. It literally signifies, a thief taken within, i. e. within a man's jurisdiction; insangthief being the part. pa. of fangthief, capere, to take, to apprehend, comp. with the prep. in; as outfangen literally signifies, taken without one's bounds.

2. Used, in a secondary sense, to denote the privilege conferred on a landholder, of trying and pursuing a thief taken within his territories. Outfangthief had a similar secondary signification.

It bore this sense, not only in the time of Edward the Confessor, (V. Leg. c. 26,) but even before his time; as appears from the passage already referred to in the Saxon Chron., where it is mentioned as a privilege, in the same manner as Saca and Sona, Toll and Team; Lambard. Hence in the laws of the Confessor it is thus expressed; "Justitia cognoscentis latronis suae act, de homine suo si captus fuerit super terrain suam." Whelac. p. 144.

Whether it was indispensably requisite that the thief should be, in all cases, the proprietor's liege man, does not certainly appear.

From what Skene observes, it would seem that some have supposed that the phrase, used in our law, taken with the fang, i. e. with the stolen goods, had some relation to the terms under consideration. But they have no affinity, save that which arises from a common origin, both being from the same A. S. v. V. Fang.

INFAR, INFARE, s. 1. An entertainment given to friends, upon newly entering a house.

This word, as it occurs in The Bruce, in relation to Dou-
ING

INGAN, INGAIN, s. Entrance ; the act of entering. *The ingain of a kirk,* the assembling of the people for public worship. S.

INGA-N-MOUTH, s. The mouth of a coal-pit which enters the earth in a horizontal direction. S.

INGAYN, INGEN, ENGIN, ENGIENIE, ENGENIE, 1. Ingenuity, genius. A fine ingyne, a good genius, S.

INGEVAR, INGIVER, s. One who gives in, or delivers any thing, whether for himself or in name of another. S.

INGYNE, ENGYNE, ENGUR, s. 1. Ingenuity, genius.

INGANG, s. Lack ; deficiency. V. To Gez in. S.

INGANGS, s. pl. The intestines. S.

INGARNAT, adj. Of the colour of a carnation. S.

INGER'S POCK. A quantity of all kinds of grain, as oats, barley, peas, &c. dried in a pot, and ground into meal, Loth.

Inger is understood as signifying a gleaner ; perhaps allied to Teut. ingeher, ingher, angus, angus, Su.G. aeng-a, premere ; whence O. Teut. inger, ingher, exactio, as denoting one in necessitous circumstances ; or, one who procured his sustenance by exemption ; q. the Sorn's pock. S.

INGETTING, s. Collection. S.

2. The entertainment made for the reception of a bride in the bridegroom's house, S. ; as that given before she leaves her father's, or her own, is called the forthgeng ; S. B. See Sup.

"The Lord Gordon, &c. conveyed thir parties, with many other friends and townsmen, to their wedding. They got good cheer, and upon the 25th of October he brought over his wife to his own house in the Oldtown, where there was a good infare." Spalding's Troubles. ii. 54.

3. The name of the day succeeding a wedding, including the entertainment given to the guests. S.

A. S. infære, infære, entrance, ingress ; infar-an, to enter ; Belg. intwar-en, id.

INFIELD, adj. Infield land, arable land which receives manure, and, according to the old mode of farming, is still kept under crop, S. It is distinguished from outfield. Both these terms are also used subst. Infield corne, that which grows on infield land.

The ancient division of the land was into infield, outfield, and fauchs. The infield was dunged every three years, for bear ; and the two crops that followed bear were oats invariably. The outfield was kept five years in natural grass ; and, after being tathed by the farmer's cattle, who [which] were folded or penned in it, during the summer, it bore five successive crops of oats." P. Keith-hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc. ii. 533.

"Since the introduction of turnips, the farmers make it a general rule, not to take more than one, and never more than two crops of oats in succession, in their infield grounds." Ibid.

"In all tynding of comes, that the same be tynded into the favour of another, or to introduce one's self into the favour of another, or to introduce one's self into any situation, by artful methods.

Qvit maner maner, or quilkhill or oddis, lat se. To moue batale constrent has Enee? Or to ingire himself to Latynge King. As mortale fo, wythin his propri ring? S.

Ding, Virgil, 296, 27.


To INGYRE, INGRE, v. a. To ingratitude one's self into the favour of another, or to introduce one's self into any situation, by artful methods.

Ruddiman and Sibbald derive it from Fr. ingre, to thrust in, to intrude, to insinuate. I am doubtful if it be not rather from Lat. in, and grse-o, to turn round ; q. to wind one's self into favour.

INGLE, INGIL, s. Fire, S. A. Bor. Beet the ingle, mend the fire, Perths.

Sum vtheris brocht the fontanis wattir fare, And sum the haly ingil with thame bare.

Ding, Virgil, 410, 55.

"The word Ingle,—to this day, is very often used for a fire by the common people all over this country." P. Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc. iv. 532.

Some silly superstition is connected with the use of this term in relation to a kiln. For the fire kindled in it is always called the ingle, in the southern parts of S. at least. The miller is offended, if it be called the fire. This resembles that of brewers as to the term burn, used for water.

A. Bor. ingle, "fire or flame." Grose. Hence it has been observed, that "Engil or Inglewood signifies wood for firing." Ritson's Anc. Popul. Poet. Introd. to Adam Bel.
INGLE-BRED, INGLE-CHEEK, INGLE-NOOK, INGLE-SIDE, INGOING, INGOTHILL.

To INK-S, INK-PUD, INJUSTIFIED, INKOWNE, INIQUE, INHAVIN, INHATTIN, INHABILITIE, INHABLE.

To INLAKE, INLAIR, INLACK, INLACKING, i. Want; deficiency, of whatever kind; S. “A peck of inlak, a peck deficient;” Gl. Sibb.

“'The absence or inlak of the justiciary annuls the perambulation.” Stat. Dav. II. c. 20, § 5. Defectus is the only word used in the Lat.

Because the king was not sufficient to govern the realm for inlak of age, the nobles made a convention, to advise whom they thought most able, both for manhood and wit, to take in hand the administration of the common wealth.”

Pitscottie, p. 1.

“Extreme inlack of money for all occasions, which yet daily are many and great.” Balliell’s Litt. ii. 10.

“—So great an inlacking was in the ministers to come out with the regiments.” Ibid. i. 448.

2. Death, S. V. the v.

“'That all persons, fewers, or heritabill tenants of sik Frioures and Nunnnes places, and their aires, after the decease, decay or inlack of their said superiors, hald, and sall hald their fewes, &c. of our Soveraine Lorde.” Acts Ja. VI. 1571, c. 38.

INLAND, s. The best land on an estate. S.

INLYING, s. Childbearing. See Sup.

INLIKEVISS, adv. Also; likewise. S.

INLOKIS, s. pl. Left unexplained. S.

INMEAT, INMEATS, s. pl. Those parts of the intestines of an animal which are used for food, as sweetbreads, kidneys, &c., S. See Sup.

Sw. inmaeta, intestines; Wideg. Seren.

To INN, v. a. To bring in; especially applied to corn brought from the field into the barn-yard, S. See S.

This is also O. E. “Zinne, I put in to the berne;” Palsgrave.

Teut. in-en, colligere, recipere, from in, in, intus.

INNATIVE, adj. Innate. S.

INNERLIE, adj. Situated in the interior of a country; lying low; snug; not exposed; fertile, applied to land; in a state of neighbourhood; sociable; of a neighbourly disposition. Also, kindly; affectionate. S.

INN-HEARTED, adj. Of a feeling disposition. S.

INNYS, s. V. IN.

INNO, prep. In, Clydes.; into, Aberd. S.

INNOUTH, adv. Within. See Sup. V. INWITH.

INNS, s. pl. In many school-games, the places which the gaining side hold, in opposition to the out. To obtain the inns is the object striven for.

INNUMERALL, adj. Innumerable. S.

INOBEDIENT, adj. Disobedient. Riches sa of Nabuchodonosor king.

God maid of him ane furious instrument Jerusalem and the Jewis to doun thring: Qhuien thay to God wer inobedient.

Lyndsay’s Warnis, 1592, p. 120.

Fr. id. Lat. inobediens.

INOBEIDNT, s. A disobedient or rebellious person. Behald how God ay sen the world began, Hes maid of tyrane kingis instrumentis, To seorge pepil, and to kill mony an man, Qhulikis to his law wer inobedients.—Ib. 1592, p. 119.

INOBEIDENCE, s. Disobedience.

“He wrocht on him vengence, And let him fall throw inobedience.—Ib. 1592, p. 120.

Fr. id. Lat. inobidientia.

YNOM, pret. Took. The seymen than walkand full besly, Ankyrs wand in wysly on athir syd, Their lynys kast and wayteyt wyll the tyd;
INOUTH, adv.

INFLICT, v. a. & s. To throw; to beat; to smite; to inflict; opposed to suffer; to inflict upon the body, to suffer; to suffer.

INQUEST, part. pa. Inquired; introduced; asked; esp. in an examination; a legal inquiry.

INRING, s. The kitchen in farm-houses, corresponding to the ben, or inner apartment.

INSCRIPTTION, s. An accusation; a challenge at law.
INSTORIT, part. pa. Restored.

To INSTRUCT a thing. To prove it clearly.

INSTRUMENT, s. A forensic term, used to denote a written document, given in proof of any deed of a court, or transaction of an individual in that court, S.

This term, in ecclesiastical courts at least, is now generally used in an improper sense. In consequence of a decision, anyone who has interest in the court, is said to take instruments, either when he means to declare that he claims the benefit of that decision, and views the business as finished, or as confirming a protest entered against its validity. As it is customary, in either of these cases, to throw down a piece of money to the clerk of court, it is generally understood that he takes instruments who gives this money. But the contradiction in terms plainly shews that the language is used improperly.

This mode of expression seems, however, to have been occasionally used in the reign of Charles I.

"If the presbytery refuse them process, that they protest against their refusers, and thereafter against the election of these members to be commissioners, and thereupon to take instruments, and extract the same." Spalding’s Troubles, I. 83, 84.

The phrase formerly was, to ask an instrument or instruments (i.e. a legal document from the clerk, by authority of the court) with respect to the deed. The money had been originally meant, either as a fee to the clerk for his trouble, or as an earnest that the party was willing to pay for the expense of extracting. In the trial of Bothwell for the murder of Darnley, we have various proofs that this is the proper use of the phrase.

"Upon the quhilk production of the foresaid letteris execute, indorsit, and dittay, the said advocate askit an act of Court and Instrumentis, and desyrit of the Justice proces conform thatiro."

"The said Erle Bothwell askit ane note of Court and Instrument.

"Upon the quhilk protestatioun I require ane document."

"Upon the producion of the quhilk writyn and protestatioun, the said Robert askit actis and Instrumentis." Buchan. Detect. Q. Mary, F. ii. iii. iv.

The terms, act, act of court, acts, document, and instruments, are used as synon.

"Rothes also required acts of his protestation, in name of the commissioners, that the refusal was just and necessary."

"Of this protestation he required an act from the new clerk’s hand." Baillie’s Lett. i. 100, 104.

"The Commissioners then required instruments, in mine Lord Register’s hands, of his protestation, since the clerk refused." Ibid. p. 104.

Although the phrase, take instruments, is evidently improper, it appears that it was used as early as the reign of Ja. V. It is statute and ordained, that all instrumentes notes and actes be maid and tane in the handes of the Scribe, and Notar Ordnar of the Courte, or his deputies." Acts Ja. V. 1540, c. 81. Murray.

But here the phrase is evidently used in a different sense from that affixed to it in our time, as referring to the act of giving external. For it follows;

"At theInstoreis and Scribe of courte refusis to giue instrumentes, actes, or notes to ony persone desirand the samyn, he salt tane his office."

We find L. B. instrumentum used, not only to denote a writing of any kind, but as synon. with documentum. "Quia igitur fortunas et infortunia mea ad aliorum forsitian qualcumque instrumentum decrevi contexere," &c. Guibert Lib. 2. de Vita sua, c. 3. "Cum instrumenti chartarum, quibus Monasterii possessione firmatatur, regionem Burgundiae adire non distulit," Gregor. Turon. de Miraculis S. Aridii. ap. Du Cange.

INSUCKEN, s. V. Sucken.

INTAKE, s. The act of taking a fortified place.

IN-TAK, INTAKE, s. 1. The bringing in of the crop, S.

2. A contraction; the place in a seam where the dimensions are narrowed; S.

3. A canal, or that part of a body of running water which is taken off from the principal stream, S. See Sup.

"That the water for driving the machinery of said new work is taken from the river above, and discharged into it below the cruele-dike; and the intake of this water is within the bounds of the cruele-fishing property." State, of Leslie of Fyrish, &c. p. 157.

These conditions were certain servitudes in favour of the cruele-heritors, particularly a bridge over said canal for the accommodation of the cruele-people; and a passage across the intake, to allow the fishers to go up the side of the river above it." Ibid. p. 158.

4. A fraud; a deception; a swindling trick; S.

5. Used as a personal designation for a swindler, Aberd. See Sup.

SE. From in, and take. Su G. instag-a is used in a sense somewhat analogous to the two last-mentioned; to captivate: Hon inagit mitt hierta, she captivated my heart; Wideg.

IN T E N D Y N D I S, s. pl. The tithes due from the interior part of a parish, or from the town-lands.

IN TE LL A B LE, adj. Innumerable.

To INTEND, v. n. To go; to direct one’s course. Vp throw the water shorthly we intendit, Qhilk inuirounis the eirth withoutin dout, Sine throw the air shorthly we ascendit, His regions through, behalding in and out.

Lyndsay’s Dreme, Warkis, 1592, p. 426.

L. B. intend-ere, tendere, ire, proficisci; Du Cange.

To INTEND, v. a. To prosecute in a legal manner; to litigate; a forensic term. See Sup.

"By the same Act their are libertie grantit to all personis quho might be prejudgit be the saidis prescriptiouns of fourty yeirs and ex periodically after," &c. ibid. p. 145.

"These conditions were certain servitudes in favour of the cruele-heritors, particularly a bridge over said canal for the accommodation of the cruele-people; and a passage across the intake, to allow the fishers to go up the side of the river above it." Ibid. p. 158.

4. A fraud; a deception; a swindling trick; S.

5. Used as a personal designation for a swindler, Aberd. See Sup.

SE. From in, and take. Su G. instag-a is used in a sense somewhat analogous to the two last-mentioned; to captivate: Hon inagit mitt hierta, she captivated my heart; Wideg.

IN T E N D Y N D I S, s. pl. The tithes due from the interior part of a parish, or from the town-lands.

IN TE LL A B LE, adj. Innumerable.

To INTEND, v. n. To go; to direct one’s course. Vp throw the water shorthly we intendit, Qhilk inuirounis the eirth withoutin dout, Sine throw the air shorthly we ascendit, His regions through, behalding in and out.

Lyndsay’s Dreme, Warkis, 1592, p. 426.

L. B. intend-ere, tendere, ire, proficisci; Du Cange.

To INTEND, v. a. To prosecute in a legal manner; to litigate; a forensic term. See Sup.

"By the same Act their are libertie grantit to all personis quho might be prejudgit be the saidis prescriptiouns of fourty yeirs and ex periodically after," &c. ibid. p. 145.
INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUNE, v. n. 1. To have any conversation or intercourse. 2. To hold intercourse by deliberate conversation. 3. To hold converse, in any way whatsoever, with one denounced a rebel; used with much greater latitude than E. Intercommune. See Sup.

These Letters of Intercommuning were the utmost our Managers would go upon non-appearance; and by our Scots law every person who harboured, entertained, or conversed with them, was to be habite and reputed guilty of their crimes, and prosecute accordingly." Wodrow’s Hist. I. 394.

INTERCOMMUNING, s. Intercourse in the way of discourse. S. INTERCOMMUNER, INTERCOMMONER, s. 1. One who holds intercourse with one proclaimed a rebel. V. MEAT-GIVER.

2. It also simply signifies one who treats between parties at variance.

"We agreed, on condition, that Haddington, Southesk, and Lorn, the intercommuners, should engage their honour, as far as was possible, that in the meantime there should no munition at all, neither any victuals, more than for daily use, be put in that house." Baillie’s Lett. i. 59.

INTERLOCUTOR, s. A judgment of the Lord Ordinary, or of the Court of Session, which exhausts the points immediately under discussion in a cause, and becomes final if not reclaimed against within the time limited; a forensic term. S.

To INTERMELL, v. n. To intermingle. V. MELL.

To INTERPELL, v. a. 1. To importune, Lat.

"Interpell God continually, be importune suiting, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption." S.

Letters of INTERCOMMUNING. Letters issued from the Privy Council, or from some superior court, prohibiting all intercourse with those denounced rebels. S.

INTERKAT, adj. Intimate.

"O man of law! let be thy suitel, With wys jymps, and frawdis interkat, And think that God, of his divinite, The wrang, the rycht of all thy workis wate."

Henrystone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 120, st. 18.

INTERLOCUTOR, s. A judgment of the Lord Ordinary, or of the Court of Session, which exhausts the points immediately under discussion in a cause, and becomes final if not reclaimed against within the time limited; a forensic term. S.

INTERMELLING, s. To intermingle, v. n.

To INTERPEND, v. a. 1. To importune, Lat.

"Interpell God continually, be importune suiting, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption." S.

INTERLOADER, s. A tenant.

One who receives another into his house.

INTERMONEY, s. Support.

INTERMONEY, v. a. To censure; to criticise.

"Bot laith me war, but vther offences or cryme, Ave rural body suld intertrik my ryme, Thocht sum wald swere, that I the text haue waryit."

Ane rural body suld intertrik my ryme, Thocht sum wald swere, that I the text haue waryit.

Doug. Virg. 241, 1^.

INTREMISTRY, s. An office of a sheriff or others, to receive and give security for men and goods placed in his custody. S.

INTERMONEY, v. a. To intertrik; or to appropriate to a different use from that originally intended. S.

INTERMONEYING, s. Misappropriating any thing as above. S. INTERMONEYING.

INTERTENYMENT, INTERTENYARE, s. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.

INTERCOMMUNE, INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMUN, v. n.

1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c, especially with those legally proscribed; also with those under a legal caption. S.
"Charles I. subscribed a large sum of money for the rebuilding of the bridge at Perth. When Oliver Cromwell was in that town, one of the magistrates reminded him of the subscription remaining on hand. 'What is that to me?' answered Cromwell, 'I am not Charles Stuart's heir.' 'True,' replied the magistrate, 'but you are a vitious intrometter.'" P. 17.

2. The act of intermeddling with the effects of a living party. 3. The money or property received.  

**INTROMITTER, INTROMETER, S. A**

**INVYFULL, adj.** Inward, (Read INVAIRT,)

**BJTRUSARE, INWITH, INNOUTH, INUNTMENT,**

**INVECHLE, s. Bondage. adj.** Invading.

---As quhen about the awfully wyke loun,  
With thare inuisibil wappinis sauphin and square,  
Ane multitude of men belappit war.  

---Do ye sae to, and never fash your thumb.  

**INVECHLIT, part. pa.** To heir of Dowglas.  

---He the west and the east hand took,  
The inault road by favour of the brook.  

---To INYET, v. a. To pour in; to infuse.  

S. To INVERS, adj. To inward.

---To INVAIRD, READ INVAIRT, adv. Inwardly.  

---To INVICTAND, part. pa. To overthrow.  

---To INWITH, INNOUTH, INUNTMENT,  
---To INVECHLE, INVERS.

---To INWICK, v. a. To inwick a stone, in Curling, to come up a port or wick, and strike the inning of a stone seen through that wick.  

---To INWARD, v. a. To put in ward, to imprisonment.  

---To INWITHE, INWITHE, adv. Within, in the inner side.

---To JOATER, v. a. To wade in mire.

---To JOATURE, s. A person who wades in mire.

---To JOB, s. A prickle.

---To JOBBIE, adj. Prickly.

---To JOBLET, s. Erratum for Doublet.

---To JOB-TROOT, s. The same with Jog-trot, corr. from it.

---To JOCK,  
---To JOCK, THE LAIRD'S BRITHER. A phrase used in speaking of one who is treated with very great familiarity,
JOHN’S (St.) NUTT. Two nuts growing together from the same stalk.

Among a list of articles necessary for incantation, mention is made of

Sones Johne’s nutt, and the for’leiv claver.


I had supposed that nutt was most probably by mistake for wurt, and the plant meant that called both in S. and E. St. John’s wort, Hypericum perforatum, Linn. Its Sw. name is the same, Johannis-oert. See Sup.

The superstitious in Scotland carry this plant about them as a charm against the dire effects of witchcraft and enchantment. They also cure, or fancy they cure their rropy milk, which they suppose to be under some malignant influence, by putting this herb into it, and milking afresh upon it.”

Lightfoot’s Flora Scot. p. 417.

JOHNSTON’S (St.) RIBBAND. V. RIBBAND.

JOHN THOMSON’S MAN. V. JOAN.

S. JOY, s. A darling. V. Jo.

S. IOYALL, adj. Pleasant; causing delight.

From Fr. jolit; or jolateur, gay.

JOYFULITY, s. Jolity; mirth. Fr. joyeuseté.

“Such pastyme to thame is hot joyeuositi, quharein our Quene was brocht up.” Knox’s Hist. p. 304.

