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Elsewhere he remarks, after the Latin philologists, that this letter has _aliquid blandi_, a certain softness in it, for which reason it is often used.

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Germ. _gengeln_, like _gangrel_, is a term employed with respect to infants, who have not learned the proper use of their feet. Su.G. _gaenglig_ denotes one who walks in a tottering way. V. _Ihre, _vo. _Gunga._

From these, and a variety of other examples, it would appear, indeed, that in the northern languages, _l_ not only marks diminution, but forms the termination of those words which express inequality of motion, or a proneness to fall; as E. _waddle_, viewed as a diminutive from _wade_, _wriggle_, _hobble_, &c. S. _hoddle_, to waddle, _wegglie_, id., _toddle_, to totter in walking; _coggel_, to cause to rock; _shoggle_, to shake; _weffil_ easily moved from one side to another, from AS. _waf-ian_, to wave; _buckle_, _shackle_, &c.

I know not if it be merely accidental, that many words terminate in _l_ or _le_, which denote the falling, or dispersion of liquids in drops, or in smaller quantities: as E. _dribble_, _trickle_, _sprinkle_, _draggel_; S. _bebble_, _scuttle_, q. v. A sanguine philologist might fancy that he perceived a resemblance between the _liquid_ sound of the letter, and that of the object expressed.

**ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.**

**L**

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**LAB**

In _S._ seems sometimes to denote continuation or habit. Thus, _gangrel_ also signifies one who is accustomed to wander from place to place; _hairyrel_, one who is habituated to foolish talking, or _haivrel_, _haivering_, _S._; _stumral_, applied to a horse which is prone to stumbling.

It may perhaps be added, that _l_ or _le_ is frequently used as the termination of words denoting trifling or procrastination in motion or action; as E. _fiddlesfaddle_; _S._ _hatingle_, to hang about in a trifling way, _druddle_, to be slow in motion; _taigle_, to delay; _pingil_, to work diligently without much progress; _muddle_, id. _niddle_, &c.

_L_ after broad _a_, as occurring in _E._ words, is changed into silent _u_, or _w_; as _malt_, _maut_, _salt_, _saunt_, &c. _S._ To _LA_, _v._ _a._ To _lay_.

_Glaidlie wald I baith inquire and lere,_
_And to ilk cunnand wicht is to myne eye._

_Doug. Virgil, 11, 52._

LAB, _s._ A lump, or large piece of any thing, _S._; perhaps the same with _E._ _lobe_, a division, as, _a_ _lobe_ of _the lungs._

To _LAB_, _v._ _a._ To _beat_.

LAB, _s._ A stroke, a blow, _Ang._

It seems to be generally used metaphorically, to denote a handle for crimination, an occasion for invective; corresponding to Gr. _kaSn_, _ansa_, _manubrium_, _occasio_; although most probably the resemblance is merely accidental. _Ihre_ observes, that Sw. _labbe_ denotes the hand, especially one of a large size; _vo. Lofwe._

To _LAB_, _v._ _a._ To _pitch_; to toss out of the hand. _S._

LAB, _s._ The act of throwing as above. _Penney-stanes_, _quots_, &c. are said to be thrown with a _lab_. _S._ To _LABBER_, _LEBBER_, _v._ _a._ To _soil_; to bespatter. _S._ To _LABE_, _LAVE_, _v._ _a._ To _lade_; to lay on a burden. _S._

LABEY, _s._ The _flap_ or skirt of a man's coat. _S._ To _LABOUR_, _LABoure_, _v._ _a._ To plough the ground. _S._ LAVBORABLE, _adj._ In a state fit for being ploughed. _S._ LABOURIN, _s._ 1. In agriculture, the preparation of the soil for receiving the seed. _S._

2. _"A farm,"_ _S._ Sir John Sinclair's _Observ._ p. 181.
LAD

LACHT, s. A fine or penalty. V. UNLAW.

LACHTER, s. A lecher.

LACHTERSTEAD, Lad, s.

LACHTER, LAUGHTER, s. Lack, to

LACHTER, or lauchter's lay, with which she's set.

LACHTER, LAUGHTER, s. A fowl is said to have laid all her lachter, when it is supposed that she will lay no more eggs at one time, S. Lochter, Perths. See Sup.

In The Gander and Goose, it is said, In offsprung so rich he grew, That children's children he cou'd view, While thus she lived his darling pet, Her lachter's lay with which she's set. Morison's Poems, p. 68.

A. Bor. lauter is undoubtedly the same, although this may scarcely occur from Grose's definition; "thirteen eggs, to set a hen." Gl.

Stib. properly refers to Teut. legh-tyd, the time of laying, ovario, ejerum leggen, ovna ponere. Isl. barnsteg, loci matricis vel secundina, G. Andr.

LACHTER, LAUGHTER, LAUGHTER, s. 1. A layer, stratrum, or flake. A lachter of woo, a flake of wool, Ang. See Sup.

Lochter is used Perths. Tweedd.; as, a lochter of hay or straw.

2. A lock; as, a lauchter of hair.

S. Teut. legh-en, componere foenum in metam. Su.G. laag, a layer, from legg-a, ponere; Belg. laag, Teut. legge.

LACHTERSTEAD, s. The ground occupied by a house; as much ground as is necessary for building on S. B.

Su.G. laegerstaud, a bed-chamber, a lodging-room; from laeger, a couch, and staed, a place. Laeger, isl. hjer, hjeri, is from higg-is, Moe.G. hig-an to lie. Thus the term lachterstead originally conveyed the simple idea of a place where one's couch might be laid, or where one might make his bed. We use it only in a secondary sense; as the principal use of a house, in the savage state of society, is as a place of rest during night. Belg. lager also denotes a bed; een lager van stroo, a bed of straw; hence legerstait, a place to lie down; Sewel.

E. lagerer, used to denote a siege, has the same origin. The word properly signifies a camp; Teut. legher, Germ. lager, Su.G. laguer, Dan. lager. id.; from legg-en, Su.G. ligg-a, ponere, jacere; because troops take their station there. Hence S. leqner-lady, q.v.

To LACK, v. a. To slight. V. Lak.

LAD, s. 1. It is used as signifying one in a menial situation. See Sup.

Pandaris, pykthankus, constroris, and clatteraris, Lupinis vp from laddis, sine liches amang lardis. Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 198.

It still denotes a male servant, who has not arrived at manhood, or at least at his prime, S.

2. A sweetheart, S.

And am I then a match for my ain lad, That for me so much generous kindis had? Ramsay's Poems, ii. 187.

3. A young unmarried man; as, "He's no married yet, he's only a lad." S.

Lais is the correlate.

2

The cadger clims, new cleikit from he creill, And ladys uploips to lordships all tpair lains.

Montgomery, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 499.

"Lay up like a laird, and seek like a lad!" S. Prov.; "spoken to them who take no care to lay up what they had in their hands, and must drudge in seeking of it." Kelly, p. 240.

The origin is certainly A.S. laedde, juvenis. Isl. lýdzi, servus, mancipium, seems allied. V. Seren.

AUD LAD. An old bachelor, S.

LAD BAIRN, s. A male child. Syn. Knavebairn. S.

TO LADDER, LEDDER, s. To apply a ladder to any place for the purposes of ascending or descending. S.

LADDIE, s. 1. A boy; a diminutive from lad, S.

Then Hobbie had but a laddie's sword, But he did mair than a laddie's deed; For that sword had cover'd Consacouhart green, Had it not broke o'er Jersewham's head. Minstrelsy, Border, c. 191.

2. A fondling term, properly applied to a young man, S. If kith and kin and a' had sworn, I'll follow the gypsy laddie. Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 178.

LADE, LAID, s. A load, in general; as much as man or beast can carry, S.

Your claiht and waith will never tell with me, Tho' ye a thousand laud thereof could gie. Ross's Helenore, p. 80.

Hence a laude of meal, two bolls, the quantity sufficient to load a horse, S. A.S. hlad, id.; Isl. ladsa, onus navis.

LADE, LEAD, MILL-LADE, s. The canal or trench which carries the water of a river or pond down to a mill. S. See Sup.

"Myllers — take the fry, or smolts of salmon, in the mylin dame or lead, contrair the ordinace of the law." Chalmerslan Air, c. 11, § 4.

Camden renders lade, "passage of waters;" observing, that in an old glossary, aquaeductus is translated water-lada; Remains, p. 147. A.S. lade, canalis; Teut. leyde, aquaeductus. Baillie gives milelead, mileeit, as used in the same sense.

LADE-MAN, LAID-MAN, s. 1. A man who has charge of a horse-load, or of a pack-horse. S. A miller's servant who lifts the loads, or drives them to the owners. S.

To LADEIN, LAIDIN, v. a. To load. V. LADIN. S.

LADENIN TIME. The time of laying in winter provisions, S. See Sup.

Su.G. lag-a, to heap together, to stuff, congerere, stipare, or beast can carry, S.

If kith and kin and a' had sworn, E. loadstar.

—Arratus, quhilk we call the leide sterno, The double Freis weel couthe he deceane. Doug. Virgil, 37, 5.

2. Metaphorically a leader, guide, or pattern. Lanterne, lade sterno, myrour, and A per se.

Ibid. ili. 11.

From A.S. lead-an, Su.G. led-a, Isl. lei-a, Teut. leyd-en, ducere, q. the leading or conducting star; Teut. leyd-sterno, also leyd, id. cynausura, polus. E. loadstone has the same origin. The Icelanders call the magnet leiter-stetnen, lapis viae, from lei'd, a way; Landnamabok, Gl. V. LediMAN.

LADY, s. The old designation for a landholder's wife, S. LADY-BRACKEN, s. The female fern. V. BRACHEN, S.

LADY-DAY, s. Mary-mess. S.

LADIES-FINGERS, s. Woodbine or Honey-suckle, S.
LADY-GERTEN-BERRIES, s. pl. Bramble-berries. S.

LADY-PRIN, s. A minkin or small pin. S.

LADY’S (OUR) ELWAND. The constellation called Orion’s girdle, or the King’s Elwand. V. ELWAND. S.

LADY’S (OUR) HEN. The sky-lark. Orkn. S.

LADY LANDERS. The lady-bird. V. LANDERS.

LADY-GARTEN-BERRIES, s. pl. Bramble-berries. S.

LADRY, s. LADO, grosso, Lat. FELLOW. V. next word.

LAD'S-LOVE, s. LAID, rowes. "For this cause na fisher sould make...

LADRONE, LAYDRONE, LATHERIN, s. LADRY, grosso, Lat. Fellow. V. next word.

LAFT, LAFFY, S. A foule mellè thar gane he mak. For meill, and malt, and blud, and wyne, Ran all to giddy in a melyne, That was unseemly for to se. Than for the men off that countrè, For swa fele thar melyt we. Calityt it the Douglass Ladnere.

Ladnere being the vulgar pronunciation, it is altered to this, edit. 1620, with the addition of a line:

... called it the Douglass Ladnere, And will be called this mony yere.

They lay ane tardnar in great, and selles in their buiths be peces, contrair the lawes and statutes of burrowes.”

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LADY’S-LOVE, s. Southernwood; appleringie. S.
LAY

Fan lagert wi' this booksome graith,
Ye will lyne haaf your speed.


Rudd, supposes, that this may be compounded of A.S. laga, water, and gara, gurge. This, as far as least as it respects the first of these words, is the only probable conjecture among a variety which he throws out. Su.G. lag, Isl. lag-r, logy-r, water; logy-r, a collection of waters. The radical term is laa, unda flues. Loo in Hervarar S. is used to denote the sea; Verel.

LAGMAN, s. The president in the supreme court formerly held in the Orkney Islands.

The president, or principal person in the Lawting, was named the Great Food or Lagman. — Barry's Orkney, p. 217.

Su.G. lagam, Isl. lagadr, judex provincialis summae spud veteres dignationis, quippe qui non judex tautum erat in conventibus publicis, sed etiam coram Rege tribunilium potestatem exercuit; Ihre, vo. Lagn. V. Foud.

LAGRAETMAN, s. One acting as an officer to a lagman.

As the chief judge had a council consisting of several members called Rademen, or counsellors, so the inferior ones (Lagmen) had their council also, composed of members denominated Lagroetmen, or Lawrightmen, who were a kind of constables for the execution of justice in their respective islands. — Barry's Orkney, p. 217.

From Su.G. lay law, and raett right; men whose business it was to see, that justice was done according to law.

LAY, s. Law.

Yone pepil twane sall knyt vp peace for ay,
Bynd conferenced baith conjonit in ane lay.

Leges et foedera jugent. Virg.

O. Fr. loi is used for loi, id.

LAY, s. Basis, foundation.

“But this plainly enough says, that this rising did not flow from any correspondence with the Earl of Shaftesbury; and indeed the narrow lay upon which the first gatherers together set up, makes this matter beyond debate.” Wodrow's Hist. ii. 42; in margin, expl. foundation.

Teut. laeghe, positus, positura, positio; Kilian.

LAY, s. The slay of a weaver's loom, S. — See Sup.

— “The instrument which inserted the woof into the warp, radius the shuttle; which fixed it when inserted, pecten the lay.” Adam's Rom. Antiq. p. 529.

Teut. laede, weverslaide, probably from leggh-en ponere, because by means of this the loom is, as it were, laid, or kept firm.

To LAY, v. a. To alloy, to mix other substances with more precious metals.


To LAY, v. a. To smear or salve sheep with an ointment composed of tar and batter.

S. LAYING TIME, s. The season of smearing the sheep. S.

To LAY by. “He has laid himself by wi' hard wark;” he has overdone himself by improper exertion. S.

To LAY DOWN. To sow out in grass. S.

To LAY GOWD. To embroider.

To LAY IN. To throw back into the state of a common; to put into a waste state. S.

To LAY on, v. imper. To rain; to hail; to snow heavily, S.

To LAY ON, v. a. To strike; to give blows, S. See S.

“‘For the Lords rebukes ar ever effectually, he mynth not against his enemies, but he lejeth on.’” Bruce's Eleventh Sermons, 1591, Sign. S. 3. 2.

LAI

Beanjeddart, Hundle, and Hunthill,
Three, on they laid weel at the last.

Rud. derives it from Fr. lach-er, lasch-er, or Lat. laz-are, to slacken, to unbend. Did not the form of the word favour the Fr. etymology, we might deduce it from Su.G. lastja, intermittere, laet-ja, las-ja, latere, lasse, lasse, laziness.

“All a wight should be slowe, and as stoned, and scarce men shold he him like to an asse.” Boeth. 389, a.

LAICH, LACHYR, (gutt.) adj. Low in situation. S.

LAICH, s. A hollow. V. LAICH.

LAICH of a coit. Laich, cloth in general. V. LAIK.

LAICLY, adj. A laichly lurde; Lyndsay. V. Wash.

Perhaps it should be laithly. V. LAITHIE.

LAID, s. The pollack, a fish. V. LYTHE.

LAID, s. People; the same with Leid, Lede. S.

LAID DRAIN. A drain formed by two rows of stones, about eight or ten inches apart, as an opening for the water, with a course of flat stones laid above them. S.

LAIDGALLOW, s. A vessel for containing liquids. S.

LAIDS, s. pl. Perhaps, people, or languages. S.

LAIDLY, adj. Clumsy. V. LAITHIE.

LAID-MAN, s. V. LADE-MAN.

LAIDNER, s. A harder; a winter's stock of provisions. S.

LAINDING, s. Lading; freight. S.

LAID-SADILL, s. A saddle used for laying burdens on; q. a load-saddle. V. Lade.

I haff ane helter, and elik ane heit,
Ane coird, ane creill, and als an cradill,
And now, ere we go farther on,
He haited me, and ref'usit,
To ressaue glaidlie the Troiane Enee.

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in a brayed state. Dough, the past part. of A.S. deow-sian, to moisten, denotes this grain as wetted; and loof, leif, Alem. hiëf, is the past part. of hiëf-sian to raise, and means merely raised; as Moe.S. naibs, loof, is the same part. of hiëf-bian, to raise, or to lift up. "After the bread has been wetted," he says, "(by which it becomes dough,) then comes the leaven, (which, in the Anglo-Saxon, is termed haef and haefen) by which it becomes loof;"

Divers. Purley, ii. 46, 156.

The etymon of bread, however, is highly questionable.

For as bray does not seem to be a Gothic verb, grain merely in a brayed state has never been reckoned bread.

LAFF, LAFF, the remainder. V. LAFF.

LAFF SOUNDS/ANDAY, LEIF SOUNDS/ANDAY, LAW SUNDAY.

Some Sunday between the end of March and Whit-sunday.

LAY-FITTIT, adj. Splay-footed; flat-soled.

To v. n. To LAIG H, LAICH, LAYIS, LAYIS, LAIGHNESS, S.

LAYIT, adj. Base, of inferior quality; a term applied to money.

"Quhat care over your comous-welthe the dothe the ir Grace instantly bear, quhen eyn now presentlie, and of a lang tyne bygane, by the ministry of sum, (quhio better deserved the gallows than ever did Cochran,) sehe doeth so corrupte the layit mony, and hes brocht it to sucho basenes, and to sick quantitie of scrufe, that all men that hes thair eys oppin may persave ane extreame beggarie to be brocht tharethrow upoun the whole realme." Knox's Hist. p. 164. Layed, p. 222.

The sense of the passage is totally lost in the London edit. p. 175. "Sche doth so corrupt the good mony, and hath brought it to such busnesse, and such a deal of strife," &c.

The money here meant appears to be that commonly called billon.

The words seems to have been still in use in Ramsay's time, although printed as if contracted from allay'd:

Yet all the learn'd discerning part
Of mankind own the heav'nly art

LAIK, LAKE, s. Very fine linen cloth.

"The tents that in my wounds yeed, Trust ye well they were no thred. They were neither lake nor line, Of silk they were both good and fine." Sir Egier, p. 12.

Chaucer uses the same word:

He didde next his white lere
Of cloth of lake, &n and eiere, A breeche and eke a sherte.

Sir Thomas, v. 13788.

It would appear, from other dialects, that this term was anciently used with greater latitude, as denoting cloth in general. Belg. lak, and laaken, are used in this sense; lassenkooper, a cloth merchant. The word conjoined generally determines the kind of cloth meant; as, steyn-laken, a sheet for a bed, tagel-laken, a table cloth. Although Germ. laken seems properly to denote woolen cloth, leitach signifies sheets for a bed. Su.G. lakan, a sheet.

The same diversity appears in the more ancient dialects. Alem. lakaun was used to signify both woolen and linen cloth; lakan pallium, lakan chlamys; propre panss est, sed metonymice pro pallio acceptur e panno confecto; Schilter. It is used by Kero to denote a linen cloth; stowlakhan, the covering of a seat or stool; panelakhan, the covering of a bench.

Ihre has observed, vo. Lakan, that Plautus uses the term lacinia for a piece of linen cloth.

Sume laciniun, et alsterge sudoreum. Merc. i. 2.

A.S. lach being rendered chlamys, and Alem. lakaun, pallium, I am inclined to think, that claih of laka is synon. of claih of palt; as denoting any such fine cloth as was worn by persons of distinction. V. LAUCHT; LAUCHTANE.

LAIR, s. Gift, pledge. LOVE-LAIR, pledge of love.

In toun thon tho him be;
Her love-lak thon behold,
For the love of me,
Nought wene.
Bi resoun thou shalt se,
That love is hem bituene. Sir Tristan, p. 114.


Hence laikin, a toy, Westmorel.

2. Used metaphorically to denote the strife of battle.

Stryeute on his stéopps stoutly he strikes,
And waynes at Schir Wawayn als he were wode.
Then his leman on lowde skirles, and shrikes,
And waynes at Schir Wawayn als he were wode.

Cherry and Slae, st. 80.

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5
LAY N

combat; Indicium vel argumentum ludi, livor nempe, vulnus, &c. Verel. Ind.
LAYNYNG, s. Play; applied to justing.
LAIK, s. Perhaps, a small lake, loch, or pool.
LAIK, s. Want, lack.

Ne spare they not at last, for laik of mete,
Thare fowle nuket truncheons for til ete.

Dought Virgil, 208, 51.
Teut. lache, lache, Su.G. lach, id. Seren. views Isl. laa, noxa, laeso, as the radical word.

LAYKE, s. Paint.
Quhais bright conteyning bewtie with the beamis,
Na les al other pulchritude dos pas,
Nor to compair ane clud with glansing gleames,
Bright Venus cullour with ane landwart las,
The quhytest layke bot with the blacklist asse.

Tham come a lede of the lawe, in londe is not to layne,
And glides to Schir Gawane, the gates to gayne.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal, 1. 7.
O tell us, tell us, May Margaret,
And danna to us len
O wha is aught yon noble hawk
That stands your kitchen in?

Janieson's Popular Ball. i. 85.
The amiable editor is mistaken, in viewing this as signifying "to stop or hesitate;" and as the same with O. E. lim, synon, with blin, to cease.

To LAINE, LEIN, v. a. To conceal.
"Whae drives thir kye?" can Willie say;
"It's I, the captain o' Bewcastle, Willie;
I winna layn my name for thee."
It's I, Watty Woodspars, lose the kye!
I winna layne my name fae thee.

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 103, 106.
Su.G. laun, Moes.G. gu-laun-ian, Germ. laun-en, Isl. lyaun-a, A. Bor. leon, which Ray improperly derives from A. S. leann to shun.

Than lukit ecb to me, and leuch;
And said, Sic Irid yow layne,
Albeid ye mak it never sa teuch,
To me your labour is in vain.

Maitland Poems, p. 209.
I am uncertain whether this signifies conceal; or avoid, from A. S. leann, vitare, fugere, Somn.
The phrase, quoted under the preceding verb, from Sir Gaun, might bear the sense of conceal.
"Little can a lang tongue lein."—S. Prov. "Spoken as a reproof to a babbler."—Kelly, p. 240.
To the same purpose it is said, "Women and bairns lein what they ken not."—Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 341.

LAYNE, n. Lawn, fine linen.
The King and Parliament complain of "the great abuse, standing among his subjectes of the meane estate, presuming to counter-fact his Hienes and his Nobilitie, in the use and wearing of coastelie cleithing of silkes of all sortes, layne, cammeraige, freinayce," &c. Acts, Ja. vi. 1581, c. 115.

Fr. limon, id.
LAYNERE, s. A strap, a thong.
He hym dressyt his sted to ta,
Hys cusche laynere brak in twa.—Wyntown, vii. 32. 46.

Fr. laniere, id. V. CUSCHE.
The feynas gave them hait leid to laip.

Dunbar, Barnatayne Poems, p. 30.
It did him gud to laip the blude
LAIR, v. a. To inter, to bury.

LAIR, LAYRE, LARE, LAIP, s. A

2. The act of lying down, or of taking rest.

Bevyr, who wrote about the year 1300, as attesting he lived in the reign of King John. Leland also quotes John Aualon, with a cross of lead upon his breast, having his name incraved Arthur, Leland quotes an ancient MS., which asserts that his grave was discovered at Glastenbury, A.D. 1192, laegerstad, transferred to our last resting-place; as Germ, den or resting-place of wild beasts. Some of these are legerstede, burial lair times another term is added, as A.S. G. ligr, Su.G. gars men dispyt thair flesch.

A hard bed Where he was buryed in a chapel fayre,

But then it was called the black chapell

In the mene quhyle, as al the beistis war

The catal gan to rowtin, cry and rare.

Although many have denied the existence of the celebrated Arthur, Leland quotes an ancient MS., which asserts that his grave was discovered at Glastenbury, A.D. 1192, with a cross of lead upon his breast, having his name inscribed. Collect. i. 242. He also refers to Gervase, as giving the following testimony:—A. 1191, apud Glasconiam inventa sunt ossa Arturii famosiss. regis, qui locus olim Aualon, i.e. insula pomorum, diecubatur, p. 264. Gervase lived in the reign of King John. Leland also quotes John Bever, who wrote about the year 1300, as attesting the same circumstance, p. 280.

To LAIR, v. a. To inter, to bury.

If they can either turn the pence,

Wi' city's good they will dispense;

It seems also to signify ghastly.

As raveist in a trance.

As proverbially signifying a grave, (V. LAIR, 1. q. one fit to be carried to the grave; or from leger-cubile, and baudunus, q. the bed to which one returns naked.

Lairachs, the site of a building. V. Lerroch.

Lairbar, Larrab, s. Isl. lar-a debilitating.

Bot with an lairbar for to ly,

Ane and deid stock, baith cauld and dry.

To LAIR, v. n. To stick in the mire, S.

"When James Finlay was tenant of Bridge of Don, his cattle sometimes laired in the waggles, and were drawn out by strength of men." State, Leslie of Powis, 1805, p. 74.

Mr Pink renders it “dirty fellow.” But the term seems properly to suggest the idea of great infirmity; as the phrase deid stock, which is still used in this sense, is added as expletive of the other. It is used in a similar sense, Maitl. P. pp. 47, 49.

It may have been formed from A.S. leger a bed, and bear-us to carry; as originally denoting one bedrid, or who needed to be carried on a couch. It is in favour of this etymon, that leger is rendered “sicknesse, a lying sick,” leger-faest, bedrid; and leger-beld, which signifies a cough of any kind, also denotes “a sick man’s bed, a death-bed;” Soan, or as inverted in Germ. bettlergy, clinicus, lecto saffar by Wachter. Lerbitor denotes one who is quite inactive, Ang. q. leger-beld-de.

The term, however, may rather be still more emphatic, as referring to a corpse.

Scho lyis als deid, quhat saill I deime?

—Scho will not heire me for na cryis,

For plucking on scho will not ryis,

Sa lairbaird lyke lo as scho lyis,

As raveist in a trance. Philotus, st. 112.

As leger also signifies a grave, (V. LAIR, 1.) q. one fit to be carried to the grave; or from leger-cubile, and baer-nudus, q. the bed to which one returns naked.

The word is also used adj. in the sense of sluggish, feeble. His luve was waxit litarbar, and lys into swoWne.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 51.

—His back is labour grown and lidder.

It seems also to signify ghastly.

The litarbar lukes of thy lang leinest craig,—

Gars men dispyt their fleisch.—

Ibid. ii. 56, st. 16.

LAIRD, LARDE, s. 1. A lord; a person of superior rank. See Sup.
This treaty sympathly
That made at the instants of a ladde
That hade my servyis in his warde,
Schatzregal of the Womyn he rycht name,
Anke honest Knycyt and of gude fame,
Suppos hys lordschypye lyk nocht be
Tyld gret statis in equale tyld.

Wyntoun, i. Prov. v. 55.
Ilk ane of thaim ferth pransand like a lad,
Arrayit wete the templis of thare hede
With purpour garlandis of the rosis rede.


2. A leader; a captain.
Before the laif, as ledsmen and lad,
And al hys salis vp with felloun fard,
Went Pallinure——
Ibid. 156, 19.

3. A landholder; a proprietor of land; a term applied, as Sibb. observes, to a “landed gentleman under the degree of a knight.” S.

“Quhast sa viss not the said acertiail, the laird of the land sail rais of him a weadder, and gif the laird rais not the said pane, the Kingis Schiref or his ministers sail rais ane hadd, and takkis or steidingis of ony lordis or thame,—sail bruke thair takkis, malingis or steidingis.”

Acts Ja. V. 1522, c. 4. Ibid.

Mr Macpherson has justly observed, that “in all ages, the laird is a ruler, a lord, and is sometimes used to express the feudal superior of an over-lord.”

This kyng in fe and hertagy
That kyvik held, and for homage
Of a grettare kyng of mycht,
That waes hys Oure-Lard of right.

Cron. viii. 3, 34; also, v. 40, 44.

They are used as synon. in O. E. In a Norm. Sax. para­phrase on the Lord’s Prayer, written before 1185, God is called Lauerd, for Lord. We have also Lauerd king, R. Brune.


V. Gl. R. Glouc. p. 695.

This is lord in R. Glouc. Chron.
A kye to the kyng heye seye, Lord kyng wasseyl.

F. 117.

It would appear that anciently the title of Laird was given to no proprietor but one who held immediately of the Crown. This distinction is still preserved in the Highlands. The designation Tern, corresponding to our Laird, and rendered by it, is given to one whose property is perhaps not worth two or three hundred per ann., while it is withheld from another, whose rental extends to as many thousands; because the former acknowledges no superior under the king, while the latter does.

4. The proprietor of a house, or of more houses than one.

A. S. hlaeford, lavord, Isl. lavard-ar, Su.G. laward, dominus. Verel. derives the Isl. term from lad, land, soil, and warg a guardian. Diet. laward, q. ladeord, fundi vel soli servator et defensor; Ind. p. 150. Stiernhelm deduces it from hlaef bread, and waerd an host, hospes; Junius, from hlaef, and ord initium, origo, q. he who administers bread. G. Andr. views it q. lavagardr, horrei oeconomus, from laf, lave, an area, a barn, a storehouse, p. 160.

Mr Tooke having observed that hlaef is the past part. of A. S. hlaftan to raise, adds, that hlaeford is “a compound word of hlaef, raised or elevated, and ord, (ortus) source,” 8

origin, birth. Lord,” he subjoins, “therefore means High­born, or of an exalted origin.” Divers. Purley, ii. 157. 158. Hlof-dig. lady, he raised or exalted, i.e. raised or exalted; her birth being entirely out of the question; the wife following the condition of the husband.” Ibid. p. 161.

In an old Isl. work, quoted by G. Andr. the serpent is made to say to Eve, “Thau art my Lady, and Adam is my Laird.” The same passage occurs in Spec. Bk. pp. 501, 502, in the amusing account given by the author of the dialogue between our common mother and the serpent. This phrase­ology is perfectly analogous to that of our own country. For, among all classes, within half a century, the wife of a laird was viewed as entitled to the designation of Lady, conjoined with the name of the estate, how small soever: and among the vulgar, this custom is still in use.

Lairdship, s. An estate, landed property, S. See S.

My lairdship can yield me
As mickle a year,
As had us in pottage,
And good kookit beer.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 313.

Lairdie, s. A small proprietor, Dimin. from Laird. S.

Lair-igigh, s. The name of a bird. S.

Lair-Siluer, s. Uncertain; perhaps, money paid for education; or the dues for a grave. S.

Lair-Stane, s. A tomb-stone. S.

Lairmaster, v. Lare, p. a.

Lairt, Leir, adv. Rather. S. B. V. LEVER, whence it is formed; also LOOR.

Lait, Late, Leete, s. I. Manner; behaviour; gesture.

Betwix Schir Gologras, and he,
Gude contenance I se:
And uthir kithniss so fre
Luftom of last.
Gawau and Gol. iv. 21.
A lady, lusom of lete, ledand a knight.
Sir Gawau and Sir Gol. ii. 1. V. Rial.
Suppose thi birny be bright, as bachiler sui ben,
Yhit ar thi lastis wulnufsum, and ladlike, I lay.
Gawau and Gol. i. 8; also i. 13. V. LAITHEL.
Lat occurs in Sir Tristrem, p. 117.
It seemeth by his lat,
As be hir never had sen,
With sight—
Than on his kneis he askit forgiveness
For his licht laytes, and his wantones.
Prietis of Peltis, p. 36.
To dans thi damyseillis thame dicht,
Thir lasses licht of lastis.
Chr. Kirk, st. 2.
i.e. light, or wanton, in their behaviour.
Douglas applies the expression in the very same sense. The faithful ladyis of Grece I might consider,
In eitlisblak all hairfuete pas togidder,
Till Thebes sege fra thair lordis war slane.
Behald, ye men, that callis ladyis liddar,
And licht of lastis, quhat kindnes brocht them hiddar!
Qhuat treuth and lufe did in thair breists remane?

Police of Honour, iii. 34. Edit. 1579.

2. Mien, appearance of the countenance.
Thai persawyt, be his speking,
That he was the selwyn Robert King.
And changyt contenance and last;
And held nocht in the first state.
For thai war fayis to the King.

Barbour, vii. 127. MS.

Thy trimmes and nimnes
Is turnd to vyld estait;
LAIT

LAIT, LA IT, LA LT, v. which is radically the same.

Be aimabil with humil face, as angel apperward;
And with ane terrible tail be stangand as eddieris.

Maitland Poems, p. 54.

V. the z and Left, Leert, v. which is radically the same.

To LAYT, v. a.

Who will lesions layt,
Thart him no fether go. Sir Tristrem, p. 175.

“Listen,” Gl. But I suspect that it rather signifies give heed, to make account of. V. Lar, Lar, to esteem.

To LAITH at, v. a. To loathe; to have a disgust at. S.

LAITH, adj. 1. Loathsome; impure.

Exalatious or vapouris blak and laith,
Furth of that dedely golf thrawis in the are.


This seems the primary sense. Isl. leith-ar, turpys, sordidus, leid-a, taenio ascriber: whence, says Verel, Ital. laido, foedus, sordidus, Fr. laide. A.S. laith, hateful.

2. What one is reluctant to utter.

This Calcs held his toong ten dais till end,
Kepand secrete and clois all his intent,
Or to pronunce the deith of any wycht;
Scars at the last throw gret eencour and slychu
Of Vlisses constrenit, but mare abaid,
As was deuytis, the laith wourd furth braid,
And me adjutant to send to the altare.

Doug. Virgil, 42, 50.

3. Unwilling; reluctant; S.

And til Saynt Serf syne wes broughit.
That schepe, he sayd, that he stail nocht;
And thare-til for to sneer an athe.
He sayd, that he wald noucht be laith.

Wystown, v. 12, 1299.

For Peter, Androw and Johne wer fiscaries fine,
Of men and women, to the Christian faith;
Bot thay to hase spreid net with huik & line,
On rentis riche, on gold, and vther graith,
Sic fiscying to receip, thay will be laith.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 186.

“Laith to bed, laith out of it;” Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 23.

It is also said, “Laith to the drink, laith frae't.” Ibid.
A.S. lathe, it grieves, it gives pain. Isl. laðr, whence leithes, most reluctant.

LAITH, LAITHE, is a loathing; a disgust.

S.

LAITHEAND, adj. Detestable; loathsome.

S.

LAITHERIN, p. pr. Lazy; loitering. V. LADRON.

S.

LAITHFOW, adj. 1. Bashful; sheepish; S.

The youngster's artless heart o'erflows wi'joy;
Scarce can weel behave.

Burns, liii, 176, 177.

2. Shy of accepting an invitation to eat, or an offer of any favour, from a kind of modesty, S. It is opposed to the idea of greediness; and is generally used among the vulgar. 3. Disgustful; loathsome. V. LAITH. S.

LAITHEL, adj.

Thare come ane laithles led air to this place.—
It kythit, be his cognisance, ane knight that he wes;
Bot he wes ladlike of lait, and light of his fere.

Gawan and Gol. i, 13.

“Unmannerly,” Gl. Pink. He seems to view it as from laith, behaviour, manner, and leis; E. leis. But it may be from A.S. lathlice, detestabilis. Leid and aír are different words in Edit. 1508

LAITHLIE, LAIDLY, adj. 1. Loathsome; impure.

See Sep.

B
LAK

Our messis and ourre moit thay refte away;
And with theare laithlie twich all thinge fyle thay.


It is used as giving the sense of obscenus, &c. id. 47.


2. Base; vile.

There was also the laithly Indigence,
Terribil of shape, and seathemable hir presence.


3. Clumsy; inelegant. A laidyly flap, a clumsy and awkaward fellow, S.B.

O. E. lothly is radically the same. V. LATH.

LAITHLOUNKIE, adj. Dejected; chofallen. S.

LAITTANDLY, adv. Latently; secretly. V. MMMIT.

To LAIVE, v. a. To throw water with the hand or by means of a vessel.

S.

To LAK, LACK, LACKIN, u. a. 1. To blame; to reproach.

Gif ye be blythe, thy lynctnes that will lak.
Gif ye be grave, thy gravite is clekit.

Maine Poems. p. 158.

For me lyst wyth man nor buiks flyte.
—Nor na man will I lakkyn nor dyspyse.

Doug. Virg. 8. 4.

Howbeit that diuers deouet cunning clerks
In Layteyne toung hes written sindrie buiks;
Our vneleirnit knawis litle of thir werkis,
For thi, ilk man be of trew hardy will,
And at we do so nobill in to deid,
For thi, ilk man be of trew hardy will,
And at we do so nobill in to deid,

Wytownt. ix. 13. 3.

I see that but spinning I' ll never be braw,
But gae by the name of a dillp or a da.
Sae lack where ye like, I shall anes shak a fa',
Afore I be dung with the spinning' o't.


“ He that lackes my ware, would buy my mare.” S. Prov. Kelly. p. 130.

It occurs in this sense in O. E.

Amongis Burgessis haue I be, dwellyng at London,
And gard Backhiting be a broker, to blame men's ware.
Whan he sold and I not, than was I ready
To lye & loure on my neyghbour, and to lak his chaffer.


These terms seem originally to suggest the idea of sport; as if radically the same with Moes. G. lach-an bi-lak-an, Isl. laak-a, Su. G. lask-a, ludere. As sport is often carried on at the expense of another, the Su. G. word signifies, to make game of any one. Moes. G. bi-lak-an is used in the same sense. Bilataiskun ina, they mocked him, Mark, 15. 20.

LAK, s. 1. Dispaise, reproach.

For thi, ilk man be off trew hardy will,
And at we do so nobill in to deid,
Off we be found no lack eftir to reid.

Wallace, ix. 818. MS.

Na manere lak to your realme sal we be,
Nor na repref thrabry to your renouwe,
Be vs nor name vthir sal neuer sprede.

Doug. Virgil. 213. 28.

Qubat of his lak, sa wide your fame is blaw,—

LAK

Na wretche word may depair your hie name.

“Shame and lak, is an usual phrase. S.B.” Rudd.

2. A taunt, a scoff.

Wallace, scho said, Yhe way clepyt my luff,
Mor baundously I maid me for to pruf.
—
Madem, he said, and verité war seyn,
That ye me luffyt, I awcht yow luff agayn.
Thir words all ar no thing but in wayn;
Sic luff as that is nothing till awanye,
To tak a lak and syne get no plesance.
In spech off luff suttell ye Sotheroun ar.
Ye can ws mok, suppso ye se no mar.

It is corruptly printed alak, Perth edit.; while laking is substituted in other editions. It seems to have been a prov. phrase, expressive of the folly of taking the blame of any thing, while one received no advantage; as we still say, “He has baith the scath and the scorn;” Prov. S. V. the u.

LAK, s.

The land loun was, and lie, with lyking and love.
And for to lende by that lak theotce me levar,
Because that thir hertis in herdis coud hove.

Houlate, i. 2. MS.

Place, station ? A.S. leag, locus; Isl. lage, stati, from lieg-gis, to lie. It may indeed signify plain, as the A.S. word also does.

LAK, adj. Bad, mean, weak, defective, comp. lakker, worse; superl. lakkest, worst.

Wisser than I may fail in laker style.


Into the mont Apenninus duelt he,
Amand Liguriane pepl of his cuntre,
And not forsoith the lakkest warior,
But forcy man and richt stalwart he stoure.

Ibid. 389. 43.

Harry the Minstrel seems to use lakkest as signifying the weakest.

Wald we him burd, na but is to begyn;
The lakkest schip, that is his flot whithu,
May sayl us doun on to a dulfull ded.

Wall. ix. 98. MS.

Isl. lakr is used in the same sense; deficiens a justa mensura, aut aequo valore, G. Andr.

LAKES* s. A small stagnant pool; a Lockan. Lock.

Is used to denote a large body of water.

S.

To LAKE AT, v. a. 1. To give heed to; generally used negatively as, “He never lakait at it,” He gave no heed to it. 2. To give credit to; to trust to. S.

LAKE-FISHING. V. RAISE-NET-FISHING.

LAKE, s. An irregularity in the tides, observed in the Frith of Forth. See Sup.

“ In Forth there are, besides the regular ebbs and flows, several irregular motions, which the commons betwixt Alloa and Culross (who have most diligently observed them) call the Ladies of Forth; by which name they express these odd motions of the river, when it ebbs and flows: for when it flows, some time before it be full sea, it intermiteth and ebbs for some considerable time, and after fillet till it be full sea; and, on the contrary, when the sea is ebbing, before the low water, it intermits and fills for some considerable time, and after ebbs till it be low water; and this is called a lakie. There are lakies in the rill of Forth, which are in no other river in Scotland.” Sibulad’s Hist. Fife. p. 87.

This term appears to be used elliptically. For another mode of expression is also used.

“The tides in the river Forth, for several miles, both above and below Clackmannan, exhibit a phenomenon not
to be found (it is said) in any other part of the globe. This is what the sailors call a leaky tide, which happens always in good weather during the neap tides," &c. P. Clackmannan, Statist. Acc. xiv. 612.

The word seems properly to denote deficiency or intermission; and may therefore be from the same origin with Laitkn, q. v.

LAMIE, s. A child's toy. S.
LALL, s. An inactive, handless person. S.
LALLAN, adj. Belonging to the Lowlands of Scotland.

To LAMB, v. a. To bring forth lambs, to yean, S. See S.
"I wish you lamb in your lair, as many a good ew has done." S. Prov.; "Spoken to those who lie too long a-bed." Kelly, p. 195.

"Tip when you will, you shall lamb with the leave," [lave] S. Prov.; "An allusion to sheep taking the ram, and dropping their lambs; used in company, when some refuse to pay their clubs, because they came but lately in, signifying that they shall pay all alike notwithstanding;" Kelly, p. 906.

"If in the spring, about lambing time, any person goes into the island with a dog, or even without one, the ewes suddenly take fright, and through the influence of fear, it is imagined, instantly drop down as dead, as if their brains had been pierced through with a musket bullet." Statist. Acc. (V. Kirkwall.) v. 545.

S. Prov.; "An allusion to sheep taking the ram, and retaining the lambs; a darling. V. LAMBIE.

LAMMAS FLUDE or SPATE. The heavy fall of rain, and consequent swelling of the waters, which generally take place about Lammas, or some time in August.

LAMMAS-TOWER, s. A hut or kind of tower erected by the herds of a district, about the time of Lammas; and defended by them against assailants, Loth.

"All the herds of a certain district, towards the beginning of summer, associated themselves into bands, sometimes to the number of a hundred or more. Each of these communities agreed to build a tower in some conspicuous place, near the centre of their district, which was to serve as the place of their rendezvous on Lammas day. This tower was usually built of sods, for the most part square, about four feet in diameter at the bottom, and tapering to a point at the top, which was seldom above seven or eight feet from the ground. The name of Lammas-towers will remain (some of them having been built of stone) after the celebration of the festival has ceased." Trans. Ant. Soc. Scot. i. p. 194, 198.

LAMMER, LAMER, s. Amber. S. See Sup.

"My fair maistres, sweitar than the lammer, Gin me licence to luge into your chamner." Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 13.
rather the expenses incurred by those who were sent over, in their passage.

“Many ways had been projected for the payment of your laimons: but all had failed.” Ballie’s Lett. ii. 344. This letter is addressed to Mr Spang at Campvere.

The word is probably corr. from A.S. land-socn, Germ. land-suchung, transmigratio.

LANCE, s. A surgeon’s lancet.

LAND, s. A “clear level place in a wood.” Gl. Wynt.

The kynge and that lord alsa To-gyder rad, and nane but tha, Fere in the vode, and thare thand Faire brede land and a plesand.

Wyntoun, vii. 1. 50.

Fr. lande, a wild or shrubby plain; C. B. lutan, a plain; O. E. laund, mod. laun.

LAND, s. A hook in the form of the letter S; S. B.

LAND, s. The country; on land, to land, in the country.


“That this be done alswell in burrowes as on lande, throw all the reality.” Acts, J. I. 1425, c. 76. Ibid.

“That the build grats and engin, maid of befor, baith to burgh and to land—be obseruit.” Acts, J. IV. 1491, c. 55. Ibid.

A.S. land, rus, the country; Su.G. id. In opposition to civitatem notat rus, Ihre; landslag, the law of the country, as opposed to stadslag, that of the city. Belg. land, id. whence landslag, a country sheriff, landsbres, a country house, land-rad, the council of the country.

LAND, s. A house consisting of different stories; but always used to denote the whole building. It most commonly signifies a building, including different tenements. S. See Sup.

“From confinement in space, as well as imitation of their old allies the French, (for the city of Paris seems to have been the model of Edinburgh,) the houses were piled to an enormous height; some of them amounting to twelve storeys. These were denominated lands.” Arnot’s Hist. Edin. p. 241.

This seems only a secondary and oblique sense of the word, as originally denoting property in the soil, or a landed estate; a house being not less heritable property than the other. The name of the proprietor was often given to the building; as signifying, perhaps, that this was the heritable property of such a one. Estate, in a similar manner, denotes property in general, whether moveable or immovable.

To LAND, v. n. To end. Metaph. use of the E. v. to land.

LAND, LANDIN, LAN’EN, s. The quantity of standing corn which a band of reapers can take before them. S.

LAND-ILL, s. Some kind of disease.

LAND-OF-THE-LEAL. The state of departed souls, especially that of the blessed; heaven. See Sup.

I'm wearin' awa, John, I'm wearin' awa, man, I'm wearin' awa, John, To the land of the leal.—Old Song.

This is a simple and beautiful periphrasis for expressing the state of the just; as intimating, that he who enjoys their society, shall suffer no more from that multiform deceit which so generally characterises men in the world. V. Leil.

LANDBIRST, LAND-BRYST, s. “The noise and roaring of the sea towards the shore, as the billows break or burst on the ground.” Rudd. But it properly signifies not the noise itself, but the cause of it; being equivalent to the English term, breakers.

In hy thai put thaim to the se, And rowyt fast with all their mayne: Bot the wynd wes thaim agayne, That swa hey gert the land-bryst rys, That thai moucht weld the se na wyy.

Barbour, iv. 444. 118. Ryueris ran rede on spate with watter broun, And burnis haris all thare barkis down; And landbirst rumbland rudely with sic bere, Sa loud neur rummyst wyld lyoun nor ber.


The prynce Tarchon can the schire behold, Thare as him thocht suld be na sandis schald, Nor yit na land birst lippering on the wallis.

Ibid, 325, 51.

The ingenious Mr Ellis renders this, “landsprings, accidental torrents,” Spec. E. P. v. 889. It may perhaps bear this sense in the second passage quoted; but in the other two it is applied to the sea.

Teut. berst-en, berst-en, rumpe, frangi, crepare; primarily denoting the act of breaking; and secondarily, the noise caused by it; Isl. breist-a, Su.G. briest-a, whence breist, brist, bragor; nearly allied to the idea suggested by E. breakers, L. A. Dimer, s. 1. A breakers, breakers.

2. A march or boundary of landed property.

“...but it is necessar, that the meassurers of land, called Landimers, in Latine, Agrimensores, observe and keep ane juste relation betwixt the length and the bredth of the measures, qhilkis they use in measuring of landes.” Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Paricata.

This word, in the first sense, is used improperly; for it is evidently the same with A.S. landmers, landgemere, which denotes a boundary or limit of land, Su.G. landmaere, Isl. landomaeri, id. from land and mere, Su.G. maere, Belg. mze, a boundary. In this sense, the E. use meerstone for a landmark. Landimers is by Cowen rendered measures of land. L. B. Landimera. Thre views Gr. μέσος, divido, as the origin.

LAND-GATES, adv. Towards the interior of a country.

LAND-HOUSE, s. The house on the ploughman’s left hand, which treats the unploughed land.

LANDIS-LORDE, LANDISLORDE, s. A lordland.

“That all Landes-lordes and Bailleis of the landes on the Bordours, and in the Hie-landes, quhair broken men hes dwelt, or presentlie dwellis,—shall be charged to find sufficient caution and sovertie,—That the Landis-lordes and Bailleis, upon quhais lands, and in quhais jurisdiction they dwell, shall bring and present the persons complained upon.” Acts, J. VI. 1567, c. 99. Murray.

LAND-LOOPER, s. A vagabond; one who frequently flies from one place or country to another. It usually implies that the person does so in consequence of debt, or some misdemeanour, S. Synon. Scamp. See S. Land-looper, light skouper, ragged rouper, like a raven. Polcarr, Watson’s Coll. iii. p. 30.

Heh, Sirs! what cairds and tinklers come, An’ neer-do-weet horse-coupers; An’ spa-wives frenzyng to be dumb, Wi’ stil like landimers? Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 27.

Teut. land-looper, erro vagus, multivagus, vagabundus, Kilian. This sense is quite different from that given by Johns. of E. landloper. This word is however, by Blount, rendered “a vagabond, or a rogue that runs up and down the country.”

Skouper most probably has a similar sense; from Isl. skupa, discurrere. Perhaps Moes.G. skew-las, ire, is radically allied.
LAND-Louping, s. Rambling; migratory; shifting from place to place. S.

LAND-MAN, s. 1. A proprietor of land.
2. An inhabitant of the country, or rather a farmer. S.

Bot kirk-mennis cursit substance semis sweet
Till land-men, with that leud burd-lyme are kyttit.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 199, st. 20.

In the old Gothic laws landzman signifies an inhabitant of the country; A.S. landman, terrigena, Sonn. But it is more immediately connected with Isl. tendon mean. Su.G. laenus-men, nobiles terrarum Domini, vel a Rege terris Praefecti, G. Andr.; according to Verel, those who held lands in fee. Thre defines laensman, laendirman, as denoting one who held lands of the king, on condition of military service. He derives it from laen, lendem; vo. Laena.

LAND-METSTER, s. A land-measurer. S.

LANDRIEN, adv. In a straight course; directly. S.

LANDSLIP, s. A quantity of soil which slips from a declivity, and falls into the hollow below. S.

LANDSMARK-DAY, s. The day on which the Magistrates of the country have the manners of the country, rustic, boorish, S. man, of greater courage & spirit than any man that was nuris in landsart, as he was. Belled. Cron. b. xii. c. 5. Ruri, Boeth.

A.S. land rus, and weard versus, toward the country. V. Land.

LAND-WATER, s. A prodigal; a spendthrift. S.

LANDERS. Lady Landers, the name given to the insect called the Lady-Bird. Lady Fly. E. "Lady-

LAND Couch, cr Lady-Cow, North," Gl. Grose. The coccineal bipunctata, C. quinque-punctata, and C. septem-punctata, of Linn. all go by the same name. See S.

I am indebted to a literary friend for the following account.

"When children get hold of this insect, they generally release it, calling out—
Lady, Lady Landers!
Flee away to Flarers!
The English children have a similar rhyme,
Lady-bird, Lady-bird, fly away home;
Your house is on fire, your children at home.

These rude, but humane couples, very generally secure this pretty little insect from the clutches of children. It is very useful in destroying the aphides that infect trees. For the Eng. rhyme, V. Lion, Transact. V.

In the North of S., there is a third rhyme, which dignifies the insect with the title of Dr Ellison.

Dr. Dr. Ellison, where will I be married?
East, or west, or south or north?
Take ye right, and fly away.

It is sometimes also knighted, being termed Sir Ellison. In other places it is denominated Lady Ellison.
We learn from Gay, that the Lady-fly is used by the vulgar in E., in a similar manner, for the purpose of divination.

This Lady-fly I take from off the grass,
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass.
"Fly, Lady-bird, north, south, or east, or west,
Fly, where the man is found that I love best."

Pastorals.

This insect seems to have been a favourite with different nations; and to have had a sort of patent of honour. In Sw., it is called Jung fra Maria gulthone, i.e. the Virgin Mary's gold hen; also, Jung fra Marie nyselpiga, the Virgin Mary's key-servant, q. housekeeper. It has another designation not quite so honourable, Lacktaerdig kona, wanton queen. It would appear, that both our names and those used in E. refer to the Virgin, who, in times of Popery, was commonly designed Our Lady, as is still the case in Popish countries.

As so many titles of honour have been given to this favourite insect, shall we suppose that ours has a similar origin; from Teut. land-beer, regulus, a petty prince? It being sometimes addressed as a male, sometimes as a female, the circumstance of lady being prefixed, can determine no thing as to the original meaning of the term conjoined with it.

LANDIER, s. An andiron.

LANDIN', s. The termination of a ridge of corn.

LANDLASH, s. A great fall of rain with high wind. S.

To LANE, v. a.
I may not go with the quhilk wil thow mair?
Sa with the I bid nocht for to lane,
I am full red that I cum never again.

Priests of Poblis, i. 41.

Leave of G. Pink. I have been inclined to view this as bearing the sense of conceit. But it seems the same with lane; merely signifying, not to lie, to tell the truth; "a common expletive," as Mr Scott has observed. It occurs frequently in Sir Tristrem—
Nay, moder, nought to layn,
This thief thi brother slough. P. 94.

In the same sense we may understand the following passages:—
Monye allegiance lele, in lede nocht to lane it,
Off Aristotol, and all men, schairlye tli scheue.
Houlate, i. 21, MS.

For the quhilk thir lordis, in lede nocht to lane it
He besocht of socour, as sovrane in saile,
LANELY, Lonely.
LANELINESS, S. adj. Lonely.
LANE, v. n. To long, S.
To belong; to become; to be proper or suitable.
He is na man, of swylk a kynd
Cumyn, bot of the dewlys strynd,
That can nothyr do na say
Than langis to trooth and gud fay.

LANG, s. 1. Long, S. Yorks.
2. Continental; incessant; as, the lang din o' a schule. (school.) S.

LANG, adv. For a long time.
Lang assegande thaire thai lay.

LANG, adj. Long.
LANG, DAYS. Afore lang days, ere long.
LANG, s. Mony a lang, for a long time. At the lang, at length.
LANGBOARD, s. The long table in a farm-house, at which the master and servants sat at meat.
LANG-BOWLS, s. pl. A game played with heavy leaden bullets, in which he who throws farthest is victor. S.
LANGFAILLIE, s. Some part of female dress. S.
LANG HALTER TIME. That season of the year, when the fields being cleared, people claimed a right of occasional pasturage. S.

To LANGEL, v. a. Properly to tie together, on one side, the two legs of a horse or other animal. V. LANGET. S.

Fat gars you then, mischievous tyke!
For this propinie to prig,
That your snee' banes wou'd langel sair,
Thee a're sae unco' big.

Poems in the Buchan dialect, p. 12.

SU G. lang-a, to retard, from lang, long.

LANGELL, LANGOURE, LANGLET, LANGLIT, LANGELT, LANG-BOWLS, *. S.
LANG-HEADIT, s. Having a great stretch of understanding and much foresight. S.
LANGIS, S.
LANG HALTER TIME. That season of the year, when the fields being cleared, people claimed a right of occasional pasturage. S.

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LANG-HEADIT, adj. Having a great stretch of understanding and much foresight. S.
LANSPREZED, LANG-TONGUED, prep. To throw out; to fling.
LANSPRIEL, s. A species of harp.
LANSPYEL, s. To spring forward; to move with velocity.
LANT, LANCE, v. a. 1. To spring forward; to move with velocity. 2. To embrace; applied to the extremity of one wing of an army.
LAP, s. Leaped. V. to coagulate, or lead. Thus lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe. lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe. lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, lappe, 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LARD, s.
'm. To stick in the mire. V. LAIR.

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martial music, were at hand, to celebrate the acts of prowess which might distinguish the day. No sooner had a master-stroke taken place in any instance, than the music sounded, the heralds proclaimed it aloud, and a thousand shouts, echoed from man to man, made the air resound with the name of the hero. The combatants rewarded the proclamiers of their feats in proportion to the vehemence and loudness of their cries; and their liberalties produced yet other cries, still preserved in the customs of our householdmen at their harvesthome, denoting the ear with the reiteration of *largesse.*

LARICK, s. A lark. V. LAVEROCK.

LARICK, s. Of water. 

LARGLY, adv. Liberally.

And largly among his men
The land of Scotland delt he then.

*Barbour, xi. 146. MS.*

LARICK, s. A lark. V. LAVEROCK.

LARICK’S LINT, s. Great golden maidenhair. S. Polytrichum commune, Linn.

LARIE, s. Laurel.

There tartarine and *larie* berries:
His medicine for passage sweer;
That for the van, these for the rear.
—Trembling he stood, in a quandarie;
And purg’d, as he had eaten *larie.*


Fr. *lauriei,* a bay-tree; *laurage,* a grove of laurel.

*Lasare,* LASERE, s. Leisure.

Ne gat he *lasare* anys his aynd to draw.

*Doug.* *Virgil,* 307, 40.

Quhy will thou not fle speedly by nycht,
Quhen for to haue thou has *lasere* and mycht?

*Fr. loisir.*


LASARN, LASERE, s. Leisure.

Ouer al his body furth yet the swete thik;—
The feblit breth fol fast can bete and blaw,
Amyd his wery brest and lymmes *lasche.*

*Doug.* *Virgil,* 307, 42.

2. It is also rendered *lazy,* Rudd. I am not certain whether it be used in this sense, S.B.

3. Devoted to idleness ; relaxed in manners.

“Allace, I laubyr nycht and day vitht my handis to
That for the van, these for the rear.
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LASARYT, part. pa. At leisure.

*S.*

LASCHE, adj. 1. Relaxed, in consequence of weakness or fatigwe; feeble; unfit for exertion, S.B. *See Sup.*

Ouer al his body furth yet the swete thik;—
The feblit breth fol fast can bete and blaw,
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LAT

3. LAT BE  LET BE.  Much less, far less; q. not once to mention, to take no notice of.

To climb the craig it was nae buit,
Let be to press to pull the fruit,
In top of all the tree.

Cherry and Sae, st. 26.

"Long it was ere a person could be found of parts requisite for such a service. Morton, Roxburgh, let be Haddington or Stirling, were not of sufficient shoulders."

Ballie's Letters, i. 51.

"One Trewmman confessed, that he had heard that knave's motion to him, without dissenting, of joining with the Scots, if a party should come over to Ireland; but withal did avow, that he had never any such resolution.

Ibid. i. 170.

4. To LAT GAE.  To let off; to let fly.

To break wind.
To lose the power of retention.
To raise the tune.

8. To LAT O'ER.  To swallow; as "she wadna lat over a single drap."

"Long it was ere a person could be found of parts requisite for such a service. Morton, Roxburgh, let be Haddington or Stirling, were not of sufficient shoulders."

Ibid. xix. 680. MS.

"He quha latit or sets the thing for hyre, to the use of any other man, could deliver to him the samaine thing."


LATCHE, adj.  A dub; a mire; Gl. Sibb. See Sup.

2. A rut, or the track of a cart-wheel, S.O.

LATCHY, adj.  Full of ruts, S.O.

LATE, adj.  At late, at a late hour.

2. They say also, iron is lated, when it is covered with tin."

S. Rudd.

In the latter sense it seems allied to Su.G. latit.

Ibid. 238, b. 49.

LATHAND, adj.  Lazy; low; vulgar.

Latheron, 1. Lower, inferior in power or dignity.

This Ramsay explains "feeble, weak and faded."

It is certainly more consistent with the other epithets, to render it, "causing disgust, as a leek does by its smell."

LATHE, adj.  V. LAITH.

LATHELY, adj.  V. LAITHLY.

LATHERON, s. 1. A sloven. V. LADRONE.

2. A limmer.

S.

LATHRON, LATHRON, s. 1. Lazy; low; vulgar.

S.

LATIENCE, s. Leisure.

S.

LATINER, s. One learning the Latin language.

S.

LATIOUSE, adj.  Free; unrestrained.

Mankinde can nevir wele lyke,
Bot gif he have a latiouse lyving.

Ballad, S. P. R. iii. 124.

L. lotus, or compar. neut. lotus.

LATRINE, LATRON, LATRONS, s. A privy.

S.

LATTER, adj.  Lower, inferior in power or dignity.

"Life, lim, land, tenement, or escheat, may not be judged in latter Courts then Courts of Baron; but gif these Courts have the samaine frendome, that the Baron hes."

Baron Courts, c. 47, comp. with Quon. Att. c. 43. "Life or name may not be adjudged, or decreed as escheat, in ane
court, inferior to ane Baron Court, except that court hauethe like libertie and fredome." Sc.

This seems a comparative formed from A.S. laith, lanthe, malum; or a corruption of lythir, bad, base; lythra scneat, bad money; lythire, peus.

LATTER-MEAT, LEATER-MEATE, s. Victuals brought from the master's to the servant's table.

S.

LATTYN, s. Hindrance; impediment.

S. That grahit as some other men of armys keyne:
Sadlye on fute on to the hous that socht,
And entryn in, for lattyn fand that nocht.

V. LAT, v. to hinder. Wallace, iv. 292, MS.

LAVATUR, s. The herb lettuce. S. A vessel to wash in; a laver.

LAVANDER, LAVANDER, s. A vessel to wash in; a laver.

This seems to their praise. V. LATE, latum; or a corruptiou of court, inscription given by Douglas, that one would almost think from the master's to the servant's table.

Rudd.

The first is sometimes used, S.B., only the latter in other parts of S.

As the gudwyf brocht in,
Ane scroit on the wauch.

Ane bad pay, ane ther sayd, pay,
Byd quhill we rakin our lauch.

Rakin our lauch, i. e. calculate what is every one's share of the bill.

The dogs were barking, cocks were crowing,
Night-drinking sots counting their lauvin.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 535.

Sojors forcing alehouse brawlings
To be let go without their lauvings.

Colvit's Mock Poem, P. i. p. 32.

LAUCH, LAUCHT, LAUCHFULL, S. To laugh, to laugh, to laugh in, being apparently of later use, the word claims a different parentage. Tent. ghe-lag, ghe-laghe, symbolum, com- potio; club, or shot, a drinking together. Kilian derives this from leogh-en, to lay, because every one lays down, or contributes his share. Ghe-lagh-vorg, shot-free; ghe-lagh betaken, to pay the reckoning. Germ. legelag, legemach, com- potio. Proprie, says Wachter, est collatio, vel symbolum convivale, quod quique comensantium pro rata conferit, a legen offerre, conferre, prorsus ut gilde a geten offerre.

Ge est nota collectivi,quia unus solus non facit collectam nec symposium.

According to this account, the origin of the term is referred back to that early period, in which the northern nations, when celebrating the feasts of heathenism, were wont to contribute, according to their ability, meat and drink, which they consumed in convivial meetings. V. Skel.

Su.G. lag, in like manner, signifies social intercourse, fellowship; also, a feast, a convivial entertainment: leaga, samman, to collect, or gather the reckoning; Sw. belinda lag, pay for the entertainment. Widgc. Isl. lagmen, lagbraeder, lagun-autur, company, companions, properly in feasting or drinking. Enn thessa tigna a huere, laugonantor adrum at veita; Hun vero honorem contubernialium quique contuberniali suo exibire debet; Spec. Regal. p. 370.

According to Olaus, lag has a different origin from that which has been assigned to the Germ. word. He derives lagnumutur from I. lag, drink, liquor, and naut, a partner, from nauta, to use. Lex. Run.

LAUCH, LAUCH'T, s. 1. Law.

This word occurs in an old and curious specimen of S. and Lat. verse conjoined:

Lauch his down our all: fallax frus regnat ubique.

Micht gerris richt down fall: regnum quia resit iniqu.

Teuth is made now thrall:
Spernunt quarn dico plerique.

Bot til Christ we call:
Regnum quia rexit inique.

E. T. v. 11557.

Frankel. T. etym. in vo.

S. Lauch in lauch, to laugh, to laugh in; to laugh, because everyone setz-en collocare.

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LAUGHT, part. pa.

He said upon a litill palfray,
Laucht; and joly arayand
His bataill, with an ax in hand.

Barbour, xii. 19. MS.

This might seem at first view to express the cheerfulness of the king's mind, especially as connected with joly, q. laughed. But the meaning is certainly quite different. It may either refer to the king, as signifying that he wore some sort of mantle; or rather to the palfray, as denoting that it was clothed or dressed in proper trappings. This explanation is confirmed by the use of the word lauchtane, in the same work, which must evidently be understood in a sense allied to this. V. next word.

LAUGHTANE, adj. Of, or belonging to, cloth.

A lauchtane mantell than him by,
Liand upon the bed, he saw;
And with his teth he gan it draw
Out our the fyr.

Barbour, xix. 672. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton leaves this for explanation. Mr. Ellis, on this passage, inquires, "if it be Louthian, the place where it was manufactured, or where such mantles were usually worn?" Spec. E. P. i. 242. It undoubtedly signifies a mantle of cloth; perhaps woolen cloth is immediately meant. V. Leik, s. i.

LAUGHTANE, adj. Pale; livid.

My rubie cheiks, wes reid as rone,
Ar leyn, and lauchtane as the leid.

Maitland Poems, p. 192.

I can form no idea of its origin, unless it be a corruption of ladow, q. v.

LAUDER, s. A lock. V. LACHT, sense 2d. S.

LAUDE, s. Sentence; decision; judgment.

S.

LAUDE, s. Perhaps drinking, or revelling.

The gudvvyf said, I reid yow lat tham ly,
They had lever sleip, nor be in
Launder, Maitland Poems, p. 75.

A.S. hald-ion, to drink, to pour out; or Belg. loaderigh, wanton, gay.

LAVE, s. The remainder. V. LAFE.

LAVELLAN, s. A kind of weasel, Caithn.

Sir Robert Sibbald mentions an animal, which he says is common in Caithness, called there lavellan: by his description, it seems to belong to this genus. He says, it lives in the water, has the head of the weasel, and resembles that creature in colour; and that its breath is prejudicial to cattle. Bibb. Hist. Scot. ii. 86. The latter writer elsewhere says: "I inquired here after the lavellen, which, from description, I suspect to be the water-shrew-mouse. The country people have a notion that it is noxious to cattle; they preserve the skin, and, as a care for their sick beasts, give them the water in which it has been dip't. I believe it to be the same animal which in Sutherland is called the water-mole." Tour in S. 1769, p. 194.

LAVE-LUGGIT, adj. Having the ears hanging down.

LAVENARD, s. A laundress.

S.

LAVER, s.

"Here 1 gif Schir Galeron," quod Gaynor, "withouten any gile,
At the londis, and the lichis, fro laver to layre,
Connok and Cartele, Conychamege and Kile.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gol. ii. 27.

"East to west?" Pink. A.S. lefer signifies a rush;
Tent. lea, locus incultus et vacans. This, however, seems to have been a proverbial phrase, the sense of which is now lost.

LAVEROCK, LAUROK, s. The lark. S.

The word is often pronounced q. terrick, larick. Lancash. leawrock. See Sup.

"The laurowk maid melody vp hie in the skyis." Compl. S. p. 60.

A. S. laufer, lawere, Belg. lawerick, leeuerick, Alem. laurice, id.

The name of this bird appears in its most simple form in Isl. lava, vulgo loova, or lova; avis, aluna; G. Andr. p. 192. Leuffa, id. Edda Saemund. Wachter derives A. S. laufera, Belg. lawerick, &c. from Celt. leif fox, and orka valere, q. powerful in voice.

LAVEROCK-HIECH, adj. High as the lark when soaring.

LAVEROCK'S-LINT, s. Purgung-flak, an herb.

S.

LAW, s. Law. V. LAUCH.

S.

LAUGH, s. A lake. V. LOCH.

S.

LAUGHT, LAUGHT, pret. and part. pa. Took; taken.

Thar leyff that laucht, and past, but delby.

Wallace, ix. 1064, MS.

Thai lufty ledis at that lord that levis has laught.

i.e. taken leave of.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 12.

A. S. laecce-an, gel-aecc-an, apprehendere; pret. lecche, cepit, prehendit; part. gelaet. It sometimes signifies, to seize with ardour, which is the proper sense of the A. S. e. Athir laught has thair lance, that lemyt so light;

On twa stedis thai straid, with ane sterne schiere.

Laught out is also used to denote the drawing out of swords.

Thai brayd fra thair blondis besely and haly.

Syne laught out suerdis lang and lufl.

Ibid. iii. 227.

LAVY, s. The foolish guilemout, a bird; cymbus Troile, Linn.

"The Lany, so called by the inhabitants of St. Kilda, by the Welch, guilema; it comes near to the bigness of a duck." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 59.


LAUT-MAN, s. A layman; one not in clerical orders.

LAVYRD, s. I. Lord; Cumb. laudergh. V. LAIRD.

2. Applied in this sense to the Supreme Being.

Thus Wynount, when celebrating the virtues of David I., the great favourite of the Roman clergy, makes a curious allusion to the first words of Psalm 132, suggested by the identity of the name:

"Twenty and nyne yere he wes,
Thunky, Lavyr, on Dawy and hys myldyne.

Cron. vii. 7. 36.

To LAUREATE, a. To confer a literary degree S.
To LAUREATE, v. r. To take a degree in any faculty. S.
LAUREATION, s. The act of conferring degrees, or the receiving of them; graduation. S.

LAURERE, s. The laurel.

— Rois, register, palm, laurere, and glory.

Fr. laurier,


LAUREW, s. Laurel.

LAUS, s.

Ane helme set to ilk scheild, siker of assay.
With fel laus on loft, lemand full light.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 14.

Mr. Pinkerton inquires if this be laus, says? Laos may indeed be allied to Su.G. lis, Isl. las, light. Fel laus would thus mean great splendour. But fel may be here used in the sense of many; and laus may refer to the crest of the helmet; q. many hairs on loft, i.e. a bushy and lofty crest; from Dan. fis, fis, hair, Su.G. laug, rough, hairy. Lugg and byf denote the hair that grows on the foreheads of horses. According to this view, lemand is not immediately connected with laus, but is a farther description of the helmet itself.
LAW

LAUTEFULL, adj. Apparently, full of loyalty or truth. S.

LAW, adj. Low. See Sup.

King Eduardis man he was suorn of Ingland,
Off ryce law byrth, suppos he tuk on hand.
Wallace, iv. 184. MS.

Su. G. lug, l. lager, Dan. law. Belg. lage, loog, id. Moesa. G. lig-an, Su. G. ligg-an, to lie, is viewed by some as the root.

LAW, s. Low ground.

Sdvor Amerys rowte he saw,
That held the plane ay, and the law.
Barbour, vi. 518. MS.

To LAW, v. a. To bring down, to humble.
— Queheu the king Eduardis mychyt
Wes lawit, king Robert wes on hyght.
Barbour, xiii. 658. MS.

Thou makis febil wicht, and thou lastest hie.
Doug. Virgil, 93, 53.

Bot now the word of God full weil I knaw;
Qha dois exait him self, God sal him law.
Lyndsay's Warth, 1592, p. 260.

Tent. leegh-en, demittere, deprimere; Kilian.

LAW, LAWE, A Lawe, adv. Downward, below.

As I beheld, and kest myn eyes a lawe,
From bough to bough, that hiepit and that plaid.
King's Quair, c. 2. st. 16.

That this is the sense, appears from st. 21.
And therewith kest I down myn eye agena.
It is sometimes written as one word.
And by this ilke gyver 
Ane hyeway fand I like to bene.
Ibid. v. 3.

A often occurs in this connexion, where be is now used; as aneath for beneath, ahint for behind.

LAWLY, adj. Lowly, humble.

And this lawly and meik smessionn in the confes-
sion, with consent to resaue the said discipline & pen-
sanc, is ane part of satisfactioun, quhilk is the thrid meane
used; as

nance, is ane part of satisfactioun, quhilk is the thrid meane
used; as

beautiful little hill, which is called Dunse
hill; its original site having been on the top of a most
昇上了 dead, and afterwards transferred to those
places were still viewed
there in the conventions which were held in particular
districts; and at length, in S. at least, gave this name to all
those rising grounds, on which they used to meet for
regular course of law, as opposed to flight. 2. Able
to answer a charge or accusation.

Ther come a lede of the
lawe, in londe is not to layne,
And glides to Schir Gawayne, the gates to gyae;
Yauland, and yomerand, with many loude yeles.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 7.
i.e. an inhabitant of the tomb. It is the description of
Queen Guynor and Sir Gawan.

To what has been formerly observed, I may add, that
Moes. G. hlaw signifies monumentum. Genvith thu tlaama hlawa ; He cometh to the tomb, Joh. xi. 38.

To LAW, v. a. To litigate; to subject to legal investigation and determination.

LAW, s. The remainder. V. LAFE.

LAWINE, s. The eve of All-hallows, Halloween. S.
LAWAR, LAW-BID, LAW-BIDING. A laver, or vessel to wash in. S.
LAW-BIDAND, LAW-BIDING, part. pr. 1. Waiting the regular course of law, as opposed to flight. 2. Able to answer a charge or accusation.