JOINT, s. A word out of joint, a word or expression that is improper in any respect, whether as approaching to profanity or to indecency. See Sup.

To JOIS, JOYS, IOS, v. a. To enjoy; to possess.

—the outworne dain of mony yers, 
Ennys that I sould jois or bruke empire.

—The hellis Goddes loosing at her will
Hir promys, qublik slio hecht for to full.

Fr. jouir, id. Ibid. 296, 40.

JOKE-FELLOW, s. One who is treated as an equal, or as an intimate acquaintance.

S. JOKEL-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of equality and intimacy.

S. JOKIE, adj. Jocular; fond of a joke.

S. JOKIE, s. Dimin. from Jock; as, Jokie Wilson.

S. JOKUL, øde. Expressive of assent; Yes, Sir.

S. JOLLOCK, adj. Jolly; fat; healthy and hearty.

S. JOLSTER, s. A mixture; a hodge-podge.

S. ION, s. A cow a year old.

S. JONET, s. The ancient form of the name Janet in S. S.

JONETTE, s. A kind of lily.

—So pleasant to behold;

The plums eke like to the floure jenettis.

And other of schap, like to the floure jenettis.

K. Quair, ii. 28.

“Fr. jaunette, caitha palustris; Teut. jannette, jennette, narcissus, lychnis silvestris;” Gl. Sibh.

JONETTIS, JENNETTIS, s. pl. Apparently, the skins or fur of a black-spotted weasel bred in Spain.

S. JOOKERY-COOKERY, s. Artful management.

S. Jookie, s. A slight inclination to one side.

S. JORDELOO. A cry which servants in the higher stories of broadcloth with wide sleeves, S.; corr. to jockeys.

V. S. B.

JOHIE LINDSAY. A game among young people.

S. JOHNNY-STAN-Still, s. A scare-crow.

S. JOHN-O’GROAT’S BUCKIE, s. V. Buckie.

S.
JOT

JORE, s. 1. A mixture; applied to things in a half-liquid state. 2. A mire; a slough.

JORGLE, s. The noise of broken bones. V. JARG. S.

JORIN, s. A bird of the titmouse species. S.

JORK, v. n. To make a grating noise. V. CHIRK. S.

JOURNAL, JOURNAL, part. pa. Summoned to appear in court on a certain day. S.

JORNAY, s. 1. A mixture; applied to things in a half-liquid state. 2. A mire; a slough.

JOT, v. n. 1. Single combat. 2. Warlike enterprise or expedition.

JOURNEY, JOURNE, JOWRNE,  To. Lett. Buchanan's Detect. G. 7. This Schyre Anton in batale qwyte Cesare August discumfyte: And for that journé dwne that day That moneth wes cald August ay.

Wytownt, ix. 12. 55.

Wynont, ix. 11. 14.

2. Battle fought on an appointed day; or battle, fight, in general.

I the beskej, thou mychty Hercules,—Assist to me, cum in my help in hy,To perfork this excellent first iorney, That Turnus in the dede thraw may me se.

Doug. Virgil, 333, 23.

JOURNEY, JOURNE, JOWRNE, s. 1. Day's work, or part of work done in one day. "This is my first jornay, I sall end the same the morn." Lett. Buchanan's Detect. G. 7.

2. Day's work, or portion of work done in one day.

S. B. Isl.


With the Lord of the Wellis he Thought til ha dwne thare a journé, For bavth thare warbe certane tyaylbé Oblyt to do thare that deide, tawl tyaylbé. Swa eywn a-pon the next day Of that moneth that we call May, Thaik forsyd Lordis tway,—On hors ane agane othir ran, As thare tyaylbé had ordauyd tham.

Wynont, ix. 12. 55.

Wytownt, ix. 11. 14.

4. Warlike enterprise or expedition.

Lang tyme efir in Brucis weris he baid, On Ingisxmen moné gud wood,He tretit hym wyth faire prayere,—That he wald wyth his powere hale,He tretit hym wyth faire prayere,—Wyth hym in that verticem capitis demittere; submitte se, suggredi, subsidere, abscondere se; Kilian. Perhaps allied to E. jugg, Dan. juggle, urna.

Doug. Virgil, 333, 23.

JOUCATTE, JOUCAT, s. A measure mentioned in our old Laws. The term is now used as synon. with gill; or the fourth part of an E. pint, Loth. See Sup. "Deemis and ordanis the Fiolet to be augmented;— and to containe, nine-tene pintes and two jucatelles." Acts VI. 1587, c. 114. Murray.

"Be just calculation and comtrolment, the samin extended to 19. pintes, and a jucat." Ibid.

Perhaps allied to E. jugg, Dan. juggle, urna.

JOUS, s. A sort of bed-gown; a variation of Jupe, q. v. S.

JOUGS, s. pl. An instrument of punishment; a sort of pillory. V. Juggs.

JOUGS, s. pl. Bad liquors, S. B. Synon Jute, v. To JOUK, JOWK, Jook, v. n. 1. To incline the body forwards with a quick motion, in order to avoid a stroke or any injury, S.

Syne hynt Eneas ane perrellus lance in hand, And it addressis fer furth on the land, To ane Magus, that subteil was and sie, And jowkit in under the spere as he, The schaft schakand flew furth about his hede.

Doug. Virgil, 336, 11.

2. It is also applied to the bending or bowing of a tree, in consequence of a stroke.

Hercules it smytis with an mychty touk, Apoun the nicht half for to mak it jouk,Inforsing him to welt it ouer the bra.—Ibid. 249, 24.

3. To bow; to make obeisance. See Sup.

—Sayand, That we ar heretyckis, And false loud lying mastis tykes,—Huirkland with huirds into our neck, With Judas mynd to jouk and heck, Seilkand Christis pepil to devor. Eiri of Glencairne's Epistitt, Knox's Hist. p. 25.

4. To shift; to act hypocritically or deceitfully; S.

To ane Magus, that subteil was and sie, And jowkit in under the spere as he, The schaft schakand flew furth about his hede.

Doug. Virgil, 336, 11.

5. To yield to any present evil, by making the best of it, S.

Hence the proverbal phrase borrowed from the situation of one exposed to a rough sea; "Jouk and let the jaw gee o'er." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 43.

Sae we had better jouk, until the jaw Gang o'er our heads, than stand afor't and fa'.

Rosa's Helenare, p. 90.

Ruddiman has given various etymological conjectures, but has not hit on the origin, which is certainly Germ. zucken, to shrink or shrug, in order to ward off a blow. Su. G. duk-a, deprime, seems radically allied; as well as Belg. duk-en, to stoop; Teut. duk-e-m, verticem capitis demittere; submittis se, sugredi, subsidiere, abscondere se; Kilian. Perhaps we may add, Su. G. swing-a, to lunge, swing, the sword, or swing-a, incurvare. It may be observed, that this word in Ang. is generally pronounced as if the initial letter were d, like duke E. V. Jowk.

JOUK, JUK, s. 1. An evasive motion of the body, S.

In cirkillis wide sche draue hym on the bent,

In cirkillis wide sche draue hym on the bent,

And jouk about, about;

Quhare ever sche fled sche followis him in and out.


Germ. zucken, a convulsive motion.
2. A bow; a genuflexion; used sometimes contemptuously to denote the mummeries of the church of Rome. See Sup.

For all your jokis and your nobs,
Your harts is hard as any stone.


3. A kind of slight curtsey, S. B.

To her she hies, and hailst her with a jouk,
The lass paid hame her compliment, and buik.

Ross's Helonero, p. 66.

4. Jouk also denotes a shelter of any kind, either from storm, or from a blow; as the jouk of a dike,—of a tree,—of a hedge, &c., Perths. 5. A trick. See Sup.

Jouking, Jowking, s. 1. Shifting; change of place; S. — Ennoyit of this dery,
This irksome trasin, jowking, and delay,—
Full mony things reeluit he in thocht;
Syne on that were man ruschit he in tene.

Doug. Virgil, 352, 40.

2. Artful conduct; dissimulation; S.

Hence the phrase, a joukong lown, a deceitful fellow; also applied to one who is sycophantish and addicted to dissimulation, S. Germ. surren, one who starts back.

Joukry-pawkry, s. Trick; deception; juggling; S.

— The sin o' Nauplius,
Mair useless na himsell,
To weir did him compel.

V. Jow.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.

To Jouk, Jewk, v. a. To evade; to elude; to shift off. S.

Jouker, s. A dissembler; one who acts deceitfully. S.

Joukrie, s. Deceit; dissimulation. S.

To JOUL, Jow, v. a. To toll. V. Jow.

To WOUTHIE, v. a. To jog with the elbow, S.; junnie, S. B.

— Your fump'ring waken'd me,
And I jouy'd, that ye might be free.

V. Hog-shothther.

Ross's Helonero, p. 43.

Bailey mentions shunt as an E. word, signifying to shove. Phillips calls it "a country-word," as thus used. Both seem allied to Isl. skunda, a festinus eo praecepte, med skynde praecipitator. Sw. skynd-a (pron. skunda) signifies not only to hasten, but to push forward. Jouke, indeed, often means, to jog one in consequence of quick motion in passing. It may have primarily denoted celerity of motion. V. letter J.

Joundie, Jundie, s. A push with the elbow, S.

"If a man's gan down the brae, ilk ane gi'es him a jundie," Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 41.

Jourdian, Jordan, s. In ludicrous language, a chamber-pot, S.

The word is used by Chaucer, in an address to a medical gentleman.

And eke thy unials, and thy jordanes,
Thin ypocres, and eke thy galiens.

Pardoner's ProL v. 12939.

Tyrwhitt has the following Note: "This word is in Wal- singsham, p. 268. Duus ollae, quas Jordines vocamus, ad ejus colum collicantur. This is part of the punishment of a pretended Philoctes et astrologus, who had deceived the people by a false prediction. Hollinshead calls them two jordan pots, p. 440."

We find the same word used by Langland as a personal appellation. Describing a glutonous priest, he says:

"I shall jangle to thyis Jordan with his iuste wombe,
To tel me what penaunce is, of which he preched rathe."

P. Ploughman, F. 65, b.

Both Skinner and Junius render it by matula, a chamber-pot, deriving it from A. S. gor, stercus, finus, and den, cubile;

620

Jow, q. a receptacle of filth. Langland uses it metaphorically, as Plautus does matula, to denote a silly coxcomb.

Juste cannot be understood in its common signification. For it conveys an idea very different. It is most probably allied to Isl. tawr, Su. G. inter-bug, Dan. inter-bug, paunch, fat-guts.

Journall, part. pa. V. Jornat.

S. Journelliie, adv. Daily; continually; progressively.

All men beginnis for till die,
The day of their natuiiite :—
And journelie they do proceed,
Till Atropus cut the fatell thred.

Lyndsay's Warcis, 1592, p. 9.

Fr. journelair, daily, continual. V. Jornayee.

To Jow, v. n. 1. To move from side to side; to jow on, to jog on; to move forward in a slow and rocking way; S.

2. To ring, or toll. The bell joues, or is jowin, the bell tolls, S. Sibbald writes it also jowl. See Sup.

Now cinnkumbell, wi' ratlin tow,
Begins to jow and croon.

Burns, ii. 38.

The storm was loud; in Oran-kirk
The bells they jou'd and rang.

Jameson's Popul. Ball. i. 232.

3. To Jow in. To be rung in that quick manner which intimates the ringing to be near an end.

S.

4. To roll; applied to the powerful motion of a large river, or a river in flood; or to the waves of the sea. S.

Perhaps from Teut. skynde-en, loco movere, pellere, volvere, as applied to a bell, originally denoting the motion of it. V. v. a.

To Jow, v. a. 1. To move, S. B.

Sae, hear me, lass, ye mauna think
'To jou me wi' the sight o' chink.—

Shirreff's Poems, p. 355.

It has been said that the word "includes both the swinging motion and the pealing sound of a large bell." But this is not the general acceptance. In a steeple or belfry, which has become crazy through age, it is said that they dare not ring the bells, lest they should bring down the steeple; they can only give them the full swing. Sometimes a bell is said to be joued, when it receives only half the motion; thus the tongue is made to strike only on one side.

"That all manner of persons—have redly their fondsable geir and waponnis for weir, and compier thairwith to the said Presidentis, at jowynig of the common bell, for the keipin and defens of the town agains any that wald invade the samyn," Extract Council Rec. Edin. A. 1516.

3. To ring; improperly used.

"The said Freir Alexander thane being in Dundie, without outlet he returned to St. Androiss, caussit immediatlie to out delay he returned to St. Androiss, caussit immediatlie to

Knox's Hist. p. 17.

Jow, s. 1. A single stroke in the tolling of a bell; S.

She had not gane a mile but twa,
When she heard the deid-bell knellen;
And eyer ye jou the deid-bell gieid,
Cried, Wae to Barbara Allan.

Sir John Grehme, Persye's Reliques, i. 38.

2. The dashing of a wave on the shore, or of water in a tub. 3. The wave thus dashed.

S. Jowning, s. The tolling of a large bell.

S. Jow, s. A juggler.

In Scotland than, the narrow way,
He come, his cunning till assay—

The Jow was of a girt enyece.
And generit was of gyanes.

Dunbar, Banntayne Poems, p. 19, st. 4.
IRK

Lord Hailes is certainly right in viewing the word in this sense; especially as it is said, with respect to his skill in alchemy;

In pottering he wrought with wry.

"It would also seem, that Quene of Jouis, Bann. MS. p. 136, means Queen of magicians," or rather, "of importers," Kennedy, in his Flying, closely connects joue and jugglour.

Judus, Jou, Jugglour, Lollard lawreet.

St. 35, Edin. edit. 1508.

This seems formed from Fr. joue-er, to play; also, to counterfeit the gestures of another. Jouer de passe-passe, to juggle. The French word is perhaps radically allied to Teut. gugech, sanna, irrisio.

To JOW, v. n. To spill from a vessel by making its liquid contents move from side to side; to joue.

To JOWK, v. n. To juggle; to play tricks.

Jowkit. I

S. pl. Jowkis.

Jouer de passe-passe, joue, ceole, q. v. But although there is a very near approximation to Isl. jokl-en, joukry-pawkry, from Isl.

joklit-en, joue, sanna, irrisio; Belg.

Jouk, joukster. I evidently signifies, "played with the cheek; which seems radically the same with.visual signification, as formed from Germ, "the idea here expressed. Joukit evidently signifies, "played such tricks as are common to jugglers."

The word, as here used, may be radically the same with Jouk, q. v. But although there is a very near approximation in sense, I am rather inclined to view it, because of the peculiar signification, as formed from Germ. gugech, histrio, ludio, praeostitigator. Teut. gugech, sanna, irissio; Belg. guych, a wry mouth. For, as Wachter has observed, gualeken-en and jokl-en, are merely differences of dialects. Kilian, in like manner, differ in the same word, "joker, and guycheler, as synon. Juxter is evidently formed from jouk, q. joukster. I hesitate whether joukry-paukry ought not to be immediately referred to this v.

To IRK, v. n. To tire; to become weary.

The small fute folk began to tire ilkane, And hordes, of forss, behuffyt for to faill.

Wallace, vii. 764. MS.

I wat neuer quhidder

My spous Crousa remait or we com hidder,

Or by some fate of goddis was reft away,

Or gif sche errit or irkit by the way.

Doug. Virgil, 63, 23.

—Erravinte via seiu laza reedit

Incourtum—

Virg.

The E. v. is used in an active sense. Johnson derives it from Isl. irk, work, although the terms convey ideas diametrically opposite. V. the adj.

IRK, adj. Indolent; regardless.

In my wouthed, allace! I was full irk,

Could not tak tent to gyd and governe me

Ay gude to do, fra evill deids to fle.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 135.

A. S. earg, piper. V. Ensh. Or perhaps it has still a stronger meaning here, "bad, wicked," especially as it follows: 621

IS

Fulfiland evir my sensualitie

In deidly syn, &c.

Germ. arg, malus, pravus; Isl. ergi, Sw. argheeth, malitlia. This corresponds to Alem. argun guisati, pravae cupiditates; Offrid. ap. Wacht.

YRLE, s. A dwarf.

IRENE, YRN, AIRN, s. 1. Iron, (pron. erna), S.

And had not bene at othir his wig was thyn,

Or than the fatis of the goddis war contray;

He had assayit but any langare tary

Hid Grekis couert with yrn to haue rent out.

Doug. Virgil, 40, 25.

"It is statute—that all Provostis, Aldermen, Baillies and Officiaris of Burrowis, serche and seik vpone all mercat dayis and vthir tymes necessare, all persounis that can be appre­

hendit, hauand fals money, or counterfatis the King's Irnis of cuiniey."


2. In pl. fetters; sometimes written irnis.

Kingis irnis; apparently fetters in the public prison.

S.

Then should high with shout and cry,

I wot the Kinnmont's arnis played clang!

Minatrell, Border, i. 152.

3. New off the irnes, a phrase used with respect to one who has recently finished his studies, S. It had been originally applied to workmanship; as synon. with Teut. brandniew, vierns, recens ab officina profectum, Kilian. Its determinate application seems to have been to money newly struck, which retained not only the impression but the lustre.

"—The money new devised—sall be delivered to them agane, after the same be past the Irones, in manner foresaid."

Acts Ja. VI. 1581, c. 106.

A. S. iren, iren; but more intimately allied to Isl. iarm, Su. G. iern, id.

IRENEERIE. Impregnated with iron ore; chalybeate. S.

IRR, IRNOWT. Calls by a shepherd to his dog in order to make him pursue cows or black cattle.

S.

IRRESPONSAL, adj. Insolvent.

But they shall prove irresponsal debtors: and therefore it is best here, we look ere we leap."—Rutherford's Lett. p. 1, ep. 153.

IRRITANT, adj. Rendering null or void; a forensic term.

The Lordis declaire, that in all tyme cuming, thay will juge and decide upon clausis irritant, contient in contractis, takis, inf㎖ements, bandis and obligations, according to the words and meaning of the said clausis irritant, and after the forme and tenor thereoff.

Acts Sed. 27 Nov. 1592.

L. B. irritare, irritum facere; irritatio, res cisio, abrogatio; from Lat. irritus, void, of no force.

To IRROGAT, v. a. To impose; part. pa. the same. S.

IRUS, Irows, adj. Angry.

For caws that he past til Tlwows,

Agayne hym thai ware all irdous.

Wgntown, vii. 7. 206.

Perhaps immediately from Lat. ira; although this would seem radically allied to A. S. irra, angry, irrian, to be angry, yrringa, angry.

IRUSLY, adv. Angrily; with ire.

The King, that hard his messenyer,

Had dispyt apin gret maner.

That Silver Aymer spak sa heyllay

Thairfor he answeryt irusly.

Barbour, viii. 144. MS.

IS, term. The mark of the genitive sing., as manis, of man; the kingis, of the king, &c.; now written man's, king's.
It has been pretty generally supposed, that this term is put for his. Hence many writers have used this form, "the king his power," &c. But there is not the least reason to doubt that this is the proper termination of the genitive, and thus a vestige, among some others, of the ancient declinable form of our language. It corresponds to A. S. es, used in the same manner, as Davides suae, filius Davidis. V. Lye, vo. Es. This is also the most common termination of German nouns in gen. sing. The Belg. uses es, and, Sw. s; Moes.G. s, ais, and ins. There is an evident analogy in the frequent use of Gr. and is, Lat.

To ISCH, ISCHE, v. n. To issue; to come out. 
And in bataill, in god war, Befor Sancet Zhonyestoun com thai. 
And bad Schyr Amery tuck to focht.

O. Fr. ysee-re, id. V. e. a. Barbour, ii. 248. MS.

To ISCHE, v. a. To clear; to cause to issue.
" An maiser shall ische the council-house." Acts Ja. v. c. 50; i. e. " clear it, by putting out all who have no business." Seren. vo. Issue, refers to Isl. yst-a, yst-a, expellere, trudere; which, he says, are derived from ut, foras, abroad, out of doors.

ISCHIE, s. 1. Issue; liberty and opportunity of going out.

2. The act of passing out. 3. Close; dissolution. 4. Expiration; termination; applied to the lapse of time. ISCHEIT, part. pa. v. ISCH, to issue. Issued. IS.
I's. I am; as, "I's gawn hame," I am going home. ISE, I shall. See Sup.
But she but jamphs me telling me I'm fu'; And gin't be sae, Sir, Ise be juid'd by you. 
R. Gloucester uses in the book.

Furth of the chyn of this ilk hasard aud Grete fluidis isisch, and styf iceshoklella calde Dunne from his sterne and grisly berd hyngis. 
But w'il poorth, hearts, as hae a cinder, Will cald as an iceshokle turn! 
A. S. ice-gicel, Teut. yakebel, Belg. ygebel, Isl. is dagull, id., yake, also, yse yake, fragmentum glacii; G. Andre. Gicel, kekel, and kegel, seem to have the same signification with dagull, as denying any thing that is hardened by cold, quod gela concrassata est, from dysg-r, crassus. The name given to the black hardened knot at a child's nose, S. B. may perhaps be a vestige of the same Isl. term. It is called a doolie. G. Andr. makes dagull the same with dungen. V. Tangle.

ISHER, s. An usher.
ISHERIE, s. The office of an usher.

ISILLIS, ISELLS, pl. Embers; ashes. V. EISEL.