S.

LAW-BOARD, s. The board on which a tailor irons his cloth.

LAW-BORROIS, LAW-BORROWS, s. pl. The legal security which one man is obliged to give, that he will not do any injury to another in his person or property. S.

See Sup.

"Gif any man be feidit, and allegis feid, or dreid of ony
partie, the schirf sal forthwith of baith tak law-borrois,
and forbid thame in the Kinng's name to trubill the Kingis
perx, under the name of Law." Acts, Ja. 11. 1457. c. 83.
Edit. 1566. called "Borrowis of perx." i.e. peace, 1449. c. 13.

The action of contravention of law-borrows is likewise
penal. It proceeds on letters of lawbørrois, obtained at
the suit of him who is disturbed in his person or goods by
another, and containing a warrant to charge the party com-
plained of to give security, that the complainer shall be
Tit. 1. s. 16.

"The import of lawbørrois in Scotland is, when two
neighbours are at variance, the one procurers from the
council, or any competent court, letters charging the other
to find caution and surety, that the complainer, his wife,
The A.S. word may have been formed from Lat. laic-us, which must be traced to Gr. λαίκος, popularus. Other dialects
retain more of the original form; Su.G. lek, Isl. leik, Alem. leig. It seems doubtful, however, whether laic-de be not
radically the same with leode, popularus, plebs, Isl. lid, Germ. leute. V. Spelman, vo. Leudis. In Fr, the phrase, le lais
gens resembles the secondary sense of lauti; le petit peuple;
Dict. Trev.

LAWLAND, LAULAND, adj. Belonging to the low
country of Scotland. S.

LAWLANDS, LAWLANDS, s. pl. 1. The level country
of Scotland, as distinguished from the Highlands. 2. The language of the low country as opposed to the
Gaelic.

LAWRIE, s. A designation for the fox. V. LOWRIE.

LAWRIGHTMEN, V. LAGRATMEN.

LAW SUNDAY, V. LEIF SOUNDAY.

LAWTA, LAWTE, LAWTY, LAWTITH, LAW SONDAY. V. LEIF SOUNDAY.

LAW, adj. Wallace, v. 156. MS.

TO LAWE, v. a. To lower.

LAWIN, s. A tavern reckoning. V. LAUC, s. 1.

LAWIN-FREE, adj. Scot-free; excluded from paying
any share of a tavern bill. V. LAUC, 1.

LAWIT, LAUD, LAWDY, LEWIT, adj. 1. Lay, belonging
to laymen. See STEP.

Than ordanyed was als, that the Kyn, 
Na na lawyd Patrowne, be staff na ryng, 
Suld mak fra thine cailloyatne. —
Wyntown, vii. 5. 120.

The Archeyshaphe of Yhork —
— — assowyld then 
Alysawvydr our Kyng, and his lawd twel.
Bot the Eyschaps and the clergy
Yhit he leit in cursyng ly. —
Wyntown, vii. 9. 160.

The lawit folkes this law wald never celt,
But with their use, quhen Bishops war to cheis,
Unto the kirk they gadred, aul and ying,
With meik hart, fasting and praying.

Priests of Peblis, S. P. R. i. 16.

2. Unlearned, ignorant.

Of all the reame, quhom of ye beir the crow,
Of lawt, and lewit; riche, pare; up and doun;
The quhilk, and they be slane man [mannis] hand
Ane count thairof ye sal gill W areard.

Priests of Peblis, p. 29.

I say not this of Chaucere for offence.
Bot till excuse my lawitinsufficiency,

A.S. laued, leved, id. lawed-man, a layman ; O. E. leved.
And they meet in her hirth, when minstrels ben styl.
Than telleth they of the trinitie a tule or twaine.

P. Ploughman's Vision, Fol. 46, a.

The history of this term affords, at the same time, a
singular proof of the progressive change of language, and
of the influence of any powerful body on the general
sentiments of society. By Bede, Aelfric, and other A.S.
writers, it is used in its primitive sense. This meaning it
retained so late as the reign of Edward III. when R. de
Langland wrote his Vision of Piers the Ploughman. But
as, in the dark ages, the little learning that remained was
confined almost entirely to the clergy; while the designa-
tion, by which they were known, came to denote learning
in general, the distinctive term leved was considered as
including the idea of ignorance. It did not stop here,
however. The clerical influence still prevailing, and the
clergy continuing to treat the unlearned in a very con-
temptuous manner, as if moral excellence had been con-
fined to their own order; by and by, the term came to
signify a wicked person, or one of a licentious life. Hence,
the modern sense of E. levd.
LAZY-BEDS. 

A mode of planting potatoes still in use in some parts of the country. S.

After the ground is divided into beds, about two yards square, a whole potato, full of eyes, is laid upon some dung in the bottom of its own bed; the earth is then laid upon it and the manure, from a sort of trench made round the bed; and as the root springs up, the earth is gradually heaped upon it from the trench. The produce is sometimes very large from a single root. *S.

"So is the fait, and so is the place," says Ruddiman, "nothing but a deluge, an inundation. From which has been strangely derive"rl by Skinner from Fr. laevar, lauvar, liquor fluous. The same root may perhaps be traced in the compound A.S. words, lago-flod, lago-stream, a deluge, an inundation.

This seems also to give us the true origin of E. lee, which has been strangely derived by Skinner from Fr. l'eau, water. Others have traced it to le, as denoting shelter. But a lee shore, is that towards which the winds blow, and, of consequence, the waves are driven. From the lee side of the ship being understood to denote that which is not directly exposed to the wind, it seems to have been oddly inferred, that the term lee, as thus used, signifies calm, tranquil. Dr. Johnson has fallen into a very singular mistake in relation to this subject; having given precisely the same sense to leeward, as to windward. He thus explains both terms; "Toward the wind." 245, 41.

The water of the sea in motion. The fomy stoure of stremes and bare, because thy landlord's poor. Plenty shall cultivate ilk scawp and moor. Now lee and bare, because thy landlord's poor. A.S. leyg, pasture. Ramusay's Poems, i. 60.

"As fals plesandis, myngit with care repleit. The fair forrest with levis loun and flouris ferly sueit, The fowlis song, and flouris ferly sueit, Is bot the warld, and his prosperite, Is bot the warld, and his prosperite, And eik thay westir partis, traistis me, Subdew all hale in thirldome Italy, Quhare as the ouir se flowis alhale; "It seems to signify," says Ruddiman, "nothing but heat; calidus; de aethere et aere dicitur; aer incalescit, ac clemens fit ex frigido. Perhaps the obsolete Isl. hlyr, hly, calidus; de aether et aere dicitur; hlygner, calor aetherius; hlygnar, aer incalescit, no clemens fit ex frigido."

To lie; a falsehood. Wyntown. To lie, to tell a falsehood. Wyntown. A.S. leg-æ, meang, to lie. To leg, LIE, n. a. To leave. V. LEED. S.


Dan. lye, le, a shelter, a cover, chiefly from severe weather. These terms are evidently applied to Isl. hlyr, hly, calidus; de aether et aere dicitur; hlygner, calor aetherius; hlygnar, aer incalescit, no clemens fit ex frigido. Perhaps the obsolete Isl. hlyr, hly, calidus; de aether et aere dicitur; hlygner, calor aetherius; hlygnar, aer incalescit, no clemens fit ex frigido."

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LEAD, s. The name given to the rink, or course over which the stones are driven in Curling.

LEADER, s. The person who takes the lead in the game of Curling; he who first lays down his stone.

LEAD-BRASH. A disease to which all the lower animals are subject at Leadhills.

To LEAD CORN. To drive com from the harvest-field to the corn-yard.

LEADEN HEART. A spell still used in Shetland.

LEAD DRAPS. Small shot used in fowling.

LEADIS, *. adj.

LEADING, s. A natural shelter for cattle; shelter afforded by glens or overhanging rocks.

LEAN DOWN, v. a. To go cleverly off, or on disorderly way.

LEANER, LEEMER, s. A liar, S. pron. levar.

LEAP, LEA. To remain some time uncropped.

LEAP OUT, v. n. To break out in an illegal or disorderly way.

LEAPING ILL, LOUPING ILL. A kind of palsy to which sheep are subject. V. THORTER ILL.

LEASE-HAUS, s. Possession; holding by a lease.

LEASE, adj. Active; clever; agile. V. LIERS.

LEASE, s. Freedom; liberty, S. B. Give us the leash, set us at liberty.

LEASER, LEESER, v. a. To take ripe nuts out of the husk.

LEASER, LEEMER, s. A nut fully ripe which separates easily from the husk.

To LEACH, v. a. To cure; to heal. See Sup.

LEUCHER, s. A physician or surgeon. See S. Thaim that war woundyt gert he ly In till hiddillis, all prynel; And gert gud leechis till thaim bring, Quhlth that thi war in till heling.

LEATHER, To LEATHER, v. n. To go cheerfully and briskly. See Sup.

LEATHER, v. a. To better soundly; to tie tightly. See S. To LEATHER, v. n. To go cheerfully and briskly. See S.

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LED1SMAN, LEDSMAN, LODISMAN, LEDGIN, LED FARM. A farm on which no tenant resides.
LEDGY-LAUNERS, LEDE, LEDDYR, LEDDY-LAUNERS.
LECHING, LEICHING, S. A
LECK, LECHEGE, S.
adj. LEED, pret. LEEAR, S.
LEE, S.
LEE, S. To set at little lee,
LEEL, adj. LEELIKE, adj.
LEEFOW, LEEFOW, LIEFU', To
ludicrous effect, is sometimes called, S.
In Aberdeen, it is said that leeches are cried in the streets under the name of Black Doctors, whelped in a pool.
Sir J. Sinclair, p. 123. S.
"Away, a farrier or horse-
doctor," Rudd.
LECHING, s. Recovery, cure.
"Spoken when we have lent something that we now want, and must be forced to borrow."
Kelly, p. 315.
LEEX, adj. Earthen. V.
LEEMERS, s. pl. V. LEEFER.
LEEN, interj. Cease; give up; yield.
To gang your grips—fye, Madge!—baut, Bauldy, teen:—
I wina wish this tulyie had been seen.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 148.
Allied perhaps to Su.G. laed-a concedes; or rather A.S. alain-an, Sw. linn-a, to cease; whence O. E. lanne, id.
To LEENGE, v. n. To slouch in walking; as, a leenheim ganger, one who slouches in his gait.
LEENGYIE, adj. A weaver's web, of a raw or thin texture, is said to have a leengylie appearance.
LEENING, adj. Calliope, most facet and leening,
Inquirit Venus quhat wcht had hir mismaid? 
LEEN, v. n. To arrange; to trim; to sort.
To pretend. V. LEIT.
To ooze by slow dropping.
LEET, v. n. To appear; as, a leet of the moon.
To attend to.
LEET, v. a. To pretend.
To ooze by slow dropping.
Till, v. a. To pret.
To ooze by slow dropping.
To attend to.
LEET, adj. Compassionate, sympathetic.
Loth. Leeful, friendly. See Sup.
"The leeful man is the beggar's brother;"
S. Prov.
"Spoken when we have lent something that we now want, and must be forced to borrow."
Kelly, p. 315.
Leeful is used by Wynt. in the sense of friendly.
This seems radically different from the preceding; most probably from A.S. leof, dear. Isl. hlfa, Su.G. ifa, tueri, pareere, are considerably allied in signification. But the former is preferable.
LEELANG, adj. Livelong, S.
Whyles, o'er the wee bit cup an' platie,
They sip the scandal potion pretty;
Or lee-lang nights, wi' crabbed leaks,
Fare owre the devil's pictur'd beaks.—Burns, iii. 10.
LEEM, adj. Earthen. V.
LEEGER, s. A parapet, especially that of a bridge.
S.
LEEGER, s.
S.
LEEDSMAN, LEDSMAN, LODISMAN, s. A pilot.
Before the laif, as ledsman and lard,
And a hy's salis vp with felloun fard,
Wea Palmmore.
Thy setup. I knew full quyte
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LEG.

"Peats are estimated by the leet, which is a solid body piled up like bricks, 24 feet long, and 12 feet broad at bottom, and 12 feet high."—P. Pittsigo, Aberd. Statist. Acc. v. 101. 102.

2. A nomination of different persons, with a view to the election of one or more of them to an office, S. To put on the leet, to give in one's name in order to nomination, S. "After long delay, and much thronging, being set in our places, the Moderator for the time offered to my Lord Commissioner a leet, whereupon voices might pass for the election of a new Moderator."—Baillie's Lett. i. 98.

3. The term is also used to denote a list. My Burecht's name well pleas'd I saw Among the chosen leet, Wha are to give Britannia law, And keep her rights complete.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 400.

A.S. hlete, a lot. It is used perhaps in the second sense, in reference to the mode in which persons are often chosen by lot. Mr Macpherson, however, seems to think that it is contracted from eyle, as formed from elet; "lists of persons chosen by lot for an office under the controller of a superior power," being "in Sc. called Lytts in 1588. Maitland's Hist. of Edin. p. 228."—V. Lyte, Ltte.

To LEET, LEIT, v. a. To put in nomination, in order to election when there are two or more candidates. S.

LEET, LEIT, s. Language. V. LEID.

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LEET, LEIT, s. Language. V. LEID.
LEY COW, LEA COW. A cow that is neither with calf, nor gives milk, as distinguished from a *Ferry Cow.*

**LEY, s.** A load.

**LEY, s.** Lead, (Metal.)

**LEY, s.** Perhaps used as *errat. for heid,* attention.

**LEY, s.** Mill-race. *V. Lade.*

**LEY.** Brewing *Leid,* a brewing utensil.

**LEY, LEDE, LEAD.** People; folk; nation.

"Suld thow help thaim that' wald put the to deid?"

Had thay bene gud, all anys we had beyn. "Kyndnes said, "Yha, thai ar gud Scottismen."

"O lowit And thus he wrait than in till gret honour, To Wilyham Wallace as a conquerour. Thou werray help in haldyn of the rycht."

There come a *leid* at the last liggand me seis, With ane luke unlufsum he lent me sic wourdis. And to the *lede,* this Samaritan had syght of this And perceiued by hys pulse, he was in perel to dye. In the grete se standing ilis tuo.

Ay quhil yow likis, and list, to luge in this Translait of new, thay may be read and soung

**LEY, LEI.** Cure of diseases. *V. under Leche, v. S.*

**LEICHMENT, LEICING, LEICHA, LEID, LEDE, L EAD, LEED, LEET,* 1. Language, S.B.

**LEID, LEDE,** i.e. "I am more hated by the Scots of Bute's party than even by the people of England." The term is used in the same sense in pl. by Doug.

*All ledis langis in land to lauch qhatam thame leif is.*

Virgil, 298, a. 34. *V. next word.*

**LEID, LEDE, s.** A man; a person.

And thus he wrait than in till gret honour, To Wilyham Wallace as a conquerour. "O lowit And thus he wrait than in till gret honour, To Wilyham Wallace as a conquerour. Thou werray help in haldyn of the rycht."

There come a *leid* at the last liggand me seis, With ane luke unlufsum he lent me sic wourdis.

"LEID, LEDE, LEAD, LEED, LEET, s. 1. Language, S.B.*

Srophans in Grew leid ar namyt so, In the gretse se standing ilis tuo.

i.e. the Greek tongue. *Doug. Virgil, 74, 38.*

Translat of new, thay may be red and song.

Ouer Albion ile into your vulgare *lede.*

Ibid. 450, 54. *Leit* is used in the same sense.

**LEY, LEI.** Let matrons round the ingle meet, An' join for whis' thair mous to weet, An' in a droll auld-farrant *leet* 'Bout fairys crack.

*Morrison's Poems,* p. 77.

2. In *lede,* literally in language, an expextive frequently used by Thomas of Ercildoune. Mr Scott views it as "synon. to *I tell you.*"

Monestow monn o *lede*


i.e. "Thou must not tell a falsehood in any respect." Rudd. is uncertain whether to refer this to A.S. *leod,* people; Belg. *lied,* a song; A.S. *hlydan,* to make a noise, *hlyd a tumult; or leden, leden,* Latin, the learned, the best and most universal language, and therefore, by way of eminence, as he imagines, taken for language in general. Sibb. prefers the last of these etymologies.

It may seem to confirm this derivation, that so late as the age of Chaucer, *leden* occurs in the same sense.

This faire kinges daughter Canace, That on hire finger bare the quinte ring, Thurgh which she understood wel every thing That any foule may in his ledens sain, And coude answere him in his aden again, Hath understonden what this faucon seyd.

*Squire's T.* 10749.

Tywhiritt observes, that Dante uses *Latino* in the same sense. It may be added, that A.S. *lyden* is sometimes used to denote the Latin language, and also language in general; *lingua, sermo.* Notwithstanding, as our word still occurs without the termination, it seems doubtful whether it should not rather be traced to Su.G. *lited,* or *lydra,* sonare. Ihre deduces it from the latter. The use of the Su.G. *v.* has a striking analogy; *Orden lyden saa,* its sonant verba. *V. next word.*

**LEY, LEDE, LUID, s.** A song; a lay.

Sum sang ring sangs, dancis, *leids,* and roundis, With vocis schil, qhil all the daie resoundis.


Rudd. has overlooked this very ancient word. It occurs in another form, as used in the title of a poem composed on the death of Sir Richard Maitland and his lady. "A *laid* of the said Sir Richard; and his Lady, who died on his burial day." *Maitland Poems,* p. 335.

Mr. Pinkerton has observed, that "Leudus was a sort of ode among the Gauls," and that "it seems to have been of the mounful kind." *Ibid.* Note, p. 43. However, there is no evidence; as far as we can judge from the vestiges still remaining. *Lhuyd* mentions *Ir. lythid,* as simply signifying a song, a poem; *Gael. laoidh.* The term seems to have been general in the Gothic dialects; A.S. *leoth, leith,* carmen, ode, poema. This was a generic word, the adj. conjoined determining the particular sense; as, *idel leoth,* frivolum carmen, *hilde-leoth,* militare carmen. Hence *leoth-wyrhta,* a poet, literally a song-wright; as *playwright* is still used, E. for one who composes plays. Belg. *lied,* a song or ballad ; *minnelied,* a love-song; *braylonth laid,* an epitaphalium or wedding song; *hiders laid,* a pastoral song. *Isl. hlitid,* a song, verses, metre; *hldanbok,* litter cantonum. *Leith-on* is an old Gothic word, signifying to sing. Hence, as would appear, *Moes.G. cuitlid-on* to praise, to celebarte. *V. Ichre, vo. Luid.*

I am inclined, with G. Andr., to derive this term from *Ist. hlitid,* voice, *liitid,* to resound; *Su.G. liitid,* *laid,* as especially Germ. *lauf-en* is used in both senses, sonare, resonare; canere, sonum modulare, sive id fiat ore, sive instrumento; *Franc. ral"* is a trumpet. *Verel. ex-
LEI I

Leid, leid, s. Safe conduct; or a state of safety.

v. n. To believe. Although the latter is unquestionably the primary sense, as appears from Snorro Sturlesons V. Von Troil's Letters on Iceland, p. 317. Isl. loddar, ludio, a player, ludr, tuba; Germ. lude, testudo, (E. lute) lued, cantus. Ital. lei, Fr. E. lay, may be merely the Gothic or Celtic term softened in pronunciation; although, it must be observed, that A.S. leah and leif are used in the sense of cantium.

LEID, LIEF, adj. A leid of a thing, is a partial idea of it. One is said to have a leid of a song, when he knows part of the words, S.B.

Whether this is allied to the preceding word, seems doubtful. Shall we refer it to leif a joint? Leid occurs in Chron. Sax. for the link of a chain, membrum catenae; liberty of going to any place and returning without injury.

LEID, LEIF, LEIFF, LYF, adj. Leid-men, or guides of his, as simply signifying death. The lard langis eftir land to leif-a, to his are.

LEIL, LEILE, LELE, adj. S. A leid in the above sense, is now the allegiance due to a sovereign, S.

LEISM, adv. Lawful. V. LEGUM.

LEIL, LEI LELE, adj. 1. Loyal, faithful; respecting the allegiance due to a sovereign, S.

LEIF, LEIF, LEIFF, LYF, adj. To give a servant leif, or leave. To dismiss or discharge from service; a phrase in common use.

LEIF, s. The remainder; the rest. V. LAFE.

LEIFU, adj. Discreet; moderate.

LEIFULL, adj. Lawful. V. LEFUL.

LEIF, LEIF, LEIFF, adj. 1. Dear; beloved, S.

LEIFSUM, adj. Dignus, Virg. as(leif-sum), S.

LEISOM, adv. Smartly; severely.

LEISOM, adj. Lawful. V. LEISUM.

LEIF, LEIF, LEI LELE, adj. 1. Loyai, faithful; respecting the allegiance due to a sovereign, S.
4. Giving to every one his due; as opposed to chicanery.

3. Honest, upright; as denoting veracity in testimony.

2. To right, lawful; as enjoined by authority.

1. To cease.

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LEISOME, adj. An expression of strong affection and good wishes, S. Sibb. seems to give the literal sense in these words above quoted.
I sobro the lyar, full leis me yow.

Banumtyne Poems, p. 158, st. 2.
i.e. "I wish a curse on the liar, I love you heartily."
It being said, that he was only scoffing, he wishes that a curse might light upon him, if he did not speak the truth in declaring his love.

Lees me on liquor, my todlen dow,
Ye're ay sae good humour'd when meeting your mow.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 258.

O leese me on my spinning wheel,
O leese me on my rock and reed;
Fray tap to tae that cleeds me bien,
And haps me feel and warm at e'en.

Burns, iv. 317.

This might seem allied to Su.G. lis-a, requiem dare. But I prefer deriving it from leif, dear, agreeable; q. "leif is to me," literally, "dear is to me," a phrase the inverse of wo is me, S. caes me. This derivation is confirmed by the form in which Douglas uses the phrase:
Take thir with the, as lattir presand sere,
Of thay kind natiue freyndes gudis and gere;
On leis me, the lykest thing lyuing;
And verray mymage of my Astynax ying.

Virgil, 84, 45.

We find an A.S. phrase very similar, leofre me yis, gratius est mihi, Gen. xxix. 19. only the comparative is used instead of the positive.

LEISCH, LESCHE, v. 1. A thong: a whip-cord, S.
Thow for thy lounrie mony a leisach has fyld.

Dunbar, Evergr. ii. 53. st. 7.

2. A cord or thong, by which a dog or any other animal is held.

Nixt eftir qubam the wageoure has ressaue,
He that the lesche and lyame in sounder draue.

Dunbar, Virgil, 145, 45.

3. A stroke with a thong, S. V. LEICH.
—Let him lay sax leischis on thy heads.

Kennedy, Evergr. ii. 50. st. 8.

To LEISCHE, LEICH, LEASH, v. a. To lash; to scourge, S.
"Gif ony childer within age commit ony of thir thiugis forsaaid, because thay may not be punist for nonage, their fathers or maisters saill pay for ilk one of thame xii. s. iii.d. or els deliuer the said childe to the juge, to be leicht, seigruit, and dung, according to the fault." Acts, J a. IV. 1505. 103. Edit. 1566; leisched, Skene, c. 69.
Seren. derives E. lash from Isl. laskast, laed; Su.G. laszt-a percurete, caedere. Perhaps it is formed from the s.

LEISE-MAJESTIE, LEIS-MAJESTIE, LESE-MAJESTY, s.
1. The crime of high-treason. 2. Treason against Jesus Christ as sovereign of his Church.

S. LEISH, adj. Active; clever. V. LISS.

LEISHN, part. adj. Tall and active, applied to persons; extensive, applied to fields, farms, &c.; long, referring to a journey.

S. LEISHER, s. A tall and active person; an extensive tract of country; a long journey.

S. LEISOME, adj. Warm; sultry. V. LISSOME.

LEISSURE, LIZZURE, s. Pasture between two corn fields; more generally, any grazing ground.
To LEIST, v. n. To incline, Dunbar; E. list.

LEIST, expl. "Appeased; calmed, q. leased, from Fr. lacher, Lat. laxare." Rudd.
Desist hereof, and at last be the leist,
And condiscend to bow at our request.

Doug. Virgil, 441, 34.

Sibb. derives it from Teut. leisach-en, extinguere; (sittim)
leit. If leit signify apposed, the most natural origin would be Su.G. lis-a, requiem dare, leitire mala; whence lis, requires a dot. But the word as a trident or eel-spear, S. A. Lindesay observes, is written in a similar manner, that it may signify to think, is written in a similar manner, that it may signify to strike fish with a trident or eel-spear, as being a young man, he would pass some part of his time in love; Su.G. lat-ia intermediates, Moes. G. latian, A.S. last-an, tardare, morari, A. Bor. leath, ceasing, intermission, Ray.

To LEIT, LIEUT, LEX, v. n. 1. To pretend; to give out; to make a shew as if, S.B.

They kynd of wolffis in the world now rings: The first ar fals pervertaris of the lawis, Qulkhil, under polite terms, falset mynyng, Leisand, that all wer gospell that thy schavis: Bot for a bud the trew men he outhrawis.

Hensryson, Bann. P. p. 119.

It is surprising that L. Hailes should say, on this word, "probably, voting." Here, as on the preceding term, the bench evidently predominated with the worthy judge. Thus still thi baid quhill day began to peyr, A thyk myst fell, the planet was nocht cleyr. Wallace assayed at all places about, Leit as he wald at any place brock out.

Wallace, xi. 502. MS.

Ye ar not sik ane fule as ye let yow. Priests of Peltis, S. P. R. i. 29.

Lete, pret., is probably used in the same sense in the following passage:

The king, throw consilie of his men, His folk delt in bataillis ten. In ilkane war weile X thousand, His folk delt in bataillis ten.

Barbour, ii. 157. MS.

In edit. 1620, it is rendered thought. But although the v. signifying to think, is written in a similar manner, that here used does not seem properly to express the idea entertained by the person, but the external semblance. Thus it occurs in Ywaine and Gawin:

Than lepe the maiden on hir palfry, And nere byside him made hir way; Sho lete as sho him noght had sene, Ne wetyn that he thar had bene.

Ritson's Met. Rom. i. 76.

"He's no sa daft as he leets," S.B. a phrase used with respect to one who is supposed to assume the appearance of derangement to serve a purpose. "You are not so mad as you leeten you," Chesh.

Su.G. lat-as, to make a shew, whether in truth or in pretense; pra se ferre, sive vere sive simulando; Ihre. This learned etymologist mentions E. leeten as a kindred word. Isl. lat-a, laet-a, id. This art miklo varriari en laetter; Muito es sapientior, quam prae te fere; "Thou art meikle wittier than thou leets," S. Their letu illa yfer; Aegre se ferre professi sunt; Kristins. p. 74. A.S. leat-on, let-aun, simulare. The hi rikwise leto; Who should feign themselves just men; Luke, xx. 20. Belg. zicb ge-lea-en, to make as if. Many view Moes.G. lietes, guile, as the radical term. Ihre prefers Su.G. la, later, manners, behaviour. Lye explains the priv. term leetan pra se ferre; and refers to A.S. lutig, astutus; Moes. G. lietes, dolus; lietes, hypocrita; adding that the Icelanders retain the root, in laet-aun, simulare. V. Latt.

2. To mention, or give a hint of, any thing. Nevir leet, make no mention of it, S.B.

To LETON, is now more generally used in the same sense.

(1.) To seem to observe any thing; to testify one's knowledge, either by words or looks. S. See Spy.

A weel-stocked maling, himsel for the laird, And marrying aff and wand were his profriers: I never loot on that I kend it, or ear'd.—Burns, iv. 249.

(2.) To make mention of a thing. He did nae let on, he did not make the least mention;
LEM

i.e. he did not shew that he had any knowledge of the thing referred to.——Let na on what's past.

'Tween you and me, else fear a little cast.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 100.

(3.) To give one's self concern about any business.

Never let on you, but laugh, S. Prov.; spoken when people are jeering our projects, pretensions, and designs. Let on you, trouble yourself about it; Kelly, p. 292.

Id. Let-a is also rendered ostendere.

To let wit, let wit, to make known, S. is probably from the same stock.

Let na man wit that I can do sic thing.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 81.

Bolg. laet-en weeten, Sw. let-a en weeten, id.

Also, to let wit, id. S.B.

Now Norly keens she in her guess was right,

But looka wit, that she had seen the knight.

Ross's Helmore, p. 76.

To LEIT, v. a. To put in nomination. V. LEET. S.

LEIT, pret. V. To let at.

LEIT, s. A link of horse hair for a fishing line.

S.

To LEIT, LEET, v. n. To ooze ; especially applied to thin ichor distilling through the pores of the body, S.

This is perhaps merely a secondary sense of the preceding v. as signifying to appear. The humour may thus be said to show itself through the pores.

LEYT, pret. Rockeamed, V. Let, S.

To LEYTCH, v. n. To loiter.

S.

LEYTHAND.

Bot sodanly that come in till his thocht,

Gret power wok at Stirling byg off tre,

Leythand he said, No passage is for me.


In MS. it is seichand, sighing.

LEIWAR, s. Liver; survivor.

S.

LEKAME, s. Dead body. V. Lacaym.

LE-LANE. Be quiet ; give over ; Let alane.

S.

LELE, s. The lily. V. LEVER.

LELE, adj. Loyal; faithful, &c. V. LEIL.

LELEY, LEILLY, adv. Faithfully. V. under LEIL.

S.

To LELL, v. a. To mark ; to take aim, S.B.

From A.S. læfyl; or E. level, which is used in the same sense.

LEMANE, s. A sweetheart.

Rudd. and Sibb. render it as if it signified only a mistress or concubine; which is the sense in modern E. But Jun. properly explains it as applied to either sex.

Douglas mentions as the name of an old song:

——The schip sailis over the salt fame,

Wilt bring thir merchandis and my leman hame.

Virgil, 402, 38.

This must naturally be viewed as referring to a male.

Chaucer uses it in both senses:

Now dere leman, quod she, go firewele.

—Good leman, God thee sare and kepe.

And with that word she gan almost to wepe.

Reves T. v. 4238, 4245.

Unto his leman Dalda he tolde,

That in his hers all his strengthe lay.

Monke T. v. 14069.

It is evident that anciently this word was often used in a good sense; as merely denoting an object of affection.

Many a lonely lady, and lemens of knyghtes

Swoned and welled for sorow of deaths dintes.


But it is not always used in this favourable sense.

Thys mayde hym payde sythe wel, myd god wille he byr nom, Vol. II. 33

LEN

And huld hyre, as hysslennon, as wo seyth in hordom.

R. Glouc. p. 344.

Rudd. and Johns. both derive it from Fr. l'aimant. Sibb. has referred to the true etymon, although he marks it as doubtful; "Teut. lieb dilectus, carus, and man, pro homine, foeminam aque notante ac virum." Hickes mentions Norm. Sax. leu-mon, amasius, Gram. A.S. He also refers to Fr. lef-mon, carus homo. But this is certainly of Goth. origin; A.S. leof, carus.

LEMANRE, s. Illicit love; an amour.

S.

To LELE, v. n. To blaze; to shine; to gleam, S.; lendam, part. pret. See Sup.

The blesand torchis scone and seriges brightt,

That fer on bred all lemes of thare light.

Doug. Virgil, 475, 53.

O thou of Troy, the lemand lamp of light!


Now by this time, the sun begins to leam,

And lit the hill heads with his morning beam.

Rynard's Helmore, p. 55.

A.S. leomon, Isl. liom-a, splendere; A.S. leona, Isl. liome, splendor. Moes. Gaunnon, lightening, is undoubtedly from the same origin. E. gleam is evidently A.S. ge-leoma, ge-lioma, lumen, contr. Thwaites traces Su.G. glemma, micare, to the same source; hre in vo.

LEME, s. Gleam. Leme or love. Flamma. prompt. par.

—From the schede of his crew he toome,

Schane al of licht vuto the erd adoun,

The leme of fyre and flamb——

Doug. Virgil, 61, 44.

Be this fair Titan, with his lemis licht,

Ouer all the land had spreid hir [his] baner bricht.


Leom, leme, leom, occur in O.E.

O cler leom, with oute mo, ther stud from hym wel pur,

Y formed as a dragon, as red as the fyur.


——A lyght and a leme laye before hell.

This light and this leem shall Lucifer abled.

V. the s.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 98. b. 99. a.

To LEN, v. a. To lend; to give in loan, S.

Oft times is better hald nor len.

Therefore I red the verrely,

Qithome to thow lennis tak rycht gud tent.

Chron. S. P. iii. 225.

A.S. laen-an, Su.G. laen-a, Belg. leen-en, id.

LEN, LEANE, LEND, s. A loan, S. See Sup.

That quha ever committis usirie, or ocker in time—cumuing, directlie or indirectlie, (that is to say,) takis mair profite for the leane of money, nor as it cuminis to ten pundes in the yeir for a bundred pundes, or five holles victual; and swa pro rata,—sall be counted and esteemed usurers and ockerers." Acts, Ja. VI. 1594. c. 225, Murray.

What say you for yourself man? Fye for shame.

Should not a lend come always laughing hame?

Pencelli's Poems, 1715. p. 49.


To LEN, v. n.

V. LAYNE.

To LEND, v. n. To abide; to dwell. V. LEIND.

LENDINGS, s. pl. Pay of an army; arrearars.

S.

LENDIS, s. pl. 1. Loans.

Plate futt he bobbit up with bendis,

For Maud he maid requiet.

He lay quhil he lay on his lendis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 5.


Se sure he mak my Cunissar amends,

And let him lay sax leisiches on thy lend.

Kennedy, Ever-green, ii. 49, 50.

A.S. lendenn, lendenn, lendenn; Germ. lenden, Isl. Sw.

E
LEN

lendar, id. Isl. lendr, a haunch or buttock. Callender derives it from leing-a, “to extend, the loins being the length of the trunk of the body.”

To LENE, v. a. To give; to grant. S.

LENY, s. Abbrev. of Leonard. S.

LENYIE, LENTE, adj. bout. Lean; meagre.

His body was weylik [maid, and lenge].

His that said to me. Barbour, i. 387.

The words in brackets are not in MS.

2. Of a fine or thin texture.

Rich lenye wobbis naity weiffe sche.

Tennis, Virg.

Doug. Virgil, 204, 46.

A.S. hlæne, laene, macer; or laenig, tennis. See Sup.

LENIT, v. a. To be resone we reid, as our Roy lenit,
The Dowglas in armes the bludy hairt beiris.

Houlate, ii. 18. MS.

Su.G. Isl. læn-a, dare, concedeere.

LENK, LENT, v. a. Abode; remained. V. LEYND.

LENK, LENT, v. a. Leaned; reclined.

—As I lenit in an ley in Lent this last nycht, I slaid on ane swevyung, solerman and liite.

Doug. Virgil, 233, a. 7.

Sum vthir singis, My hert is lent sopon sa gudly wicht.

Ibid. 402, 40.

LENO, s. A child; Gael, leanabh.

Ye’s neir pe pidden work a turn
At ony kind of spin, mattam, But shug your lenno in a scull,
And tidel highland sing, mattam.

Ritson’s S. Songs, i. 190.

LENSHER, s. Left unexplained.

LENTHIE, adj. Long.

LENT, s. The game of cards in E. called Loo. V. LANT.

LENTED, part. pa. Beat in this game; looed.

LEN, adj. Slow. Fr. lent, Lat. lentus. id.

LENT-FIRE, s. A slow fire.

“They saw we were not to be boasted; and before we would be roasted with a lent-fire, by the hands of churchmen, who kept themselves far aback from the flame, we were resolved to make about through the reek, to get a grip of some of these who had first kindled the fire, and still lent fire to it, and try if we could cast them in the midst of it, to taste if that heat was pleasant when it came near their own shins.” Baillie’s Lett. i. 171.

This is explained by what follows;

Of metelles and cullours in lentfull attyre.

This is explained by what follows;

All their deir armes in dolie desyre.

Houlate, ii. 9. MS.

LENTRENVARE, s. The skins of lambs that have died soon after being dropped; i.e. in Lentron or Spring. S.

LENTREIN KAIL, LENTREN KAIL. Broth made of vegetables, without animal food, used during Lent. S.

LENTRYNE, LENTYRE, s. The season of Lent; still used to denote that of Spring, S.

Seyr Edunard, fra the sege wes tane,
A wele lang tyme about it lay,
Fra the Lentryne, that is to say,

LEP

Qhill forouth the Saint Jhonys mess.

—At Synty Andrews than had he;
And held hys Lentyre in reawte.

Wyntroun, viii. 17. 42. Lentyren, ibid, 18. 2.

The quadragesimal Fast received its name from the season of the year in which it was observed. In the Laws of Alfred the Great, it is called lengeten-vaesten, or the fast in Spring. So early as the translation of the Bible into A.S. lentgen, or lencten was the term for Spring, as in Psm. 74. 17. Sumer and lencten the gape hig; Thou hast made summer and spring. They called the vernal equinox lentenlian emmitis. Belg. lenete, Alen. lenes, the Spring.

Both Skinner and Lye derive A.S. lencten from leneg-an, because then the days begin to lengthen.

To LENTH, v. a. To lengthen; to prolong.

He did of Deith suffer the schouris:
And mitcht no lenth his life ane hour,
Thusch he was the first conquerour.

Lyndsay’s Worlks, 1592. p. 80.

Teut. laeng-en, Sw. leng-a, prolongare.

LEOMEN, s. 1. A leg. Aberd. 2. The bough of a tree. S.

"Sae I tauld her I’d rather hae the leomen of an awl ewe, or a bit o’ a dead nout.” Journal from London, p. 9.

A.S. leome, a limb.

To LEP, v. n. Apparently, to make go freely; to run. S.

Thai delt amang then that war thar,
That he had levyt in liiland,
All gert thai lep out our thair hand,
And maid thaim all glaid and mery.

Barbour, xviii. 502. MS.

i.e. “They spent it freely; they did not act the part of misers.” This seems to have been anciently a proverbial phrase, synon. with that now used with respect to money spent lavishly, that one makes it go. The idea is borrowed from rapid motion; Isl. leip-a, kleip-a, Su.G. leop-a, to run.

To LEP, LEF, v. a. To heat; properly to parboil, S.

Sum lattit lattoun but lay lepis in lawde lyte.

Doug. Virgil, 208, b. 49.

"We say that a thing is leaped, that is heated a little, or put into boiling water or such like, for a little time," S. Rudd.

They cowpit him then into the hopper,
Syne put the burn untill the gleed,
And lep pith the een out o’ his head.

Allan o’ Maut, Jamieson’s Pop. Ball. ii. 239.

It is explained “scald,” in GL, but rather improperly.

Unleipit occurs in an old poem.

In Tyberius tyme, the trew imperatour,
Quhen Tynto hills fra skraiping of toun-henis was kepit,
Their dwelt ane gryt Gyre Carling in awld Betokis bour,
That levet upoun Christianes menis fleische, and rewe-
holds unleipit.

Bann. MS. ap. Minstrels Border, i. 199.

This seems to signify, raw head. This is a slightest boiling. Rew, however, may signify rough, having the hair on.

I take this word to be radically the same with A.S. hleap-an, Isl. leip-a, Moe.S. hleap-an, to leap; because the thing said to be leped, is allowed only to wallop in the pot. By the way, the E. syno. wallop is not, as Johnson says, merely from A.S. weall-an to boil. It is an inversion of Belg. opwell-en, to boil up. That some of the Gothic words, similar in form to E. leop, had been anciently applied to boiling, appears from the Belg. phrases, Zyng gal loopeher, His heart boils with wroth; De pot boop't over,
The pot runs over; Teut. overloup-en, exaeestarea, ebulivs.

LEF, LEOP, s. A slight boiling; q. a wallop, Sl.
LEPIT PEATS, s. pl. Peats dug out of the solid moss, without being baked, or dried.

LEPER-DEW, s. A cold frosty dew, S. B. 
I know not if this derives its designation from being somewhat hoary in its appearance, and thus resembling the spots of the leprosy; or from Isl. kieipe, coagulo.

LEPYR, s. The leprosy. V. LIPPER, s.

LERD, s. Lord.

LERROCH, LAIRACH, LAIROCH, (gutt.) fi. The LERGES, V. LARGES. 
To LERE; to learn. V. LARE.

LESH PUND, LEISPUND, LISPUND, LES-AGE, s. Non-age, minority; from les na thay leif the said beneficis after thay be requyrit tuairupone. Acts, Ja. IV. 1488, c. 13. Edit. 1566.

LESING-MAKARE, LEASING-MAKER, s. A person who calumniates the sovereign to the subjects, or who calumniates the subjects to the sovereign.

LESONE, LESIQUON, LESSIQUON, s. Injury; loss.

LESYT, LESYT, pret. Lost.

Thair gudis haif thai lesyt all. Barbour, x. 759. MS.

A.S. les-an, O. E. les, to lose.

LESS, lies; pl. of LE, lie. For owtyn less, but less, in truth, without leasing.

For thir thre men, for owtyn less, War his fayis all wretly. Barbour, vii. 419. MS.

Schir Malcolm Wallas was his name but less. Wallace, i. 921. MS.

Without lies, without less; Chaucer, id.

LESS, conj. Unless. V. LES.

LESIQUON, s. Injury; loss. V. LESONE.

To LEST, v. n. To please, E. list.

Giff ye be warldy wicht that dooth me sike, Quhy lest God mak yow sow, my derest hert? King's Quair, ii. 25.

Lest, s. is also used, ibid. st. 38.

Opyn thy throte; hastow no lest to sing? i. e. inclination, desire.

LEST, pret. Waited; tarried.

This seems the meaning in the following passage. For he thocht he wald him assail, Or that he lest, in plain bataill.

Barbour, ix. 557. MS.

Elsewhere, it is used for E. last, endure.

A.S. laest-an, to remain; to stay.

LESUM, LEISOM, adj. Allowable, what may be permitted; often used as equivalent to lawful. "Lovely, acceptable, q. lovesum. In our law it signifies lawful." Rudd.

Is it not as lesum and ganand, That ynylie we selk to vncouth land? 

Doug. Virgil, 111, 54.

Lesum it is to desist of your feid, And now to spare the pure pepil Troyane.

Ibid. 164, 47.

In both these places, the word used by Virgil is fas, which has little analogy to "lovely, acceptable." In another place lesom is used in rendering non doter.

But it is na wyse lesum, I the schaw.

Thir secrete wayis vnder the erd to went. 

Ibid. 167, 46.

Douglas uses lesum and leftal in common for fas.

Mot it be leftal to me for to tell

Thay thigs quhilks I haue hard said of holl. 

Ibid. 172, 26.

"There was no man to defend the burgesses, priests, and poor men labourers haunting their leisom business, either publickly or privately." Pitscottie, p. 2.

Sibb. derives it from lē, law. But on a more particular investigation, I find the conjecture I had thrown out on Lefull confirmed. A.S. leaf, ge-leaf, licentia, permission, is indeed the origin. From the latter is formed ge-leafus, licentia, allowable; and also ge-leafus, id. Lye. We observe the same form of expression in other dialects: Isl. olefr, oleif, impermissum, illicitum, from o negot, and leif, leave, permission: Sw. laeflig, allowable, olaeflig, what may not be permitted; from laef, leif, leave.

LESURIS, LASORS, s. pl. Pastures. Lizar, pasture.

In lesuris and on leisys litill lammes

Full tait and trigg scoth bletand to thare dammes.


"Qhauke sum tyrne bene maist notable ceties or maist plentuous lesuris & medois, now throw erd quailk & trem-

L. S.
blyng, or ells be continuum inundation of watteris, nocht remenis bot othir the huge seys or ells unprofitable ground & sandis." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 1.


Thay me demandit, gif I wald assent With thame to go, their lazes for to see. **Mainland Poems**, p. 261.

A.S. *leson, laesoon*, signifies a pasture; and R. Gloue uses *lesen* in this sense.

For Engelond ys ful ynow of fruyt and of tren, Of welles swette and colde ynow, of *lesen* and of mede. 

*Cron.* p. 1. Gl. "lees, commons, pastures." In the same sense *leses* occurs in his account of Ireland. Rome lasteth ther at the wynter. Bute hyt tho more wonder be.

Scole me schal in the lond eny foule wormes se.


Ir. *leasur, according to Lhuyd, signifies pratum*. Du Cange gives L. B. *leschera* as denoting a marshy place where reeds and heris grow.

To *LET*, v. n. To reckon; to esteem; conjoined with verbs, signifies a pasture; and R. Gloue uses *lesen* in this sense.

I have sa uther help, nor yit supplie, Bot I wil pas to my friends thrie; Twa of them I luift ay sa weil, But only fault their freindship wil I fel; The thrid freind I left lichtly of ay; Qhat my [may] he do to me bot say me nay ?

V. LAT, v. 3.

**Primes of Peblis**, S. P. R. i. 38.

To *LET*, v. n. To expect; to suppose; having that conjoined with the subst. v.

----- Inglis man he come agayne, And gert his folk wyth mekil mayne Rytot halyly the cvntre; And lete, that all lys awyne sold be.

Wyntown, viii. 30. 111.

----- Na yhoun man wes in the land, That traystyd sa in his awyne hand, Na lete, that he mycht pryysed be, But gyve a wylth wyth barm he war.


To *LET*, v. a. To dismiss; to send away. That langsumnes may callyd be, Than ilka foull of his flight a fether has tane, And let the Houlate in baste, hurtly but hone.

Houlate, iii. 20. MS.

i. e. "Has sent away the owl without delay." *A.S. laet-an, let-an*, mittere, dimittere; *Ic let mine wilme to the*; Dimisi ancillam meam ad te; Gen. 16. 5.

*LET-ABE*, conj. Not to mention; not calling into account. Used as a s. demoting forbearance; as, *LET-ABE for LET-ABE*. Mutual forbearance. S.

To *LET* at. To give a stroke; to let drive at any object. S.

To *LET BE*. V. LAT, v. 1.

To *LET GAE*, v. a. To raise the tune; a term especially applied, by old people, to the precensor, or reader, S.

O Domine, ye're dispossess.— You dare no more now, do your best, Lat gae the rhyne.— Forbes's Dominie Delpsd, p. 3.

To *LET ON*, LET WIT. V. LEIT, v. 3.

To *LET gae*, or go, v. a. To shoot. Let go, part. Shot. S.

To *LET licht*, v. a. To admit; to allow. S.

To *LET o'er*, v. a. To swallow. V. LAT, v. S.

To *LET one to wit*. To give one to know. S.

To *LET stand*, v. a. 1. To suffer anything to remain 36 in its former state. 2. Not to meddle with a particular point in conversation; to let alone. S.

To *LET*, v. n. To pretend. V. LEIT, v. 3.

To *LET*, v. n. To forbear; to exercise patience. Roland had him lete, And help him at that stounde.

V. LAT, v. 1.

Sir Tristrem, p. 38. st. 58.

*LET*, s. *But let*, literally, without obstruction; an expletive.

He was here in the twenties gre Be lyne descendance fra Noyc, Of his yhunger son but leto

That to name was called Japhete.—Wyntown, ii. 8. 7.

*LETLES*, adj. Without obstruction.

The Scottis men saw their cummyng, And had of thaim sic abusing.

That thai all saymn raid thaim fra; And the land letes let thaim ta.

*Barbour*, xvi. 566. MS.

From let and les, corresponding to E. less.

*LETHE*, s. Gesture; demeanour. V. LAIT.

*LETH*, LETHE, s. 1. Hatred; evil; enmity.

—— All frawde and gyle put by, Luwe, or leth, thai lely, Gyve thai couth, thai suld declare Of that greyst dysants the materre. Wyntown, viii. s. 106.


2. A disgust; a feeling of detestation, S. B.

Cleriks says that prolitys,

That langsummes may calyl be,

Geadrys leth more than the dalytē.

Wyntown, vi. ProL v. 3.

*LETH*, s. A channel, or small run of water. S.

*LETHIE*, s. A surfeit; a disgust. V. under FORLEITH, S.

*LETT*, s. A lesson; a piece of instruction. S.

*LETTEIS*, s. Some kind of ornament, prohibited except on holidays.

"And as to thair gowinis, that na wemen weir mertrikis nor letees, nor talls unfttt in length, nor furrit vnder, bot on the holy day. Acts, Ja. 11. 1457. c. 78. Edit. 1566. Sibb., for what reason does not appear, conjectures, that " scarlet cloth " is meant. That the term referred to some kind of fur, might appear probable from some time before the Reformation, that in Mr. Cumming's days, the last Episcopal minister in this parish, there was no singer of psalms in the church but the precentor or clerk in a church, who raises the tune, and, according to the old custom in this country, reads every line before it be sung, S.

The letter gae of haly rhyme Sat up at the board-head; And a' he said was thought a crime To contradict indeed. *Ramsay's Poems*, i. 255.

"So lightly were clergy and divine worship esteemed some time before the Reformation, that in Mr. Cumming's days, the last Episcopal minister in this parish, there was no singer of psalms in the church but the lettergae, as they called the precentor, and one Tait, gardener in Bratz." P. Halkirk, Caithness, Statist. Acc. xix. 49. N.
LETTERON, LETTRIN. The desk in which the clerk to raise letters
LETTERS.
LEUCHLY, adv. LEUE, s. LEUEDI, LEVEFUL, adj. LEVER, s. Flesh.
LEVER, LEUER, LEUIR, LEIR, LEER, LEWAR, LOOR, LILY LEVEN. A lawn overspread with lilies or flowers.
LEVE, v. n. To LEVE, v. a. To unload from a ship. V. LEVER, S.
LEVER, LEUER, LEUIR, LEIR, LEER, LEWAR, LOOR, LOUR, adj. Rather.
Bot Wallace weilleconde nocht in Corsby lyer,
Hym had leuir in tramail for to be.

Walcott, iii. 351. MS.

---Qhat wikkit wicht wald ower
Refuse sic proffer? or yit with the had leuir
Or thay their lawde sulid lois or vassalage,
97

L E V
Thay had fer lewar lay thare life in wage.
Ibid. 185, 14.
---Him war lewer that journay wer
Wondone, than he sua ded had bene.
Barbour, xiii. 480. MS.
I leir thar war not up and doun.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. lii. 39.
I leir by far, she'd die like Jenkin's hen;
Ere we again meet you unruly men.
Ross's Helemore, p. 93.
I wad lourd hae had a winding sheet,
And helped to put it ower his head
Ere he had been disgraced by the border Scott,
When he ower Liddel his men did lead.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 106.
Lever, lefor, O. E. id. liever, A. Bor. loor, S. B.
Properly the compound of leif, willing; as A.S. leofre of leof. Germ. lieber of lieb. Thus Belg. liever, rather, is formed in the same manner from lief, lieve, dear. V. Leer, adj.
LEUEAIRES, s.pl. Armorial bearings.
"There is dinese princis that gyfils the triumphe of knychted and nobilite, witht leuerauris, armis and heretage, to them that hes committit vailyeant actis in the veyris."
Compl. S. p. 231.
Fr. lieuree. The word may be from libere, to deliver.
V. Du Cange, and Diet. Trev. Thus, the stated allowance given to servants is rendered the delivery of a thing that is given; as Fr. livree.
S. B.
Fr. livrée, the delivery of a thing that is given; la livrée de chamoirose, the stipend given to amons, their daily allowance in victuals or money. L.B. librerre and librato were used to denote the provision made for those who went to war; as also Fr. livrée. V. Du Cange, and Diet. Trev. Thus, the stated allowance given to servants is called their livrée-meal. S. Livrée is used in E. in a similar sense.
LEUG, s. A tall ill-looking fellow.
LEUG, adj. Low. LEUGH, pret. Laughed. V. LEUG.
LEUS, s. A lawn; an open space between woods.
LILY LEVEN.
LEUIN, LEUYNT, LEVINT, adj. LEUGH, pret. Laughed.
V. LEUCH.
LEUSH, s. Lawful.
LEUSHNESS, LEUISHNESS, s. Lowness of situation; lowness of stature.
LEUIR.
LEUER.
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S. B.
LEW

Throw the dedynyn of his large round sper.

_Doug. Virgil_, 200, 15.

This is perhaps the primary sense of the word; especially as it seems nearly allied to A.S. _hif-sam_, _hitf-sam_, rutilare, to shine; _lew_. Bevin may be viewed as embodied in the Su. G. _lueng-a_, to lighten, whence _liungeld_, anc. _lyn-geld_, lighting. _See Sup._

LEVIN, s. Scorn; contempt; with _lew_, in a light manner.

Sall neuer sege undir son se me with schame.

_Na lake on my lekame with light, nor with _lew_:
Na nane of the nynt degree have noy of my name._

Gavon and GoL. iv. 4.


LEVINIS, _Leuminis_, s. pl. Remains; what is left; _leaving_.

O thou onely quhilk reuth hes and piete,

_A.S. _leif-an_, _leif-an_, _alef-an_, _alef-an_, _alaf-an_, concderit, permitter._

The original intention is retained in Su. G. _loif-a_, to leave, whence _lof_, permission. For to permit, is merely to _leawe_ one to his own course. From A.S. _alaf-an_, is formed O. E. _alewen_, and the modern v. _allow_. Instead of _lewyt_, in Edit. 1648, _leasome_ is substituted; which is indeed a derivation from the v. _Leuw._

LEVYT, _Levyt_, pret. Left.

_Thai durst than abid no mar;_ Bot fled scalyt, all that thair war:

_and _lewyt_ in the bataill sted Weill mony off thair gud men ded._

_Barrour, xiv. 301. MS._

Than hors he tuk, and ger that _lewyt_ was thar.

_Wallace, i. 484. MS._

To LEUK, v. a. To look.

LEUK. s. A look.

LEURE. s. A gleam; a faint ray.

LEW, s. The name of a Fr. gold coin once current in S.

To LEW, v. a. To warm any thing moderately; usually applied to liquids; _lewed_ warmed, made tepid, S.B.

Moes.G. _liuadh_ is used by Ulp. to denote a fire. _Was warmyns sith at liuadh_; _Was warming himself at a fire_; Mark xv. 54. The word properly signifies light; and has been transferred to fire, perhaps, because the one depends on the other. Our v. is evidently the same with Teut. _laun-en_, _tepafacer_, tepescere.

LEW, _Lew-warme_, adj. Tepid; lukewarm; S. Lancash.

Fetche hidder son the well watter _lew warme._

To wesche his woundis


Besyde the altare blude sched, and skalit new.

_Beand _lew warme_ thare ful fast did reik._

_Leith_, 248, 32.

LI A

This word is used by Wiclif.

_"I wolde that thou were coold either hoot, but for thou art _lew_, and neither coold neither hoot, I schal bigyune to caste thee out of my mouthe."_ Apocalyps, c. 3.

Teut. Germ. _laub_, Belg. _liev_, low, Su.G. _lyw_, whence _lium_, _lium_, Isl. _lyr_, _lyr_, id. _A.S. _lieth_, teop, must be radically the same; as Belg. _loewe_, _louw_, are synon. Iyre and Wachter view the Goth. terms as allied to Gr. _chlamida_, tepefeci. With more certainty we may say that an _le_-, now obsolete, claims this term as one of its descendents. This is _kloa_, to be warm. _Helolog vom _kloa_; _Aqua sacrae (in coelo) calent_; Edda, App. 12. G. _Anle_. p. 114. _A.S. _liu-an_, _liu-an_, teper, fovere, is synon. Mr. Tooke views _low_, _A.S. _liu_, _klow_, as the part, past of this v.

LEW, s. A heat.

LEWANDS, s. Buttermilke and meal boilid together.

LEW ARNE BORE; _Read Tew_. Iron hardened with a piece of cast iron, to make it stand the fire in a forge.

LEWDER, s. A thong; a thong.

LEW, s. Word is still used in Twedd. for a rope made of hair.

LEW AND LANE, part. pr. Louring; lurking; laying snares.

LEWRE, s. An ornamental piece of dress worn only by sovereigns and persons of the highest rank.

LEWS, s. Lewis or Lewes, an island on the west coast of Scotland. _See Sup._

For from Dumfermling to Fife-ness, I do know none that doth possess His Grandisire's castles and his tow'rs: All is away that once was ours._

For some say this, and some say that, And others tell, I know not what. Some say, the Fife Lairds ever rews, Since they began to take the Lews;_ That bargain first did brew their bale, As tell the honest men of Creil.

LIAM, LYAM, s. A string; a thong; pl. _lyamis_. This word is still used in Twedd, for a rope made of hair.

_Next  effir quham the wageour has ressane, He that the lesche and _lyame_ in sounder dran._

_Doug. Virgil_, 145, 45.

Of golden corh wer _lyamis_, and the stringis Festinun conjunct in massie goldin ringis.

_Palace of Honour_, i. 33.
VARLET, for the defence of his master, carried a staff, which without any means to be despised. Thus it appears that, more than three centuries ago, that self-important thing, called a footman, was no stranger to the use of the cane.

LIBELT, s. A long discourse or treatise; a libel. S.

LICAYM, Likiame, Lecam, Lekame, s. 1. An animated body.

Sall never my likeyme be laid unaisit to sleip,
Qhilll I have gart yone borne bow,
As I have maid myne avow. Gawan and Gol, i. 23.
i.e. “My body, freed from the weight of armour, shall not be laid to rest in my bed.”

In all his lusty lecamm nocht ane spot.

In the same sense it occurs in O. E.

In priaries and penceue, putten hem many

In hope to haue after heauenrich bliss;

And lor the lones of our Lord, luyden ful harde,

As Ankers & Hernets, that hold hem in her selles

And coueten nought in country, to caryen about

For no ligerous liuelod, her likeym to please.

P. Ploughman, Sign. A. 1. edit. 1561.

2. A dead body; a corpse.

His frosty mouth I kissit in that sted,
Rycht now manilk, now larr, and brocht to ded;

And with a clath I couerit his likeym.

Wallas, v. 281. MS.


Alem. lekam, Germ. leicham, Dan. lejem, corpus. Some view it as compound of lie the body, and Moes. G. alma the spirit; others, of lie and A.S. hama a covering.

Sommer, who gives the latter etymology, thinks that the term properly denotes the covering of the body, i.e. the skin.

V. Lic.

LICENT, part. adj. Accustomed; properly, permitted.

LICHELUS, adj.

He sealkit him fowlar than a fuil;
He said he was ane lichelus buil.

That crowdy even day and yutches.

Maitland Poems, p. 360.

This, I suspect, is an error for lichir-us, lascivious. Or, it may be a word of the same signification, allied to Fland. lac, lascivus, Germ. lasc-en, lascivere, scortari, laek-en, saltare, Su.G. lek-a, ludere, lascivire. Dunbar uses lichour for lecher, and lichrown for lecheriy.

LY-BY, s. 1. A neutral. 2. A mistress; a concubine. S.

To LY, Lie out, v. n. To delay to enter as heir to property; a forensic phrase.

LYING OUT. Not entering as heir to property. S.

To LY to, v. n. Gradually to entertain affection. S.

To LY to, v. n. A vessel is said to ly to, when she lies in the water without making way, though not at anchor. S.

LYCHLEFUL, adj. Contemptuous; corr. lythleful.

“And quhasaeuir sais to his brothir racha, (that is ar-

Bot his vysage semyt skarsly blyith,

Wyth luke doun kast, as in his face did kyith

Quhen his canois hare and

I knaw his canois hare and

Numa Pompilius.

Doug. Virgil, i. 24.

The French coin called a liatre.

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LYCHLEFUL, adj. Contemptuous; corr. lythleful.

“And quhasaeuir sais to his brothir racha, (that is ar-

Bot his vysage semyt skarsly blyith,

Wyth luke doun kast, as in his face did kyith

Quhen his canois hare and

I knaw his canois hare and

Numa Pompilius.

Doug. Virgil, i. 24.

The French coin called a liatre.

This, I suspect, is an error for lichir-us, lascivious. Or, it may be a word of the same signification, allied to Fland. lac, lascivus, Germ. lasc-en, lascivere, scortari, laek-en, saltare, Su.G. lek-a, ludere, lascivire. Dunbar uses lichour for lecher, and lichrown for lecheriy.

LY-BY, s. 1. A neutral. 2. A mistress; a concubine. S.

To LY, Lie out, v. n. To delay to enter as heir to property; a forensic phrase.

LYING OUT. Not entering as heir to property. S.

To LY to, v. n. Gradually to entertain affection. S.

To LY to, v. n. A vessel is said to ly to, when she lies in the water without making way, though not at anchor. S.
LYCHTLY, adj. To "As good give the gravida mulier; G. Andr. p. 165. Su.G. literally, "to be lichter:" The opposite is, seems to have been common to the Northern nations.

LYCHTLINESS, s. Contempt; derision.

LYCHTNIS, s. pi. Lungs. This term is used, as well as lichts, S.; the former, it is supposed, rather in the southern parts.

LYCHTLYNESS, s. Lightness.

LYCHTLYNESS, s. Lightness.

LYCHTY, adj. Contemptuous.

LYCHTY, s. Salt's lick, extremely salt.

LYCK, s. A hooked wire for drawing the thread through the back (or eye of the iron spindle on which the pirn is placed) of a spinning wheel.

LYCK OF GOODWILL. A small portion of meal given to a bird when it forsakes its nest.

LYCK OF GOODWILL. A small portion of meal given to a bird when it forsakes its nest.

LYCIE, s. Applied to a bird when it forsakes its nest.

LYCK, s. A stroke; a blow, S.

LYCK, s. A stroke; a blow, S.

LYCIE, s. A stroke; a blow, S.

LYCIE, s. A stroke; a blow, S.
LIE

He's naithing but a shire daft
And disna care a fiddlestick,
Altho' your tutor Curl and ye
Shou'd serve him sae in elegy.

—Lick-schilling in the mill-house.

LICK-SCHILLING, s. A term of reproach expressive of poverty.

LICK, s. A kind of bed. S.

LIE, s. The relative position; applied to ground.

LIFE, LEEF, adj. Feeble and lazy.

LIF, LEEGE, s. A subject.

LIFEGE, s. A subject.

LIESY, adj. Tall and active.

LIESH, adj. Tall and active.

LIESOME-LOOKING, adj. Having the appearance of falsehood and lies.

LIESOME, adj. "Warm, sultry," Gl. Shirr. Perhaps the Aberd. pronunciation for Lusome, lovely. See Sup. Shirr'fs' explanation seems to refer to the following passage:

"Ay, Ned, says she, this is a liesome night!
It is, says he; I fear that birn's no light.
Ye better lat me ease you o't a wee,
It winna be so great a lift to me."

Shirr'fs' Poems, p. 90.

The word, as used in this sense, must have a common fountain with Le and Lithe, calm, q. v.

LIE, s. The relative position; applied to ground.

LIF, LYF, LYFF, adj. Deceased.

LIFEY, adj. Lively; spirited.

LIFEY, LEEFOW, adj. Deceased.

LIFE-LIKE AND DEATH-LIKE. A phrase commonly used to urge the settlement of any affair from consideration of the uncertainty of life.

LYF, LYFF, s. Life. On lyf, alive.

LYFLAT, adj. Deceased.

A child was chewyt thir twa luifaris betwee, Qubilik gudly was a madyn bricht and schene; So forthy furth, be ewyn tyne off yr age, A squier Schwag, as that full welly was seyne, This lyffat man hyr gat in marriage. Rycht gudly men came off this lady yin.

Wallace, vi. 71. MS.

In Gl. Perith edit. lyf saf is absurdly rendered, the very same. In edit. 1648 it is life laat, q. lately in life. In the same sense laat is still used. The term, however, has most affinity to Su.G., Isl. lijf, loss of life, amissio vitae, interitus, Verel.; from lif' vita, and lat-a perdere; Isl. lata lifid, lifat-aat, perdere vitam, to die; lijfatiun, fatu sublatus, defunctus, ibid. The old bard, by giving this designation to the Squire Schaw, who had married Wallace's daughter, means to say that he had died only a short while before he wrote.

LYFLAT, s. Course of life; mode of living.

As I am her, at your charge, for plesance, My lyf sat is bot honest chewessance.

Flour off realmys forsuth is this regioun, To my reward 1 wald haiff gret gardoun.

Wallace, ix. 375. MS.

Edit. 1648, life-lait. A.S. lif-lade, vitae iter, from lif life, and lade a journey, or peregrination. Wallace means that he had nothing for his support but what he won by his sword.

LIFT, LYFT, s. The firmament; the atmosphere, S.

With that the dow Heich in the lift full glaide he gan behald, And with kir wingis sorand mony fald.

Dong. Virgil, 144, 53.

"If the lift fall, we'll a gather larverocks, a proverb used when a person expresses improbable expectations." Gl. Comp. S. More generally, "May the lift fall, and smore the larverocks;" spoken to those who are afraid of every thing evil befalling themselves or others. See Sup.

Another proverb is used, in relation to one who possesses great power of wheedling. It evidently alludes to the idea of the fascinating power of serpents, by means of their breath. He could souck the larverocks out of the lift, S.B. Lief and leef seem to have been used in the same sense, O. E. although overlooked by Jun., Hearne, and other etymologists.

Tho hurde he thulke tyne angles synge ywys
To LIG, v. n. To bring forth; as, The ewes are liggynig. S.
To LIG, v. n. To fall behind; corr. of E. to lag. S.
LIGGAR, s. The name given, in the south of S., to a foul salmon.

Perhaps from the preceding v., as fishes of this species become foul by lying too long in the fresh water, and not going to the sea.

LIGGAT, s. A gate so hung that it may shut of itself; properly a park-gate, Galloway.

To LIGHT, v. a. To undervalue. Syn. Lichilde. S.
To LIGHTLIEFIE, v. n. To despise. V. LIchtlie. S.
LIGHTIN-ELDIN. Such fuel as furze, thorns, &c.
LILLAG, s. 1. A confused noise of tongues, as that of a multitude of people talking at the same time, S.
2. A great deal of idle talk, S.

3. It is used to express the idea one has of a strange language, or of unintelligible discourse.

Liktaking occurs in Davie's Life of Alexander, for the clashing of swords; probably from Isl. klack-a clango; G. Andr. Su.G. klack-a levissaculum crepitum edere, lbre. Teut. klick-en crepitare, klack-er, etc., klack-en, verberare resono lctu. The reduplication in the form of our word denotes the reiteration of the same or similar sounds. It may have been softened from click-clock. Su.G. ligg-a, however, signifies to harass by entreaties.

LIGNATE, s. An ingot or mass of melted metal. S.
LYING-ASIDE, s. The act of keeping aloof. S.
LIK, s. A dead body.
Quha aw this lke he had hir nocht deny.
Wallace, who said, that full worthy has beyn.
Than weypt schot, that pete was to seyne.

Wallace, ii. 381. MS.
Isl. lyk, Su.G. lik, A.S. lic, id. The Su.G. term primarily signifies an animated body; in a secondary sense, one that is destitute of life. Moes.G. lyci, Isl. lyk, A.S. lyc, are used with the same latitude. Hence Isl. lyk kyata a coffin, lky born a bier. V. Licyam, See Sup.
LYK, LIKE, adj. Used as the termination of many words in S., which in E. are softened into ly. It is the same with A.S. lic, lice ; and denotes resemblance.
Ihre observes, with very considerable ingenuity; " The Latins would hardly have known the origin of their terms talis, qualis, but from our word lik. For cognate dialects can scarcely have any thing more near, than qualis, and the term used by Ulph., quileks, Alam. usculib ; similis, and Moes.G. samaleiks ; talis and Goth, thalik, &c. Thus it appears, what is the uniform meaning of the Lat. terminations in lsis, as puerilis, virilis, &c. with the rest which the Goths constantly express by lik, barnslig, manlig. Both indeed mark similitude to the noun to which they are joined, i.e. what resembles a man or boy. I intentionally mention these, as unquestionable evidences of the affinity of the languages of Greece and Rome to that of Scythia; of which those only are ignorant, who have never compared them, which those alone deny, who are wilfully blind in the light of noon-day." V. Lik.

LYK, LIE, v. imper. Lyk til us, be agreeable to us.
It sail lik til us all perfay.
That ilk man ryn his falow til.
In kyrill alane, gye that yhe will.

Likand, part. Pleasing; agreeable.
Doun thruch the rysse ane river ran with stremis.
So lustely upon the likand lemis.
That all the laik as lamp did leme of licht.

Dunbar, Barnatyme Poemes, p. 9

A.S. licenand, placens, delectans. V. the v.

LYKANDLIE, adv. Pleasantly; agreeably.
LYK

Sa lykande in peace and libertie,
At eis his commoun pulpit governeit.

Doug. Virgil, 253, 14.

LIKING, LIKYING, 1. Pleasure; delight.
adv.
2. A darling; an object that gives delight.

daughter, opens a melancholy ball, dancing and
as dead, being only in a swoon. Whatever  was the ori­
ginal design, the
the melancholy occasion.
nerated into a scene of festivity extremely incongruous to
animals. But,  in itself, it is certainly a decent and proper
body, and
ature of sorrow and joy in the
silly superstition, with respect to the danger of a corpse
of wake,
Etym. The  word is evidently formed from A.S.

This ancient custom most probably originated from a
silly superstition, with respect to the danger of a corpse
during night.

This word is used by Shakespeare. I take notice of it,

in plays and compotations, whence they were prohibited
in public edicts;" vo. WAKE.
Not only did the Synod of Worcester prohibit songs,
and other profane, loose, and foolish amusements;  but
enjoined, that none should attend wakes, except for the
purposes of devotion. Nee ad dictas Vigilias aliqui veni-

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**LIM**

Our Jenny sings softly the "Cowden Broome knows,
And Rosie lils swiftly the "Milking the Ewes."

Ramsay's Poems, i. 106.

Lilts sweetly, Ed. Foulis, 1798.

In this sense it is also applied to the music of birds.

The sun looks in o'er the hill-head, and

The laverock is lilletin' gay.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 152.

2. To sing on a high or sharp key, S. 2. Used in the sense of lay or song.

3. It denotes the lively notes of a musical instrument, S. See Sup.

Hence, perhaps, the phrase, to lilt and dance; to dance with great vivacity; Fife.

To lilt out; to take off one's drink merrily, S. an oblique sense.

And learns thee, in thy umquhile gutcher's tongue,

With strains that warm our hearts like cannel gill,

Thy breast alane this gladsome guest does fill,

For her misdedes that they wrought had.—

Here is Contraction, quod Conscience, my cousin sore wounded.

To cheer your hearts I'll chant to you a laut-en,

Alem. liut-en, lull-en, loll-en, seem more nearly allied to Leid, a song, q. v. In Gl. Ramsay this is derived from Lilt, q. v. V. also Lilt-pipe.

The lilt-pipe; says Ritson, "is probably the bag-pipe.

Essay on S. song, cxv. This conjecture is confirmed, as far as it can be by analogy, from the sameness of the signification of Teut. lult-pipe, lulle-pipe, tibia utricularis; whence lulle-piper, a player on the bag-pipe, utricularius acuealis, Kilian. Lilt, s. A cheerful air, in music; properly applied to what is sung, S. 2. Used in the sense of lay or song.

To lilt, v. The lute, the cithill in fist.

The character given by Chaucer is nearly alike.

A Frere ther was, a wanton and a mery,

So moche of daliance and fair langag' repeated, Fife.

A Limbour, a full solemnpe man.

A Lymb, s. A mischievous or wicked person; as, "Ye're a perfect limb;" which is a, "limb of Satan," or a "Devil's limb." S.

Lime, s. Glue; Gl. Sibb. Teut. lijm, gluten. S.

Limequarrel, s. A lime quarry. S.

Lime-red, s. The rubbish of lime walls. S.

Lime-shells, s. Burned lime before it is slaked. S.

Limestone-beads, s. Pl. The name given by miners to the Entrothi. S.

Lime-work, lime-wark, s. A place where limestone is quarried and burnt. S.

Lymfad, s. A gally. V. Lymphad. S.

Limouill, s. An itinerant and begging friar. See S.
LYM MAR, s.pl. LYMMAR, Is., for thief, robber.

LYMMAR, s.pl. LYMMAR, s.pl. LYMMIT, pret.