ISK! ISKE! interj. The word used in calling a dog, S. I cry'd, " Isk! Isk! poor Ringway, saur man:" He wagg'd his tail, cour'd near, and lick'd my han'.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 9.
On this term Lambe has a very fanciful idea: " When the shepherds call their dogs, it is usual with them to cry, isca, isca, which is evidently an abbreviation of Lycisca, the name of the Roman shepherd's dog. 

... mutum latrante Lycisca. — Virg. Ecl. 3." With far greater verisimilitude it has been said, that this is from French icy, litter; the word which Frenchmen use for the same purpose. It may be observed, however, that Teut. aes, aeken, and German es, signify a dog.

ISKIE-BAE, s. Usquebaugh, water of life; whisky. S. 

ISS! A call to incite a dog to attack any man or beast. S.
JUSTICOR, s. JUSTICIARY POWER. The power of judging in part.

JURNAL'D, v. a. To adjust.

JURR, v. a. To justify.

JUSTIFYING, s. A waistcoat with sleeves, S. B. See S. Fr. just-au-corps, a close coat.

JUSTICOR, s. The same with Justicato, v. a. 1. To punish with death, in whatever way. See Sup.

JUSTICE; equity.

To JUTTLE, v. a. To juttie and drink, drinking.

JUSTIFYING, s. To justify; used in a general sense, without immediate reference to either acquittal or condemnation. S.

JUSTIFYING, v. a. To justify; used in a general sense, without immediate reference to either acquittal or condemnation. S.

JUSTICOR, s. The same with Justicato. To JUSTIFIE, v. a. 1. To punish with death, in whatever way. See Sup.

JUSTIFYING, s. A waistcoat with sleeves, S. B. See S. Fr. just-au-corps, a close coat.

JUSTICOR, s. The same with Justicato, v. a. 1. To punish with death, in whatever way. See Sup.

JUSTIFICATION, s. The power of judging in matters of life and death. S.

JUSTICOAT, s. A waistcoat with sleeves, S. B. See S. Fr. just-au-corps, a close coat.

JUSTICOR, s. The same with Justicato. To JUSTIFIE, v. a. 1. To punish with death, in whatever way. See Sup.

JUSTIFYING, s. A waistcoat with sleeves, S. B. See S. Fr. just-au-corps, a close coat.

JUSTICOR, s. The same with Justicato, v. a. 1. To punish with death, in whatever way. See Sup.

JUSTICE; equity.

To JUTTLE, v. a. To juttie and drink, drinking.

JUSTIFYING, s. To justify; used in a general sense, without immediate reference to either acquittal or condemnation. S.

JUSTIFYING, v. a. To justify; used in a general sense, without immediate reference to either acquittal or condemnation. S.

JUSTICOR, s. The same with Justicato, v. a. 1. To punish with death, in whatever way. See Sup.

JUSTIFICATION, s. The power of judging in matters of life and death. S.

JUSTICOAT, s. A waistcoat with sleeves, S. B. See S. Fr. just-au-corps, a close coat.

JUSTICOR, s. The same with Justicato. To JUSTIFIE, v. a. 1. To punish with death, in whatever way. See Sup.

JUSTICE; equity.

To JUTTLE, v. a. To juttie and drink, drinking.

JUSTIFYING, s. To justify; used in a general sense, without immediate reference to either acquittal or condemnation. S.

JUSTIFYING, v. a. To justify; used in a general sense, without immediate reference to either acquittal or condemnation. S.
K.

K A Y

Words not found under this letter may be sought under C.

This letter is used in the formation of diminutives. Thus in Germ., Juni, scintilla, ignicus, is derived from fon, ignis; mennike, maenki, homunculus (E. mankin,) from man. In Slav., synk, filiolus, from syn, filius, a son. V. Wacht. Prof. Sect. 6, vo. K. Kl.

Similar examples occur in S.; as Stirk, q. v. In different counties, and especially in the West of S., oc or ock is used as a termination of names when given to children, as Jamock, from James, &c., also of nouns which have a similar application; as lassock, a little girl or lass.

It has been observed, indeed, that the S. language possesses two, in some instances three, degrees of diminution, expressive of difference of age, relation, size, &c. In Clydes, where the father is James, the son is Jamie, the grandson Jamock. From man are formed mannie, a little man, mannock, one who is decrepit or very diminutive, and mannkin, as in E., a dwarf. While lad signifies a youth or stripling, laddie2 denotes one under the age of puberty, laddock, a boy who has not yet gone to school, laddkin, a boy in arms. Dr. Geddes mentions four diminutives; as from less,——lusty, lustick, lassity, and lasshkin. Trans. Soc. Antiq. S. p. 418. Wisie, wisock, and wisockie, are derivatives from E. wise. The latter is common, S. B. See Sup.

It seems also occasionally used in forming ludicrous designations; as claggock, a woman who has her gown clogged with mire; playock, a child's toy.

K. A, s. V. Kay.

KABBELOW, s. 1. Cod-fish, which has been salted and hung for a few days, but not thoroughly dried, Ang.
2. The name given to cabbage and potatoes mashed together.

S. Belg. kabbeliauw, Germ. kabelkalau, Sw. kabeljoo, Dan. kabbeljao, cod-fish.

KABE, s. A thowl, or pin for keeping an oar steady. To invite. V. Cackie.

S. The name given to cabbage and potatoes mashed together.

The Isl. word kail is used in a singular connexion, in the answer made by Olaf, Son of Harold, King of Norway, to Canute the Great. When the latter had conquered England, he sent messengers to Olaf, requiring that, if he wished to retain possession of the crown of Norway, he should come and acknowledge himself to be his vassal, and hold his kingdom as a feu from him. Harold replied; "Canute alone reigns over Denmark and England, having also subdued great part of Scotland. Now, he enjoins me to deliver up the kingdom left in inheritance by my ancestors; but he must moderate his desires. Edr hevert mun hann einn ueta at eta kaal ailt a Englandi? Fryr mun hann thu orka, enn ec faera honom kofot mait, edr oc veita honom ne eina looting." Literally; "Does he alane ette to eat all the kail of England? First mon he work this, ere I raise up my heid to him, or lout to him or any vthir." Sturl. Heims. Kr. Johns. Antiq. C. Scand. p. 276.


On thee aft Scotland chows her cood,
Or tumblin in the boiling flood
Wi' kail an' best.


KAIL, s. The Sheep-louse. V. Kid.

The Sheep-louse. V. Kid.

KAIL-GULLY, s. A large knife, used in the country, for cutting and shearing down coleworts, 4 K.
K A M


KAIL-PAT, KAIL-POT, s. A pot in which broth is made. S.
KAIL-RUNT. V. RUNT.
KAIL-SEED, s. The seed of the colewort. S.
KAIL-SELLER. A green-man; one who sells vegetables. S.
KAIL-STOCK, s. A plant of colewort, S.
They felled all their hens and cocks, And rooted out our kail-stocks.
Then first and foremost, thro' the kail
Their stocks maun a' be sought ance.
Halloween, Burns, iii. 126.

Sw. kaaltok, the stem or stalk of cabbage; Wideg. Dan. kaalsklik, id.

KAIL-WIFE, s. A green-woman, S.; a common figure for a scold. See Sup.
Its folly with kail-wives to flyte;
Some dogs bark best after they bite. — Cliset's Poems, p. 112.

Truth could not get a dish of fish,
For cooks and kail-wives baith refus'd him,
Because he plainted of their dish.
Fennoecl's Poems, p. 86.

"The queens was in sik a furry-farry, that they began to mise'

KAIL-WORM, s. 1. The vulgar designation of a caterpillar. 2. Metaph. A slender person. S.

KAIL-YARD, s. A kitchen-garden; thus denominated, because colewort is the principal article in the gardens of the common people, S. See Sup.
"The Society schoolmaster has a salary of £10, with a dwelling-house and school-house,—a kail-yard, with an acre of ground." P. Far, Sutherl. Statist. Acc. iii. 542.

Sw. kilgardi, a garden of cabbage; also, a garden of herbs; Wideg.

To ca' out o a KAIL-YARD. V. CALL, Caw, in Sup.
KAILIE, adj. Producing many leaves fit for the pot. S.
KAILKENNIN, s. Cabbages and potatoes beat together. S.
KAIL-STRAIK, s. Straw laid on beams, annually used instead of iron for drying corn. S.

To KAIM, KAME, KEM, v. a. To comb, S.; part. pa. kemmyt, combed.

Oft plet scho garlandis for his tyndis hie,
And fele syis wesche in till ane fontane clere.
Doug. Virgil, 224, 34.

O wha will kame my yellow hair,
With a new made silver kame?—Minstrellsy, Border, ii. 58.

Kamer, v. n. To strike with the fore feet, applied to a horse; as, He had nearly kaim'd him down. S.

KAIM, s. 1. A low ridge, Lanarks. 2. The crest of a hill, or those pinacles which resemble a cock's comb. 3. A camp or fortress; as, The Kaim of Derneclough. 4. A crooked hill; as, Dun Kaim. S.

Su. G. kaim, vertex, apex, used to denote the summit of a house. In Mod. Sax. kaim signifies the summit of a mound. Idiot. Hamb. p. 365, ap. Ihre. Some suppose that this is an oblique sense of kain, as signifying either a cock's comb, or the crest of a helmet. Ihre contends that it is radically a different word, and probably of the same family with Fr. cime, the highest part of a mountain, of a house, of a tree, &c. This has been deduced from L. B. cima, denoting the summit of trees and herbs; which, Isidor. says, is q. coma; Orig. 1260, 59.

KAYE, KAME, s. A wax kayme, a honey-comb; MS. eyeame.

He gert men mony pottis ma,
Off a fute breid, round; and all tha
Wer dep w'till a manns kine;
So thyk, that thai mycht liknyt be
Til a wax eyeame, that beis maits.
Barbour, xi. 368, 58. MS.

Of thare kynd thame list swarnis out bryng,
Or in kames inclose thare hony clene.
A. S. hunig-camb.

KAIN, KAIN-FOWLS, V. CANE.

KAIR, s. A mire; a puddle; Fife. CARR, A. Bor., a hollow place where water stands; Ray.

Sw. kiserr, Isl. kiarmyr, paludes. Verel. Ind.

KAIRD, s. A gipsy. V. CAIRD.

KAIRDIQUE. Quart d'ècu, a Fr. coin, worth 18 pence. S.
KAIRD TURNDERS. Base money made by tinkers. S.
KAIRENY, s. A small heap of bones. S.
KAIRS, s.pl. Rocks through which there is an opening, S.
A S. carr, a rock. These are also called skairs. V. SKAIR.

KAIR-SKYN, s. A calf's skin.

KAISART, s. A cheese-vat, or wooden vessel in which the curds are pressed and formed into cheese; also called chizzard, S. B.

Teut. kasse-korde, id. fiscella, fisca; caserin; Kilian. One might almost suppose that the Isl. retained the radical word, whence Lat. cas-eus, Teut. kasse, E. cheese, &c. are derived. For Isl. keys denotes the stomach or maw whence the rennet, S. earning, is formed: aqualicus, quo lac coagulati et incassari positor. Kaisert, condimentum lactis ad coagulandum ex visciris vituli; haesirr, incassatus: G. Andr.

To KAITHE, v. n. To appear; to show one's self. It is merely a vitiated orthography of Kithe. S.

KAITHSPELL, CAITHSPELL, s. Perhaps, a tennis-court. S.

KAY-WATTIE, s. A jack-daw. V. KAY.

KAY-WITTED, adj. Brainish; hot-headed; hair-brained; S. V. KAY. See Sup.

KAIZAR, s. A frame or a crooked hill. S.

They felled all our hens and cocks,
He had nearly kaim'd him down. S.

KAM, KAM-FOWLS, V. CANE.

Kamer, v. n. To strike with the fore feet, applied to a horse; as, He had nearly kaim'd him down. S.

KAIM, s. 1. A low ridge, Lanarks. 2. The crest of a hill, or those pinacles which resemble a cock's comb. 3. A camp or fortress; as, The Kaim of Derneclough. 4. A crooked hill; as, Dun Kaim. S.

Su. G. kaim, vertex, apex, used to denote the summit of a house. In Mod. Sax. kaim signifies the summit of a mound. Idiot. Hamb. p. 365, ap. Ihre. Some suppose that this is an oblique sense of kain, as signifying either a cock's comb, or the crest of a helmet. Ihre contends that it is radically a different word, and probably of the same family with Fr. cime, the highest part of a mountain, of a house, of a tree, &c. This has been deduced from L. B. cima, denoting the summit of trees and herbs; which, Isidor. says, is q. coma; Orig. 1260, 59.

KAYE, KAME, s. A wax kayme, a honey-comb; MS. eyeame.

He gert men mony pottis ma,
Off a fute breid, round; and all tha
Wer dep w'till a manns kine;
So thyk, that thai mycht liknyt be
Til a wax eyeame, that beis maits.
Barbour, xi. 368, 58. MS.

Of thare kynd thame list swarnis out bryng,
Or in kames inclose thare hony clene.
A. S. hunig-camb.

KAIN, KAIN-FOWLS, V. CANE.

KAIR, s. A mire; a puddle; Fife. CARR, A. Bor., a hollow place where water stands; Ray.

Sw. kiserr, Isl. kiarmyr, paludes. Verel. Ind.

KAIRD, s. A gipsy. V. CAIRD.

KAIRDIQUE. Quart d'ècu, a Fr. coin, worth 18 pence. S.
KAIRD TURNDERS. Base money made by tinkers. S.
KAIRENY, s. A small heap of bones. S.
KAIRS, s.pl. Rocks through which there is an opening, S.
A S. carr, a rock. These are also called skairs. V. SKAIR.

KAIR-SKYN, s. A calf's skin.

KAISART, s. A cheese-vat, or wooden vessel in which the curds are pressed and formed into cheese; also called chizzard, S. B.

Teut. kasse-korde, id. fiscella, fisca; caserin; Kilian. One might almost suppose that the Isl. retained the radical word, whence Lat. cas-eus, Teut. kasse, E. cheese, &c. are derived. For Isl. keys denotes the stomach or maw whence the rennet, S. earning, is formed: aqualicus, quo lac coagulati et incassari positor. Kaisert, condimentum lactis ad coagulandum ex visciris vituli; haesirr, incassatus: G. Andr.

To KAITHE, v. n. To appear; to show one's self. It is merely a vitiated orthography of Kithe. S.

KAITHSPPELL, CAITHSPPELL, s. Perhaps, a tennis-court. S.
KEA

KEAL. V. Carl.

KARRELUNG. V. Caralynx and Caroleyn.

KARRIEWHITCHIT. s. A fondling term for a child. Ang. See Sup.

Perhaps the first syllable is formed from Su. G. kaer, dear; Lat. car-ua.

KARTELIE, KERTE, s. A crab-louse.

KATABELLA, s. The Hen Harrier, Orkn.

"The Hen Harrier (Falco cyanus, Lin. Syst.) here called the katabella, is a species very often met with." Barry's Orkney, p. 312.

As this species of hawk is extremely destructive to young poultry and the feathered game (Penn. Zool. p. 194,) it might seem to have got an Ital. name; Eglis e un cattello, he is a little cunning rogue; Altieri.

To KATE, v. n. To desire the male or female; a term used only of cats. V. CATE, KAIK.

KATE, KATIE, s. Abbreviation of Catherine.

KATHERANES, KETHARINES. V. CATERANES.

KATE, KATIE, s. A fondling term for a child.

KEA-VIE, KIEV, KEVIE-CLEEK. A crooked iron for catching crabs.

KEAVLE, s. The part of a field which falls to one in a division by lots. V. CAVEL.

KEAVIE, s. A species of crab.

"I have found these crabs, we call Keavies, eating the Slieve-fish greedily." Sibb. Fife, p. 140. Sibbald describes this as the Cancer Maia. Ibid. p. 132. V. SHEAR-KEAVIE, used in the same sense.

KEAVIE-CLEEK. A crooked iron for catching crabs.

KEAVIE, s. A division by lots. V. CAVEL.

KEAVOR, s.pl. Wires for knitting stockings, Aberd.

KEAVIE, s. A species of crab.

KEAVIE, v.n. To toss the horns in a threatening way, applied to horned cattle; to threaten.

KEAVIE, v. a. To draw back in a bargain; to flinch.

KEAVIE, v.a. To cackle as a hen; to laugh violently.

KEAVIE, s. A species of crab.

KEAVIE, s. A division by lots. V. CAVEL.

KEAVIE, s. To cast a lamb immaturely; a term often used to express that a ewe has an abortion, or brings forth a dead lamb; Border.

KEAVIE, s. A sow-pig that has been littered dead.

KEAVIE, s. The part of a field which falls to one in a division by lots. V. CAVEL.

KEAVIE, s. A crooked iron for catching crabs.

KEAVIE, s. A division by lots. V. CAVEL.
KEE

KEE, adj. 1. In distillation, the liquor after it has been drawn from the draff, or grains, and fermented, before going through the still. 2. Pot-ale. S.

KEEK, s. Linen dress for the head and neck; generally pron. keek; Ang.

—Her head had been made up fu’ sleek
The day before, and weel pr’ed on her keek.
Ross’s Belenors, p. 28.

A pearlin keek is a cap with an edging or border round it, Ang. This border must have been originally of lace; as one kind of lace is still denominated pearlin.

To KEEK, KEIK, KEEKERS, S. A To KEEKING-GLASS, S. A looking-glass, S.

To KEEK-HOLE, kind of lace is still denominated Ang. This border must have been originally of lace; as one

lekk-en, larva; q. take a peep

through aprospect,

kigh-im, intentis oculis videre; Belg.

To keik through, to look through a perspective-glass, S. to examine with accurate scrutiny.

“ When the tod wins to the wood, he cares not how many
in his tail;” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 77.

Than suld I cast me to
Quhair I ane galland micht get aganis the next yeir.
—Her head had been made up fu’s sleek
The day before, and weel prin’d on her

KEEK-HOLE, s. A chink, or small orifice, through which prying persons peep; a peep-hole.

KEEKING-GLASS, s. A looking-glass, S.

Sweet Sir, for your courtesie,
When ye come by the Bess then,
For the love ye bear to me,
Buy me a keeking-glass then.

KEEL, s. Ruddle, a red argillaceous substance, used for marking, S.

Bot at this tyme has Pallas, as 1 ges,
Markit you swa with sic rude difference,

That by his keil ye may be known from thens.

With kauk and keil I'll win your bread.
Ja. V. Gaberlunzie Man.

This alludes to the practice of fortune-tellers, who usually pretend to be dumb, to gain more credit with the vulgar, as being deprived of the ordinary means of knowledge, and therefore have recourse to signs made with chalk or ruddle, in order to make known their meaning. The Gaberlunzie man promises to win his sweetheart’s livelihood by telling fortunes.

V. Callander.

This is sometimes written Kyle stone. V. SKAILIE.

Ruddiman assigns to it the same origin with chalk, Addit. But chaille, in Franche Comté, signifies a rocky earth.

KEELING, s. A hawk; a young hawk; a thief.

KEELING, KEILING, KEILING, KILLING, KILLIN, s.

The name given to cod of a large size, S. Gadus morhua, Linn. See Sup.

“ In the same ile is verey good killing, lyng, and uther whyte fishes.” Monroe’s W. Iles, p. 4.

“ Fishes of divers sorts are taken in great plenty, yet not so numerous as formerly; for now before they catch their great fishes, as Keeling, Ling, &c., they must put far out into the sea with their little boats.” Brand’s Orkney, p. 20.

“ The fishes that do most abound are
KILLIN, Ling,” &c.

KILLIN.

KEELIVINE, KEELIVINE-PEN, s. A black-lead pencil, S.

KEEL-ROW, s. A country-dance of Galloway. S.

To KEEP Land in. To crop land.

To KEEP Land out. Not to crop land.

KEEPSAKE, s. A token of regard; any thing kept, or
given to be kept, for the sake of the giver, S.

KEERIE-OAM, s. A game similar to Hide-and-Seek, or Hy-Spy.

KEERIKIN, s. A smart blow turning one topsy-turvy.