LYMOURIS, LYMMOUR, LINNARIS, s. Villainy; deceit.

LYMOURIS, LYMMOUR, LINMOURIS, LINMOUR, LINMERRY, s. Villainy; deceit.

LYMPET, part. pa.

— I ly in the lympet, lympet the lasthaith.

Houlato, iii. 26, MS.

Probably maimed, or crippled. A.S. linn head, lame.

Is. linn, Iph, viribus deficit, G. Andr. p. 167. Lynmb contains an allusion to that sort of prison which the Papists call limbus, in which they suppose that the souls of all departed saints were confined before the death of Christ.

LYMPHAD, LYMFAD. A gally; the galleys in the arms of the Argyle family and others of the clan.

LYMPHAD, LYMFAD, s. A gally; the galleys in the arms of the Argyle family and others of the clan.

LYMPHUS, s. A worthless woman.

LIN, LIN, LYN, s. A cataract; a fall of water, S.; sometimes linn, Rudder.

"Because many of the waters of Scotland are full of lymphus, as some as their salmon cumis to the lym, they leip." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11.

The watter lymphus towis, and eny lind

Quhislit and brayit of the souchand wynd.

Doug. Virgil, 201, 23.

It grows ay brider to the sea,

Sen owre the linn it came. Cherrie and Slaa, st. 110.

2. The pool into which water falls over a precipice; the pool beneath a cataract, S.

I saw a river rin

Outoure a steippie rock of stone.

Syne lychteth in a linn. Cherrie and Slaa, st. 6.

The shallows water makes maist din,

The deadeest pool the deepest linn,

The richest man least truth within,

Th' he preferred be. Minstrelsy, Border, i. 92.

Then up and spake the popinjay,

Says— "What needs a' this din?

It was his light lemmon took his life,

And hied him in the linn." Ibid. ii. 49.


It seems uncertain which of these is the primary sense.

For a S. lynna denotes a torrent, Is. linn, a cascade, aqua scaturiens, Verel. Ind.: and C.B. lynna, Arm. len, Ir. linn, a pool.

This is obviously the sense of lyn given by Sibb. "Two opposite contiguous cliffs or houghs covered with brushwood." It indeed denotes any place where there are steep rocks and water, though there is no waterfall.

To Lin, v.a. To hollow out the ground by force of water.

LIN-KEEPER. s. A large fresh-water trout, supposed to keep possession of a particular pool or linn.

LIN, S. The same with Lin-keeper.

LIN, LIN, v.s. To cease. See Sup.

Yet our northern prikkers, the borderers, notwithstanding, with great enormitie, (as thought me) and not unlyke (to be playen) unto a masterless houde houling in a hie way, when he hath lost him he wayted upon, sum hoopyng, sum whistelyng, and moste with crying a Berewyke! a Berewyke! a Fenwyke! a Fenwyke! a Builmer! a Builmer! or other wise as theyr captains names wear, never the less troubleous and daungerous noyseys all the night long." Patten's Account of Somerset's Expedition, Dalwell's Fragments, p. 76.

LIN, LINE, s. Flax, or what is otherwise called lint.

LINARICH, s. A sea-plant.

LYNCBUS, s. Perhaps an errant. for limbus, or jail.

To LINC, v.a. To halt; to limp.

LINCUM LICHT.

Their kirtillis wer of lincum licht,

Well prest with mony plaitis. Chr. Kirk. st. 2.

This has been understood as denoting some cloth, of a light colour, made at Lincoln. Mr. Pinkerton, however, says, that it is a common Glasgow phrase for very light, and that no particular cloth was made at Lincoln; Maidland poes, p. 450, Append. Sibb. also thinks it not probable that this signifies any cloth manufactured at Lincoln, but merely linn; Chron. S.P. ii. 568.

With respect to the phrase being used in Glasgow, I can only say, that during twenty years' residence there I never heard it. But although it were used, it would rather strengthen the idea that the allusion were to Lin-
L I N

coln; as suggesting that the colour referred to, which was
brought from that city, excelled any other.
It confirms the common interpretation, that the phrase
*Lincon green* frequently occurs.

As Spenser uses the phrase *Lincon green*, there is no
room to doubt as to the meaning of the allusion.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad,
*Of Lincon green*, belayed with silver lace.

It seems scarcely necessary to add, that the term *Lincon*
is not only used with respect to the colour, but the pecu-
lar texture or mode of manufacture.

Ane sark maid of the *linkome tyeyne*,
Ane gay grene cloke that will notchen stynye.

**LIND, LYND, s.** A teill or lime tree, *E. Lindar.*

*Licht as the lynd* is a common allusion, because of the
lightness of this tree; as Virg. uses the phrase,
*tilia levis*, Georg. i. 173.

—I set in stede of that man, *licht as lynd*,
Outhir ane cloud or ane waist pufft of wynd.*

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57. st. 19.

The teill tree is celebrated by the old Northern Scalds.
G. Andr. quotes the following passage from an ancient Isl.
poem, where this tree is introduced as an emblem of the
return of Spring.

*Vex ynda, velitl rodna,*
*Verpur lind, thirmar snaper,*
*Crescit assidius labor, prata rubescunt.*

As bonds are made of the bark of the teill tree, it
seems to think that it is denominated *lynd* from this cir-
cumstance, from *lin-* to bind. But G. Andr. gives the
word as primarily denoting a tree, and only applied, in a
more confined sense, to the teill tree; *Lindar*, arbore, tilia, p. 167. *Lundr* denotes a wood; and it deserves observation, that
Isl. writers use this term precisely in the same
sense in which *lin* is used by our old poets. *A ce veig
til lendar*; *Ad sylvam mitti eundum est: in quibus
verbis poetae excl., et ad sylvam damnatus, suum statum
respetxit.*

Thus it seems natural to conclude, that either this
phrase, *under the lynd,* did not originate from *lind* the
teele, but Isl. *lindar* a wood: or, that the name, originally
denoting a wood in general, came to be transferred to one
particular species of tree, because of the great partiality
that our ancestors had for it, both because of its beauty
and its usefulness.

**LINER, s.** A short gown, shaped like a man's vest,
with sleeves, worn both by old women and by chil-
dren; Ang. See Sup.

Perhaps q. *lendar,* from Isl. *lendar,* lumbi, because this
garment sits close to the body. *Linda,* v. signifies to
swaddle.

**TO LYN, v. a.** To beat. Hence a game, in which a
number of boys beat one of the party with their hats
or caps, is called *Line him out;* Ang.

**LYNE, v. a.** To measure land with a line, or
with a measuring chain.

*The lynere sall swearre, that they sall faithfulie lyme
in lenth as braidines, according to the richt meiths and
marches within burgh. And they sall lynn first the fore
paite, and thereafter the back paite of the land.*

**LYNG, s.** 1. A species of grass, *Arys.*

"All beyond the mountains is a soft mossy ground,
covered with heath, and a thin long grass called *ling* by
the country people." P. Ballantrae, Statist. Acc. i. 105.

Johns. renders *E. ling* heath; although, from the autho-
ry he gives, it is evidently different. It is used in the
same sense, A. Bor. V. Gl. Grosse.

2. **Draw ling,** *Scirpus cespitosus.*


See Sup.

"There is a moss plant with a white cottony head growing
in moses, which is the first spring food of the sheep.
It springs in February, if the weather is fresh."
L I N

monly called pull ling. The sheep take what is above the ground tenderly in their mouths, and without biting it draw up a long white stalk.” P. Linton, Tweed. Statist. Acc. i. 133.

Denominated perhaps from being thus drawn up or pulled by the sheep. Its synon. name is CANNA DOWN, q. v.

LINGET, s. Properly, a rope binding the fore foot of a horse to the hinder one, to prevent him from running off, Ang.

Su.G. lin-a, fuitus esserius. V. LANGET.

LINGET-SEED, s. The seed of flax. This is usually called lingeet, S.B. pron. like Fr. linge, flax; A:S. lin-

suaid, lini semen.

“Sik-like, that none of the subjects of this realm, take upon hand, to carry or transport forth of this realm, any maner of linning clath, linget seed,” &c. Acts, Ja. VI. 1573, c. 59. Murray.

LINGIS, LINGS, term. Somner has observed that this termination, added to an adj., forms a subst. denoting an object possessing the quality expressed by the adj. Hence also, perhaps, the adv. of this form, as back-

lingis, blindlingis, halflingis, langlingis, newlingis, &c. See Sup.

Ling in A.S. is also a common termination, denoting diminution.

LINGET-BACK, s. A long weak back.

LINGIT, adj. 1. Flexible; pliant; agile. This term includes a variety of ideas; length or tallness, limberness, and agility. Lingit clath, cloth of a soft texture, E. Loth. “Lingey, limber. North.” Gl. Grose.

2. Thin; lean; wandriven; applied to an animal very lank in the belly. See Sup. V. LENYIE.

To LING, v. n. To move with long steps or strides; to go at a long pace.

And that that drunkyn had off the wyne,
Come ay wp tingaw in a lyne,
Quhill that the batail come sa ner,
That arowis fell amang thaim ser.

Barbour, xix. 356. MS.

It is also applied to the motion of horses, that have a long step.

And quhair that mony gay gading
Befoir did in our mercat ling,
Now skantlie in it may be sene
Tuelf gait glydis, deir of a preine.

Now skantlie in it may be sene
Befoir did in our mercat
That arowis fell amang thaim ser.

Maitland Poems, p. 183.

Shirr. renders it, to gallop, Gl.

I know not whether this may be allied to Tent. linch-em, to lengthen, or Ir. ling-im to skip or go away, also to fling or dart.

LINGAN, s. 1. Shoemaker's thread. V. LINGEL.

To LING, v. n. To walk arm in arm.

The lairdship of the bonny
Is better than an Earldom in the North.”

Frae meals o' bread an' ingans.

Lusde o' bread an' ingans.

And I am a fine fodgel lass,
My mither can card and spin;
And the siller comes
And the siller comes linke in.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 242.

To LING, v. n. To give the back to; to throw into the arms of, as of a horse.

To LING off, v. a. To do any thing with cleverness.

To LING, v. n. To walk arm in arm.

LING, s. A division of a peat stack.

LINKIE, s. A roguish or waggish person; one much given to tricks; a deceitful person.

LINGE, LYNGE, s. A line.

LINGE, v. n. To bind firmly, as shoemakers do leather with their thread.

LINGEL-TAILD, adj. A term applied to a woman whose clothes hang awkwardly, from the smallness of her shape below, S.

LING, s. Apparently the furniture of a house.

LINGET, s. Properly, a rope binding the fore foot of
downs, E. In this sense we speak of the Links of Leith, of Montrose, &c.

"Upoun the Palme Sunday Erin, the Frenche had thamesells in battell array upoun the Links without Leyth, and had sent forth their skirmisshears." Knox's Hist. p. 223.

This passage, we may observe by the way, makes us acquainted with the costume of the clergy, at least when they attended the General Assembly, in the reigne of Charles I. The etiquette of the time required that they should all have black cloaks.

"The island of Westray -- contains, on the north and south-west sides of it, a great number of graves, scattered over two extensive plains, of that nature which are called links in Scotland." Barry's Orkney, p. 205.

"The blossom or flower of flax, previous to the rubbing and swingling.

"The name has been transferred, but improperly, to

S. LINT-BOWS, s. The pods containing the seeds of flax. S.

LINT-BRAKE, s. An instrument for breaking or softening flax, previous to the rubbing and swelling. S.

LINT-RIPPLE, s. A toothed instrument through which flax is drawn, to separate the seed from the stalk. S.

LINT-STRAIK, s. A head or handful of dressed flax. S.

LINT-TAP, s. As much flax as is usually put upon a rock for being spun off. S.

LYNTH, s. Length. S.

LYNTE, s. The linen. S.

LYNTQUHIT, LINTWHITE, s. A linnet, S., often corr. linute ; Fringilla linota, Linn.

LINT-BRAKE, LINT-RIPPLE, *. A toothed instrument through which flax is drawn, to separate the seed from the stalk.

The name has been transferred, but improperly, to

S. LINT-BOWS, LINT-BELLS, LINT-PIN, LINT-PIN, S. pi.

"The Lint-bows, Lint-bells, Lints, are used as nouns in a similar sense.

Burns, iii. 251.

V. Goldspink.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 516.

Lippening, part. adj. Occasional ; accidental. S.

LIPPER, s. Leprosy.

"Quhen thir ambassatouris was brocht to his presence, he apperit to thair sicht sa ful of lipper, that he was repute to be thaym maist horribill creature in erd." Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 19. Lepra infecto. Booth.

Wyntown writes leppr. V. AVON.

Fr. lepre, Lat. lepra, id.

LIPPER, adj. 1. Leprous.

"Na lipper men sall enter within the portes of our burgh.--And gil any lipper man ves commonlie contrair this our discharge, to come whit our burgh, his clathis qherewith he is cled, sall be taken fra him, and sall be brunt; and he being naked, sall be ejected forth of the burgh." Stat. Gild, c. 15.

Still used with respect to those whose bodies are covered with the small-pox, or any other eruption. S.

Applied to fish that are diseased, as synon. with mysel, q. v.

"They open the fishe, and lukes not quhither they be mysel or lipper fish or not." Chalmelan Air, c. 21. s. 9.

Leprosis is the only word used in the Lat. A.S. leopeare, lepteare.

To LIPPER, v. n. A term used to denote the appearance of foam on the tops of the waves, or of breakers.

Thare, as him thocht, sild be na sandis schald, Nor yit na land birst lippering on the wallis, Bot quhare the fidge went styl, and calmyt al is, But stoure or bulloure, murmoure or mouyng, His steuynnis thidder stering gan the Kyng. Chatterton, "The blossom or flower of flax, previous to the rubbing and swingling."

Hence the tops of broken waves are called Lipperis or lippereri.

This stoure sa boustous begin to rise and grewe, Like as the sey changis first his heve

In quhite lippereri by the wyndis blast. Chalmelan Air, c. 21. s. 9.

This may either be the same with lopper, to curl, according to Rudd., sometimes written lopper, "as if the sea were curled," or it may be immediately allied to Moes. G. klaup-an, A.S. leape-an, Su.G. lop-an, currere, whence leopeare, cursor; especially as Germ. lauff-en, denotes the flowing of water, fluere, manare, and lauff, Su.G. lop, Isl. klaup, laup, are used as nouns in a similar sense.

V LOUP.
LIPPER. Lipper fat, very fat.  
LIPPERJAY. A jackdaw or jay.  
LIPPY, s. A bumper; a glass full to the lip.  
LIPPIN, LYPPYN, LIPPEN, v. To lippin in; To expect; to be thy mach sail cum ane alienare.  

Several vestiges of this word remain in modern E. In Sussex, a leap or lib is half a bushel. In Essex, a seed leap or lib is a vessel or basket in which corn is carried; from A.S. leap a basket, seed leap a seed-basket, Ray. “Leap, a large deep basket; a chaff basket, North.” Gl. Grose.

To agree Isl. leap calathus, quassillum; Su.G. leap, mensura frumenti, sextain tonnae partem continens; lib. He also renders it by denotes a bushel. For although the cognate terms are used to denote certain measures, these differ much from each other. In Sw, laupsland denotes as much land as is necessary for sowing this quantity of seed. In like manner, in S. we speak of a lipping’s sawing, especially as applied to flax-seed, i. e. as much ground as is required for sowing the fourth part of a peck. Hence L.B. leap-a, a measure, according to Lye, vo. Leap, containing two-thirds of a bushel. But in the passage quoted by him, it evidently signifies the third part of a bushel. Teut. leaporen denotes a bushel. For leapore lands is expl. quadrans jugeri, agri spatium quod modio uno conseri. 

Tham that sendis this gift always I fere. However it be, I drede the Grekis fors. Thet thai suld sa thraly tret the Pape, That of Northwyche the byschape. 

None of our etymologists have given any derivation of this word. But it is unquestionably allied to the different Goth. verbs which have the same signification; although it most nearly resembles the participle. Moes.G. laub-jan, ga-laub-jan, credere; whence ga-laub-jand-ans credentes, lipperin, S. ga-laubem fides. It needs scarcely to be observed, that l and a are often interchanged. Alem. laub-en, ge-laub-en, A.S. ge-leif-en, leaf-en, lef-en, Germ. laub-en, Belg. ge-loo-en, id.  

LYPNYNG, s. Expectation; confidence. See Sup.

Thai cheysyd the mast famous men. Of thare college commendyt then Wyth the consent of the kyng, Makand hym than full lypnyng That thai suld sa thraly tret the Pape, That of Northwyche the byschape. 

To LIPPIN, LYPPYN, LIPPEN, v. To expect; to look for with confidence.  

This tree may happyn for to get The kynd rute, and in be set, And sap to recovyr synge; Than is to lyppyn sum remede. Wyntoun, vii. 4. 138.  

To LIPPIN, LYPPYN, LIPPEN, v. n. 1. To expect; sometimes used in vulgar language without any prep. at other times with for, S. Lancah.

The ferd Alysawndyroure kyngis sone, — At Boxbruch weddyt Dame Margret, The erle of Flawndrys dowchtyr fayre, And lyppynyt than to be hys ayre. Ibid. vii. 10. 382. But some chield ay upon us keeps an ee, Than to be hys ayre. Ross’s Helenore, p. 51.

Ne’er—deal in cantrip’s kittle cunning. To spier how fast your days are running; But patient lippen for the best, Nor be in dowy thought oﬀerest. Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 123.

2. To lippin in; to put conﬁdence in; to trust to; to have dependence on. 

Lippin not Troianis, I pray you in this hors; However he be, I drede the Grekis fars, And thame that sendis this gift always I fere. Doug. Virgil, 40, 13.

To lippin in spede of fute, and gyf the bak. Ibid. 329, 18.

3. To lypyn off, used in the same sense. 

The ﬁrst is, that we haft the rycht; And for the rycht ay God will fycht. The tothyr is, that thai cummyyn ar, For lypynynyng oﬀ thai gret powar, To sek ws in our awne land. Barbour, xii. 238. MS.  

To lippin till; to intrust to the charge of one. I love yow mair for that lufe ye lippen me till, Than any lordschip or land. — Hovlate, ii. 12. MS.

5. To lippin to; to trust to, or confide in; the phraseology commonly used, S. Lypyn not to yone alliance reddy at hand. To be thy much sail cum ane alienare. 

“Lippen to me, but look to yourself,” S. Prov. Kelly.

6. To lippin upon; to depend on for. 

“The first command techis the hart to feir God, to be leif fermeilc his haly word, to traist upon God, lippin all gud upon him, to lufe him, and to loue him thairfore.” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 29, 6.

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LIRE, LYR, LYKE, s. 1. The ﬂeshy or muscular parts of any animal, as distinguished from the bones. See S. Thus it is frequently used by Blind Harry.

Quham euir he strak he lyrystyt bayne and lyr. Wallace, v. 1109. MS.  

This seems equivalent to bayne and brawne, ver. 962. The burly blaised was braid and burnyst brycht, In sonder kerwyt the mairyeis of fyne steyll, Throwch bayne and brawne it procht euirikdeadl. Thus it is applied to the ﬂesh of brute animals, offered in sacriﬁce. — Sum into tailyeis share, Syne brocht ﬂikerand sum gobbetis of lyrre. Doug. Virgil, 19, 35.

God Bacchus gyftis fast thay multiply, Wyth platis ful the altaris by and by And gan do charge, and wourschips with fat lyrre. Ibid, 456, 2.

2. Flesh, as distinguished from the skin that covers it. Of a sword it is said; What flesh it ever hapeth in, Either in lyrre, or yet in skin; Whether that were shank or arm, It shall him do wonder great harm. Sir Egir, p. 26.

3. Lyre signiﬁes the lean parts of butcher-meat. S. The origin is certainly A.S. lire, laceri, the pulp or ﬂeshy parts of the body; as scano-lira, the calf of the leg. Rudd. has observed, that S. “they call that the lyrre, which is above the knee, in the fore-legs of beaves.” This has an obvious analogy with Su.G. Dan. laur, Mod. Sax. lyrre, femur, the thigh. G
LYRIE, s. The Pogge, or Armed Bullhead; a fish.

LYRED, part. adj.

LIRE, s. The udder of a cow or other animal. V. LURE.

LYRE, LAYER, LYAR, To loose earth, found among the shclvings of high rocks. P. Dunnet, Caithness, Statist. Ace. xi. 249.

LYRE, LYIRE, loose earth, found among the shclvings of high rocks. " P. Dunnet, Caithness, Statist. Ace. xi. 249.

This term is common in O.E. in the same sense. His hair is white as wales bone,

LYRE, LYIRE, loose earth, found among the shclvings of high rocks. P. Dunnet, Caithness, Statist. Ace. xi. 249.

To loose earth, found among the shclvings of high rocks. P. Dunnet, Caithness, Statist. Ace. xi. 249.

But it corresponds to A.S. hlyrfeit-er, lyrfeit-er, a subterfuge. See Sup.

LIRK, v. a.

LISK, LEESK, s. The flank; the groin, S.

LIRKIE, s. The Pogge, or Armed Bullhead; a fish.

LIRKIE, s. The Pogge, or Armed Bullhead; a fish.

LISK, LEESK, s. The flank; the groin, S.

LIT, s. 1. A crease, a mark made by doubling any thing, S. 2. A fold; a double. 3. Metaph. a double; a subterfuge. See Sup. 4. A wrinkle.

Some loo the courts, some loo the kirk, Some loo to keep their skins frae lirks.:— For me, I took them a' for stirks

That loo'd na money.

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dias of the Goth. I have, at least, observed no vestige of it in the Germ.

To LIT, v. n. To blush deeply. S.

LIT, LITT., s. Colour; dye; tinge; dye-stuffs. S. See S.

"It is seemly full, that lit be cryt vp, and visit as it was wont to be." Acts, Ja. II. 1457, c. 76, edit. 1566.

V. Rogers; also the v. Hence.

LITSTAR, LITSTER, s. A dyer, one who gives a colour to clothes, S. See Sup.

"And at na littar be draper, nor by clait to sell agane, nor yt tholit thairto, vnder the pane of escheit." Acts, Ja. II. 1457, c. 76, edit. 1566.

"Na sochter, lister, nor flesher, may be brother of the merchand glde; except they sware that they sail not use their offices with their awin hand, bot onlie be servants vnder them." Burrow Lawes, c. 99.

Isl. litnarmadur tintor, literally a colour-man.

LITTING-LEID, LITE, LYTE, s. A vessel used by dyers.

To LITHE, LITH, v. a. To strike over.

LITE, s. The dung of oxen or cows. Syn. Sharn. S.

LITE, Lyte, adj. Little; small; limited.

Consider thy ressoun is so feblit and lite, And his knawlege profound and infinite.

The term is used in O. E.

Sithen he gan him drawe toward Normundy, The womannys mylk recomford him full swyth,

LITE, Lyte, s. 1. A joint; a limb, S.

And though I stood abisit tho a lyte, No wonder was.

"LITE, a lyte, a few or little. North." Gl. Grose.

2. Warm, possessing genial heat.

He tested bot lyte, he audde the Inglis him sendes.

LYTE, s. Elect. contr. of elyte, q. v.

He sted as Lyte twa yhere owre, And Byschape thretty yhere and foure.

Wynntown, vii. 5. 141.

LYTE, s. A list of names of candidates for election to any office, from which a choice is to be made.

Archibald, Earl of Argyle,—James Earl of Morton, and John Earl of Marre, being put in listes, the voices went with the Earl of Marre." Spotswood, p. 258.

John Earl of Marre, being put inu for the Generrall Assemblie hath not first nominated and given vp in lytes to that effect."—Bp. Galloway's Dikaiologie, p. 180. V. Leet.

To Lyte, v. n. To nominate; to propose for election. S.

To LITH, v. n. To listen; to attend.

Than said he loud upone loft, "Lord, will ye lyth,

This word is common in O. E. Su.G. lyde-a, Isl. hlyd-a, audire, obedire; hlyding, hlydin, Dan. hlydig, obied. From the v., as Ibre observers, are formed A.S. hyst-as,

LITH, s. 1. A joint; a limb. See Sup.

—There lithies and lymys in salt wattir bedyit, Strechit on the coast, spred furth, bekit and dryt.

Doug. Virgil, 18, 28.

Not lythies as in the printed copy. V. Gl. Rudd.

"Looking to the breaking of that bred. it represents to thee, the breaking of the bodie and blood of Christ: not that his body was broken in bone or lath, but that it was broken with dolour, with anguish and distress of hart, with the weight of the indignation and furie of God, that he sustained for our sins jubilk hee bure." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. 1590. Sign. F. 4. b.

2. Used metaphor. to denote the hinge of an argument, S.

The Squire perceiv'd; his heart did dance,

For he had fallen on this perchance.

He did admire, and praise the pith of't,

And laugh and said, I hit the lith of't.

Cleland's Poems, p. 31.

3. A division in any fruit; as, The lith of an oranger. S.

4. The rings surrounding the base of a cow's horn. S.

A.S. lith, artus, membrum, Isl. litha, id. Verel. Ind. p. 198. This learned writer deduces it from led-a to bend; observing that it properly denotes the flexion and articulation of the joints. Propr. est flexus et commissio articulorum. Alem., Dan., Belg., rid, Chaucer lithie. Mose.G. wultha is used to denote a paralytic person, Matt. 8, 6; 9, 9, deprived of the use of his limbs; as signifying from or out of. To this corresponds S. aff-lith, or out-of-lith, dislocated, disjointed.

To LITH, v. a. To separate the joints one from another, especially for facilitating the business of carving a piece of meat, S. V. the v. See Sup.

LITHIE, adj. 1. Calm; sheltered from the wind or air.

"A lythe place, i. e. fenced from the wind or air," Rudd. vo. Le. The lithie side of the hill, that which is not exposed to the blast, S.


"In a lythe cantie hauch, in a cottage,

Fu' bien wi' aid warldly store,

Whare never lack'd rowth o' good potage,

And butter and cheese to store,

There, couthie, and pensie, and sicker,

Wond'res honest young Hab o' the Heuch.

Jamesson's Pop. Ball. i. 299.

Like thee they scoog frae street or field,

An' hap them in a lyther bield.

V. Scoot. v. n.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 34.

2. Warm, possessing genial heat.

The womanmys mylk reformeth him full swyth,

Syrn in a bed thai brought him fair and lyth.

Wallace, ii. 275. MS.

3. Affectionate, metaphor. used. One is said to have a lithie side to a person or thing, when it is meant that he has attachment or regard, S.B.

A.S. hlythie, quietus, tranquillus, hlyeoth aphrictis, sunshine, hlyeoth-füst calidis, are evidently allied. But it appears in a more primitive form in Isl. hlyie umbra, umbraclium, locus a vento vel sole immunis. Ad drago i hlyte, succurae, celure, subducere, Loca, locus soli, ascen dens inter humilia terrae, tanquam latibulum depressions loci; G. Andr. Isl. hlydice dibatur latus cuiusvis montis, potissimum tamen pars montis a ventis frigidioribus.

Jun. Et. vo. Lukewarm. V. Le, under which some other cognate terms are mentioned; as both words claim the same origin.

LYTHE, adj. Warm; comfortable. S.
LYTHE, v. a. To shelter, S.B.

'Twas there the Muse first tun'd his soul
To lift the Wauking of the Faulc.
When once she kindly lyth'd his back,
He fan' nait frost.

V. the adj. Shireff's Poems, viii.

LYTHE, s. A warm shelter, S.B.

— She frae ony beeld was far awa',
Except stanesides, and they had little lythe.

Ross's Helenore, p. 58.

2. Encouragement; favour; countenance; metaph.

used, S.B.
And be 'bout Nory now cude see nae lythe,
And Bydby only on him looked lythly.

Ross's Helenore, p. 106.

LYTHES, s. Warmth; heat.

"To exceed, their may never cum gud nor profit, nor body nor lif is nevir the oettir. And sa it tynis all maner contence, voce, aynd, lythenes and colour." Porteous of Noblines, Edin. 1508.

Perhaps it may signify softness, A.S. lithenessus lenitas.

To LITHE, v. a. 1. To softten. See Sup.

"I beleif that trew repentance is the special gift of the haly spreit, quhilk be his grace and turnis our hart to God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552. Fol. 119. a.

2. To thicken; to mellow, S. Chesh. Spoken of broth, when thickened by a little oat-meal, or by much boil­ ing. Lancash. "lythe, to put oat-meal in broth."

Tim Bobbin, Gl. "Lithing, thickening of liquors.
North." Gl. Grose.

3. Applied to water when thickened by mud. S. A.S. lith-tan, to mitigate; lithewae-can, to become mellow.
Our v. is also used, like the latter, in a neut. sense. A v. of this form seems to have been anciently used in Isl. Hence Olaus mentions this as an old proverb addressed to maid-servants, when their work went on slowly.

"Hudac lydor grautnum genta? Quid proficis pultem co­ quendo? or, as it would have been expressed in vulgar S.,
"What speid do ye mak in lithing the crowdie, maid?"
LEX. RUD. vo. Genta.

LYTHIE, LYTHY, adj. Thickened or mellowed; as ap­ plied to broth or soup.

LYTHIN, s. A mixture of oat-meal and water or milk, poured into broth for mellowing it.

LYTHE, adj. Of an assaying quality. See Sup.

Water that asked swithe,
Cloth and bord was drain;
With mete and drink lithen,
And seriance that were bain.— Sir Tristrem, p. 41.
Moes.G. leithu denotes strong drink; whence A.S. leith poculum. V. the v.

LITHE, s. A ridge; an ascent.

Here I giff Schir Galeron, quod Gaynour, withouten any gile,
At the lowds, and the lithis fro laver to layre.
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. ii. 27.

In this sense, doubtless, are we to understand the term liithe, as used by Thomas of Ercildoune; although viewed by the ingenious Editor, as "oblique for satisfaction." V. Gl.

No asked he loud, no liithe,
But that maiden bright.
Sir Tristrem, p. 97.
Them liiter at duaetias under cna ledo.
Placat sub clovo subsistere.
Isl. lid, id. lid, lidi, latus montis, seems also allied; pl.
lidar, decidivatas; Verel. Ind.

LYTHE, LAID, s. The pollack, Gadus Pollachius,

Lyt.


"The fish which frequent Lochlong, are cod, haddocks, seath, lythis, whittings, founders, mackerel, trouts, and her­ rings." P. Arrochar, Dunbart. Statist. Acc. iii. 434.

They are called leets on the coast near Scarborough; Encycl. Brit. vo. Gadus.

"Laid, a greenish fish, as big as a haddock." Sibb. Fife, p. 129.

"Laith is also the name in Orkney.

"The pollack,—with us named the lyth, or lyfish, is frequently caught close by the shore, almost among the wrack or wave in deep holes among the rocks." Barry's Orkney, p. 293.

This, by mistake, is viewed as the same with the scad, P. Kirkcudbright, Statist. Acc. xi. 13.

LITHER, adj. Lazy; sleepy.

S.

LITHERIE, adv. Lazily. V. RIDDER.

S.

LITHER, adj. Undulating. A lither sky, a yielding sky.

LYTHYNES, s. Sloth.

The staxis of Frawns soucht for thi
Til the Pape than Zachary,
And prayyid hym he lythes consaille
To decerne for thare governale,
Quhether he war worth to hawe the crown,
That had be vertu the renowne
Of manhad, helpe, and of defens,
And thare-till couth gyve diligens;
Or he that lay in lythynes
Worth to nakyn besynes.
Wyntoun, vi. 4. 69.

V. LYTHRY. This, however, may be allied to Isl. lat-ar, Su.G. lat, piger.

LYTHIS, s. pl.

For lythis of ane gentil knicht,
Sir Thomas Moray, wyse and wycht,
And full of ——. Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 339.

It is difficult to determine the meaning, the sentence being incomplete in the printed poem. It may denote manners; Isl. lit, lyt, mos. Med. fagrum lyt och nyom fandom; Pulcris moribus et novis artibus. Hist. Alex. Magn. ap. Ihre, vo. Later. If so, it is synon. with lat, a. v. Or it may signify tidings, from lit, to listen; Su.G. litynd-a, id. litynd, a hearing. Litynda bid sk.; Audientium peto; Voluspa, Ihre, vo. Litynd. The language of Dunbar may be equivalent to, "I have tidings to give concerning a gentle knight."

To LYTHLY, v. a. To undervalue. V. LYCHTLIE.

LYTHOCKS, s. pl. A mixture of oatmeal and cold water boiled together, applied to tumours. Sautless parritch.

LITHRY, s. A crowd; commonly a despicable crowd, Shirr. Gl. See Sup.

"In came sik a rangel o' gentles, and a lythry o' huayelI
Slyps at their tail, that in a weaven the house wis gaen like Lawren-fair." Journal from London, p. 8.

This is either a deriv. from leid, people, q. v. or from A.S. lythre malus, nequam; lythre cyne, adulterinum genus, Lye; Isl. leid-ar, turpis, sordidus vel malis moribus praeeditus.

LITIGIOUS, * adj. 1. Prolix; tedious in discourse.
2. Vindictive; also pron. Latigious. S.

LITIS, s. pl. Strifes; debates.

S.

LITISCONTESTATIONE, s. The state of a case in law, in which both parties having been fully heard before a judge, they agree that he should give a final decision.

LITSALTIS, s. pl. Perhaps errat. for litifaltis, or lit­ faltis; fats for lit, or dye-stuffs.

S.

LYTT, s. A list of candidates; the same with Lect. S.
To Lytt, v. a. To nominate two or more candidates.

V. Leet.

LITTAR, s. Perhaps a horse-litter for travelling.

S.

LITTERSTONE, LITTAR, s. A stone about 2 feet long, and 1 foot thick, for building, so named from being carried in litters.

S.

LITTLEANE, s. A child. See Sup.

—Fu soon as the jump three raiths was gane,

The daintiest littleane bonny Jean finsh hame.

To flesh and blood that ever had a claim.

Ross's Heleneore. p. 12.

This may be q. little one; or from A.S. lyting parvulus.

V. Ling. term.

LITTLE-BOUKIT, adj. Small in size; not bulky.

S.

LITTLE-DINNER, s. A little-dinner.

S.

LITTLEGOOD, LITTLEGUDY, LIUE, S. Life.

LITTLEWORTH, S. He's a littleworth, a worthless person.

Adj.

LITTLE-GUDE, fi. The devil. &

LITTLIE, LITTLEST, LITTLER, comp.

S.

LIVER-CRUKE, LIVER-CROOK, *. An inflammation of the intestines of calves.

S.

LIVER, v.a. To liver a vessel, To liver.

S.

LIVER-CROOKE, LIVER-CROOK, s. An inflammation of the intestines of calves.

S.

LIVERY-MEAL, s. Meal given to servants as a part of their wages.

S.

LIUING, s. An atom; a whit; a particle, Ang. synon.

yim, nyim, kate, flow, starrn.

I scarcely think that this can be allied to Su.G. liung-a to lighten, q. a flash, a glance.

LYWYT, pret. Lived.

For aild storys, that men redys,

Representis to thaim the dedys

Of stalwart folk, that lyung ar,

Ryech as ti'ai than in presence war.

Barbour, i. 19. MS.

Mr. Pink. thinks that the phrase lyung ar signifies are dead, as equivalent to Lat. vaerunt; Gl. But it simply means "lived in former times," or "before." V. Aim. ade.

LIXIE, s. The female who borrows all the knives, spoons, &c. for a Penny-wedding.

S.

LIZ, LIZZIE, LEZZIE, s. Abbrev. of Elizabeth.

S.

LOAGS, s. pl. Stockings without feet; Hoggars.

S.

LOALLING, s. Loud mewing.

S.


S.

LOAN, LONE, LOAINING, s. An opening between fields of corn, near or leading to the homestead, left uncultivated, for the sake of driving the cattle homewards. S. Here the cows are frequently milked. See Sup.

LOANING-DYKE, s. A wall, frequently of sods, dividing the arable land from the pasture.

S.

LOAN, LONE, LOAINING, s. An opening between fields of corn, near or leading to the homestead, left uncultivated, for the sake of driving the cattle homewards. S. Here the cows are frequently milked. See Sup.

Thomas has loos'd his oesen free the plenge;

Maggy by this has bok the supper-scones;

And muzzle ky e stand rowting in the loans.

Ramsay, ii. 7.

On whomelt tabs lay twa lang dails,

On them stood mowy a goan,

Some fill'd wi' brachan, some wi' kail,

And milk het froe the loan.

Ibid. i. 267.

Hence the phrase, a loan soup, "milk given to passengers when they come where they are milking;" Kelly, p. 371. But now there's a meaning on ilk green loaning, That our braw forresters are a' wede away.

The term, I suspect, is allied to E. loan. As this signifies an open space between woods, there is great affinity of idea. The E. word is generally derived from Dan., Su.G. land, a grove. V. Jun. Eltym. Gael. lén, however, signifies a meadow.

Loane, as used by Chaucer, is rendered "a plain not plowed," Tyrwhitt.

To the loane he rideth him full right,

Ther was the hart yvont to have his flight.

Knights T. v. 1693.

2. A narrow enclosed way, leading from a town or village, sometimes from one part of a village to another. S. This seems at first to have been applied to a place where there were no buildings; although the term has in some instances been continued afterwards. It is nearly allied to E. lane, as denoting "a narrow way between hedges;"

3. In some towns it denotes a narrow street.

S.

Loaning-dyke.

S.

LOANING, s. A wall, frequently of sods, dividing the arable land from the pasture.

S.

Loating, s. A draught of milk given to a stranger who comes to the place where the cows are milked. S.

LOAN, LONE, s. Provisions.

S.

To LOAVE, v. a. 1. To expose for sale. 2. To lower the price of any thing in purchasing.

S.

Loa, s. Coarse grass of any kind.

Ang.

Lobba, s. Coarse grass of any kind. V. Lubba.

Lobster-toad, Beep-sea-crab.

S.

Lobster-Toad, *. Cancer Araneus; Beep-sea-crab.

S.

Loch, Looch, s. 1. A lake. S.

2. An arm of the sea, S.

See Sup.
LOC

"Kingsburgh conducted us in his boat across one of the locks, as they call them, or arms of the sea, which flow in upon all the coasts of Sky." Boswell's Journ. p. 244.

Gael. loch, ir. tough, c.B. tough, a lake. Loch in Gael. also signifies an arm of the sea. Lat. loc-us, is radically the same. This term seems to have been equally well known to the Goths. Hence A.S. luh, and Isl. laug, Su.G. log, a lake. A.S. luh also denotes a birth, an arm of the sea; fratum, aestuarium, Lye. The northern languages, indeed, seem to retain the root, Su.G. lag, Isl. lang, which have the general sense of moisture, water. V. Lag, Ibre. Loch-reed. Common Reed-grass, S.

"Arundo phragmites. The Loch-Res. Scot. aust."

Lightfoot. p. 1131.

LOCHABER AXE, s. A sort of large-sized halbert, having a strong hook, at the back part, for laying hold of the object assaulted. S.

LOCHAN, s. A small loch or lake. S.

LOCHDEN, LOUDEN, s. The name given to Lothian. S.

LOCH-LEAROCK, s. A small grey water-bird, seen on Loch Lomond; called also a Whistler. S.

LOCHMAW, s. A species of new. S.

LOCHTER, s. A layer. V. Lachter.

LOCHTER, s. The eggs laid in one season. V. Lachter.

LOCK, LOAKE, s. A small quantity, a handful, as a lock of meal, a lock of hay, or a lock meal, &c. S. See S.


Lock. E. sometimes signifies a tuft.

Ye may as weel gang sune as syne
To seek thine meal amid gude folk;
In ilka house yese get a looke,
When ye come whar yer gowins dwell.

Ribston's S. Songs, i. 225.

"May bids keep a lock hay?" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 52.

The original application seems to have been to hair, as the phrase is still used; from Isl. lock-r, Su.G. lock capillus contortus, in the same manner as taut, q. v.

LOCKANTIES, LOCKINTIE, interj. O strange! S.

LOCKER, s. A ranunculus. S.

LOCKERY, s. A Lockerby lich, a severe stroke or wound in the face. S.

LOCKERBY, A Lockerby lich, a severe stroke or wound in the face. S.

LOCKERIE, adj. Ripping; applied to a stream. S.

LOCKET, s. The effect of belching; what is eructed. S.

LOCKFAST, LOFKAST, adj. Secured by bars and locks. S.

LOCK-HOLE, s. The key-hole. S.

LOCKIN'-TREE, s. Perhaps, the rung used as door-bar. S.

LOCKMAN, LOCKMAN, s. The public executioner. It occurs in this sense, in the Books of Adjournal, Court of Justiciary, so late as the year 1768; and is still used, Edinburgh.

His leff he tuk; and to West Monaster-y raid.
The lohmen than thi bur Wallace but baid
On till a place his martyrdom to tak;
For till his deld he wald na forthmak.

Wallace, xi. 1342. MS.

Ay loungand, lyke a lock-man on a ladder;
Thy ghastly lyke feys folk that pase thee by,
Lyke a deid thief that's greatl攒d in a tredder.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 56.

In both passages, this is the most natural sense. That from Wallace, in edit. 1645, is nonsensically printed cleughmen; in edit. 1674, cleughmen.

Lockman, hangman, so called from the small quantity (lock) of meal which he was entitled to take out of every boll exposed in the market-place. In some towns he also levies a tax on the fish, &c., which are exposed for sale. S.

Lockman seems originally to have denoted a jailer; Germ. lock, a prison, a dungeon; einen in lock stecken, to clap up one in prison; Teut. lock-en, lock-en, to lock; A.S. loc clarsrum, "a shutting in," Somner. A place of confinement in Dundee is still called the Lock-up House.

From the apparent origin of the term, it would appear, that, in former times, the jailer, or perhaps the turnkey, who had the charge of a condemned criminal, was also bound to act as executioner.

Analogous to this, A.S. hydel, ergastularius, exactor, "the keeper of a prison or house of correction," Somn., in mod. language signifies a door-keeper, E. beadle. Germ. buttel is radically the same word, lictor; in Teut. softened into butel, an executioner; carniex, tortor, lictor; Kilian. Hence butelje, beutlerje, a prison, carcer; Germ. buttelse. Wachter derives buttel from butel-en capere, because his office is to seize and bind the guilty. Sw. boedel, from the same source, is the common designation for an executioner.

V. Dempster.

LOCUMENTAN'T, s. Lieutenant S.

LOCUS, s. Ashes so light as to be easily blown about. S.

LOODAN, s. A small pool. S.

LODISMAN, s. A pilot. V. LEDISMAN.

LODNIT, LADNIT, pret. Laded; put on board. S.

LOFF, s. Praise. V. LOIP.

To LOFT, v. a. To lift the feet high in walking. S.

LOFTED HOUSE. A house of more stories than one S.

LOG, s. The substance which bees gather for making their works. S.

Perhaps radically the same with A.S. loge, Su.G. lag, humor. Lag, Ire. observes, is one of the most ancient Goth. words, as appears from the great variety of forms which it assumes in different languages, Isl. laugr, beria-laugr, the juice of berries; Belg. log, lye for washing.

LOGAN, s. 1. A handful of money, or any thing else, thrown among a crowd to produce a scramble. 2. The act of throwing in this manner. s.

To LOGAN, v. a. To throw any thing for a scramble. S.

LOGE, s. A lodge; a booth.

A lilte loge thary he maid;
And thar within a bed he had.

Bardou, xix. 655. MS.

Celt. log, log, a place; whence, according to Callender, Lat. loc-us. Dan. loge, however, denotes a lodge, a shed, a hut; Su.G. lage locus recubationis, Isl. laag latibulum, Seren. A.S. log-ian, to lodge.

LOGG, adj. Lukewarm.

To LOGGAR, v. n. To hang loosely and largely. S.

LOGGARS, s.pl. Stockings without feet; tied up with garters, and hanging down over the ankles. S.

LOGGERIN', adj. Drenched with moisture. S.

LOGIE, KILLOGIE, s. A vacuity before the fireplace in a kiln, for keeping the person dry, who feeds the fire, or supplies fuel, and for drawing air. Both terms are used, S.

And she but any requisition;
Came down to the killogie,
Where she thought to have lodg'd all night.

Watson's Coll. i. 45.

I have sometimes been inclined to deduce this from Su.G. laga, Isl. lag, flame. But perhaps it is from Belg. lag a hole; or merely the same with the preceding word, as denoting a lodge for him who feeds the fire.

LOGS, s.pl. Stockings without feet. V. LOGGS. S.

LOY, adj. Sloggish; inactive; Ang. See Sup.

This is merely Belg. luy, lazy. Finn. loi, id. Isl. luy, fatigue, and then weary, seem allied. Hence, LOYNESS, s. Inactivity, Ang. Belg. lugheit.

LOICHEN, (gutt.) s. A quantity of any soft moist substance, as of pottage, flummery, &c. S.
LOYESTER, s. A stroke; a blow.
To LOIT, s. 1. A spirit of boiling liquid forcibly ejected from a pot by intense heat. 2. Any thing suddenly thrown out by the stomach.

LOYNE,
LOISSIT, s. A sluggard. 2. Human excrement.
LÖIF, LOIFE, LOIUE, LOVE, LUFF, LOUE, v. a. To looie his hands. Hence lovehaff, applaus. 
LOIF, LOFF, s. Praise. Leil loif, and lawty lies behind, And all kyndes is quyft forrett. 
LOFY, LOFE, LOVE, LUFF, LOUE, v. a. To praise. Now sal thair name, of thir wayis thrie, Be chosen now ane bishop for to be; But that your might and majestie wil mak 

Qhatever he be, to loife or yit to laks; Than heily to sit on the rayne-bow; Thir claps cums in at the north window; And not in at the dure nor yit at the yet; Bot over waine and guheil in wil he get.

Priests of Publis, S. P. R. p. 16, 17.
The meaning seems to be, "to merit praise or dispraise;" the term being used rather in a passive sense, like to blame, S. instead of, to be blamed.

Thy self to loif, knak now scornfully With proud wourdis al that stands the by.
Now God be louit has sic grace till vs sent. 

Thay clapped their hands. Hence
Quhatever he be, to
A sluggard. 2. Human excrement. Touch thay leavth their hands rechly. This word appears in most of the Goth, dialects; Isl.

This word seems to signify a bar that guarded or covered the lock, so as to let or hinder it from being opened by a key, or forced open.

LOKMAN. V. LOCKMAN.

LOKFAST, adj. Secured by a lock. V. LOCKFAST.

"When your hair's white, you would have it loockering," S. Prov.; spoken of one who is immoderate in his desires; Rudd.

To howl in the manner of a wild cat.

LOKDRY, s. The name given, for some ages

LOLe, LOF, LOFT, LOFR, LOF, v. a. To Howl, to Howle. If I were a wild cat I would howl howle.

LOL if, LOIFS, LOIF, v. a. To howl in the manner of a wild cat.

LOMLIE, LOM, pron. I. An utensil or instrument of any kind, or for whatever use; as, a headpiece, &c. S. Loom, Chesh. id. See Sup.

The schip of faith, tempestous wind and raine,

With lome in hand fast warkand like the laif.


Werkloome is often applied to instruments used in labour; S. werkloom.

Werkloome are often applied to instruments used in labour; S. werkloom.

Al instrumentis of plesch graith irrit and steltit. As culturis, soklys, and the sowmes grete,—War thredder brocht, and tholis tempyr new,
The last of all sic werklooms wer aedew: They dyd thame forge in swords of mettal brycht, For to defend thare cuntry and thare rich.

Ibid. 230, 31.

2. A tub, or vessel of any kind, S.; as brew-lumes, the vessels used in brewing; milk-lumes, those employed in the dairy; often, in this sense, simply called lumes. See Sup.

A.S. loma, ge-loma, utensilia. Hence, as Lye observes,
LOMON, s. A leg. L pronounced liquid.

Lompnyt, pret. The Guillemot; the Sea-hen.

Long, adv. Long to. To

Long, s. Plain mittens for the hands.

Lony.

Loof, s. The palm of the hand; pi. Loofies, Loofie, fi. A flat or plane stone, resembling the palm of the hand; originally used in Curling.

Loofies, s. pl. Plain mittens for the hands.

Loo, v. To love.

Loo-, adj. Mist; fog. V. Lumering.

Loomy, adj. Misty; covered with mist.

Loop, s. The channel of any running water that is left dry. Loops. The windings of a river or rivulet.

Loopie, adj. Crafty; deceitful. S. either, q. one who holds a loop in his hand, when dealing with another; or as allied to Belg. loop, id. See Sup.

Look, v. To look. V. Leyer.

Looking-on, ti. Applied to the skin when it is covered with incrustation or dandruff.

Look, pret. of v. to Let. Permitted; let, or did let. S.

 Looten, part. pa. of v. to Let. Permitted; let. V. Luirt.

Looves, s. pl. Palms of the hands. V. Lufe.

To Loopper. Loopperand, part. pr.

The swendall seis figure of gold clere
Went flowand, but the loophperand wallis quhite
War pouderit ful of fomy froith mylk quhite.

Doug. Virgil, 207, 45. Loopperand, MS.

V. Lippier, v.

Looperis, s. pl. The broken, foamy waves, when the sea is agitated by the wind. V. Lippier, v.

To Looper, v. To. To coagulate. V. Lapper.

Looper-Gowan, s. The Yellow Ranunculus which grows by the sides of streams.

Loppin, Loppin, pret. and part. pa.

Sum to the end loppin from the bie touris of stone.

Doug. Virgil, 57, 53.

"Our longsome parliament was hastened to an adjournment, by the sudden and unexpected invasion of Kintyre, by Coll; Mr. Gillespie’s sons, who, with 2500 rungates from Ireland, are loophen over there.” Baillie’s Lett. ii. 48.

Ale. S. hleop, insilitt, pret. of hleop-an salire. Sw. imperfect. lopp, pret. lupil, lupon.

Lore, part. pa. Solitary; forlorn.

He ladde that ladwe so long by the lawe sides,
Under a lone they light lore by a felle.

Sir Gawane and Sir Gal. i. 3.

Perhaps a place of shelter; Isl. logn, Su. G. lupa, tranquillias aeris. Or it may signify a secret place; Isl. laum, occulta, loen-bo, furis occulta latebrea.

Lone, s. Provision for an army.

Lone, s. An avenue; an entry to a place or village.

To Long, v. To. To become weary.

Long, adv. Long to; a. long to the time.

To Longe, v. To tell a fair tale.

Longie, pret. Perhaps lodged.

Longie, s. The Guillome; the Sea-hen.

Longieville, s. A species of pear.

Lony.

The land lony was, and lie, with lyking and love.

Read loun, as in MS., sheltered.

Houlawne, i. 2.

Lonyng, s. A narrow enclosed way; a path through which cattle pass to, or return from, their pasture.

Lorkor, s. An opening through dykes for sheep.

To LOO, v. a. To love. V. Lurf, v.

To Loop, s. The palm of the hand; pl. looves. V. Luife.

Loop-bane, s. The centre of the palm of the hand.

Outside of the Loop. The back of the hand; that is, rejection and repulse.

Loope, s. A stroke on the palm of the hand.

Loope, s. A flat or plane stone, resembling the palm of the hand; originally used in Curling.

Loopees, s. pl. Plain mittens for the hands.

Loogan, s. A rogue, Loth; synon. with Loun, q. v.

Looking-on, part. pa. Waiting for the exit of one.

Looking’-to, s. A prospect in regard to the future; as, “A gude looking’-to.” Syn. To-look, q. v.

To LOOLOL, v. a. To sing in a dull and heavy manner.
LOSEL, s. "Idle rascal; worthless wretch," Gl. See S. Away, away, thou thou thyself, loose
I swear thou gettest no alms of me;
For if we should hang any losel here,
The first we wold begin with thee.

Ritson’s S. Songs, ii. 136, 137.

Tyrwhitt observes, that in the Prompt. Parv. "Lorel, or Lorel, or Larden, is rendered Luroe;" Gl. vo. Lorel.

It is perhaps alluded to Teut. leagh, ignavus.

LOSH, interj. Expressive of surprise, wonder, or astonishment. Corr. of the name Lord. S.

LOSH-HIDE. Perhaps the skin of a lynx. S.

LOSH, LOSS, adj. LOSSIE, s. A

LOTCH, fi. A handful of any half-liquid stuff.

LOTCH, tox. To unload; applied to a ship. Syn. LOUINGEOUR, LOSINGERE, s. 1. A lying flatterer; a deceiver.

For thar with thaim wes a tratour,
A fals lourdane, a lying flatterer;
Hosborne to name, maid the tresoun,
I wate nocht for quhat enchesoun.

Away, away, thou thriftless loone,
For thar with thaim wes a tratour,
I wate nocht for quhat enchesoun.

It is perhaps allied to Teut. leagh, ignavus, to flatter, to cozen, to deceive. Ital. hisign, leusigh, a flatterer; Alem. losyngare, losonga, which Dr. Johnson inconsiderately derives from latibulum, spelunca. Wachter views these as radically different, but without sufficient reason; Alem. losyngare, losonga, also explained latibulum, spelunca. Wachter views these as radically different, but without sufficient reason; Alem. losyngare, losonga, also explained latibulum, spelunca. Wachter views these as radically different, but without sufficient reason; Alem. losyngare, losonga, also explained latibulum, spelunca. Wachter views these as radically different, but without sufficient reason.

Loch is is perhaps rather to signify light; A.S. leoh, Aleem. leoh, leight. It may, however, be used in the former sense, from Ital. lode praise.

LOCH, s. Praise. V. LOIS, LOS.

LOTH, LOSSING, s. To unload; applied to a ship. Syn. Liver. S.

LOSSIE, s. The act of unloading. S.

LOSSIE, adj. Applied to fields of new sprung grain, pulse, &c. in which there are vacancies or empty spots.

LOSSINESS, s. The state of being lossie. S.

LOT, s.

-Lantern to lufe, of ladeis lamp and lot.—


Lord Hailes views it as put for laud, praise. From the context, it seems rather to signify light; A.S. leoh, Aleem. leoh, leight. It may, however, be used in the former sense, from Ital. lode praise.

LOT,* s. A certain quantity of grain, commonly the twenty-fifth part, given to a thresher as wages. S.

LOT-MAN, s. One who threshes for one boll in a certain number, as in twenty-five, S.

"There are several threshing machines here; but they seem, as yet, to save only a lot-man, as he is called, who threshes for so much the boll." P. Dunbog, Fife. Statist. Acc. iv. 294.

LOTCH, s. A snare; a situation from which one cannot easily extricate one’s self, S.

Near to his person then the rogues approach,
Thinking they had him fast within their lotch;
And then the bloodhounds put it to the vote,
To take alive or kill him on the spot.

Hamilton’s Wallace, p. 394.

Chauc. latose, id., the same as las; Teut. leote, Ital. laccio; supposed to be formed from Lat. lacuens.

LOTCH. V. BAKIN-LOTCH.

To LOTCH, e. n. To jog; to ride ungracefully. S.

LOTCH, LOATCH, s. A corpulent and lazy person. S.

LOTCH, adj. Lazy. S.

LOTCH, s. A handful of any half-liquid stuff. S.

Vol. II.

LOUABLE, adj. Commendable; praise-worthy. Reduce ye now into your modest state
The worldly acts of your olden higane.

Thare louable fame, and your awin renowne.


LOUCH, s. (gutt.) 1. A cavity; a hollow place of any kind.

The Lord of Douglas thidrid yeid,
Quhen he wist thai war mar command,
And (in) a louch on the tender hand
Has bys archers enchantit he,
And bad thaim hald thaim all pricé,
Qhibill that thai hard him rayis the cry.

Barbour, xvi. 386. MS.

2. A cavity containing water; a fountain.

And O thou holy fader Tyberine,—
Qhure euer thy louch or fontane may be found,
Qhure euer so thi spring is, in quhat ground,
O flude maist peissad, the sal I ouer alquhare

Hallow with honorabill offerandis euermare.


Germ. loch apertura, cavitas rotunda, lorumen. Loch is also explained latibulum, spelunca. Wachter views these as radically different, but without sufficient reason; Alem. loh, fovea, Fohn habent loh.; The foxes have holes; Tatian. ap. Schilter. Oftrid uses luage in the sense of spelunca; A.S. loh bathratham; Isl. lpk concavitas, Verel. Louch, as denoting a fountain, may be from the same root; as Franc. loh signifies, orificium. At any rate, Lye seems mistaken in confounding this with loch, a lake. V. Jun. Etym.

LOUCHING, part. pr. Bowing down; louting. See Sup.

Than fled thay, and sched thay,
Euer anye ane yeye doder,
Doun louching and coughing,
To fee the flichts of fudder.


Isl. lyst, laut; at lut-a, pronus fio, procumbuo, flecto me prorsum; ltr prons, inas cernuus; G. Andr. A.S. blaut. An to this fountain undoubtedly ought we to trace E. stowch, which Dr. Johnson inconsiderately derives from Dan. stof, stupid.

To LOUE, LOVE, v. a. To praise. V. LOIF.

LOVE-BEGOT, s. An illegitimate child. S.

LOVEDARG, s. A piece of work done from a principle of affection. S. V. DAWERK.

LOVE-DOTTEREL, s. That kind of love with which old unmarried men and women are seized. S.

LOVE-IT, LOVIT, LOVITT. A forensic term used in charters, dispositions, proclamations, &c. expressive of the royal regard to the person or persons mentioned or addressed.

LOVENS, LOVENENS! An exclamation expressive of surprise; often with ek prefixed; as, EK loveys! S.

LOVEANENDIE, interj. The same as above. S.

LOVERIN-IDDLES, interj. Similar to Losh, q. v. S.

LOVERS-LINKS, s. pl. Stone-crop; Kidneywort. S.

LOVE-TRYSTE, s. A meeting of lovers. S.

LOVER, LUFRAY, s. The feynds gave them hait leid to laip;
Their loveys we na less.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 90.

"Their desire was not diminished; their thirst was insatiable." Lord Hailes.

Lufra-y occurs in the same poems.

Grit God releif Margaret our Quene;
For and scho war as scho hes bene,
Scho wald be lerger of for lerges of this new-yeir day.

P. 152. st. 10.
LOUING, s. Praise; commendation.

— Na louingis may do incres thy fame,
Nor na reproche dymynew the gude name.


Loung, Barbour, id. A.S. lofung laudatio. V. Louf.


To LOUK, v. a. 1. To lock; to enclose; to embrace.
Lufaris langis only to lok in thare lace
Thare ladis luely, and louk but lett or releuis.

Doug. Virgil, 238, a. 36.

2. To surround; to encompass.
Amidis ane rank tre lurkis a golden beach,—
That standis lowit about and anlumbate
With dirk shaddois of the thinw wedow.

Doug. Virgil, 167, 44.

lych-en, claudere. V. Lucken.

LOUN, LOWNE, LOWYN, adj. 1. Calm; serene; expressive of the state of the air, S. This seems to be the primary sense.
—In the calm or loune weddir is sene
Aboue the fluidis hie, ane flare plane grene;
Ane standingy place, quhar skartis with thare bekkis,
Forgane the son gladly thaym prunyeis and bekis.

Doug. Virgil, 131, 43.

When th' air is calm, and still as dead and deaf,
And vnder heav'n quakes not an aspin leaf,—
Forgane the son gladly thaym prunyeis and bekis.

Doug. Virgil, 131, 43.

It grows in loun; The wind begins to fall, S.

2. Sheltered; denoting a situation screened from the blast, S. loud, Northumb. See Sup.
The land loun was and lie, with lyking and love.

Houlate, i. 2. MS.
The fair forest with levis, loun and lie,
The fowlis song, and flouris ferly suet,
Is hot the warld, and his prosperite,
As fals pleisand myngit, with cair repleit.

Henryson, Bannatyn Poems, p. 129.

3. Unruffled; applied to water.
The streme bakwartis vplowis soft and still;
Of sic wise meissand his wattir, that he
Ane standard stank semyt for to be,
Or than a smooth pule, or dub, loun and fare.

Doug. Virgil, 248, 3.

"Thir salmond, in the tyme of heruists, cumis vp throw
the smal watteris, speciallie quhare the watter is maist
schauld and loun, and spawnis with thair wamis plet
to vthir." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11.

4. Applied metaph. to man. One who has been agitated with passion, or in the rage of a fever, is said to be loun, when his passion or delirium subsides, S.
Ye bae yourselle with you snell maiden locked,
That winna thole with affets to be joked;
And sae, my lad, my counsell's ye be loun,
And tak a drink of sic as ye bae brew.

Riottis Helemon, p. 92.

LOU LOUN

When the wind falls, we say, It loundens, or, It's lounden,
S.B. V. Loun, v.

5. To be LOUN, or LOWDEN, also signifies to be still, or silent, "to speak little or none in the presence of one of whom we stand in awe." Rudd.

6. Used in relation to concealment, as when any report, or calumny is hushed. "Keep that lown," be silent about that affair.

7. Applied to tranquility of state, habits, or mode of life.

LOUNIE, LOWNLY, adv. 1. In a sheltered state, screened from the wind. 2. Under protection, used in a moral sense. 3. Softly; with a low voice.

S. Loun, Loun, s. 1. Tranquillity of the air. 2. Tranquility in a moral sense. 3. A shelter; as, the loun o' a dike.

S. To speak Lowne. To speak with a low voice, as in a whisper.

 Isl. logn, Su.G. lugen, tranquilitatis aeris. Logn denotes serenity, both of air and of water. Thar var logn vedurs,
logen siiör; Erat tranquillitas aeris, tranquillum mare, Olai Lex. Run. Or, as we would express it, including both the first and the third sense given above; "There was lowdened and, a low sea."

Su.G. luges is also used metaphorically, as applied to the mind. Hog logn, tranquilitatis animi. Spiegellus derives the term from lun, quietness, peace, to which sty, battle, contention, is opposed; luren, from laegg-a ponere, as the wind is said to be laid. Of vinden laedegs ost thar var logn mykht;

Besides Su.G. lugn, Sibb. mentions Isl. iundr syrva, which has no connexion; and Moes.G. analaung ocultum, I have sometimes hesitated whether S. loun, with the cognate terms already mentioned, might be allied to Isl. laun, Su.G. lon, clam; lagga a lon, to hide. But the most natural deduction is from Isl. klaun-ar, aer calescit, et fit blandus, the air becomes warm and mild; halnyr, id. hynden, calor aetherius; from luan, to grow warm. Loun has thus a common fountain with loun, as Voyl, lauen, tepid, is written differently from luan, sheltered from the wind, they seem originally the same. Luue-en is evidently allied to loun; Het begin te huwen,
the wind begins to cease; hence huwete, a shelter, a warm place.

Lé, lie, sheltered, and ló, shelter, are evidently from the same root. Hence, as appears from the preceding quotations, loun and ló seems to have been a common phrase, in which the same idea was expressed, according to a common pleonasm, by syno. terms.

I shall only add, that although lowden, mentioned under sense 4. as applied to the wind, when it falls, and also as signifying, to be still, to speak little, might be viewed as allied to Belg. lüten, it seems preferable to consider it as radically different. Isl. hliod is used in a sense nearly correspondent. Its original significatio is, voice, sound.

But, like some Heb. words, it also admits a sense directly contrary, denoting silence. Bidia hliod, to demand silence, hliodr, silent, tala i hliodr, to speak with a low voice, hliodar, multum tacens; G. Andr. Su.G. liud, silence; lykholit, the silence of the temple. V. Loud, loun.

To Loun, Lown, v. a. To calm; to make tranquil.
The wyndis eik thare blastis lounit sone,
The sey calmyt his fludis plane alone.


— The dow affrayit doi fe
Furth of her holl, and richt dern wyung wane,
Quabre hir sueit nest is holkit in the stane,
So feirly in the feildis furth scho sprungis,
LOU LOU LOUN, LOONE, LOWN, LOON

To adj. LOUNFOW, LOUN-ILL, LOUNRIE, LOWNRY, S. Villany.

2. Used as equivalent to whore.

It is sometimes applied to a woman. The phrase loun-queyn is very common for a worthless woman, S.B. Hence a female, who hast lost her chastity, is said to have played the loun, S.

Then out and spoke him baudl Arthur, And laugh'd right loud and hie—

"I trow some may has played the loun, And fled her ain country."

Minstrelty, Border, ii. 75.

Loun is used by Shakespeare for a rascal.

Sibb. refers to Teut. loen homo stupidus, bards, insul- sus; A.S. ten egensu: Lye, to Ir. liun, slothful, sluggish, (Jun. Etynm.) which is evidently the same with the Teut. word. Lye mistakes the sense of it as used in S.; viewing it as agreeing in signification with the Teut. and Ir. terms. If originally the same with these, it has undergone a very considerable change in its meaning. Mr. Took gives loun as the part. pa. of the v. to loun, to make low. Divers. Parley, ii. 344. What, if it be rather allied to Moes.G. legyndas, A.S. laenend, traditor, prodictor, a traitor. Alem. long-an signifies to lie; hence loun-a, a falsehood, lugenfeld, campus mendaci, lugenwizagon, false prophet, pseudoprophet. Could we view loogan, Loth, synon. with loun, as giving the old pronunciation, it might with great probability be traced to A.S. long-an mentiri, as be­ ing the part. longo, mentiens, q. a lying person, a liar.

(V. Loun, 2) Hence Lounfow, Loun-ill, Loun-rie, from loun and full.

Loun-ill, s. Pretended sickness, to escape working.

Loun-like, adj. 1. Having the appearance of a loun, or villain, S. louner-like, compar.

I'll put no water on my hands, As little on my face;

For still the louner-like I am,
The more my trade I'll grace.

Rose's Hembrow, Song, p. 141.

2. Shabby; threadbare; applied to dress, S.

Lounrie, Lownry, s. Villany. See Sup.

Thou—for thy lounrie mono a leisch has fyld.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 53. st. 7.

LOUN, LOWN, s. 1. A boy, S.

Then rins thou doun the gate, with gild of boys,
And all the town-tykes hingand at thy heils;
Of lads and louns ther rises sic a noisey,
Qhyle shenchens rin away with cards and quhels. Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 99. st. 29.

And Dunde gray, this mono a day,
Is lichtly balth be lad and loun. Evergreen, i. 176.

"The usual figure of a Sky-boy, is a loun with bare legs and feet, a dirty kilt, ragged coat and waistcoat, a bare head, and a stick in his hand." Boswell's Journ. p. 264.

2. One in a menial station; an adherent to a superior, S.

It is not improbable that this word originally denoted a servant, as allied to Isl. lóðne, lónne, servus. Hence lóna-

LOU LOU

tegt, quod est servile, G. Andr.; lionar, legati, Verel. There is a considerable analogy. For loun, S. is often used to denote a boy hired either occasionally, or for a term, for the purpose of running of errands, or doing work that requires little exertion. In little experience, he who holds the plough is often called the lad, and the boy who acts as herd, or drives the horses, the loun. In like manner, lad, a youth, is derived from Isl. lýðde servus, Seren.

Loun's Piece, the uppermost slice of a loaf of bread, S.

In Su.G. this is called shalk. lobre is at a loss to know, whether it be from skel crusta, because it has more of the crust than those slices that are under it. Singular est, says this learned writer, quod vulgo shalk appellation primum secti panis frustum. He would have reckoned it still more singular, had he known that the S. phrase, loun's piece, is perfectly consonant. It would also have determined him to reject shal, crusta, as the origin. He has properly given this word under shalk as the root, which primarily signifies a servant; and in a secondary sense, a deceitful man, a rascal, (nubulo) a loun. Now this Su.G. term primarily denoting a servant, and being thus allied to S. loun, as signifying a hired boy; the uppermost slice must, according to analogy, have been denominated shalk, as being the loun's piece, or that appropriated to the servant, perhaps because harder than the lower slices. This coincidence is very remarkable in a circumstance so trivial; and exhibits one of those minute lines of national affinity, that frequently carry more conviction to the mind than what may be reckoned more direct evidence. Dan. skalk, id. “the kissing-crust, the first slice, crust or cut of a loaf?” Wolff.

If we could suppose that loun had been used by our an­ cestors to denote a servant in general, we might carry the analogy a little farther. We might view this as the primary sense, and rogue, scoundrel, as the secondary. For this process may be remarked, in different languages, with respect to several terms originally signifying service. This has been already seen with respect to Su.G. shalk. In like manner, E. knows, which primarily means a boy, se­condarily a servant, has been used to denote a rascal. Wachter views Germ. dieb, Su.G. thief, as an oblique sense of Moes.G. thioe, a servant; and as Lat. fur, a thief, was originally equivalent to servus. Both lobre and Wachter ascribe this transition, in the sense of these terms, to the depraved morals of servants. Cui significatam habu dubije proacar servorum ingonia occasionem dedere; lobre, vo. Shalk.

This, however, may have been occasionally, or partly, owing to the pride of masters. Of this, I apprehend, we have a proof in the E. word villain, which originally de­ noting one who was transferable with the soil, came gra­ dually to signify “a worthless wretch,” from the contempt entertained for a bondman. Perhaps varlet, which formerly conveyed no other idea than that of one in a state of servitude, may be viewed as a similar example.

LOUD, adj. Quiet; tranquil. V. Loun, Loun.

To Lounder, v. a. To beat with severe strokes, S.

The hollin soules, that were sae snell,
His bacyk they loundert, mell for mell.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball, ii. 283.

Instead then of lang days of sweet delyte,
Ae day be dumb, and s the neist hell flyte ;
And may be, in his barlihoods, ne'er stick
To lend his loving wife a lounderick.

V.Lounderit.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 79.

Loundering, Lounderin', s. A dubbing; a beating.

Lounder, s. A severe stroke or blow, S.

He hit her twar three routs indeid,
And bad her pass sweith from his stead;

"If thou bide here, I'll be thy dead:"

With that gave her a skalk.
LAND-LOUPER. A vagabond; one who flees the country. S.

TO LOUP about. To run hither and thither. S.

TO LOUP back. To refuse to stand to a bargain. S.

TO LOUP down. Suddenly to refuse to give as much for a commodity as was at first offered. S.

L O U

While mouth and nose rush out of blood;
She stagger also where she stood.

—Then, to escape the cudgel, ran;
But was not miss'd by the goodman,
Wha lent him on his neck a lounder,
That gart him o'er the threshold founder.

Romany's Poems, ii. 530.

That cuddy rung the Dumfres full
May him restrane against this Yul,
All loundit into yallow and reid,
That lads may bain him lyk a buil.

Dunbar, Matland Poems, p. 108.

This seems to be the origin of lounder; although I cannot even form a conjecture as to the radical term.

To LOUP, v. n. 1. To leap; to spring, A. Bor.
Pret. lap; also, loppin, q. v.
"As good bads the stirrup as he that loups on;" S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 7.

"He stumbles at a strae, and loups o'er a brae;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 19.

"Every one loups o'er the dike, where it is laighest;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 97.

"He that looks not ere he loup, will fall ere he wit;" S. Prov. Kelly, 97. 147.

Theu Lowrie as ane lyoun lap,
And some ane flane cud feded;
He hethe to perss him at the pap,
Thairon to wed ane weddir.

He lap quhill he lay on his lendis.
It is also used in a kind of active sense, S.
O Baby, haste, the window loup,
I'll kep you in my arm;
My merry men a're at the yett,
To rescue you frae harm.

This v. retains the character of the other Northern dialects, more than of A.S. haupp-an, id. Moe.s. haupp-an, saltare, Germ. laufen, id. Su.G. lacp-a, Belg. loop-en, curerre.

2. To run; to move with celerity. S.

3. To burst open. Luppen, loppin, burst open, S. See S.

The frost's lopin, a phrase used to signify that the frost, which prevailed during night, has given way about sunrise; which is generally a presage of rain before evening, S.

4. To give way; applied to frost. 5. Applied to a boil or sore, when the skin breaks.

6. To cover; used in the same sense with Su.G. laupa.

7. To change masters, to pass from one possessor to another; applied to property.
For why tobacco makes no trouble,—Except it gar men bleer and bubble,
And merchales whomes winne meikle geir.
Ye same times it will make a steir,
Gar swaggerers swear and fill the stoup.
Quoth Conscience, since it came here,
It has gard sinidie lairshipes loup.

Many's Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's P. p. 111.

LAND-LOUPER. A vagabond; one who flees the country. S.

TO LOUP about. To run hither and thither. S.

TO LOUP back. To refuse to stand to a bargain. S.

TO LOUP down. Suddenly to refuse to give as much for a commodity as was at first offered. S.
be exhausted. Cold Bathing is found to be the most effectual remedy." P. Craig, Forfars. Statist. Acc. ii. 496.

There is a distemper, called by the country people the counting ague, and by physicians, St. Vitus’s dance, which has prevailed occasionally for upwards of 60 years in these parishes, and some of the neighbouring ones. The patient first complains of a pain in the head, and lower part of the back; to this succeed convulsive fits, or fits of dancing at certain periods. This disease seems to be hereditary in some families. When the fit of dancing, leaping, or running, seizes the patient, nothing tends more to abate the violence of the disease, than the allowing him free scope to exercise himself in this manner till nature be exhausted.” P. Lethnot, Forfars. Ibid. iv. 5.

Leaping ague must be an error of the press; as louping is the term invariably used.

LOUPEN-STEEK, s. 1. Literally a broken stitch in a stocking. 2. Metaph. any thing wrong.

To take up a Loupen-steeek. To remedy an evil.

LOUP-IN-ILL, LOUPING-ILL, s. A kind of paralytic disease where sheep causes them to spring up and down of sheep which causes them to spring up and down of sheep.

LOUP-HUNTING, s. Have you been a loup-hunting?

LOUPEGARTHIE, s. A phrase commonly used, by way of query, S.B. It is addressed to one who has been abroad very early in the morning, and contains an evident allusion to the hunting of the wolf in former times. Fr. loup, a wolf. See Sup.

LOUR, fi. A lass who pretends love merely as a lure. See Sup.

LOUR, Dull; lumpish; gross; sottish.

LOURD, LOURDLY, To lurk.

To lurk. See Sup.

To lurk, as simply signifying a staff, clava, baeculus. It is the compound designation, lurk landafegir, which he renders, mendicus vagus, cut in manu scipio, et rotunda patera vel lagena, ad exepicientum potum datum. This is almost the very description that a Scotsman would give of a sturdy-beggar; one who wanders through the country with a pike-staff, and a cap in his hand, for receiving his alms.

LOURSHOTHER’D, adj. Round-shouldered.

LOUSE, LOWSE, LOWT, To take a pledge. 5. To pay for; as, “Gie me siller to his hand, for receiving his alm.” S.

LOUSE, LOWSE, LOWT, To lose; to lose, as when moving forward.

To lose. See Sup.

LOT, LOWT, To lose; to lose, as when moving forward.

To lose. See Sup.

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To lose. See Sup.
LOW

LoUThOuR'D, LoUThOuRneD, adj. 1. Having shoulders bending forward; round-shouldered. 2. Metaph. applied to a building, one side of which is not perpendicular, S. V. LoUTh, v.

To LoUThC, (pron. looth,) v. n. 1. To bow down the head and make the shoulders prominent. 2. To have a suspicious or blackguard-like look. 3. "To gang loutchin' about"; to go about in a loitering way. S. LoUThE, s. Abundance.

LoUThER, v. n. 1. To be entangled in mire or snow, Ang.

LoUThiNG, LoUThE, s. An awkward good-for-nothing person. & LoUThiNG, s. Used metaphor, for rage, desire, or love.

LoUThE, v. n. 1. Having, or expressing, the parching effect of great thirst. 2. To flame with rage, or any other passion, S. LoUThER, v. n. To flame; to blaze, S. part. pr. LoUThEN.

LoUThiNG, LoUThE, adj. See Sup.


LoUThE, s. A vulgar mode of speech for a building, one side of which is distant, or kept at a distance. 2. A stroke or blow, S. LoUThE, v. n. To hit; to strike; to strike with, S. part. pr. LoUThEN.

LoUThE, s. The lure of a hawk.

LoUThE, s. The lemand son lansyt apon hycht.

LoUThE, v. a. To higgle about a price. 8. To LoUThE, v. n. To stop; to stand still; used negatively, S. To LoUThEN, v. n. 1. Used to signify that the wind falls, S.B.

2. To speak little; to stand in awe of another, S.B. It is also used actively, in both senses. "The rain will lowden the wind," i.e. make it to fall; and, "he has got something to lowden him," or, to bring him into a calmer state; S.B. V. LoUTh, adj. See Sup.

LoWDeR, LoWDeRtREE, s. 1. A handsome used for lifting the mim-stones. 2. Any long stout rough stick. 3. A stroke or blow, S. See Sup.

Into a grief he past her frea, And in a feiry farr Ran to the mill and fetcht the lowder, Wherewher he hit her on the showder, That he dantg a to drush like powder.

Watson's Coll. i. 44.

Can this be derived from Isl. Iadur mola, molitoria? (G. Andr.) perhaps for molitura.

LoWDiNg, s. Praise, q. lauding. Quhat pryce or lowding, quhen the battle ends, Is sayd of him that overcomes a man; Him to defend that nother dow nor can? Henryson, Evergreen, i. 192.

LoWE, s. Love. Than pray we all to the Makar abow, Qilibck has in hand off justry the balance, That he vs grant off his der lestand love.

V. LuF.

Wallace, vi. 102. MS.

LoWIE, s. A drone; a large, soft, lazy person. S. LoWIE-LBIE, s. One that hangs on about kitchens. S. LoWING, part. adj. Idling; lounging.

LoWINS, s. pl. In distillation, liquor after it has once passed through the still; perhaps corr. of low wines. S. LoWIS, s. The Island of Lewis. V. Luws.

LoWKIS, s. The city of Lucca in Italy.

LoW-LIFED, adj. Mean; having low propensities. S. LoWN, adj. Calm, &c. V. LoUTh.

LoWDnDRER, s. A lazy wretch.

— Repruwand thame as sottis wyle, Syne thai mycht douit doyles but peryle Tyl thame and all thare lynage, That lordschips wyn in heritayge, For to leve it fayutly, And lyve as lowndrees caytterly,

Wyntoun, i. 8. 106.

"Q. lourdamer. See Lourdane," Gl. Sibh. But with far more reason, Mr. MacPherson derives it from Teut. lunderer cuntactor, dilator; lunder-en cuntarri, morari. The origin is probably Su.G. land intervalium. Hence Isl..bid-lund, expectatio, mora, Verel.; mora concessa, lere; the time that any one is allowed to stay. See Sup.

LoWfYD, adj. Surly; ungracious.

Set this abbot wes messynger, This kyng made hym bot lowryd chere: Nowthir to mete na maungery Callyd thai this abbot Den Henry.

Wyntoun, viii. 10. 116.

By the sense given to this Mr. MacPherson seems to view it as allied to the E. v. lower, to appear gloomy.

LoWRIE, LAWRIE, s. 1. A designation given to the fox; sometimes used as a kind of surname, S. Then sure the lasses, and ilk gaging coold, Wad run about him, and had out their lodd. M. As fast as fleas skip to the tate of woo, Whilk see Tod Lowrie hads without his mow,
LOW

When he to drown them, and his hips to cool,
In summer days slides backward in a pool.

He said; and round the courtiers all and each
Applauded Lawrie for his winsome speech.

Ibid. ii. 200.

2. A crafty person; one who has the disposition of a fox. See Sup.

It had not that blissit barine bune borne.

Sin to redres,

Lowrie, your linus had bune forlore
For all your Mes. Spec. Godly Songs, p. 38.

The name Tod Lowrie is given to this animal in S. in the same manner as in E. he is called Reynard the Fox, and perhaps for a similar reason. The latter designation is immediately from Fr. renard, a fox. This Menage derives from raposo, a name given to the fox in Spain and Portugal, from rabo, a tail; as he supposes that Reynard has received this designation from the grossness of his tail. But what affinity is there between raposo and renard?

It is worth while to attend to the process, that the reader may have some idea of the pains that some etymologists have taken, as intentionally, to bring ridicule on this important branch of philology.

This word must be subjected to five different transmutations, before it can decently assume the form of renard.

The fox himself, with all the craft ascribed to him, could not assume so great a variety of shapes, as Menage has given to his name. Raposo is the origin of Renard.

"The change," he says, "has been effected in this manner: Raposo, rapos, rapina, rastius, rastinarius, renardus, renard!"

Quod erat demonstr.

The author sagely subjoins; "This etymon displeses me not. On the contrary, I am extremely well pleased with it."

But it would be cruel to torture Reynard himself so unmercifully, notwithstanding his accumulated villanies. The writer had no temptation whatsoever to do such violence to his name. For this term, like many others in the Fr. language, is undoubtedly of Goth. origin. Isl. reinke signifies a fox, and is also rendered, hirsutus et incomptus nebulo; q. v. I need not assume so great a variety of shapes, as Menage has given to his name. Raposo, a name given to the fox in Spain and Portugal, from rabo, a tail; as he supposes that Reynard has received this designation from the grossness of his tail.

It is therefore probable, from analogy, that the name might seem formed from Corn, fuchs, liege, from faw, or yellow colour, and that hence its Germ. name fuchs is formed. But Wachter, with greater probability, deduces the latter, whence E. fox, from faw-en dolo capere, Isl. fis-a decipere, fox false; as, raup fox, a false sax; Vel. It is therefore, probable, from analogy, that Lowrie owes its origin to some root expressive of deception.

Sibb, has materially given the same etymon that had occurred to me; "Teut. lorer, fraudator; lorryes, frans, lore, illecabra." The designation may have been immediately formed from our old v. lure, to lurk, q. v. I need only add to what is there said, that Fr. lorrer-er and E. lure, are evidently cognate terms. Not only Teut. lorer, but lorer, denotes one who lays snares.

It is impossible to say, whether the term has been first applied to the fox, or to any artful person. Its near affinity to the v. lure would seem to render the latter most probable.

Lowrie-like, adj. Having the crafty look of a fox. S.

Lorrie-like, adj. Heavy and inactive. S.

LOZEN, s. A pane of glass; S. corrupted from lozenge; so called from its form. See Sup.

LUB, s. Any thing heavy and unwieldy. S.

LUBBA, s. A name given to coarse grass of any kind; Orkney.

"As to hills,—they are covered with heath, and what we call lubba, a sort of grass which feeds our cattle in the summer time; it generally consists of different species of carices, plain bent, and other moor grasses." P. Birsay, Statist. Acc. xiv. 316.

Isl. lubbe conveys the idea of rough, hisrutus; lubbe, boleti vel fungi species; G. Andr. p. 171. c. 2. He derives it from labe, haeren, pendulius lacert sum. Dan. lu, lu, the nap of clothes; lubben, gross.

In Isl. lubbe we perceive the origin of E. lubber. For it is also rendered, hisrutus et incommunicus nebul; q. a rough tatty-headit loun, S.

This term appears nearly in its primitive Goth. form in O. E.

Hermetts an heape, with hoked staues,
Wenten to Walsinghara, & her wenches after.

Great lousies & long, that loth were to swinke,
Clothed hem in copes, to be knowen from other,
And shopen hem hermets, her ease to haue.

P. Ploughman, Sign. A. 1, b.

Lubberly fellows assumed the sacerdotal dress, or appeared as hermits, because they were unwilling to swinke, i.e. to labour.

LUBBERTIE, adj. Lazy; sluggish. E. lubberly. S.

LUBIS, LUBYES, LUBBIS, adj. Of, or belonging to Lubec.

LUCE, s. Scurf; the same with Luss, q. v. S.

LUC, s. Scurrility. S.

LUCHTAEH, s. The body-guard of a chief. S.

LUCHT, LUGHT, s. A lock of hair. S.

LUCHTER, s. A handful of corn in the straw. S.

To Luc, v. n. To have good or bad fortune, S. See S.

Quhair part has persiht, part previial,
Alyke all cannot luct.

Cherrie and Slao, st. 103.

Teut. ghe-luck-en, Su.G. lyck-as, Isl. leik-ast, Dan. lykk-as, to prosper. "Ihre derives lyck-as from lick-a, to please; as Wachtur, glitch, fortune, from gleich-en, which is synon. with lick-a.

LUCK, s. Upon luck's head, upon chance. S.

LUCKEN, part. pt. 1. Closed; shut up; contracted. See Sup.

Luc-en-ked, having the fist contracted, the fingers being drawn down towards the palm of the hand, S. "close fist," Gl. Shirr. "Hence," says Rudd. vo. Louk,—"the man with the lucken hand in Th. Rhymers Prophecies, of whom the credulous vulgar expect great things." The same ridiculous idea, if I mistake not, prevails in the north of Ireland. This man is to hold the horses of three kings, during a dreadful and eventful battle. I am not certain, however, if this remarkable person does not rather appear with two thumbs on each hand.

Luc-en-ted, also, lucken-footed, web-footed, having the toes joined by a film. S.

"This [Turtur maritimus insulae Bass] is palmipes, that's lucken-footed." Sibbald's Hist. Tint. p. 169
LUCK

Chaucer uses *token* in a similar sense. "*Loken in every lith,*" contracted in every limb. Nonne's *Prestes T.* v. 14981.

2. Webbed; having the toes joined. *S.*

3. Locked; bolted. Rudd, thinks that "the Lucken-boothes in Edinburgh have their name, because they stand in the middle of the High-Street, and almost joyne the two sides of it." Vo. Louk. But the obvious reason of the designation is, that these booths were distinguished from others, as being so formed that they might be *locked* during night, or at the pleasure of the possessor. A.S. *loven* signifies clausura, retinaculum. But the term is evidently the part. of *luc-an*, to lock. V. Louk, v.

To Lucken, Lucken, v. a. 1. To lock, S.


2. Metaph. used to denote the knitting of the brows as expressive of great displeasure.

His trusty-true twa-hantit glaive Afore him swang he manfullie. While anger lucken'd his dark browes, And like a wood-wolf glanst his ee. *Jamieson's Pop.* Ball. ii. 178.

3. To gather up in folds; to pucker; applied to cloth. S.

This v. is formed from the part. Lucken.

Lucken or Lukin Gowen. The globe flower, S. *Trollius europaeus,* Linn.; q. the *locked* or Cabbage daisy. V. *Lightfoot,* p. 296. *See Sup.*

Let all the streets, the corners, and the rewis lte strowd with leaves, and floweres of divers hewis; — With mint and medowtans, seemlie to be seen, And lukuin gowans of the medowes green. *Hume, Chron.* S. P. iii. 379. 380.

We'll pou the dazies on the green, The gowans fuere the bog. *Ramsay's Poems,* ii. 227.

To Lucken, v. n. To adhere; to grow close together. S.

Lucken-browed, adj. Having the eyebrows close on each other. S.

Lucken, s. A bog; a morass. S.

Lucken, s. An unsplitt haddock hulft dry. S.

Lucky-proach, s. The Fatherlasher, a fish. S.

Lucky, Lucky, s. 1. A designation given to an elderly woman, S.

As they drew near, they heard an *elderin* day, Singing full sweet at milking of her ky.— And Lucky shortly follow'd o'er the gate. With two milk buckets frothing o'er, and het. *Ross's Helenore,* p. 77.


Fair ought to be fear or fere.


I'll answer, sine, Gae kis ye'r lucky, She dwells i' Leith. *Ramsay's Poems,* ii. 351.

"A cant phrase, from what rise I know not; but it is made use of when one thinks it is not worth while to give a direct answer, or think themselves foolishly accused." Ibid. N.

Perhaps it signifies, that the person seems to have got no more to do than to make love to his grand-mother. Lucky-daddie, grandfather, S.B.

We shou'd respect, dearly belov'd, Whate'er by breath of life is mov'd. *First,* 'tis unjust; and, secondly, — 'Tis cruel, and a cruelty

LUCK

By which we are expos'd (O sad!)
To eat perhaps our lucky dad. *Ramsay's Poems* ii. 507.

The gentle a' ken roun' about, He was my lucky-daddy. *Poems in the Buchan Dialect.* p. 15.

"Ha'd your feet, lucky daddie, old folk are not feery;"

3. Used, in familiar or facetious language, in addressing a woman, whether advanced in life or not, S.

Well, Lucky, says he, hae ye try'd your hand Upon your milk, as I gae you command? *Ross's Helenore,* p. 125.

4. Often used to denote "the mistress of an alehouse." S. V. Gl. Ross.

It did ane good to see her stools, Her bord, fire-side, and facing-tools;— Basket wi' bread.

Poor facers now may chew pea-hooks.

Since Lucky's dead. *Elegy on Lucky Wood,* Ramsay, i. 229.

"Lucky Wood kept an ale-house in the Canongate; was much respected for hospitality, honesty, and the neatness of her person and house." N. *ibid.* p. 227.

The source is uncertain. Originally, it may have been merely the E. adj., used in courtesy, in addressing a woman, as we now use good. This idea is suggested by the phraseology of Lyndsay, when he represents a tippling husband as cajoling his obstreperous wife.

Ye gaff me leif, fair lucky dame.

—— Fair lucky dame, that war grit schame, Gif I that day sow'd bid at hame.

—— All saill be done, fair lucky dame.

*Lyndsay,* S. P. R. ii. 8. 9.

It may, however, have been applied to an old woman, primarily in contempt, because of the ancient association of the ideas of age and witchcraft; Isl. *hlæk:* maga. *Hlækk* is also the name of one of the *Valkyriar, Parcae,* or Fates of the Gothic nations; Grimmismalum, ap. *Keysler, Antiq.* Septent. p. 153.

Louke is a term used by Chaucer, in a bad sense, although of uncertain meaning.

—— Ther nis no thefe without a louke, That helpeth him to wasten and to souke Of that he briben can, or borwe may. *Coke’s T.* v. 4413.

This has been explained, "a receiver to a thief." But he seems evidently to use it as equivalent to *trull.*

Lucky’s-mutch, s. Monkshood, an herb. S.

LUCKY, adj. Bulky; full; extending the due length; superabundant; as, *Lucky measure,* S.

The *lucky* thing gives the penny;" *S. Prov.* "If a thing be good, the bulkier the better; an apology for big people." *Kelly,* p. 354.

It is also used *adv.* for denoting any thing exuberant, or more than enough. *It's lucky muckle,* it is too large, S.

But she was shy, and held her head askew; And cries, Lat be, ye kiss but fast; Ye're o'er well us'd, I fear, since we met last. *Ramsay's Poems,* i. 4413.

—— Our acquaintance was but lucky short, For me or ony man to play sic sport. *Ibid.* p. 83.

This use of the word has probably originated from a custom which seems pretty generally to have prevailed, of giving something more to a purchaser than he can legally claim, to the luck of the bargain, as it is called, S. or to the *to-luck,* S.B. V. next word, and *to-luck.*

LUC-PENNY, s. A small sum given back by the person who receives money in consequence of a bargain, S. lucke-penny, S.B.
LUF

"A drover had sold some sheep in the Grassmarket last Wednesday morning.—In the afternoon the drover received his payment from the butcher's wife, and not only went away content, but returned a shilling, as luck¬oney." Edin. Even. Courant, 28 Oct. 1805.

This custom has originated from the superstitious idea of its ensuring good luck to the purchaser. It is now principally retained in selling horses and cattle. So firmly does the most contemptible superstition take hold of the mind, that many, even at this day, would not reckon that a bargain would prosper, were this custom neglected.


LUFSOM, LUSOME, adj. Lovely. The f is now sunk in pronunciation. S. See Sup.

—A lady, lucsom of lete, ledand a knight, Ho raykes up in a res bifor the rialle. V. Lait, and Ital. Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 1. A.S. lucsum, delectabilis; lußumile, desiderabilis.

LUFE, LUFFE, LOOP, s. The palm of the hand; pl. luffe, doug. luve; s. luve, also lufe, A Bor. 

Syr, quhen I dwelt in Italy,
I leirit the craft of palmesxmesy.
Schaw me the lufe, Syr, of your hand,
And I sail gar yow understand
Gif your Grace be unfortunat,
Or gif ye be predestonat.
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 120.
Na laubour list thay luke tyl, thare Tuffis are bierd lyme.

This is a very ancient word; Moes. G. lofia. Lofum slovan ina ; Did strike him with the palms of their hands; Mark xiv. 65. Su. G. lofie. Isl. lofie, lofie, lofie, vola manus; whence leofd a span, leofd-a to span, leofda taka? sus, G. Andr., the clapping of the hands; also, stipulatio manus. Dan. luen, vola, differs in form. Wachter, vo. Law, refers to Celt. lwa the hand, and Gr. λοιφος, id. plur. He views lwa as the radical term. Lhuyd mentions thau as signifying, not only the hand, but the palm of the hand; and Ir. lamh, pron. lan, the hand; whence lamach a glove, lamhagan, gropeg, &c. These terms are retained in Gael. The word has thus been common to the Goth. and Celt. tribes. See Sup.

No similar term occurs in A.S. Always where Ulphias uses lufa, we find another word in the A.S. version.

LUFFELOW, LUFFEUL, s. As much as fills the palm of the hand.

He maid him be the fyre to sheip;
Syne cryt, Colciris, leif and coileis,
Hois and schone with doubill soillis;
Caikis and candell, creische and salt,
Curnis of meill, and luifeullis of malt.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 314.

LUFFE, s. 1. A stroke on the palm of the hand, S. Syn. pauumie, pandie. 2. A sharp reproof, or expression of displeasure in one way or another. See Sup.

Moes.G. stlahlof, alapa. Gef stlahlof. Dedit alapam, John xviii. 22. This is from stlah-an to strike, and lofe the palm of the hand. It properly denotes a stroke with the palm.

To LUFFE, s. To praise; to commend. V. LOFE, v.

LUFLY, adj. Worthy of praise or commendation; applied both to persons and to things.

Thus thai mellit, and met with ane stout stevin.
Thir lufty ledis on the land, without legiance,
With seymely scheidis to schew thai set upone sevin.
Thir with all the maist party
Over thame be na wise to harm, but to amend.
Thar capitane
That voidis venym  with his euoure horn.
Of bestis sawe I mony diuerse kynd.
I leirit the craft of palmesxmesy.

LUFFY, adv. Kindly; lovingly.

—Thar capitane
Treyt thaim sa lufty.
And thair with all the maist party
Off thaim, that armtyt with him wer,
War of his blud, and sib him mer.

Barbour, xvii. 315, MS. lovingly, Ed. 1620.
Vol. II. 65.
LUG

to the head and chief place of the towne, and his taker
cause cutt one of his lugges. His taker shall cause his
other lug to be cutted." Burrow Lawes, c. 121. s. 3. 4.
V. Trone.

"Ye canna make a silk pursel o’ a sow’s lug;" Ferguson’s S. Prov. p. 35.

This term is used by E. writers, but in a derisory sense.
—With in hair in characters, and lugs in text.
Cleaveland’s Poems, Ray.

2. The short handle of any vessel when it projects
from the side; as, the lug of a bicker, &c.
S.

3. At the lug of; near; in a state of proximity, S.
"Ye live at the lug of the law;" Ramsey’s S. Prov. p. 83.

4. Up to the lugs in any thing, quite immersed in it, S.
It has been supposed that this phrase alludes to one’s
drinking out of a two-handed beaker. It may, however,
refer to immersion in water.

5. If he were worth his lugs, he would do, or not do,
such a thing; a phrase vulgarly used to express ap­
probation or disapprobation, S.

The same idea has been also familiar with the E. in an
early age. Langland, speaking of the absurd custom of
pretending to sell pardons, says:

Were the bishop blessed, and worth both his ears,
His seals should not be sent to deceive the people.

P. Plowman, A. ii. a.

This proverbial phrase has most probably had its origin
from the custom of cutting off the ears; a punishment
frequently inflicted in the middle ages. One part of the
punishment of a sacrilegious person, according to the laws
of the Saxons, was the slitting of his ears. These and
other crimes were punished, several centuries ago, with
the loss of both ears. Du Cange refers to the statutes of
St. Louis of France, and of Henry V. of England; vo.
Auris.

6. To Hing or Hang by the Lug of any thing, to keep
a firm hold of it, as a bull-dog does of his prey. S.

7. He has a Flea in his Lug, "There’s a bee in his
bannet-lug;" that is, He is a restless giddy fellow. S.

8. To lay one's Lugs in or amang, to take copiously
of any meat or drink.

Sibb. thinks that this word may be from A.S. locca
caesaries, the hair which grows on the face. Although
the origin is quite uncertain, I would prefer deriving it
from Su.G. lug-a to drag one, especially by the hair; as
persons are, in like manner, ignominiously dragged by the
ears. V. Blaw, v.

To Lug, v. a. To cut off one’s ears.

LUG-BAB, s. A ribbon-knot, or tassel at the bannet-lug. S.

LUGGIT or LOWGIT DISCH. A wooden bowl or vessel,
made of small staves, with upright handles.
S.

LUG-KNOT, s. A knot of ribbons attached to the ear
or front of a female’s dress. Synon. Lug-bab. S.

LUG-LACHER, s. A box on the ear.
S.

LUG-MARK, s. A mark cut in the ear of a sheep.
S.

To Lug-Mark, v. a. 1. To make a slit or notch in
the ear of a sheep by which it may be known.

2. To punish by cropping the ears.

LUG-SKY, s. The same with Ear-sky. V. Sky. S.

LUG, s. A worm got in the sand, within flood-mark,
used by fishermen for bait, S. Lumbricus marinus,
Linn.

"All the above, except the partans and lobsters, are
taken with lines baited with mussels and lug, which are
found in the bed of the Ythan at low tides," P. Slains,
Statist. Acc. v. 277.

"The bait for the small fishes—a worm got in the sand,
lug." P. Nigg, Aberd. ibid. vii. 205.

LUM

"Erucia marina; the fishers call it lug." Sibb. Fife, p. 138.

Perhaps from Fris. luggh-en, ignave et segregner agere;
as descriptive of the inactivity of this worm, as another
species is called slug, for the same reason.

LUGGENIS, s. pl. Lodgings.

S.

LUGGIE, s. The horned owl.
S.

LUGGIE, adj. 1. Corn is said to be luggy, when it
does not fill and ripen well, but grows mostly to the
straw, S.B. 2. Heavy; sluggish.

Belg. log, heavy; Teut. luggh-en, to be slothful.

LUGGIE, s. A lodge or hut in a garden or park, S.B.
Teut. lohge tugurium, casa. V. Logie.

LUGGIE, Logie, s. A small wooden vessel, for hold­
ing meat or drink, provided with a handle, by which it
is laid hold of, S.

The green horn-spoons, beechn luggies mingile,
On skellos forgainst the door.

Ramsey’s Poems, ii. 114.

Among the superstitious rites observed on the eve of
Hallowmas, the following is mentioned.

In order, on the clean hearth-stane,
The luggies three are ranged,
And every time great care is ta’en,
To see them duly changed.

V. Note, Ibid. Burns, iii. 188.

It is also written loggie.

The sap that hawkie does afford
To meams in a wooden loggie.
Morison's Poems, p. 48.

Perhaps from lug the ear, from the resemblance of the
handle. The Dutch, however, call a wooden sauce-boat
lokie. Some might be disposed to trace this word to Heb.
ṇ.ḥ, log, sextarius, the smallest measure of liquids used
among the Jews, nearly equal to an English pint and a half.

LUIGHT, s. A lock of hair, &c. V. Lucht.
S.

LUGINAR, s. One who lets lodgings. S.

LUGIS. V. Hingaris at Lugis. S.

LUID, s. A poet. V. Leid.
S.

LUIFE AND LIE. A sea phrase Luff and lee. S.

LUIG, s. A novel. S.

LUIK-HARTIT, adj. Warmhearted; affectionate; compassion.

That is no levand leid sa law of degre
That sail me luif unlufit; I am so
luikhartit—
I am so merciful in mynd, and menis all wichtis.

Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 63.

In edit. 1508. loik hertit. Perhaps from Alem. lue
flame, or from the same origin with lube in E. tookwarm.

LUIT, prot. Let. permitted.

“No man pursued her, but lait her take her own plea­
sure, because she was the king’s mother.” Pitcattie, p. 140.

Lute also occurs in the same sense; and lute of, for
reckoned, made account of.

“That carnall band was never esteemed off be Christ,
in the time he was conversant heere vpon earth; he lute
nothing of that band.” Bruce’s Serai, on the Sacr. 1590.

Sign. 1. 8. b. V. Let, v.

LUKNYT, part. pa. Locked. V. Lucky.

LUM, LUMB, s. 1. A chimney; the vent by which
the smoke issues, S.
LUN

"The house of Mey formerly mentioned, is a myth, sign or mark, much observed by saillers in their passing through this Firth between Caithness and Stromes, for they carefully fix their eyes upon the lums or chimney heads of this house, which if they lose sight of, then they are too near Caithness." Brand's Descr. Orkney, p. 145.

3. The whole of the building appropriated for one or more chimneys; the stalk.

S. Sibb conjectures that this may be from A.S. loem lux, "scarcely any other light being admitted, excepting through this hole in the roof."

LUMB-HEAD, s. A chimney top, S.

Now by this time, the sun begins to leam,—
And clouds of reek frae lumb-heuds to appear.
Ros's Helmore, p. 55.

LUMB-PIG, s. A can for the top of a chimney. S.

LUMBART, s. Apparently the skirt of a coat. S.

LUMME, s. An utensil. V. LOME.

LUMMING, adj. A term applied to the weather when there is a thick rain. V. LOOMY.

LUMMLE, s. The filings of metal, S. Fr. limaille, id.

LUMMING, s. Apparently the skirt of a coat.

And therein was put of silver
Her new worsted apron
Out thro’ that night. Burns, iii. 131.

6. Improperly used to denote hot vapour of any kind, S.

LUN, s. A blockhead, a sot, a blockhead.

Teut. lonte, lornisc ignarius, Sw. lunta.

To LUN, v. n. 1. To emit smoke in columns, S.

The lunitin pipe, and sneesin mill,
Are handed round wi’ right gud will.—Burns, iii. 7.

2. To blaze; to flame vehemently.

S. To LUN, v. a. To emit smoke in puffs.

To LUN, v. n. To walk quickly, with a great spring.

S. To LUN, s. A great rise and fall in the mode of walking.

S. LUNDUS, s. A contemptuous designation for an old woman, probably from the practice of smoking tobacco, S.B.

LUR, LURPS. Lurp shilling, apparently a coin of Lippe. S.

LURDAN, LURDON, s. 1. A worthless person; one who is good for nothing, whether man or woman.

See Sup.

Thire tyrandis tuk this haly man,
And held hym lang in-till herd pyne:
A lurdan of thame slwe hym syne,
That he confermyd, in Crystyn fay
Befor that oure-gane bot a day.


In this sense Douglas applies the term to Helen.

That strang lurdan than, quham wele we ken,
The Troiane matrons ledis in ane ring,
Fenyead to Bacchus feist and karolling.


Radd. renders it, as here used, "a blockhead, a sot."

But for what reason I do not perceive.

In the same sense we may understand the following passage, in which Lord Lindsay of the Byres is made to address the Lords who had rebelled against K. James III.; although, from its connexion, it perhaps requires a still stronger meaning.

"Ye are all lurdans, my Lords; I say, ye are false Traitors to your Prince.—For the false lurdans and traitors have caused the Kyng, (Ja. IV.) by your false seditions and conspiracy, to come against his Father in plain battle," &c. Pitscottie, p. 97.

2. A fool; a sot, a blockhead.

"Sir John Smith's second fault, far worse than the first, albeit a lurdan to defend all he had done, and to draw the most of the barons to side with him, was a very dangerous design." Baille's Lett. ii. 173, 174.

It is still commonly used, in vulgar language, as expressive of slothfulness. Thus one is called a lazy lurdan, S.

4. It is used, improperly, to denote a piece of folly or stupidity.

His Popish pride and threefald crowne
Almaist hes lost their licht;
His plake pardones are bot lurdons,

It occurs in P. Ploughman.

Haddest thou ben heud, quod I, thou wold haue asked leue.
LUS

Ye a, leau, Lurden, quod he, & layde on me with age; 
And bit me vnder the eare, vnneth ma iche heare; 
He buffeted me about the mouth, and bit out my teth, 
And gyued me in goutes, I may not go at large. 
Sign. Hb. 3, b.

It is also used by R. Brunne.
Sibbith that scrow as a lordan gan lust, 
a suyurhardt smote to dede vnder a thorn buske. 
This word has been fancifully derived from Lord Dane.
It deserves notice, that this derivation is at least as old as the time of Hector Boece.
"Finalie the Inglishmen were brocht to so grete calami-
"ty & minerie be Danis, that ilk hous in Ingland was 
"constranit to sustene ane Dane, that the samyn mycht be 
the former from Isl. and Sw.
Thus the radical Teut.
Fr.
Sv. 
It is more fully expressed in the original. Dictus est 
lurdanry, lustiness ; perfection. 
See Sup.

LUST, s. 
A lusty beggar and a thief.
Lunatick lymanr, Luschbald, lous thy hose.
Kennedy, Evergreen, i. 73.
LUSCAM, s. 
Luscan, a. 
LUSCHBALD, s. 
Expl. "a sluggard."
Lunteckyng, Luschbald, part. pr. Absconding; Gl. Sibb.
LUSCING, Luschbald, part. pr. Absconding; Gl. Sibb.
LUSKING, part. pr. 
LUST, LUSKING, part. pr. Absconding; Gl. Sibb.
LUSOME, adj. 
Not smooth ; in a rough state. 
A lustome stein, a stone that is not polished, S.B.
Su. G. to, logg, lugg, rough, and sum, a common termin 
expression expressing quality.

LUSOME, adj. Desirable ; agreeable; s. V. LUSFOM.
LUSS, s. 
A yellowish incrustation, which frequently covers the heads of children, dandruff; Pityriasis capitis, S.

LUSTY, adj. 1. Beautiful; handsome; elegant.
I haue, quod sche, lusty ladys fourteene,
Of quham the formont, cleft Dopie,
In ferme wedlock I sal conione to the,
Dong. Virgil, 15, 18.
Sunt mihi bis septem praestanti corpus Nymphe.
Virg.

Nixt hand hir wert Laininia the maid,—
That doun for schame did cast hyr lusty ene.
Ibid. 380, 83. Decorus, Virg.

The lusty Aventynus nixt in preis
Him followis, the son of worthy Hercules.

2. Pleasant ; delightful. 
See Sup.

Amdy the hawchis, and every lusty vale,
The recent dew begynnis doun to skale,
A.S. Teut. lust, desiderium ; lustig, lustig, amoenus, 
delecatibus, jucundus; Franc. lusitlic, venustus. Hence,
Lustheit, s. Amiableness; Gl. Sibb.
Teut. lustigheald, amoenitas.

LUSTYNES, s. 
Beauty ; perfection.
Sweit rois of vertew and of gentilines;
Delytsym yllie of everie lustynes !
Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 89.

LUSTING, s. 
Meaning doubtful; perhaps, invading. S.
LUTE, LEUT, s. A sluggard; Gl. Sibb.

"Probably," says Sibb. "from Lurdane." But there is not 
a shadow of probability here. It is certainly the 
same with E. lust, from Teut. lust, homo agrestis, insuls-
us, bardus, stolidus. This is perhaps radically allied to 
Su. G. lat, piger, whence laetitia, anc. laetia, ignavia.
LUTE, pret. 
Permit ; let out. V. LUT.

LUTERIS, s. pl. 
Perhaps, the fur of an otter. S.

LUTHE.

This lene auld man luste not, but take his leif,
And I abaid undir the levys lene.
Londray's Warhie, A. 7. a.

Fr. lourderie, stupidity ; Teut. luerdijhe, sluggishness.
LURDEN, adj. 
Heavy ; a burden neevil ; a severe blow. S.
LURE, s. 
The udder of a cow. S. See Sup.

Su. G. jur, jufuer, and Belg. uger, have the same signi-

fication. But there seems to be no affinitie ; as we have 

no evidence of I being prefixed to words of Goth. origin.
LURE, adv. 
Rather, S.

But I lure chuse in Highland glens 
To herd the kid and goat, man,
Ere I could for sic little ends 
Refuse my bonny Scottman.
V. LEVER.

LUSBIRDAN, s. pl. 
Pigmies. S.

LUSBIRDAN, s. 
Pigmy.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 256.

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of conjoining their component parts; as
fruit, from hull-en, to grow; Sw. sotma, sweetness,
from sot, dulcis; Germ. baerm, dregs, from baer-en,
levere, helm, a helmet, from hull-en, to cover.

It is used S., with the addition of a or e, in forming
some alliterative words, being employed as the medium
of conjoining their component parts; as clish-ma-cla-
shome, including；whig-me-leerie；E. rig-ma-role.

MA, MAY, MAA, MAE, adj. More in number, S.; mair
being used to denote quantity.
Fra thair fayis archeris war
Scalyt, as I said til yow ar,
That ma na thai war, be gret thing,—
That woux sa hardy, that thaim thoucht
That sould set all thair fayis at noucht.

Barbour, xiii. 85. MS.
The Kyng of Frawns yhit eftyr thai
Send til this Edward in message may,
That ware kand and knawyn then
Honorable and gret famows men.

Wyntoun, viii. 28. 18.
Sa frawart thaym this god hir mynd has cost,
That with na dountsum takinnis, ma than twa,
Hir greife furthschew this ilk Tritionia.

“ The sacrificial blasphemers, and the bloody adulterer,
and infinite maa vther sins, concurring in one persone,
shall not these shorten this miserable life?”

“ It is statut—that the secretary mak and constitute
deputis, ane or mae, in every one of the placis foresaid.”
Act. Sed. 3 Nov. 1599.

Mr. Tooke views A.S. mowe, a heap, as the radical word;
supposing A.S. ma, E. mo, to be the positive, A.S. mare,
E. more, the comparative, and A.S. maest, E. most, the
superlative. But not to say that A.S. move does not seem
to have been used to denote quantity in general, or applied
to persons, the hypothesis lafours under several considerable
difficulties. The first is, that mo never occurs in A.S.,
but always ma, which has been corruptly changed in later
times into mowe, like many other words originally written
with a. But besides this, A.S. ma is as really a comparative

as mare, both being used adverbially, in the sense of plus,
more. As an adjective, mare properly denotes superiority
in size, or in quality, major; ma, superiority in number,
plures. This word, even as changed into mowe, has been
always used in the same manner. One of the very ex-
amples brought by Mr Tooke is a proof of this. “ Yf it
be fayre a man’s name be echyd by moche folkes praysing,
and froncer thyn, that mowe folke not praysen.”
Char Ru, Test. Love, fol. 519 b.

Mr. Tooke has charged Junius with saying usurply, that
most is formed from the positive maere, having maerest
as the compar, and maerest, contr. maest, as the superl. But
candour required, that this singularity in A.S. should have
been mentioned, that maere should be used both as a positive,
magus, and a compar, major; while maerest is the superl.
It does not appear, indeed, that this is the origin of maest
which occurs in the simple form of maists in Moes.G. from
the comparative maiz.

Lat. plus and magis may both be mentioned as analogous.
For although both are used as comparatives, it would appear
that they had been originally positives. Plus is certainly
both being used as the medium
in Moes.G. from
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that they had been originally positives. Plus is certainly
both being used as the medium
in Moes.G. from
the comparative maiz.

Magis has also been traced to μεγας, great.

To MA, v. a. To make; frequently used when the
metre does not require it.
Thai durst nocht bid to ma debate.

Barbour, x. 692. MS.
And nocht forthi sum of thaim thair
Abad stoutly to ma debate;
And othyr sum are flled their gate.

Ibid. xiv. 347. MS. also, ii. 6.
In this form the v. resembles Germ. mach-en, facere,
which Seren. derives from the very anc. Goth. v. meg-a,
valere.

MA, auxiliary v. May.
Yhit threety ylys in that se
Wyth-out thir ma welle reknyde be.

Wyntoun, i. 13. 66.
Peraverynture my scheip ma gang besyd,
Quhyll we hoil ligit full neir.


Sw. ma, Isl. maa, id.

MA, pron. poss. My.

S.

MAA, Maw, s. A whit; a jot. Ne’er a maa, never a
whit. Fiend, Foul, and Deil are often used instead of
Nèer；as, Fiend a maw; Deil a maa, &c

S.
MAADER, interj. A
MAAD, MAUD, s. A plaid, such as is worn by shepherds; a herd’s mawd. S.
This seems to be a Goth. word. Su.G. mawd denotes a garment made of the skins of reindeers; also, lapmawd. Ible thinks that the word has come to Sweden along with the goods.
MAADER, a term used in Aberdeen to a horse, to make him go to the left hand. S.
MABBIE, a dred, particularly expressing the clattering of feet. The word is employed in the Hebrides, to a child who is sent out to be fostered.
MAD, MADGE, s. Abbrev. of Magdalen. V. MAUSE.
MADGE, s. 1. A familiar designation given to a female; Queen; Hussie. 2. An abbrev. of Magdalen.
MAD-LEED, adj. Mad-strain; mad-language. S.
MADLOCKS, MILK-MADLOCKS, s. pl. Outmeal brose made with milk instead of water. S.
To MAE, v. n. To bleat softly. This imitative word is used to denote the bleating of lambs, while boe is generally confined to that of sheep.
Shepherds shall rehearse
His merit, while the sun metes out the day,
While ews shall breet, and little lambkins mae.

Here it is used rather as an interj.

MAE, adj. More in number. V. MA.
To MAGG, v. a. To carry off clandestinely; to steal.
To MAGG COALS. To lay off part of them by the way.
Loth., apparently a cant term. See Sup.
MAGG, s. A cant word for a halfpenny.
MAGGOS, s. pl. The gratuity which servants expect from those to whom they drive any goods. Sibb. refers to “O. Fr. maquereau, a pocket or wallet, q. pocket-money.” V. MAIK. See Sup.
MAGGIE, MAGGY, s. A species of till; a miner’s term.
MAGGIE FINDY. A female good at shifting for herself.
MAGGIE MONYFEET. A centipede. V. MONYFEET.
MAGGIE RAB, MAGGY ROBB. 1. A bad half-penny. 2. A bad wife; as, “He’s gotten a Maggie Rob o’ a wife.” S.
MAGGIES, s. pl. “Jades,” Pink.
Ye trowit to get ane burd of blisse,
To have one of this maggies.

Philotus, S. P. R. iii. 50.

Perhaps, maids, from A.S. maedig, virgo.

To MAGIL, MAGIG, MAGGIE, v. a. To mangle. See S.
There he beheld ane cruel magil face,
His visage menyete, and baith his handis, allace! Sibb. refers to “O. Fr. maquereau, a pocket or wallet, q. pocket-money.”

Bot rede lele, and tak gud tent in tyme,
Ye nouthir magil, nor mismeter my ryne.

Ibid. 484, 30.

Sen ane of them man be a deill,
My magilis face makis me to feill
That ane man be the same.

Philotus, S. P. R. iii. 56.

Ruddi derives it from Lat. mancus; Sibb. from Teut.

MAC, MAG

Teut. maclender, proxeneta, Fr. maquereau; fem. maquerelle. Thierry derives the Fr. term from Heb. machar to sell. Est enim lenonum puellas vendiere, et earum corpora pretio prostituere. As panders, in theatrical representation, wore a particular dress; hence he also conjectures that the term maquereau has been transferred to the fish, which we, after the Fr., call mackerel, because of its spots. Wacher more rationally derives Germ. makelker, proxeneten, from maclen-er, jungere, sociere.

MAD, MAUD, s. A net for catching salmon or trouts, fixed in a square form by four stakes.

MADDER, s. A vessel for holding or measuring meal.

MADDER’S-FULL, As much as would fill a madder.

MADIE, s. A kind of large mussel.

MAD-LEED, adj. Mad-strain; mad-language.

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Ruddi derives it from Lat. mancus; Sibb. from Teut.
MAGISTRAND, MAGESTRAND, s. 1. A student in the highest philosophical class before graduation. 2. The Moral Philosophy Class; Aberdeen. S.

MAGNIFICENESSE, s. Magnificence. S.

MAGRAVE, prep. Maguire, in spite of.

MAGRE1T, *. The name of Mahomet, both in S.

MAHOUN, 1. The name of Mahomet, both in S.

"Hence, with the O. E. maeck-en, play among little girls." Gl. Wynt. It is also still used all over the western world cognatus. In relation to the former sense, he adds;

He was his own son, the third; Caedm. 61. 21. ap. Lye. Perhaps it primarily denoted consanguinity. The most ancient vestige we have of the term is in Moes.G. mag-us, a boy, a son. It seems, however, to have been early transferred to affinity by marriage. Thus A.S. maeg, maeg-a, not only has the same signification with the Moes.G. word, but also denotes a father-in-law; Moses kept, his maegers coep, the sheep of his father-in-law; Ex. iii. 1. It is also used for a kinsman in general, cognatus; and even extended to a friend, amicus. V. Lye.

O. E. meo deo denotes relation by blood in a general sense.

He let the other

That he Edward, spousy the Empereours moowe.

MAY, s. A maid; a virgin, S.

The name of Mahomet, both in S.

The Kyngis dowchtyr of Scotland

This Margret was a plesyand May.

"The word is preserved in Bony May, the name of a play among little girls." Gl. Wynt. It is also still used to denote a maid.

The term frequently occurs in O. E.

The coronyng of Henry, & of Malde that may,

At London was solemnly on S. Martyn's day.

R. Brunse, p. 95.

"Because a maiden still remains in her father's house, or if her parents be dead, with her relations." V. Schilter, Gl. p. 580, vo. Magt. Lye mentions Norm. Sax. mai, not as meaning a virgin, but as the same with mag, cognatus. In relation to the former sense, he adds;

Hence, with the O. E. The Queen's Meys, the queen's maidsen: among whom it came also to be a proverb, There are no Meys than Margery." V. Maries.

Perhaps O. Fr. meye, maitrise, amie, is from the same origin. V. Gl. Rom. Rose. As Belg. maeghd, also meyden, meysen, are used in the same sense with our term, Mr. MacPherson ingeniously inquires, if the latter be the word Miss, of late prefixed to the names of young ladies?

MAY, s. Abbrev. of Mayorie, S. V. My sle.

S. MAY, * s. The fifth month; unlucky for marriage. S.

MAY-BIRD, s. A person born in the month of May. S.

MAY-BE, ado. Perhaps.

S.

MAICH, MACH, (gutt.) s. Son-in-law. MAUFE denotes a brother-in-law. See Sup.

To be thy maich or thy gud sone in law,

— Here are lyttl my fantasy and constate.


Rudd, however, has observed, that "after the same manner other names of consanguinity and affinity have been often confounded by authors." But we are by no means to suppose, that the word was originally used in this restricted sense. Perhaps it primarily denoted consanguinity. The most ancient vestige we have of the term is in Moes.G. mag-us, a boy, a son. It seems, however, to have been early transferred to affinity by marriage. Thus A.S. maeg, maeg-a, not only has the same signification with the Moes.G. word, but also denotes a father-in-law; Moses kept, his maegers coep, the sheep of his father-in-law; Ex. iii. 1. It is also used for a kinsman in general, cognatus; and even extended to a friend, amicus. V. Lye.

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R. Glowe, p. 316.

Isl. maegur denotes both a father-in-law, and a stepfather, Verel.; and maegr, an ally, a father-in-law, a son-in-law; maegd, affinitas, maeg-ur, affinitas juncti; G. And. We learn from the latter, that maeg-ur anciently signified a son. Here gives Su.G. maeg, anc. mager, maeghaer, as having the general sense of affinitis; but shews, at the same time, that it is used to denote a son, a parent, a son-in-law, a father-in-law, a stepfather, a stepson, &c. He is uncertain, whether it should be traced to Alem. mag, nature, or Sw. mag, blood, or if it should be left indeterminate, because of its great antiquity. Wachter derives Germ. mag, natura, also, parents, filius, &c. from mach-en, parere, gignere; Schilter, from maeg-en posse, as, according to him, primarily denoting domestic power.

A.S. maeg not only signifies a relation by blood, and a father-in-law, but a son. Maeg woes his agen thrilde; He was his own son, the third; Caedm. 61. 21. ap. Lye.

Isl. maeg-r occurs in the sense of son, in the most ancient Edda.

Gudsi stikan maegur; Genuisti talem filium; Aeg.

As maeg-r signifies a son-in-law; so, in a more general sense, a relation. Both these have been deduced from mea, meg-a, valerea, pollere; because children are the support of their parents, especially when aged; and because there is a mutual increase of strength by connexions and allies. Hence the compound term, barna-stod, from barn and stod, column, q. the pillar or prop of children; and maega-stod, the support given by relations. Maeg-r often appears in a compounded form; as Maegr-thrasir, q. filius rixae, a son of strife, i.e. a quarrelsome man. Maugr also signifies a male.

I need scarcely add, that Gael. mac, a son, pronounced
MAICH, s. (gutt.) Marrow, Ang.

MAICH, adj. MARROW, Ang.

MACHERAND, part. adj. (gutt.) Weak, feeble, incapable of exertion, Ang.; allied perhaps to Su.G. meker, homo mollis.

MAIDEN, s. 1. The name given to the last handful of corn; Moes. G. A.S. Macma, gutt. q. r.; or, as it is accounted a very ancient word, radically different.

MAID, adj. MAID, MAIDEN, s. The name given to the last handful of corn; Moes. G. A.S. Macma, gutt. q. r., or, as it is accounted a very ancient word, radically different. For both maich and mergh are used S. B. in the sense of madulla.

MAICH, adj. Tamed; applied to animals trained for sport.

It is statute, — that na manor of personnis talc ane maide, of corn is often left by one uncut, and covered with a little earth, to be concealed from the other reapers, till such a time as all the rest of the field is cut down. The person who is most cool generally obtains the prize; waiting till the other competitors have exhibited their pretensions, and then calling them back to the handful which had been concealed.

In the north of S. the maiden is carefully preserved till Yule morning, when it is divided among the cattle, “to make them thrive all the year round.” There is a considerable resemblance between this custom and that of the Northern nations, with respect to the Julagolt, or bread-sow; as related by Verel. Not. Hervar. S. p. 139. He views the custom referred to as transmitted from the times of heathenism, and as a remnant of the worship of Odin. “The peasants,” he says, “on the Eve of Yule, i.e. the evening preceding Christmas-day, even to this day, make bread in the form of a boar-pig, and preserve it on their tables through the whole of Yule. Many dry this bread-pig, and preserve it till spring, when their seed is to be committed to the ground. After it has been bruised, they throw part of it into the vessel or bucket from which the seed is to be sown; and leave the rest of it, mixed with barley, to be eaten by the horses employed in ploughing; and by the servants who hold the plough, probably in expectation of receiving a more abundant harvest.” This was also called Sunnagolt, because this bread-boar was dedicated to the Sun. Verel. Ind. V. KIRN, RAPEYNE, and Yule, § 11.

2. This name is transferred to the feast of Harvest-home, S. It is sometimes called the Maiden, at other times the Maiden-feast.

The master has then bidden
Come back again, be't foul or fair,
'Gainst gloamin', to the Maiden feast.

Douglas's Poems, p. 144.

Then owre your riggs we'll scour wi' haste,
And hurry on the Maiden feast.

Ibid. p. 117.

It may be observed, that, in some parts of S., this entertainment is given after the grain is cut down; in others, not till all is gathered in.

It was, till very lately, the custom to give what was called a Maiden feast, upon the finishing of the harvest, and to prepare for which, the last handful of corn reaped in the field was called the Maiden. [The reverse is undoubtedly the fact; the name of the feast being derived from the handful of corn.] This was generally contrived to fall into the hands of one of the finest girls in the field; was dressed up in ribbons, and brought home in triumph, with the music of fiddles or bagpipes. A good dinner was given to the whole band, and the evening spent in joviality and dancing, while the fortunate lass who took the maiden was the Queen of the feast; after which, this handful of corn was dressed up, generally in the form of a cross, and hung up, with the date of the year, in some conspicuous part of the house. This custom is now entirely done away; and in its room, to each shearer is given 6d. and a loaf of bread. However, some farmers, when all their corns are brought in, give their servants a dinner, and a jovial evening, by way of Harvest-home.


The custom is still retained in different parts of the country.

MAIDEN, s. An ancient instrument for holding the broaches of pins until the pins be wound off.
MAIDEN, s. A wisp of straw for watering a smithy fire.

MAIDEN, s. A sort of honorary title given to the eldest daughter of a farmer; as, The Maiden of Deloraine. S.

HA-MAIDEN, s. 1. A farmer's daughter who sits ben the house, or apart from the servants. 2. The bride's maid at a wedding. 3. The female who lays the child in the arms of its parent, when it is presented at baptism.

To MAIDEN, v. a. To perform the office of a maiden at baptism. To maiden the wean.

MAIDEN-HAIR, s. The muscles of oxen when boiled.

MAIDEN-KIMMER, s. A pret. pa.

MAID-HEID, s. The muscles of oxen when boiled.

MAIET, part. pa. To handle any thing much, or keenly.

MAIK, s. A cant term for a halfpenny, S. perhaps from the v. make, in relation to the art displayed in its fabrication; or as the same with maigs, a collection of trifling articles.

MAIKLESS, s. A sort of honorary title given to the eldest daughter of a farmer; as, The Maiden of Deloraine. S.

MAIL, MAIL, MAIL, s. A spot in cloth, especially what is caused by iron; often, an true mail, S. couple.

MAIL, MEIL, MEIL, s. A relative weight used in Orkney. The stipend consists of 86 mails mail, (each mail weighing about 12 stones Amsterdam weight.)" P. Holme, Statist. Acc. v. 412.

MAIL, MALE, s. A place in print. To makeless, impressed on a medal. But after the learned Kircher had pronounced it to be Coptic, it was found to be merely the Sw. word, denoting, according to Keysler, that she was a nonpareil, or, as烟火 says, that, as being unmarried, she had no mate.

MAIL, MAIL, MAIL, MAIL, s. To discolor or stain, S. Teut. maeil-en, pingere, Sibb. Gl. Su.G. maeil-a, id. mael, signum.

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law, that all goats should be grass-mail (or grass-rent) free." P. Buchan. Stirl. Statist. Acc. ix. 14.

The term, as denoting rent, is evidently used in a secondary sense; but nearly allied to the primary meaning. For what is rent, but the duty or tribute paid to another, in respect of which he possesses a superiority? For still "a borrower is servant to the lender." 

4. To pay the mail; to atone for a crime by suffering. S. A.S. male. Isl. maila. Su.G. maila. Ir. mail, tributum, vectigal. Mail is used in the Sax. Chron. to denote the rent at which lands are let. Arm. mail, profit; Pers. mail, riches; Gneil. mail, rent.

The Su.G. word also signifying pay (stipendium,) ibre thinks that it is the root of C.B. miller, and Lat. miles, a soldier, as signifying one who fights for pay. Allied to this is Su.G. maala, maen, mercenaries. It is probable that Su.G. maala, as denoting tribute, rent, pay, &c. is derived from maal, mensura; because these being anciently paid in kind, were mostly delivered by measure.

It has been said: "The word Mail was antiently the name of a species of money. It was also made use of to signify some kind of rent, such as geese, &c. This makes it probable, that this word was intended by our ancestors to comprehend both money, rent, and kain." Russel's Conveyancing, Pref. ix.

Cowen has indeed derived mail, in Black-mail, from Fr. mail, which, he says, "signifieth a small piece of money." But Fr. maille is comparatively of late origin, and seems to have no connexion with our term. By Du Cange, vo. Maille, it is viewed as merely a corruption of medaille. V. Spelm. vo. Maille.

The idea, indeed, that it first signified money, and then tribute, is inconsistent with general history. For, among barbarous nations, tribute is first paid in kind; money is afterwards employed as a substitute.

**Black-mail, s.** A tax or contribution paid by heritors or tenants, for the security of their property, to those freebooters who were wont to make inroads on estates, destroying the corns, or driving away cattle.

The thieves, and broken men, inhabitants of the saids Schirefdomes, — formentis the partis of England — committis daylie thieftis, reiffis, herries, and oppresse their nichtbouris, with their knowis, and in their sight, without resistance or contradiction." Acts, J. VI. 1567. c. 21. Murray.

This predatory incursion was called lifting the herschaw or hership, which, by a singular blunder, is, in Garnet's Tour, denominated hardship, as if it had been the English word of this form.

Depredations of this kind were very common in the Highlands, or on their borders. Rob Roy Maegregor, one of the most famous of these freebooters, overawed the country so late as the year 1744, and used often to take the rents from the factor to the Duke of Montrose, after he had collected them for his master. His hostility to the duke, and, as would appear, his engaging in this strange kind of life, was owing to the following circumstances:—

Being proprietor of the estate of Craigrostan, he, with one Macdonald, had borrowed a considerable sum of money from the duke, for purchasing cattle. Macdonald, having got possession of the money, fled with it; and Roy being unable to refund the sum, the duke seized on his lands, and settled other tenants on the farms.

Such was the power of these freebooters, and so feeble was the arm of the law, that at times this illegal contribution received a kind of judicial sanction. A curious order of the justices of peace for the county of Stirling, dated 3d February, [1658-9] is preserved in the Statistical Account of the parish of Strathblane, vol. xviii. 352. By this, several heritors and tenants in different parishes, who had agreed to pay this contribution to Captain Maegregor, for the protection of their houses, goods, and gears, are enjoined to make payment to him without delay; and all constables are commanded to see this "order put in execution, as they shall answer to the contrair."

An exception, however, is added, which, while it preserves the semblance of equity, shews, in the clearest light, the weakness of the executive power.

"All who have been ingadgit in payment, shall be libertat after such tyne that they go to Captn. Maegregor, and declare to him that they are not to expect any service frae him, or he expect any payment frae them." V. Garnet's Tour, i. 63-66.

This term was also used in the Northern counties of E., to denote a certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other consideration, paid unto some inhabiting near the Borders, being men of name and power, allied with certain known to be great robbers and spoil-takers within the counties; to the end, to be by them protected and kept in safety, from the danger of such as do usually rob and steal in those parts. Ann. 43. Eliz. c. 28." Cowen.

Spelman strangely thinks that it received this name from the poverty of those who were thus assessed, as being paid in black money — aerr non argento; or capta, nemesis plenorum pendebatur, non argentum; vo. Blackmail. Du Cange adopts this idea, with a little variation. He says, "Brass money is with us called blanche maille, literally, white money. "But with the Saxons and English," he adds, "it is called black;" vo. Blakmail.

It might seem, perhaps, to have received this denomination in a moral sense, because of its connivance with those who were thus assessed, as being paid in black money — aerr non argento; or capta, nemesis plenorum pendebatur, non argentum; vo. Blackmail. Du Cange adopts this idea, with a little variation. He says, "Brass money is with us called blanche maille, literally, white money. "But with the Saxons and English," he adds, "it is called black;" vo. Blakmail.

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MAILYIE, MAILIE, s. A pet ewe. V. MAILIE.

MAIL-LAND, Poems, p. 315.

2. The term during which a tenant possesses a farm.
—"Nor yet is he [the lord of the tenement] prejudged in his right be the deed of his Fermoan, done be him in the time of his mailling," Baron Courts, c. 48.

MAILS, s.pl.

MAIL-MAN, S. A farmer; q. a rent-payer.

MAIL-PAYER, 2. The term during which a tenant possesses a farm.

MAIL-PAYER, s. A lass, what I can see, that well may sair
The best mail-payer's son that e'er buir hair.

MAIL-PAYER, s. The same with Mailer and Mail-man, S.B.

MAILYIE, s. 1. In pl., the plates or links of which a coat of mail is composed.

MAILYIE, s. The name of an old French coin.

MAILIE, s. An affectionate term for a sheep.

MAILIE, s. The same with Molly, used for Mary.

MAILS, s.pl.

MAIL, MAILL, MAI, adj.

MAIL, MAI, v. To bemoan, S. V. MENE.

MAINAIG, s. Mayne, mane, fi. Moan; lamentation, S.

MAIN, MAIN, adv.

MAIN-RIG, applied to land.

MAINE BREAD, MAIN-BRED, s. Manchet-bread. S.

MAINLIE, adv. Used apparently for meanly.

MAIN, MAIN, v. To tak aee mailng, that gritt lawhour requyris;
Syne wants grayth for to manse the land.

MAIL, MAIL-L, MAI.

To tak aee mailng, that gritt lawhour requyris;
To tak aee mailng, that gritt lawhour requyris;
Syne wants grayth for to manse the land.

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whose power seems to have resembled that of sheriff-substitute in our times.

The power of this officer might extend either to one district in a county, or to the whole. He might appoint one or more deputies, who were to discharge the duty belonging to their office immediately in his name.

"A Mair of fee, quhether he be Mair of the shirefdome, or of part, saul haue power to present ane sufficient person or personnis, & rehabill to the Schrief in court to be deputis under hym.—He saill schaw nane vther power in his attachiamentis, na in his summoundis making, but anlierly the precept of his ouerman, the quhilk commandis him to mak the summoundis." Acts, Ja. I. 1429. c. 126. Edit. 1566.

Skene, in an inserted explanation, calls "the Mair of fee, Shireif in that part." Stat. David II. c. 51. s. 6. Vicecomites in hac parte, Marg. Lat. Elsewhere, he complains that "now the said office is given in fee and heritage allanerly the precept of his ouerman, the quhilk commandis his attachiamentis, na in his summoundis making, bot in his summoundis, & habill to the Sehiref in court to be nothing more than to doe service to one or more deputies, who were to discharge the duty of the Mair of fee in that part." De Verb. Sign. vo. Marus.

In the reign of Alexander II., this office was reckoned the power of an earl, and it had powers attached to it, to the exercise of which he had no claim merely as a nobleman.

"Na Earle, nor his servants may enter in the lands of ane freeholders haldand of the King, or take vp this vnlaw: bot onlie the Earle of Fife; and he may not enter as Earle; but as Mair to the King of the Earledom of Fife, for vptaking of the kings deities and richis." Stat. Alex. II. c. 15. s. 3.

Skene views the term, Mair of fee as synon. with Toschederach.

"It is necessarly that the executeur of the summons sail declare and expirme in his executions, his awin proper name, with the name of his office: As gif he be the Kings Mair or his Toschederach (ane serjaund, ane oficiar, ane Mair of ffe) or ane other name of office pertoining to the execution of summons." Reg. Maj. I. c. 6. s. 7.

Toschederach, barbarum nomen, priscis Scottis, et Hybernicis usitate, vel Serviente Curiae, qui literas citatorias mandat exsecutioni. Et apud interpretes Juris Civilis Nuncius dictur. David 2. Rex Scotiae dedit Marus Dominii Regis, vel Toschederach, qui in moribus nomen officium pertinente ad summoundicionem faciendum. According to this view, ipsius refers immediately to Marus; not to Regis, as Skene has understood it.

The same distinction occurs in another place.

"Sche saill gang to the principal Mare of that shiref dome, or to the Toschederach gif he can be found." Reg. Maj. I. V. c. 8. s. 3. Ad capitelem Marum illius comitatus, vel ad Toschederach.

If we could suppose, indeed, that Skene quoted the very words of the charter of David II., it would confirm his view. But he seems merely to subjoin his own explanation of the term, when he says; Dictur vulgo, ane mair of fee.

Boece makes the Toschederach to be nothing more than a thief-catcher. Thus he explains the term; Latine emissarii lictores, seu forum et latronum indagatores. Hist. Ind. vo. Toschederach.

The term was also used to denote the office itself. Hence it is thus explained by Skene.

"Toschederach, ane oficie or jurisdiction, not unlikey to ane Baillerie, speciallie in the Isles and He-landes. For the 9. Mart. 1554, Neill Mack Neill dispoined and analled to James Mack Ouell, the lands of Gya, and ytheris, with the Toschederach of Kintyre." De Verb. Sign.

The term might at first view seem to have some affinity to Tosh, Toshich, primarily, the beginning or first part of thing; sometimes, the front of the battle; hence, Toshich, the leader of the van of an army. But, from its determinate meaning, it appears to be merely a corruption of Gael. And Ir. teachadhaire, a messenger, or teachadhraicht, a message. It may indeed be supposed, that tosh or tossich has been prefixed, as signifying that he was the first or principal messenger under the hereditary Mair.

The farther back we trace the office of Mair, the greater appears its dignity. The Pictish Chronicle, A. 938. mentions the death of Dubican, Mormair of Angus. The same title occurs in the Annals of Ulster, for the year 1032. Maolbryd is styled "Mormor of Mureve, or Moray. In these Annals, in the description of a battle between the Norwegians and Constantine, A. 921, Mormors are named as chiefs on Constantine's side; and, A. 1014, Douel, a great Mormor of Scotland, is killed with Brian Borowe. V. Pinkerton's Enquiry, ii. 185.

Mr. Pink, observes, that "this title seems equivalent to thane or iart;" adding, "But I know not if it is anywhere else to be found." The late learned Dr. Donald Smith, whose early death every friend of the literature of our country must deplore, had the same idea. "Mor-mhair was the highest title of nobility among the ancient Scots, and still continues, among the speakers of Gaelic, to be applied to earl or lord, as banamhos air is to countess." Report Comm. Highland Soc. App. p. 269.

Did we pay any regard to the order of enumeration observed by Wytoun, we would infer that the Mair was inferior, not only to the Earl, but to the Baron, or at least nearly on a level with the latter. Speaking of the conduct of William of Normandy, after the conquest, he says;

And to the mare sykkyrnes, Of Lords, that mast mychty wes, Thaire eld harly and that thaen amis Of Eryls, Baronys, and of Marys, For ostage gret he tuk alus, And deljeryyd til hym war tha: He send thane all in Normandy.

From the passage quoted above, from the statutes of Alexander II, with respect to Makduff, it appears that the office of "Mair to the King of the Earledom of Fife," was one of the hereditary privileges granted to his family. This was probably in consideration of his signal service in bringing Malcolm Canmore to the crown; although it is not particularly mentioned among the honours which he claimed as his reward. From the marginal note to the statute of Alexander II., Cuningham, in his Essay on the Inscription on Makduff's Cross, not only infers, "that the Earl of Fife was Marus Regis Comitatus de Fife;" but makes the words graven upon the cross, to relate to the privileges of the regality the king gave to him, and to the asylum or girth." V. Sibald's Fife, p. 219.

Bertart II. granted a charter to John Wynd, of the office of Mairship Principal, viz. Aberdeenshire, with the lands of Petmulston, whilk land and office Robert de Keith, son to William de Keith Marshal of Scotland, resigned." Robertson's Index of Charters, p. 121, No. 71.

During the same reign, a charter is granted to William Herowart, of the office of Mairship of the east quarter of
Fife, with the land called the Maitown, whilck William Mair resigned." Ibid. p. 120. No. 68. From the connection, it is probable, that some ancestor of the latter had received his surname from his office.

Perhaps it was the same land, that was afterwards given to William Fleming, who received "the office of Mair-office of the barony of Carale [Crail,] with the land of Marrow, and the acre called Patterland, belonging to said office." Ibid. p. 127. No. 25.

Mr. Heron has said, that "the transient dignity of Murrum is immediately of Gaelic origin. For Ir. mormar not only signifies a lord mayor, but a high steward; V. O'Brien. Shaw renders Gacl. mormaor, "a lord mayor, a high steward, an earl, lord." It is evidently from mor great, and mair, an officer, an officer, a servant; formerly, a baron," id. "Mair," says Obrien, "among the Scots, was ancyly the same with Baron afterwards, and hae mon, with Earl." C.B. maer, a ruler, a governor; Arm. maer, the head of a village, whence perhaps Fr. maire a mayor, anc. maier. See Sup.

But this term was by no means confined to the Celtic. It occurs, in a variety of forms, in the Gothic and other languages. Alem. mer, a prince; whence, Marquee, the lord of the marches, Ingumerus, the prince of the prince, the Dutch, Chlodo-mir, an illustrious prince. O.Teut. mari, maro, illustrious, celebrated; A.S. maeres, id. O.Sw. mir, a king, according to Rudbeck. Hence, says Schilter, speaking of this radical term, Mayor lodic pro praefecto, rectore villae, Villanus, Hufmeister; Gl. Teut. Chald. Syr. mar, a lord; Turc. emir, Arab. emir, a prince, a governor; in anc. Ind. mor, moer, a king; Pers. mir, a lord; Tartar. mir, a prince.

3. The first magistrate of a royal borough, a Provost, or Mayor.

The Mayor anserd, said, We wald gyff ransoun, To pass your way, and der no mayr the toun. The Prouest ane maist prudent man: Ilkane cled in a veluet goun.

Ff, with the land called the Maitown, whilck William Mair resigned." Ibid. p. 120. No. 68. From the connection, it is probable, that some ancestor of the latter had received his surname from his office.

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Where governors occurs in our version, Wiclif uses the term meyers. "And to meyers or presidentis, and to kyngis ye schul he led for me in witnessyng to hem, and to the hethen men." Matt. x. 18. The Gr. word is ἀντίπρος.

In addition to the etymological hints given under sense 2., I shall only observe that mayor, as denoting a magistrate, or mayor, has been generally, but improperly, derived from Lat. major. It is most probable that the Lat. compar. is from the same root as our theme, or with S. maior, greater, q.v. Maer, says Keynes, citam Celts praepositus est, a qua voce mollem Anglorum Major (Mayor) accrescer, quae et Latino fonte. Antiq. Septent. p. 385.

MAIR, adj. More. V. MARE.

MAIR, adv. Moreover. S. MAIRTOWN.

MAIR BY TOKEN. Especially.

MAIRDIL, adv. Unwieldy. A mairdil woman, a woman who from size or bodily infirmity moves heavily, Ang. Su.G. moer, anc. maer, soft, tender. But it is doubtful if there be any affinity.

MAIRATOUR, adv. Moreover, S.B.

"Mairatour, the same Apostle saith thus: In hoest chritatas, &c." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 17. b.

And mayor attour, his mind this mony day, Gatelins to Nory there, my dother, lay.

V. ATOUR.

Ross's Helenore, p. 101.

MAI ROIR, MAIRGUS, adv. Moreover.

"Mairour thow so doand, condennis thi awin saule to panis eternal, because that thou forsakis vtterly thi Lord God." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 17. a.

MAIRT, s. An ox or cow killed and salted for winter provision. V. MART.

MAIS, conj. But; Fr. See Sup.

Prudent, mais gent, tak tent and prent the wordis.

Intill this bill.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 201.

MAISCHLOCH, s. Mixed grain. V. MASHLIN.

To MAISE, MEYSE, v. n. To incorporate; to unite into one mass, S.B. V. MEISE.

MAYS, MAISY, MAISS, 3 p. v. Makes.

Frodem mayse man to haift liking.

In MS. mayse. V. also xii. 252.

Barbour, i. 226

Heyr thryd elde now tayis end, That, as the Eurew wyse ws kende, Contentus none hundry yere And two, gyf all wele reknynd.

Wyntown, iii. 3. 170.

MAISTD, part. adj. Mellow; as, a maist'd apple.

S.

MAISER, s. A drinking-cup. V. MASAR.

S.

MAISERY, s. Corr. of the name Margery or Marjory. S.

MAIST, MAST, adj. 1. Most; denoting number or quantity, S.

Off Scotland the maist party.

Thai had in till their company.

O. E. meste, greatest.

Barbour, i. 215. MS.
MAISTLINS, adv. MAIST, MAST, MAISTER, MASTER, MAIST, MAISTLY,

2. Greatest in rank.

3. Greatest in size, S.

Of the mast Byshcape of that land
Soho quene was made the crown beared.

Wyntown, vi. 15, 104.

Of the mast shape of that land
Soho quene was made the crown beared.

Ibid. vii. 10. 321.

MAIST, MAST, adv. Most.

Thare made wes a great mawngery,
Quhare gaddryd ware the mast worthy.

Wyntown, vii. 4. 46.

MAISTLINS, adv. Mostly, S.

This has been viewed as the same with Germ. meistlinos, id. But it is formed by the addition of the termination to S. maist. V. Lingis.

MAIST, MAISTLY, adv. 1. Almost; nearly; as, “Maist dead, seldom helps the kirkyard.” 2. For the most or greatest part.

S.

MAISTER, MASTER, s. 1. A landlord; a proprietor of an estate, S.