628
K E I

K E C

K E E R O C H , s. A contemptuous term for any strange
" There are several small heights in this parish to which
mixture; as, medical compounds. Synon. Soss. S.
the name Keir is applied, which bear the marks of some anK E E R S , s. A thin gruel given to weak sheep in spring. S. cient military work, viz. Krirhill of Glentirran, &c. O n the
K E E S L I P , s. 1. T h e stomach of a calf, used for curdsummit of each of these is a plain of an ovalfigure,surrounded
ling milk. 2. A n herb resembling southern-wood. S.
with a rampart, which in most of them still remains entire,—
K E E S T , s. Sap ; substance.
*S".
The circumference of the rampart of the Kdrhill of Dasher,
K E E S T L E S S , K Y S T L E S S , adj. Tasteless, insipid; without
(which is neither the largest nor the smallest, and the only
substance or spirit; affording no nourishment.
S. one that has been measured) does not exceed 130 yards
K E E S T , pret. Threw, used to denote puking ; from the The country people say that they were Pictish forts." P.
v. Cast
But someway on her they fuish on a change,
It is added in a Note : " Keir, Caer, Chester, Castra, are
That gut and ga' she keest with braking strange.
said to be words of a like import. Gen. Campbell's Notes,
Ross's Helenore, p. 56. p. 17."
K E E T H I N G S I G H T , the view afisherhas of the m o Kdr indeed seems to be the same with Caer, an old Brition of a salmon, by marks in the water, as distinguished tish word signifying a fort, and occurring in the names of many
from what they call a bodily sight, S. B.
places in the kingdom of Strat-cluyd; as Carluke, Carstairs,
" W h e n they expect to have bodily sight, thefisherscom- Carmunnock, &c. Although corresponding in sense to Chesmonly use the high sight on the Fraserfield side above the
ter, its origin is entirely different. V. C H E S T E R .
bridge; but below the bridge, at the Blue stone and Ram- To K E Y R T H , v. a. T o scratch.
hillock and Cottar Crofts, and at the water-mouth, which
Weil couth I keyrtk his cruik bak, and keme his cowit
are all the sights on the Fraserfield side below the bridge,
nodil.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 54.
they have keetking and drawing sights." State, Leslie of Keyrth is used edit. 1508, instead of claw in that published
Powis, &c. 1805, p. 126.
by Mr. Pinkerton.
Su.G. kratt-a, Belg. krats-en, id.
" That he knows of no such sight as the Ennet, and they Kreyt-en, irritare, seems allied.
wrought that shot by sinking their nets when they saw fish K E Y S A R T , s. A wooden frame or hack in which cheeses
in it, and they would have seen them by keethings, or shew- are hung up to be dried. V. K A I Z A R .
S.
K E I S T , pret v. Threw. V. K E S T .
S.
ing themselves above the water." Ibid. p. 139.
To K E Y T C H , v. a. T o toss; to drive backwards and
This is the same with K Y T H E , q. v.
forwards; S.
K E E V E , *. A large tub or vat. V. K I V E .
S.
Tho' orthodox, they'll error make it,
K E E Z L i E , adj. Unproductive ; barren.
S.
If party opposite has spake it.
K E F F , s. Perhaps, fervour; heat; In a gay keff. S.
Thus are we keylch'd between the twa,
K E Y , s. T h e seed of the ash. V. A S H - K E Y S .
S.
Like to turn deists ane and a'.
K E I E S , K E Y I S of tke Court. A phrase metaphorically
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 497.
applied to certain office-bearers in courts of law. S.
It seems the same with CACHE, q. v.
KING'S K E Y S .
To mak King's Keys, or Queen's Keys; K E Y T C H , K Y T C H , *. A toss, S.
to force open the door of a house, room, chest, &c, by " I have had better kail in my cogue, and ne'er gae them
virtue ofa legal warrant in name of the sovereign. S. a keytch ;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 39 Kelly explains this as
To KEIK, v. n. To pry. V. K E E K .
S. the reply " of a haughty maid to them who tell her of an
unworthy suitor." It " alludestoan act among the Scottish
KEIK, K E I G , S. A sort of long wooden trumpet. S.
reapers, who, if their broth be too hot, can throw them up
K E Y L , s. A bag or sack.
S.
into
the air, as they turn pancakes, without losing one drop
K E Y L E , s. Ruddle ; red earth ; S. keel.
S.
of
them."
P. 184.
KEILL, *. A lighter or barge. V. K E E L .
S.
K
E
I
T
H
,
s.
A bar laid across a river to prevent salmon
To K E I L T C H , v. a. To heave up a burden which has
S.
fallen too low upon the back; to jog with the elbow. S. from getting up.
KEILTCH, S. One who lifts, heaves, or pushes upwards. S. " A kind of bar, called a keith, laid across the river at
KEIP, s. Care; heed; attention. V. K E P E .
S. Blairgowrie, by those who are concerned in the salmon fishery there, effectually prevents the salmon from coming up
KEIPPIS, s.pl. Perhaps, copes.
r S.
the
tist. Ace. xvi. 521.
So lairdis upliftis mennis leifing ouir thy rewme,
Perhaps originally the same with Germ, kette, Su.G. ked,
And ar rycht crabit quhen thay crave thame ocht;
kedja,
a chain.
Be thay unpayit, thy pursevandis ar socht.
K B I T Y O U . Get away. V. K I T YE.
S.
To pund pure communis corne and cattell keir.
Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 199, st. 19.To K E K K I L , KEKIL,». n. l.To cackle; as denoting the
Lord Hailes makes no mention of this word, which I have noise made by a hen, after laying her egg, or when
not observed elsewhere. But it admits of no other sense than disturbed or irritated ; S.
that given above ; Isl. kdr-a, Su.G. koer-a, to drive by force. " Than the suyne began to quhryne quhen thai herd the
One sense in which the Su.G. v. occurs is, to drive horses ; asse tair, quhilk gart the hennis AeAAyZquhenthecokkis creu."
whence koer-swen, a carter, a charioteer. Here it denotes Compl. S. p. 60.
Bark like ane dog, and kekU like ane ka.
the forcible driving away of cattle, in the way of poinding or
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 187
distraining.
The word is still used, as signifying to drive, although not 2. T o laugh aloud, as E. cackle is also used, S.
The Troianis lauchis fast seand him fall,
precisely in the same sense. One is said to kair things, when
And hym behaldand swym, thay keklil all.
one drives them backwards and forwards, so as to put them
Doug. Virgil, 133, 32.
in confusion. To kair porridge, to drive them through the
According
to
Ruddiman
from
Gr.
yt\«.u,
yiyiXxxa,,
ridere.
that
spoon;
as of
a child
K Evessel
when
ancient
I R , not
s.
fortification.
disposed
T contains
h629
e n ato
m ethem,
eat,
given,
S.with
B.
inasome
parts
S., does,
to an K Ekakl-a,
But
suspect
origin,
C K L IitN Gis
that
,id.
radically
evidently
S.E.
Ihre
Tchuckle,
hderives
ethe
the
actsame
same
of
although
the
cackling.
with
latter
withcackle.
Johnson
Teut.
from Gr.
kackel-en,
assigns
*<**«5,a adifferent
cock.
Su.G
S. I


KELCHYN, KELTEN, s. A mulct paid by one guilty of manslaughter, generally to the kindred of the person killed.


The Kelchyn was not in every instance paid to the kindred of the deceased. For when the wife of an husbandman was slain, it belonged to “the lord of the land.” Ibid. § 6.

This fine, as Du Cange has observed, was less than the Cro. For the Cro of an Earl is fixed at more than double, or an hundred and forty cows.

Dr. Macpherson views this word as Gaelic; observing that it signifies, “paid to one’s kinsmen, from the town of” Cro. Of an Earl is fixed at more than double, or wood fit for the keels of ships. It rather retains the more general sense of A. S. coif, hood, or veil. Kelchyn of an Earl is threscore sax kye, and halfe an kow.” Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 38, § 1.

3. The slain, it belonged to “the lord of the land.” Ibid. § 6.

-killed. It signifies, “paid to one’s kinsmen, from the town of Cro.”

It seems composed of A. S. geld, gild, compensatio, and cymn, cognatio; as equivalent to kinbol. Kelten, which occurs only in the Index to the translation of Reg. Maj., and in the Notes to the Latin copy is mentioned by Skene as a various reading. See Sup.

To KELE, v. a. “To kill.”

Thee of his serunds, that fast by hym lay Full recklesly he kelt.—Doug. Virgil, 287, 30.

Teut. kel-en, keel, jugulare, to cut one’s throat, is mentioned by Ruddiman and Sibbald. But it rather retains the same general sense of A. S. coell-an, occidere.

KELING, s. Large cod. V. KEELING.

KELING TREIS. Meaning doubtful; perhaps, wood from the town of Kiel; or wood fit for the keels of ships.

KELL, s. A dress for a woman’s head, especially meant to cover the crown. See Sup.

Scho wes like a caldrone eek, cler under kellys.

Ballad, printed 1508. Pink. S. P. R. iii. 141.

The hair was of this dainty.

Knit with ane buttoun in ane goldyn kell.

V. STICK, s. Doug. Virgil, 237, b. 41.

2. The hinder part of a woman’s cap; or what is now in E. denominated the caul; the kell of a mutch, S.

The word, as Ruddiman observes, denoting a sort of network, seems primarily to have been applied to that in which the bowels are wrapped. He derives it from Belg. konet, a coil, hood, or veil.

3. The fur, or scurf on a child’s head.

S. KELLACH, KELLACHY, s. A small cart, with a body formed of wicker, fixed to a square frame and tumbling shafts, or to an axletree that turns round with the wheels, Ang.

“Besides the carts now mentioned, there are about 300 small rung carts, as they are called, which are employed in leading home the fuel from the moss, and the corn to the barn-yard. These carts have, instead of wheels, small solid circles of wood, between 20 and 24 inches diameter, called tumbling wheels. It is also very common to place a coarse, strong basket, formed like a sugar loaf, across these small carts, in which the manure is carried from the dung-hill to the field. These kinds of carts are called kelligchas; and are not only used in this district, but over all the north country.” P. Kiltena, Ross. Statist. Acc. i. 277. V. also iii. 10. P. Dingwall, Ross.

What manure was used was carried to their fields in these carts, in which the manure is carried from the dung-hill to the field. These kinds of carts are called Keallachs; and are not only used in this district, but over all the north country.

KELPIE, WATER-KELPIE, s. 1. The spirit of the waters, who, as is vulgarly believed, gives previous intimations of the destruction of those who perish within his jurisdiction, by preternatural lights and noises, and even assists in drowning them, S.

In pool or ford can none be smurr’d, Gin Kelpie be nane there.

—Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 361.

O hie, O hie thee to thy bowyer;

Hie thee, sweet lady, hame;

For the Kelpie brim is out, and fey

Are some I darena name.

—Jameson’s Popular Ball. i. 235.

—The bonnie gray mare did swat for hours;

For she heard the Water-kelpie roaring.

Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 153.

I can form no idea of the origin of this term, unless it be originally the same with Alem. chalp, Germ. kalb, a calf; Kelpie being described as a quadrapod, and as making a loud bellowing noise. This, however, it is said, rather resembles the neighing of a horse.

The attributes of this spirit, in the North of S. at least, nearly correspond to those of Isl. Nikr, Dan. Nicken, Sw. Necken, Belg. Necker, Germ. Nicks, L. B. Nocca, whence the English designation of the devil, Old Nick. This is described as an aquatic demon, who drowns, not only men, but ships. The ancient Northern nations believed that he had the form of a horse; and the same opinion is still held by the vulgar in Iceland. Hence the name has been traced to O. Germ. nec, a horse. Wachter deduces it from Dan. nuck-a to suffocate.

L. B. necare signifies to drown, which Schilter derives from hneeng-, submittere, inclinare; not, as Du Cange says, a Celtic word, but A.S. and Alem. V. necare, Du Cange.

Loccenius informs us, that in Sweden the vulgar are still afraid of his power, and that swimmers are on their guard against his attacks; being persuaded that he drowns and carries off those whom he catches under water. “Therefore,” adds this writer, “it would seem that ferry-men warn those, who are crossing dangerous places in some rivers, not so much as to mention his name; lest, as they say, they should meet with a storm, and be in danger of losing their lives. Hence, doubtless, has this superstition originated; through these places, formerly, during the time of paganism, those, who sailed, worshipped their sea-deity Nebr, as it were with a sacred silence, for the reason already given.” Antiq. Sueo-Goth. p. 13. Wormius informs us, that it was usual to say of those who were drowned, that Nocha had carried them off; Nochen to manum bort. Liter. Danic. p. 17. It was even believed that this spirit was so mischievous as to pull swimmers to him by the feet, and thus accomplish their destruction. Ihre, vo. Necken.

Wormius gravely tells a story, which bears the greatest resemblance to those that are still told in our own country, concerning the appearance of Kelpie. Speaking of Nicken or Nocca, he says; “Whether that spectre was of this kind, which was seen at Marspurg, from the 13th to the 17th Oct. 1615, near the Miln of St. Elizabeth, on the river Lahn, called by the people of that country Wasser-nickt, I leave others to determine. Concerning it a song was published from the office of Kuttweller, which may be seen in Hortung’s Cista Medica, p. 191. This I certainly know, that while I was prosecuting my studies there, for several successive years, one person at least was drowned annually at that very place.” Liter. i. cap. 17, 18.

Wasser-nickts is by Wachter considered as the same with Nicka, daemon aquaticus. Although this spirit was suppos-
ed to appear as a horse, it was also believed that he assumed the form of a sea-monster, having a human head. Worm, Litar. ubi sup. He was sometimes seen as a serpent; and occasionally sat in a boat plowing the sea, and exercising his dominion over the winds and waves. Keysl. Antiq. Septent. p. 261, Not.

2. This term is also used to denote "a raw-boned youth." Gl. Shirr.

KELSO BOOTS. Heavy shackles put upon the legs of KELSO CONVOY. An accompaniment scarcely de

KELSO RUNGS. Something similar to KELT, KELTER, 1. To move in an undulating manner. KELTIE, s. A

KELTER, s. A

To overturn; to overset. S. KEMP, s. A term used in relation to children or small animals, to denote activity and agility; as, "He runs like a kemmyn," he runs very fast; "He fights like a kemmyn," &c.

To KEMP, v. n. To strive; to contend in whatever way, S. And preauly we smyte the cabill in twane, Sine kempand with airis in all our mane, Vp welters warit of the salt sey flude.

To KELT, v. a. To turn over; to overset. S. KELTER, s. A large glass or bumper, imposed under the notion of punishment on those who, as it is expressed, do not drink fair, S.; sometimes called Keltie's mends. See Sep.

KELTIE, s. A large glass or bumper, imposed under the notion of punishment on those who, as it is expressed, do not drink fair, S.; sometimes called Keltie's mends. See Sep.

"Amongst the King's attendants, was a trooper much celebrated for his ability in drinking intoxicating liquors. Among the laird of Tullibole's vassals, there was one named Keltie (a name still common in the Barony,) equally renowned for the same kind of dangerous prudence. The trooper and he had heard of each other; and each was desirous to try the strength of the other. They had no opportunity while the king was there; but they agreed to meet early on a Monday morning soon after, on the same spot where the king had dined. It is not said what kind of liquor they made use of; but they drank it from what are here called quaffs, a small wooden vessel, which holds about half an English pint. They continued to drink till the Wednesday evening, when the trooper fell from his seat seemingly asleep. Keltie took another quaff after the fall of his friend, to shew that he was conqueror, and this gave rise to a proverb, well known all over this country, Keltie's Mends; and nothing is more common, at this very day, when one refuses to take his glass, than to be threatened with Keltie's Mends. Keltie dropped from his seat afterwards, and fell asleep, but when he awakened, he found his companion dead. He was buried in the same place, and as it is near a small pool of water, it still retains the name of the 'Trooper's Dubb.' The anecdote should serve as a warning against the criminal and preposterous folly which occasioned it." P. Fossaway, Perths. Statist. Acc. xviii. 474. V. Mends.

"I am the name of the 'Trooper's Dubb.' The anecdote should serve as a warning against the criminal and preposterous folly which occasioned it." P. Fossaway, Perths. Statist. Acc. xviii. 474. V. Mends.

Keltie's Mends; and nothing is more common, at this very day, when one refuses to take his glass, than to be threatened with Keltie's Mends. Keltie dropped from his seat afterwards, and fell asleep, but when he awakened, he found his companion dead. He was buried in the same place, and as it is near a small pool of water, it still retains the name of the 'Trooper's Dubb.' The anecdote should serve as a warning against the criminal and preposterous folly which occasioned it." P. Fossaway, Perths. Statist. Acc. xviii. 474. V. Mends.

Keltie's Mends; and nothing is more common, at this very day, when one refuses to take his glass, than to be threatened with Keltie's Mends. Keltie dropped from his seat afterwards, and fell asleep, but when he awakened, he found his companion dead. He was buried in the same place, and as it is near a small pool of water, it still retains the name of the 'Trooper's Dubb.' The anecdote should serve as a warning against the criminal and preposterous folly which occasioned it." P. Fossaway, Perths. Statist. Acc. xviii. 474. V. Mends.

Keltie's Mends; and nothing is more common, at this very day, when one refuses to take his glass, than to be threatened with Keltie's Mends. Keltie dropped from his seat afterwards, and fell asleep, but when he awakened, he found his companion dead. He was buried in the same place, and as it is near a small pool of water, it still retains the name of the 'Trooper's Dubb.' The anecdote should serve as a warning against the criminal and preposterous folly which occasioned it." P. Fossaway, Perths. Statist. Acc. xviii. 474. V. Mends.
K E M

crown that name of thaym suld be preferriit tyll otheris in dignite." Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 11. Athletas, Booth.
Syne he ca'd on him Ringan Bed,
A sturdy kemps was he.— Ministrely, Border, ii. 366.
Hence the names of many old fortifications in Scotland, as "Kemp's Hold, or the Soldier's Fastness." P. Caputh. Perths. Statist. Acc. ix. 504. Kemp's Castle, near Forfar, &c.
A. S. Kemp, miles; Su. G. kæmp, athleta, pugnator.
Concerning the latter term Ihre observes; "As with our ancestors all excellence consisted in bravery, kæmpa denotes one who excels in his own way; as kæmpa prest, an excellent priest." L. B. campus; whence O. E. campian, mod. champion.
2. Sometimes it includes the idea of strength and uncommon size.
Of the tun kemps schuld striue in the preis,
The bustawse Entelius and Dares.
Doug. Virgil, 139, 40.
My fader, mekle Gow Macmorne,
Out of his moderis wame was schrome; For littines scho was fortunate,
Siche an a kemp to beir.
Interlude, Driovics, Bannatyne Poems, p. 175.
3. One viewed as the leader of a party, or as a champion in controversy.
Dan. kæmpa denotes a giant; Isl. miles robustus; pl. ka-emper. Ruddiman has observed, that hence "probably the warlike people the old Cimbri took their name." Wormius, Rudbeck, and G. Andr. have thrown out the same idea. But the writers of the Anc. Univ. Hist., with far greater probability, derive the name from Gomer, the son of Japhet; Vol. i. 375, xix. 5.
KEMP, s. The act of striving for superiority, in what respect soever, S.
A kempe begude, sae fast they laepit,
Stout chieifs around it darin.
It is now generally applied to reapers striving on the harvest-field, who shall first cut down the quantity of standing corn which falls to his share, S. See S.
2. One who is supposed to excel in any art, profession, or exercise, S.
They are no kempers a' that shear the corn.1 Ross's Helenore, Intro.
Or, as it is expressed in the S. Prov. "A' the corn in the country is not shorn by kempera." Ferguson, p. 3.
The Prov. has a general application to those who may do well enough in any line, although not supposed to exceed.
This is only another form of the s. Belg. kamer, Germ. kaemper, a champion; Ir. caimper, id., seems to have a Goth. origin.
Isl. kaemper, bellatores fortes. We have seen, that the name of the Cimbri, as given by the Romans, has been traced to this origin. G. Andr., in like manner, considers the Jutes as denominated from Jutan, i. e. giants, vo. Kempe. See S.
KEMPIN, KEMPING, s. The act of striving on the harvest-field, S.
I like nae kempin, for sic trade
Spills muckle stuff, an' ye're no rede
What ills it by I've seen.
2. Warfare, or a struggle for superiority in any way. S.
KEMP, s. The name given to a stalk of Rib-grass; a game played by children with stalks of Rib-grass. S.
KEMP-SEED, s. Rib-grass. The seeds of oats, in making meal, or the reeings of the sieve, are called kemps-seeds. S.
KEMP-STANE, s. A stone placed as the boundary which has been reached by the first who kemps or strives at

K E N

the Putting-stone. He who throws farthest beyond this is the victor. V. Putting-stone.
S.
To KEMPFL, v. a. To cut in pieces; to cut into separate parts for a particular use; as when wood is cut into billets, S. B.
Probably allied to Su. G. kappa, to amputate, Belg. kapp'en, L. B. kapul-are.
KEMBLE, s. A quantity of straw, consisting of forty wisps or bottles, S.
"The price of straw, which was some time ago sold at 25s. the kemple, is now reduced to 4s." Edinburgh Evening Courant, Aug. 29, 1801.
"Drivers of straw and hay will take notice, that the Kempe of straw must consist of forty windlens; and that each windlen, at an average, must weigh six pounds trone, so that the kemple must weigh fifteen stones trone." Advert. Police, Ibid. July 18, 1805.
KEMSTOCK, s. A nautical term; syn. with Capstone. S.
To KEN, v. a. 1. To know, S., O. E.; pret. and part. pa. kent.
2. To teach; to make known.
Thir Papis war gud haly men,
And oysyd the troth to folk to ken.
Wygontown, vi. 2. 114.
Gret curtasy he kend thame wyth.
Hys dochteris he kend to weve and spyn.
Ibid. vi. 3. 70.
3. To direct, in relation to the end, or termination of a course.
Haue don tharfore shortly and lat ws wend,
Thidder quhare the Goddis orakill has vs kent.
Doug. Virgil, 71, 11.
4. To direct with respect to the means; to shew the way; to ken to a place, to point out the road, S. B.
I kend, for my service,
To ken yow to clymb to the wall;
And I sail formast be of all.
Barbour, x. 544. MS.
Fra thyne to mont Tarpeya he him kend;
And beiknyt to that stede fra end to end.
Quhare now standis the golden Capitole.
It occurs in O. E. as signifying to instruct, to make to know.
—Also kenne me kindly on Christ to beleue,
That I might worke his wil that wrought me to man.
P. Ploughman, Vol. 5, b.
Isl. kem-a, docere, instituteu, erudire, Verel. Su. G. kaen-na, id. Kaenna barnom, to instruct children; Han ou the stefl war kaende, he himself taught it us; Ihre. It does not appear that A. S. cunn-an was used in this sense.
5. To be able. V. Gl. Wytontown.
Mr. Macpherson justly remarks the analogy betwixt this and Fr. savoir, to know, to be able; and A. S. craft, art, strength.
6. To ken a widow to her terece; to set apart her proportion of the lands which belonged to her deceased husband.
"A woman having right to a terece dies without being served or kenneid to it; her second husband, or her nearest of kin, confirm themselves executors as to the merits and duties of these terece lands, and pursue the intromitters." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 94.
Su. G. kaen-na, cognoscere, sensu forensi. Kaenna mañ't, causam cognoscere; Ihre.
To Ken, v. a. To be acquainted; or to be familiar.
Gud Wallace sone throu a dyrk garth hym hylt,
And till a hous, quhar he was wont to ken,
A wedow duel was frendfull till our men.
Wallace, ix. 1879, MS.
KEN