“Gif ane dwelles vpoun land pertaining to ane frie man,
and ane husband man, halde lands of him; and he happy
to deceis; his maist sail hane the best eaver or beast —of his cattel.” Quon. Attach. c. 23. s. 1.

“In harvest the farmer must, if a fair day offer, assist
when called out in cutting down his landlord’s (or as here termed his master’s) crop, though he leave his own entirely neglected, and exposed to bad weather.” P. Wick, Caithn.

Statist. Ace. x. 17.

The word, in this sense, being used in relation to tenants, is evidently a remnant of the old feudal system.

2. In composition, like mast E., it is often used to denote what is chief or principal in its kind; as maststreet, the chief or principal street; Doug. V. 51, 8. &c.

Mayster-man seems equivalent to Lord. See Sup.

A mayster-man caled Feretawche,—
And other mayster-man thare fuye
Agayne the Kyng than ras belwy.

Wyntown, vii. 7. 201.

Feretawch or Ferchard, here called a mayster-man, is
designed by Fordun Comes de Strathern. As Wyntown
speaks of “othir fuye mayster-men,” we learn from Fordun,
that six earls were engaged in this rebellion. Mayster-men,
however, as used by Wyntown, may denote great men in
general; corresponding to majoribus in Fordun. Concitas regni majoribus, sex comites, Ferchard scilleit comes de Strathern et ali quinque. Scotichron. Lib. xii. 4.

3. The eldest son of a Baron or Viscount, by courtesy; as, The Master of Lovat. 4. The designation given to a farmer by those who are employed by him.

Su.G. mester denotes a landholder, mesterman, an architect; Mod. Sw. maisterman, one who certainly gets the mastery, an executioner, a hangman.

The term Master has generally been viewed as radically from Lat. Magister. But it may be questioned, whether, in some of the Northern dialects at least, it may not claim a Gothic origin. It occurs in almost all the dialects of this

language; Alem. meister, Germ. meister, Belg. moester, Isl. meistarr, Dan. mester; as well as in C.B. meistr. A.S. maester was used as early as the reign of Alfred. As Lat. magister is evidently from magis, more, A.S. maester may be from maest, most, greatest; Alem. meister from meist,
id. &c. V. lhre.

MAISTER, MAISTIR, MAISTRY, s. 1. Dominions; authority.

This Ayr was set in Jun the aughtschand, And playlyt cryt, na fre man war away.

The Scottis marweld, and pes tane in the land,
Quby Inglissen sic maistir tuk on hand.

Wallace, vii. 56. MS.

2. Service; exertion; execution.

On Sotheron men full mekill maistir that wrocht.

Wallace, ix. 329. MS.

With xi men Cristall in bargane baid,
Agayne viii seor, and mekill maistir maid.
Slew that captayne, and mony cruell man.

Ibid. vii. 1283. MS.

3. Resistance; opposition.

Bot Sotheron men durst her no castell hald,—

Saiff one Morton, a Capdane fers and fell,
That held Dunle. Than Wallace wald nocht dwell.

Thiddyr he past, and lappyt it about.—

Thow sall forthinks sic maistir for to mak,
All Ingland salf on the exemple tak.

Wallace, ix. 1846. MS.

4. Victory, S.

—This Ceneus, quhilk than gat the maistry,
Belne Turnus with ane dart deede gart ly.

Doug. Virgil, 297, 49.

O.Fr. maistrie, authority, power, Gl. Rom. Rose.

MAISTRYSS, MASTRYSS, s. 1. Affectation of dominion; appearance of authority.

—Inglis men, with greit maistryss,
Come with their ost in Lowthian;
And sone till Edynburgh ar gane.

Barbour, xviii. 260. MS.

2. Service.

The hund did thar sa greet maistryss,
That held ay for owtryn changing.
Efte the rowte quhar wes the King.

Barbour, vi. 566. MS.

3. Art; ability.

And fele, that now of wer ar sley,
In till the lang trew saild dayy:
And othir in their sted saild ryll,
That sail conn littill of that maistryss.

Barbour, xix. 182. MS.

Fr. maistrie, “mastery, authority, command; also, skill, artificialness, expert workmanship;” Cotgr.

MAISTERFULL, adj. 1. Difficult; arduous; requiring great exertion.

Till Erle Malcome he went vpon a day,
The Lennox haile he had still in his hand;
Till King Eduward he had nocht than maid baid.
That land is strait, and maisterfull to wyyn,
Gud men of armys that tyme was it within.

Wallace, iv. 159. MS.

2. Impious; using violence. Maisterfull beggaris, a designation conjoined with that of Sornaris, are such as take by force, or by putting householders in fear.

Maisterfull parte, an expression descriptive of rebels.

“For the away putting of Sornaris, oner-Iyaris, & maisterfull beggaris, with hors, hundis, or onir gudis, that all officiars—tak ane inquisitioun at ilk court that they hald, of the foirsaid thingis.” Ja. II. 1449. c. 21. Edit. 1566.

“For eschewing of greit and maisterfull thift and reif, it is ordanit, that the Justice do law out throw the realme,
MAISTER, adj.  The Deacon of an incorporated trade. & Maisterhood, Maisterfullie, S. A Maister-Tub, Maister-Cann, S. Maist, Mate, Master, S. Urine; properly what is stale; maist, maister, maister-lie, S. Hence maister laiglen, a wooden vessel for holding urine; maister-cann, an earthen vessel applied to the same use, S.

Wi' maister laiglen, like a brec, He did wi' stink maist smore him.—
Your neither kin to put nor pan; Nor uly pig, nor maister-cann.

Ferguson's Poems, i. 63. 65.

Can this have any affinity to Moore's G. maist, a dunghill, Belg. mast, dung, meat-en, to dung? S. Maister-cann, S. An earthen vessel used for preserving stale urine, or chamber-lie. S. Maister-tub, S. A wooden vessel for the same use. S. MAIT, MATE, adj. 1. Fatigued; overpowered with weariness. See Sup.

Thare fa thay did assailye and inuade, Sa lang, quhit that for bys was oneret, And of the heuy byrdin sa mait and bet, That his micht failyeit.—
Dong. Virgil, 417, 17.


2. Confounded; overwhelmed with terror. Abridg'd of the ferile scho stude sic aw, Naturale heti lef her membris in sic state, And at the first blenk become scho makks, Affrayit of the ferlie scho stude sic aw, Thare fa thay did assailye and invaide, That his micht failyeit.—
Sa lang, quhil that by fors he was ouerset, And of the beuy byrdin sa mait, That his micht failyeit.

3. Over to vanquish, is mentioned. Teut. micht, makes, has also been referred to. We may add to these Su. G. mast, langue, pros lassitudo, viribus defecus, from Sw. Mott, mait, Su. mait, Isl. mait, fatigare, molestia afficere, medic, lassus; Alem. maithe, fatigatimus, muade, lassus, maait, lassitude; Schilber. A.S. methig, defagatitus, is radically allied. The Fr. word is most probably from the Goth. V. Muthe.

MAITH, s. Son-in-law. V. MAIGH.

To MAK, MACK, MAKE, v. n. 1. To compose poetry. Baith John the Ross and thou shall sneile and skirle, Gif eir I heir oech of your makking mair.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 49.

— O maistres Marie! maik I pray; And put in ure thy worthye vertews all.

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MAK, MAK, v. n. 1. To contrive; to invent. 2. To fabricate, regarding a groundless story. 3. To make up till one, v. a. To overtake. 4. To make fore, v. n. To be of advantage. V. Fore. 5. To make Head. To cure hurrings. 6. To make penny. To sell; to convert into money. 7. To make stand. To be of use; E. to stand in stead. S. Makk, Makkar, s. A poet.

Go worthi buk, fulfitly off suthfast deid, Bot in langagge off help thow has gret neid. Quhen gud makaris rang weill in to Scotland, Gret harm was it that nane off thaim ye fand.

Wallace, i. 1455. MS.

I see the Makkaris amangis the lair

MAK, MACKLAND Poems, p. 267.

And eke to me it is a grete pennaunce, Sith rime in English hath soche scarcite, To follow word by word the curious;

Of grousallour of them that made in Fraunce. Complaynt of Ven.

Teut. maeck-en, facere; Alem. gimahh-on, composere. 2. To avail; to be of consequence; used with the negative affixed, It makes na, it does not signify, it is of no consequence; sometimes as one word, maksna, S.B.

Sae gin the face be what yo lippen till, Ye may hae little cause to roose your skill. Maknas, quo she, gin I my hazard tak, Small sturt may oth fouls about it mak.

Ross's Helanore, p. 85.

Nae doubt ye'll think her tackling braw,
But well ken we that maknas a';
Gin she sud oyn water draw. Shirreffs' Poems, p. 254.

3. To counterfeit; to assume prudish airs. Wow, quod Malkin, hyd yow; Qhat neidis you to mak it sua?

Peblis to the Play, st. 8.

4. To become fit for the peculiar purpose for which any thing is intended; as, "Muck maun be laid in a heap to mak." S.

MAK, MAKE, s. 1. Manner; fashion; as make, E. Wallace sleepy bot a short quhail and rais, To rew the ost on a gud mak he gais.

Wallace, x. 554. MS.

2. It seems anciantly to have denoted a poem, or work of genius.

Hence Kennedy says to Dunbar;
Fule ignorant, in all thy mowis and makkes, It may be verreyfit thy wit is thin, Quhen thou wryts Desman—
V. MAKING.

Evergreen, ii. 66.

To Mak aff, or To Mak aff wi' one's sell, v. n. To scamper off. S.

To Mak at, v. n. To aim a blow at one. S.

To Mak down, v. a. To dilute; to reduce the strength of spirituous liquors. S.

To Mak down a bed. To fold down the clothes, and make it ready for being slept in. S.

To Mak for, v. n. To prepare; as, He's makin' for risin'. S.

To Mak in wi' one, v. n. To get into one's favour. S.

To Mak out, v. n. To extricate one's self. S.

To Mak throw wi', v. n. To conclude; as, "He moid throw wi' his discourse after an unco pingle."

To Mak up, v. a. To raise with difficulty. S.

To Mak exp, v. n. To rise with difficulty. S.

To Mak up, v. a. To be of availment to; to remune-rate; to enrich. S.

To Mak up, v. a. 1. To contrive; to invent. 2. To fabricate, regarding a groundless story. S.

To Mak up till one, v. a. To overtake one. S.

To Mak fore, v. n. To be of advantage. V. Fore. S.

To Mak Herding. To cure hurrings. S.

To Mak penny. To sell; to convert into money. S.

To Mak stand. To be of use; E. to stand in stead. S.

Makkar, Makkars, s. A poet.

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Wallace, i. 1455. MS.

I see the Makkaris amangis the lai

MAK
MAK

Plays in their padovis, seem go to graff;
Spaires is nocht their facultie.

Dunbar, “Lament for the Deth of the Makharis,”
Bannatyne Poems, p. 74–78.

Mr. Pink has observed, that “the word maker is common
in this sense in the English writers from the time of
Henry VIII. to that of Elizabeth.

It is formed from mak, A.S. macan, or Teut. maech-en,
in the same manner as Belg. dichter, a poet, from Germ.
dicht-en, facere, parare. The anc. Icelanders also used the
v. yrk-ia in the sense of versificare, and yrkia visor, car-
mina condere, from yrkia, to work.

It is worthy of observation, that, in various languages,
the name given to a poet contains an allusion to the crea-

2. Elegance of form ; handsomeness.

Makly, pron.

MAKING, s. Poetry.

2. Elegance of form ; handsomeness.

making, v. n.

as an adj.
mak, A.S. suitable, equal; coramodum, opportunum, par, Verel. Ind.

It seems immediately allied to Isl.

assurance.

a certain point or object.

from

the name given to a poet contains an allusion to the crea-
tion of God, Isl.

hre, Isl.

dun machara;


genius or ingenuity. Isl.

v. creare, facere.

A.S.

it is formed from

dicht-en,

Aequatae

It is formed from

yrk-ia visor,

Skop, from sceop,

dichter,

maech-en,

maccalic,

Alem

is rendered auctores.

Homer the excellent poet; Boeth. 41. 1. According

to Ihre views Su.G.

Thou may souirly tak the ane howris rest.

See Sup.

Skop-a,

smilit, easy. Hence,

makly :

maikint, adj.

More proper; more becoming.

s.

figmentum.

Horse-Malison, s. A person who is cruel to his horse.

Mal-grace, s. The opposite of being in a state of favour.

Maikint, adj.

Malison, adj.

Malicious,

MAL-A-FOREN, s.

A meal of meat, over and above what is consumed ; a meal beforehand.

Monomous,

MALGRATIOUS,

adj.

Without rent.

MALGRUDGE,

adj.

Gr. " spoken of him that has gotten an ill wife." Kelly, p. 165.

MAL-DUCK,

s. A name given to the Fulmar. V.

MAL-MOCK.

To MALE, v. a. To stain. V.

MALE-A-FORREN,

s.

MAL-FRE,

adj.

Without rent.

SYN. Rent-free.

Malerius, adj.

MALIGNANT,

MALHEUR,

MALIGN,

MALIGNOUS,

MAL-ACCORD,

s.

MALHEUR,

MAL-E-ES,

s.

MALHEUR,

MALHEURE,

MAL-ACCORD,

s.

MALHEUR,

MALHEUR,

MAL-DUCK,

s.

MALHEUR,

MAL-DUCK,

s.

MAL-DUCK,

s.

MAL-A-FOREN,

s.

MAKING, s. Poetry.

Schir, I complain of injure;
A resting story of raking Mure
Hes mangilitt my making, throw his malise.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 107.

Makdome, s.

1. Shape; form; more generally used.

Makdome, and proper members all,
So perfe, yit with joy repellit,
Fruiis hir, but peir or pereg all.

Montgomery, Maitland Poems, p. 165.

2. Elegance of form; handsomeness.

I said at faris be found, new faces to spy;
At playis, and preichings, and pilgrimages greit,—
To manifest my makdome to multitude of pepil,
And baw my bewtie on breid, quhair bernis war mony.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 47.

To Make to, v. n.

To approximate in some degree to a certain point or object.

London and I renny, as goes on with the presbyters and sessions, but languidly. Sundry other shires are makting to; but all the errors of the world are raging over all the kingdom.” Baillie’s Lett. ii. 86.

MAKE, s.

Mate. V. MaiK.

MAKE, s.

Abbrev. of the name Malcolm.

MAKER-LIKE, adj.

More proper; more becoming.

MAIKINT, pron.

Maikint, adj.

Confident; possessing assurance.

A maikint rogue, one who does not dis­
guis his character, S.B.

Isl. mak, Ger. gemach, Belg. gemake, ease; mak, tame, makly, easy. Hence.

MAKINTLY, adv.

With ease; confidently, S.B.

MAKLY, adv.

Evenly, equally," Rudd. See Sup.

The wyndis blaws ein and rycht makly:
Thou may sourly tak the ane howris rest.


Rudd. and Sibb. both refer to MaiK, a mate or equal.
It seems immediately allied to Isl. maklyg, what is fit,
suitable, equal; commodum, opportunnun, par, Verel. Ind.
A.S. maccalic, Germ. go-maeklicho, id., suff views Su.G.
mak, commodities, as the root. G. Andr. derives the Isl.
term from make, socia. Perhaps makly is used by Doug.
as an adj.

MAKLY, adj.

Seemly; well-proportioned.

S.

MAL-

MAL-ACCORD, s.

Disapprobation; dissent; refusal.

MALAPAVIS, s.

A mischief; a misfortune.

MALARE, MALAR, s.

A person who pays rent for a farm; one who rents a house in town. V.

MALDuck, s.

A name given to the Fulmar. V.

MAL-MOCK.

MAL-A-FOREN, s.

MAL-FRE,

adj.

MAL-LACE,

s.

MAL-A-FOREN, s.

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adj.

MAL-LACE,

s.

MAL-A-FOREN, s.

MAL-DUCK,
MALICE;
adj.
MALICIOUS, s.
MALIGN, v. n.
MALISON, s.
MALICIOUSNESS, n.
MALICIOUSLY, adv.
MALICIOUSNESS, v. n.
MALICEFUL, adj.
MALICIOUSLY, adv.
MALICIOUSNESS, n.
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MALICIOUSLY, adv.
M A N

lably Joan Thomson's man: Man, in Scotland, signifying either Husband or Servant." Chron. S. P. i. 312.

'Twas thus he left his royal plan,
If Marg'ret cou'd but want a man;
But this is more than Marg'ret can.


M A N

aux. v. Must, S.

I am commandit, said scho, and I man
Vndo this hare to Pluto consecrate. Doug. Virg. 124, 48.

— The bodie naturallie,
At certane tymes as we may se,
Man hane refreshement but delay,
Or ells it will faint and decay.

V. Mon. Diant. Clerk and Courteour, p. 91.

MAN-BOTE, s. The compensation for killing a man,
fixed by law, according to the rank of the person.
V. Bote.

S. MAN-BROW'D, adj. Having hair growing between
the eye-brows. V. Lucken-brow'd.

S. M A N, s. Payment. See Sup.

"Ony partie that all half occasione to complain of any
decision gevin in the utter-hous, sall be hard in the hall
presence upon ane maned of ane six lib. pelse;" i.e. upon
payment of a piece of money six pounds Scots in value.
This word at first view may seem allied to Su. G. mon,
preium, valor. It is used in the very same connexion as
mand. Thingman sculu medh loghum doema thiuf til
synon. with
Whitby's glossary 110, explains
maned, from Gim. man, man, to handle; to deal.

MANERIALLIS, s. To mix one's many,
s. To mix our mixture; here signifying, "to take
mandrit, id. from Lat. mand.o-

M A N D R E D, MANDREY, s. The same as Manrent, q. v. S.

M A N D R I T, part. adj. Tame.

Thir ar no fouls of ref, nor of rethnas,
But mauisue bat malice, mandrit and meke.

Houtate, i. 19.

This word may be from A. S. maned, homage, as he who
did homage to another might naturally enough be said
to be tame, as opposed to one who struggled for his indepen-
dence. V. Manredyn.

M A N E, s. Lamentation. V. Main.

M A N E, BREID OF MANE. This seems to be what is
called manchast-bread. E. See Sup.

Thair is ane pair of bosis, gude and fyne,
Thay hald one galloun-full of Gaskan wyne.—
And als that creill is full of breid of mane.

Dunbar, Matland Poems, p. 71.

Paindemaine is used in the same sense by Chaucer.
Sir Thopas was a doughty swain;
White was his face as Paindemaine.

Skinner derives pannenastine, white bread, from Fr. pain
de matin, "because we eat purer and whiter bread to
breakfast." By the way, the O. Fr. maen, signifying mor-
ning, would have been nearer his purpose. M. Pink.
supposes that this designation is equivalent to the chief
bread, or bread of strength, from Isl. nagn, strength.
Tyrwhitt is "inclined to believe that it received its denomi-
nation from the province of Main, where it perhaps was
made in the greatest perfection."

It would seem, that this phrase is Teut. but not as
referring to the strength of the bread. Kilian explains
maene, by referring to weegghe. This again he renders
\[\text{weegghe, a} \quad \text{broad, cake, worn as a}
\text{half moon;} \quad \text{panis triticeus : libum oblongum, et libum}
\text{lunatum.)} \]
As maen signifies the moon, this name may
have been given to the weegghe from its form. We
have still a very fine wheaten bread, which is called a wugg,
sometimes a whig. Now, as the Teut. wegghe was also
called maene, our wugg may have been one species of the
breed of maen.
We have another kind of bread, of the
finest flour baked with butter, called a plaited roll. Its
form is oblong, and it is pointed at each end, so as to
resemble the horns of the moon; only the points are not
turned in the same direction. I should rather suspect
that this bread has been thus denominated, not merely
from its form, but from its being consecrated and offered
to the moon, in times of heathenism. We know, that in
different nations, "women baked cakes to the queen of
heaven."

The idea, however, of the ingenious Sibb. deserves
attention. He understands it as signifying almond biscuit,
Fr. pain d'amand, Germ. mand breid ; Chron. S. P. ii. 390.
N. But the Germ. word is madel.

MANELET, s. Corn Marigold. V. Guild.

M A N E R, s. Kind; sort; Maner dyk, maner strenth,
a kind of wall or fence. Fr. manieres.
A maner dyk into that wod was maid,
Off thoutour rys, qhubar baudly thai abaid.

Wallace, i. 906. MS.

Off gret holyns, that grew bathe heych and greyn,
With thoutour treis a maner strenth maid he.

Ibid. xi. 379. MS.

MANERIALLIS, s. pl. Minerals.

S. MANG, s. To mix one's mang, S.B. See Sup.

And I was bidding Jean e'en gee's a sang,
That we amang the laeve might mix our

Ross's Helenore, p. 117.

This seems to be a proverbial phrase, of a redundant
kind, q. to mix our mixture; here signifying, "to take
our part in the song," or "join in the chorus." A. Bor-
mang, however, signifies "a mash of bran or malt;" Gl.
V. Amang.

To MANG, v. a. 1. To stupify or confound.

Naturale hete left her membris in sic state,
1. To render, or to become, frantic or delirious, Ang.
2. To mar; to injure.

•cursed. It occurs in a curious passage in P. Ploughman, if Fame lies not, some of the Romish clergy in that county, the estimate will not be very high. In our own time, execration.

even in their public addresses to the people, endeavour to compel them to their duty by the common language of compulsion.

Perhaps the most simple derivation is from A.S. mein,

Ihre;) probably from Isl. mainyied, meineit, meneit, moinie, maine-

and this from Lat. mane-us.

Perhaps the most simple derivation is from A.S. meng-an, &c., to mix; V. the i; as a man is said to mix, when he begins to be stupefied with drink; and as confusion is generally the consequence of mixture. V. BEMANO and MANIE.

It seems very doubtful if it be the same word that is used by Langland, which Skinner renders quarrelsome, &c., to mix; V. the i; as a man is said to mix, when he begins to be stupefied with drink; and as confusion is generally the consequence of mixture. V. BEMANO and MANIE.

This word is sometimes printed manosed, as signifying, cursed. It occurs in a curious passage in P. Ploughman, which, as it contains some traits of ancient manners, may be acceptable to the reader. Ireland was, in an early period, called the Island of Saints. But if we judge of their sinfulness by the portrait drawn by Langland, in his age, the estimate will not be very high. In our own time, if Fame lies not, some of the Romish clergy in that country are not only much given to inebriety and broils, but, even in their public addresses to the people, endeavour to compel them to their duty by the common language of execration.

Produce priests come with him, mo than a thousand, in platores and piked shoes, and pissers long knives, Comen agayne Conscience with coutheyse they helden. By Mary, quod a mansed priest, of the march of Ireland,

I count no more conscience, by so I catch silver, Than I do to drink a draught of good ale.
And so sayde sixty of the same contey
And shotten agayne with shote manye a shefe of othes, And brode hoked arowes, G—a hert and hys nayles :
And had almost vnity and holynesse adowne.

Let no one presume to say, that the character might reform many at this day, who are their successors, under the name of Protestants. We must remember that our author is speaking of a church from which they have reformed.

MANGE, s. Meat; a meal.
I saw the hurcheon, and the hare,
In hildings hirpling heir and ther,
To mak their morning mangle.
V. next word.

—Again the day
He gert well for the mangery
Ordane that quhen his sone Dawy
Suld weddyt be; and Erie Thomas,
And the god Lord of Douglas,
In till his steid ordanyt he,
Dewisowris of that fest to be.

Barbour, xx. 07. MS.

In Edit. Pink., by mistake, maugery.

Fr. mangerie, hasty or voracious feeding; mang-er, to eat; L.B. mangerium, the right of entering into the house of another, for the purpose of receiving food, or of partaking of an entertainment; Du Cange.

To MANGLE, v. a. To smooth linen clothes by passing them through a rolling press, S.

Germ. mangel-en, Teut. manghet-en, levigare, complanare, polire linteas, Kilian.

MANGLE, s. A calender; a rolling-press for linens, S. Germ. mangel, id.

MANGLER, s. One who smooths linen with a calender. S.

MANGLUMTEW, s. A heterogeneous mixture. S.

MANGYIE, s. A hurt; a maim.

MANYIE, MANGYIE, MENYIE, MANIABLE, adj. That may be easily handled. S.

MANYIE, MANGYIE, MENYIE, s. 1. A hurt; a maim, S.

Ruud. explains mangit as also signifying, maimed, bruised, &c. as if from Fr. mehaine, changed to mayhim, afterwards maim, E.; which he deduces from L.B. maham-iun, macham-iun, mahem-iun; and this from Lat. menea-us. Sibb., who uses the same latitude of interpretation, refers to Teut. menchen, muliare. The origin may rather be Alem. meng-en, deesse, defecire, (V. Mangel, Ire.;) probably from Isl. meine, damnum, impedimentum. Perhaps the most simple derivation is from A.S. meng-an, &c., to mix; V. the i; as a man is said to mix, when he begins to be stupefied with drink; and as confusion is generally the consequence of mixture. V. BEMANO and MANIE.

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MAN

MANIORY, MANORIE, s. A feast.

—The Tyrranius halely
At the blith yeittis flokhis to the maniory.

Doug. Virgil, 35, 42.

Anone the basket and the manorie—
Wyth alkin manner ordinance was made.

Corr. from Manning, q. v. 

Ibid. 474, 9.

MANYS, s. A mansion-house; a palace.

—At thir ilk yeittis here
The conquerer enterit douchty Hercules,
This sobir manya resuit him, but leis.

Virg. uses regis, palace. 

Doug. Virgil, 254, 46.

His cietezian irkit, syne in ane route
Enarmyt vmbeset his manya about. 

Ibid. 259, 52.

Domus, Virg. But it denotes the house of a king.

"S. we call the place where the Lord or Heritor of the ground resides, or wont to reside himself, the manya: and frequently also the house belonging to it has the same denomination," Rudd.

L.B. mansum regale, quod Regis proprium est. Castrum Alvecestre, regale tunc mansum. Vita E. Egwini. This was sometimes called Mansum Capitale. Retinuit—Rex in manu sua regale caput. Chart. Henr. I. T. 2. Mouat. Angl. p. 133. The houses possessed by freemen were called Mansum ingenuiles. The Mansum capite was also denominated Caput Mansi. This is defined, "the principal house, which belongs to the first-born, or in which the head of the family resides." This is the same with Fr. Chefmez. Du Cange, vo. Mansum. V. Guesys.

Rudd. thinks that from manya, as denoting a mansion-house, "is derived the S. Mans, i. e. a minister's dwelling-house." But it comes immediately from L.B. mansus, as used in a different sense. V. Mans. Manya is the same with Manss, q. v.

MANTOODLIE, s. A term expressive of affection which nurses give to male children.

To MANK, v. a. 1. To main; to wound.

Thai mellt on with malice, thay myghthis in mude,
Mankit throu malayis, and mad thame to mer.

Gawain and Gol. iv. 2.

With his suerd drawyn amang thaim some he went.

The myddyll of ane he mankit ser in twa,
Ane othir thar upon the hed can ta.

Wallace, vii. 305. MS.

The rycht arme from the schuldier al to rent
Apon the mankit sonnous bingis by,
As impotent, quyte lamyt, and dedely.

Dug. Virgil, 287, 47.

2. To impair, in whatever way. To mank claith, to mis-shape it, to cut it so as to make it too little for the purpose in view, S.

Teut. mansh-en, Belg. mink-en, L.B. manc-ere, mutilare, membro privae; Isl. kink-a, to diminish, from minne, less.

To MANE, v. n. To fail.

S.

MANK, adj. 1. Deficient, in whatever way, applied to things, S. See Suf.

"By comparing their printed account with his own papers, I find, that either their copy hath been very mank, incorrect, or they have taken more liberty in the changes they have made than can be justified." Wodrow, ii. 299.

2. Transferred to persons. He looked very mank; He seemed much at a loss, S.

L.B. manc-es, contractus, iniminitus.

MANK, s. Want, S.

Sae whiles they toold, whiles they drank,
Till a' their sense was smoor'd;
And in their maws there was nae mank,

S4

MAN

Upon the forms some snoor'd.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 280.

MAN-KEEPER, s. A name given to the newt, eft, or S. esh, from a superstitious belief that it waits on the adder to warn man of his danger.

S.

To MANKIE, v. n. To miss; to fail.

S.

MANKIE, s. At the game of pearsies, when one misses its aim and remains in the ring, it is called manksie. 

S.

MANKIE, s. The stuff properly called callimanco. 

S.

MANKITIE, adv. In a mutilated state.

"First thou sal understand, that thir wordis ar mankitie allegote & falsie appilat, because thair is nocht in al the scripture sick ane worde as eking and paryng to the word of God." Kennedy of Crosraguill, p. 110.

MANLY, adj. Human.

"For he ascendit to the herin, that he in his manly nature mycht pray for vs to his and our father eternal." 

Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 112, b.

S.

MAN-MERROUR, s. A name given to the newt, eft, or S. esh, from a superstitious belief that it waits on the adder to warn man of his danger.

S.

MAN-MILN, s. A man's mill. A man's mill.

S.

MAN-MUCKLE, adv. To be the height of a man.

S.

MAN-MUNG, s. A term expressive of affection which nurses give to male children.

MANNACH, s. Perhaps, a puppet or little man.

S.

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MANNIS, s. A term expressive of affection which nurses give to male children.

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MANNISSING, s. A term expressive of affection which nurses give to male children.

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S.
MAN


"He was a man of mynyblly blude, of gret maunrent and lands." Ibid. B. xv. c. 7.

Honinem potentem cognitionibus, Boeth.

3. In maunrent, under bond or engagement to a superior, to support him in all his quarrels, and to appear in arms at his call.

"That na man of dwelland within burgh be fundin in maunrent, nor ryde in rout in feir of weir with na man, but with the King or his officiaris, or with the Lord of the burgh." Acts, Ja. II. 1457, c. 88. Edit. 1566. c. 78. Murray.

"The maist part of the nobilitie of Scotland had eyther gevin unto him thair Bands of Maunrent, or eillis war in confederacie, and promesit aitie with him." Knox's Hist. p. 63.

4. Improperly, a bond of mutual defence between equals.

A. S. manred, id. The S. phrase, to mak maunrent or maireyn, is merely A. S. manred mac-an, to do homage. Thus, the Gibeonites are said to be the man-raedene, the servants or vassals of the Israelites, Josh. ix. 11. The word is compounded of A. S. man, which often signifies a servant, vassal, or raedene, land, state, or condition; e. the state of a vassal. Man beon, or man wearthian, is to profess one's self to be the vassal of another. V. Man.

Among the ancient Germans, manheith was used to denote homage; Su.G. manshap, Teut. manseh, id.; the terminations saet, schop, schap, all conveying the same idea with maunrent.

MANTITCH, adj. Masculine; an epithet applied to a female, when supposed to devote from that softness which is the natural character of the sex. A mantitch queyn, a masculine woman, s.B.

From man, and A. S. rie, Teut. ryek, a termination expressive of abundance in any quality, and increasing the sense of the substantive to which it is added; from A. S. rie, Teut. ryek, S. rik, powerful, rich. Manseh then literally signifies, possessing much of the quality of a male.

MANSE, s. The parsonage-house; the house allotted to a minister of the gospel for his dwelling. s.

"The house which is set apart for the churchman's habitation, is in our law language, called a manse." Erskine's Inst. B. ii. Tit. 10. s. 55.

This learned writer has remarked, that, from a variety of authorities cited by Du Cange, it appears that L. B. mans-us in the middle ages denoted "a determinate quantity of ground, the extent of which is not now known, fit either for pasture or tillage;" and that in the "capitulary of Charlemagne, it signifies the particular portion of land which was to be assigned to every churchman." He adds; "It has been by degrees transferred from the churchman's land to his dwelling-house." Ibid.

But he does not seem to have observed, that, according to Du Cange, so early as the year 1336, it was used for the parsonage-house.


I need scarcely add, that manus is formed from Lat. manco, to remain.

MANSING. In mansing; apparently, in remainder. s.

MANSS, a. A manor; a mansion-house. S.

To MANSWEIR, Mensweir, v. a. To perjurer, S.; mainsewir, id. A. Bor. Gl. Grose. The part. pa. is most generally used by our writers.

MANUS.

Thus him to be manusworn may never betyrde.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 11, 10.

"All the chief and principal men quha does swa, arc fals & manusworn against God, the King, and the realme." Lawes Malcolm, c. 14. s. 5.

A. S. manusworn-ea, id. from man, seclus, villainy, and swer-ian, to swear. Germ. meinoid denotes perjury, from mein, synon, with A. S. man, and eaid, an oath. Isl. mein-saar, perjuriun; meinsewar, perjurii; Mein meinsevar, homines perjurii, Edd. Snorronis. The other A. S. word forswear-ian, whence E. forswear, is evidently the same with Moes.G. forswaro-an, id.

MANSWERING, s. Perjury, S.

Tynt woman, alacie, heris thou not yet in mynde
The manuswering of fals Laonedonis kynd?

Doug. Virgil, 119, 10.

MANSWETE, adj. Meek; calm; from Lat. mansuet-us.

__Of manswete Diane last thareby__

The allure eith for tyl appleis vptandis.

Placabilis, Virgil.


To MANT, MAUNT, v. a. 1. To stutter; to stammer in speech. s.

"Hee who mancheth or stammereth in his speach while hee is young, will in all appearance speake so vntill his dying day. Fooles dreame that man is like March, if hee come in with an Adders head, they thinke that hee shall goe out with a Peacoks taile; as if an euill beginning were the way to an happie end." Z. Boyd's Last Battell of the Soule, p. 995.

Ramsay writes it both mant and maunt.

2. It is metaphor. applied to rough, unpolished verse.

__—Or of a plucked goose thou had been knawn, Or like a cran, in manting soon ovrthrawn, That must take y sevn steps before she fhee._

Polioart, Watson's Coll. iii. 29.

3. It is used as a. v. a., to denote the indistinct mumbling of the Romish litany.

__Thay tyrit God with tryfllis tume trentalis, And daill it him with [chair] daylie dargies—__

Mantant mort-mumlingis mixt with monye leis.

Scott, Barnatyne Poems, p. 197.

Lat. mant-o, are, signifies to stay. But this seems rather from C. B. Ir. mantach, a stutterer, Gael. mendagd, id. Sir J. Sinclair gives a different etymon. "To mant, manouare, Gr.; to stammer; or to hesitate in speaking, as the persons who pronounced the heathen oracles affected to do, when they pretended to be inspired." Observ. p. 89.

MANTER, s. One who stutters in speech. s.

MANTINE, v. a. To stutter in speech. s.

To MANTEME, v. a. To possess; to enjoy.

And now that secund Paris, of ane accord
—Or of a plucked goose thou had been knawn,
Or like a cran, in manting soon ovrthrawn,
That must take y sevn steps before she fhee.

Polioart, Watson's Coll. iii. 29.

MANUMISSION,**.  Graduation.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 11, 10.

An oblique sense, from Fr. maintenir, to confer a little.

MANT, MAUNT, v. a. 1. To climb, to ascend, to take hold of, to attain.

__To Laureat._ 8.


An oblique sense, from Fr. maintenir, L. B. manuten-ere.

MANTY, s. A gown.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 11, 10.

MANTIS, s. pl. "Large shields, which were borne before archiers at sieges, or fixed upon the tops of ships, as a covert for archiers; Fr. mantelet." Gl. Compl.

"Faneis veil the top with panesis and mantilla." Compk.

S. p. 64.

MANTILLIS OF BANIS. V. BANIS.

S.

MANUARIE, s. A factory.

S.

MANUMENT, s. Management.

S.

To MANUMIT,* MANUMISS, v. a. To confer a literary degree. Syn. To Laureate.

S.

MANUMISSION,* s. Gradulation.

S.
To MAP, v. n. To nibble as a sheep.

MAPAMOUND, s. A map of the world.

With that he rach't me ane roll; to rede I begane,
The royetest ane ragment with mony rait rime,
Of all the mowis in this mold, sen God merkit man,
The mowing of the mapamound; and how the mone schane.

Doug. Virgil, 292, a. 35.

Fr. mappemonde, L.B. mappa mundi. But here the term seems to be used figuratively for the world itself, or perhaps for the celestial sphere.

MAPPIE, s. A term used in speaking to a rabbit. S.

MAPSIE, s. A pet sheep; a young hare.

MAR, adj. More. V. MAR.

MAR, s. Hindrance; obstruction.

Till Noram Kirk he come with outyn mar;
The Consell thau of Scotland met hym thar.

Wallace, i. 61. MS.

A.S. mar, damnum; Isl. mer-in, contundere, comminuere.

It may, however, signify, without longer delay, without the design...

MARBS, s. The marrow.

MARBEL, s. The marrow.

MARBLE BOWLS, MARBLES, s. pl. The play among children in E. called twa; denominated from the substance of which the bowls were formerly made, S.

MARCH, MERCH, MERCHET, s. The narrow ridge which sometimes bounds lands belonging to different proprietors.

The narrow ridge which sometimes bounds lands belonging to different proprietors.

MARCHSTANE, MARCH-STONE, s. A landmark.

—He—dyd espie, quhare that ane grete roik lay,
Ane ald crag stane huge grete and gray.—
Ane marche sett in that ground mony ane yere
Of twa feildis for to discerne thare by
The auld debate of play or contraury.

Doug. Virgil, 445, 45.

2. Marches, pl. borders, confines; as in E. Hence, Riding the marches, a practice retained in various boroughs, especially at the time of public markets, S.

"It is customary to ride the marches, occasionally, so as to preserve in the memory of the people the limits of their property." P. Dunkeld, Perths. Statist. Acc. xx. 441.

MARCHSTONE, MARCH-STONE, s. A landmark. S.

"— Therefore ordain—the march-stones in the muir and moss to be taken up and removed away." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 66.

Isl. marketein, id. from mark, A.S. merc, Teut. march, merch, a limit, a boundary, and stein, a stone. Kilian quotes And. Velleius, as observing that Teut. march first denoted any peculiar sign or seal; was then used for a standard, merch and banec having the same meaning; and that, as the design of a standard is to direct the eyes and minds of the soldiers towards a particular spot, it came at length to signify a boundary.

To MARCH, v. a. To distinguish the boundaries of properties by placing landmarks. S.

To MARCH, MERCH, v. n. To be on the confines of; to be closely contiguous to; to be bounded by. S.

MARCH-BALK, s. The narrow ridge which sometimes bounds lands belonging to different proprietors. S.

MARCH-DIKE, s. A wall separating one farm or one estate from another. S.

MARCHET, s. The fine, which, it is pretended, was paid to a superior, either in cattle or money, for re-

deeming a young woman's virginity, at the time of her marriage. See Sup.

"— Conform to the law of Scotland, the merch of ane woman, noble or servant, or hyreling, is ane young kow, or thir schillings." Regi. Maj. B. i. e. c. 31.

Those who wish a full and satisfactory account of the meaning of this term, may consult Lord Hailes, Annals, i. 312—329.

There seems, indeed, to have been no other foundation for the story told by Boece, and adopted by others, than either the fine paid to a superior by his vassal, or by one who held of him, for the liberty of giving away his daughter in marriage; or that exactly of a dependant, when his daughter was debauched.

Mercheta, according to Whitaker, is nothing more than the merch-ed of Howel Dha, "the daughter-hood, or the fine for the marriage of a daughter." Hist. Manchester, 8vo, i. 359. But Lord Hailes seems justly to hesitate as to ed signifyeing, in C.B., a fine for a marriage.

As C.B. merch denotes a virgin, Pruss. Lithuan. merch. Waechter deduces the term from Isl. mer, id., and thinks that the writers of the dark ages thence formed their mercheta in L.B.

If we suppose the word to have been used by German writers, mercheta might have been formed from merch and hevet, a termination denoting state or condition, q. the state of virginity.

In addition to the various authorities given by our learned Judge, it may not be improper to quote what has been said on this subject by Pennant, when giving an account of the Pulestons of Enrul Hall in Flintshire.

"His son,—Richard, held, in the 7th of Edward II. lands in the parish of Wertenburn, by certain services et per ammabrogium, or a pecuniary acknowledgment paid by tenants to the king, or vassals to their lords, for the liberty of marrying, or not marrying. Thus Gilbert de Matisid gave ten marks of silver to Henry 11. for leave to take a wife; and Cecily, widow of Hugh Pevere, that she might marry whom she pleased. It is strange that this servile custom should be retained so long. It is pretended, that the Amobr among the Welsh, the Lyre-wite among the Saxons, and the Mercheta mulierum among the Scots, were fines paid by the vassal to the superior, to buy off his right to the first night's lodging with the bride of the person who held from him: but I believe there never was any European nation (in the periods this custom was pretended to exist) so barbarous as to admit it. It is true, the power above cited was introduced in England by the Normans, out of their own country. The Amobr, or rather Gobr merch, was a British custom of great antiquity, paid either for violating the chastity of a virgin, or for a marriage of a vassal, and signifies, the price of a virgin. The Welsh laws, so far from encouraging adultery, checked, by severe fines, even unbecoming liberties. The Amobr was intended as a preservative against lewdness. If a virgin was deflowered, the seducer, or, in his stead, her father, paid the fine. If she married, he also paid the fine." Tour in Wales, p. 221. 222.

"The Merch-Gobr of his [the Bard's] daughter, or marriage fine of his daughter, was cxxv pence. Her cowry, argyffreu, or nuptial presents, was thirty shillings; and her portion three pounds. It is remarkable, that the Pencerdd Gwalad, or chief of the faculty, was entitled to the merch-gobr, or amobr, for the daughters of all the inferiors of the faculty within the district, who paid xxiv pence on their marriage; which not only shews the antiquity, but the great authority of these people." Iud. p. 492.

MARCH-MOON. For an account of the superstitious observances during this moon. See Sup.
MAR

Chosin chiftanis, chevelrus in chairges of weiris,
Marchrou in the map-monid, and of myächt most,
Nix Dukis in dignité, qhou no dreid deiris.

Houlate, ii. 2.

Read Marchrouns, as in MS., marquisesses, from L.B. marckin, -es. The same word occurs, though somewhat differently spelled, i. i. 4. Marchrous of milchius.

MARCKIS POINT. The object directly aimed at, as the bull's eye; a metaphor borrowed from archers. S.

MARE, s. A trough for carrying lime or mortar, borne on the shoulder by those who serve masons in building. S. See Sup.

MAREFU', s. A hodful; applied to lime or mortar. S.

MAREATTOUR, s. An absurd superstition prevails in the South with the mare. Perhaps, with the overplus.

2. Longer.

2. In greater quantity, or number, S.

For sic delyte, as he wes in,
He spendy whole, than he couthe wyn.

Sometimes it denotes number, but improperly.

The tyme of this sundatyon
Wes effyre the incarnatyowne
To be rekuyd sex hundyr yhere,
Quethere more or les, but thare-by nere.


MARE, MAIR, s. More; any thing additional, S.

Of Ingland come the Lyndysay,
Mare of thame I can-nought say.

Wynntown, vii. 7. 100.

“Meikle would fain hae mare!” Ferguson’s S. Prov. p. 25.

WITH THE MARE. Perhaps, with the overplus. S.

MARE, MAR, adv. 1. More, S. Yorks.

—Birmand Ettha that mont perrellus,
The mare wod wraith and furius wox sche,
Wyth sorrowful fyre blesis spoutand hie.

Doug. Virgil, 297, 27.

2. Longer.

The Douglaw then, that wes worthi,
Thought it wes foly mar to bid.

Sw. mer, adv. more.

MARE,* TIMMER MARE, s. A military punishment; the Wooden Horse, E. V. TREIN MARE.

MARE, s. A wooden frame used by masons as a support for a scaffold; called also a horse.

MARE,* An absurd superstition prevails in the South of S., that if a bride ride home to the bridegroom's house on a mare, their children will long want the power of retention.

MAREATTOUR, adv. Moreover, S.

—Sall neuer amang Grekis agane
Ane place be fund soithly to retynne,
And mareatour. Trojanis offendit eik

To sched my blade by paneul deith deis seik.

V. A TOUR.

MARE FURTH, Furthermore, S.

Off king Eduard yeit mar furth will me ill
In to quhat wyss that he couthe Scotland deill.

Wallace, x. 1063. MS.

MAREDAY, s. A day consecrated to the Virgin. S.

MAREILLEN, s. The Frog-fish; Lophius piscatorius. S.

MARENIS, MURENIS, s. pl.

“Besides this isle lies ane sandye isle, callit Fuday, fertill for beare and marenis, the quhilk isle pay marenis yeird to McNell of Barray for part of maullies and dwetis.” Monroe’s Iles, p. 39.

Perhaps lampeyres are meant, Lat. muraena; although Pennant thinks that this fish was unknown to the ancients. Zool. iii. 59. It is more probable, however, that this refers to the Conger el, Muraena conger, Linn.

MARES, MARRES, s. Marsh, morres.

The soyl was nocht bot marres slyeke and sand.

Palace of Honour, i. 4.

Moes.G. marisialis, Alem. mersos, Belg. macerach, Fr. marais. Burd. views Lat. mare, the sea, as the root. Ibre refers to Su.G. mar, Belger. moer, morris land, terra plastrus. Isl. myra, palus, moer, lutum, argilla, or Su.G. maer, terra putris, may be the more immediate source. But all these terms seem originally allied to some radical word denoting a pool, or body of standing water; as A.S. mear, Tent. moer, lacus, stagnum. Su.G. mar signifies not only the sea, but a lake, and stagnant water in general.

MARE-STONE, s. A rough river stone, like a hat-

S. MARIES, s. pi.

The designation given to the maids of honour in Scotland. See Sup.

The nintein day of August 1561 yeirs, betwene seven in the morn, and min. at the eigh, the Queene of Scottland, spooed with two gallies furth of France : in her

MARE, MAR, adv. 1. More, S. Yorks.

With the mare perhaps, with the overplus. S.

MARE, MAR, adv. Moreover, S.

—Sall neuer amang Grekis agane
Ane place be fund soithly to retynne,
And mareatour. Trojanis offendit eik

S.
was written weijer in plur. Meijer ordum akal mange true,
—Let no one give faith to the words of young women; Havamal, p. 75.

MARIKEN, MAHYSKYN-SKIN. A dressed goat-skin.

MARYNAL, MARYNEL,

MARY RYALL. A silver coin of Queen Mary of Scot­

MARYMESS, fi. The day (Sept. 8th) appointed in the

MARY'S (St.) KNOT.
To tie with St Mary's knot;

MARITAGE, *. " The casualty by which the superior

was entitled to a certain sum of money, to be paid by
the heir of his former vassal, who had not been mar­
rried before his ancestor's death, at his age of puberty,
as the avail or value of his tocher." Ersk.

MARITICKIS, MARTYKIS, s. pl. A band of French
soldiers, employed in S. during the regency of Mary
of Guise.

"The Duke of Guise—when a new armie sent away his

brother Marquis d'Albu, and his companion the Mar­
tickis, MS. i. Maritickes, MS. ii.

This name might be derived from Martigues, a town in
Provence. But it seems rather borrowed from the com­
mander or colonel Kosta which Marck afterwards mentions this as the
designation of a person.

"This same tyme [A. 1559.] arrivit the Martykis, quho
without delay landit himself, his cofferis, and the prin­
cipl Gentlmen that war with him at Leythe." Ibid. p. 203.

"They caused rumours to be spread of some help to
come out of France; which had come indeed under the
conduct of Maritige, (of the house of Luxembourg.)
Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 305.

MARK, MERK. * A nominal weight used in Orkney
and Shetland; a pound of eighteen ounces. See Sup.

MARKES, MARKES; see Sup.

MARKLAND, S. A division of land. V. MERK.

MARKLYE. One mark for another; in equal

quantities of money, penny for penny.

MARKAL, S. V. MERCAL.

MARKAL, MARLE, s. V. MERCAL.

MARKAL, s. V. MERCAL.

MARKSTANE, s. A landmark. Syn. MERKLAND.

MARKES, MARKES, s. pl. A denomi­nation of Scottish money. V.MERK.

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MARRAT, MARRIOT, s. Abbrev. of MARR, s. Used improperly as a ludicrous designation by Kennedy.

MARMADIN, Mynmerkin, monster of all men.

MARR, s. 1. A companion; a fellow; an associate, s. 2. Applied to two things of the same kind, that do not match each other; as, "Ye magh a marrows," S. Prov.; "a twain that cannot be equal," S. Prov.; "That cannot be equal; incomparable," S. Rudd. See Sup.

MARR, adj. Equal; so as to match something. S. To MARR, v. a. To cooperate with others in husbandry. MARROWSHIP, s. Association.

MARR, s. 1. A cow or ox, which is fattened, killed, and salted for winter provision, s. 2. To associate with; to be a companion to, s. B., s. MARR, s. An obstruction; an injury.

To MARR UP, v. a. To keep one to work, Ang.; perhaps from Germ. marr-en, to grin or snarl.

MARRAT, MARRIOT, s. Abbrev. of Margaret. S. MARREST, s. A marsh; a morass. Syn. Mares, Marres. MARRIAGE, s. For a variety of curious customs and superstitions in regard to marriage, See Sup.

MARROT, s. The Skout, or FoolishGuilemopt, a seabird with a dark-coloured back and snow-white belly; Colymbus troile, Linn. The Sirens of antiquity. V. Gl. pp. 354, 355.

MARR, s. Used by Montgomery, obliquely, as signifying, to be equal to another. S. 8. A person who is equal to another.

MARRON, s. s. 1. A name given in Fife to the Frog fish, Lophius budeon, that sang nocht sa sueit as did thir scheipyrdis. "Compl. S. p. 99. s. Meer-maid."

MARRON, s. 2. To associate with; to be a companion to, s. B. See S.

MARRON, s. 3. Used by Montgomery, obliquely, as signifying, to be equal to another.

MARRON, s. 4. A partner in the connubial relation.

MARRON, s. 5. One thing that matches another; one of a pair; as, "He ma till his men gud cher;" for he wald in his chambre be, Aud bad him luke on all maner; That he ma till his men gud cher; For he wald in his chambre be, A weil gret quhile in privite. Barbour, ii. 4, MS. This, if not radically a different word, is a deviation from the original sense. For, in the Salic law, Marschallus properly denotes one who has the charge of a stable, Sibb. It seems to acknowledge a Goth, origin, is used for a mate. See Sup.

MARROW, s. 1. Without a match; used to denote one of a pair, when the other is lost; as, a marrowless buckle, s. 2. Applied to two things of the same kind, that do not match each other; as, "Ye hae on marrowless hose." 3. "That cannot be equal; incomparable," S. Rudd. See Sup.

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MARROW, s. 1. A cow or ox, which is fattened, killed, and salted for winter provision, S. 2. To associate with; to be a companion to, S. B. See S. Thou shalt not sit single, but by a clear ingle. I'll marrow thee, Nancy, when thou art my ain. Song by a Buchan Ploughman, Burns's Works, ii. 152. No. 51.

MARROW, o. 1. To match; to equal, S. Rudd.

To MARR, v. a. 1. To match; to equal, S. Rudd. 2. To associate with; to be a companion to, S. B. See S.

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MARSCHAL, s. "Upper servant," Sibb. It seems used by Barbour for steward. He callit his marschall till him tyt, And bad him luke on all maner; That he ma till his men gud cher; For he wald in his chambr be, A weil gret quhile in privite. Barbour, ii. 4, MS.

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MARSCHAL, s. "Upper servant," Sibb. It seems used by Barbour for steward. He callit his marschall till him tyt, And bad him luke on all maner; That he ma till his men gud cher; For he wald in his chambr be, A weil gret quhile in privite. Barbour, ii. 4, MS.

This, if not radically a different word, is a deviation from the original sense. For, in the Salic law, Marschallus properly denotes one who has the charge of a stable, Sibb. It seems to acknowledge a Goth, origin, is used for a mate. See Sup.

MARROW, adj. Equal; so as to match something. 1. Without a match; used to denote one of a pair, when the other is lost; as, "a marrowless buckle," S. 2. Applied to two things of the same kind, that do not match each other; as, "Ye hae on marrowless hose." 3. "That cannot be equal; incomparable," S. Rudd. See Sup.

Marrows, s. 1. A cow or ox, which is fattened, killed, and salted for winter provision, S. 2. To associate with; to be a companion to, S. B. See S. Thou shalt not sit single, but by a clear ingle. I'll marrow thee, Nancy, when thou art my ain. Song by a Buchan Ploughman, Burns's Works, ii. 152. No. 51.

MARROW, adj. Equal; so as to match something. 1. Without a match; used to denote one of a pair, when the other is lost; as, "a marrowless buckle," S. 2. Applied to two things of the same kind, that do not match each other; as, "Ye hae on marrowless hose." 3. "That cannot be equal; incomparable," S. Rudd. See Sup.
The idea of prognosticating as to the future state of the weather, from the temperature of the air on certain festival days, has, with general, and very early, prevailed among our ancestors. It seems extremely doubtful, whether these prognostications were formed from any particular regard to the saints, with whose festivals they were conjoined, or from any peculiar influence ascribed to them. It may rather be suspected, that they were in use previously to the introduction of Christianity; and that the days formerly appropriated to such prognostication, merely changed their names. Such observations, perhaps, have been treated with more contempt, in some instances, than they deserved. Were any particular idol or saint supposed to have an influence on the weather, the idea could not be treated with too much ridicule. But certain positions of the heavenly bodies, in relation to our earth, concurring with a peculiar temperature of the atmosphere surrounding it, may have a stated physical effect, which we neither thoroughly know, nor can account for. Human life is of itself too short, and the generality of men, those especially who are crowded together in cities, are too inattentive, to form just rules from accurate observation, while they refuse to profit by the remarks of the shepherd, or the peasant. These, perhaps, they occasionally hear; but either they have not opportunity of putting them to the test, or they overlook them with contempt, as acknowledging no better origin than the credulity of the vulgar.

It is certain, however, that those who still reside in the country, such especially as lead a pastoral or agricultural life, often form more just conjectures with respect to the weather, than the most learned academicians. Almost all their knowledge is the fruit of experience: and, from the nature of their occupations, they are under a much greater necessity of attending to natural appearances, than those who reside in cities. We must add to this, that from their earliest years they have been accustomed to hear those traditional calculations, which have been transmitted to them from their remotest ancestors, and to put them to the test of their own observation.

We find that the mode of prognostication from particular days, was in use in Britain, as early as the time of Bede. For this venerable author wrote a book expressly on this subject, which he entitled Prognostica Temporum. It has been observed, indeed, that it was much earlier. Mirandus has remarked, that "Democritus and Apuleius affirm, that the weather of the succeeding year will correspond to that of the dies Brumalis, or shortest day of the year; and that the twelve following months will be similar to the twelve days immediately succeeding it; the first being ascribed to January, the second to February, and so on with respect to the rest." Acornia, Class. 5. De signis fertilitatis. Apoc. 16. ap. Ol. Wormii Fast. Dan. p. 110.

The Danish peasants judge in like manner of the temperature of the year, from that of the twelve days succeeding Yule; and this they call Jule-mørke. Worm, ibid. I have not heard that any correspondent observation of the weather is made by the inhabitants of the Lowlands. But so very similar is the account given by Wormius, of the Danes, to that of our Highlanders by Pennant, that it is worth while to compare them. Speaking of the twelve days immediately following Christmas, Wormius says: Ab hoc duodecim inclusive diligentier Agricultor observant dies, quorum temperiem circulo creta induto trabibus ita appignunt, ut si totus fuerit serenus, circulo saltum delineatur; sin totus nubilus, totus circulo creta indicatur; si dimidius serenus, dimidius nubilus, proportionaltiter in circulo descripso id annuntat. Ex illius totius anni futuram temperiem Colligere solent; affirmantes, unum primum diei Januarii, secundum Februario, et ita consequenter respondere. Idque Julo-mørke vocant. Fast. Dan. L. 2. c. 9.

The Highlanders form a sort of almanac, or presage of the weather, of the ensuing year, in the following manner. They make it from the 25th, December, and end it with the 25th, February. They take the 31st, January to that of December; and hold an invariable rule, that whatsoever weather happens on each of those days, the same will prove to agree on the corresponding months. Thus January is to answer to the weather of December the 31st, February to that of January 1st; and so with the rest. Old people still pay great attention to this augury." Pennant’s Tour in Scotland, 1772, Part ii. p. 48.

In Banffshire, particular attention is paid to the three first days of winter, and to the first night of January, which is called Oidhch’ Choille.

On the first night of January, they observe, with anxious attention, the disposition of the atmosphere. As it is calm or boisterous; as the wind blows from the S. or the N.; from the E. or the W.; they prognosticate the nature of the weather, till the conclusion of the year. The first night of the New Year, when the wind blows from the W., they call dår-na-coille, the night of the foundation of the trees." P. Kirkmichael, Statist. Acc. xxi. 488.

I have specified St. Martin’s day, as it is particularly attended to in the north of Scotland. The traditional ideas are, that if there be rain on this day, scarcely one day of the forty immediately following will be rainy, and vice versa. It is sometimes expressed in this manner; "If the deer rises dry, and lies down dry, on St. Martin’s day, there will be no rain for six weeks; but if it rises..."
wet, or lies down wet, it will be rain for the same length of time." Some pretend that St. Martin himself delivered this as a prophecy. St. Swithin, whose day, according to the new style, corresponds to our St. Martin's, has been called the rainy saint of England, and the weeping saint, in consequence of a similarity of observation. Gay refers to this, in his Trinia.

Let credulous boys, and prattling nurses tell,—
How if, on Swithin's Feast the wellkin lours, And ev'ry penthouse streams with darkly show'rs, Twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drain, And wash the pavements with incessant rain.

Martin is often denominated the drunken saint.

Why this saint is denominated of Bullion, I cannot pretend to say. It is not from Boulogne. For it does not appear that he had any connexion with this place. Du Cange calls this day Featum S' Martini Bullientis, adding, vulgo citamum S. Martin Bouillant. Both words undoubtedly signify boiling, hot, fervid. In Dict. Trev. this name is supposed to originate from the warmth of the season in which this feast falls. On apelle S. Martin bouillant, la fete de S. Martin qui vient en été.

I have met with several intelligent people, who assert that they have found the observation very frequently confirmed by fact. There is a remarkable coincidence with the traditional system of Danish prognostication. The Danes indeed take their observation not from St. Martin's day, on the fourth of July, but from that of the Visitation of the Virgin, which falls on the first. Their prognostication is thus expressed by Wormius.

Si pluit, haud poteris coelum sperare serenum,
Nee dux poteris in terras et montibus.

But the idea of the term being derived from the Lat. word seems groundless; especially as it assumes a form similar to that in our language, in a variety of others. Germ. mauer, Su.G. masur, Isl. mausur, Nosor, C.B. mazar. Thre derives mausur from mau macula, because of the variegation of the wood of this tree. V. MAZER.

Mazer, Mazer-dish, s. 1. A drinking vessel made of maple. 2. Transferred to a cup or bowl of metal. S. MASH-HAMMER, s. A large and weighty hammer for breaking stones, &c.

Mashlich, (gutt.) Mixed grain, generally of peas and oats. V. MASHLIN.

Mashlock, s. Name given to a coarse kind of bread. Mashlum, adj. Mingled; blended.

Mashmik, s. Mixture of any kind of edibles. S. MASHLIN, MASHLIE, MASHLUM, MASHLIN, MASHLIE, MASHLUM, *A large and weighty hammer for breaking stones, &c.


"Na man sal prey to grind quheit, maishchof, or rye, with handynyn, except he be compelled be storme,—or be inlak of mylnes, qhilik sould grind the samyn." Stat. Gild. c. 19.

This has evidently the same origin with mislen, which, according to Johnson, is corrupted from miscellaneae. Sibb. gives a more natural etymology: Fr. meslange, meslee, a mixture. But this word is probably of Goth. origin. Teut. mastelmg, farrago, Belg. mastelmg, id. A.S. miastic, various; Germ. mislich, Alem. Franc. miselihho, Moes.G. mesilaki, id. Wacher views it as compounded of mis, expressing defect, and lich. Perhaps it is rather from mislich-en, to mix.

Mashlie also denotes the broken parts of moss. Mashlie-moss, a moss of this description, one in which the substance is so loose that peats cannot be cast; but the dross, or mashlie, is dried, and used for the back of a fire on the hearth, S.B.

To Mask, v. a. To catch in a net. In this sense, a fish is said to be машкит, Ayrs. E. to mesh.

Su.G. masha, Dan. mesh, Isl. mæske, Belg. masche, macula retia, E. mesh.

Mask, s. A crib for catching fish. Syn. crucie, S.
MA S

To MASK, v. a. To infuse; to mask, to mask malt, S. See Sup.

"They grin'd it [the malt] over small in the mynle, that it will not run when it is masked." Chalmerian Air, c. 26. s. 6.

Su.G. mask, bruised corn mixed with water; Arm. misk-en, to mix, Alem. misk-an Belg. misk-en, Gaeld. misk-am, id. Heb. 792, massach, masch, masch. Hence, To Mask, v. n. To be in a state of infusion.

S.

MASK-PAT, MASKING-PAT, s. A masking vat, used in brewing; a mash-tun, S. Gl. Sibb. See Sup.

MASKING-PAT, s. A tea-pot, S.

MASK-FAT, MASKING-FAT, S. A mashing vat, used in mixing malt in mashing.

To infuse; as

"They infuse the root for swine.

MASKS or visors used in a masquerade.

MASLE, s. Pride; haughtiness; self-conceit.

MASLE, s. A long round stick used in stirring malt in mashing.

MASKER, s. Swines masker, an herb, S. Clown's all-heal, Stachys palustris, Linn.

The Sw. name has some affinity; Swinskynler, Linn. Flor. Suec. 528. This seems to signify, swine's bulbs or knobs. Swine, he says, dig the ground in order to get this root. The termination of our word is evidently from wort; perhaps q. mask-wort, the root infused for swine.

MASKENSIS, s. Masks or visors used in a masquerade.

MASLE, s. Mixed grain. E. maulin.

MASS, s. Pride; haughtiness; self-conceit.

MASSIE, MASSY, adj. Full of self-conceit or self-importance, and disposed to brag.

MASSMORE, s. The dungeon of a prison or castle, S.A. See Sup.

It is said that, in exercise of his territorial jurisdiction, one of the ancient lairds had imprisoned, in the Massy More, or dungeon of the castle, a person named Porteous. More, Border Minstrelsies, i. Instr. xviii. N.

This is evidently a Moorish word, either imported during the Crusades, or borrowed from the old romances.

The said declaration—shall have the strength, force, and power, of an legal and perfect interruption against all persons having interest, and that in such a manner, as


MASSONDEW, s. An old term applied to the principal parts of wood, or the principal beams of wood in the roof of a house.

MATALENT, MATELENT, s. A yard; fury.

On him he socht in ire and propy teyn;

"Well may it be," or go with you, S. Rudd. Mat is more commonly used, S.B.

Rudd. derives it from Belg. moet-en, debere, teneri, obligari. Were this the etymology, there would be a change from the idea of possibility to that of necessity. Bell. If "moet" I must, it is certainly from moet-en. A.S. mot signifies, possum, licet mihi; see moten, we might. Su.G. maat, pron. motte, is used in the same manner. Iag maatte goerat; it is necessary for me to do, or, I must do. The true origin seems to be Isl. Su.G. maat, maatte, possum, potuit. Seren. derives E. may from this root: and certainly with good reason. For although, at first view, this form of the v. may appear to imply permission only, it necessarily includes the idea of power. Thus, when a wish is expressed in this manner, "Well mot ye be", if the language be resolved, the sense is; "May power be granted to you to continue in health and prosperity!" Mot is indeed the sign of the optative.

MAT, adj. Most. V. MAIST.

MASTER, s. A landlord, S. V. MAIST.

MATERIS, MATED OUT. Exhausted with fatigue. V. MAIT.

In this sense it seems allied to Isl. moist-a, mutated, laedere, membris truncare; Mos.G. mainian, laedere, conscindere. But the language of the original is;

Venata invigilant pueri, silvasque fatigant.

It therefore signifies, to weary out, to overcome the game by fatiguing it. Mat, q.v. may therefore be viewed as the part. pa. of this verb.

MATURED OUT. Exhausted with fatigue. V. MAIT.

Thus they recount a theme that command were,

They smate there haudis, and rasit vp ane cry."

Doug. Virgil, 272, 1.

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Doug. Virgil, 272, 1.
MAU

for machit, i.e. "matched," or pitted against each other, "on the field." S.

MATTY, s. Abbrev. of the female name Martha. S.

MATTIE, s. Abbrev. of the name Matthew. S.

To MATTLE at, v.a. To nibble, as a lamb does grass. S.

MAUCH, MAUCH, MAUK, s. A maggot. A. Bor. mauk. See Sup.

"A month and a horse's hoe are bath alike;" S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 7.

This seems to have as much of the enigma, as of the proverb.

Mauch mutton is one of the ludicrous designations that Dunbar gives to Kennedy, in his Flying; Evergreen, ii. 60. He evidently alludes to mutton that has been so long kept as to become a prey to maggots.

Su. G. makt signifies not only a worm but a maggot; Dan. maddik, Isl. madik ur, id. Seren. views Isl. ma terere, as the origin; perhaps, because a maggot gnaws the substance on which it fixes.

MAUCHY, adj. Dirty; filthy, S., if not from the preceding word, radically the same with E. mauchish, i.e. what excites disgust, generally derived from E. mare, Su. G. mag, the stomach, whence maetig, mawkish.

V. Seren. See Sup.

MAUCH, Maroch, (gutt.) 1. Marrow. V. Maich. 2. Power; pith; ability, S.

MAUCHT, MAUGHT, MAUCHT, s. i. Might; strength, S.

To Philip sirio route he raucht,
That thoacht he was o'ff malkill maucht,
He gert him galay disyly.
- Compil. S. p. 69.

Yet fearfu' alane o' their maucht,
They quit the glory o' the faught
To this same warrior wha led
Thae heroes to bright honour's bed.
Ferguson's Poems, p. 10.

2. In pl. machts, power, ability, in whatever sense. It often denotes capacity of moving the members of the body. Of a person who is paralytic, or debilitated by any other malady, it is said, " He has lost the machts, or his machts, S.B.
The sakeless shepherds strowe wi' might and main,
To turn the dreary chase, but all in vain:
They had nae maughts for sick a toilsome task;
For barefaced robbery had put off the mask.
Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

3. It also denotes mental ability.
O gin thou hadst not heard him first o'er well,
Fan he got maughts to write the Shepherd's tale,
I methi ha' had some land of lasting fair!
Ross's Helenore, Intro.


MAUCHT, Maught, part. adj. 1. Tired; worn out; having lost heart. 2. Puzzled; defeated. Syn. Matt. S.

MAUCHT, Maught, adj. Powerful, S.B.

Amon' the herds, that plaid a maugthy part,
Young Lindy kyth'd himsel' whit hand and heart.
Ross's Helenore, p. 22.


MAUCHLESS, MAUGHTLESS, adj. Feeble; destitute of strength or energy, S. Sw. mantlos, Germ. machtlos, id. See Sup.

If Lindy chanc'd, as synele was his lot.

MAUD, s. A grey chequered plaid of the kind commonly worn by shepherds in the south of S.

MAUGERY, V. MANGEMY.

MAUGRE', s. V. MAVGRE.

 MAVIS, s. A thrush. Turdus musicus.

 MAVIS-SKATE, MAY-SKATE. V. Friar-Skate.

MAUK, s. A maggot. V. Maucht.

MAUKIE, adj. Full of maggots.

MAUKINESS, s. The state of being full of maggots.

MAUKIN, MAWKIN, fi. 1. A hare, S.B.

"Thair's mair maidens nor maukin;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 31.

2. Used metaphor. to denote a subject of discourse or disputation. 3. Used proverbially, "The maukin was gain up the hill;" i.e. matters were succeeding.

He then became merry, and observed how little we had either heard or seen at Aberdeen; that the Aberdonians had not started a single maukin (the Scottish word for hare) for us to pursue." Boswell's Tour, p. 99.

MAULIE, s. A female without energy; one who makes a great fuss and does little or nothing; generally applied to a young woman, S.B.

Su. G. male, Germ. mal, voice, speech, and puffed; q. vox et praetera nihil. F. Fuff. Or it may be from Belg. maalen, to dote.

MAULY, s. A female without energy. Syn. Malifuss, S.

To MAUM, v.n. To soften and swell by means of rain, or from being steeped in water; to become mellow, S. Malt is said to maum, when steeped, S.B.

Probably from the same origin with E. mellow; Su. G. miaeluell, mithis, mollis, Isl. mielit, snow in a state of dissolution; q. malm, if not corrupted from Su. G. mag-an, to become mellow. It may be observed, however, that Teut. maltm signifies rottenness; caries, et pulvis ligni cariosi; Kilian.

MAUMLIEF, MALIFUFF, S.

MAUMIE, s. A half-grown female: "A lass and a maukkin," a maid-servant and a girl to assist her.

MAULIFUFF, MALIFUFF, s. A female without energy; one who makes a great fuss and does little or nothing; generally applied to a young woman, S.B.

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MAUMIE, adj. Mellow, S. Maum, ripened to mellowness, A. Bor. V. the g.

Grose explains maum, "mellow, attended with a degree of dryness;" GL.

MAUN, a term used as forming a superlative; sometimes maund, S. See Sup.

Muckle maun, very big or large; as muckle maun child, a young man who has grown very tall; a maule maun house, &c. This phraseology is very much used in vulgar conversation.

A.S. mag-en, in composition, has the sense of great or large; maegen-stan, a great stone; hence E. main. Isl. magn, vire, robur; magandemade, adultus, et viribus polens, nearly allied to the phrase, a maun man, S., i.e. a big man; magn-as, invascere, incrementa capere, Verel. Ind.

To MAUN, v.a. To attain; to be able to accomplish. S.
MAW

To MAUN, vt. To shake the head from palsy. S.

To MAUN, v. To command in a haughty and imperious manner; as, "Ye maunna maun me." S.

MAUN, auxiliary v. Must. V. Mon.

MAUNA. Must not; from maun, must, and na, not. S.

MAUN-Be, s. An act of necessity. V. Mon. v.

To MAUNDER, MAUNNER, to. To talk incoherently. S.

MAUNNERING, s. Incoherent discourse. S.

MAUNAS, s. A maul, a bung, a maw.

MAUNBRELS, s.pl. Idle stuff; silly tales: auld maundrels, old wives fables. 2. Vagaries of a person in a fever, or in a slumbering state. S. Perths., Border, Jowthers, havers, are nearly synon.; with this difference, that maundrels seems especially applied to the dreams of antiquity.

Perhaps from Su.G. men, communis, vulgatus, or maoul multudo, and Isl. dravef, sermo stultus et ructantia verba, q. the talk of the vulgar or of the multitude. Drucken or draufe fulter, drunk and full of foolish conversation, Verel. It may, however, be a derivative from E. maunder, to grumble, to murmur. This Johnson derives from Fr. maudire, to curse, (Lat. maledicere;) Seren. from Su.G. maan-o, provocare, exercizare.

MAUSEL, s. One abbreviation of Magdalene.

MAUSEL, s. A mausoleum.

Where are nowe the mausole and most glorious tombs of Emperours? It was well said by a Pagan, Sunt etiam sua fata sepulchris. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1045.

MAUT, s. Malt. The maut is said to be aoonth the meal when a person gets tipsy.

MAUT-SILLER, s. Literally, money for malt. Fig. "Il-paid mautt-siller," a benefit ill required. S.

To MAUTEN, MAWTEN, to. To begin to spring; to applied to grain when steeped in order to make malt. S.

MAWTEN, MAUTEN, part. pa. 1. Applied to grain that has sprung in the sheaf from damp. 2. Moist and friable, applied to bread not well fired. 3. Transferred to a dull and sluggish person; "a maunten'd lump." S.

MAW, S. A single sweep with the scythe.

MAWEN, s. A mower.

MAWIN, s. The quantity mowed in one day.

MAW, s. A whit; a jol. V. MA.

MAWCHYR, s. Probably, mohair. S.

MAWD, s. A shepherd's plaid or mantle. V. MAAD.

MAWESIE, s. V. MAULIESIE.

MAWGRE, MAURGE, MAGRE, s. 1. Ill-will; despite, Barbour. 2. Vexation; blame.