KENNIN, s. 1. Knowledge; acquaintance; S. B.; often kennins. Isl. kennning, institutio, disciplina, Verel. 2. A taste or smack of anything; so as to enable one to judge of its qualities, S. 3. A small portion, S. Gif o’ this warl, a kennin mair, Some get than me, I’ve got content, whose face sae fair They never see.—Rev. J. Nicol’s Poems, i. 187. 4. Used as denoting a slight degree, S. Though ane may gang a kennin wrang, To step aside is human. Burns, iii. 115. 5. Ae kennin; any thing so small as to be merely perceptible by the senses. Be kennin, according to a proportional gradation. Su. G. kaenn-a, among its various senses, signifies to discover by the senses, to feel; Isl. kenna aa, gustare; akenniung, gustatio, kendr, a small quantity of drink; Sw. kenna; Han har annu kaennning af frossan; He has still a touch of the age; Wideg. KENNSPECKLE, adj. Moved or stirred. KENLING, s.; pl. KENYIE, brood. KENERED, v. a. Moved or stirred. That the white o’ his e’ e’ is turn’d out. Rev. J. Nicol’s Poems, ii. 157. Skinner derives it from kene, to know, and A. S. speece, a mark. Isl. kemispeki, and Su. G. kaennespak, are used actively, as denoting a facility of knowing others; qui alios facie agnoscit; kaennespakheet, agnoscendi promptitudi; Verel., Ihre. The latter derives the last syllable from skept, sapiens. KENNSPECINLE, adj. Having a singular appearance, so as to be easily recognised or distinguished from others, S.; kenpeske, Lincolns., kenspec, A. Bor. I grant ye, his face is kenpespeka. That the white of his e’ e’ is turn’d out. ‘Ye ar welcome, cumly king,’ said the keen knight. Gowen and Gal. i. 15. 2. Cruel. For dont of Morgan kene, Mine son y seyd thou wes.—Sir Tristrem, p. 43. A. S. cene, brave, warlike, magnificent. He was cene and off focht an-wig; magnanimus erat, et saepe certamen invict singulariter; Somn. Su. G. hym, koen, nudax, ferox; lyn oc bloch, strenuum prudensque; Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre. Germ. kun, Belg. koen. Wachtder derives it from kenne er, posse. KENERED, pret. Moved or stirred. S. Kenely that cruel kenered on light, And with a seas of care in cautil he strik, And waynes at Schir Wawyn that worthely wight. Burns, iii. 247. Perhaps strained, exerted himself. But I observe no cognate term, unless we should suppose it formed from the adj. kene; or, from A. S. cene wer, vir acer, iracundus. KENGUDGE, s. A lesson; a warning got by experience. S. KENYIE, s.; pl. KENIES. Fighting fellows. S. KENLING, s. Brood. V. KENDE, v. To bring forth. S. KENNAWHA, s. A nondescript; from men na what. S. KENNES, KENS. Customs in kind. V. CANE, KAIN. S. KENNET, s. Some kind of hunting dog. S. KENS, s. pl. Duties paid in kind. V. KENES. S. KENT, s. A long staff; properly, such a one as shepherds use for leaping over ditches or brooks; a tall person; S. A better lad ne’er leant’ out o’er a kent, Or hounded coly o’er the mossy bent. Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 4. At last he shoop himsell again to stand, Wi’ help of a rough kent in all his hand. Rosset’s Helenore, p. 44. KEP

KEP

Our term is most probably allied to “quant, a walking-stick; Kent,” Gl. Grose. A sanguine etymologist might view this as radically allied to Lat. cont-ux, a pole; or deduce it from Su. G. kana, Dicitur, quam quis functis pedibus per lubrica fertur; Ihre. To KENT, v. a. To set or push forward a boat, by using a long pole, or kent. S. KENZIE, KENSIE, s. Meaning doubtful. S. KEOGH, (gutt.). A wooded glen, S. To KEP, KEEF, KIP, v. a. To catch; to intercept. See KEN. To kyp a stroke, to receive a stroke in such a way as to prevent the designed effect, S. He watis to spy, and strikis in all his micht, The tothir keppit him on his burren wicht. Doug. Virgil, 142, 7. Polyurnus furth of his couche vpverpent, Lisyng about, and harknyng ouer all quhare, With eris prest to kyp the wynd or air.—ib. 83, 39. —Auribus aera capstat, Virg. 2. To receive in the act of falling; to prevent from coming to the ground; S., A. Bor. Thus one is said to kepp any thing that is thrown; also, to kappe water, to receive rain in a vessel when it is falling. See Sup. Fas as twa war he stoupis, and deualit, Pallas him keppit wise sice on his brand, That all the blade vp to the hilt and hand Amyd his stalland longs gid has he. Exceptit, Virg. Doug. Virgil, 329, 51. Bellenden, speaking of salmon, says; Otheris quhilkis lepis nocht cleirlie ouir the lyn, brekis thaym self be thair fall, & growis mesall; vtheris ar keppit in cawdropnus.” Deser. Alb. c. xi. —Kep me in your arms twa, And latna me fa’ down. Jamieson’s Popular Ball. xi. 45. Mourn, spring, thou darling of the year! Iik cowslip cup shall kep a tear. Burns, iii. 309. 3. To meet in a hostile way, His butailis he arayit then; And stund arayit in bataill, To keph thaim gif they wald assaile. —Sone with thair favis assemblyth thai, That kepyt thaim rycht hardily. Bellbour, xiv. 158, 197, MS. And elfyr that, que he cume hame, Thare kepyd hym the Kyng Willame. Wintoun, viii. 6. 244. R. Gloucester uses the word in the same sense. Ac as he out of Londen wente in a tyde, A gret elr hym kepte ther in a wode syde, With an hundred knyghtes y armed wel ynow. This prence al ym ywar toward hem drew, Heo comen ageyn hym vn war, & slowe hym al for noght. P. 88. In like manner, R. Brunme. Britrik had a stiward, his name was Herman: Kebriht he kept he at Humber, & on him he ran. Hard was the bataile, als thei togider styrst; Herman was ther slayn, the dake gaf the dync. P. 10. This sense seems to have been unknown to Hearne, as it is overlooked in both Glossaries. 4. To meet in an amicable way, in consequence of going forth to receive another; or to meet accidentally. In the first sense used S. B., in the second, S. The knight keppt the King, cumly and cleir, With lordsis and ladys of estate, Met hym furth on the gate, Synye take hym in at yate, With ane bligh chier. Gowen and Gal. i. 14.
Hastily that lady hende
To Ker, Ker-handit,
Sir Ywain, or Owen, MS. Cotton, ap.

Warton, iii. 108, 131.

Warton renders it \textit{watched on}. But he has mistaken the meaning of this, as of several other words, in the same poem. He renders \textit{rope}, ramp, instead of cry, p. 109; \textit{air}, air, instead of \textit{before}, p. 113. The stone windes blous ful loud, Sa kene cum new are of cloud.

He also expl. \textit{saenped}, viewed, instead of blessed, p. 117; \textit{mynt}, minded or thought, for, attempted, p. 121. Thar was nane that anes \textit{mynt} Unto the bote at smyte a dynt.

A. S. \textit{cep-pan}, as well as Lat. \textit{cap-tare}, id., and \textit{cap-eere}, seem to have the same general origin. Sibbald mentions \textit{Teut. kep-en, captare}.

To \textit{Kep} off. To ward off. To \textit{Kep} back; to prevent from getting forward. To \textit{Ker} in; to prevent from issuing out. To \textit{Ker} out; to prevent from entering. S. To \textit{Kep} up the Hair. To bind up the hair.

\textbf{KEPPELING-KAIM, s.} The comb used by females for tucking up the hair on the back part of the head.

\textbf{KEPE, s.} Care; heed; attention. To \textit{tak kepe}, to observe, to take care; O. E. id. The Scottsmen \textit{tak off} thar cunningy gud \textit{kepe}; Vpon thaim set with strakis sad and sar; Yeid nane away off all that entrit thar.

Wallace, vi. 717. MS.

A. S. \textit{cep-pan, curare, advertere}. Seren. \textit{views E. keep} as allied to sl. \textit{kippa, vinculum}.

\textbf{KER, KAN, adj.} 1. Left, applied to the hand; \textit{sinister}, S. \textit{Car-hand}, the left hand, A. B. Gr. Grose. Vpon his richt hand was set the secund idoll, Odhen, God of peace, weir, and battell. — Vpon the left hand, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

2. Awkward; wrong, in a moral sense; \textit{sinister}. S. You'll go the car gate yet? S. Prov. Kelly gives this as \textit{synonym} with "You'll gang a gray gate yet?" adding. "Both these signify that you will come to an ill end; but I do not know the reason of the expression;" p. 380. The car gate is certainly the road to the left, \textit{i. e.} a wrong way, or that leading to destruction.

\textbf{KER-BAR, s.} Smor'd her, the soft kernel, or small glutinous parts of suet, which are carefully taken out, when it is meant for puddings, &c. Ang.

\textbf{KERB, KIRB STONES,} the large stones, often set on end, on the borders of a street or causeway; corr. from \textit{crib}, q. as confining, or serving as a fence to the rest, S. B. Loth.

From 600 to 800 tons of \textit{kerb} and carriage-way stones are annually sent to London, Lynn, and other places, and are generally sold here at 13s. per ton.—\textit{Kirb} and carriage-way stones, 700 tons." P. Peterhead, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvi. 614, 628.

\textbf{KERBIT, adj.} Peevish.

\textbf{KER-CAIK.} V. \textit{CARECAKE}.

\textbf{KERFULL, s.} As much as fills a sledge or car.

\textbf{KERF, v. a.} To carve.

\textbf{KERE, s.} A foot soldier, armed with a dart or a \textit{skean}; a vagabond or sturdy beggar.

\textbf{KERS, KERR, s.} Low land, adjacent to a river.

\textbf{CARSE. See Sup.}

\textbf{KERSSES, s. pl.} The generic name for Cresses; \textit{Nasturtium}. S.

This is also the O. E. form of the word; corresponding to A. S. \textit{caere}, Belg. \textit{hersse}, Dan. \textit{karse}, Sw. \textit{krase}, id.
The term was anciently used in sing. as an emblem of any thing of no value.

Wysedome and wytte nowe is not worte a \textit{korse}, But if it be carded with cowtes, as clothers kembe her woule.

\textbf{What a feeble mode of expression, compared with that which is substituted in this enlightened age, by a slight change of the word!}

\textbf{KERT, s.} A seaman's chart.

\textbf{To KERTH, v. n.} Apparently, to make demonstrations.

\textbf{KERTIE, s.} A species of mouse; a crab-house.

\textbf{KERVOUR, s.} A carver.

\textbf{KEST, KEIST,} s. A \textit{keest}, \textit{keist}. Houlate, \textit{ii. 11. MS.} Threw in the chase; let loose.

And eftir thay ar cummin to the chace, Among the montanis in the wyld forest, The rynnyng houndis of cuppis sone they kest. Doug. Virgil, 105, 7.

3. Conried; formed a plan.

To wesy it Wallace him self sone went, Fra he it saw, he \textit{keist} in his entent; To wyn that hauld he has chosyne a gait.

Wallace, vi. 807. MS.

4. Turned to a particular course or employment; as, "He \textit{keist} himself to merchandize." S.

5. Gave a coat of lime or plaster. \textbf{V. CAST, v. a.} E. \textit{cast} is used in the same metaph. sense. The transition is founded on the act of the mind, \textit{in throwing} its thoughts into every possible form, in order to devise the most proper plan of conducting any business. By a similar analogy, Lat. \textit{jacere}, to throw, joined with con, signifies to guess (\textit{coniicere}); whence the E. term \textit{conjecture}.

\textbf{KEST, part. pa.} Your hart nobilist
To me is closit and \textit{keist}. Houlate, ii. 11. MS. i. e. \textit{cased}; Your heart is entrusted to me, being \textit{closed in} in a case. V. Grose, sense 3.

\textbf{KET, adj. Irascible.}

\textbf{KETT, s.} Carrion; the flesh of animals, especially sheep, that have died of disease or from accident; Loth. Bord.; horse-flesh, A. B. See Sup.


\textbf{To KET, v. a.} To corrupt.

It is the riches that evir sail indure; Qulkih motht nor must may nocht rust nor let. Henryson, \textit{Bannatyne Poems}, p. 125, st. 3.

\textbf{Lord Hailes gives this word as not understood. It seems radically the same with the s.}
KEVEL, s. A matted, hairy fleece of wool. See S.

KEVEL, v. n. To scold; to wrangle; S. A. See Sup.


KEVER, s. A gentle breeze.

KEVIE, s. A hen-coop. V. CAVIE.

KEVILL with. To have intercourse with.

KEUL, s. A lot. V. CAVEL.

KEULIN, s. Perhaps the same with Callan.

KEW, s. An overset; probably too much fatigue.

KEVIS, s. pl. Line of conduct.

Sum gevis gud men for their gud kewis, Sum gevis to trumpouris and to schrewis.

KEWIS, s. pl. To push, &c. V. CAVE.

KEW, s. A spungy peat, composed of tough fibres of moss and other plants. See S.

KEW, s. pl. To push, &c. V. CAVE.

KEWIS, s. pl. A matted, hairy fleece of wool, S.

KET, s. pl. Ket, Ket, Ket, s. A matted, hairy fleece of wool, S.

KEUCHLE, To. A matted, hairy fleece of wool, S.

KET, s. pl. To toss.

KETCHE, s. pl. Ket, Ket, Ket, s. A matted, hairy fleece of wool, S.

KETHRES, s. pl. Perhaps, tennis players.

KET, s. The weed called quick-grass, S. A.

KETHRES, s. pl. Ket, Ket, Ket, s. A matted, hairy fleece of wool, S.

KETRAIL, Kytrail, adj. The weed called quick-grass, S. A.

KETTRIN, s. pl. Highland cattle-stealers. V. Cate-

KET, Ket, s. 1. The weed called quick-grass, S. A.

KET, s. The weed called quick-grass, S. A.

KETTRIN, s. pl. Highland cattle-stealers. V. Cate-

KEVEL, v. n. To scold; to wrangle; S. A. See Sup.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEKE, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, s. A lot. V. CAVEL.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.

KEVEL, v. a. To toss. To keve the cart, to overthrow it; A. Bor. V. CAVE.
K I L

And in't, I sat, she look'd fu' gay,
And spruce and hidey.
Shair's Poems. p. 213.

2. High-minded; aiming at what is above one's station.
S. See Sup.
This may perhaps be allied to Isl. 

Kydd, part. pa.

Kiedy, Kaied, Kiedy, kidde, s.

To Kydd, v. n.

To toy; a, to kid among the lasses, Fife.
Su.G. kydd-jeus, lascivie. V. Catc.

KID, Kaid, Kid, s.
The house of sheep. See S.
Some seeking lye in the crown of it keeks;
Some chops the kids into their cheeks.

Their swarms of vermine, and sheep hails,
Delights to lodge, beneath the plauds.
Geland's Poems, p. 34.

KYDD, part. pa.
Made known; manifested; from hythe, kyth.

In the tyne of Arthur an aunter bytyde,—

Whan he to Carlele was come, and conqueror kydd.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. i. 1.

Chauier, kid, kidde, id. A. S. cynthaan, ostendere, notum fore.

KIDDET, adj.
In a state of pregnancy; with child. S.
KIDDY, KIDDE, adj.
Wanton, Ang. V. Caigie.

KIID, s.
Now am I caught out of kid to cares so cold:
Into dare am I caught, and couched in clay.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. i. 12.

It seems doubtful whether it signifies acquaintance, kindred, or country. A. S. kyth, kyththe, nottia, consanguinei, patria. It is still said, S., that one is far away from one's kith and kin. V. Kirn.

KIDGIE, s.
Lovingly attached. Syn. Caigie. S.

KIED, part. pa.
Discovered; detected. S.

To Kiffle, v. n.
To cough from a tickling sensation in the throat, although not arising from cold. S.

KIFFLE, s.
A troublesome or tickling cough. S.

Kiffle-cough, s.
A slight cough, caused as above. S.

KIGH, s.
A high of a cough is a slight tickling cough. S.

Germ. luch-en, tussire; Belg. kich-en, anhelare, difficulter spirare.

KIGHNEHTED, KICMHEARTED, adj.
Faint-hearted; chicken-hearted; S.

This, especially from the appearance which the word has assumed in E., might at first seem to be formed from chicken. But it is certainly from Isl. Sw. kiihn-a, subsidiere, spiritum amittere; Verel. Ind.

To Kigger, Kicker, v. n.
To totter; to laugh in a restrained way; S. The usual phrase is, kigher and lauchin, as opposed to gawfin and lauchin. V. Gau.

Germ. kich-en, id. Teut. keker-en, however, is rendered cachanari, immoabrate ridere; Kilian.

KICHER, Kicker, s.
A restrained laugh; aitter. S.

KICHER, s.
A slight tickling cough. S.

To Kighle, v. n.
To have a slight tickling cough. S.

Kighle, s.
A short tickling cough. S.

KYIS, s. pl.
Cows.

Kv-herd, s.
A cow-herd. S.

KIL.
A term entering into the formation of many names of places in S.

"The word kil is the same with the Gaelic word coll (the consonant c, in the Gaelic, being sounded hard, like k in English,) signifying a church-yard. Some make this word to signify a burying-place; but the Gaelic word for this is cloth, &c."

KIL, s. A flue of an anchor; a small proportion of the sheetings of a mill, a perquisite of the under-miller. S.

KIL, v. a.
To Kiln-dry, S.

KILF, v. n.
To fire the hill, or kiln, which a kiln, filled with dry grain, is kindled.

To kilch, v. n.
To throw up behind: applied to a horse, especially when tickled on the croup. S.

To Kilch up a form or board, &c., by sitting down on one end of it, and suddenly raising the other. S.

KILCH, s.
A side blow; a catch; a stroke got unawares. S.

KILCHES, s. pl.
Wide-mouthed trousers or pantaloons worn by male children. S.

KYLE, s.
A sound; a strait; S. See Sup.

"All the horses and cows sold at the fair, swim to the mainland over one of the ferries or sounds called Kyles; one of which is on the East, the other on the South side of Skye."

Martin's West. Islands, p. 205.

It is also expl. an arm of the sea. Gael. caolit, id. P. Ed-derachiliis, Sutherl. Statist. Acc. vi. 278. C. B. Mil signifies a bay, a gulf. Both these may be allied to Isl. kull, gurses, vorago: whence kyll-a, ingurgitare, deglutire, Landnam. Gl.; kyll, aquae ductus; G. Andr.

KYLE, Kyle, s.
A chance. See Sup.

Quo' she, unto the sheal step ye oer by,
And warm yourself till I milk out my ky.—
Content were they, at sic a lively kid,
And thought they hadna gotten a beguile.
Ross's Heilenore. p. 77.

Come, Colin, now, and give me kyle about;
I helped you, when nane else wad, I doubt.—Th. p. 84.

This might seem to be from keil, q. a. lucky throw at nine pins; but rather a corr. of caolit, q. v. sometimes pron. keal. Cale, turn, Derbys. is certainly from this source. "It is his sole to go," Gl. Grose.

KYLE OF HAY.
A hay-cock. S.

To Kyle, to Kyle Hay. To put it into cocks. S.

KYLE STONE.
Ruddle. V. Keel.

KILL, s.
A kiln. S.

KILL.
To fire the kill, or kiln, to raise a combustion; to kindle a flame. See Sup.

"They parted after the Bishop had desired the Earl [Argyle] to take care of an old and noble family, and told him, that his opposing the clause, excepting the King's Sons and Brothers, had fired the Kiln." Wodrow's Hist. II. 206.

He was afterwards told by a Bishop, That that had downright fired the Kiln." Sprat, Ibid. p. 216.

The phrase contains an allusion to the suddenness with which a kiln, filled with dry grain, is kindled.

KILL-FUDDIE, s.
The aperture by which fuel is put in. S.

KIL-HOGIE, KIL-LOGIE, KILN-LOGIE.
The same with Killugie. S.

KILKIN, s.
A small proportion of the sheetings of a mill, a perquisite of the under-miller. S.

KIL-SPEND IN.
A sound; a strait; S.