Peraventure my scheip ma gang besyd, Quvyll we haijfigit full neir; Bot maugre haij and I lyd, Fra they begin to steir. Henrysone, Banntoynge Poems, p. 99.

3. Hurt; injury.

Clym not ouer hie, nor yet ouer law to lycht, Wirk na maugre, thoch thou be neuer sa wicht. Doug. Virgil, Prol. 271, 24.

MAWMENT, s. An idol.

The Sarracens resawyd the town. And as thai enteyrd thare templis in, That fand thare mauermistis, mare and myn, To frawchyd and to brokyn all.

Wyntroune, vii. 10. 70.

Be Salomon the first may provit be Yet thou gert bym erre into his latt erle, Declyne his God, and to the mauermistis yeld. S. P., Repr. iii. 130.

Chaucer uses maumet in the same sense, and mauontrum for a fool; and in the same sense, and mauontrum for idolatry; corrupted from Mahomet, whose false religion, in consequence of the Crusades, came to be so hated, even by the worshippers of images, and of saints and angels, that they represented his followers as if they had actually been idolaters; imputing, as has been often done, their own folly and criminality to those whom they opposed.

R. Glouc. uses the term in the same sense.

A temple heo fonde faire y now, & a maumet in midde. That ofte wolde sonder, & wat thyn gn mon bi tylde. —Of the mauent he tolde Brut, that heo fonde there.

MAWN, s. A basket, properly for bread, S.B.

MAWCRUSSE, MAWIN, s. A mawten, a mawcruisse, id. As maucruisse signifies a dog, a gaurige, Ihere thinks that these birds have their name from the circumstance of their being fond of dogs and lakes.

MAW, s. a. 1. To mow; to cut down with the scythe. S. See Sup.

"Gud, gud, grace, grace! Friend! hae ye been maucrin, When ither folk are busy sae?" Burns, iii. 42.

2. Metaph. to cut down in battle.

—All quhon he rekiss nearest hand, Wythout reskew dounes maucris with his brand. Doug. Virgil, 335, 38.

A.S. maue-an, Isl. maue, Su.G. maj-a, Belg. may-en, id.

MAZ

MAW, s. A single sweep with the scythe.

MAWEN, s. A mower.

MAWIN, s. The quantity mowed in one day.

MAW, s. A whit; a jol. V. MA.

MAWCHYR, s. Probably, mohair. S.

MAWD, s. A shepherd's plaid or mantle. V. MAAD.

MAWESIE, s. V. MAULIESIE.

MAWGRE, MAURGE, MAGRE, s. 1. Ill-will; despite, Barbour. 2. Vexation; blame.

Peraventure my scheip ma gang besyd, Quvyll we haijfigit full neir; Bot maugre haij and I lyd, Fra they begin to steir. Henrysone, Banntoynge Poems, p. 99.

3. Hurt; injury.

Clym not ouer hie, nor yet ouer law to lycht, Wirk na maugre, thoch thou be neuer sa wicht. Doug. Virgil, Prol. 271, 24.

Fr. maugre, maugre, in spite of; from mal, ill, and gré, will.

MAWMENT, s. An idol.

The Sarracens resawyd the town. And as thai enteyrd thare templis in, That fand thare mauermistis, mare and myn, To frawchyd and to brokyn all.

Wyntroune, vii. 10. 70.

Be Salomon the first may provit be Yet thou gert bym erre into his latt erle, Declyne his God, and to the mauermistis yeld. S. P., Repr. iii. 130.

Chaucer uses maumet in the same sense, and mauontrum for a fool; and in the same sense, and mauontrum for idolatry; corrupted from Mahomet, whose false religion, in consequence of the Crusades, came to be so hated, even by the worshippers of images, and of saints and angels, that they represented his followers as if they had actually been idolaters; imputing, as has been often done, their own folly and criminality to those whom they opposed.

R. Glouc. uses the term in the same sense.

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"Take now the cuppe of salvation, the great mazer of his mercie, and call upon the name of the Lord." Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1123. V. Mazer.

MAZEMENT, s. Confusion, Ang.; corrupted from amazement, E.

To hillock-heads and knows, man, wife, and wean,
To spy about them gather ilk ane;
Some o' them running here, some o' them there,
And a' in greatest mazement and care.

Rosse's Hecate, p. 23.

MAIZE, s. A straw net.

MEADOW, s. A bog producing hay.

MEADOW-HAY, s. The hay which is made from bogs.

MEADOWS, Queen of the meadows, meadow-sweet, a plant, V. Meduart.

MEAYNEIS, s. pl. Mines.

MEAL, s. The quantity of milk which is yielded by a cow at one milking. V. Melteth.

MEAL, s. The flour of oats, barley, or pease: that of wheat alone is by way of eminence called Flour. S. To MEAL, v. n. To produce meal; applied to grain. S. MEAL-AND-THRAMMEL, Meal mixed with water or ale, or in the form of a bannock roasted in the ashes. V. Thrammel.

MEAL-ARK, s. A large chest appropriated to the use of holding meal in a dwelling-house. V. Ark.

MEAL-ARK, s. A large chest appropriated to the use of holding meal in a dwelling-house. V. Ark.

MEAL-HOGYETT, s. A mace-bearer. V. Macer.

MEAL-AN-BREE, s. Brose, Gl. Aberd.

MEAL-GIVER, s. One who supplies another with food. V. Meed. Wyntoun., vii. Prol. 41.

MEAL-HALE, adj. Having a good appetite. S.

MEAL-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of being well-fed. "He's baith meat-like and claith-like." S.

MEATTIS, s. pl.

They bad that Baich should not be but—
The weam-till, the wild fire, the vomit, and the vees,
The mair and the migraine, with meaths in the meat. —

Does this signify worms? Moes. G. A. S. matha vermis; S.B. maid, a maggot.

MEAT-RIFE, MEIT-RYFE, adj. Abounding in food. S.

MEBLE, s. Any thing moveable; meble on molde, earthly goods. Fr. meuble.
MEITH

This word may originally have denoted the fatigue occasioned by oppressive heat, as radically the same with Mait, q. v.

MEETNESS, s. 1. Extreme heat, S.B.

The streams of sweat and tears thro' ether ran
Down Nory's cheeks, and she to fag began,
Wit' wae, and fault, and meetness of the day.

Ross's Helenore, p. 27.

2. "In some parts of Scotland it signifies soft weather."

Gl. Ross.

MEETH, s. A mark, &c. V. MEITH.

MEETH, adj. Modest; mild; gentle.

MEESTH, s. pl. Activity, applied to bodily motion.

MEG, MEGGY, MAGGIE, MEETH, MEGRITIE, s. A particular kind of cravat.

MEGSTY, interj.

MEGRIM, MEY, pron.

MEGIRKIE, s. A piece of woollen cloth worn by old persons of quality were wont to be in former ages. Mr. Douglas is here describing the chariot of Venus, the centipede. V. MONYFEET.

MEING, MENG, MEING, MEIGNING, s. The act of mixing.

MEING, YIE, s. The streams of sweat and tears thro' ither ran Down Nory's cheeks, and she to fag began, According to course, applied to change colour, S.B.

MEIGHT-BUHID, s. An attempt, S.B. V. MENE.

MEIGHT, MEETH, METH, MYTH, s. A confused crowd of people or animals; a numerous family of little children.

MEIIS, s. 1. A mess.

MEISSLE, MEYZLE, v. a. To become calm.

MEIS, MEASE, V. n. To mellow; as by putting fruit into straw or chaff.

MEIT-BUHID, S.

MEIT, v. a. Appearance; port. <J>'.

MEIT-BUHID, v. a. To treat of.

MEITH, MEETH, METH, MYTH, s. Activity, applied to bodily motion.

MEIT-BUHID, s. An attempt, S.B. V. MENE.

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MEIGHT, MEETH, METH, MYTH, s. Activity, applied to bodily motion.
MEK


MERTH, Brand's Orkn. V. Lum.

This seems to be the primary sense of the term: Isl. mid, a mark, mid-a, to mark a place, to take observation; locum signo, spatia observo et noto; G. Andr. p. 178; mid, a certain space of the sea, observed on account of the fishing; certum maris spatium, ob piscaturam observatum. Isl. mid-a also signifies to aim in a right line, to hit the mark; Su.G. mait-a, id. Thre supposed, rather fancifully, perhaps that both these verbs are to be deduced from Lat. med-tum, q. to strike the middle. But that of hitting a mark seems to be only a secondary idea. It is more natural to view them as deducible from those terms which denote measurement, especially as Dan. maade signifies both a measure, and bounds; Alem. mes, a measure, the portion measured, and a boundary. V. Schilter. The ideas of marking and measuring are very congenial. For the memorials of the measurement of property are generally the marks by which it is afterwards known.

2. A sign; a token, of whatever kind, S.

For I awow, and here promittis eik, In sing of trophi or triumphae meith.

My loun soc Lanneus far to cleith.

With spyle and al harmes rent, quod he,

Of younder rubaris body fals Eeneu.

Doug. Virgil, 347, 34.

Isl. midé, signuum, nota intermediate in requiam interclausta, G. Andr.

3. A landmark; a boundary. See Sup.

Ane schyre or sohireffedome, is ane parte of lande, mytha,

Aeide, and thy terme of dede.

Skene, Verb. Sign. vo.

Doug. Virgil, 430, 11.

5. A hint; an inuenudo. One is said to give a meith or meid of a thing, when he barely insinuates it, S.B.

For I awow, and here promittis eik, Gif the

My louyt son Lausus for to cleith

Of younder rubaris body fals Eeneu.

Doug. Virgil, 434, 19. Also 43, 4.

"Meider of oats; a kiln-full; as many as are dried at a time for meal. "Cheesh," Gl. Grose.

2. Flour mixed with salt, and sprinkled on the sacrifice; or a salted cake, mola salsae.

The princis tho, quhykly said this peace making.

Turnis toward the bright sonns vyrising.

Wyth the salt melder in thare handis raith.


"Laet, molo, to grind, q. molitura;" Rudd. But Isl. meliter, from mel–, to grind, is rendered moliturn, G. Andr. p. 174. Sw. melld, id. S. Indeed Germ. melder seems to be the same with our word.

Dusty Melder. 1. The last milling of the crop of oats.

2. Metaphorically the last child born in a family. S.

Melder Drop, Meldrap, s. 1. A drop of mucus at the nose. 2. The foam which falls from a horse's mouth.

S.

Meler, s. The milt (of fishes.)

S.

MEKIL

MEKILWORT, s. Deadly nightshade: Atropa bella-donna, Linn.

"Incontinent the Scottis tuk the ius of mekilwort berijs, & mengit it in thair wyne, all, & breid, & send the samyn in gret quantyte to thair ennymes." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 2. Solatro amentialis. Boeth.

This seems to receive its name from mekil, great, and A.S. wyr, E. wort, an herb; but for what reason it receives the designation mekil does not appear.

MEKIS, s. Left unexplained.

To MEKIL, MELL, v. n. To speak. See Sup.

Thairefor meikly with mouth meil to that myld,

And mak him na manance, bot all mesoure.

Græcean and Gæl. II. A. Su.G. mal-a, Isl. mal-a, A.S. mæl-an, Germ. meld-en, Precop. molth-ata, Moes.G. mæthi-jan, loqui; Su. G. mael, voice or sound, Isl. mal, speech. Ihre views Heb. ἅλα, mal, locustus fuit, as the root. This word suggests the origin of malad, mal, (whence E. mail,) as used by the Goth. nations to signify a forum, also a court, L.B. malle-ue ; because there public matters were agitated in the way of discourse or reasoning. For Moes.G. malthis denotes a forum, from the v. already mentioned; and this being the most ancient of the Goth. dialects, we may believe that the same analogy is preserved in the rest. This seems to be the same with Mell, q. v.

Mell is still used in the same sense, to mention, to speak of, S.B.

MELDER, MELDAR, s. 1. The quantity of meal ground at the mill at one time, S.

When bear an' ate the earth had fill'd,

Our sinner melder niest was mill'd.

Morsion's Poems, p. 110.

Melder of oats; a kiln-full; as many as are dried at a time for meal. "Cheesh," Gl. Grose.

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Meld, s. A coal of small value.

And giff my clath felyie,

Vees not pay a melyie.

Evergreen, 1. 192.

Fr. matiile, a half-penny. The term may be originally from A.S. mal, Su.G. maæla, ¼c. tribute; or Alem. mal, signum et forma monetae, which is allied to mai–, to mark with the sign of the cross; this, in the middle ages, being common on coins; Su. G. mael, a sign or mark of whatever kind.

MEL, s. 1. A maul, mallet, or beetle, S. A.Bor. See S.

Quo Colin, I hae yet upon the town,

A quoy, just going three, a berry brown; —

N
She's get the mell, and that sall be right now.

Roed's Helenore, p. 113.

He that takes a' his gear frae himsel'.

And gies to his bairns,

It were well wair'd to take a mell,

And knock out his harns.

Ferguson's S. Proo. p. 16.

2. A blow with a maul.

The tollin soppidies, that were sae snell,

His back they loudent, mell for mell,

Mell for mell, and baff for baff,

Till his hide flew about his lugs like caff.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 228.

Hence the phrase, to keep mellinshaft, to keep straight in any course, to retain a good state of health, Loth.; a metaphor, borrowed from the custom of striking with a maul, which cannot be done properly when the handle is loose.

3. For a custom in which the Mell is introduced at a Broose or wedding, See Sup.

This has been derived from Lat. mall-eus, in common with Fr. mait. But it may be allied to MoeS. maul-jan, Isl. mol-a, contundere, to beat, to bruise.

To MELL, v. a. To mix; to blend.

This noble King, that we off red,

Mellyt all time with wit manheid.

V. MELLYNE, and the v. n. Barbour, vi. 860. MS.

To MELL, MEL, MELLAY, v. n. 1. To meddle with; to intermeddle; the prep. with being added, S. See S. Above all vthers Dares in that stede

Thame to behald abasit wox gretumly,

That for the maistry dar

Dowglas Lardner.

"They thought the king greatly to be their enemy be­

cause he intended to

With schaft and with scheild.

Forthi makis furth ane man, to mach him in feild,—

That for the maistry dar

Wencussyt thaim sturdely ilkan.

— The bleiring Bats and the Bean-shaw,

An' syne fan they're dung out o' breath

To MELL, v. n. To become damp; applied solely to corn in the straw.

S. MELLA, MELLAY, adj. Mixed. Mellay hew, mixed colour; Mellay wool, mixed wool, &c.

S. MELLE, s. Mixture; in mell, in a state of mixture.

V. next word.

To MELLAY, v. n. 1. Contest; battle. See Sup.

Rycht perilous the semlay was to se

Hardy and hat contenyt the fell melly.

Wallace, v. 834. MS.

It is sometimes requisite that it should be pron. as a monosyllable.

This Schyr Johnie, in till playn melly,

Throw soverane hardiment that felle,

Wencusyt thaim sturdyly ilkan.

Barbour, xvi. 515. MS.

2. In melle, in a state of mixture or conjunction. S. Thus it also occurs in the sense of mixture, or the state of being mingled.

Fede folke, for my sake, that failen the fode,

And menge me with matens, and masses in melly.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gol, i. 25.

Fr. melés, id. whence chaude melles; L.B. melotis, melotum, certamen, praelium.

MELLYNE, MELTING, s. Mixture; confusion.

— Mell, and melt, and blud, and wyne,

Ran all to giddyr in a mellynye,

That was unsemly for to see.

Tharfor the men off that countré,

For swa fele thar mellyt wer,

Callyt it the Douglas Lardner.

Fr. mellange, id. Barbour, v. 406. MS.

MELLING, s. The act of intermeddling.

S. MELL, s. A company.

"A dozen or twenty men will sometimes go in, and stand a-breast in the stream, at this kind of fishing, [called hearing or hauling] up to the middle, in strong running water, for three or four hours together; A company of this kind is called a mell." P. Dornock, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. ii. 16.


Allied to this seems mell-supper; "a supper and merry­

making, dancing, &c., given by the farmers to their servants on the last day of reaping the corn or harvest-home. North." Grose, Prov. Gl. Teut. mael, convivium.

To MELL, v. n. To become damp; applied solely to corn in the straw.

S. MELIA, MELLAY, adj. Mixed. Mellay hew, mixed colour; Mellay wool, mixed wool, &c.

S. MELLER, s. The quantity of meal ground at the mill at one time; the same with Melder, q. v.

S. MELLGRAVE, s. A break in a highway. V. MELGRAF-S.

MELL-IN-SHAFT. To keep mell-in-shaft. 1. To hold on in any course or condition; as, to retain a good state of health. 2. To be able to carry on one's business.

S. MELMONT BERRIES, s. Juniper berries.

S. MELT, s. The melt or spleen, S.
MEM

They hae na maughts to hit.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 36.

"The phrase, to melt a person, or an animal, is used, when either suddenly sinks under a blow on the side."

Gl. Compl.

MELT-HOLE, s. The space between the ribs and the pelvis, whether in man or beast. V. Melt, s. S.

MEMERKYN, mynmerkin, seemer-ian, reminisci.

MEMBER, memen-ian.

MEMBRONIS, Houlate, iii. 1.

MELTETH, MELTETH, s. A meal, food, S. meltet, S.B.

Unhalsome melteth is a fairy mous, And namely to a nobil lyon strang. Wont to be fed with gentil venison.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 193.

The feckless meltet did her head o'erset, Cause nature fraet did little sustance get.


"A hearty hand to gie a hungry meliteth," S. Prov. "an ironical ridicule upon aiggardly dispenser;" Kelly, p. 27.

"Twa hungry meliteths makes the third a glutton;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 32.

2. A cow's melitit, the quantity of milk yielded by a cow at one milking. S.

Verstegan, meal-tide, "the time of eating;" Chauncy, meal-tide, according to Wythvill, dinner-time. Isl. maeltid, hora prandii vel coeana; Gl. Edd. Teut. maal-tyd, convoivium, from maal, meal, a meal, a repast, and tyd, tempus; literally, the time, the hour of eating. Thus Belg. middag-meal, dinner, or the meal at midday; secound-meal, supper, or the meal taken at evening. A.S. maale, id. LL. Canut, aer-meale, dinner, i.e. an early meal. Yfel bith thut, maen faesentide aer-meale etc; Malum est hominum jejunii tempore prandium edere. Ap. Somner. The phrase, "the time of eating," seems to shew, that they were not wont, in the time of Canute, to take what we call breakfast. Dan. maaltid, a meal, 1hre observes that Su.G. maaltid signifies supper. But Sereu renders this word simply, a meal, a meal's-meat; for supper he gives aftonmaaltid. Amongst the various opinions as to the origin of this word, I wonder that no one has mentioned the word simply, meal, a meal; for supper he gives aftonmaaltid. Some derive the word maal from Su.G. maal-a, noldre, because we use our teeth in grinding our food. Wachter from maal-raolere, because we use our teeth in grinding our food. Wachter observes, that the word is used to denote every kind of consanguinity.

MEMORIALL, adj. Memorable.

S.

MEMT, part. adj. Connected by, or attached from blood, alliance, or friendship.

S.

MEN, adj. Main; principal.

S.

MENAGE, s. A friendly society in which a certain number of persons agree to pay in a sum weekly, for as many weeks as there are members. They then determine by lot the order on which the weekly contributions are to be given to each member, upon his finding security that he will continue to pay in during the stipulated time.

S.

MENANIS (SANCT.) St. Monan's in Fife.

S.

MENARE, s. One of the titles given to the Virgin, in a Popish hymn; apparently synon. with Moyganer, q. v. as denoting one who employs means, a mediatrix.

The feind is our felloun fa, in the we confyde, Thou molder of all mercy, and the menare.

Ibid., Houlate, ii. 3. MS.

Teut. maenner, however, signifies monitor, from maen-en, monere, hortari.

MENCE, s. Errat. for Mense, q. v. Saxon and Gael. S.

MENDIMENT, s. Amendment; pron. mementment. S.

MENDS, s. 1. Atonement ; expiation. See Sup.

"He hais send his awin sone our saluious Jesus Christ to vs, to make ane perfite mendis, and just satisfaction for all our synnis." Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, 1551, Fol. 17, b. Thus he renders propitiationem.

2. Amelioration of conduct.

"There is nothing but mendis for misdeeds;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 320.

3. Addition. To the mendis, over and above; often applied to what is given above bargain, as E. to boot. V. Keltie.

"I will verily give my Lord Jesus a free discharge of all that I, like a fool, laid to his charge, and beg him pardon to the mendis." Rutherford's Lett. P. 1. ep. 161.

4. Revenge. To get a mendis of one, to be revenged on one.

S.

Contr. from O.E. amends, compensation, which is evidently Fr. amends, used in pl. It appears that amends had been also used in S., from the phrase, applied both to

MEN

Mynmerkin seems the primary form. As connected with marmadin, it might seem to suggest the idea of a sea-nymph; the last part of the word being allied to C.B. merch, a virgin, a maid. But it may be Goth. min signifying little. Lord Hailes has observed; "Within our own memory, in Scotland, the word merykin was used for a girl, in the same sense as the Greek μηρίνης." Annals, i. 318. As it seems doubtful whether an O.E. word, of an indelicate sense, does not enter into the composition, I shall leave it without further investigation.

MEMMIT, part. pa.

Thay forge the friendships of the freemilt, And fleis the favour of their freinds; Thay wald with nobill men be memmit, Syne laitlandly to lawar leinds.

Scott, Barnстыne Poems, p. 208. st. 7.

"Probably, matched," Lord Hailes. This conjecture is certainly well-founded. From the connexion, the word evidently means alliance by marriage. Women are here represented, as first wishing to be allied to nobility, and afterwards as secretly leaning or inclining to those of inferior rank. It is most probably formed from Teut. moeme, mame, an aunt by the father's or mother's side; in Mod. Sax. an ally. Muenon sumi, consobrini, Gloss. Pez. Wachter observes, that the word is used to denote every kind of consanguinity.
M E N

persons and things; He would those amend; i. e. He would require a change to the better.

To MENE, MEYN, MEAN, v. a. 1. To bemoan; to lament, S.

Sie mayn he maid men had greit ferly;
For he was noch custummbally
Wont for to meyne men any thing.

Barbour, xv. 237. MS.

Quhen thai of Scotland had wittering
Gif Schir Eduardis wincusung,
Thai menget thaim full tenderly.

Ibid. xvii. 207. MS.

Qultur ferly now with nane thocht I be meind,
Sen thus falsly now failies me my freind.

Priests of Poblib, S.P.R. i. 42.

O.E. meene, id. pret. ment.

Edward soaring it ment, when he wist that tirpeil,
For Sir Antoyn he sent, to cum to his consel.

R. Brunne, p. 255.


2. To mean one's self, to make known one's grievance; to utter a complaint. See Sup.

— "Ye shall not hereafter advout avouto unto you any matter, from any Presbyterie within that kingdom, without first the partie, suiter of the same, have meined himself to that Archbishop and his conjunct commissioners, within whose Province he doth remain, and that he do complain as well of them, as of the Presbytery." Letter Ja. vi. 1608, Calderwood's Hist. p. 581.

In nearly the same sense it is said, in vulgar language, to one who is in such circumstances, that he can have no sympathy, i. e. his situation is such as to excite no sympathy.

I think, my friend, an' fowk can get no to mean.

You're no to mein.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 350.

Yes, said the king, we're no to mean.

We live baith warm, and snug, and bien.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 132.

3. "To indicate pain or lameness; to walk or move as if lame," Sibb. Gl.

"Ye saein your leg when you walk."

This seems an oblique sense of the same v.

To MENE, MEANE, v. a. 1. To utter complaints; to make lamentation, S.

If you should die for me, sir knight,
This we shall not hereafter adve, of what you may think,
So that men myght his guttes se;
To grund he fell, so alto rent,
And all the flesh down to his kne,
So that men myght his guttes se;
To ground he fell, so alto rent,
And then talked of Sir Egeir.

Barbour, xii. 291. MS.

It is often joined with schaw, shew, in old law-deeds.

"Unto your Lordships humble meines and schawis,

It occurs also in this sense, O. E. the tomb he fond paired & schent,
Kirkes, houses beten down.

"And then talked of Sir Egeir."

R. Brunne, App. to Pref. cxxxviii.

Meneing also denotes mention.

Whilk tyne the were kynges, long or now late,
That many of the best burgese
Were fled & ilk man yede his weis.

R. Brunne, App. to Pref. cxxxviii.

4. To know; to recognize.


Schilter suggests a doubt, however, whether this be not rather from meina, commune, publicum.

5. To know; to recognize.

Bight he began at the shulder-blade,
And with his pawm al rafe he downe,
Bath hauberk and his actoune,
And all thlis buss dese tol his kne,
So that men myght his guttes se;
To grund he fell, so alto rent,
Was thar noman that him ment.

Yewane and Gawin, E. M. R. i. 110.

It is also used as a neut. v.

6. To reflect; to think of; with of or on added.

Bot quhen I mene off your stoutnes,
And of the mony grete proves,
That ye haff doyne sa worthely;
I trist, and troise seylyr,
To haff plaine victour in this fycht.

Barbour, xii. 291. MS.

Lat illkae on his lemmem mene;
And how he mony tyne he bane
In gret tirrang, and weill cummyn awan.

Ibid. xvi. 351. MS.

— Althocht hely Lord walde mene
On his ald seruyece, yet netheles I wene,
He sal not sone be tender, as he was are.

Doug. Y. Proloc. 357, 34.

MEN


7. To make an attempt.

"Finding in his Majestie a most honourable and Christian resolution, to manifest him self to the world that zelous and religious Prince quhilk he hes hiddertill professit, and to employ the means and power that God hes put into his bandis, as weil to the withstanding of quhatsoever force shall molest within this island, for alteration of the saide religion, or endangering of the present estate; as to the ordering and repressing of the inward enemies thairto amangis our selfis," &c. Band of Maintenance, Collection of Conf. ii. 109.

MENE, s. Meaning; design.

To pleis hye lufe sum thocht to flatter and fene, Sum to hant lawdry and cennheit mene.


Alem. meinon, Germ. meinung, intentio.

MENE, MEIN, s. An attempt, S.B. mint synon.

He waed ha haen his neck, but for ae kis; But yet that gate he durst na mak a mein; Sae was he conjured by her modest een.

That, tho' they wad have warm'd a heart of stane, Had yet a cast sic freedoms to restrain.

Roes's Helorene, p. 32.

Perhaps it strictly signifies, an indication of one's intention.

MENE, adj. Middle; intermediate; mene gate, in an equal way, between two parties.

I saw me haid indifferent the mene gate, And as for that, put na d〝i]=[t, Quhibid so Rutulianis our Troiani thay be.


MENFOLK, s. pl. Males.

To MENG, v. a. To mix; to mingle. V. MING.

To MENG, v. n. To become mixed. "The corn's begin-meng," i. e. to change colour, to ripen.

S. To MENG, v. a.

Fede folke, for my sake, that fallen the fode; And mene me with matens, and masses id melle.

Stir Gawen and Sir Gal. i. 25.

It seems to signify, soothe, assuage; perhaps obliquely from A.S. meng-an, myneg-ian, monere, commonefacere.

MENIE, MAINIE, s. One abbrev. of Marianne, sometimes of Wilhelmina.

S.

MENYEIT, part. pa. Mainied. V. MANYIED.

MENYIE, MENGIE, MENE, MENEY, MENYE, s. 1. The persons constituting one family. See Sup.

"Properly the word," according to Rudd, "signifies the domesticks, or those of one family, in which sense it is yet used in the North of England; as, We be six or seven a Menye (for so they pronounce it) i. e. 6 or 7 in family, Ray.

It is thus used by our old Henryson.

Hes thoew no reuth to gar thy tenant suet Into thy lawfoul, full faynt with hungry wame? And synge hes litti gude to drink or eit, Or his mengye at evin quhen he cumis hame.

Bannastyne Poems, p. 121. st. 21.

It is used in a similar sense by Wiclif, and Langland.

"If thee han clepid the housebonde man Belzebub: how myche more his household mengye?" Matt. 10.

I circumcised my sonne sitten for hys sake; My selfe and my mengye, and all that male were Bled bloud for the Lordes loue, & hope to lyve in the tyne.

It occurs in the same sense in R. Brunne, p. 65. Tostus oder the se went to S. Omere, 101

MEN

His wife & his mengye, & duelled ther that yere.

O.Fr. mengie signifies a family.

2. A company; a band; a retinue. A great mengye, a multitude, S.B. A few mengye, was formerly used; i. e. a small company.

In nowmer war thay but ane few mengye, Bot thay war quyk, and valyant in melle.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 8.

Thus Wyntoun uses it to denote those who accompanied St. Serf, when he arrived at Inchkeith.

Sayant Adaman, the haly man, Come til hym thare, and formly Mad sperrytuelle band of cumpayn, And tretyd hym to cum in Fyve, The tyne to dryve oure of hys lyfe. Than til Dysard hys mengye.

Of that commasle twrth send he.

Crom. v. 12. 1170.

3. The followers of a chief in.

"If the laird slights the lady, his mengye will be ready;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 42. i. e. ready to follow his example.

Till Louchmabane he went agane; And gert men with his letters ryd, To freyndis apon ilk sid, That come to hym with that mengye; And his men als assemblyt he.

Barbour, ii. 75. MS.

4. Troops; an army in general, or the multitude which follows a prince in war.

The King Robert wost he wes thar, And quhat kyn chyftanys with him war, And assemblyt all his mengye; He had feyle off full gret bounte.

Barbour, ii. 298. MS

Nor be na wasie me list not to deny That of the Greiks mengye ane am I.

Doug. Virgil, 41, 15.

Neque me Argolica de gente negabo. Virg. Æn. ii. 78.

It is used by R. Glouc. as denoting armed adherents or followers.

Tuell yer he byleuedo tho here wyth nobleye y non.— And bygan to astrengthy ys court, & to eche ys maynye.

P. 180.

5. A crowd; a multitude; applied to persons. S.

6. A multitude; applied to things. S. See Sup.

Black be the day that e'er to England's ground Scotland was eikit by the Union's bond; For money a mengye o' destructive ills.

The country now maun brook frae mortmain bills. Ferguson's Poems, ii. 86.

The word is evidently allied to A.S. mengoo, mengo, manigo, mengye, &c. multitudo, turba. Isl. mengi, id. Alem. mengi, multitudo, also, legio; Moes.G. manaq, A.S. meae, Alem. Belg. mengie, O. Teut. menic, multus; whence E. many. Wachter derives these terms from man, plures; Ibre views them as having a common origin with Su.G. men, publicus, communis. Jun. deduces them from man, homo, as being properly used to denote a multitude of men. V. Goth. Gl. vo. Manaq.

"Many." Mr. Tucke says, "is merely the past participle of (A.S.) meng-an, miscere, to mix, to mingle: it means mixed, or associated (for that is the effect of mixing) subaud, company, or any uncertain and unspecified number of any things." Divers. Purley, ii. 387.

I have given that as the first sense, which Rudd views as the proper one. But I am convinced that the term primarily respected a multitude, because it uniformly occurs in this sense in Moes.G. A.S. and Alem. Not one example, I apprehend, can be given from any of these ancient languages, either of the adj. or subst. being used, except as denoting a great company. The phrase, which
Mr. Tooke quotes from Douglas,—*a few menye,* in support of the idea, that from the term itself we can learn nothing certain as to number, is a solitary one; and only goes to prove what is evident from a great variety of other examples, that the term gradually declined in its sense. Originally, signifying a multitude, it was used to denote the great body that followed a prince to war; afterwards it was applied to those who followed an inferior leader, then to any particular band or company, till it came to signify any association, although not larger than a single family. I hesitate greatly as to A.S. *meng-en,* being the origin. It seems in favour of this hypothesis, that a multitude, or many, or a multitude. "For what is it to mingle," he says, "but to make one of any particular band or company, till it came to signify any ture; there may be mixture where there is not a multitude of objects."

*MENUNG,* s. Pity; compassion.

*MEN'S-HOUSE,* s. A cottage attached to a farm-house

*MENYNG,* MENSE, v. a.

3. Good manners; discretion; propriety of conduct, S.

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2. Honour. *See Sup.*

Now dos well; for men sall se Quba luffis the Kingis menisk to-day.

3. To mense

V. Mosen, Menin, *s. A minnow, S.*

pret.

Barbour, xvi. 621. MS.

"He hath neither mense nor honesty," S. Prov. Rudd.

Mense, A. Bor. id.

"I have baih my meat and my mense;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 39; "spoken when we proffer meat, or any thing else, to them that refuse it." Kelly, p. 212.

"Meat is good, but mense is better;" S. Prov. "Let not one's greediness on their meat intrench on their modesty." Kelly, p. 244.

"In Mense is hansomess, or credit." Gl. Yorks. Dial.

"Mense, decency, credit." Gl. Grose.

4. Sense of thanks or grateful return.

5. Credit; ornament; something giving respectability.*

Isl. menska, humanitas; menskur, A.S. *mennise,* Su.G. maennisklig, humanus; formed from men, in the same manner as Lat. *hum-an-us* from homo.

MENSEK, adj. Human.

 Thou gabbest on me so

Min em nil me nought se;

He threteneth me to slo,

More menske were it to the

Better for to do,—

Sir Tristem, p. 118.

This tide;

Or Y this lond schal fle,

In to Wades wide.

V. the s.

To MENSEK, MENSE, v. a. 1. To behave with good manners, to make obeisance to one in the way of civility; to treat respectfully. It is opposed, however, to giving homage, bowing one bath.

I sall preive all my pane to do hym plesance;

Baith with body, and beld, bowsum and boun,

Hym to menske on moid, withoutin manance.

Bot nowther for his senyeoury, nor for his summon,

Na for dreid of na deed, na for na distance,

I will noght how me ane bak, for berne that is born.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 11.

2. To do honour to; to grace; written menss, menese. See S.

Cum heir, Falsat, and menss this gallowis;

Ye mon hing up amang your fallowis.—

Tairbair but dow ye sall be hangt.

Lindsay's S.P.R. ii. 191.

"They menze little the mouth that bites off the nose;"

Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 39; "spoken when people, who pretend friendship for you, traduce your near friends and relations," Kelly, p. 302.

3. To do the honours of; to preside at. To mense a board, to do the honours of a table. S.

4. To fit; to become.

S.

MENSKIT, part. pa.

The mereist war menskit on mete at the maill,

With mensralis myrthfully makand thame glee.

Gawan and Gol. i. 17.

Mr. Pink. renders this, *arranged.* But it may mean, that those, who were most gay, behaved with *moderation and decorum,* while at that meal, from respect to the royal presence. Or perhaps it rather signifies that they were *honourably treated;* in reference to the

—with coursais that war set in that semble;

and especially the music which accompanied it.

Thus it is merely the passive sense of the v. Mensek.

MENSKFUL, MENSEFUL, MENSPOU, adj. 1. Manly; q.

full of manliness.

Schyr Golagros' mery men, menskful of myght,

In greis, and garatouris, graithit full gay;

Seyrune score of scheildis thai schaw at ane sicht.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 14.

2. Noble, becoming a person of rank.
He is the riallest roy, reverend and rike.

MENSKLES, MENSLESS, s. A MERCAL, s. A. MENTENENT, s. One who assists another.

MENTCAPTE, fi. Insanity; derangement.

MENTH, pret. of MENTH, To v. n. Decently, with propriety.

MENT, v. a. MERCY, (gutt.) adj. Marrow.

MERCENCY, s. The state of being marrowy.

MERCHANT, s. A shopkeeper; a peddling dealer.

MERICHE, s. A. M. MERCHANT, adj. Merciful.

MERCIBLE, adj. Merciful.

MERCIALL, adj. Martial; warlike; Bellend.Cron. pass.

MERCIMENT, s. 1. Mercy; discretion. 2. A fine.

MERCURY LEAF. The plant Mercurialis perennis.

MERE, s. A march; a boundary; pl. merys. See S.

MER CAL, s. A piece of wood used in the construction of the Shetland plough.

"A square hole is cut through the lower end of the beam, and the mercal, a piece of oak about 22 inches long, introduced, which at the other end, holds the sock and sky." K. Athi, Shetl. Stat. Acq. vii. 355.

MERCAT, v. a. A market. MERCAT-STEAD. A market-town; literally, the place where the market stands.

MERC, MERCY, (gutt.) s. 1. Marrow; synon. smergy.

3. Modest; moderate; discreet, S. In Yorks. it signifies comely; graceful.

But d'ye see fou better bred

Wass mens fou Maggy Mardy.

She her man like a lammie led

Hame, w't a week-wa'll'd wurdy.

V. MISTIRFUL.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 278.

4. Becoming, particularly in regard to one's station.

5. Mannerly; respectful, S.

Thus with attentive look mensfou they sit,

Till he speak first, and shaw some shining wit.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 327.

MENSEFULL, adv. In mannerly way; with propriety.

MENSES, MENSESLESS, adj. 1. Uncivil; void of discretion.

This mensless goddes, in euyer mannis mouth,

Stalis thyr newis est, weist, north and south.

Doug. Virgil, 106, 89.

2. It is more generally used in the sense of greedy, covetous, inassitable, S.

The stalk indeil is unco great;

I'm seer I hae nae neef

To get fat cou'd be sti'll at

By sik a mensless thief.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 183.

3. Immoderate, out of all due bounds, S.

But fu rules trade, are hats, and stockings dear,

Things has wi' dearth been

That Dame Crystyane the Brws stowtly

To redd marches,

He Lord wes of the Oryent,

Mone burgh, mony hour, mony big bike;

Thus with attentive look

She her man like a Tammy led

Of hete amouris the subtell quent fyre

And quhen thir wordis spokyn wer,

To get fat cou'd be sti'll at

By sik a mensless thief.

Of heaven's help, the ruler of the world,

To redd marches,

He Lord wes of the Oryent,

In mannis one mouth,

To get fat cou'd be sti'll at

By sik a mensless thief.

Of heaven's help, the ruler of the world,

To redd marches,

He Lord wes of the Oryent,

And wux the rout,

And to the

He Lord wes of the Oryent,

To redd marches,

He Lord wes of the Oryent,
MERESWINE, MEER-SWINE, S. MERGY, adj. MERGIN, MERK, s. A porpoise. This is the more modern and common pound.* Essay on Medals, ii. 73, N. Being a grand limited sum in account to Anderson's Diplom. p. 150.

The mergin part, sometimes rendered a lake, and at other times a sea. The term has still this sense in Denmark. Ihre says, that it had its name from maerk, or a note impressed, signifying the weight.

MERK, s. A term used in jewellery. S. MERK, MERKLAND, s. A certain denomination of land, from the duty formerly paid to the sovereign or superior, S. Shetl.

The lands are understood to be divided into merks. A merk of land, however, does not consist uniformly of a certain area. In some instances, a merk may be less than an acre; in others, perhaps, equal to two acres. Every merk, again, consists of so much arable ground, and of another part which is only fit for pastureage; but the arable part alone varies in extent from less than one to two acres. Several of these merks, sometimes more, sometimes fewer, form a town.” P. Unst, Shetland, Statist. Acc. v. 195. N.

“These merks are valued by sixpenny, ninepenny, and twelvepenny land. Sixpenny land pays to the proprietor 8 merks butter, and 12s. Scotch per merk.” P. Athiathing, Shetland, Ibid. vii. 580.

An inferior denomination of land is Ure.

The lands of that description—are 329 Merks and three Ures or eighths, paying of Landmails yearly 109 Linspods 19 Merks weight of butter, and £238 : 14 Scots money.” MS. Acc. of some lands in the P. of Unst.

At first it might seem that the term should be traced to Su.G. mark, a wood; a territory; a plain; a pasture, rather than to mark as a denomination of money; because a merk of land receives different designations, borrowed from money of an inferior value, as sixpenny, ninepenny, &c. But although the name merk seems now appropriated to the land itself, without regard to the present valuation, there is no good reason to doubt that the designation at first originated from the duty, imposed on a certain piece of land, to be paid to the King or the superior.

This exactly corresponds to the division of property, among the northern nations, according to this mode of estimation. The ure mentioned above, are merely the orse of Ihre, also used as a denomination of land. According to Widegr. three oeres make an English farthing; but Seren. says that a farthing is called halfoere.

One sense given of mark, by Ihre is, Certa agrorum portio, quae dividitur, pro ratione pecuniae in partes. Böt oeres land, en oertugam, &c. cujus ratio olim constituìt in census, quem pendebat agri, nunc tanta rationem indicibus ex alrederum, ita ut qui oram possidet in villa triplo plus habet alto qui oertugam, &c. Ihre, vo. Oere.

Verel. gives a similar account, vo. Oere, p. 193. V. URE, s. 4.

The same mode of denomination has been common in S.


“The common burdens were laid on, not according to the retour or merkland, but the valuation of the rents.” Baillie’s Lett. i. 570.

MERK, adj. Dark. V. MARK.

To MERK, v. n. To ride.

Than he merkit with myrth, our ane grene meid.

With all the best, to the burgh, of lordin I wis.

“Marched,” Gl. Pink. But it seems rather to mean, rode.

O.Fr. marcher, C.B. marche gueth, Arr. mærck-æt, Ir. markay-æm, to ride; C.B. march, Germ. mærck, mark, a

"The mark," says Mr. Pinkerton, “was so called as being a grand limited sum in account (Marc, limes, Goth.) It was of eight ounces in weight, two-thirds of the money pound.” Essay on Medals, ii. 78, N.

Su.G. mark, as applied to silver, denoted eight ounces. 104

MERY, adj. (g hard.) Most numerous; largest.

The mergin part, that which exceeds in number, or in size, S.B.

Su.G. mark, Isl. marg-ar, multus; mergd, multitudo.

These words, as Ihre observes, are evidently allied to Su.G. mer, magnus.

To MERGE, v. n. To wonder; to express surprise.

S. MERETABIL, adj. Laudable.

S. MERGH, s. Marrow. V. MERCH.

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To MERGELE, v. n. To wonder; to express surprise.


On what authority this sense is given, I have not observed. The phrase mery men, as denoting adherents or soldiers, is very ancient.

Be it was mydmonre, and mare, merkit on the day, Schir Golagros’ men, mensulis, merk, multus.

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To MERGELE, v. n. To wonder; to express surprise.
The vapours arising from the earth in a warm day, as seen flickering in the atmosphere. V. Summerscots.

Their Su.G. name, norskmen, nordsken, corresponds to that of Northern lights, q. north shine.

Merry-hyne, s. 1. A merry-hyne to him or it; a phrase used by persons when they have got quit of what has annoyed them. 2. To get one's merry-hyne, to receive one's dismission in a rather disgraceful manner.

Merry-meat, * The feast at a birth. V. Kirming.

Merry-meat, s. A sport of female children. S.

Merrit, v. n. To make; to appoint. See Sup.

Merry-men. * My merry men. S.

Merry-priest. See Sup.

Merry-thyme, adj. Inactive; applied both to mind and body.

Merry-yhne, s. 1. A flat and fertile spot of ground between hills; a hollow. 2. Alluvial land on the side of a river or gained from the sea.

Mes, Mass, s. The Popish mass; still pron. mess. S.

There is na Sanct may saif your saull,

Fra the transgres:

Suppose Sanct Peter and Sanct Paul

Had baith said Mes.


Su.G. Ital. messa, Germ. Fr. messe, Belg. missa. This has been derived from the concluding words of this service, Ite, missa est; or from the dismission of the catechumens before the mass. Ten Kate, however, deduces it from Moes.G. mes, A.S. myes, myse, O. Belg. missa, a table, q. monza Domini. V. Ibre, vo. Messa.

Mes, or Mass John, a sort of ludicrous designation for the minister of a parish, S. Gl. Shirr.

This breeds ill wiles, ye ken fu' aft,

In the black coat,

Till poor Mass John, and the priest-craft

Goes ti the pot.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, P. ii. 42.

This has evidently been retained from the time of Popery, as equivalent to mass-priest.

Mesall, Myself, adj. Leprous. See Sup.

Bellenden, speaking of salmon, says; "Utheris quhilkis lepis nocht clerice ouyr the lyn, breiks thaym self be thair fall, & grows mescall." Deser. Alb. c. 11.

"They open the fishes, and lukes not quhither they be mysel or lipper fish or not." Chalmerian Air. c. 21. a. 9.

It also occurs in O. E.

- To mesel houses of that same loud,

Thre thousand mark ynto thaire spense he fond.

Fr. mesel, messos, leprosus, Su.G. meresig, scabious, from messel, scabies: this Ibre deduces from Germ. mas, masel, macula. Hence,

Mesel, s. A leper.

Coppe and clapper he bare,

Till the fifteyday;

As he a mesel ware.

Sir Tristrem, p. 181.

Baldeyn the meselle, his name so bight,

For foule meselrie he comond with no man.

De Baldeyano leproso, Marg.

R. Brunne, p. 140.
MESCHANT, adj. Wicked. V. MISCHANT.
To MESTE, v. a. To mitigate. V. MEIS.

MESE or HERRING. Five hundred herrings. See S.
"Mease of herring, containis fiue hundreth: For the common use of numeration & telling of herring, be reason of their great multitude, is used be thousands: and therefore ane Mease comprehends fiue hundreth, quhilk is the halfe of ane thousand. From the Greek word μεσος, in Latin medium," &c. Skene, Verb. Sign, in vo.
It may have originated, however, from Isl. meis, a netted bag in which fish are carried, or Alem. mes, Germ. mes, a measure, mes-er, to measure.
Or it may be viewed as of Gaelic origin; as maais-eisg, signifying "five hundred fish," Shaw. "Maos, however, simply signifies a pack or bag, corresponding to Isl. meis; and eisg, Gael, is fish.

MESHE, s. A net for carrying fish, S.
IsL. meis, sacculus reticulatus, in quo portantur pisces; Verol.
MESLIN, MASLIN, s. Mixed corn. V. MASHLIN.
MESOUR, s. Measure.
To MESS AND MELL. 1. To have familiar intercourse.
2. To mingle at one mess. A proverbial phrase.

MESSAGE, s. Embassy; ambassadors; messengers.
Wallace has herd the message say their will.—
"The same message tell him that sent gay.
And that entail that taid in to playo—
Thai wald nocht lat the message off Ingland Cum thaim amang, or that sild wudristand.
Wallace, viii. 541. 633. 672. MS.
This is a Fr. idiom; for Fr. message denotes, not only a message, but a messenger or ambassador. V. Cotgr.
MESSAN, MESSIN, MESSOUN, MESSAN-DOG, s. I. It seems properly to signify a small dog; a lapdog, S. See S.
He is our mekill to be your messoun;
Madame, I red you get a les on;
His gangarris all your chalmers schog.
Madame, ye haff a dangerous Dog.
Dunbar, Metland Poems, p. 91.
2. It is also used, more lasty, to denote such curs as are kept about country houses.
This silly beast, being thus confounded,
Sae deadly hurt, misused and wounded,
With messan-dogs see chas'd and wounded,
In end directs a letter Of supplication with John Aird,
To purchase license frae the Laird,
That she might hide about the yard,
While she grew sumwhat better.
Watson's Coll. i. 46.
Wounded, in v. 3, has most probably been written hounded.
Messen-tyke is used by Kennedy in the same sense.
— A crabbit, scabbit, ill-faced messen-tyke.
Evergreen, ii. 73.
Sibb. derives the word from Teut. mesgen, puella, q. a lady's dog. Some say, that this small species receives its name, as being brought from Messina in Sicily. This idea is far more probable; especially as it was otherwise denominated Canis Melitensis, as if the species had come from Melite, an island between Italy and Epirus, or, as others render it, from Malta, anciently Melito. "Canis Melitenis, a Messina, or Lap-dog." Sibb. Scot. p. 10.
It might be conjectured that the name has been borrowed from Fr. maiton, a house, as originally denoting a dog that lies within doors.

MESSANDEW, s. An hospital. V. MASSONDEW.
MESS-BREID, s. The bread used in celebrating mass.
MESSIGATE, s. The road to church.
MESSINGERIE, s. The office of a messenger-at-arms.
MESS-SAYER, s. A priest who says mass.
The meaning of this term is uncertain; unless it be from Fr. maeu, a coop or enclosure, whence E. mew. Isl. mioe, angustum; Soren. It might thus be a prohibition to a parent to use one daughter as a lure for different suitors, and as Kelly conjectures, be borrowed from the Lat. Eaedem filiae duos generos parare, as “spoken to them to oblige two different persons with one and the same benefit.” P. 255.

To Mewth, v. n. To mew, as a cat; to murmur. See S.

“Wae’s them that has the cat’s dish, and she ay mewing!” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 74. “spoken when people owe a thing to, or detain a thing from needy people, who are always calling for it.” Kelly, p. 343.

MY, interj. It denotes great surprise.

S. MYANCE, s. Means; apparently used in the sense of wages, fee.

In leiechart he was homeyed, He walde half for a nycht to byd A haiknay and the hurtman’s hyd, So meikle he was of myane.


Fr. moyen, mean, endeavour. Myance seems properly a pl. q. moyens. V. Moren.

To Miauve, v. n. To mew, as a cat. V. the letter W. S. Mice-Dirt, s. The dung of mice. V. Dirt.

S. Micelled, pret. v. Ate after the manner of mice. S. Micaelmas Moon. 1. The Harvest Moon. 2. It used sometimes to denote the produce of a raid this season, as constituting the portion of a daughter. S. Mychare, s. A sordid covetous fellow.

S. Myche, adj. Great; much.

A sege shal he seche with a session, That myche baret, and bale, to Breytn shal bring. Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 23.

The Latine cletenazis, Wythout thare wallis ischit out attais, That with qrete laude and myche solemnité And tryumphe riall has ressaunt Enee.


Su.G. mycken, great, much; Isl. miok, miikit, much. Hence Hisp. mucho, as well as the E. word.

S. Michen, s. Common spignel, or Bawdmoney, S. Athamantia meum, Linn.

“The athamanta meum, (spignel), here called moiken or meliconia, grows in the higher parts of the barony of Laighwood, and in the forest of Cunie. The Highlanders chew the root of it like liquorice or tobacco.—The root of this plant, when dried and masticated, throws out strong effluvia, which are thought a powerful antidote against contagious air, and it is recommended by some in goutish complaints.” P. Cunie, Perths. Statist. Acc. ix. 238. The name is Gael.

S. Michtfull, adj. Mighty; powerful.

S. Michtie, adj. 1. Of high rank.

Than com he bame a very potent man, And spousit syne a michtie wife richt than.

Sir Priests of Pabite, S.P.R. i. 10.

2. Stately, haughty, in conduct, S.

3. Strange; surprising; used also adv. like the E. word, as a sign of the superlative, as michtie rich, michtie gude, S.B. A. Potent; intoxicating; applied to liquors; synon, with Sturth. See Sup.

This is entirely Su.G., maectga, signifying very; maectga rik, maectga gods, corresponding to the S. phraseology mentioned above.

S. Mickle-Mouth’d, Mickle-Mow’d, adj. Having a large or wide mouth. V. Mekyl.

S. Mide-Cupil, s. That ligament which couples or unites the two staves of a flail, the hand-stuff and soopel, S.B.
MIDDEN, MIDDYN, MIDDING, s. 1. A dunghill, S. A.

MIDDEN-MOUNT, MIDDING-MOUNT, S. A

singular kind

MIDDENHEAD, s. A

MIDDEN-DUB, MIDDEN-TAP, s. The summit of a dunghill. MIDDEN-HOLE, s. pl.

MYDDIL, MIDIL, To


2. Sometimes, a hole or small pool, beside a dunghill, of what is called a salted and hung, in order to prepare it for this use. It is leather, denoting a piece of one of ashes; S. Prov. "Better marry a neighbour's child, whose lutum, coenum, whence Isl. moeg, lutulentus.

This is sometimes made of an eel's skin; at other times, a strong slip of a hide tarf-r, taurus, as originally denoting a piece of bull's hide.

MIDDLE, MIDDYN, MIDDING, s. A dunghill, S. A

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MIDDLE-DUB, MIDDLE-TAP, s. The summit of a dunghill.

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MIDDLE-MOUNT, MIDDING-MOUNT, S. A

singular kind

MIDDLEHEAD, s. A

MIDDLE-DUB, MIDDLE-TAP, s. The summit of a dunghill. MIDDLE-HOLE, s. 1. A dunghill, S.

"What adds considerably to their miserable state, is the filthy water stands, S.

MIDDLE-MYLES, s. pl. Orrach, an herb, S. B. Chenopodium viride, et album, Linn; thus denominated, as growing on dunghills. The name in some parts of Sweden is meld, in others metre; which evidently resemble Myles. The Chenopodium rubrum is called swin-molla; Linn. Flor. Suec. This in the first edition was erroneously printed MIDDLE-MYLES.

MYDDIL, MIDDLE, v. n. To mix.

—Or list apprufe thay pepill all and summyn

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Ryacht as Golmakmorn was won.
To haiff fra him all his mengne:
Ryacht swa all his fra ws has he.'''
He set ensample thus mydlie,
Lykeynyt hym to Gaidller de Laryss,
Que has that the mychty Duk Betsyss
Assailiet in Gaddyris the forayrs.

Barbour, iii. 71. MS.

The writer means, that Lorne, in comparing Bruce to Gaul the son of Morni, one of Fiagel's heroes, used but an ordinary or vulgar comparison; where he might with propriety have likened him to one of the most celebrated heroes of romance.

A. S. medlice, modestus, small, mean; Somner.

Mid-man, Midsman, s. A mediateur between contending parties.

"I—entreated them with many fair words to delay any such work, and for that end gave them in a large paper, which a very gracious and wise brother, somewhat a midman betwixt us, had drawn."—Baillie's Lette. ii. 380.

"Mr. Blair and Mr. Durham appeared as mids-men."—Ibid. p. 401.

Mids, s. 1. A mean; Lat. medius.

"It is a sily plea, that you are all united in the end, since your debates about the midise make the end among your hands to be lost," Baillie's Lette. ii. 192.

2. A medium; the middle between extremes.

"Temperance is the golden mids between abstinence and intemperance."—Pardovan's Collect. p. 244.

Mydward, s. The middle ward or division of an army.

Moyen, s. The shortend day of the year.

Milden, s. A mean; Lat. medius.

"Many other fish are caught about this coast, but in general in inconsiderable quantities, called in this country, mids', bergills, skate and frog."—P. Birsay, Orkn. Statist. ii. 3.

"It probably is the same fish, which G. Andr. describes as not less rare than beautiful. Middl-r, piscis pulcher-rimi nonem sed captu rarum; Lex. p. 178.

Myld, s. Left unexplained.

Mildrop, s. The mucus flowing from the nose in a liquid state.

His eyin droupit, qhule sonkin in his hede,
Out at his nose the mildrop fast gan rin.

_Henryson's Test. Creseide. Chiron. S.P. i. 162._

_A. S. mele, alveus, a hollow vessel, and drope; or dropnamum, guttatum, inverted?_
MILKORTS, MILKWORTS, MILK-WOMAN, MILL, To one, v. a. To MILL s. MILL-CLOOSE, S. MILL-BANNOCK, MILLART, MILLERT, To MILL-EE, MILL-EYE, S. MILLER OF CARSTAIRS. A proverbial allusion; one s. A MILN-RIND, MILL-RYND, MILL-STEEP, s. A lever attached to corn-mills by the water into the mill-wheels. MILL-STEW, s. The dust that flies about a mill. MILL-STEAK, s. A lever attached to corn-mills by which the mill-stones can be put closer together, or farther apart at pleasure.
MIN

MIMLESS, adj. Prudishly.

MINNESS, s. Prudishness.

MIM-MOED, MIMLIE, MIMENTIS, MIN, MYN, S.

MYNDEL, adj. To keep mind,

2. To design ; to intend, S.

2. Oblivious, causing forgetfulness.

Belg. minne, Alem. min, id. Michiliti min, much less.

Belg. min, minder, Fr. minois, O.Fr. mion, Lat. minor, Ir.

min, small, delicate.

To MIND, v. n. 1. To remember, S. See Sup.

The instances of invading of pyrets are yet fewer, that

is, none at all, as far as I mind, in the preceding years.

Wodrow's Hist. i. 455.

A.S. ge-mynd-an, ge-mynd-gan, Isl. a-min-an, Su.G.'mim-

as, Dan. mind-er, Moe.G. ga-men-an, meminis, in

memoriam revocare.

2. To design ; to intend, S.

"Qahilk day they kepit, and brocht in thair cumpanie

and rnerkes gun thai

Androis." Knox's Hist. p. 140.

To MIND, v. a. To recollect ; to remember, S.

"My sister, (said a devout and worthy lady) can repeat

memory, remembrancy." Gl. It seems rather to signify, contri-

bute ; as allied to Isl.

One sense given

" Apparently from

MINT, s. A mine of metals or minerals. AS'.

MINENT, To

MINT, v. n.

MINES, fi. A species of fur.

MINIET, s. corr. From E. minute.

MINER, s. A mine of metals or minerals.

MINED, s. A mine of metals or minerals.

MINING, s. To dig in a mine.

MINES, fi. A species of fur.

MINNIE, MINNY, s. 1. Mother ; now used as a childish

or fondling term, S.

MINNIE, MINNY, s. 1. Mother ; now used as a childish

or fondling term, S.

MINNE, v. a.

Blithe weren thai alle,

And merkets gun thai minne ;

Toke leve in the halle,

Who might the childe winne. Sir Tristrem, p. 35.

"Apparently from Mint, to offer.—They began to offer

marks or money." Gl. It seems rather to signify, contri-

bute ; as allied to Isl. mynd-a, procurare, from

mind-, to love. Teut. maynigh-en, communicare, participe.

To MYNES, v. a. To diminish.

MINNIE, MINNY, s. 1. Mother ; now used as a childish

or fondling term, S.

Sen that I born was of my minnie,

I nevir woot an uther but you.

Clerk, Evergreen, ii. 19.

This word, although now only in the mouths of the vulgar,

is undoubtedly very ancient. It is nearly allied to

Belg. minne, a nurse ; a wet nurse ; minne-moer, a nur-

sing mother ; minne-vader, a foster-father. This is to be

trace to minne, love, as its origin; minn-en, to love. Teut.

Minne is also the name of Venus. Correspondent to these,

we have Alem. minna, love, Minne, Venus, Meer-minna, a

Siren, min-oon, to love ; Su.G. minn-a, id., also to kiss.

Hence Fr. mignon, mignot, mignard, terms of endearment.

This designation is thus not only recommended by its

antiquity, but by its beautiful expression. Love and

Mother are used as synon. terms. Can any word more

fitly express the tender care of a mother, or that strength

of affection which is due from a child, who has been

nourished by the very substance of her body ? It must

be observed, however, that Isl. minna is used in the same

sense as S. minnie. Manna dicit pueri pro matercula.

G. Andr. 175.
MINNIE'S BAIRN. The mother's favourite.

To MINSHOCH, (gutt.) MINNOYT, part. pa.
MYNNIS, v. n.
To MINT, MYNT, 2. The dam among sheep.

reward, often used since the beginning of the Parliament, of hostility; as allied to Isl. meint-a, intentio, Schilter.

To Mint to, was formerly used in the same sense.

"If you mint to any such thing, expect a short deposition; and if the burrows be overthrown, that they cannot remove you, be assured to be removed out of their hearts for ever." Baillie's Lott. i. 51.

A.S. ge-mymt-an, disponere, statuere. This v. may be viewed as a frequentative from Alem. mein-en, intendere, to mean. For mint-a, gimeint-a, occur in the same sense.

To Mint with any thing. To aim with it.

MINT, MYNT, s. 1. An aim.

Now bendis he vp his burdoun with ane mynt.
On syde he bradis for to eschew the dynt.

Doug. Virgil, 142, 2.

Yit, quod Experience, at thee
Mak mony mints I may.

Cherrie and Slie, st. 83.

"He makes all mints, spoken of one that hath given shrewd suspicions of ill designs." Rudd.

A full fel mints to him he made,
He began at the shulder-blade,
And with his pawn al rafe he doun, kc.

Ywaine, E.M.R. i. 110.

2. An attempt, S.

"But now alas! you are forced to behold bold mints to draw her [the church] off the old foundation to the sandy heapes of humane wisdome." Epistill of a Christian Brother, 1624, p. 8.

Dear friend of mine! ye but o'er meikle reese
The lawly mints of my poor moorland muse.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 399.

3. Apparently used in the sense of E. threat.

Alem. mein-a, intentio, Schilter.

To MINT, v. n. To hint ; to communicate by innuendo.

MINUTE, s. The first draught of any writing.

To Minute, v. a. To take short notes; to make a first draught of any writing.

To MYPE, v. n. To speak much. 2. To be very diligent; as, "a mypin bodie," one constantly engaged.

To MIRD, v. n. To meddle; to attempt, S.B. See S.

'Tis nae to mird with unco foyk ye sec,
Nor is the blear drawn easy o'er her ee.

Ross's Helenore, p. 91.

Thus dainty o' honours and siller I've tift;
W' lasses I ne'er mean to mird or to mell.

Jemmyson's Popular Ball. ii. 338.

Shall we suppose that it was originally applied to acts of hostility; as allied to Isl. myrd-a, occulte interimere?

To MIRD, v. n. To make amorous advances.

To MIRE, v. a. To entangle in a dispute; to Bog.

MIRE-BUMPER, s. The bitttern, S. Ardea stellaris, Linn. It seems denominated from the noise which it makes; or to make a loud noise.
This Johns. derives from Lat. bomb-us, which indeed denotes a buzzing noise, also that made by a trumpet. But the term is perhaps more immediately connected with Isl. bombs-a, pavire, to beat or strike against; bombs, a stroke, ictus, allisio, G. Andr.

This animal seems to receive its name for the same reason, in a variety of languages. In the south of E. it is called butterbump, q. the bumping buttour or bitttern; in the

1. An aim.

if so ever should attempt the contrary ; or, whosoever should oppose him.

Yit makis he mery, maghy quasa mynt,
Said, I sall larse blyde and ane end bryng.

Gowein and Gol, iii. 10.

"Offer," Gl. But the line most probably should be read thus:

"A short draught of any writing.

Than Schir Golograce, for greif his gray ene bryn,
Yit makes he mery maghy quasa mynt,
Said, I sall larse blyde and ane end bryng.

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Than Schir Golograce, for greif his gray ene bryn,
North, miredrum, Gl. Grose; q. the drum of the mire:
Sw. roerdrum, rohrtrummel, either from roer, a reed, and
trumme, drum, trumla; to beat the drum; Teut. roer-dumpe,
roer-trumpe, id. Killian. Or roer may, as inr conjectures,
be from A.S. roer-en, to bray as an ass. In Germ. it is
called moszkube, q. cow of the mire, from the resemblance
of its noise to that of bellowing. V. Moss-BüMMER.
MIRE-SNIPE, s. The snipe, Scolopax gallinago. S.
MIIRESNIPPE, s. An accident: I met wi’ a
MIRK, MYRK, MERK, 
adv.
MYRKEST, adj.
To
To
roer-trompe, called
of its noise to that of bellowing. V. MOSS-BUMMER.
That part of a mire is said to be most rotten, which
sinks most, or is most unfit to be trod on. G. Andr. con­
nects the Isl. term with
is disordered, objects seem to dance before the eyes.
MIRK, MYRK, MERK, s.
adj.
myrk, myrkur, Su.G. moerk, S.A. mibk, S.B. mark,
A. Bor. mirk, id.
MIRKLETS, pi.
The radicle leaves of Fucus escu­
legend, eaten in Orkney.
MIRKEITIS, s. pl. Merits.
MIRK, MIRKLETS, fi.
MIRKLES, pl.
The radicle leaves of Fucus escu­
cepted; mirky as a maukin, merry as a hare, S.B.
See Sup.
That mirky face o’ yours betrays your joy.
The “third wis—as mirkie as makin at the start, an’ as
Sibb. views it as radically the same with smirky, which is
from A.S. smarac-en, subridere. But as the s seems to
enter into the original form of this word, perhaps the
former is from A.S. myrgig, merry, pron. hard, or from myrg,
pleasure.
MIRLIE, MIRLIE, adj. Speckled.
MIRLIES, s.
Having the breast speckled. S.
MIRLIT, MIRLET, MERLED, 
S. A. Myrgit, Merled, part. pa.
Variegated with interwoven spots; waved with various colours. S.
MIRLIEGO, s.
A small upright spinning-wheel. S.
MIRLIEGOES, MERLIGOES, s.pl.
It is said that one’s
eyes are in the mirligoes, when one sees objects in­
distinctly, as to take one thing for another, S.
Sure Major Weir, or some sic warlock wight,
Flasubeguill’ glamour o’er your sight;
Or else some kittle cantrip thrown, I ween,
Lieve in mirligoes my sin twa een.
Ferguson’s Poems ii. 86.
Look round about, ye’ll see ye’re farther north
By forty miles and twa this side the Forth:
The mirligoes are yet before your e’en,
And paint to you the sight you’ve seen the strean.
Ferguson seems to allude to some popular idea that the
mirligoes are the effect of incantation.
A.S. mærtic, bright, q. dazzled with brightness.
Perhaps rather q. merrily go, because when the faculty of sight
is disordered, objects seem to dance before the eyes.
MIRKEITIS, s. pl. Merits.
MIRLIE, MIRLIE, adj. Speckled.
MIRLIES, s.
MIRLIES, s.pl.
The measles, Aberd. elsewhere nirles.
Fr. morbilles.
MIRLIE, MIRLIE, adj. Speckled.
MIRLIES, s.
MIRKLES, pl.
The radicle leaves of Fucus escu­
legend, eaten in Orkney.
MIRKEITIS, s. pl. Merits.
MIRK, MIRKLETS, fi.
MIRKLES, pl.
The radicle leaves of Fucus escu­
"Smiling; hearty; merry;
MIRKIES, s.
Mirk, or mire, S.
in darkness.
For sen ye maid the Paip a King,
In Rome I could get na luinge
Bot hyde me in the mirke.
Lyndsay’s S.P.R. ii, 138.
It is undoubtedly in the same sense that R. Brunne uses
wallace, v.
the sense of duskish, and as distinguished from dark. S.
And the mirk nycht suddenly
Hym parlyd fra his company.
Su.G. 8. 278, 35.
This is the only term used for this root among the vulgar
Fergusson seems to allude to some popular idea that the
mirligoes are the effect of incantation.
A.S. mærtic, bright, q. dazzled with brightness.
Perhaps rather q. merrily go, because when the faculty of sight
is disordered, objects seem to dance before the eyes.
MIRKEITIS, s. pl. Merits.
MIRLIE, MIRLIE, adj. Speckled.
MIRLIES, s.
MIRKLES, pl.
The radicle leaves of Fucus escu­
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legend, eaten in Orkney.
MIRKEITIS, s. pl. Merits.
MIRLIE, MIRLIE, adj. Speckled.
MIRLIES, s.
MIS

The quhilk God grant us till amend our miss.

Henryson, Barnatyne Poems, p. 108.

Thow be my muse, my gidare, and laid steren,
Remitting my trespas, and euer mys.

Doug. Virgil, 11. 25.

Chaucer uses mis for what is wrong, and Gower.

Pryde is of euer mysse the prycke.

Conf. Am. F. 26, b. i.e. the spur to every thing that is evil; as he had previously said:

Pryde is the heald of all synne.

2. Evil, in a physical sense; calamity; suffering.

If anyes matene, or mas, might mende thi mys,
Or any meble on molde; my merthe were the mare.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. 1. 16.

Goth. mesca, defectus, error, corruptula, lat. missa, amissio. Thus mis is used in most of the Goth. dialects, as an inseparable particle, denoting defect or corruption.

MISBEHADDEN, part. po.
1. A misbehadden word, a term or expression that is unbecoming or indiscreet, such as one is apt to utter in anger, S. 2. Ill-natured; as, "a misbehadden geit," an ill-trained child.

A.S. mis and behealden, wary, from beheald-en, attendere, also caver, q. a word spoken incautiously.

To MISCALL, Miscal.
8. To call names to, S.

"Christ and Antichrist are both now in the camp, and are come to open blows: Christ's poor ship saileth in the sea of blood, the passengers are so sea-sick of a high fever, as he had previously said:"

Barbour, xii. 365, MS.

MISCHANCY, s.
1. Unlucky; unfortunate.

—Sa strangle his freynd and fallow dare, That sa myschancy was, belouit he, That rather for his lyfe himselfe left dare.

Doug. Virgil, 291, 49.

2. Causing unhappiness.

Bot nethes illc intill oure bynd fyre, Forgetthis this rieht ernistle thay wyrk, Aind ffor to drug and draw wald neuer irl, Quhill that myschancy monstoure quentlie bet

Amdy the haillowit tempill vp was set.

Doug. Virgil, 47, 3.

MISCHANT, Meschant, adj.
1. Wicked; evil; naughty.

"Conarus heirarid thir wourdis said, How dar ye mischane? ye schold be byth halfe pretsy fich thyngis aganis me and my seruandis."

Boeth. ep. 52.

"Christ and Antichrist are both now in the camp, and are come to open blows: Christ's poor ship saileth in the sea of blood, the passengers are so sea-sick of a high fever, as he had previously said:"

Barbour, xii. 365, MS.

2. To fare ill; to be unfortunate.

Set we it in fyr, it will wndo Or loss my men; thar is no mor to tell.

Doug. Virgil, 291, 49.

MISCHANTSIE, Meschantlie, adj.
Wickedly.

Woo, mechans, hause re-admitted Messe, Which, happliely, was from our sholders shaken.


"Mr. Blair, Mr. Dickson, and Mr. Hutcheson, were, without all cause, mischantly abused by his [Sydersef's] pen, without the resentm of the state, till his Majesty him setweit to silence him."

Baillie's Lett. ii, 454.

MISCHANT YOUTH, s.
A very bad smell. This term is used both in the N. and W. of S. also in Loth.

Fr. meschant odeur, id.

MISCHANT PRATT.
S.

A mischievous trick, Loth. properly mischant pratt.

V. Pratt. S.B. say an ill pratt, id. and ill-prattly, mischious.

MI SHER, s.
1. A vexatious or ill-deedie person; as, Ye're a perfect mischief.
8. Equivalent to the devil; as, "He's gain to the mischief as fast as he can."

To MISCHIEVE, v. a.
8. To hurt.

S.

MISCOMFIST, part. adj.
Nearly suffocated with a bad smell.

Syn. Scomfist.

MISCONTENT, adj.
Dissatisfied.

S.

MISCONTENTMENT, s.
Ground of dissatisfaction.

S.

MISDOUBT, v. a.
To doubt; to distrust.

S.

MISDOUBT, MISDOOT, s.
Doubt; apprehension.

S.

MYSEL, adj.
Leprous. V. Mesall.

MYSELF, s.
Myself, S. corr.

Set we it in fry, it will wndo my sell, Or loss my men; that is no mor to tell.

Wallace, iv. 421. MS.

MYSELWYN, s.
Myself.

I am sad off my selwyn sa, That I count not my liff a stra.

Barbour, iii. 320. MS.

From me and syfne, accus. masc. of syfne ipse.

MISERICORDE, adj.
Merciful.

S.

MISERY, Misert, adj.
Extremely parsimonious.

S.

MISERTHIS, adj.
Very avaricious.

To MYSFALL, v. n.
To miscarry.

— Quha sa werrayis wrangwysly.

Thai fend God all to gretumly, And thain may happy to mysfall, And swa may tid that her we sal.

Barbour, xii. 365, MS.

MISFALT, s.
Misadde; improper conduct.

To MISFAYR, MISFAR, v. n.
1. To miscarry.

I hane in ryme thus fer furth tane the cure, Now war I laith my lang labour.

Doug. Virgil, 272, 18.

Fra this sair man now cummin is the King, Havand in mynd greit murmurl and moving;

And in his hart greit havines and thocht;

Sa wantonly in vane al thing he wrocht.

Throw yong counsel; and wrocht ay as a barne.

Pries of Peblis, S.P.R. i. p. 22.

2. To fare ill; to be unfortunate.

S.

Misfarih, S.B. signifies ill-grown.

A.S. misfar-an, male euence, periue, to go wrong. Sonner. Hence, Myself, s. Mischance; mishap.

Inglass wardanis till London past but mar, And tauld the King off all thair gret mysfar,
MIS

How Wallace had Scotland fra thaim reduce.

Wallace, xi. 940. MS.

MISFORTUNE,* s. A soft term to express a breach of chastity, especially as announced by a third party. S. MISFORTUNATE, adj. Unfortunato. S.

MISGAR, s. A kind of trench in sandy ground occasioned by the wind driving away the sand. S.

To MISGIE, v. n. To misgiv. S.

MISGYDINS, s. Mismanagement. S.

To MISGOGGLE, v. a. To spoil; applied to any work; as, "He's fairly misgogglit that job." S.

MISGRUGGLE, MISGRUGLE, v. n. To misgruggle; applied to any work; as, "I took her by the bought o' the gardy, an' gar'd her a' her apron." Journal from London, p. 8.

MISGUIDE,* v. a. To misguide. S.

MISHAPPENS, s. The act or habit of wasting. S.

To MISHARRIT, part. pa. To missharrit. S.

MISK, v. n. Misman.

MISK-GRASS, s. The grass on ground of this kind. S.

Misk-en, v. a. To misken; to handle roughly, S.

MISK nae is used in a sense nearly akin. It signifies to pity; misereor, G. Andr.

MISKNAW, v. a. To misken one's self; to miskun-a. R. Gloie, p. 375.

To MISKUN, v. a. To miskun. S.

The vane gloir that my tua brethir takis in sic vane gentiles, is the cause that thai ichtlye me, trocht the quhilk arrogant mynde that thai haf consauit, thai miskenn God and man, quhilk is the occasione that I and thon sail neyr get relief of our afflictione. Compl. S. p. 201. "Mistake," Gl. But this is not the sense. For this is nearly allied to ichtlye.

"He suddenly resolventh to do all that is commanded, and to forgo every evil way, (yet much miskennig Christ Jesus) and so beginneth to take some courage to himself again, establishing his own righteousness." Guthrie's Trial, p. 69.

To MISHAD, pret. v. Misdemeanid; acted improperly. S.

MISHANTER, s. A kind of trench in sandy ground occasioned by the wind driving away the sand. S.

MISHAPPENS, s. Unfortunateness.

"My heart pitied the man; beside other evils, the vane gentiles, is the cause that thai ichtlye me, trocht the quhilk arrogant mynde that thai haf consauit, thai miskenn God and man, quhilk is the occasione that I and thon sail neyr get relief of our afflictione. Compl. S. p. 201. "Mistake," Gl. But this is not the sense. For this is nearly allied to ichtlye.

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MISMANAGEMENT. S.

1. To disfigure; to deform; often applied to the change of the countenance in consequence of grief or hard treatment, S.B. See Sup.

2. In profane language, a designation for the source of all evil; as, "Go to the miskanter, go to the devil." S.

"Do not let the source of your information appear." Baillie's Lett. ii. 139.

"Sir William Waller's forces melted quickly to a poor handful; the Londoners, and others, as is their misken custom, after a piece of service, get home." Ibid. ii. 2.

4. To let alone; to forbear; not to meddle with; to give no molestation to.

"Carlawrock we did misken. It could not be taken without cannon, which without time and great charges, could not have been transported from the castle of Edinburgh." Baillie's Lett. i. 159.

"Mr. Henderson, and sundry, would have all these things misken, till we be at a point with England." Ibid. i. 368.

5. To refuse to acknowledge; to disown.

"The reasons quhairof Sanct Paule schawis in few words, saying: Qui ignorat, ignorabitur. He that misken sall be miskenit. Meining this, gif we will nocht ken Goddis iustice and his mercy, offerit to vs in Christ, in tyme of this lyfe, God sail misken vs in the day of extreme ingument." Alp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1522, Fol. 82. a.

6. To misken one's self; to assume airs which do not belong to one; to forget one's proper station, S.

To MYSKNAW, v. a. To be ignorant of.

Biddis thou me be sa nyce, I suld skelp an' clout the guard.

"Thairafter he geusis his awin judgement, quhilk is contrarious to al the rest: afirmynig the samyn but older scripture or doctor. And thairfere, is dere of the rehersing, because it was euir miskauin to the kirk of God, and all the ancient fatheris of the samyn." Kennedy (Crossraguelle,) Compend. Tractiue, p. 92.

MISLEARD, adj. 1. Unmannerly; indiscreet. Shirr. Gl. S.

Her Nanesel man be carefu' now,
Nor man mak she be misleard,
Sin baxter lads hae seal'd a vow
To skelp an' clout the guard.

"Quhay knavis, bit the lynnage of Enee?
Or quhay miskennys Troy, that nobyll cieté?
Doug. Virgil, 30, 47.

"Poor fowk's friends soon misken them." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 58.

To overlook; to neglect. See Sup.

"The vane gloir that my tua brethir takis in sic vane gentiles, is the cause that thai ichtlye me, trocht the quhilk arrogant mynde that thai haf consauit, thai miskenn God and man, quhilk is the occasione that I and thon sail neyr get relief of our afflictione. Compl. S. p. 201. "Mistake," Gl. But this is not the sense. For this is nearly allied to ichtlye.

"He suddenly resolventh to do all that is commanded, and to forgo every evil way, (yet much miskennig Christ Jesus) and so beginneth to take some courage to himself again, establishing his own righteousness." Guthrie's Trial, p. 69.
MYS
To MISLIPPER, a. 1. To disappoint, S. Yorks.
2. To illude; to deceive. 3. To neglect any thing put under one's charge. To mislipped one's business, not to pay proper attention to it. 4. To suspect. S.
To MISLUCK, n. To miscarry; not to prosper, S.
Belg. misluch-en, id.
MISLUCK, s. Misfortune, S.
"Wha can help misluck?" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 75.
MISLUSHIOUS, adj. Malicious; rough, Gl. Ramsay.
Hitch with a three-legged cap, His head bizen wi' bees, Hit Geordy a mislushious rap, And brake the brig o' his neese Right sair that day.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 279.
It seems to be expl. malicious, merely from the resemblance in sound. The proper idea is that of rough, severe, unguarded; rashless, synon.
To MISMACK, MISMAKE, a. 1. To shape or form improperly; applied to clothes. 2. To trouble; to disturb; as, "Dinna mismake yourself for me." S.
To MISMAE, a. To disturb. V. MISMAKE.
To MISMAGGLE, a. 1. To spoil; to put in disorder; to put awry, S.B. 2. To mangle. See Sup.
"She had mead had all my hands, for I misgrugled a' her apron, an' mismaggid d' a' her coocker-nyon." Journal from London, p. 8.
Mis seems redundant here. V. MAGIC.
MISMAIGHT, part. pa. "Put out of sorts; mismatched." S. Gl. Sibb. from mis and maik, q. v.
MISMAMNERS, s. pl. Ill breeding; indiscretion. S.
To MISMARROW, a. To put out of sorts; to mismatch; generally applied to things which are sorted in pairs, when one is put for another, S. V. MARROW, a.
To MISMAUCHER, a. To spoil, or render useless. S.
To MISMINNIE, a. Applied to lambs when they lose their dams, or are put to suck strange ewes. S.
To MISMUVE, a. To disconnect; to alarm. S.
MISNURETED, adj. Ill-bred; unmannerly.
"Therefore that which idle onwating cannot do, mismatched crying and knocking will do." Rutherford's London, p. 8.
MISNURTOURNESSE, s. Ill breeding; want of due respect.
"This homelines will not be with misnourtournesse, and with an opinion of partie; albeit thou wilt be homely with him as with thy brother; yet thou mayest not make thy selfe as companion to him, and count lightly of him." Rollock on the Passion, p. 343.
To MISPERSON, MYPERSON, a. To give disgraceful names to one; to abuse in language. S.
MISPERSONING, s. The act of giving abusive names. S.
To MISPORTION one's self; a. To eat to excess; to surfeit one's self; S.B.
MISS, a. A fault; a false stroke. V. MYS.
To MISSAYE, a. To abuse; to rail at. See Sup.
"Item, of them quha missayes the Baillies, or the Lord's Baillie in court of his office doing, it behoves him right there to cry him mercy, and therefore to make him amends." Baron Courts, c. 72.
Teut. mis-soggen-en, maledecere, malé loqui aliqui, insecati aliquem maledeicti.
MISSAVING, s. Calumni, or depreciation. S.
MYSEL, s. A vail. V. MESSAL, v.
116
MYS
MISSELLIS, s. pl. Perhaps, fireworks, or bombs for throwing shells. S.
To MISSET, a. To displease. V. Missettand. S.
MISS-SET, part. pa. Disordered; out of humour. S.
MISSETTAND, part. pr. Unbecoming.
In recompence for his missettand saw,
He sall your heat in euerie part proclaime.
Psalms of Honour, ii. 22.
Tent. mis-set-en, male disponere. Instead of this, onsett, or unsett, is the term now used, especially with respect to any piece of dress which it is supposed, does not become the wearer. V. Set, v.
MISSILRY, s.
--- Maigram, madness, or missirly,
Apostrum, or the palyne.—
This denotes some eruption, perhaps leprosy. For while Germ. masel signifies the measles, masel-such is used for the leprosy; Su.G. masel for the scall, Lev. xxi. 20, and masseling for the smallpox. V. MESSALL.
MISSIVE, s. 1. A letter sent. 2. A letter containing an engagement, to be afterwards extended in form. S.
MISSILLE, adj. 1. "Solitary, from some person or thing being amissing or absent." Gl. Sibb. See Sup.
2. Applied to one whose absence is regretted or remarked.
MISSILNESS, s. Solitariness, from the absence of some favourite person or thing. S.
To MISSPEAK, a. To praise one for a virtue or good quality which his conduct immediately after betrays. S.
To MISSWEAR, a. To swear falsely. S.
To MISTAUK, a. To neglect; from Mis and staih. S.
To MISTENT; a. Tongue; from Mis and Tent. q.v.
MISTER, MYSTER, s. Craft; art.
Ane engnyon their haff that tane,
That was sleat of that mystar,
That men wyster any fer or ner.
It is also found in O.E. Barbour, xvii. 435. MS.
--- He asked for his arcere,
Walter Tirelde was haten, master of that mister.
R. Brunne, p. 94. S.
This is immediately from Fr. mister, id. Menage derives this from Lat. minister-ium; Skinner, E. mystery, a trade, from Gr. μαστήριον. Wattson, however, contends that L.B. magister-ium is the origin, to which Fr. maistre exactly corresponds. Hist. E. Poet. v. iii. xxxvii. &c.
MISTER, MYSTER, s. 1. Want; necessity, S.B. See S.
Tharfor his hors ail he be gayt
To the ladys, that mister had.
Barbour, iii. 337. MS.
"There's nae friend to friend in mister." Ibid. p. 31.
2. It sometimes denotes want of food, S.B.
And now her heart is like to melt away
W't heat and mister.—
Ross's Helenore, p. 59.
It is used as synon. with Faut.
There's been a dowie day to me, my dear;
Faint, faint, alas! w't faut and mister gane,
And in a peril just to die my lane.
V. Faut.
Ibid. p. 66.
3. Any thing that is necessary.
---Grant eik leif to hew wod, and tak
Tynnner to bete airis, and vther misteris.
He ete and drank, with ful gude cheere,
For tharof hud he grete mister.
Yvaine, Ritson's E.M.R. i. 33.
Rudd. views this as the same with the preceding word.
supposing that, as Fr. *mestier* signifies a trade or art, "because by these we may and ought to supply our necessities," the term "came to signify need, lack, necessity, want." Sibb. adopts this etymology.

Fr. *mestier* is indeed used as signifying need, or want. But it seems more natural to deduce *mister* from Su.G. *mit*—Dan. *mit*, *mistr*- to lose, to sustain the want, loss, or absence of anything. Allied to these are Isl. *miser*, a loss, *misting*, he who is deprived of his property; Alem. *miss-* (mitz-), to want, Belg. *miss-en*.

**To Be a mister.** To supply a want. V. *Beit.* To occasion for.

**MYSTIR,** adj. Necessary. To mistrust; to suspect.

**MISTIRFUIl,** adj. Needy; necessitous. "For the misere of misterfull men, and for the reparing of pure men, the diuyne justice sal exsecut strait punitione." Kelly, p. 304.

**MISTRAIST,** v. n. To mistrust; to suspect. Ner the castell he drew thaim priawy

In till a schaw; Sotheroun *mystriatit* nocht.

**MYSTIRAM,** v. a. Perhaps, to misplace or disorder the beams or rafters of a house. S. **MISTRESS,** s. A sort of title given in Scotland to the wife of a principal tenant, or of a minister, especially in the country. She is called *The Mistress.* S.

**To MYSTRYST,** v. a. 1. To break an engagement with. *S.* Gl. Sibb. 2. To disappoint; to bring into confusion by disappointing. 3. To alarm; to affright. S.

**To MISTRÖW,** v. a. 1. To suspect; to doubt; to mistrust.

*Thai mystrow him off trautory* For that he spokyn had with the King. And for that ilk *mistroeing* Thai tuk him and put [him] in presoun.

**Barbour,** x. 327. MS.

2. To disbelieve. And in hys lettrys sayd he thane, That the pepil of Ireland Wafythful wes and *mystrounand,* And lede thame all be fretis wyne, Nowchte be the lauche of the Éwangyle.

*Wytownt,* vii. 7, 222.


**MITCHELL,** s. Meaning not clear. S.

**To MYTH,** v. a. To measure; to mete. The myllare *mythis* the multure wyth ane mett skant, For drouth had drunkin vp his dam in the drye yer.


A.S. *mæt-an,* met-gian, metiri.

**To MYTH, MYTH,** v. a. 1. To mark; to observe. Scho knew him weille, bot as of eloquence, Full sor scho drede or Sotheron wald him *myth.*

*Wallace,* v. 664. MS.

2. To shew; to indicate. Thyght he was myghthles, his mercy can be thair *myth,* And wald that he nane harme hynt, with hart and hand *Gawan* and *Hurill* with hemes schynand brycht.

*Doug. Virgil,* 289, 36.

*Shirreff’s Poems,* p. 44. "*Myth,* mix." Gl. Pink. But there is no evidence that it ever bears this sense. It is radically the same with Isl. *mik*, a locum signo; or, as explained by Verulius, collimare, to look straight at the mark. That there is a near affinity between this and the preceding verb, the one signifying to measure, and the other to mark, appears from what has been said in the illustration of *Mith,* q. v.

**MYTH,** s. A mark. V. *MEITH.*

**MITH, MEITH,** aux. v. Might, S.B. *See Sup.*

*What I milk get, my Kate, is nae the thing; Ye sud be queen, tho’ Simon were a king.*

V. *Maucht.*

**SHIRREFF’S POEMS,** p. 44. Su.G. *maatte,* anc. *mathe,* id.

**MITHNA,** Might not.

**MYTH,** s. Marrow.

**MYTHIE,** adj. Of or belonging to marrow.

**MITHERLIE,** adj. Motherly.
MIZ

MITHERLINESS, s. Motherliness. S.
MITHER'S-PET, s. The youngest child of a family; the mother's greatest favourite. V. Man's-pout. S.
MITHRATES, s. The heart and skirts of a bullock. S.
MITHRET, s. The midriff. See above. S.
MYTING, s. 

MITTEN, s. Woollen gloves. S. pi Mittens, s.
MIXT, part. pa. s.pl. To MIXTIE-MAXTIE, MIXIE-MAXIE, v. n. To MIX, To.
MIXIE, adj. Having different colours. The legs are said to be mizzled, when partly discoloured by sitting too near the fire, S.

This at first view might seem merely a peculiar use of E. measled, q. like one in the measles. But mizzled is a different term. It may be allied to A.S. misti, various, divers, or rather to Isl. mistalit, variegatus; mistalit kyrtd, tunica variegata, 2 Sam. 13. V. Let, color, Ibre. This word seems originally to have denoted loss of colour, Isl. mizs, signifying privation.

Teut. maschelen, however, is syon. Maschelen are de beven, macule subrubra que lyme contrahuntur, dum crura ad ignem proprius admoventur; from mascle, maschel, macula, a spot or stain.

MIZZLED, MIZZLEDIE, MIZLIE, MIZZLIE, adj. Having different colours; va­ri­egated; applied to the effect of fire on the limbs. S. To MOACH, (gutt.) v. n. To be approaching to a state of putridity. V. under Moch, Mochie. S.

MOACH, moclie, adj. 1. Moist; damp; applied to ani­mal food, corn in the stack, meal, &c. See Sup.

MOAGRE, s. A confusion.

MOAKIE, s. A fondling name for a calf.

MOBILL, MOBLE, s. Moveable goods, or such as are not affixed to the soil, S. moveables.

Yone herne in the battle will ye noght forbere For all the mobl on the mord merkit to meid. Gawan and Gol. iii. 13.

It is more generally used in pl.

Fra every part thai flocking fast about, Bayth with gude will, and there mobles but daut. Fr. meubles, id. Doug. Virgil 65, 25.

MOCH, Mochie, adj. 1. Moist; damp; applied to ani­mal food, corn in the stack, meal, &c. See Sup.

Not [moch] throw the soyl but muskane treis sproutit, Compust, bariant, vblomit and vneleit.

Auld rottin runtis quhairin na sap was leifit, Moch, all waist, wediter with grasn moitit, A ganand den quhail murtherars men reift.

Police of Honour, i. 3. Edin. Edit. 1579.

2. Thick; close; hazy. This is the sense of mochy. A mochy day, a hot misty day. See Sup.

The E. use the phrase, moky day. But both Skinner and Johnson seem to understand it as if it were the same with marky, gloomy, rendering it dark. It is certainly syon.

With S. mochy, Muck, Lincolns. signifies moist, wet.

3. Applied to meat when it begins to be putrid. S. Isl. mokk-ne, mokk-r, condensatio nubium, are evidently allied to our term, especially in the second sense. Dan. mug, denotes mould, muggen, moudly; and in some parts of E. they say, a muggy day. But it most nearly resembles Isl. mugga, aer succedus et tubulo humdonis. G. Andr. p.181.

Moch'T Meat. Animal food in a state of incipient corruption, when it sends forth a disagreeable, although not an absolutely fetid smell.

MOCH, s. A heap. This Sibb. mentions as the same with Mowe, q. v. from A.S. muce, acerbus.

MOCH, (gutt.) s. A moth. V. Mogue. S.
MOCHIE, adj. Filled with moths.

To MOCHRIE, MCRE, v. n. 1. To heap up; to hoard.

And quhen your Lords ar puir, this to conclude; They sel their somes and airs for gold and gude, Unto ane mokkand carle, for derest pryse, That wist never yit of honour, nor gentrye. This worship and honour of hungage, Away it weirs thus for thair disparage.

Moche, michte, and their mense, this gait thay murel; For marige thus unyte of ane chaule.

Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 13.
MODERANCE, or.

MOCKRIFE, MODE, MWDE, MOCHT, auxiliary v. MOCKAGE, MODERATE.

2. To preside in a congregation, at the election of a Pastor, S.

3. To work in the dark, S.

These are merely oblique senses of the verb, borrowed from the keeness manifested by a covetous person.

MOCHT, auxiliary v. Might.

The awful King gart twa harraldis be brocht, Gaif thaim command, in all the haist that mocht, To chargis Wallace, that he suld cum him till, Witth out promys, and put in his will.

Wallace, vi. 347. MS.


A.S. mot, id. from mag-an, pose; Alem. mahl, Gl.

Wynt. moht-a, from mag-on, mo-en.

MOCKAGE, s. Mockery.

MOCRIF, adj. Scornful.

MODE, Mwde, s. 1. He eyk thare manhad and thare moode, Thare—for thare drede na multytude.

Wyntownt, viii. 27, 199.

“Mind, spirit,” Gl. But it seems properly to denote courage; A.S. Sw. mod, id.

2. Anger; indignation; as E.

It is used to denote the conduct of those who are angry or irritated; as E. iracundia, &c.

MODERATION, s. The act of presiding, by appointment of the Session, viz. that a call be given to the person named; or perhaps, rather, bold.

xiii castellis with strenth he wan,
And owercame many a mody man.

Barbour, ix. 639. MS.

Sw. modig, bold, brave, daring; Teut. modig, spirited, mettlesome; Alem. muat, alacris, animosus, German. mutlig, id. Alem. muat, mens, assumes a great variety of composite forms; as fastzanthe, firmi animi viv, gimuato, gratiosus, hezunati, iracundia, &c.

2. Pensive; sad; melancholy.

— Thou Proserpyne, quhilk by our gentil lawis
Art rowpit hie, and yellit loude by nycht,
Tuk hym out, quhare that he lay,
Modyr-nakyd
Of hys chawmyre befor day,
Than may the glorius Sibylla namyt be,
Quha bettir may Sibylla namyt be,
More than half a month and a half
To the people, S.

MODIE-BROD, s. V. MOWDIE-BROD.

MODYR, MODER, s. Mother.

Hys modyr fled with hym fra Elrisle,
Til Gowry past, and duelles in Kilspyned.

Wallace, i. 149. MS.

Qulta bettir may Sibylla namyt be,
More than half a month and a half
MODYR-NAKYD, adj. Stark naked; naked as at one's birth, S. mother-naked.

Thee hundyre men in cumpany
Gaddryt come on hym suddanly,
Tak hym out, quhare that he lay,
Of hys chawmyre befor day,
Modyr-nakyd hys body bare.

Wyntownt, vii. 9. 261.

“Ye're as souple sark alane as some are mother nakyd;” Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 85.

Teut. moeder-naketi, id.

MODYWART, MOWDIE-BROD, s. A mole, (talpa,) S.

I gryppit graithly the gil,
And every modywart bill.

Doug. Virgil, 259, b. 19.

“I grant thou may blot out all knowledge out of thy minde, and make thy selfe to become als blinde as a modewart,” Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. O. 2, b.

Dan. muldorp, Germ. maulwurf, Alem. maulwurf, A.
MOY

Bor. woulidwarp. This is generally derived from A.S. *mowld*, earth, and *wearp-an*, to throw or cast. Ray says, that to *woret* is to cast forth as a mole or hog doth. Hence it is probable that there may have been a Goth. *mowlan*, similar form, entering into the composition of our name for the mole. A.S. *mox-an*, Belg. *moeit-an*, *morret-an*, Su.G. *rol-a*, are indeed used in a sense nearly allied, versare rostro, to root as a sow with its snout.

To *MOE*, v. n. To cry as a calf; To *Mug*, to low as a cow.

MOEM, s. A scrap.

MOGEN, adj. Apparently, common; public. Syn. Mean. S.

MOGGANS, s. pl. 1. Long sleeves for a woman's arms, wrought like stockings, S.B.

Had I won the length but of an pair of sleeves,—
This I wasd have wassen and bleched like the sow,
And on my twa gardies like moggans wad draw;
And then fowk say that, said Giray was braw.


"The lads wis nae very driech o' drawin, but lap in amo' the dubs in a handclap; I'm seer some o' them wat
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MOYEN, MOYAN, v. a. 1. To accomplish by the use of means.

"Alway see yee this conjunction is moyaned be twa speciall moyans, be the moyau of the halle spirit, and be the moyan of faith." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. 1590. E. 3. b.

2. To procure; implying diligence, and often also interest.

"He hath maid death to vs a farther steppe to joy, and a moyaner of a straiter conjunctioun." Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. B. 7. a.

MOYENT. A weil-moyent man, fr. moyent, moyane, moye, moyaner, moyed, moyed, moyens, moyer, moy, moyie, moyed, moyaner, moyed, moyed, moye, moyens, moy, moyed, moyed.

MOYENLES, adj. Bot simple sauls, unskilfull, moyens.

MOIL, s. Hard and constant labour.

MOIL, s. A bullock without horns. 2. A mild good-natured person, tame, even to silliness.

MOILLET, s. The bit of a bridle.

MOL, s. A bridle having a curb.

MOLLETS, s. pl. 1. Fantastic airs. 2. Sly winks.

MOLLIGRANT, MOLLIGRUNT, v. a.

MOLLMON, MONE, MON, MAUN, AUXILIARY V.

MOLL-MON, MONE, MON, MAUN, AUXILIARY V.

MOLLET, s. A term in heraldry for a star of five points. V. next word.

MOLLET-BRYDYL, s. A bridle having a curb.

"Sone other Makbeth come to rayher castell, & becaus he fand not Makduf present at the werk, he said; This man wyll not obey my chargis, quhile he be riddin with ane mollet brydyl." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 6. Nisi lupato in os injecto, Boeth.

Perhaps mollet may have been formed from Teut. mygl, Germ. maul, Su.G. mul, the mouth; especially as Teut. mygl-band, signifies a headstall for a horse, a muzzle, and Sw. mauende-stycke, q. something that pricks the mouth, has precisely the same meaning with the S. term. Seren. uses the very word employed by Boece, lupatum. Isl. mbiel, Su.G. mygl, however, denote a bridle, a curb; frænum, Verel.

To MOLET, v. n.

"Gif thay their spirituall office gyd, ilk man might say, thay did their partis: Bot gif thay can play at the cartis, And mollet moylie on ane mule, Thocht thay had neuer sene the scule; Yit at this day, as weel as than, Will be maid sic ane spirituall man." Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 270.

This verb, evidently used for the alliteration, refers to the management of a mule in riding. But the precise signification is doubtful. It is most probably formed from mollaet, s.

MOLLET, s. pl. 1. Fantastic airs. 2. Sly winks.

MOLLIGRANT, MOLLIGRUNT, s. The act of whining, complaining, or murmuring, Ang. See Sup.

Isl. moil-a, to murmur, moil-a, murmur, and groan, os et nasus, q. such whining as distorts the countenance; or, as including two ideas nearly connected, grumnie, murmuring, and grunting. Teut. mygl-on, mutitre, mussitate, mygl-er, mussitator.

MOLLIGRUB, MULLYGRUB, s. Melancholy; nearly the same with molligrunt, S. See Sup.

Poor Mouldy rins quite by himsel,
And buns like ane broke loose frae hell.
It lulls a wee my
And bans like ane broke loose frae hell.
This seems to signify, many: from O. Fr. moult, mout, adv. much.Associé, Dic. Trew.; Lat. multum.

To MOIST, v. a. To moisten.

MOIST, v. a. To moisten.

MOISTEN, v. a. To moisten.

MOIST-RINGS, s. A term in heraldry for a star of five points. V. next word.

MOISTY, s. A term in heraldry for a star of five points. V. next word.

MOIT. Stude at the dure Fair calling hir vschere,— And Secrette hir thrifty chamberer,
That beys was in tyne to do seruise,
And othir moyt I cannot on ane.

This seems to signify, many: from O. Fr. moult, mout, adv. much. Associé, Dic. Trew.; Lat. multum.

To MOKRE, v. a. To hoard. V. MOCHRE.

MOLDS. s. The ground, E. moulde. V. MULDE.

MOLE, s. A promontory; a cape; apparently the same with S. Moll.

Thai raysyt saile, and furth thai far,
And by the moyaners.

V. MOLLET.

MOLLACHON, s. A small cheese, Stirlings. Gael. mullachon, a cheese, Shaw.

MOLLAN, s. A long straight pole.

MOLLAT, MOLLET, s. s. The bit of a bridle.

That neibh na mollat mak me moy, nor hald my E. mouth in.

MOY. Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 57.

2. According to Rudd, the boss or ornament of a bridle.

Thare harneiss of gold richt derely dicht.
Thay raugh the goldin mollatta burnst brycht.

Rudd, refers to Fr. moulette, the ravel of a spur; or Vol. II. 121 mullet, a term in heraldry for a star of five points. V. next word.
The force of this verb is well expressed in the following lines:

"You maun gang wi' me, fair maid,"

"To marry you, Sir, I'de warrant;

"But maun belongs to the king himself,

"But no to a country clown;

"Ye might have said, 'Wi' your leave, fair maid,'

"And latten your maun alane."

Jamieson's Popular Ball. Ball. i. 327.

The force of this verb is well expressed in the following lines:

"As long tymne as thei han the spouse with hem thei maun not faste."

Mark 2.

But all thaire words was for nothig,

That maun be met if thai war ma.

Mone's Poems, p. 3.

Maun, S.; maun, Cumb. Yorks. Isl. mon, id. Eg mun giora, facturus som; Fra quinno ok barn the ganga mona; Uxores et liberos relinquent; Fra wives and barns thei maun gang, S. Runolph. Jonas observes, in his Isl. Grammar, that eg skal and eg mun are auxiliary verbs, which signify nothing by themselves; but, added to other verbs, correspond to Gr. μαν. But, although Moes.G. maun, from maun, however, is from mun-an, mon-ain, to think, to mean.

I have sometimes been inclined to view mon, mon, maun, as an oblique use of A.S. magan; for we frequently urge the necessity of doing a thing, because it is in one's power. But, although Moes.G. magan, from mag-an, posses, corresponds to A.S. magan, we have no evidence of its being used to denote necessity. We may, therefore, either suppose that the Moes.G. verb, primarily signifying to intend, admitted of a secondary sense; or that there was another verb of the same form corresponding to Gr. μαν.

To MONE, v. a. To take notice of; to animadvert upon.

Bot othyr dedis nane war done,


MONE, s. Money.

MONE, s. Mane.

Out throw the wood came rydand catiues twane,

Aue ane ase, a widdie about his mone.

The vther raid ane hiddeous hors vpone.

Out throw the wood came rydand catiues twane,

Be than the army of mony ane Gregioun,

To the kend coistis speding thame full sone.

Dong. Virgil, 47, 28.

In Aberd. and other northern counties, the pronunciation is maen; also in some parts of Perths.

"It tells a' the motion o'."

The sin, meen, and sey' starns.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 29.

A.S. mona, Germ. mon. In the other Northern dialects, a or e is used, instead of o. Isl. mana, Alem. manu, Su.G. 122

Dan. maane, Bog. meen, Moes.G. meena. The latter approaches most nearly to a word used by the prophet Isaiah, which has been understood by the most learned interpreters as denoting the moon. "Ye are they that prepare a table for Gad, and that furnish the offering unto Meni." Isa. lxxv. 11. As Gad is understood of the Sun, we learn from Diodor, Sicul. that the form of the moon is to be visited as a designation of the moon. This name coming from a root which signifies to number, it has been supposed that it was given to the moon, because the nations in general numbered their months from her revolutions. The moon was anciently called Moen, Mene, before she received the name of Meni. Selene. This name of the moon, according to Eusebius, occurs in the Poems of Orpheus. The Latins had their goddess Mona. Some nations made the moon a masculine deity, calling him Men, as the Roman writers spoke of Deus Lunus; for the moon, it has been said, was viewed as of the masculine gender in respect of the earth, whose husband he was supposed to be; but as a female in relation to the sun, as being his spouse. Vide. Vitring. In Isa. lxxv. 11. El. Schel, de Dis Gen., p. 186.

As nothing could be more absurd than to ascribe sex to Deity, the folly of the system of the heathen appears, in a striking light, from the great confusion of their mythology in this respect. The sun himself was sometimes considered as a goddess. In A.S. the name of this luminary is feminine, as Spelman, Hickes, and Lye have observed; for the Germans viewed the sun as the wife of Tuisco. On the other hand, Mona, the word used to denote the moon, is masculine. Ulphias, in his version, sometimes gives the sun a masculine name, Ulil; although Sinno, a word of the feminine gender, is most commonly used.

It had occurred to me, that A.S. mana, bears strong marks of affinity to the v. mon-ian, monere, to admonish, to instruct; and that the name might originate from some Goth. mon- of this signification, as Heb. מֶנֶה, Jareh, the moon, is from מֶנֶה, Jareh, in hiepil, ducet, monstravit; q. which that admonishes the husbandman as to times and seasons. Upon looking into Wachter, I find that he derives the Goth. name of this luminary from mon-an, monere, as the ancient Germans would undertake nothing of importance without examining the state of the moon. The ancient Goths, says Rudbeck, paid such regard to the moon, that some have thought that they worshipped her more than the sun. Atlantis, ii. 609.

Prognostications concerning the weather, during the course of the month, are generally formed by the country people in S. from the appearance of the new moon. It is considered as an almost infallible presage of bad weather, if she lies soir on her back, or when her horns are pointed towards the zenith. It is a similar prognostic, when the new moon appears with the auld moon in her arms, or, in other words, when that part of the moon which is covered with the shadow of the earth is seen through it.

A brugh or hazy circle round the moon is accounted a certain prognostic of rain. If the circle be wide, and at some distance from the body of that luminary, it is believed that the rain will be delayed for some time; if it be close, and as it were adhering to the disk of the moon, rain is expected very quickly. In Renfrewshire, however, as I am informed, the idea is inverted. V. Boton.

There is the same superstition with regard to the first mention of the term Mon, after this planet has made her first appearance, that prevails with respect to that day of the week to which she gives her name. V. Mononday. Some to prevent the dangerous consequences of the loquacity of a female tongue, will anxiously inquire at any male, What is that which shines so clearly? or, "What light is that?" that he may pronounce the portentous term. In this case, the charm is happily broken.
Another superstition, equally ridiculous and unaccountable, is still regarded by some. They deem it very unlucky to see the new moon for the first time, without having seen her in one’s pocket. Copper is of no avail. See Sup.

Both Celts and Goths retain a superstitious regard for this planet, as having great influence on the lot of man. "The moon, in her increase, full growth, and wane, are with them the emblems of a rising, flourishing, and declining fortune. At the last period of her revolution, they carefully avoid to engage in any business of importance; but the first and the middle they seize with avidity, preserving the most auspicious issue to their undertakings. Poor Martinus Scriblerus never more anxiously watched the blowing of the west wind to secure an heir to his genius, than the love-sick swain and his nymph for the coming of the new moon to be nosed together in matrimony. Should the planet happen to be at the height of her splendour when the ceremony is performed, their future life will be a scene of festivity, and all its paths strewn over with rose-buds of delight. But when her tapering horns are turned towards the N., passion becomes frost-bound, and seldom thaws till the genial season again approaches." P. Kirkmichael, Banifs. Statist. Acc. xii. 457.

"They do not marry but in the waxing of the moon. They would think the meat spoiled, were they to kill the cattle when that luminary is wanting [1. waning]." P. Kirkwall, Orkn. Statist. Acc. vii. 560. See Sup.

This superstition, with respect to the fatal influence of a waning moon, seems to have been general in S. In Angus, it is believed, that, if a child be put from the breast during the waning of the moon, it will die, not the all the time that the moon continues to wane. As it is now discovered that the moon has an influence in various diseases, some suppose that it may have been really observed, that the waning moon had been less favourable to children in this situation.

In Sweden, great influence is ascribed to the moon, not only as regulating the weather, but as influencing the affairs of human life in general. I am informed by a respectable gentleman, who has resided many years in that country, that they have a sort of Lunar Calendar, said to have been handed down from the Monks, to which considerable regard is paid. According to this, no stress is laid on the state of the weather on the first and second days of the moon. The third is of some account. But it is believed, that the weather, during the rest of the month, will correspond to that of the fourth and fifth days. It is thus expressed:

Prima, secunda, nihil; Tertia, aliquid; Quarta, quinta, quals, Tota Luna talis.

He justly remarks, that, as the moon’s influence on the waters of our earth has been long admitted, by a parity of reason, she may be supposed to affect our atmosphere, a less dense fluid; although it cannot be determined on any satisfactory ground, at what particular period of her age, the days of the prognostication should be selected; or if it were supposed, that her influence would be greater at any one period, that of the full moon might seem to have the best claim.

As in the dark ages, the belief of the influence of the moon regulated every operation of agriculture, of economy, and even of medicine; at this day, the lower orders in Sweden, and even a number of the better sort, will not fell a tree for agricultural purposes in the wane of the moon; else, it is believed, it will shrink and not be durable. A good housewife will not slaughter for her family, else the meat will shrivel and melt away in the pot. Many nostrums are reckoned effectual, only when taken during the first days of the moon. Annual breeding must by no means be performed in the wane. Gardeners, in planting and sowing their crops, pay particular attention to the state of the moon.

V. ST. MARTIN’S DAY.

The superstitions of our own countrymen, and of the Swedes, on this head equally confirm the account given by Caesar concerning the ancient Germans, the forefathers of both. "As it was the custom with them," he says, "that their matrons, by the use of lots and prophecies, should declare, whether they should join in battle, or not, they said, that the Germans could not be victorious, if they should engage before the new moon." Bell. Gall. L. i. c. 50. They reckoned new, or full moon, the most auspicious season for entering on any business. The Swedes do not carry this farther than they did. Coeunt, says Tacitus, certis diebus, quum aut inchoatur Luna, aut impuler. Nam agendi rebus hoc auspiciatissimum initium credunt.

From a passage in one of Dunbar’s Poems, it would appear to have been customary, in former times, to swear by the moon. See Sup.

Fra Symon saw it ferd upon this wyse, He had greit wounder; and sueiria by the Moon, Freygr Robert has richt weil his devoir done.

It is strange that, in a land so long favoured with clear gospel-light, some should still be so much under the influence of the grossest superstition, that they not only venture on divination, but in their unhallowed eagerness to dive into the secrets of futurity, even dare directly to give homage "to the Queen of heaven." We have the following account of this heathenish act.

"As soon as you see the first new moon of the new year, go to a place where you can set your feet upon a stone naturally fixed in the earth, and lean your back against a tree; and in that posture hail, or address, the moon in the words of the poem which are marked; if ever you are to be married, you will then see an apparition, exactly resembling the future partner of your joys and sorrows."

The words referred to are:

* O, new Moon! I hail thee! * And gif I'm ere to marry man, * Or man to marry me, * His face turn'd this way fast's ye can, * Let me my true love see, * This blessed night!"

Rev. J. Niel's Poems, i. 31. 32.

V. YERD-FAST. See Sup.

It is well known, that, among the ancient Greeks and Romans, the moon was supposed to preside over magic. According to this attribute she was known by the name of Hecate. Hence Jason, when about to engage in magical ceremonies, has this invocation put in his mouth by Ovid.


But he waits three nights, till the moon was full. Tres abrant noctes, ut cornua tota coirent, Efficiencter orlen.---

She was called triformis, because she appeared as the Moon or Luna in heaven, as Diana on earth, and as Prosperine in hell.

She was also acknowledged as the goddess who presided over love. Hence, notwithstanding the great difference of character between Venus and the chaste Diana, it is asserted, that according to the heathen mythology, they were in fact the same. That the Moon, or Isis, was the guardian of love, is testified by Eudoxus, ap. Plutarch, Lib. de Osiride et Iside. She is exhibited in the same light by Seneca the Tragedian, in Hippolyt.

Hecate triformis, en ades coepis favens,
Animum rigentem tristis Hippolyty doma:
Amare discebat, mutuo ignes ferat.

The same thing appears from Theocritus, in Pharamaeca. V. El. Sched. de Dis German. p. 158—161.

MONETH, s. A month. This form of the word is still retained by some old people, S.

— In the monath that year of May,
James of Gladstans on a day

Com, and askyt suppolaw
At the Kyng of Scotland. Wyntoun, ix. 24. 3.

A.S. monath, id. from mona, the moon, as denoting a revolution of that luminary. According to Mr. Tooke, "it means the period in which that planet motioneth, or compleateth its orbit." Divers. Purley, ii. 417. The observation is very ingenious, although there are no vestiges of a verb of this form in the A.S. or any of the Gothic languages. The termination at, to which A.S. ath, seems equivalent, is, according to Wachter, the medium of the formation of substantives from verbs, and of abstracts from substantives. Says the Norwegian, counting by lunar months, reckoned thirteen in the year. The ancient northern nations were more happy in the names they gave to their months, than we who have borrowed from the Romans. For the particular designations were expressive of something peculiar to the season. The Anglo-Saxons, as Bede informs us, called January Gulth, as would seem, from the feast celebrated about this time; February, they called Winta, because the sun, Dan. soel, began to extend his influence. March-monath was their March, either from Rhesta, a goddess to whom they sacrificed at this time; or, according to Wormius, from red-en, to prepare, because this was the season of preparation for nautical expeditions. April was named Eoster-monath, from the heathen goddess Osore. May, Trimilchi, because in this month they began to milk their cattle twice a day. June and July were called Lida, as being mild; A.S. lith, mollis, mitis. August was Weide-monath, q. the month of weeds, because they abound then. Hagel-monath corresponded to our September, so called, because it was much devoted to religion; q. holy month. Wynter-fyllit was the name of October, q. full of winter. November was called Blot-monath, or the month of sacrifices, because the cattle, that were slaughtered during this month, were devoted to the gods. December, as well as January, was denominated Giuli. V. Bed. de Tempor. Radtine, c. 13.

The names which, according to Verstegan, were given to the months by the Pagan Saxons, or ancient Germans, differ considerably from those mentioned by Bede. January, he says, was called Wolf-monath, because at this time people are most in danger of being devoured by wolves, which, by reason of the severity of the season, finding it more difficult to obtain their usual prey, draw near to the haunts of men. February was called Sprout-Kelo, because then the cole-wort begins to send forth its tender sprouts. March, Lent-monath, because the days then begin, in length, to exceed the nights. Hence the fast of Lent, as being observed at this time. April, May, June, and July, were called Month-monath, Tri-milch, Wyed-monath, and Hoge-monath. But he views Wyed-monath as receiving its name, because the beasts did wyed, or go to feed, in the meadows; whence Teut. wyed, a meadow. August was called Arn, or rather Barn-monath, because the barns were then filled with corn. September, Gerst-monath, from germ, barley, as being yielded in this month; and October, Wyen-monath, because although the ancient Germans had not wines of their own produce, they got them at this season from other countries. November they denominated Wint-monath, because of the prevalence of the winds. For, from this season, the Northern mariners confined themselves to their harbours till Fare-monath, or March, invited them to renew their expeditions. December was called Winter-monath. V. Verstegan's Restitut. c. 8.

The Danes still use distinctive names for the lunar months, by which they reckon their festivals. The first is Diur-Rey, or Renden; so called, because the wild beasts are then rutting. The second is Thor-monath, being consecrated to the god Thor. The third is Parel-monath, because at this time men begin to fare, or set out on different expeditions. Wormius, however, derives it from Svar, sheep, as they are then past upon the tender grass. The fourth is May-monath, not from the Latin name, but from Dan. maen, which signifies to adorn with verdant leaves and with flowers; as denoting the pleasantness of this month. The fifth is Sommer-monath, or summer month. The sixth Orne-monath, because of the abundance of worms and insects; or, according to Locienius, because then worms are copiously bred. The seventh is Hoe-monath, or Hay-monath, because about this time hay is made. The eighth is Korn-monath, because the corns are brought home. The ninth is Fiske-monath, as being accounted a month favourable for fishing. The tenth is Saede-monath, being the season for sowing. The eleventh is Polea-monath, as being the time when puddings are made, because the cattle are slaughtered during this month. The twelfth, or compleat month. It must be observed, however, that these months, as well as those of the Anglo-Saxons formerly mentioned, do not exactly correspond to ours. The thirteenth month, when it occurs, is inserted in summer, and called overtols-monath, or intercalary month.

The following are the names given by the Danes to the solar months. January they call Glug-monath, from glugge, a window, vent, or opening; either, according to Wormius, because the windows are then shut, or because this month is, as it were, the window of the new year. February is Blide-monath, or cheerful month; March, Tor-monath; April, Pare-monath; May, Mag-monath; June, Sker-Sommer, (Wolff's Diet. skierssonner, probably from skier, clear, bright;) July, Orne-monath; August, Hoest-monath, or harvest-month; September, Fiske-monath; October, Sede-monath, or seed-month; November, Stac-e-monath, or slaughter-month; and December, Christ-monath, because the season of Christmas.

The Swedes call January Thor, asserting that the worship of this heathen deity was appropriated to this season. February is named Goe, the name of Goia, or March, according to G. Andr. a very ancient king of Finlad, whose son Norua is said to have given name to the Norwegians, of which nation he was the founder. This Thor, it has been said, was the son of Fornwater, the descendant of the elder Odin in the fifth generation. Some represent Geiz, or Goe, as the same with Frejus; Locienius. Antiq. Suso-Goth. p. 19. Others identify her with Ceres, or the Earth, Gr. Ta.in; urging the probability of this idea, from its being pretended that Goe was carried off, from a search being annually made for her, and from the observation of a festival of nine days, in the month of February, which are consecrated to her memory. V. Ihre, vo. Goea. March, they call Blida; April, Favor, probably from Su.G. war, the spring; May, Maj; June, Hoestl, (Ihre, ha-hald, corr. hofsell,) the season of grass, from ha, gramen, and fallæ, nasci; July, Hoast, Ihre Hoand, literally, the hay-cutting; August, Skortant, from Skord, harvest, which is derived from ikaer-a, to cut; September, Ostr-monath, as being the time of gathering in what has been cut down; October, November, and December, are Stac-e-monath, Winter-monath, Jola-monath, or Yule-monath.

In Islandic, January is designated Midvetrar manadur, or mid-winter; February, Föstungangs; March, Jafndegra, [Ol. Worm.] evidently, by an error of the press, for Jafndegra, the equinox, (Jafndaeqor, G. Andr.) April
MONIES, MONNYPLIES, MONYCORDIS, s. pl. A is called thum, or summer; May, probably from Sumar, Lang.

MONYFEET. Jock wi' the Monyfeet, Jenny with the Mony, adj. 2. Great; Border.

Notes, p. 70.

MONIPSUS, a medical gentleman of great celebrity, says; to warn; to admonish.

I am informed by a medical gentleman of great celebrity, that the Moon was herself of the weaker sex, and therefore controlled by the other. For why the power of dissolving the charm is ascribed to the Moon.

It gives relief to such minds, if the fatal term be first mentioned in company by a female, of what age or what professional men call the lunar month.

The name of the second day of the week affects some feeble minds with terror. If Monanday, or Monday, be first mentioned in company by a female, of what age or what professional men call the lunar month.

The name of the second day of the week affects some feeble minds with terror. If Monanday, or Monday, be first mentioned in company by a female, of what age or what professional men call the lunar month.

I know not, if this strange superstition be peculiar to the North of S.
2. The common designation of the Grampian mountains, especially towards the eastern extremity. To gang ower the Month, to cross the Grampians, S.B.

The phrase is particularly used with respect to one pass, called the Cairnie-month, or more properly Cairn of Month.

"—He thought well that he would far Oute our the Mounth with his menye,
To luk quha that his freind wald be."

A.S. monte, munt, a mountain.

Montis bord. The ridge of a mountain. —V. Bord.

Moordie-hill, s. A thick shower of snow.

Moore. The mouth. V. Mow.

Moor, s. The act of lowing. V. Mue.

Moor-fowl, s. Red Game, Gorcock, or Moor-fowl.

Mooregrass. Potentilla anserina, S.

Moor-hele. V. Mool.

Moor-grass. Potentilla anserina, S.

Moor-morn. The hyne cryis for the corne.

Moor-morr. While ye hae cash.

"This orthography is wrong. For the term has no affinity to the mouse."

Sibb. refers to Fr. mousche, a fly, q. a fly-net. But mouss, moss, mossy down, would have been a more natural origin; Tent. mos, moisture. For the term seems properly to respect those webs, which fly in the field, generated from moisture.

Moothead, d. Covered with spider’s webs. S.

To Moorster. V. Mory awa’.

Mooth. Misty. It is said to be a mooth day, when the air is thick and foggy, when there is flying mist in it, S.B.

Belg. mottig, id. mottig weer, drizzling weather; mott-ogen, a drizzling rain; mott-en, to drizzle.

Moorthyle, adj. Softly. V. Muth.

Mootie, adj. Parsimonious; niggardly. V. Mory. S.

Mootit-like, adj. Puny in size; having the appearance of a bird when moulting.

To Moottle, v. a. To nibble; to fritter away. S.

Moppat, s. An implement for cleaning or wetting to the inner part of a cannon. E. mop.

Moraden, s. Homage. V. Manrent.

Mory coach. A cart, Banfis.; a cart term used in ridicule of a neighbouring county.

More, Mor, adj., Great.

Eacal-Moure-More

Gat Ere, and he gat Fergus More.

Wyntown, iii. 10. 92.

He that wes called Fergus More,

In the thrid buke yhe yle hard before.

Wes Fergus Erchsun. —Ibid. iv. 8. 25.

Used in O.E., as Mr. MacPherson has observed, “if there be no mistake.”

Therof he wolde be awroke, he suore hys more oth.

V. Mare, id. R. Glouc. p. 391.

More, s. A health. V. Mure.

Morgan-sterne, s. A club with a round head furnished with pikes, formerly used by those who were besieged, to defend themselves from their assailants.

Morgoune, s. V. Morgeoun.

Morgozd, part. pa. Confused; disordered. S.

Morgue, s. A solemn face; an imposing look. S.

Moriane, adj. Black; swarthy, resembling a Moor.

See Sup.

The term occurs in a dialogue betwixt Honour, Gude-Fame, &c. p. 5, where we have the following description of David Rizzio.

"Than come Dishonour and Infame our fairs,
And brought in ane to rule with raggit clais,
Thocht he was blak and morian to hir.
In credeite sone, and gorgius clais he grew,
Thocht he was forranie, and borne in Piemont
Zit did he Lords of ancient blude surmont.
He wes to hir, baith secreit, trew and traist,
With her estemit mair nor all the reast,
In this mene tyme come hame than my Lord Darlie,
Of quhais raer bewtie scho did sumpart fairlie." &c.

This word has certainly been used in O.E. as Cotgr. gives it as the sense of Fr. mousch, a fly.

"Ye benders a’, that dwell in joot,
You’ll tak your liquor clean cap out,
Synd your mouse-webs wi’ reaming stout,
126"
The feist the fidler to morne
Countis ful yore.
Doug. Virgil, Prov. 238, b. 18.


"This is my first jornay, I sall end the same the morne." Lett. Buchanan's Detect. G. 7. a.

Other morne, the day after to-morrow.


A.S. morghen, morgen; Alem. morgen, Su.G. morgen; Isl. morgain, morgen; A.S. to morgen, or morgen, to-morrow.

MORNING,* s. The gift conferred by a husband on his wife, on the morning after marriage. See Sup.

King Ja. VI. "Immediately after the marriage, contracted, a solemnized betwixt" him and Anne of Denmark, "for the singular love and affection borne toward her, gave, granted, and confirmed to her, in forme of morning gift, all and haill, the Lordschippe of Dunfermeline." Acts, Ja. VI. Parl. 13. e. 191.

This lordship was given to the Queen to be possessed by her as her own property during life. She was not to enter upon it in consequence of the King's decease. For his Majesty's grant gave her immediate possession. Both the nature of the gift, and its designation, refer to a very ancient custom. Morgenofwa, morgan-gife, was among the Longobards a fourth part of the husband's goods; and is everywhere distinguished from other designation was not given to the whole dowry, but only to that part of it which the husband gave to his newly-married wife; post primam noctem, tantum pretium virginitatis, ut apud Graecos sanctae pudicitiae premium. In explaining kindradaga giea, this writer assigns a different reason for the gift; Usurpatur de munere sponsi quo virginitatis indemnitas, ut apud Graecos sanctae pudicitiae premium. In explaining, however, that among the ancient Germans, this gift was called hiraduga giea, or the gift on the succeeding day. He observes, that it appears from the laws of the Visigoths, that the gift called tillgewaer, and also wingaef, was different from the kindradaga giea; the former being a pledge given after the espousals, and the latter a gift bestowed the day after the consummation of the marriage; tarnquam servatae pudicitiae praemium. In explaining the Gothic laws, to the donation which the husband made to his newly-married wife; post primam noctem, tantum pretium virginitatis, usurpatur de munere sponsi quo virginitatis indemnitas, ut apud Graecos sanctae pudicitiae premium. In explaining the nature of the gift, and its designation, refer to a very ancient custom. This gift, he adds, was among the Lombards a fourth part of the husband's goods; and is everywhere distinguished from other dowries. A specimen of this kind of donation, written in A.S., about the year 1000, is given in Hickes's Diss. Epist. p. 76.

Morgen-gave, morgen-gifte, id. Kilian. But this learned writer erroneously observes, that the husband conferred this gift on the marriage day, before the nuptial feast. The various terms morgenofwa, morgen-gife, &c. all literally mean, either a morning-gift, or a gift conferred on the morrow; Alem. morgen, and A.S. morgen, &c. signifying both the morning, and to-morrow. Thus, when this donation is in our law called morning-gift, it is not by corruption, but in consequence of a translation of the original phrase. I have not heard that it is customary any where in S. for the husband to make any gift of this kind. But perhaps we have a vestige of this ancient custom, in the practice which still prevails in some parts of S., of relations and neigh-

bours making presents to the young wife on the morning after her marriage.

As I have not observed that this phrase occurs any where else in our laws, perhaps the use of it in this single instance may scarcely be deemed sufficient evidence of its having been common. It may be supposed that James might have borrowed it from the Danes. For when he made this gift to his Queen, he was at Upslo, in Norway, as the act declares. It is evident, however, from Reg. Maj. that every freeman was bound to endow his wife with a dowry at the kirk door on the day of marriage; B. ii. c. 16. s. 1. 3. 23. Skene also speaks of morning gift, as a term commonly used to denote "the gift of guedes moveable or immovable, quhilk the husband gives to his wife, the day or morning after the marriage." De Vet. Sign. vo. Dos.

MORN I'E-MORNING. The morne after daylight-breaks.

MOROWING, MOROWING, s. Morning.

A morowing tyde, queen at the sone so schene
Out rascit had his hemis frome the sky,
Ane auld gude man befor the yet wess sene.

So hapint it, inntil ane fayr morowining.
—Thir halie freiris thus walk thai furth on hand,
Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 60.

Moes.G. mourgin, A.S. Isl. morgain, Su.G. morgen, id. Mr. Tookie ingenuously traces the A.S. term, also written morgen, merien, mornie, to Moes.G. mor-jan, A.S. merran, myrr-an, to dissipate, to disperse, to spread abroad, as suggesting the idea of the dispersion of the clouds or darkness. Divers. Purley, ii. 213, 214. One might suppose that Moes.G. mour-jins, were allied to the v. maur-jan, to shorten, used by Ulph. Mark xiii. 20.; as the dawn of morning shortens the reign of darkness, or cuts off the night. The term is used by Ulph. expressly with respect to time. Go-maurgidae thanes dagans; "He hath shortened the days." The days referred to, are those of darkness in a figurative sense.

To MORROCH, v. a. To soil.

S. MORROW, s. A companion. V. MARROW.

S. MORSING-HORN, s. A powder-flask; a priming horn.

S. MORSING POULDER. Powder used for priming. S. MORT; a mort.

He tellis thame ilk ane caik by caik;—
And eitis thame in the buith, that smaik;
— that he mort into one rokket.


"Would that he died;" Fr. meurt, s. p. s. ind. improperly used.

We will noch ga with the but to the port,
That is to say, unto the Kings yet;
With the farder to go is nocht our det.
Quhilk is the yet that we call now the port,
Nocht but our graiife to pas in as a mort.

Priests of Pebis, S. P.R. i. p. 47.

A phrase of this kind is still occasionally used. One is said to be all a mort, when he is stumped by a stroke or fall. It is also vulgar E. "Struck dumb, confounded." Grose's Class. Dict.

Perhaps from the Fr. phrase a mort, used in a variety of forms; blessé à mort, jugé à mort, &c. MORT; adj. Fatal; deadly.

We say, S. a mort cold; i.e. a deadly cold, an extreme cold, that may occasion death; and so Fr. mortaison, the dead time of the year.

Rudd.

S. MORT, s. The skin of a sheep or lamb which dies.

S. MORT-woo, s. Wool of such skins.

S. MORT-CLOTH, s. The pall; the velvet covering carried over the corpse at a funeral, S.
MOR

"The fund for their support and relief arises from—the weekly collections on Sunday, (about 5s. at an average,) mortcloths, proclamation money, and the rests of a few seats in the church," P. Glenbervie, Statist. Acc. xi. 452.

MORTFUNDYT, part. pa. "Extremely cold; cold as death," Rudd. See See.

The dew droppis congeilt on stibbil and rynd, And acharp halistans mortfundyit of kynd, Hoppan on the thak and on the causwy by. V. Mort and Fundy. Doug. Virgil, Prof. 292. 31.

MORT-MUNLINGIS, s.pl. Prayers muttered or mumbled for the dead.

That tyrit God with tryflis tume trelents.—Mort and munnlingis mixed with monye leis. Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 197.

MORTAGE, s. A particular mode of giving pledges; called also Deid Wad. V. Wad. S.

MORTAL,* s. Adj. Mortal.

MORTAR-STONE, s. A species of wild fowl.

MORTAR-STONE, s. A severe cold; cold as death of cold. S.

MORTERSHEEN, To dispone lands or money to v.a. mortcloths, seats in the church.” P. Glenbervie, Statist. Acc. xi. 452.

The grounds in this part of Strathmore.” P. Bendothy, Tit. 3. c. 3. s. 9.

The term is used precisely in the same sense, A. Bor. Mortor, soil beaten up with water, formerly used in building ordinary walls, in contradiction to lime and sand, or cement.” Gl. Grose.

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MORTAR-STONE, s. A stone formerly used for preparing barley, by separating it from the husks.

MORTERSHEEN, s. That species of glanders, a disease in horses, which proves most fatal.

MORTHEH o' CAULD. A severe cold; death of cold. S.

MORT-HEAD, s. 1. A death's head. 2. A large turnip excavated, with the representation of a face in the side, and a lighted candle put within. S.

To MORTIFY, v. a. To dispose lands or money to any corporation, for certain uses, from which there can be no alienation of the property; to give in mortmain, S.

Mortified subjects granted in donation to churches, monasteries, or other corporations, for religious, charitable, or public uses, are said—to be mortified.” Erskine’s Instat. B. 2. Tit. 4. s. 10.


The phrase in our old laws is not only, mortificare terras, but dimitterere terras ad manum mortuam. Skene thinks that it is meant to signify the very reverse of what it expresses, the disposition of lands to a society, that is, to such heirs as never die. De Verb. Sign. vo. Manus. The most natural idea as to the use of this phraseology seems to be, that property, thus disposed, cannot be recovered or alienated; the land, to which it is given, being the same as if it were dead, incapable of giving it away to any other.

Amortise is used by Langland in the same sense.

If lewdemen knew this laten, they wold lok whom they gue.

And adue them afore a fyue dayes or syxe.

Or they amortised to monks or chanons theyr rentes.

And in thair hand thair horss leid thai.

And it wes rycht a noyus way.

That had wele twa myle lang of breid.

That had wele twa myle lang of breid.

And in thair hand thair horss leid thai.

And it wes rycht a noyus way.

The same with Morning Gift. S.

The touchhole of a piece of ordnance; metaph. used.

—They beeing deceived, cry, Peace, peace, even while God is putting the fierie lunt vnto the mossa of their sudden destruction.” Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 374.

Hence perhaps the vulgar term motion-hole, used in the same sense, S.

MOSS, s. 1. A marshy or boggy place, S.

Lancash.

Sone in a moss entryt ar thai, That had wele twa myle lang of breid.

Out our that moss on fute thai yeid: And in their hand their hores leid thai.

And it was rycht a noyus way.

2. A place where peats may be digged, S.

"The fuel commonly used is peat and turf, obtained from mosses in general within its bounds. But the mosses are greatly exhausted, and some of the gentilmen burn coals in their houses.” P. New-Machar, Aberd. Statist. Acc. vi. 472.

The snipe. The snipe.

The same with Flow-moss, locus palustris, ubi terra aqua subitus stagnanti superfactat. L.B. massa, locus uliginosus. Hinc motion-hole, as lerit men of law, by that lake.

MOSS, s. 1. A marshy or boggy place, S. Lancash.

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Barbour, xix. 738. 740.

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The same with Flow-moss, q. v. are nearly allied.

MOSS, s. The Eriophorum vaginatum. Syn. Moss-crops. S.

MOSS-BLUTER, s. A fountain in a moss. S.

MOSS-BUMMER, s. The Bittern, S.A. Ardea stellaris, Linn.

"The S. name," as an ingenious friend has remarked to me, "is emphatic and characteristic; for the bittern frequents peat-logs; and, in spring, often utters a loud hollow sound, its call of love;—to the great admiration of
the country people, who believe that it produces this sound by blowing into a reed."

This name is perfectly analogous to that which it receives, S. B. V. Mire-bumper.

Moss-seeper, s. 1. This seems to be the Marsh Titmouse of Willoughby, the Parus Palustris of Gesner. 2. The Tit-lark. "Tithing, Titling or Moss-seeper," Sibb. Scot. iii. 22. V. Pennant's Zool. p. 593. V. Chimp. e.

Moss-corns, s. pl. Silverweed, an herb, S. Potentilla anserina, Linn. They are also called Moss-crops, and Moor-grass. The E. name is nearly allied to the Sw., which is silver-aort; Linn. Flor. Suec. 452. i. e. silver-herb. See Sup.

Moss-crops, s. pl. Cotton-rush, and Hare's-tailed Rush, or Cara, S. Eriophorum angustifolium et vaginatum, Linn.


Moss-Falen, adj. Applied to trees dug out of a moss. S. Moss-faw, s. An upright building in a ruinous state. S. Moss-fag, s. A pit, or break in a moss. V. Hag. S. Moss-mimming, s. The Cranberry; Myrtillus ocyccos. S. Moss-trooper, s. One of those "banditti who inhabited the marshy country of Liddesdale, and subsisted chiefly by rapine. People of this description in Ireland were called Bogtrotters, apparently for a similar reason." Gl. Sibb.

A fancied moss-trooper, the boy
The truncheon of a spear bestrode,
And round the hall, right merrily,
In mimic foray rode.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. i. st. 19.

"This was the usual appellation of the marauders upon the Border. — They are called Moss-troopers, because dwelling in the mosses, and riding in troops together. They dwell in the bounds, or meeting, of two kingdoms, but obey the laws of neither. They come to church as robbers which were" in the Border. — "They are called Titlinga, built by two several nations. The one is that which you seem to have overlooked the true one, which is certainly of robbers which were" in the kalendar."

"Those hills were appointed for two special uses, and certainly called folkmotes, and signifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk." A.S. Thus Spenser, as quoted by Johns.

"Rudd. gives various derivations of this word; but he seems to have overlooked the true one, which is certainly A.S. mot, i.e. mote, conventus hominum, a meeting; applied to a little hill, because anciently conventions were held on eminences: hence Folkmote, A.S. Thus Spenser, as quoted by Johns.

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earth brought thither by the Barons and other subjects, which they laid before the king. V. Skene, Not. in Leg. Male. c. 1. s. 2. But this is evidently a fable. Our Scotch kings anciently held their courts of justice on this tumulus; whence it was called Mons Placiti de Scone. It is indeed most probable, that it was formed artificially; as there is ground to suppose the most of these hills were. Mounts are often called Lawes, for the same reason for which these are called Motes, because the people met here, for the dispensation of justice. The phrase Mona Placiti is merely a version of Mote-hill, or Mote-hill, Leg. Male. ut sup. For anciently the convention of the different orders of a state was called Placitum.

Placita vocabant, conventus publicus totius regni ordinum, quibus reges ipsi praemuerant, et in quibus de arduis regni negotiis et imminentibus bellis tractabantur. Annals Francor. Bertinian. An. 763. Pipinus Rex habuit placitum suum Nivernis. Du Cange. Mota was used in the same sense with Placitum, curia, conventus; apparently formed from the A.S. word.

Du Cange shews, that Malbeqium has the same meaning, in the Salic Law, with Mons Placiti, or Mote-hill in ours; from L.B. mallum, placitum, a place of public convention, where judgment was given: Dan. male, maleal, a cause or action, and berg, Mons. Hence many places are still called Malls, because in ancient times these assemblies were held there. It has been supposed that A.S. mot, gemot, may be traced to Goth. motsastada, used Luk. vii. 27. to denote the place of custom, q. the motsastatad, or place of meeting. However, a very ancient scholast on Mat. xxii. 19. "Shew me a penny, renders the A.S. word as signifying, mot thaes cyning. Now it has been observed by Junius, that if this mean nunnuma census, it would be in vain to look for another origin of motsastada. But there is still a strong presumption, that this word is allied to A.S. gemot, especially as in Moes.G. we find the verb, motjan, to meet.

2. Mote is sometimes improperly used for a high hill, as for that on which the Castle of Stirling is built.

"The Castell was not only strange be walls, but riche streithly be nature of the crag, standing on ane hye mote, quhare na passage was, but at ane part." Belland. Cron. B. xiv. c. 10.

3. A rising ground; a knoll, S.B.

When he was full within their hearing got,
With dreadful voice from off a rising mot,
He call'd to stop.

Ross's Helenore, p. 120. V. Mote, s. and v.

Mote, s. A crumb; a very small piece of any thing.

Mote, s. A word.

M. O. T. auxiliary v. May. V. Mat.

Mote, s. 1. A little hill or eminence; a barrow or tumulus.

"Efter this victory the Scottis and Pichtis with dis­playt banner convenit on ane lyttle mote." Bellend. Cron. Pol. b. 8. b.

The reuthfull than and deuote prince Enee
Performyt dewly th funeral seruyce
Apoun the sepulture, as custome was and gyse,
Ane hope of erd and litill mote gart vprayis.

Doug. Virgil, 204, 29.

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Moth, adj. Warm; sultry, Loth.; perhaps the same with Mobch, mobchy, q. v. the air being close.

Mother, s. The mother on beer, &c. the lees working up, S. Germ. moder, id.

Mother-Brother, s. A maternal uncle. S. Mother-Naked. V. Modyr-nakyd.

Mother-Sister, s. A maternal aunt. S. Mother-Wit, s. Common sense; sagacity; discretion, S. q. that wisdom which one has by birth, as distinguished from that which may be viewed as the fruit of instruction.

No mother-wit, natural philosophy, or carnall wis­
MOTTYOCR'D, adj. In a sufficient rule to walk by in a way acceptable to God." Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 7.

*An ounce of mother-wit is worth a pound of clergy*;

Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 7.

MOTTYOCH'D, part. adj. Matted. V. MUTTYOCH'D, S.

MOUD, MOUDIE, MOWDIE, MOWDY, MOUDIE-SKIN, MOUDIE, s. A moth.

MOURY, adj. Apparently, mellow.

MOURY; s. A stratum of gravel mingled with sand. S.

MOUSE, s. The outermost fleshy part of a leg of mutton, when dressed; the bulb of flesh on the extremity of the shank, S. pron. mouse. When roasted, it formerly used to be prepared with salt and pepper.

MOUSE-SKIN, s. A mole's skin.

MOUSE-WEB, s. A stratum of gravel mingled with sand.

MOUSE, s. A person who is used to carry on piecemeal, S. nearly allied in signification to muttit, which is used in the same sense with mouped.

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MOUTH-POKE, s.

MOUON, v. n.

MOUTLE, v. a.

MOUTLE, s.

MOUTH, s. A golden coin coined in Scotland in a reign of David II.

mou-e, s. mou, mow, To fret; to fall off. S.

mou, s. A morsel of food, S.

mou, s. A mole. V. MODYWART.

mow, s. Dust, S.

mow, s. To mention; to articulate, S.

mow, s. To fret; to fall off. S.

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mouent, to moult. It might, however, be viewed as an oblique sense of the verb immediately preceding, because of the great diminution of the quantity of grain sent to a mill, in consequence of the various dues exacted in kind.

To MOUTER, v. n. To fret; to fall off. S.

To MOUTH-POKE, s. The bag suspended from a horse's neck, out of which he eats his corn. S.

To MOUTLE, v. a. To nibble; to fretter away. S.

MOUTLE, s. A golden coin coined in Scotland in a reign of David II.

"This gold coin had the impression of the Agnus Dei, which the vulgar mistook for a sheep; hence it got the ridiculous name of mouton." Lord Hailes, Annals, ii. 291.

The meaning undoubtedly is, that this name was imposed by the vulgar in France.

To MOUZE, v. n. To plunder clandestinely. S.

MOW, Move, s. A heap; a pile. S. bing, synon. See S.

He took a curtul hate gloward, That yeit wis in a fry bryndand. And went him to the mckill hall, That then with corn was fyllt all; And heywh wp in a mow it did; Bot in full lang was nocht thar hid, Barbour, iv. 117. MS.

A mow off corn be gyhyt thaim about, And closyt weill, nane mycht persaive without. 

Wallace, xi. 388. MS.

--- Quhen the grete bing was vpbeildit hale,— Above the mowe the foresaid bed was maid, Qurhair the figure of Enee sco haid. Doug. Virgil, 117, 43.

The S. word retains the sense of A.S. mou, acceurs. This, I suspect, is also the proper sense of the E. word, although explained by Johnson, as denoting the "loft or chamber where any corn or hay is laid up.

MOW, (pron. moo) s. I. The mouth, S.

In careful bed full oft, in myne intent, To twitchie I do appear

Now syde nor [now] breist, now snief mow redolent, Of that sueit bodye deir.

Mainland Poems, p. 216.

Fr. moue is used for the mouth, but rather as expressing an ungraceful projection of the lips. Mow may be from Su. G. mun, os, orix; but perhaps rather from Teut. musl, id.; I being generally sunk at the end of a word, according to the S. pronunciation. I can scarcely think, that it is E. mouth, A.S. mouch, softened in pronunciation, although generally printed in our time, mou, as if these were the case.

For I recollect no instance of th being quiescent in S.

2. A distorted mouth; an antic gesture.

--- And Browny ab, that can play kow, Behind the clath with mony a mow.


3. Used in pl. in the sense of jest. Is it mowes or earnest? Is it in jest or seriously? Nae mowes, no jest, S. See S.

The millar was of manly mak, To miet him wis nae mowis. Chr. Kirk, st. 19.

Thair was nae mouis thair them amang; Naething was hard but heavy knocks.

Battle Harlaw, Eveguem, i. 86. st. 19.

Callender observes that Su. G. mupa signifies illudere. But myz-a, subridesire, has more resemblance. It seems, however, borrowed from Fr. faire le mow, to make mouths at one.

To MOW, v. n. To jest; to speak in mockery. See Sup.

Now sistritill, traw tow, Low, (Quod the thrird man) thow dois but mow.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 267.

Mowar, s. A mocker, one who holds up others to ridicule.

MOW

Juvenall, like one mowar him alone,
Stude scronand everie man as thay yeid by.
From mow, s. 2. q. v. Palice of Honour, ii. 51.

To MOW-BAND, v. a. To mention; to articulate, S.

Keep her in tune the best way that ye can,
But never mow-band till her onie man;
For I am far misten, gin a her care
Spring not true of some of them that missing are.
Rose's Helene, p. 41.

It is sometimes applied to cram terms; at other times to those which are so indicative that they ought not to be expressed, S.

And gossips, and bit pints, and clashin',
Mony a lie was there;
And mony an ill-far'd tale, too,
That I to mow-band wad blush.

Jameson's Popul. Ball, i. 295.

This may be from Fr. moue and band-er, q. to bind the mouth. But I suspect that it is rather an oblique sense of Teut. msgl-band-er, capistrare, capistrimon impone, fist-cellum ori appendere; Kilian, to muzzle. V. Mow.

MOW-BAND, s. A halter.

MOW-BIT, s. A morsel of food, S.

Wi' skelpes like this fock sit but seen down
To wether-gammon or bow-towyd brown;
Sair dung wi' dule, and fley'd for coming debt,
They gar their mon-bits wi' thay incomes met.
q. a bit for the mouth. Ferguson's Poems, ii. 75.

MOW-CUE, s. A twisted halter for curving a young horse.

Moweiraris, s. pl. Apparently, gleaners in the harvest field who carried away heaps of grain, partly taken from the sheaves.

MOWCH, s. A spy, an eavesdropper. See Sup.

Auld berdit mowch! gude day! gude day!

Fr. mouche, mouche, id.

MOWDEWARP, s. A mole.

MOWDY, MOWIE, Moudie, s. A mole.

MOWDIE-BROD, s. V. MOULD-BOARD.

MOWDY-HILLAN, s. A mole-hill.

MOWDIE-HILLOCK, s. A heap of earth thrown up by a mole.

MOWDIE-HOOK, s. A mole-hill.