KIL.
The aperture by which fuel is put in. S.

KILLOGIE, KILL-LOGIE, KILN-LOGIE.
Wide-mouthed trousers or pantaloons worn by male children. S.

KIL, s.
A flue of an anchor; a small proportion of the sheetings of a mill, a perquisite of the under-miller. S.

KIL-FO搶E, s.
The same with Killugie. S.

KIL-LOGIE, KILL-LOGIE.
A small proportion of the sheetings of a mill, a perquisite of the under-miller. S.

KIL-SPEND IN.
A sound; a strait; S.

KIL.
The aperture by which fuel is put in. S.

KILLOGIE, KILL-LOGIE, KILN-LOGIE.
Wide-mouthed trousers or pantaloons worn by male children. S.

KIL.
A small proportion of the sheetings of a mill, a perquisite of the under-miller. S.

KIL-SPEND IN.
A sound; a strait; S.

KIL.
The aperture by which fuel is put in. S.
KILTIE, s. A play of children, in which a plank is placed on a wall, and a child seated on the longer arm, while two or three press on the shorter end, and cause him to mount up.

To Kiltie, v. a. To raise one aloft in this manner.

KILLCOP, s. A somerset; from kiltie, and cop, a fall.

KILLEMAYOHU, s. An uproar; a confusion.

KILLYEPPY, s. The Common Sandpiper, Tringa hypoleucos, Linn. Loth.

KILLING, s. Cod. V. KEELING.

KILLY-VIMPLE, s. A gewgaw; a fictitious ornament.

KILLIE, s. One who is dressed in a kilt.

KILLOGUE, v. n. To raise one aloft in this manner.

KILLYMARA, s. A mob of disorderly persons.

KILLYRAVE, s. A mob of disorderly persons.

KILLYMICKAUCH, s. A term in masonry.

KILLYNOCK WHITTLE, s. A cant phrase for a person of either sex who is already engaged.

KILLYWIMPLE, s. A gewgaw; a fictitious ornament.

KILLY-WIMPLE, s. A gawpaw; a fictitious ornament.

KILLIE, s. The Common Sandpiper, Tringa hypoleucos, Linn. Loth.

KILLOGUE, v. n. To hold secret and close conference together, as apparently hatching a plot.

KILMARNOCK WHITTLE, s. A cant phrase for a person of either sex who is already engaged.

KILMARNOCK, s. A mob of disorderly persons.

KILRAVAGE, s. A mob of disorderly persons.

KILRYEPPY, s. The Common Sandpiper, Tringa hypoleucos, Linn. Loth.

KILTY, s. A girdle which used to be very wide, and was employed for the waist; Luc. i. 31. This, as some have supposed, is the root "kilt," a child in coats; infantum; G. girdle, Sinus, G. vesture.

G. girdle, Sinus, G. vesture.

"He wore a pair of brogues,—Tartan hose which came to his bare knee. *S'. "

KILT, or KILT UP, v. a. To tuck up; to truss. A woman is said to kilt her coats, when she tucks them up, S.

For Venus after the gys and manner thare, 
Ane active bow apoun hir schulder bare,—
With wind waffing hir haris lowis of trace,
Hir skirt kiltit till hir bare knee.

Dougl. Virgil, 23, 3.

Kilt up your clais above your waist,
And spow you hame again in haist.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 56.

KILT, or KILT UP, v. a. To tuck up; to truss. A woman is said to kilt her coats, when she tucks them up, S.

For Venus after the gys and manner thare, 
Ane active bow apoun hir schulder bare,—
With wind waffing hir haris lowis of trace,
Hir skirt kiltit till hir bare knee.

Dougl. Virgil, 23, 3.

Kilt up your clais above your waist,
And spow you hame again in haist.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 56.

KILT, or KILT UP, v. a. To tuck up; to truss. A woman is said to kilt her coats, when she tucks them up, S.

For Venus after the gys and manner thare, 
Ane active bow apoun hir schulder bare,—
With wind waffing hir haris lowis of trace,
Hir skirt kiltit till hir bare knee.

Dougl. Virgil, 23, 3.

Kilt up your clais above your waist,
And spow you hame again in haist.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 56.
K I N

Great fek gae hiriplin name like fools,  
The cripple lead the blind.

_Ferguson's Poems, ii. 64._

A. S. cinne, Isl. kín, Goth. kän, id. A. S. eadégan, om-nigenus. Su. G. allégan is used precisely in the same sense, being rendered, omnis generis; Ihre, vo. Kon.

**KINBOT, s.** The reparation to be made for the sudden slaughter of a relative, according to the payment of a sum to the survivors. See Sup.

This was one of the privileges demanded by Macduff, in return for his noble exertions in behalf of Malcolm Canmore; "Quod ipse, et omnes in posterum de sua cognatione, pro marcas ad law, usque ad aetatem patrum nostrorum, quamdiu, scilicet compensation."

_The word is evidently from A. S._

_Lord Hailes has observed, that Fordun, by using the expression, "that they should have the benefit of M'Duff's privilege, continuing to the tenth generation; Annals, I. 4. But this conjecture is not supported by proof. If Macduff asked this privilege as the reward of his services, it is more probable that he would restrict it to a certain number of generations. On the other hand, if Malcolm saw no absurdity in granting such a privilege for ten generations, he would perceive as little in making it coeval with the existence of Macduff's posterity. If he granted it at all, it would certainly be in the terms in which it was demanded._

_The word is evidently from A. S._

**KINCHIN, s.** A child in cant language.  
**KINCHIN-MORT, s.** A young girl educated in thieving.  
**KYND, s.** Nature.

Of kynd, according to the course of nature, or by natural relation.  
_Our liege lord and king he was,—_  
His air, that of kynd was kyng,  
And of all rych wyth-out demyng._

_Wyntown, ix. 26. 41._

_The word is radically the same with kyn;_—_Gl._

**KYNDLY, adv.** 1. Natural; kindred; of or belonging to kind.  
Than the knycht sayd, Now I se  
In-to the kynd rwe set the tre.—

_This is resolved in another place._

Now gottyn has that tre the rwe  
Of kynd,oure confort and oure bute.  
_Wyntown, vii. 4. 140. 164._

Of that rute the kynd flourewre,  
As flouris havand that sawowre,  
He had, and held.—_Ibid. ix. 26. 107._

_E. kindly is used in the same sense._


Wythin this place, in al plesour and thryft  
Are bale the pissance quhilkis in iust battell  
Siane in defence of thare kynd cuntre fell._

_Doug. Virgil, 188, 15._

**KIND, s.** _Not their kind_, not belonging to them; or, not proper and natural for them.

**KIND GALLOWS.** A name for the gallows at Crieff.  
**KINDIE, s.** A man is said to have a kindle to a farm, or possession, which he and his ancestors have long held.  
**KINDLIE ROWME, or Possession.** The land held in lease by a Kindlie Tenant.  
**V. KYNDLIE TENNENTS.**  
**S.**

Kindlie Tennents. A designation given to those tenants whose ancestors have long held the same lands.  
**KYNNES, s.** The right on which a man claimed to retain a farm in consequence of long possession.  
**KINDNESS, s.** The name given to a disease which prevailed in Scotland, A. 1580.  
**KING-CUP, s.** The Common Meadow-ranunculus.  
**KINGHERY, s.** A name given to a species of Wrasse.

_" Turdi alia species; it is called by our fishers, the Seatoad or Kingery;"_._

**KINLIE-KANGLE, s.** Loud, confused, and ill-natured talk.  
**V. CANGLE.**

**KING OF CANTLAND.** A game of children.  
**S.**

**KING'S CLAVER, s.** Melilot, an herb.  
**S.**

**KING'S COVENANTER, s.** A game of children.  
**S.**

**KING'S CUSHION, QUEEN'S CUSHION.** A seat formed by two persons, each of whom grasps the wrist of his left hand with the right, while he lays hold of the right wrist of his companion with his left hand. On this seat one of their companions is carried, while the bearers change a short rhyme.

**S.**

**KING'S ELLWAND.** The constellation Orion's Girdle.  
**S.**

**KING'S KEYS.** _V. under KEIES._

**KING'S-HOOD, s.** 1. The second of the four stomachs in ruminating animals; the Reticulum, honey-comb or bonnet, _s._ from its supposed resemblance to some puckered head-dress formerly worn by persons of rank.

2. It is used to denote the great gut.  
**S.**

The omentum in Teut. is called _kuyge_; which has the same signification, a coif.

**KING'S-WEATHER, s.** A name given to the exhalations seen to arise from the earth in a warm day.  
**V. SUMMER-COUTS._

To KINK, v. n. 1. To labour for breath, in a severe fit of coughing; especially applied to a child in the chin-cough, who during the fit of coughing seems almost entirely deprived of respiration; _S., A. Bor._

_Teut. kink-en, difficultir spirare; leviter atque inaniter singulire; Kilian._

2. "To laugh immoderately," Gl. Sibb., _s._ This properly conveys the idea of such a convulsive motion as threatens suffocation.  
**V. KINK-HOST.**

3. To puke; as in the chin-cough what is called the _kink_ often causes vomiting.

**S.**

Kink, s. 1. A violent fit of coughing, attended with suspension of breathing, _S._  

Let others combine,  
"Gainst the plum and the line,  
We value their frowns not a kink._

_Morrison's Poems, p. 215._  

This seems synon. with the _S._ phrase used in a similar sense, _not a host, or cough._

2. A regular fit of the chin-cough.  
**S.**

3. A convulsive fit of laughter, _S., A. Bor._ _V. the v._  
**See S.**  
**4. A faint; a swoon.**  
**S.**  
**A. S. cinceung, cachinnatio._

**KINK-HOST, s.** The hooping-cough, _S., Lincolns._ _See S._

—Overgane all with Angleberries as thou grows aid,
_The Kinghost, the Charbucle, and worms in the chieks._

_V. CLEIKS._

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 13.

The change of this word into _Kinhhost._

This word contains a description of the disease; being comp. of _Teut. kink-en, difficultir spirare, and hoest, tusis_; as the patient labours for breath in the fits of coughing. Kilian,
KIN

with less judgment than he usually displays, derives the term from *kinck-horen*, a certain wreathed shell; it being said that it tends to mitigate the disease, if the patient drink out of a shell of this kind. The Su.G. term is *kikhosta*, from *kik-a*, used precisely as the *v. kink*; quam quis praem nioio vel risu vel etiam tussi anhelitum perdit; Thre.

KINK, s. A bend in the bole of a tree; a bend of any kind.

KINKEN, s. A small barrel; a cag, S. B. ; whether equal to a *farkin*, or the half of it, I cannot certainly learn. It is said to be equivalent to a peck in Aberdeen. See Sup.

"He comes down Deeside,—sets watches, goes to two ships lying in the harbour, plunders about 20 barrels or kin­kens of powder." Spalding's Troubles, II. 295.

E. *kilderskin* is used in the same sense. Johnson derives it from Belg *kindekin*, a baby, a little child. Our word has much more resemblance. But the idea is fanciful.

KINKE, s. Kind. V. Kin.

KINKIT, pt. pa. Ropes are said to be *kinkit* when knots are formed on them from the spring when untwisted.

KINNEN, s. A rabbit, S. V. CUNING.

KINRENT, KYN, KYNRIK, KINRYKE, K1NSCH, s. Apparently, kindred.

3. Metaph., an advantage unexpectedly obtained.

2. A cross rope capped about one stretched along, and it tends to mitigate the disease, if the patient drink out of a certain wreathed shell; it being said that this is most probably the origin, the term is more nearly re­lated in the sense we have given, than in that assigned by Skinner. Teut. *tepp-en*, exclude ova; Kilian. Kip-per is thus q. a spawner. V. Reid *Fische*.

As salmon in the foul state are unfit for use while fresh, they are usually cured and hung up. Hence the word, properly denoting a spawning fish, has been transferred to one that is salted and dried. Indeed, throughout Scotland, the greatest part of those formerly *kipped*, by the vulgar at least, were foul fish.

This sense is confirmed by the use of the word *hepper* in the O. E. Law.

"That no person—take and kyl any Salmons or Trowtes, not beyngin season, being *hepper* Salmons, or *hepper* Trowtes, shedder Salmons, or shedder Trowtes." Acts Henry VII. c. 21.

To KIP, v. a. To take the property of another by fraud or violence, Loth. See Sup.

Su.G. *kip-a*, C. B. *kip-po*, to take any thing violently.

To KIP, v. n. To play the truant; a term used by scholars; Loth. This seems merely an oblique sense of the last v.

KIP, s. Haste; hurry.

KIP, s. *Kip* denotes a hook ; also, a jutting point.


KIP-NEBBIT, adj. Synon. with *Kip-noseel*.

KIP-noseel, adj. Having the nose turned up at the point; having, in vulgar E., a *pug nose*. V. KEPFER.

KIP, s. A term denoting any thing that is beaked.

KIP, s. A cant term for a brothel.

KYPE, s. A small round hole made in the ground by boys, when reduced to a disagreeable dilemma, Loth. See Sup.

KIPPER, KIPPER, adj. A *kipper* cow, a cow with horns turning upwards.


KIPPER, v. a. 1. To tighten a rope by twisting it on a rack-pin.

KIPPER, v. n. To twist a rope by twisting it on a rack-pin.

KIPPER, s. A lever, such as is used in quarrying stones, or in raising them. Syn. *Finch, Punch*.
KIPPLE, * a rafter. V. COUPLE.

KIPPING-LYNE. a kind of fishing line.

KIPPLE-FIT, s. A KIPPER-NOSE, s. A KIPPLE-HOE, to fasten together; to couple.

To look Mr., v.a. To carry a person to church; as, to kirk a bride, &c. S.

A bride is said to be kirkit, the first time she goes to church after she has been married; on which occasion she is usually attended by some of the marriage company. She still retains the name of bride, among the vulgar, till she has been at church. The same language is used with respect to a woman who has been in childbed. It is certainly highly proper, that she, who has been preserved in the hour of her sorrow, should, as soon as she can do it without danger, go to the house of God to give thanks for her deliverance. But, in the North of S. at least, this is a matter of absolute superstition: and hence the custom, as is generally the effect of superstition, has dwindled down into a mere unmeaning form. She, who has been in childbed, it is believed, cannot with propriety, before she be kirkit, enter into the house of her nearest neighbour or most intimate friend. Her unhallowed foot would expose the tenement to some mischance. Some carry this so far, that they would not taste any food that she had dressed. Hence it is evident that she is supposed to receive some sort of purification from the church. But it is not reckoned necessary that she should be present at any part of divine service. If she set her foot within the walls, it is enough. She may then enter into any other house, with full assurance that the inhabitants can receive no injury; and without scruple return to her ordinary work in her own house.

A family is also said to be kirkit, the first time they go to church after there has been a funeral in it. Till then, it is deemed inauspicious for any of them to work at their ordinary employment.

Harry the Minstrel mentions a kirkyn fest, Wallace, xi. 392. MS.

Inglismen thocht he tuk mar boundandy. Than he was wont at ony tym befor:

Thai haiff him tane, put him in presone sor,

Quhat gestis he had, to tell thay mak request.

He said, it was bot till a kyrkyn fest.

When a bride goes to church the first time after marriage, as she is then said to be kirkale, among the lower classes there is generally a feast prepared for the company that attends her, which they partake of after their return. 'There is sometimes an entertainment given to friends when a woman has been at church for the first time after child-bearing. It is uncertain to which of these Blind Harry alludes; most probably to the latter.

This seems to have been called Kirkale, O. E. For Kirkale, as used by Hardyng, is certainly an erratum. — At his kirkale and purificacion, &c.}

Chron. Fol. 129, b.

V. the passage, vo. JIZZEN-BED.

This is the same with Su.G. kyrkegaangtoel, hilariob proficendum Sacerdoots acceptam a puerpera, Ibre; q; the ale, i. e. feast or entertainment given after ganging to the kirk.

KIRK AND MILL. "He may make a kirk and mill of it;" I am quite indifferent, he may make what he chooses of it; said to show one's indifference to the thing spoken of.

S. KIRK THE GUSsie. A sort of play. The gussie is a large ball, which one party endeavours to beat with clubs into a hole, while another drives it away. When the ball is lodged in the hole, the gussie is said to be kirkit, Ang. v. A gussie signifies a sow, &c., the game may have had a Fr. origin. For Corgr. informs us that Fr. truige, which properly signifies a sow, also denotes a kind of game.

S. KIRK-BELL, s. The bell which is rung to summon to public worship; the church-going bell.

S. KIRK-DORE, KIRK-DUIR, s. The door of a church. To do a thing at the Kirk-dore, to do a thing openly.

S. KIRKIN, KIRKING, s. The first appearance of a newly married couple at church.
KIRKINE, *adj.*  Of, or belonging to the church; used subst. 
Corrector of Kirkine was clapt the Clark.

A.S. cynricean-ealdor, a church-warden; *cyriceana* state, sacrifice. V. Sonner.

KIRK-LADE, *s.*  An implement still carried round by the elders in country churches to collect voluntary offerings for the poor, or for other pious purposes. 

KIRKLAND, *s.*  Land belonging to the church. 

KIRK-MAISTER, *s.*  1. A deacon in the church; one who has the charge of ecclesiastical temporalities. *Kyrk-master,* church-warden; A. Bor. 2. It was also used to denote a donor of any incorporated trade.

"There was not Kirk-masters or deacons appointed in the Paroch in to receive the taxation appointed." Acts Jn. VI. 1372, c. 54.

They seem to have received this name of authority, as being chosen " to tax their nichtbouris,—for the bigging, moreover, it sail not be lefull to put the offices of The-mast aird or others which are not abell to exerces the saids offices." Knox's Hist. pp. 231, 232.

KIRK-MOUSE, *s.*  A mouse that is so unfortunate as to be the tenant of a church. Prov. "I'm as puir's a kirk-mouse." 

KIRK-RENT, *s.*  The rent arising from church-lands. 

KIRK-SKAILING, *s.*  The dispersion of those who have been engaged in public worship in church. 

KIRK-SUPPER, *s.*  The entertainment after a newly-married pair have been *kirked.* 

KIRK-TOWN, *s.*  A village or hamlet in which the parish church is erected, S.; synon. with Clachan. See Sup. 

KIRK-WEAR, *s.*  The reparation of churches. 

KIRK-YARD, *s.*  The church-yard. 

KIRKSETT, *s.*  Apparently a privilege of those possessing waste or uninhabited property, to be free for one year of the tithes otherwise payable. 

To KIRN, *v. a.* 1. To churn milk, S. 

For you nae mair the thrifty gudewife sees Her lasses kerrn, or biree the dainty cheese. *Ferguson's Poems,* p. 74. 

2. To toss hither and thither, to throw any thing into a disorderly state, S. 

A.S. corn-an, agitate butyrum, Teut. kerne-en, Su.G. kerna-a. These verbs seem derived from others which have a more primitive form; A. S. cry-an, Germ. kehr-en, vertere, Isl. keir-a, vi pellere. What is churning, but *driving with force?* 


2. Metaph. applied to a mere, S. "The ground's a mere *kerrn*."

KIRNAN-RUNG, *s.*  The long staff with the circular frame, employed for stirring the milk in a churn. 

KIRNEN, *s.*  Familiarity, Gl. Shirc., S.B.; q. mixing together.

Vol. I. 641.


Teut. kern-melch, id. V. KIRN, e.

KIRN-STAFF, *s.*  The instrument employed for agitating the cream in churning, S. V. CHEESE-RACK.

KIRN-SWEET, *s.*  An instrument used in churning milk. 


As leak-fac'd Hallowmas returns, They get the jovial, ranting *kern,* When rural life, o' ev'ry station, Unite in common recreation. *Burns,* iii. 6, 7.

2. The name sometimes given to the last handful of grain cut down on the harvest-field, S. See Sup.

The person who carries off this, is said to *win the kern,* Ang. It is formed into a little figure, dressed like a child's doll, called the Maiden; also the *kern-baby,* Loth., and the Hare or Hair in Ayrsh.

In the North of E. kern-baby denotes "an image dressed up with corn, carried before the reapers to their mill-supper, or harvest home." Grose's *Prov.* Gl.

It may be supposed, that this use of the term refers to the *kern* or *churn* being used on this occasion. For a churn-full of cream forms a principal part of the entertainment.

Ait-cakes, twa riddle-fu', in raik's
Pill'd up they gard appear;
An', reamin owre, the kern down clanks,
An' sets their chafs asteer,
Fu' fast that night.


It is in favour of this as the origin, that as *Kern-baby* is used, A. Bor., to denote the *maiden,* churn is synon. For *churn-gotting* is expl. "a nightly feast after the corn is out of the cut." Gl. Grose.

But neither the custom of introducing the churn, nor the orthography, are decisive proofs; because both might originate from an idea that the churn was the thing referred to.

It may respect the *quern* or hand-mill, as anciently used at this time in preparing the first portion of the new grain. But the origin is quite uncertain. V. MAIDEN and RAPTURE.

Brand views Kern Baby as " plainly a corruption of Corn Baby or Image, as is the Kern or Churn Supper of Corn Supper." He derives the name *Mell-supper* from "Fr. messer, to mingle or mix together, the master and servant being promiscuously at one table, all being upon an equal footing." Popular Antiq. p. 307.

Towards the end of December, the Romans celebrated the *Ludi Juvenales*; and the harvest being gathered in, the inhabitants of the country observed the feast of the goddess Vacuna, so named, as has been conjectured, because she presided over those who were released from labour, vactantibus et otiosis praeesset. V. Rosin. Antiq. Rom. p. 174. Some have supposed that this is the origin of our *Harvest-home.*

I am informed by a learned friend, that he has seen figures of the kind described above, in the houses of the peasantry in the vicinity of Petersburg; whence he is inclined to think that the same custom must be prevalent in Russia.

Durandus has observed, that "there was a custom among the heathens, much like this, at the gathering in of their harvest, when servants were indulged with liberty and being on an equality with their masters for a certain time." *Rational.* ap. Brand, ut sup, p. 303. Hospian supposes that the heathen copied this custom from the Jews, and has been conjectured that it has been transmitted to us by the former. The Saxons, among their holidays, set apart a week at har-
To Cry the Kirk. To go to the nearest height and give three cheers, after the last handful of grain is cut, to announce that the harvest is finished.

To Win the Kirk. To gain the honour of cutting down the last handful of corn on the harvest-field.

KIRN-DOLLIE, KIRN-BABY, s. A female figure made of bread, or, in some cases, of fine linen, or cobweb lawn.

KIRNYWERY, s. To kiss, to baptize; to christen. S.

KIRRY, s. One of the low interstices of wall on the battlements, Pink.

KIRRYWERY, s. To kiss, to baptize; to christen. S.

KIST, KYST, kisten, kyst, kystless, adj. Not having its proper distinguishing quality.

KIST-NOOK, KISTING, s. The corner of a chest.

KISTIT, s. Dried up; withered; without substance; not having its proper distinguishing quality. S.

KISTLESS, adj. Tasteless. V. Keestless. S.

KIT, s. A wooden vessel in which dishes are washed. S.

KIT, s. The fourth stomach of a calf; the bag which contains rennet for coagulating milk.

KIT, s. Any thing eaten with bread; corresponding to Lat. opsonium; See S.

KIT, v. a. To pack in a kit.

KITCHEN, KITCHING, KICING, s. Any thing eaten with bread; corresponding to Lat. opsonium; See S.

Kist-a, kist, kists, s. A chest, S., Yorks.

Kist-a, kist, kists, s. A corner of a chest.

Kist-a, kist, kists, s. To pack in a kit.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A pair of gloves, fire new.

KISTING, s. The act of putting a corpse into a coffin, with the entertainment giving on this melancholy occasion.

KIST-NOOK, s. The corner of a chest.

KIT, s. Dried up; withered; without substance; not having its proper distinguishing quality. S.

KISTLESS, adj. Tasteless. V. Keestless. S.

KISTIT, s. Dried up; withered; without substance; not having its proper distinguishing quality. S.

KIST, s. The fourth stomach of a calf; the bag which contains rennet for coagulating milk.

KIST, s. The term is used in a very limited sense.

KIST, v. a. To pack in a kit.

KIST, v. a. To pack in a kit.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.

KIST, s. A kind of chest. S., Yorks.
It occurs in this sense in O. E.

It is rude to heave howe rightwey men lyued.

Nowe they defowed her herche, forsoke hyr own will;

Forre fyr kyth and from fynne il clothed yeden,

Badly bedded, no book but Conscience;

Ne no riches but the rode, to rieoche hem therin.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 85, a.

2. Shew; appearance; marks by which one is known.

The King cunly in kyth, coverit with crowne,

Callit knychtis sa kene.

Gawaw and Gol. ii. 1.

It is used by R. Brunne, as denoting country, although this sense is overlooked by Hearne.

We be comen alle of kynde of Germanie,

That chaced has the Bretons here of ther kythe.

Now ere thei comen to clame it, & mykelle force

With. 

Other bihoues vs defend it, or yelde vp our right.

Chron. p. 2.

Langland uses it in the same sense.

Thee he shoue be Lord of the land, in lenth & bredth, And also kyng of that kyth, his kyne for to helpe.

P. Ploughman, F. 14, b.

A. S. cythe, cythhe, notitia; cyth-an, to shew; Teut. kith, notus, synonym with Teut. koid, Kilian. A. S. cythhe is also rendered, patria, vel consanguinei in patria viventes; Lye.

To KYTHE, KYTH, v. n. 1. To make known; to shew; S. —In thy notis suete the treson telle,

That to thy sister trewe and innocent,

Was kythed by hir husband false and fell.

K. Quair, ii. 37.

Aman the rest (Schir) learn to be ane King: Kith on that craft that pregnant fresche ingyne,

Graniit to thee be influence diuyne.

Lyndays Workis, 1592, p. 195.

R. Brunne uses it in the same sense, p. 176.

R. also suite the did set his pauloun,

Hiz mistre son gan kithhe, he dight him to the toun.

"He kythed his kindness, S.; i.e. gave proofs of it;" Rudd.

2. To practise.

His craftes gan he kythhe,

Ogaines hem when he wold.—Sir Tristrem, p. 22.

To cause; to produce.

Her moder about was blithe,

And tok a drink of might,

And from tham with.

Callit knychtis sa kene.

Sir Tristrem, p. 22.

1. To appear; to be manifest;

That love wald

Kythed

His craftes gan he kythhe,

And from tham with.

Ibid. p. 97.

The first sees the primary sense of the word; from A. S. cyth-an, ostedere, notum facere. Chaucer, kithhe, id.

To KYTHE, KYTH, v. n. 1. To appear; to be manifest; S. See Sup.

"Wanweird," scho said, "Qulat have I wrocht,

That on me kythhe hes all this cair?"

Murnung Maidin, Mailland Poems, p. 205.

This is improperly rendered cast, Ellis, Spec. ii. 32.

2. To come in sight; to appear in view.

S.

3. To appear in proper character; as, "He'll kythe in his aiv colours," he will be known for the man he is. S.

"Cheateth game will ay kythe," S. Prov.

4. To keep company with.

S.

KYTE, s. Appearance.

KYTHSOME. Blythsome and kythesome; happy, in consequence of having abundance of property in cows. S.

KIT YE, KIT-YE. Get out of the way.

S.

KYTRAL, s.

They know'd all the Kytral the face of it before,

And mib'l it sae doen bear, to see it was a shame;

They call'd it peil'd Powart, they pul'd it so sore.

Ellis, Spec. ii. 32.

It seems synonym, with worlin, mentioned immediately before. This is evidently the same with Ketrail, q. v.
To KITT, v. a. To gain from a person all his ready money. To play. KITT, part. pa. Plucked in this manner. S. To KITTIE, v. n. To fester; to gather, as a boil does. S. KITTIE, s. A name given to any kind of cow. S. KITTIE, KITOCK, s. A bit of wood which is driven about at play. KITT, part. pa. KIT, part. pa. KITTIE, part. pa.

KYTTIT, KITTIE, part. pa.

To KITTIE-CAT, s. A designation for a female, although not necessarily Hailes. But there is no reason for suspecting any error. F. P*r as denoting persons engaged in dallying, whether male or appears to derive confirmation from the apparent use of Sw. as an adj. V. UNSELE, *. KITTIE-CAT, part pa.

Such is the account given of the change of Queen Mary's conduct. The author, however, gives her a very favourable character, before she was misled by the fatal influence of wicked counsel.

I grant, I had ane Doughter was ane Queene, Baith gude and fair, gentill and liberall, Stripped of all that one possessed; be­

To KITTLE, KITILL, V. n. To kittle, to kittle up, To kittle, to kittle up, as a catte dothe. — Gossype when your catte kyndleth, I pray you let me have a kylinye ? Palgrave. To kittle, part. pa. To kittle, part pa.

This may be traced to Teut. kind, offspring. Isl. had, foetus recens, foetum infantia prima; G. Andr. KiTTE, s. A kitten, S.; a contemptuous designation To KITTLE, KITILL, part pa.

To KITTE, s. The name is given to the Larus Tridactylus, which is the young of the L. Rissa.

"The Tarrock, (larus tridactylus, Lin. Syst.) which seems to be our Nattywake, is by far the most common of the kind in this place." Barry's Orkney, p. 303. KITTOCK, s. 1. A woman of rank or station. 2. To gain from a person all his ready money. To kittle, to kittle up, To kittle, to kittle up, as a catte dothe. — Gossype when your catte kyndleth, I pray you let me have a kylinye ? Palgrave.

To KITLYNG, *. A kitten, S.; a contemptuous designation To KITTLE, KITILL, part pa.

Thus Burns expressively describes the fancied effects of strong drink on the brain that begins to. feel its power.

Thus Burns expressively describes the fancied effects of strong drink on the brain that begins to. feel its power. F. kytlyng, fytlyng, part pa. but he kytlyt hath, quhatis he weill kend. Lord Hailes renders so mony ane Kittie, "so many whores; adding, Lewd Kittie are strumpets; Chauzer, p. 598." Bann. P. Note, p. 257.

The origin may be A. S. cwith, Isl. haid, Su. G. qued, ute­

rus; one principal distinction of the sex. It seems more probable, however, that it is radically allied to Su.s. G. kaett, wanton. V. CADE, v. New Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 199, st. 29. 4. To puzzle; to perplex; S.; an oblique sense, founded.

It was in London,
K I T

on the uneasy sensation, or restlessness, caused by tickling.

3. Used ironically, as denoting to give a deadly stab.

KITTLE-THE-COUT, KITTLIE-COUT, a game among young S.
KITTLE-STRIPS, KITTLE-BREEKS. A nickname to one of irritable temper?

5. Used ironically, as denoting to give a deadly stab.

To KIVER, v. a. To cover.

To KIVER, s. A covering of any kind.

KIVILAIWIE, s. A numerous collection; a crowd, properly of low persons.

KIVIN, s. A collection of people; a crowd promiscuously gathered together for amusement; a bevy.

To KIZEN, KEISIN, v. n. To shrink.

KLACK, s. The name of fishing ground near the shore; as opposed to Haff, that which is distant.

KLEM, s. Unprincipled.

KLINT, s. A rough stone; an outlying stone.

KLLPERT, s. A shorn sheep.

KNAB, s. One who is wealthy in a middling line, who possesses a small independence; a term often applied to those otherwise called little lairds.

KNABRIE, s. A middling line, S. V. KNAB.

KNABBISH, adj. Sharp-pointed; applied to small angular stones or pebbles.

KNAB, s. A severe stroke.

KNABBY, s. The lower class of gentry; such as a middling line, or those who live on a narrow income.

KNACK, s. To beat; the same with Nab.

Cout seems originally to have denoted the person employed to seek, denominated from the various proofs given of stupidity; in the same sense as gowk, i. e. fool, is used in Hunt-the-gowk.

It is thus equivalent to Puzzle the colt.

KITTLE TO SCHO BEHIND. Not to be depended on.

KITTLE, adj. Itchy; susceptible; sensitive.

KITTILING. A tickling; something that tickles the fancy.

KIT, v. n. A numerous collection; a crowd, properly of low persons.

KISMOUTH-ER. Applied to the wind, when it rises. It's beginnin' to blow irregularly with considerable violence.

KITTLES, s. A rope with a noise at each end, into which the feet of a person are put, who is placed across a beam. He must so balance himself as to lift something placed before him with his teeth without being overturned.

KITTLE-THE-COUNT, KITTLIE-COUNT, a game among young people, in which a handkerchief being hid, one is employed to seek it. S. See Sup.
KNACKUZ, S. A

Bot this kyn Edward all wyth gawdys,
Knakhyd Robert the Bwys wyth frawds.

Wyntoun, viii. 10. 174.

Fast flokbit about ane multitude of young Trojanis,
Bysay to knack and pull the prisoner.

Doug. Virgil, 40. 45.

Held on thay wyas in haist, Ascanueus said,
Thy say to loif knack now somefrail

With proude wordis at that standis the by.

Ibid. 500. 24.

Germ. schnaha-en, signifieth, to utter jests; schnak, a droll; schnakieth, merry, pleasant (festivus, Wachter;) Sw. smack, a faile; smack-a, to chat; smakare, a droll, &c.; and it must be admitted, that s is sometimes prefixed, and at other times omitted, in words of Gothic derivation. But I am not satisfied that this is the origin. The term may be allied to Teut. knack-en, nutare, nictare; as those who mock others, often nod and wink, in carrying on their sport. But perhaps the supposition made by Tyrwhitt, as to the toit—it "seems to have been formed from the knacken or snapping of the fingers, used by jugglers."

To KNACK, v. n.
To make a harsh sound with the throat, somewhat resembling the clicking of a mill. S.

KNACK, s. The sound described above. S.

KNACKUZ, s. A chatterer; one who talks snappishly. S.

KNACK, KNACK, s. (pron. knack.) 1. A taunt; a gibes; a smart repartee; S.
Ye causit me, this volume to endite,
Perpetually be chydit with ilk thing that's quick and smart;—

Doug. Virgil, 481. 34.

2. A trick, S.
—Van Charon stood and raught
His wtherd loof out for his fraught.—
The Miser, lang being us'd to save,
Fand this and wadna passage crave;

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 468.

"We use the word knack for a witty expression or action;"
"But it more generally includes the idea of something severe or satirical; in which sense it is also used by Chaucer.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 222.

"Quoth he, good my lord, I have heard it saith, They were all like to a rag洗衣机, that travelled in the service of the devil;"

Parson's T. p. 203, a. V. the v.

KNACKY, adj. (pron. knacky.) 1. Sharp witted; quick at repartee; S.
He was right knacky in his way,
And eadyth bain by night and day.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 222.

2. It is often used with greater latitude, as denoting one who is not only acute, but at the same time facetious. S.
A knacky man, witty and facetious." Rudd.

3. It is applied to the fruits of Ingenuity; or to what is entertaining; as, a knacky story. A. Cuming; crafty. S.
'Tis thy good genius, still alert,
That does inspire
Thee with ilk thing that's quick and smart—

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 335.

In Gl. Rams. expl. "active; clever in small affairs."

KNACKSY, adj. The same with Knacky.

KNACKETY, adj. Self-conceited. S.; pron. knackety; either from Knach, or Nacket. v. q.

KNAKAT, NACKET. V. NACKET.

KNAG, s. A knob; a pin; a wooden hook fixed in the wall, on which clothes or any thing is hung; S.

Gael. cnag, a knob, a peg.
The gudeman lap to his braid claymore,
That hang on the knack at the speir.

Jamieson's Popular Ball, ii. 173.

The term is used in E., but in a different sense; as denoting "a hard knot in wood." This is the signification of Teut. knocht, knache, knocke. The origin, however, may be Su.G. knoge, condylus; whence knoglit, knobbled, S.; knolgit, Wideg. Isl. knaka, nodi articulum.

KNAGGIE, adj. 1. Having protuberances; pointed like a rock; of an unequal surface; Gl. Shirr. Thus it is applied to a bare-boned animal. See Sup.
—Thou's howe-backit, now, an' knackie.

Burns, iii. 140.

2. Tart and ill-humoured in conversation; also knackit, Fif.; q. having many knogs or sharp points.
But now usurpt the Cavalier.
He could no longer speach forbear;
Their knackie talking did up barme him,
Their sharp reflections did much warm him.

Cleland's Poems, p. 96.

KNAGGIE, adj. Used in the same sense as Knaggie. S.

KNAG, s. The name of a bird found in Sutherland. S.

KNAG, s. A small barrel; a keg or cag. S.


KNAGGIM, a disagreeable taste, S.; knigum, id., Fife.
"It tasted sweet i' your mou, but fan anes it was down your wizen, it had an ugly knackigim." Journ. from Lond. p. 3.

KNAVATICK, adj.
Knawaiatica coif misknavis bhimself,
Quhen he gethis in a furrit goun.

Pedder Coffee, Ban. Poems, p. 171, st. 5.

KNAVATICK, Everg. ii. 220, denoting one of low origin, who has been in the station of a servant, from knave. Shall we suppose that the last part of the word is formed from Su.G. atta, aett, atta, family, race; q. of a low-born race? V. Ezrov.

To KNAP, KNOp, v. n. 1. To speak after the English manner, S.; sometimes as a v. a. To knap suddrone, i.e. to speak like the Southrons, or those who live South from S.

Discharge Laird Isaac and Hog-yards,—
And English Andrew, who has skill
To knap at every word so well.

Watson's Coll. i. 19, 20.

"Giff King James the Fyft was alyve, quha hering ane of his subjectis knap suddrone, declart him ane trauteur; quhidder valde he declare you tripe trait or is, quha not only knap pis suddrone in your negative confession, but also hes causit it be imprinet at London, in contempt of our native language?" Hamilton's Questions to the Ministeris, No. 13.

2. Apparently to clip words by a false pronunciation; or, to speak with a brogue.

Like Highland lady's knoping speeches.—
Colvil's Moch Poem, i. 82.

Perhaps from Teut. knipp-en, to clip; as to a vulgar ear in S., one who speaks with the E. accent seems to abbreviate the words; or a metaphor, use of E. knap, to bite, to break short.

KNAP, s. A slight stroke, S.
When the lady lets a pap,
The messan gets a knap.

Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 76.

Pap must signify wind from behind, as the Prov. is given more plainly by Kelly, p. 341.

KNAP, s. 1. A knob; a protuberance; a hillock. S.
KNAP of the Causey. The middle of the street. To keep the knap of the causey; same as, to keep the crown of the causey. q. v.

To KNAP, v. n. To break in two.

KNAP, s. A kind of wooden vessel.

KNAPE, s. 1. A servant; especially a groom.

The q hilik stedis schapin at all delte, Excedit for the swan in cullour quhit.- The bissy knapis and verlotis of his stabiil.

About tham ystude, ful yape and seriabill.

Doug. Virgil, 409, 19.

2. Used as a contemptuous term, as we now use valet. See Sup.

And quhen he has ouirtane him at his wil, Thus did him chyde: O catyue wites knape, Qhat wenit thou our handis tyl eschape ?


A. S. cnapa, Teut. knape, knab, parvulus, puér, servus; whence Germ. knapp, servus vel socius officialis. This is the origin of E. knare, which originally signified merely a servant.

Can this have any affinity to Teut. knape, alaece, agilis, celer? Ruddiman and others derive knapsack from knape, a servant; q. 4. a sack to put a Souldeir's or Traveller's provisions in, which was probably carried by his servant or boy. But Kilian renders Teut. knapsack, pera in quam cibum diurnum recodiit viator, from knapp-en, to eat; whence knapp-hoeck, crustulum. A. KNAW.

KNAPPARE, s. A boor.

Qhat berne be thou in bed with hede full of heis? Graithit lyke sum knappare, and as thy grace gurdis, Lurkand lyke one longeoure?

V. KNAP.

Doug. Virgil 230, a. 25.

KNAPPARTS, s. pl. Wood, or heath pease, S. B. Caperaille, Carmylie, or Kille, S. A. Orbous pease, Linn. See Sup.

In the Highlands, the tubercles of the roots are greatly esteemed; in the Lowlands, children dig them, calling them liquorice, which they somewhat resemble in taste.

Perhaps from Teut. knapp-en, mandere, and worde, radix; q. a root for chewing, an edible root; or Su. G. knapp, scarce, scanty, and oert, herb, q. the root of scarcity. Su. G. ett, oert, however, signifies pease. Hence the name of this root; the oert is also called trans-erter; q. the pease fed on by cranes. This is evidently a name of Gothic origin; and seems to indicate that the Goths knew its use not less than the Celts. V. Caramelle.

KNAPPIN, s. The name given to the staves of oak brought from Memel, Dantzick, or any place in what is called the East country. S. See Sup.

That the whole cooperis within this kingdom make the said salmon barrels of good and sufficient new knappel, for which they shall be answerable, without wormholes and whitewood. Acts Cha. II. 1661, c. 38. This is said to be its name in Norway. It is allied perhaps to Isl. knapl-r, rigidus, strictus; q. hard wood.

KNAPPERS, s. pl. The mast of oak.

KNAPPING-HAMMER. A long-shafted hammer for breaking stones into small pieces, for making roads.

KNAPPING-HOLE, s. At Shintie, the hole out of which two players strive to drive the ball in opposite directions.

KNAPPISH, adj. Tart; testy; snappish.

"Your spirit is so knappish and way-ward, that it will not admit the most solide comforts."—Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 169.

Perhaps from Teut. knapp-en, to bite.

KNAPSCHA, KNAPSHAY, KNAPSCHAW, KNAPSKALL, s. A headpiece; a sort of helmet.
3. A male servant; Wyntown.

Knae is still used in this sense in the S. Prov.; "Early master, laug knae?" Ferguson, p. 11; or "soon knae," as given by Kelly, who thus expl. the meaning; "When a youth is too soon his own master, he will squander his patrimony, and so must turn servant," p. 95.


Sons he ben ye as extil out of sicht,
Sen every knyf wes cled in silkin weid.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 142, st. 1.

Germ. knab, dictur,—de parvulis parentum,—de omnibus masculis junioribus;—de servis; Wacht. V. KNAE and KNAPE.

KNAWLESH, KNAVESHIP, of a mill. The dues given by those who have grain ground, for paying the servants employed about a mill; vulgarly, knaveship, S.

"Ane free man or ane freethjall, sell gif for mullture at the milne, the sextene veshell, or the tuentie or threttie, according to his infeftment. And maicerow of tuentie boles, ane firlot (as knawleship)." Stat. K. Will. c. 9, § 2.

"The mullture is a quantity of grain, sometimes in kind,—and sometimes manufactured,—due to the proprietor of the mill, or his tuckman, the master, for manufacturing the corn. The sequels are the small parcels of corn or meal given as a fee to the servants, over and above what is paid to the multurer; and they pass by the name of knaveship (from knave, which, in the old Saxon language, signified a servant) and of bannock, and lock, or gowpen." Ersk. Instit. B. ii. T. 9, § 19.

Teut. knepschaep, servitus, servicium, ministerium; Kilian. V. KNAW, s.

To KNAWLEGE, v. n. To acknowledge.

S. KNECHT, KNYCHT, s. 1. A common soldier; a mercenary.

Quhat Mirymynd, or Griequim, Dolopes, Or knycht wageour to cruell Ullxes, Sic matirs to rehers, or yit till here, Which is applied to com when it becomes arti-

Doug. Virgil, 98, 42.

In the same sense, "it is always used in a MS. version of the New Testament in the Advocates' Library.—Travell thou as a good knyght of Christ Jesu, 2 Tim. 2, 3. Archip ouere even knyghte, Philerm. 2." Rudd. This version is supposed to be Wiclif's.

2. A captain; a commander.

Als swith as the Rutulians did se They yet opin, thay ruschit to the entre : Quercens the formest, and Equicolie Ane lusty mone. And Jhone did wex als knyft, I gage, Of little foukies clad in green and blue,

Doug. Virgil, 302, 35.

"Knel", a. The yet opin, thay ruschit to the entre: Quhat Mirmydone, or Gregioun, Dolopes, "Seges apud nos dicitur KNEE-BAIRN, s. A child that sits on the knee. S.

KNEEP, KNIFE, adj. 1. Active; lively; brisk; S. And O! the gathering that was on the green! Of little foukies clad in green and blue, Kneef and trigger never tred the dew.

Stat. K. Will. c. 9, § 2.

KNEE, v. n. To press down any thing with the knees, Ang.

"Seges apud nos dicitur gaa i knae, ubi geniculata fit, et primo nodo firmatur calamus;" Ihre, vo. Knae.

To KNEE, v. n. To bend in the middle, as a nail in being driven into a wall.

S.

KNEE, s. A crank; the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down.

S.

KNEEILL, KNEE-ILL, s. A disease of cattle, affecting their joints, and especially their knees, so that they rest on them, not being able to stand, S.; from knee and ill, a disease.

KNEESHIP, V. KNAWLEISH.

KNEEVEC, adj. Gaping; avacious; Fife; allied perhaps to Isl. knyf-o, to grasp with the fist, or from the same fountain with Grisb. g v.

To KNET, v. a. To knit timbers; as, "To knet cupples." S.

To KNEVELL, v. a. To beat with the fists, giving the idea of a succession of severe strokes. S.

KNEWEL, KNOOL, s. A wooden pin fixed in the end of a halter, and notched, for holding by. To hadd the knewel, to hold the reins; to keep the grip, synon. Ang.; kmiel, Mearns. See Sup.

Belg. knewel, a knot; knevel-en, to pinion. Teut. knevel, lorum hastae missiles, as originally denoting the thong attached to a missile weapon. It bears another sense still more nearly allied; stipes, furcula, bacillus. Isl. knae, nodus, globus, globus, seems radically the same. It also signifies the whir of a spindle, (verticillum fasti, G. Andr.) and is probably a merely secondary sense of knae, internodium digitorum, the knuckle.

KNYAFF, s. A dwarf; a very puny person.

S.

KNIBLE, adj. Nimble; clever; S. B.
KNIBLOCH, KNIBLACH, KNUBLOCK

KNICKITY-KNOCK

BLACK KNIFE. A small dirk.

KNIDDER, To

KNYP, A blow; as, "I'll gie ye a knypr o'er the head."

KNITCH, s.

KNITCHELL. A small bundle; S.

KNIVELACH, KNOCK, KNOKE, v. a. To

To

2. A knob of wood, S.

KNOCKET, or KNOCK. A wooden implement, flat on both sides, used for beating yarn, webs, &c. It resembles a beetle. S.

KNOCK of a Yett. The knocker of a gate. S.

KNOCKDODGE, adj. Short and thick. S.

KNOCK-MELL, s. A mallet for beating the hulls off barley. S.

KNOCK-N-STEANE, s. A stone mortar in which the hulls were beaten off barley with a wooden mallet. S.

KNOCKT, s. A piece of bread, eaten at noon as a lunch. Synon. Twail-hours, Nachet. S.

KNOCKT BARLEY, or BEAR. Barley stripped of the husk, by being beaten in a hollow stone with a maul, a small quantity of water being put into the cavity with the barley, S. See Sup.

My lairdship can yield me

As meike a year,

As had us in pottage,

And good knowkit beer.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 313.

In this manner barley was formerly prepared for the pot in Angus, and most probably throughout S., before the use of barley mills.

KNOG, s. Any thing short, thick, and stout; as, A knog of a chield; a knog of a stick. S.

To KNOT, KNIT, NOYT, v. a. 1. To strike with a sharp sound; to give a smart rap; S.

An' monie a boundlie bandster lown

Made there an unco bletherin',

Shoarin to knite ilk bodie's crown.

Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 142.

Their durst na ten cum him to tak,

Sa nought he thair nouis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 19; Sibb. edit.

Be thy crown ay unlawn'd in quarrel,

When thou inclines

To knoit thrawn-gabbit sumpht, that snarl

At our frank lines.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 340.

The knees are said to knot, when they strike one against another.

For they had gien him sik a fleg,

He look'd as he'd been doited,

For ilka limb an' lith o' him

'Gainst ane anither

Watson's Coll.

p. 1739. p. 73.

N

This is evidently a corr. of clock. On this word Junius refers to C. B. clock, A. S. clocga, Alem. cloch, pulsare. I am inclined to view it as allied to Isl. klokk-na, to be struck suddenly or unexpectedly, especially as klokk has the sense of campana. Klokk Josaphat, Pereclusus fuit Josephat; Verel. ind.

KNOCK, s. A hill; a knoll. S.

KNOCK. A wooden implement, flat on both sides, used for beating yarn, webs, &c. It resembles a beetle. S.

KNOCK of a Yett. The knocker of a gate. S.

KNOCKDODGE, adj. Short and thick. S.

KNOCK-MELL, s. A mallet for beating the hulls off barley. S.

KNOCKSTANE, s. A stone mortar in which the hulls were beaten off barley with a wooden mallet. S.

KNOCKT, s. A piece of bread, eaten at noon as a lunch. Synon. Twail-hours, Nachet. S.

KNOCK T BARLEY, or BEAR. Barley stripped of the husk, by being beaten in a hollow stone with a maul, a small quantity of water being put into the cavity with the barley, S. See Sup.

My lairdship can yield me

As meike a year,

As had us in pottage,

And good knowkit beer.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 313.

In this manner barley was formerly prepared for the pot in Angus, and most probably throughout S., before the use of barley mills.

KNOG, s. Any thing short, thick, and stout; as, A knog of a chield; a knog of a stick. S.

To KNOT, KNIT, NOYT, v. a. 1. To strike with a sharp sound; to give a smart rap; S.

An' monie a boundlie bandster lown

Made there an unco bletherin',

Shoarin to knite ilk bodie's crown.

Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 142.

Their durst na ten cum him to tak,

Sa nought he thair nouis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 19; Sibb. edit.

Be thy crown ay unlawn'd in quarrel,

When thou inclines

To knoit thrawn-gabbit sumpht, that snarl

At our frank lines.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 340.

The knees are said to knot, when they strike one against another.

For they had gien him sik a fleg,

He look'd as he'd been doited,

For ilka limb an' lith o' him

'Gainst ane anither knotted.


Here it is used in a neuter sense.

2. To amble or hobble in walking, in consequence of the stiffness of the joints. S. Stoit is used as nearly synon.

 Isl. knot-a, met-a; ferie, Verel.; nato, lapeso; G. Andr. It is also rendered, pedem offendorre. Hnuit, impiget; Worm. Liter. See Sup. Dan. A. S. knut-an, cornu petere, ferie, percute; to note, Lancash. Belg. nietnon, id. V. Sommer. Perhaps, Isl. knyt-a, verberare, Verel. has a common origin. The root, I suspect, is Isl. hnue, intermedium digitorum, whence knut-a, knut-r, nodus artuum; q. to strike with the knuckle.

KNOIT, NOYT, s. 1. A smart stroke; a stroke emitting a sharp sound; S. See Sup.

The caries did baith rant and roar,

And delt some knots between

Hands.— A. Nicoll's Poems 1739. p. 73.

N

"The knock strikes; the clock strikes. Clocks are called

knocks, in some parts of Scotland, from the noise they make."

Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 49.

Vol. I. 649

O. T. knyf, cutler, gladius, Killian.

BLAACK KNIFE. A small dirk. S.

KLYF, s. A blow; as, "I'll gie ye a knypr o'er the head." S.

KNIPISIT, pret. a.

ROCKETS war rent, Tippets war torne, crounnis war

knapit, and syd Gounis micht ha been sein wantonelie

wag fae the ae wall to the uther." Knox's Hist. p. 51.

SIGN. N. 2.

The true reading is knapit, as in MS. II. In MS. I., and Lond. edit. it is knapped. The v. knap is used in the same sense. E., "to strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking;" Johnson. Belg. knab-en, to crack.

KNITCH, s. A bundle; a truss; S.; a bundle of straw tied by a rope, S. B.

O. E. kayche, a bundle.

"Gader ye toigride the tares and bynde hem toigride in

krycheis to be bret." Wicif, Mat. 13.

Sw. knyte, a bundle, a fardle; from knyt-a, to tie. A. S. cnyt-an, id. A. S. cnytt, Su. G. knut, a knot.

KNITCHELL. A small bundle; a dimin. from knitch. See S.

Twa curis or thre hes upolandis Michell,

With dispensations bound in a knitchell.

Dunbar, Decameron Poems, p. 66, st. 15.

To KNYTE, v. a. To strike smartly. V. KNOIT, v. S.

KNYTE, s. A smart stroke. V. KNOIT, s.


No. 122.

KNIVELACH, s. A stroke which raises a tumour. S.

KNOCK, KNOKE, s. A clock. S. See Sup.

You'll move the Duke our Master's Grace,

To put a knock upon our steepel,

To shew the hours to country people.

Watson's Coll. i. 19.

Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 49.
2. The sound occasioned by a stroke, or fall on any hard body; as, when the head or any bony part strikes against a stone, S. V. the v.  "She tumbled down upo' me wi' skil a reemis, that she gart my head cry knot upo' the coach door." Journal from London, p. 3.

To KNOIT, v. a. To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

Isl. knot-a, vellicare; or a frequentative from nag-a, to gnaw, like nata, adrore, adrore.

KNOIT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B.; knoost, A. S. synon.

Allied perhaps to Isl. knott-ur, globus. V. Knoost.

To KNOOF, v. n. To converse familiarly. V. Knuff. S. KNOOFS, s. A protuberance of any kind, S.; knob, E. 2. A bit of wood projecting from a wall, on which any thing is hung, S.

3. The knoop of a hill, that part of a hill which towers above, or projects from the rest, S. See Sup.

Isl. gnup-r, gnyp-r, gnart, gnup, gnart, used precisely as in sense 3., jugum montis, G. Andr.; knop, gnomon, gnomus; Verel. Isl. gnup, prominentia.

To KNOOSE. V. Knuce.

KNOOST, Knuist, s. A large lump, Loth. See S.

Then lifin up the scales, he fand The tane bang up, the other stand: And eat a knoost o't quickly off.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 479.

Perhaps q. something bruised or broken off. V. Knuce, v. Isl. knuust, however, signifies a lump or clod of earth; tomus glebae excisus, vel dirutus; grumus. G. Andr. de­ montium altiora cacumina; Verel. Isl. knuust, prominentia.

To KNOOSE, V. Knuske.

KNOOST, Knuist, s. A large lump, Loth. See S.

Then lifin up the scales, he fand The tane bang up, the other stand: And eat a knoost o't quickly off.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 479.

Perhaps q. something bruised or broken off. V. Knuce, v. Isl. knuust, however, signifies a lump or clod of earth; tomus glebae excisus, vel dirutus; grumus. G. Andr. de­ montium altiora cacumina; Verel. Isl. knuust, prominentia.

To KNOOP, v. n. To knap; expressive of the noise made by drops of water falling on a hard body.

It wes ane wonder for to se To thaym he callis Shintie.

Doug. Virgil, 248. 44.

Teut. knorre, tuber, nodus; E. knore, knorn.

KNORRIE, Norrie, s. A wheel raised by a blow. S. KNOT, s. A pretty large piece of any thing of a round or square form, as of butcher meat, bread, &c. S. B.

The idea of a knot, in its different senses, has evidently been borrowed from the form of the knuckles. This, indeed seems to have been its primary significance. For Isl. knut-r, knuut-a, knut-r, nodus, are all from hnuue, intermedius digitorum. As hnuue signifies nodus, hnuue is expl. nodus artuum; G. Andr. The Latin word itself seems to have had a common origin.

KNOT-GRASS, s. Tall oatgrass; also called Swines Arnuta; S. Avena elatior, Lin. It receives its Scottish names from the tubercles of the roots. This seems the same with Teut. knoof-gras, gramen nodosum, Kilian; denominated in like manner from knoof, a knot.

KNOTTED, adj. Without a knot; usually applied to a thread, which, instead of keeping hold, passes through the seam.

S. KNOTTY TAMS, KNOTTY TAMMIES. Knots skimmed off oatmeal porridge before they are completely made, and supped with milk as a dish.

S. KNOUL TAES, toes having swellings on the joints.

Ther is not in this fair a Flyrock But ye can hyde them. — Evergreen, i. 254, st. 5.

Teut. kneuwel, kneuel, nodus; Su.G. kneul, knyl; a bump; probably a deriv. from Isl. hnuue, id.

KNOT, s. The ball or bit of wood which is struck in the game of Shintie. Syn. Doe and Nacket. S. To KNOW, v. a. To press down with the fists or knees.

They kneyd all the Kyral the face of it before; And nil'd it sae doon near, to see it was a shame.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll. iii. 19.

Sw. knog-a, pugnis genibusque emitit, necnon manibus trac­ tare; Ihre, vo. Knae; MoeS. knie-w-an, A. S. knig-an, subjiciere, deprimerre.

KNOW, KNOWE, KNOUE, s. A little hill, S.; corr. from knoll.

And yit wele fer from ane hil o ane kroue To thaym he callis. — Doug. Virgil, 244. 10.

What's fairer than the lily flower,
On this wee know that grows?

Minstrelly, Border, ii. 25.

Teut. knolle, a hillock; A. S. comolle, the top of a hill or mountain.

KNOWIE, adj. Full of knolls.

KNUBLOCK, s. A knob. V. Kniblock.

KNUDGE, s. A short, thick, hard-grown, and strong person or animal; as, "He's a perfect knudge." S. KNUDGE, adj. Short, thick, hard-grown and strong. S. To KNUFF, KNUVE, v. n. To converse familiarly; to chat; S. (pron. like Gr. v.) See Sup.

I know not if this word can have any affinity to Su.G. knafe, the fist; as the phrase, hand and glove, is used to denote familiar intercourse. Isl. knif-a, and knif-a, both signify to drink deep, evacuare poculum, usque ad fundum ebibere; Verel. Hann knuffe of hormus; evacuat cornu; Ol. Lex. Run. The term might perhaps have been transferred to that free conversation which men have over their cups.

KNOLL, KNULE, s. A bit of wood fixed in the end of a rope, which enters into an eye in the other end of it, for fastening a cow or any other animal.


KNURL, s. A dwarf, S. O.

The laird was a widdiefu', blearit She's left the gude-fellow and taen the churl.

She tumbled down upo' me wi' sik a reemis, that she She tumbled down upo' me wi' sik a reemis, that she

Burns, iv. 54.

This is evidently a metaph. use of E. knurre, "a knot (properly in wood), a hard substance," Johnson; a dimin. from Teut. knorre, tuber. Hence.

KNURLIN, s. The same as knurl, S. B.

"She's left the gude-fellow and taen the churl."

Burns, iv. 360.
TO KNUSE, KNOOSE, NUSE, v.a. 1. To bruise; to press down with the knees. He knus’d him with his knees, S. B. See Sup.
2. To pommel; to beat with the knuckles or fists; S. B.
3. To knead; Nusing at a bannock, kneading a cake; S. B.

Whether this be the primary, or only a secondary sense, seems doubtful.

Isl. knus-a, knus-a, trudo, tero; G. Andr. p. 118. Knusod-ur, Sw. knusad-er, contusus; Verel. Goth. knos-a, contu-
dera; Staden. ap. Ihre, vo. Knusda; Belg. knus-en, to crush.
Dan. knus-er, id. Verel. defines Isl. knus-kast, as denoting the act of one who seizes another by the hair of the head, that he may pummel him with his fist; Dictor quando unus alternum capillo conscindit, atque pugnum impingit; Ind. p. 120.

As the words of this form, used in our language, are applied to the action both of the knees and of the knuckles, it is singular that the cognate verbs in the Scandinavian dialects may without violence be deduced from the terms which signify both. Thus, Isl. knos-a, may be derived either from knus-a, knusfe, the knuckle; or knus, the knee. Sw. knog-a, pugnis genibusque eniti (Ihre,) to strive with fists and knees, may in like manner be traced to either of these nouns. This observation applies also to Gno and Know, q. v.

Knusky, adj. Thick; gross; applied to persons. S.

Knusky, s. A strong firm boy.

Knusly, adv. Snugly; comfortably.

To KNUT, v. n. To halt slightly; especially denoting the unpleasant jerk which a horse gives on his pastern, when he sets his foot on a round stone.

Knut, v. n. To knead; to press down with the knees.

Knut, s. A motion of this kind.

To KNUTLE, v. a. To strike with the knuckle; to strike with feeble blows, frequently repeated.

To KNUZLE, v. a. To squeeze; to press, properly with the knees.

KOAB, QUOAB, s. A reward; a gift; a bribe.

Kobbyd, pret.

Quhen the Kyng Edward of Ingland
Had herd of this deil full tyhand,
All breme he belyd in-to berth,
And wrythyd all in wedand werth,
Quhen the Kyng Edward of Ingland
All breme he belyd in-to berth,
And wrythyd all in wedand werth,

Mr. Macpherson views this as an adj. signifying peevish, waspish, Mod. S. kappit, and seems to think it allied to attycrope. But it is undoubtedly a v. There may be an allusion to one who still feels a nausea in his stomach, and frequently retches, from the idea of his having swallowed something that excites great disgust; Su.G. kof-na, quafs-a, suffocare.

Kobil, s. A small boat.

Koff-Caryll, s. A contemptuous designation; q. "old pedler."

Koy, adj. Secluded from view.

His self sche hid therothere, and held full koy,
Beside the altare sitting vnethe sene.

Koy, v. n. To be at; to flog; S. B.

Perhaps only a metaph. sense of guilt, solvere. Isl. kvittia; as the v. pay is also used.

To KOK, COOK, v. n. To appear and disappear by fits. S.

To KOPPIE, v. a. To chide; to reprove; Mearns.

Su.G. kopp-a, certare.

Korkir, s. A red dye.

Kow, s. A Goblin. V. Cow, 2.

Kow, s.

From this day forth se na Prelats pretend —
At Prince or Paip to purchase ane commend,
Again the kow because it does offence.

Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 257.

Mr. Pinkerton views this as synon. with kow, usage, practice.

Kow, v. n. To reach, from nausea. V. COWX.

Kowschet, Cushtat, s. The ring-dove; Columba palumbus, Linh.; cowkshat, cruchet, A. Bor.; cushie-
dow, S.

The houshot croudis and pykkyis on the ryse.

Dowg. Virgil, ProL. 403. 22.

The Cushtat croudis, the Corbie crys.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 2.

A. S. cuseote, id.

Krang, s. The body of a whale divested of the blubber, and abandoned by the whalefishers.

Kringle, Cringle-Bread, s. A kind of bread brought from Norway. See Sup.

Sw. kringla, a kind of bread made in a particular form; Widig. Kringla signifies a circle.

Krisp, s. Cobweb lawn. V. Crisp.

To Kruyn, v. n. To murmur; to cry as a bull does, in a low and hollow tone.

The beast sell be full tyde, trig, and wicht,
With hedie equale till his moder on hicht,
Can all redly with horns krysa and put,
And scraip and skattir the soft sand wyth his fut.

V. Croy.

Dowg. Virgil, 300, 14.

Kude, adj. Have-brained. V. Cude, Cuid, Custril.

Kustril, Koostril, s. A foolish fellow.

Kustril, s. A foolish fellow.

To Kuter, Cutter, v. a. To converse clandestinely, with appearance of great intimacy.

To Kuter, Cutter, v. a. 1. To cocker; to nurse dili-
cately. It is used in reference to a person who exer-
cises the greatest care about his own health or that of another, and who is also at pains to have such meats and drinks prepared as will be most grateful to the palate; S.

2. In some parts of S. it signifies to coax; to wheedle.

In the former sense, it might seem allied to Teut. koester-
en, fover, nutrice delicate; in the latter, to Germ. kutter-n, Su.G. quitt-a, garrine, cantilare.
For Reference

Not to be taken from this room