MOWDIE-MAN, s. A mole-catcher.

MOWDIE-WARK, s. A mole. V. MODYWART.

MOWDIWERT-BARD, s. The mould-board of a plough:

as throwing up the mold like a mole.

MOWDIWART, s. An improper designation for a coin.

MOW-FRATCHY, adj. Agreeable to the taste; palatable.

S. B.

From mow, mow, the mouth, and fraughtay. This, as signifying desirable, might be traced to Meso.G. friks, avidus, cupidus; pl. frikai, used in composition. But perhaps it is rather from frauchat, a freight or lading; q. an agreeable freight for the mouth.

MOWE, s. Dust, S.

Redd, illustrating mold, by A.S. melde, Fland. melt, &c. says: "Hence S. mow, for dust, as Peat mow, i.e. peat dust." V. Peat-MOW.

MOWE, s. A motion.

Of all the mowis in this mold, sen God merit man, &c.

Doug. Virgil, ProL 239, a. 54.

Mow is sometimes used as a s. in the same sense, S.

MOWELL, adj. Movable.

MOWENCE, s. Motion; progress; or perhaps the dependance of one event on another; Fr. mouance, dependance.
MUD

But God, that is off maist powesté,
Reserveyt till his maisté,
For to know, in his prescience,
Of alaryn tyne the movencé. Barbour, i. 134. MS.

MOWR, s. Mock; jeer; flout. S.

MOWSTER, s. Muster; exhibition of forces.
"In the mene tyne the erle of Ros come with mony folkis to Perth, & maid his mowster to the Kyng." Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 13.

MOZY, adj. Dark in complexion; a black mozy body, one who is swarthy, S. Isl. mooz-a, musco tinge?e?

MOZIE, s. A weak, stupid-looking person. S.

MOZY, fi. A weak, stupid-looking person. S.

MOZIE, adj. Sharp; acrimonious; sour-looking. S.

MUD, s. A small nail or tack, commonly used in the small head. S. Hence the name of the Jacobs song, The macking of Geordie's lyre.

To MUD, v. n. To drive, beat, or throw, Gl.
"To drive, beat, or throw," Gl. Sibb.; perhaps rather to overthrow; used to express the ease and expedition with which a strong man overthrows a group of inferior combatants, and at the same time continuance in his work.

Heich Hutchoun with one bissel ryss,
To red can throw thame runnill;
He sawedit thame doun lyk ony myss;
He was na laty-bummill. Ohr. Kirk, st. 16.

Allied perhaps to A.S. mid-lés, to tame; or Su.G. mid-i, to divide, to make peace between those at variance.

To MUDDE, v. n. 1. To be busy at work, while making little progress, S. Pingle, synon. Middle is also nearly allied in signification.
2. To be busy in a clandestine way, doing work although unperceived. 3. To have carnal knowledge of a female.

To MUDDE, v. n. To tickle a person, at the same time lying upon him to keep him down.

MUDY. V. Mudy.

MUDGE, V. Mode.

To MUDGE, v. n. To move; to stir; toudge, S.
To MUDGE, v. a. To move; to stir.

Mudge, s. A motion; the act of stirring, S.

MUDGEONS, s. pl. Motions of the countenance, denoting discontent, scorn, &c. V. Mudyeon. S.

MUDYANEON, s.

With mudyans & mugeous, & moving the brain,
They lay it, they lift it, they louse it, they lace it;
They grasp it, they grip it, it greets and they grane;
They bed it, they baw it, they bind it, they brace it.

Monteguvicia, Watson's Coll. iii. 21.

This, if it does not simply signify, motions, from Mudge, v. may denote laborious and troublesome operations, although of a trilling kind; Teut. moosd. Germ. mude, labor; Su.G. moods, molestia. Uspurpur, says lure, tum de animis, quam de corporis fatigatia.

To Mure, or Moo, v. n. To low as a cow. It is pron. in both ways, S.

Germ. muo, voc vacce naturalis; Ine muo, buca, muo-en, mugire; Wachter. V. Bu, v.

MUFFITIES, s. pl. A kind of mittens, made either of leather or of knitted worsted, worn by old men, often for the purpose of keeping their shirts clean, Ang. See Sup.

MUFFLES, s. pl. Mittens, gloves that do not cover the fingers, used by women, S.

Fr. mouffle, Icel. mufle, a glove for winter.

To MUG, Muggle, v. n. To drizzle.

S.

MUG, Muggle, s. A drizzling rain.

MUGGY, MUGGLY, adj. Drizzly.

MUG, v. a. To soil; to defile. Muggin, part. pr. soiling one's self; using dirty practices in any way.

To MUG, v. a. To strike or buck a ball out from a wall, as is done in the game of the wa' baw.

MUGGED, adj. Probably, rough; shaggy

MUGGER, s. One who deals in earthen vessels or mugs, hawking them through the country.

MUGGER, s. The herb properly called Muguwort.

MUGGY, adj. Tipsy, a low word.

MUGGIE, s. The hole into which a ball is rolled.

S.

MUGGS, s. A particular breed of sheep, S. See S.

"The sheep formerly in this country, called Mugs, were a tender, slow feeding animal, with wool over most of their faces, from whence the name of Mugs." P. Ladykirk, Berwicks. Statist. Acc. viii. 79.

Qu. Is it meant that this is the signification of the word? This sheep itself is of E. extract, whatever be the origin of the term.

In the lower part of the parish, there is the long legged Eng. Mugg, with wool, long, fine, and fit for combing." P. Twyneholm, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc. xxv. 86.

S.

MIIR, s. A heath. Sec. V. Mure.

MIIR-BURN. V. Mure-Burn.

MIUR-ILL, s. A disease to which black cattle are subject: as some affirm, in consequence of eating a particular kind of grass, which makes them stale blood, S. See Sup.

"It is infested with that distemper, so pernicious to cattle, called the Wood ill or Mair-ill; the effects of which may, however, be certainly prevented by castor oil, or any other laxative." P. Hamble, Haddingt. Statist. Acc. vi. 160.

Mair-ill. — This disorder is frequently confounded.
with the murrain or gargle, though the symptoms seem to be different.

"The muir-ill is supposed to be caused by eating a poisonous vegetable, or a small insect common on muir grounds. This produces a blister near the root of the tongue, the fluid of which, if swallowed, generally proves fatal to the animal. The disorder is indicated by a swelling of the head and eyes, attended with a running at the mouth, or discharge of saliva. The animal exhibits symptoms of severe sickness, and difficulty of breathing, which are soon followed by a shivering of the whole body, when the animal may be reckoned in imminent danger. On the first appearance of these symptoms, take the animal home, draw forth its tongue, and remove the blister completely. If the animal exhibits symptoms of severe sickness, and difficulty of breathing, which are soon followed by a shivering of the whole body, when the animal may be reckoned in imminent danger. On the first appearance of these symptoms, take the animal home, draw forth its tongue, and remove the blister completely with a piece of harn or coarse linen cloth. The part affected must then be rubbed with a mixture of salt and oatmeal.—I have saved a score of cattle by this simple process alone." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. 2. i. 217. V. I.t.

MUIR-BAND, s. A hard subsoil composed of clayey sand impervious to water.

MUIRFOWLEGG. A species of pear.

MUITH, adj. MUIST-BOX, s. A box for smelling at; a musk-box.

MUKERAR, s. A miser; a usurer.

MUKITLAND AITTES. Oats, raised from ground that has been manured. This produces a blister near the root of the tongue, the fluid of which, if swallowed, generally proves fatal to the animal. The disorder is indicated by a swelling of the head and eyes, attended with a running at the mouth, or discharge of saliva. The animal exhibits symptoms of severe sickness, and difficulty of breathing, which are soon followed by a shivering of the whole body, when the animal may be reckoned in imminent danger. On the first appearance of these symptoms, take the animal home, draw forth its tongue, and remove the blister completely with a piece of harn or coarse linen cloth. The part affected must then be rubbed with a mixture of salt and oatmeal.—I have saved a score of cattle by this simple process alone." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. 2. i. 217. V. I.t.

The dust of the dead. S. Heaps ; parcels," Sibb. V. Mow, 3. The dust of the dead.

MULL, MAOIL, s. A promontory.

MULDRIE, s. Moulded work.

To MULE, Mool, s. a. 1. To crumble, S. Isl. mol-a, id. confingere, comminuere, mola, a crumb. The v. mol-a, is used in Su.G. contracted, as would seem, from sma, little, and mola, a fragment. Isl. enna mol, in Dan. smule, minuta mica; G. Andr. vo. Mola.

2. To mule in ; to crumble bread into a vessel, that it may be soaked with some liquid, S.

"Ye ken nathing but milk and bread, when it is made in to you;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 82.

Su.G. moelia, bread, or any thing else bruised and steeped; Mod. Sax. mulia.

3. To mule in with one ; to have intimacy with one, as those who crumble their bread into one vessel ; q. to eat out of the same dish, S. See Sup.

"I wadna mule in with him, I would have no intimate fellowship with him.

Many'll bite and sup, with little din,

That wadna gree a straik at mooling in.

Rous's Helenore, p. 85.

MULE, adj. Full of crumbs; or of pulverized earth. S. MULINESS, s. The state of being full of crumbs, &c. S. MULIN, MOOLIN, MULOCK, s. A crumb, S. Teut. moelis, offa; Alem. gemalanez, pulverisatum, Schilter, vo. Talen. V. the v. See Sup.

MULE, s. A mould; as a button-mule.

MULES, s. pl. Kibes; chibblains; most commonly moolie heals, S. Fr. mules. See Sup.

MULETTIS, s. pl. Great mules.

MULIS, s. pl.

Thairfoir, Sir Will, I wald ye wist;

Your Logick at the schulis,

Gae leir yit a yeir yit

Pass Master with the Muls.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 60

Sed logican saltem unum discem per annum,

Perfecte ut valeas a Sininum condere pontem.

Lat. Vers. 1631.

I am at loss to know whether this was used as a nickname for the Professors of a University, who were employed to examine candidates for graduation, or if there had been any ancient custom of putting a pair of slippers on the feet of him who was graduated; as a badge of his new honour. V. MULL.

MULL, MAOI, s. A promontory.
MULLIGRUMPHS, s.pl. In the mulligrumphs, MULL, s. A virgin; a young woman.

To as a proof of the increase of pride and luxury.

MULLIS, s. A mull, or rostrum, Schilter. Now as nose, ness, a nose, is used to denote a promontory, from its resemblance to the prominence of the nose in the face; for the same reason, mule might have been used by the ancients in a similar sense.

It confirms this idea that Mule is, in Orkney and Shetland, used in composition, or in the names of places, in a similar sense.

The aera of this fortification, and of others of the same kind, I leave to be judged upon, as such places are quite frequent, both in Shetland, such as the Mule of Unst, and in the other end of the mainland of Orkney, called the Mule-head of Deerness, the Burgh of Murray, and indeed in all other places denominated Burghs, that is to say, insular headlands projecting to the sea.

Kennedy, Evergreen, i. 116.

A. S. meoule, meoula, a virgin, Hickes. Gramm. A.S. p. 128. Moe.s. mawilo, a damsel, Mar. v. 41. a dimin. from maw, id.; as barnilo, a child, Luk. i. 76. is formed from barn.

It is not improbable that Alem. mol, despasionis, mahldag, dies despasionis, gemahela, mahela, spona, gemal, conjux, and mahalen, despasionare, are to be traced to mawilo as their root.

MULL, s. A mule.

Thou may consider that they pretend nothing else, but only the maintenance and upkeep of their baerdit mules, augmenting of their unsatisfactory avarice, and continuall downe thrifing and swallowing up thy poor lieges.

To MULLER, v. a. To crumble, S. either corr. from E. molured, or a dimin. from Mule, v. q. v.

MULLIGRUMPHS, s.pl. In the multigrumphs, sullen; discontented; sulky.

S. MULLIS, s.pl. A kind of slippers, without quarters, usually made of fine cloth or velvet, and adorned with embroidery, anciently worn by persons of rank in their chambers. See Sup.

A satirical poet describes the more general use of them as a proof of the increase of pride and luxury.

Et tout est a la mode de France.

Their dry scarpenis, bayth the tryme and meit; Their mullis glitteran on their felt.

Maitland Poems, p. 184.
MUMMING, s. Perhaps muttering.

MUN, fi. Man.

MUN, part. pa.

MUN, s. A small and trifling article.

MUM-T-LIKE, s. A

MUMP-THE-CUDDIE, To MUMP, vi. a. To hint; to aim at. _

MUN, v. aux. Must. V. MON.

MUN, MUNN, s. A short-hafted spoon, Galloway, cuttie, synon. See Step.

MUNDIE, s. "Expl. pitiful son of the earth; dimin. of mund." Sibb.

Auld guickis, the mundie, she is a gillie,
Scho is a colt-foil, not a fillie._

Philotus, S.P.R. iii. 37.

Perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. mondhagh, pupes, major annis; puer quatuor decem annorum, Kilian. Mondhagh also signifies loquacious.

MUNDS, s. The mouth. 'I'll gie ye i' the munds, I will give you a stroke on the mouth; a phrase used by boys, Loth.

This is undoubtedly a very ancient word. Alem. Germ. mund, id. os, hiatus inter duo labra; Moes. G. munts, whence A.S. muth, E. mouth, Isl. Sw. mun. Wacher mentions a variety of names into the composition of which this word enters.

To MUNGE, v. a. To mumble; to grumble. S.

MUNYMENT, MUNIMENT, s. A legal document. S.

To MUNK, v. a. To diminish, so as to bring any thing below the proper size. Sivimp nearly synon. S.

MUNKIE, To hitch; to move by succession.


In Murrawe syne he murthyed was In-till the towne, is cald Foras. Wytownt, vi. 9. 63.

MUCETIGAE, s. My little pledge or darling; a fondling style of address to a child. S.

MUR, adj. V. Movir.

MURALYEIS, s. pl. Walls; fortifications.

MURR, To speak in an affected mincing style. S.

Sibb. explains mumping, "using significant gestures, mumming; Teut. mug-ner, moomt in, mumutton sive Irvam agere; to frolic in disguise; mumme, larva, persona." S.

Munk, a whisper; a surmise.

To MUMP, vi. a. Apparently, to mimic in a ludicrous way. 2. To hint; to aim at.

To MUMP, vi. n. To hitch; to move by succession.

MUMP-THE-CUDDIE, s. A play of children in which they place themselves on their hunkers or hams, with a hand in each hough, and in this position hop forward, he who first arrives at the goal gaining the prize. V. Curvedoch.

To MUMPLE, vi. n. To seem as if about to vomit.

MUMT-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of stupor.

Loth, q. mummed, mumminit, resembling one who assumes a fictitious character. V. Mump.

MUN, s aux. Must. V. Mon.

MUN, MUNN, s. A short-hafted spoon, Galloway, cuttie, synon. See Step.

"Each person of the family had a short-hafted spoon made of horn, which they called a mun, with which they supped, and carried it in their pocket, or hung it by their side." P. Tungland, Statist. Acc. ix. 326; in this form is P. Tungland's account.

"Sun with your head, the Hornie is dead, he's dead that made the munne;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 299.

Can this be allied to Isl. muned, mun, the mouth ?

MUN, s. A small and trifling article.

MUN, s. Man.

135.
describing the cannon in the arsenal at Zurich, as saying: "Among them I saw one passing great murthering piece; both ends thereof were so exceeding wide, that a very corpulent man might easily enter the same."

Yet it seems doubtful, whether this term be not a cor. of Germ. morrer, originally a murther for beating drugs, but transferred, says Wachter, from the resemblance in form, to instruments of destruction; E. mortars.

MURE, MUIR, MOOR, MURE-ILL, MURE-BURN, S. 1. The act of burning moors or heath, adj.

MURE-LAND, S. The higher and uncultivated part of a district; opposed to Hale-land. S.

MURE-LANDER, v.a. 2. Metaph. strife; contention, S. q. a flame like that of a contest; a dispute.

MURE-ILL, v. S. V. MURR-ILL.

MURISH, adj. Of or belonging to mure or heath. S.

MURE-BURN, s. 1. The act of burning moors or heath, B. See Sup.

"That the vnal of mure-burne, after the Moneth of Marche he—fuke pund in all tymes to-cum." Acts, Ja. IV. 1565 c. 106 e. 1566 c. 71. Murray.

In describing the rapid diffusion of opinion, or influence of example, on motion is often made to the progress of fire through dry heath; It spreads like mure-burn, S.

2. Metaph. strife; contention, S. q. a flame like that of mure-burning. MURRIL, a contest; a dispute.

MURIEL, MURRIED, adj. Of or belonging to heathy ground, S.

MURIL, v. MURR-ILL.

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MURIL, v. MURR-ILL.

MURISH, adj. Of or belonging to mure or heath. S.
MUSARDY, s. Musing; dreaming.

Quhat is your force, bot febling of the strength?

Your curious thochtis qhat but musardry?

Doug. Virgil, Proli. 98, 22.

Vol. II.

MUS

Fr. musardie, id. musard, a dreaming dumplish fellow, from muser, or, as Sibb. conjectures, Teut. musen, unhita magno silentio inquirire; supposed to allude to the caution of a cat when watching for mice; from mugs, a mouse.

MUSCHE, adj. Meaning not clear.

MUSCHET, part. pa. Signifying notchted or spotted. S.

MUSCHINPRAT, s. A great or important deed; used ironically; as, “That is a muschinprat.”

MUSE-WOB, s. A spider’s web. V. MOOSEW. S.

MUSH, s. Muttering; Neither hush na much, neither a whisper nor the sound of muttering.

To MUSH, v. a. To cut out with a stamp; to nick or notch; to make into fountains, applied to grave-clothes.

S. MUSH, s. A nick or notch.

MUSH, s. One who goes between a lover and his mistress, in order to make up a match; Fife. See Sup.

It is very questionable, if this has any affinity to Teut. mutse, coecus amor. V. BLACK-FOOT.

MUSFINOW, adj. Cruel.

MUSHOCH (gutt.), s. A heap of grain thrashed out and laid aside in a corner for seed. S.

MUSHOCH-RAPES, s. pl. Ropes for surrounding grain. S.

MUSICKER, s. A musician.

MUSK, s. A confused heap.

S. MUSK, s. A pulp.

MUSK, s. A moss; fog of walls or trees.

MUSKANE, s. 1. Mossy; moss-grown.

Muskeane, treis, adj. 1. Mossy; moss-grown.

——Muskeane trees sprout it.

Combust, burrant, unblomit and unlesfit, Auld rotin runtis, quharin na sap was leift.

Palice of Honour, i. 3.

It occurs also in st. 19 and 58.

Teut. molech, muceere, situm trahere; mosech, mouldiness; mosechlig, mouldy, mossy.

MUR, s. A veil or kerchief

That na woman soon to kirk nor mercat with hir face muschit, or coecit, that scho may not be kend, vnder the pane of escheit of the courchie.” Acts, Ja. II. 1457. c. 78.

MUSLIN, s. A very froward ill-natured child.

MURROCH, s. A name for shell-fish in general.

MURT, s. The skin of a lamb before castration-time.

MURTH, Morth, s. Murder; Gl. Sibb.

A.S. murorth, Teut. morreth, musch, Sibb.

To MURTHER, v. n. To murm or softly as a child.

To MUSALL, Missel, s. To cover up; to veil.

Musselit, part. pa.

That na woman sum to kirk nor mearct with hir face mussalit, or coecit, that scho may not be kend, vnder the pane of escheit of the courchie.” Acts, Ja. II. 1457. c. 78.

MUSLINTAIL, s. “Broth composed simply of water, shelled barley, and greens,” Gl. Shirr. S.

While ye are pleas’d to keep me hale, Be’t water-brose, or mssullin-kail, Mussling, adj.

WI cheerful face.

Burns, iii. 90.

Perhaps q. mssulin-kail, from the variety of ingredients; and thus from the same origin with Muschin, q. v.

MUSSEL-BROSE, s. ‘Brose made with mussel-soup.

MUSSELING, adj.

“I shall in my stammering tong and musseling speech doe what I can to allure you to the love thereof,” Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 771.

If this does not signify mixed, q. msselin, perhaps snivelling; Fr. musellus, E. musselling, tying up the muzzle, closing the nose. It may, however, signify disguised; as corresponding to “another tongue,” Isa. xxviii. 11.

V. MUSALL, s.

MUST, s. Mouldiness.

It is the riches that evir sail indure; Quhilk motht [mocht] nor must may nocht rust nor ket; And to mannis sawll it is eternall met.

Henryson, Bannadyn Poems, p. 125.

Johnson derives the verb from C.B. mws, stinking. Teut. mos, mussen, muss, mucor, sittus.

MUST, s. Musk. V. MUIST.
MUTCH, s. 1. A cap or coif; a head-dress for a woman.

MUST, MUST, s. An old term, applied by the vulgar to hair-powder, or flour used for this purpose.

To Moust, v. a. To powder.

To MUSTER, v. a. A mortar stone, a large stone mortar used to bruise barley in,

And brak his held upon the mustarde stone.

This, however, is not the mortar itself, but a large round stone, used in some parts of the country, by way of pestle, for bruising mustard seed in a stone or wooden vessel. It is called the mustard stone.

To MUSTER, v. n. To talk with great volubility.

V. n. To make a great show or parade.

This term has found its way into the Latin of the lower species of Teut. It sometimes also denoted a man's night-cap.

V. Schilter, iu. vo.

muza, was given, proper to the monks. Ihre views all the terms, as the Bishops, were enjoined to wear this dress.

Du Cange. Fr.

Almucium, almucia, amicum, seu amici, quo canonicis caput homerosque tegebat; Du Cange. Fr. amicam. The rest of the clergy, as well as the Bishops, were enjoined to wear this dress. Ibid. vo. Musa. There was also a cowl, to which this name was given, proper to the monks. Ihre views all the terms, used in this sense, as formed from Alem. musen, to cover. V. Schilter, in vo.

MUTCH-KIN-STOUP, s. The vessel used for measuring a mustchkin, or English pint.

MUTE, s. 1. Meeting; interview.

In Pykard as till him was na bute.

Wallace, viii. 1525. MS.

2. The meeting of the ancient English; a parliament; an assembly.

Threw Ingland theeve, and tak thee to thy fute.—Ane hovsmanshell thou call thee at the Mute.

And with that craft convoy thee throw the land.

V. Mut, v. Kennedy, Evergreen, i. 72.

To MUTE, v. n. 1. To plead; to answer to a challenge in a court of law; to appear in court in behalf of any one who is accused.

—like soyter of Baron, in the Schiref-court, may there, for his Lord, mute and answere without impediment.

Baron Courts, c. 85. s. 1.

And thus thy freind, sa mekil of the mais, Is countit ane of thy maist felloun fais;

And now with the he will nocht gang ane fute.

Befair this King, for the to count or mute.

Pristis of Pobha, S.P.R. i. 46.

The E. verb moot, is used only with respect to mock pleading. But most probably it anciently denoted serious pleading; from A.S. mot-tan, tractare, disputare; genot-men, concionator, an orator, an assembly-man; Sonmer. Du Cange observes, that, as with E. lawyers to mote signifies plactare, the Scots use mute in the same sense; whence, he says, with them the mute-hill, i.e. mous placitil; vo. Mota, 2.

2. To speak; to treat of; to discourse concerning; sometimes with the prep. of.

This marschell that Ik off mute,

That Schyr Robert of Keyth was cauld.—

In hy upon thaim gan he rid.

Barbour, xiii. 60. MS. Wyntoun, id.

Mr. MacPherson refers to Sw. bo-mot-a, to declare, Fr. mot, a word. But the Sw. verb is used merely in an oblique sense. It is formed from mot-a, to meet. In the same manner, A.S. mot-tan, to meet, signifies tractare, discutere; because the Goth. nations were wont to meet for the purpose of discussing public concerns.

MUTE, MOTE, s. 1. Mute; deaf.

MUTE, s. A plea; an action at law.

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To Moot, v. To plead; to answer to a challenge in a court of law; to appear in court in behalf of any one who is accused.

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NA

may make the best out of your joys ye can, albeit ye find
them mixed with mutes." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 50.

To MUTE, MUTE, v. n. 1. To articulate.

The first syllabist that howe did mute,
Was pa da lyn vpon the Lute ;
Then play'd I twenty springis perqueur,
Quhilk was great pietie for to heir.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 263.

2. To mutter, or to mention any thing that ought to
be kept secret, S.

"Shall we receive the plaene aspiring tyrant and enemie,
—to give him the command of the watch, the sentinels;
to command, controul, that they mute not, stirr not; doe
what hee list, yen, even biode vp all the dogs, and musseil
their mouths, that they bite not, harke not, but at his
pleasure." D. Hume's Paralogie. V. Galloway's Dikaio-

logie, p. 95.

3. To complain; to mutter in the way of discontent, S.

Bot Inglissmen, that Scotland gryppit all,
Off benefyce thai leit him bruk bot small.
Quhen he saw weill thatfor he mycht nocht mute,
To saiff his lyf thre yer he duelt in But.

Wallace, vii. 935. MS.

"Mr. Harry Guthrie made no din. His letter was a
wande over his 'head to discipulate him, if he should mute."
Baillie's Lett. i. 382.

"This was read openly in the face of the Assembly,
and in the ears of the Independents, who durst not
with verbs and nouns, so as to form one word, this idiom
is retained in the S.B.; as naes for nae is, is not, A.S. id.
Moes.G. and Alem. ni:t for ni ist; naell, for nae will, will

NA

So mekill es he of myght,
He es so witty and so strang,
That be it never so mekill wrang,
He will mak it right.

Warton renders this dispute, Hist. Poet. iii. 98. He
recons the poem coeval with Chaucer; and justly observes,
that the Scots poem, printed in Lord Hailes' Collection,
has been formed from this.

But, indeed, it is most probable, that the one printed by
Warton had the same origin. For many words and phrases
occur in it, which are properly Scottish; as trail syde, gasce
for goes, faze for fines, &c.

MUTE, Moot, s. A whisper. V. MUTE, v. to articulate. S.

MUTH, adj. Exhausted with fatigue.

Thare thai laid on that tyne sa last;
Qaha had the ware thare at the last,
I will noucht say; bot quha best bad,
He was but doot bathe muth and mad.

Wytownt, ix. 17. 22.

This seems to have been a proverbial phrase. For it is
equivalent to that used elsewhere.

Of a gude rede all mate and made.

V. MAIT.

Ibid. vii. 2. 30.

It is perhaps tautological; for muth and mad seem to
have nearly the same sense, q. completely exhausted with
fatigue. Or the one may denote fatigue of body, the other
that exhausture of animal spirits, or dejection of mind,
which is the effect of great fatigue.

MUTH, adj. Warm; cheerful, &c. V. MUITH.

MUTHER, s. A term denoting a great number; as,
"A muther o' beasts, a great drove of cattle," &c. S.

MUTING, s. Apparently, assembly; meeting. S.

MUTTER, s. The same with Multure, q. v. S.

MUTTIE, s. A vessel used for measuring meal. S.

MUTTOCHID, MOTTYOCH'D, part. adj. Matted. S.

MUTTLE, s. A small knife. S.

MUTTON, s. A sheep ; Fr. mouton, a wedder. S.

To MUZZLE, v. a. To mask. S.

NA, NA, Ne, Ne, ade. No; not, S.

And that him sar repent sail he,
That he the King contraryt ay,
May fall, quhen he it mend
Was na wyse rinokand at this hasard hede,

Barbour, ix. 471. MS.

Has not Troy all infyrit yit thame brynt ?
Na: all syg laubour is for nocht and tynt.


V. NA, conj.

No, Barbour, ix. 454.

A.S. na, ne, Moes.G. ne, Dan. Ishal. Su.G. ne, anc. ne, Gr. no, ne.

As the A.S. often drops the ae, e, in nae, ne, joining it
with verbs and nouns, so as to form one word, this idiom
is retained in the S.B.; as naess for nae is, is not, A.S. id.
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NA, Ne, conj. 1. Neither.

He left nocht about that toun,
Towr standand, na stane na wall.
That he ne haly gert stroy thaim all.

Barbour, ix. 454. MS.

Gyf so war now with me as than has bene,
Ne said I neuer depart, my awin child dere,

From thy maist sweit embrasing for na were.

Nor our nychbour Mezentius in his spede
Suld na wyse mokand at this hasard hede,
N A C

By sword hail kelt sa fele corpis as slane is.  


N A C

2. Nor.

NA ellys nocht that may him pless,  

Gryff freedom fattyhe : for fre liking  

Is yharnyt our all othir thing,  

May nocht knaw weill the propyrty,  

The angr, na the wrechtyt dome,  

That is cowplyt to folt thryldome.  

Barbour, i. 290. &c. MS.

Me varenengit, thou sall neur victour be;  

Na for all thy proude woardis thou has spokin  

Thou sal not endure into sic joy.  

Nec, Virg.

3. Both used for neither, and nor.

That thay curtis coistis of this enchanterie,  

That thay ne suld do enter, ne thame fynd,  

That euir may wauch hym with tresoune.  

Barbour, i. 576. MS.

Gael. no is used in both senses.

NA, conj.  But.

Away with drede, and take na langar fere,  

Qhat wenys thou, na this fame sall do the gude?  

Feret hae alquiam tibi fama salutem.  

Virg.

NA, conj.  Than.

For fra thair fayis archeris war  

Away with drede, and take na langar fere,  

For fra thair fayis archeris war

Barbour, i. 297. 29.

Gyff fredom failyhe : for fre liking  

Thare salis al! with prosper fbllowand wynd  

Gyff fredom failyhe: for fre liking

Wytown, vii. 1. 76.

Quhen thai war mett, weylle ma  

Bot off all thing wa worth tresoun!  

Barbour, xiii. 85. MS.

That ma na thai vir, be gret thing,—  

That euir may wauch hym with tresoune.  

Barbour, i. 263, 13. MS.

NA, s. A small cake or loaf. 2. A luncheon. &c.

NAUKIE, fi. A loaf of bread. V. NACKET.

 active ; clever. V. KNACKY.

NAUKS, s. pl. A particular game at marbles or twaw, in which the loser receives a certain number of strokes, or dumps, on the knuckles from the other players with their bowls; called also Knack-dumps.

NAGS, s. A stroke at the play of Naigs.

NAGUS, s. One of the abusive designations used by Dunbar in his Plying.

NAGUS, nipcaik, with thy schulders narrow.

Evergreen, i. 57.

It is uncertain, whether he gives Kennedy this name, from his attachment to the drink called Negus, or as equivalent to Old Nick; Sn.G. Necker, Necous, a name given to the Neptune of the Northern nations, as Wachter thinks, from Dan. nock-a, to drown: Germ. nicks, Belg. neker, Isl. nikr, hippocotamus, monstrum vel daemon aquaticus.

NAIG, s. 1. A riding horse; S. not used as naig in E.  

For a “small horse,” but often applied to one of blood.  

See Sup.

She tauld thee weel thou was a skellura;—  

That ev’ry  

The smith and thee gat roaring fou on.

Burns, iii. 328.

2. A stallion, S.

To Naig awa, v. n. To move like a horse or naig that has a long, quick, and steady pace.

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S.
3. Aff. or Off the nail, sometimes being tipsy.  
S. Lat. clavus is used frequently to denote rule or government. 
Dum clavum rectum tenetam; As long as I do my part. Quintil. Also, as denoting a course of life; Vitix inaequalius, clavum ut mutaret in horas. Hor. In a similar sense, one may be said to have gone off at the nail, as denoting that one has lost the proper king of conduct; like any thing that is hung, when it loses the hold. Thus Kelly, explaining the Prov. "He is gone off at the nail," says; "Taken from scissors when the two sides go asunder."  
P. 173, 174.

The expression, however, may be understood metaphorically, in another sense; according to which nail refers to the human body. For nagel, ungris, was a term used by the ancient Goths and Germans, in computing relations. They reckoned seven degrees; the first was represented by the head, as denoting husband and wife; the second by the arm-pit, and referred to children, brothers and sisters; the third, by the elbow, signifying the children of brothers and sisters; the fourth, by the wrist, denoting the grandchildren of brothers and sisters; the fifth, by the joint by which the middle finger is inserted into the hand, respecting the grandchildren of cousins, or what are called third cousins; the sixth, by the next joint; the seventh, or last, by the nail of the middle finger. This mode of computation was called in Alem. *sipat*, Su.G. *nagel-fere*. A relation in the seventh degree was hence denominated, Teut. *nagel-mage*, q. a nail-kissman, one at the extreme of computation. V. Wachter, vo. *Nagel-mage*, and *Sipat*; Ihre, *Nagel*.

It is conceivable, that the S. phrase in question might originate in those ages in which family and feudal connexion had the greatest influence. When one acted as an alien, relinquishing the society, or disregarding the interests of his own tribe, he might be said to go off at the nail; as denoting that he in effect renounced all the ties of relationship. When one acted as an nailer, steadfast, taikynnys and warnyng.  
Chaucer, *n'am*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 42.

To NAM, v. a. To seize quickly, with some violence. S.

NAMEKOUTH, adj. Famous; renowned.

There was also craftosse shape and mark.

The namekouth hous, qulhel Labyrinthe hailt.
NAS

It has occurred to me, however, that it may with fully as much plausibility be deduced from Su.G. naen-ou, anc. naen-a, to prevail with one's self to do a thing, to have a mind to do it; Isl. nenna, id. Nenna, a me impetrare possum, Gunlaug. S. Gl.

Since writing this, I have observed that Seren. has adopted the same idea. " Nonce, Isl. nenna, menning, arbitrrium. Su.G. nennas, a se impetrare, posse."

NAP, s. A little round wooden dish made of staves; NAPKIN, s. A handkerchief.

This frent goddes held hir ene fixt fast
Apon the ground, nar blenkis list thaym cast.
Dougl. Virgil, 28, 7.

NARR, NERR, NURR, s. A withe for binding cattle;

This frent goddes held hir ene fixt fast
Apon the ground, nar blenkis list thaym cast.
Dougl. Virgil, 28, 7.

NASC, s. A withe for binding cattle.

NAT. Know not.

Suffer nat to birm our schyppe in a rage.

Dong. Virgil, 29, 33.

Nat, id. is used by Chaucer and other O.E. writers, so late as the reign of Elizabeth; A.S. nate, non.

To NATCH, v. a. To seize; to lay hold of violently; often used as denoting the act of a messenger in arresting one as a prisoner, S.B.

Teut. nack-en, attingere? q. to lay hold of legally by touching. I see no evidence that any cognate of the v. snatch has been used without s initial.

To NATCH, v. a. To notch.

NATCH, s. A notch.

NATE, s. Use; business.

And farth scho drew the Troyaine sword fute hate,
Ane wappen was neuer wrocht for sic ane nate.
Dougl. Virgil, 122, 82.

Chaucer, note, Isl. not, id. V. Note.

To NATE, v. a. To need. V. Note, v. S.

NATHELESS, adv. Notwithstanding; nevertheless. S.

NATHER, conj. Neither. S.

NATHING, s. Nothing. In old MSS. it is generally written as two words.

— He had na thing for to dispend.

Barbour, i. 319. MS.


NATyr-woo, s. Fine wool; wool that has been pulled off a sheep's skin from the root, not shorn. S.

NATIVE, s. The place of one's nativity. S.

NATKIN, s. A disagreeable taste or smell. V. NADKIN.

NATRIE, NYATRIE, adj. Ill-tempered; crabbed. S.

To NATTER, v. n. To chatter, conveying the idea of peevishness, ill-humour, or discontentment. S.

NATTERIN, part. adj. Chattering in a fretful way. S.

To NATTLE, v. a. 1. To nibble; to chew with difficulty, as old people do with the stumps of their teeth. 2. To nip; as, "To nattle a rose," to nip it in pieces. S.

NATURALL, adj. Lawful, as opposed to illegitimate. S.

NATURAL, adj. Genial; applied to the weather. S.

NATURALITIE, s. Natural affection; that affection connected with propensity of blood. S.

NATURALITIE, s. Naturalization. S.

NATURE, adj. 1. Fertility in spontaneously producing rich succulent herbage; as, nature grand, land that yields rich grass abundantly without being sown. 2. Rich; nourishing; applied to grass. S.

NATURENESS, s. 1. Fertility in spontaneously yielding rich herbage. 2. Richness; exuberance; applied to grass produced spontaneously. S.

NAUCHEL, s. A dwarf. Syn. Crute. S.

To NAVELL, v. a. To strike with the fist. V. under Nursery.

NAVEN, NAWYN, s. A navy; a shipping.

"Ther prouisione of dierous sorte is voner girt, nocht alaneir be gryt multyde of men of veyr, and ane girt naun of schips be see-y burde, bot as veie be secrat machinie to blynde yeu be aures:" Compl. S. p. 141.

Schyr Nele Cambel befor send he,
For to get him nawyn and meite. Barbour, iii. 393. MS.
It has been observed that "the termination is Saxon," Gl. Compl. But the term is not to be found in that language. Mr. Macpherson views it as probably arbitrary. The term, however, occurs in the same form in other dialects. O. Sicamb. nauoen, Germ. nauoen, navis, Kilian. NAVIE. Red nante. Meaning doubtful. NAVIS, adj. No wise. Syn. Navowys, Naviss. NAVUM, s. A heavy blow with a bludgeon. NAUR, prep. Near; the pron. of some districts in S. S. NAUSE-NAWUS-NAWYSS-NAWYSES, adv. A hole in wood from the expulsion of a knot; perhaps errat. for Nawus-bore. NAWISS, NAWYSS, NAWAYES, adv. By no means; also used as a prep. NAUM, s. A heavy blow with a bludgeon. NAVIE. Hid navie. NAY, adv. Niggardly. NAWN, NYAWN, adj. Own. His nyawn, his own. NEA, conj. NE, adv. NE, adj. NE, adv. NE, conj. Neatly; tenacious of his property. NEASHE, NEAS, s. Nose. "Tune to faith, and it will make thee to tune to God, and swa conjoine thee with God, and make all thine actions to smell well in his nease." Bruce's Serm. on the 19th p. 2 a. V. NEIS. NEATY, NEATTY, adj. 1. Mere; having no other cause, S.B. As they the water past, and up the brae, Where Nory mony a time wont to play, Her heart with nasty grief began to rise, Whan she so greatly alter'd saw the guise.

NEAR-BEADDEN, part. adj. It has been observed that "the termination is Saxon," Gl. Compl. But the term is not to be found in that language. Mr. Macpherson views it as probably arbitrary. The term, however, occurs in the same form in other dialects. O. Sicamb. nauoen, Germ. nauoen, navis, Kilian. NEAR-BEADDEN, part. adj. Niggardly. NEAR-BEADDEN, part. adj. Niggardly. NEAR-GAWN, NEAR-BE-GAWN, adj. Niggardly. Shall man, a nigard, near-gawn elf, Rin to the tether's end for pelf; Learn lika cunyied soundrel's trick, Whan it's done sell his saul to Nick? Ferguson's Poems, ii. 105. There'll just be as bar to my pleasure. A bar that's ait fill'd me wi' fear, He's sic a hard, near-be-gawn miser, He likes his saul less than his gear. Ibid. ii. 158. From near, and gaen, going. Be expetive sometimes intervenes. In the same way it is said of a parsimonious person, that he is very near himself; S. NEB, s. 1. The nose; now used rather in a ludicrous sense; as lang neb, a long nose. Hence Lang-nebbit, Narrow-nebbit, q. v. Sharp-nebbit, having a sharp nose, S. Neb bears the same sense, A. Bor. See Sup. It would seem that this was the original sense of the term; A.S. nebe, nasus, Isl. nef, nauss. 2. The beak of a fowl, S. A. Bor. nib, E. You may dight your neb and flie up," S. Prov. "taken from pullets who always wipe their bill upon the ground before they go to roost. You have ruined and undone your business, and now you may give over." Kelly, p. 390. A.S. Belg. nebe, Su.G. naeb, Dan. neb, Isl. neib, rostrum; Hoka neff, rostrum accipitr. NEB AND FEATHER. Completely; from top to toe; as, She's dink't out neb and feather." S. NEB IT AT THE GRUNSTANE. To keep one's neb at the grunstane, to keep one under, or at hard work. EV. NEB O' THE MIRE-SNIPE. To come to the neb o' the mire-snipe, to come to the last push. S. NEB O' THE MORNING. That part of the day between the first appearance of light and sun-rising; dawn. S. To neb, v. n. To bill to caress as doves do. Hoka neff, rostrum accipitr. NEBIT, part. adj. 1. Having a beak or nose; as, Lang-nebbit. 2. Having a hooked head; as, Nebbit-staff. NEB-CAP, s. The iron for fencing the point of a shoe. Lang-nebbit-staff. NEBSIE, s. An impudent old woman. NECE, s. Grand-daughter. V. Neipe. NECES, s.pl. Nee, Nete, an unknown animal. NECESSAR, adj. Necessary. To NECK, OR NICK, with nay. V. Nyrkis. NECK-BREAK, s. Ruin; destruction. NECKIT, s. A tippet for a child. S. Neckatee, E. a handkerchief for a woman's neck, Johns. NECK-VERSE, s. A cant term formerly used by the marauders on the Border. See Sup. "Wert my neck-verse at Hairibee." Lay of the Last Minstrel, C. i. 24.
“Hairibbe, the place of executing the Border marauders at Carlisle. The neck-verse is the beginning of the 51st psalm, Misereere mei, &c. anciently read by criminals claiming the benefit of clergy,” N. ibid.

NEDEUM, s. A need, needis, neede; need, needis, neede. V. NEEF.

NEE'ER-DO-GOOD, NE'ER-DO-GUDE,*. Syn. NEFDEF, s. A needy person; Su.G.

NEEP, NEIP, To sneeze. V. nees, nees, nees, nes, nys, nyss, nyss, nyss, nyss. To approach; to come or get nigh. See Sup.

NEDWAYIS, To sneeze. S. A need, needis, neede; need, needis, neede. V. nees, nees, nees, nes, nys, nyss, nyss, nyss, nyss.

NEEF, s. A need, needis, neede; need, needis, neede. V. NEEF.

NEED-MADE-UP, s. A need, needis, neede; need, needis, neede. V. NEEF.

NEEDEUM, s. A need, needis, neede; need, needis, neede. V. NEEF.

NEEFIT, s. A need, needis, neede; need, needis, neede. V. NEEF.
to me, that it must be from A.S. nyd, force, and fyr, fire; and that this idea was confirmed from the circumstance of a similar composition appearing in a variety of A.S. words. Thus, nyd-name signifies taking by violence, rape; nyd-haemod, a rape; nyd-gild, one who pays against his will.

Fires of the same kind, Du Cange says, are still kindled in France, on the eve of St. John's day; vo. Neafri.

These fires were condemned as sacrilegious, not as if it had been thought that there was anything unlawful in kindling a fire in this manner, but because it was kindled with a superstitious design.

2. Spontaneous ignition, S.


"Awak'd the need-fire, beacon," N. This is an improper and very oblique sense.

NEIFORSE, s. Necessity. On neidforse, of necessity.

"Bot Morpheus, that slepye gode, assayleit al my membri, ande oppressit my dul melancholius nature, quhilk gart al my spreits vital ande animal be cum im波特and ande paraltic; quhar for on need forse, I was constraynet to be his sodiour." Compl. S. p. 103.

"For emphasis, two words are united which have the same meaning, though one of them is derived from the Saxons, and the other from the French. A.S. need and need, vis. Fr. force, vis." Gl. Compl.

The A.S. word, however, in its various forms, need, need, nid, nyd, primarily signifies necessity. The term therefore properly denotes one species of necessity, that arising from force.

NEILDINGS, adv. Of necessity.


A.S. needlyng, nedling, nydling, denotes one who serves from necessity; also a violent person, one who uses compulsion. But the term is apparently formed from the s. and termination -dignis, q. v.

To NEIDNAIL, v. a. 1. To fasten securely by nails which are clinched, S. See Sup.

2. A window is said to be neidnail'd, when it is so fixed with nails in the inside, that the sash cannot be lifted up, S. This is an improper sense.

This term might seem literally to signify, nailed from necessity. But it appears to have been originally synon. with rooves, E. rivet. Sw. net-magla still signifies to clinch or rivet. The first part of the word may therefore be the same with naed-a, id. clavi cuspidem retundere, i.e. to roove a nail.

NEIF, s. Difficulty. V. Neef.

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To NEIFFAR, v. a. To exchange. V. under NEIVE. S.

NEIGHBOUR-LIKE, adj. 1. Resembling those around us in manners, appearance, or moral conduct.

2. Often implying the idea of assimilation in criminality.

NEIGRE, s. A term of reproach, S; borrowed from Fr. negre, a negro.

NEIP, s. A turnip. V. Neep.

NEIPCE, Nece, s. A grand-daughter.

"The like is to be understood of ane Neipece, or Neipces, ane or maen, begotten be the eldest some already deceased, qaha suld be preferred to their father brother, anent the succession of their Gudschirs heritage; except special provision of taliyie be made in favours of the aires mail." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Enyea, Sign. L. 3.

For I the nece of mychty Dardaus, and gude dochter vnto the blissit Venus, Of Mirmundes the realme sal neuer behald. Doug. Virgil, 64, 63.

As far as I have observed, Skene still uses nice for grand-daughter, thus translating neptis in the Lat. V. Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 23, s. c. 32, by mistake numbered as 33, also c. 39.

The origin is undoubtedly neptis, which was used by the Romans to denote a grand-daughter only, while the language remained in its purity. Spartan seems to have been among the first who applied the term to a brother's daughter. Adrian. p. 2. B. On this word the learned Casaubon says; Juris auctoribus et vetustioribus Latinis neptes est tantum, et nuncios, filli aut filiae natus. Posterior aetas produxit vocis usum ad aedifici, natos fratre aut sorore; quam solam vocis ejus notionem, vernaculus sero.

To exchange. V. under NEIVE.
Of brokaris and sic laudry how suld I write?
Of quham the fyth stynekheth in Goddes neis.

Doug. Virgil, Prole. 96, 52.


Neis-thyrel, Neis-thryll, s. Nostril.

Wytontown, vii. 8, 455.

"Eftir this the minister takis his spattel and vnctis the
The forest's fright.

The fine for " ane straik with the steiked
The forest's fright.

And comounly knychtis gret full sar,

Thar mycht men se men ryve thair liar :

And as woud men thair clathys ryve.

Destyne swa mad hym ayre

And til hym hys

Thill Eneas als thare Prince absent

Vntill Eneas als thare Prince absent

Barnis

And, S.B.

Tho' some wi' nevels had sare snouts,

Thus knewse, is defined by G. Andr., pugnus, manus compliauta. This idea is much confirmed by the use of Isl. knae, which not only signifies the space between two joints, intermedium digitorum a torgo palmae, but also a knot, a clue, a globe, nodus, glomus, globus, G. Andr. p. 118.

This word does not appear in A.S. or in any of the Germ. dialects of the Gothic. Pynte, or faust, was the term they used in the same sense, whence E. fist. See Sup.

Nivvil, s. The same; only differently pronounced, S.B.

Isid. Nefr. id. 1. A handful; as much as can be

Wad hae made him as blythe as a beggar could be.

Jamesion's Popular Ballad, i. 981.

2. To take a handful of any'dry substance. 3. Any person or thing very small and puny. 4. Metaphorically and contemptuously, what is comparatively little or of no value.

Tho' here they scrape, an' squeeze, an' growl,

Their worthless nivveful of a soul

May in some future carcase howl,

The weaver gae him sturdy blows,

Till a' his sides war nevell'd.


2. To take a hold with the fist; to take a handful of anything, S. When used in this sense, it is pron. neff HOLD.

Isl. hnf-a, id, puguo prendo, from knef, the fist. Su.G, hnf-a, pugnis impetere, naeafa, id.

As neave is used as a s., its derivative nevel, is also used as a v., Yorks.

She'll deal her neaves about her, I hear tell,

Nean's yable to abide her crueltie ;

She'll nawpe and nevel them without a cause,

She'll makke them late their teeth naunt in their hawse.

"Nawpe and Nevel, is to beat and strike;" Gl. ibid.

Both terms seem to have the common origin given under Neive. But nawpe, is immediately allled to Isl. knappe, pello, violenter propulso; G. Andr. pp. 116, 117. Neype is used for the fist, Lancash.

3. To knead well; to leave the marks of the knuckles

Thill Eneas als thare Prince absent

On the bread. 4. To pommel; to strike with any

Thus knewse, is defined by G. Andr., pugnus, manus compliauta. This idea is much confirmed by the use of Isl. knae, which not only signifies the space between two joints, intermedium digitorum a torgo palmae, but also a knot, a clue, a globe, nodus, glomus, globus, G. Andr. p. 118.

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NEPELLING, NEFFELLING, s. Fistiecuffs, striking with the fist or folded hand, S.

-To NEFFAR, NIFFER, v. a. 1. To exchange or barter; properly, to exchange what is held in one fist, for what is held in another, q. to pass from one n出演 to another, S. See Sup.

"I know if we had wit, and knew well that ease slayeth us fools, we would desire a market where we might barter or niffer our lazy ease with a profitable cross." —Rutherford's Lett. P. 1. ep. 78.

Wa is me! quhat mercat hath scho maid?

Hyr bliss for bale, my luve for feid.

And shudder at the—

Suffer thy nęuo to remane alyffe.

Of quhais stok the nęoys and offspring. Vnder thare feit and lordship sal behald All lands stirrit and reulit as thay wald.

Nepotes, Virg.

Ibid. 208, 18.

To NEK, v. a. To prevent receiving check, "a term at chess, when the king cannot be guarded;" Ramsay.

Under care I gat sik chek, Qhillik I micht nocht remuif nor nęko.

Burns, iii. 114.

NEWU, S. 1. A grandson.

NEWU, s. Perhaps trace Knace, Knak, and Gymge, q. v.

Noll yhe ar.——

Welcum der sone to me.

Wallace, ii. 430, MS.


This is now the usual sense of the term. S, although, as I am informed, some old people still call their grand-children nevoys, Loth. Tweed. This signification is, however, nearly obsolete.

5. Any relation by blood, although not in the straight line.

- But this Pape the nynd Benet Til Benet the audit and, that that set Held before, wes newow nere. Wyntoun, vi. 13, 57. i. e. A near relation. "Benedict IX. succeeded. He was son of Alberic count of Tuscania, and a near relation of the two preceding Popes." Walch's Hist. Popes, p. 138. V. PRONEW.


NERHAND, NEARHAND, prep. Near; just at hand, S. See Sup.

Quhen thay the land wes rycht ner hand, And quhen schippys war sailand ner, The se wald rys on sic mauer, That off the wawys the welriand hycht Wald refe thaim o't off thayr hycht.

Wallace, iv. 545, MS.

"They were standing at that time when hee hung..."
quicke vortex, so near hand, that he speaks to them from the cross, and they heard him." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 218.

NERE HAND, adj. Nearly; almost.

Swa bot full fewe wyth hym ar gane ;
He wes nere hand left hym alane.


NER TIL, prep. Near to, S.

NER-SICHTJT, adj. Short-sighted; purblind, S. a Goth. idiom; SuG. naarsyn, id.

NERBY,Near by, prep. Near to.

NER BY, Near by, adv. Nearly.

NER-BLUDIT, adj. Nearly related; near in blood.

S.

NES, Ness, s. A promontory; generally pron. ness, S. See Sup.

Than I my selfe, fra this was to me schaw,
Doun at the neis richt by the coisit law,
Ane void turbasit, and with loude voice thryis
God grant ye wald off our nesses to speid.

Wallace, viii. 1237. MS.

This term may denote territories, confines in general; from A.S. nesse, nesses, Su.G. nes, Belg. neus, id. This designation is undoubtedly borrowed from A.S. nesse, a nose, as a promontory rises up in the sea, like the nose in the face. V. Wachter, p. 1120. V. NEIS and NESS.

nese, nes, S.

ness, S. A stroke with the fist. V. under NEIV.

NEUCHELD, (gutt.) part. pa. Ill-humoured; peevish.

To~NEVELL, v. a. To strike or beat, &c. V. under NEIVE.

NEU, NEUKATYKE, 1. A shaggy or wavy wool-gatherer.

S.

NEUK, s. Corner; the same with nether.

NEUKATYKE, 2. Applied to a man who easily masters another dog. 3. MS.

NEVYS, pi. Fists. V. NEIV.

NEV, s. Corner; the same with Nook, E. Far nook, the extremity of any thing; the utmost corner. In the new, in child-bed.

S.

NEUKATYKE, s. 1. A shaggy collie, or shepherd's dog. 2. Applied to a man who easily masters another in a struggle or broil: He shoos him like a newketyke; i.e. as easily as a powerful collie does a small dog.

S.

NEULL'D, NULL'D, adj. Having very short horns.

S.

NEVOY, s. A nephew. V. NEPUOY.
NEW

To NEW, v. a. To renovate; to renew; used in an oblique sense. See Sup.

Rise and raik to our Roy, richest of rent,
Thow sail be newat at neid with nobillay eneuch
And dukit in our ducbery all the dwellung.

Gawain and Gol. iv. 6.

i. e. Thou shalt have new honours in abundance, be acknowledged as a duke, &c.

It occurs in a sense somewhat different in the S. Prov.;
"It is a sary brewing, that's no good in the
It is a sary brewing, that's no good in the


NEW, adj. Of New; newly; anew.

NEWCAL, s. A cow newly calved, Looth., used as pl.

My faulds contain twice fifteen farrow nowt;

Wallace, v. 193. MS.

This, as synon. with Niddar, q. v. may be from the same source; A.S. neothan, infra, q. "kept at under," as explained.

Or from A.S. ned-lan, nyd-lan, cogere; part. nie, enforced, constrained, Somner. Isl. naudgja, neyde, cogo, subigo, vim facio. It seems to have more affinity to either of these than to Alem. nik-en, kenik-en, incurvare; although this verb is conjoined with the cognate of nied, Kenichet unde gendirot pin th harto; Incurvatus et humiliatus sum nimis. Notker. ap. Schilt. p. 633.

S. B. British.

Bout then-a-days, we'd seldom met with cross,
Nor kent the ill of this is bot ekyng of payne.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 122.

NEW CHEESE. A kind of pudding made by simmering the milk of a newly calved cow.

To NEW, v. a. To curb; to master; to humble. V. NEW'D.

NEW'D, part. pa. "Oppressed; kept under;" Gl. Ross.

S. B.

S. B. British.

But now the case is alter'd very sair,

Ramsay's Poems, xi. 537. MS.

To NIB, v. a. To press or pinch with the fingers.

They know'd all the kytral the face of it before;

Barbour, v. 379. MS.

And to thair that holdeth fast;—also,


Lord Hailes, Note. V. the following word.

It is rendered foolish, as used in O.E.

So tikelid me that my reverence,

Hoccleve's Poems, p. 41.

That it raa-de larger of despence.

"Nice is from Fr. niais, simple. Thus Chaucer, Cukow and Nightingale.

For he can makin of wise folk full nice.

Thus also Dunbar;

Lord Hailes, Note. V. the following word.

Thay that mycht nocht anow the King.

Barbour, vii. 379. MS.

It seems to have had the same sense in O.E.

The kyng it was herd, & chastised his myne,

& other afterward left of ther nyce.


Mr. Pinkerton derives this word immediately, as Lord Hailes does the adj., from Fr. niais, which primarily signifies a young bird taken out of the nest, and hence a novice, a niny, a gull. But neither of these learned writers has observed, that Fr. nice, signifies slothful, dull, simple. It is probable, however, that niais is the origin; nice-en, to deal simply or sillily, being derived from niez, as synon. with niais. The Fr. word is probably from the Goth.; Moes.G. anaquisia, molis, A.S. hnoise, nese, tenor, effeminate, from hnoose-lan, molire; Germ. nasch-en, Su.G. nask-a, to love delicacies.

NICE-GABBIT, adj. Difficult to please as to food.

To NIC, Nygh, v. a. To approach. V. NEYCH.

NYCHBOUR, NYCHTBOUR, s. 1. A neighbour.

It is frequently written nichbour, nychtbour; but, as would seem, corruptly.
That sen it nychtit Nature, their alleris maistris, 
Thai could nocht trete but extent of the temperis.

Houtte, i. 22.

This word is not distinct in the MS. It may signify 
belonged to, as perhaps allied to A.S. nealkeo-an, neoicis,

NIGHT-COWL, s. A night-cap. 
NICHED, port. pa. Benighted. V. NIGHTIT. S. 
NIGHT-HAWK, s. A large white moth, which flies 
about hedges in summer evenings. 2. A person who 
ranges about at night. 
NIGHT-HAWKIN, adj. Addicted to nocturnal roaming. S. 
NYCHTYD, pret. v. impers. Drew to night, 

—It nychtit fast ; and that 
Thowcht til abyd thare to the day.

Wynston, viii. 26, 77. 

Su.G. Isl. nat-ass, ad noctem vergere, quasi noctesseere; 
Alem. pi-nachten ; pi-nachet, obscuraverit, Schelter. 

NYCHTYRTELLE, s. Be nychtitrytaile. In the night-time.

NIKTIT, part. pa. Benighted. S. 
NICT QuAIFFIS. Night-coifs. V. Qualifes. S. 
To NICK, s. A cant word signifying, "to drink 
heartily; as, he nickes fine." Shirr. Gl. S.B. 
It is probable, however, that this word is of high anlti-
quity; for, in Su.G. we find a synon. term, one indeed 
radically the same. Singulare est, quiet de eloicis dicimus, 
Hafico naagis paa nocka. This him literally to signify, 
To have some thing noted against him. Thus, the phrase, 
he nickes fine, may properly signify, he drinks so hard, that 
he causes many nickes to be cut, as to the quantity of liquor 
he has called for. V. NICKSTICK. 

To NICK, v. a. To throw off a small bowl, by a quick motion 
of the first joint of the thumb, which presses the 
marble against the forefinger. 

S. NICK, s. The angle contained between the beam and 
the handle on the hinder side of a plough. Syn. asee. 

S. NICK, s. An opening between the summits of two hills.
S. To NICKER, v. n. To neigh. V. NICKER.

NICKERS, s. pl. A cant term for new shoes. S. 
NICKIERIE, s. Little nickerie, a kindly style of address 
to a young child. S. 

NICKET, s. A small notch, Sibb. Gl. 

NICKIE, NIKIE, s. The familiar term for the name 
Nicul ; sometimes for the female name Nicul. S. 

NICKIM, NICKUM, s. A wag; a trickly person. S. 
NICK-NACK, s. 1. A gimmerack; a trifling curiosity, S. 
Grose expl. nicknacks, "toys, baubles, or curiosities." Class. Diet. 

2. Small wares, S.B. 
Blankets and sheets a fouth I hae o' baith, 
And in the kist, twa webs of wholesome claith; 

S. Schelter. 

S. MION'S Poems, p. 458. 

Su.G. snicknack is composed in the same allitative 
manner; but differs in sense, signifying a taunt, a sarcasm. 
S. a knack. Nicknack is probably formed in allusion to 
the curious incisions anciently made on bits of wood, by 
the Goth, nations, which served the purpose of Almanacs, 
for regulating their festivals. V. Worm. Fast. Dan. Lib. 2. 2.—5. 
NICKNACKIE, adj. Dexterous at any nice work. S. 
NICKNACKET, s. A trinket; a gimmerack. S. 
To NICKS, Nix, v. n. To set up any thing as a mark, 
and take aim at it. S. 
NICKSTICK, s. A piece of wood, corresponding to an-
other, on which notches are made; a tally. S. See S.
You are to advert to keep an exact nickstick between you and the coalyer, of the number of deals of coals received in, and pay him for every half score of deals come in. D. of Queensberry's Instructions, &c. Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scot. p. 558.

This custom is still used by bakers.

The word is evidently from S. nick, Su.G. nochke, a notch, and stick. The simple mode of reckoning, by marking units on a rod, seems to have been the only known to the Northern nations. This rod is in Sw. denominated karstocke. Thus E. and S. score is used both for a tally, and for the notch made on it; from Su.G. skæk-a, inciderè.

The Scandinavians, in like manner, formed their Almstocke by cutting marks on a piece of wood. V. Wormii Fast. Dan. lib. 1. c. 2. also, Museum Worm. p. 367. An almanack of this kind was in Denmark called Primstaff; in Sweden Runstaff, i.e. a stick containing Runic characters. A similar custom prevailed among the peasants in some parts of France. V. ibire, vo. Runstaff.

Nickstick Bodie. One who proceeds exactly according to rule, who will not dine a second time with any person till he has made a return in kind.

Nicneven, s. A name given to the Scottish Hecate, or mother-witch; also called the Gyrecarlin. See S. Fra the sisters had seen the shape of that shit, Little luck be thy lot there where thou lyes, Thy famund face, quoth the first, to flyt shall be fit. Nicneven, quoth the next, shall nourish thee twyse, To ride post to Elphine nane abler nor it. Then a clear companie came soon after clos, Nicneven with her Nymphs, in number anew, With charms from Caithness and Chanrie in Ross, Whose cunning consists in casting a clew.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 16.

There is no evidence that the first syllable of this name has any reference to Nick. For this is the Northern name given to "the angry spirit of the waters;" whereas Nicneven's operations seem to be confined to the earth and the air. Neven may be from Isl. nafn, a name, which seems sometimes to signify, celebrated, illustrious. Whether this designation has any affinity to the Nêhacæ, or nymphs, worshipped by the ancient Northern nations, it is impossible to say. Wachter views these as the same personages called Mairre, or Matrons, vo. Neha. But Keysler distinguishes between them; Antiq. Septent. 263. 371.

Some peculiar necromancy must lie in casting a clew; as it is said of Nicneven and her nymphs, Whose cunning consists in casting a clew.

This is one of the heathenish and detestable rites used on Hallow-even, by those who wish to know their future lot in the connubial state. The following is the account given of this ceremony in a note to Burns's Poems. "Whoever would, with success, try this spell, must strictly observe these directions: Steal out, all alone, to the kilm, and, darkling, throw into the pot, a clue of blue yearn; wind it in a new clue off the old one; and towards the latter end, something will hold the thread; demand, wha hauds? i.e. who holds; and answer will be returned from the kiln-pot, by naming the christian and surname of your future spouse." Burns, iii. 159.

Some particular virtue must be supposed to be in the colour; and there is reason to apprehend that this idea has been of long standing. It is referred to by Montgomerie, in the invocation he puts in the mouths of his witches, in order to the accomplishment of their spells on a child represented by the brood of an Incubus. The poet introduces Hecate, improperly printed Hecutus, as distinct from his Nicneven; although he has previously given the latter the honours ascribed to the former. He thought, perhaps, that the mother-witch of his own country owed some peculiar respect to the great enchantress of the classical writers.

On three headed Hecatus to hear them, they cry'd; As we have found in the field this fundraising forfain, First, his father he forsakes in thee to confyde, Be vertue of this words, and this rare yearns.

And while this thrishe thretty knots on this blue threed, And of thir mens members well sowed to a shoe, Which we have tan from top to tae, Even of a hundred men and maes; Now grant us, goddesse, or we gae, Our duties to doe.

It is not improbable, that this charm, of the nain, contains an allusion to the Greek and Roman fable of one of the Fates holding the distaff, another spinning, and a third cutting the thread of human life.

Nicneven displays her power, not only by making a sieve, notwithstanding all the leaks, as secure as the tightest boat, but by withdrawing the milk from cows. Of the detested brood of the Incubus, it is further said; Nicneven, as nourish, to teach it; gart take it, To sail sure in a seif, but compass or cart; And milk of a hair teder, though wives should be wrakkt, [l. wrakkit], And a cov give a chapin, was wout to give a quart.

Many babes and bairns shall bless thy bair bains, When they see the neve, milk nor meal, Compell'd for hunger for to stel. In the Malus Maleficarum, we have a particular account of the manner of conducting this process.

Quaedam enim nocturnis temporibus et sacratioribus utique ex inducione Diaboli, ob majorem offensam divinæ majestatis, in quocunque angulo hominis suae se colonant, ureum inter crura habentes, et dum culturn vel aliquid instrumentum in partem aut columnam inungunt, et manus ad mulgendum apponunt, tunc suum Diabolum, qui semper eis ad omnia cooperatur, invocant, et quod de mamillis illius vaccae lac recipit, et ad locum ubi est boat, but by withdrawing the milk from cows. Of the detested brood of the Incubus, it is further said; Nicneven, as nourish, to teach it; gart take it, To sail sure in a seif, but compass or cart; And milk of a hair teder, though wives should be wrakkt, [l. wrakkit], And a cov give a chapin, was wout to give a quart.

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Nidderis头发的皮肤, although it is not yet entirely forgotten by the vulgar in this country.

To Nidder, Nither, &c. 1. To depress; to constrain; to keep under.

This seems to be the primary sense. What think ye, man, will you frank lassie please? Will ye our freedom purchase at this price?— Sair are we nidders', that is what ye ken; And but for her, we had been bare the ben.

Bat why a thief, like Sisyphus, That's nidders' in bell, Sud here take fittinament, Is mair nar I can tell.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 4.

2. To press hard upon; to straiten; applied to bounds. We hae bot sobir passance, and no wounnder,— On this half closit with the Tuskan e hude; On yuner syde at the Rutians rude, Niddersis our hounds, as ful oft betalis, With thare harnes clattering about our wallis.

Doug. Virgil, 259, 17.

3. To pinch or bind up with cold. Niddered, pinched with cold; constrictus frigore, Ang. Loth. "Nithered, starved with cold." Gl. Grosé. See Sup.
N I G

4. To pinch, as referring to hunger; used both in the N. and S. of S., "Nidered, hungered, half-starved." Gl. Shurr. "Marred or stunted in growth," Sibb. See S.

5. To stunt in growth. Niderit, Nitherit, marred or stunted in growth. 6. To put out of shape, as by frequent handling and tossing. Niderit and deformit. S.

7. The part is also used, in a loose sense, as equivalent to "plagued, warmly handled," Shurr. Gl. See S. Sibb. renders nideriting, "niggardly, sparing," Cron. S. P. i. 143, N.

Rudd. mentions A.S. mid-an, urgege, miy-ed, coactus; but more properly refers to nyther, deorsum. For our v. is perfectly synon. with Su.G. nieder-ns, anciently niid-ras, deprimi; whence foer-ned-r, to humble, Teut. ver-nederen, id. There, certainly with propriety, views ned, infra, as the root. Hence niidrig, low in place, also, humble. A.S. nither-an, ge-nither-an, dejicere, humiliare, to bring or pull down; to humble, (Somner,) has a similar origin, from nyther.

R. Glou. uses anethered, for diminished.

The company anthes half muche anethered was, i.e. on this half or side. Cron. p. 217.

NIDDER, s. The second shoot of grain in growing; in dry seasons it never bursts the niddle. S.

To NIDDLE, v. n. To trifle or play with the fingers; sometimes, to be busily engaged with the fingers, without making progress, S.

IsL knud-a, to catch any thing with the fingers, digitis presenare, tractare, knudt-a, vellico, to pinch, to pluck. G. Andr. Su.G. nud-a, to touch lightly; from IsL knue, internodium digitorum.

To NIDDLE, v. a. To overcome. S.

To NIDGE, v. n. To squeeze through a crowd or any narrow place with difficulty. V. GNGDG.

S. NIDGELL, s. 1. A fat froward young man. 2. A stiff lover; one whom no rival can displace. S.

NIEF, s. A female bond-servant. S.

NIEL, s. The abbreviation of Nigel. S.

NIEVE, s. The fist, S. V. Neive.

Nieveshaking, s. Something dropped from the hand of another; a windfall. V. Neive. S.

To NIFFER, v. a. To exchange. V. Neive.

To NIFFER, NYFER, v. a. To exchange; to higgles. S.

To NIFFLE, v. n. To trifle; to be insignificant in appearance, in conversation, or in conduct. S.

Niff- na f f y, adj. Troublesome about trifles. S.

NIFFNAFFS, (prom. niiffyaffs,) s. pl. 1. Articles that are small and of little value, S.

2. It is sometimes used in relation to a silly peculiarity of temper, displayed by attention to trifles, S.

3. In the singular it sometimes denotes a small person, or one who has not attained full strength; as, "A bit niff-naff of a callant." S.

Fr. nippe, trifles. This is most probably from Sw. nipp, pl. nipper, id. V. the v.

To NIFFNAFF, v. n. To trifle; to speak, or act in a silly way, S. synon. kow-out, S.B.

O my dear lassie, it is but daffin
To had thy woorer up with niff-naffin.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 263.

"Niffnaffy fellow, a trifer," Grose's Class. Dict.

From the sense of the v., it might seem allied to Isl. hnoe, the fist, q. to play with one's hands or fingers, like an idle awkward person.

NIGER, (g hard,) s. Corr. of Negro. S.

NIGGAN, Negre, s. A miser. S.

NIGGARS, s. pl. Contractors for a grate. S.

N I Y M

To NIGHT, v. n. To lodge during night.

To NIGHT THEGETHER. To lodge under the same roof. S.

NIGHT-HUSSING, s. A night-cap for a female. S.

NIG-MA-NIES, s. pl. Unnecessary ornaments. S.

NIGNAG, s. A gimmer; a variety of Nicknack. S.

NIGNAYES, NIGNYES, s. pl. 1. Gim-cracks, trinkets, trifles, Shurr. Gl. pron. nigneys, S.

Fr. nignet signifies a trifle, a bauble. He was not for the French nigneyes, But briskly to his brethren says;

Good gentlemen, we may not doubt,
Wherefore the Duke of York's left out,
And is exempted from the Test,
Wherefore he doth tummoyl the rest—
He thinks not fit to flench and flatter,
But to prove gallant in the matter:

And when he his designs commences,
Rears up Rome's kennels, yairds & fences.

Cleland's Poems, p. 92.

Perhaps flench should be fleesh.
Poor Pounsie now the daffin saw,
Of gawn for nigneyes to the law,
And bid'd the judge, that he had please,
To give them the remaining cheese.

Cleland's Poems, p. 98.

From the contempt which the vulgar affect to pour on the forms of courtesy, acquired in civilized life, we might almost suppose that this term, in the latter sense, had originated from Su.G. nig-a, A.S. knig-an, Isl. hneig-a, Germ. neig-en, to bow, to court.


The renk restles he raid to Arthour the king.

NIG-MA-NIES fi. jo/. Unnecessary ornaments.

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NIP

Is turn'd to vyd estait,
Thy grace to; and face to,
Is alter'd of the lait.

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 50.

The term may perhaps originally include the idea of smallness of size, often connected with that of neatness; as allied to Isl. naumr-ur, aractus, exiguis; A.S. næmunge, contractio. Fr. nimbote denotes a dwarf,

NINE-EYED-EEL, s. The Lesser Lamprey, V. Eel. S.
NINE-HOLES, s. pl. 1. The game of Nine Men's Morris. 2. The piece of beef that is cut out immediately below the brisket or breast.

To NIP, Nip up, or awa, v. a. To carry off anything by theft; as implying the idea of alertness and expedition, S.

"Ye was set aff frae the oon for nipping the pyes;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 87.

Then said she, Fre, this lack near thirty year, Which is as yesterday to me as clear, Frae your ain uncle's gate was nipt awa'
That bonny bairm, 'twas thought of by Junky Fa.

Roses's Helenore, p. 126.

Either immediately from the v. as used in the ordinary sense; or as allied to Su.G. napp-a, carpere, vellere, cito arripere, knypper, rapitum moto, knupla, fortium derogito, paululum fervit.

Nip signifies a cheat, in cant language. Grose's Class. Dict. To nip, "to—bite, cheat, or wrong;" Gl. Lancash. Tim Bobbin.

NIP, NIMP, s. A small bit of anything, q. as much as is nipped or broken off between the finger and thumb, S. See Sup.


NIP, s. A bite, a term used in fishing. S.

NIPCAIK, s. A name given to one who eats delicate food clandestinely, S. from nip and cake.

Nyse Nagus, nipcaik, with thy schulers narrow.

Dunbar, Euergreen, ii. 57.

Perhaps it may here be equivalent to parasite.

NIPPIT, adj. 1. Niggardly; parsimonious. S. See Sup.

This term bears a striking analogy to Su.G. napp-a, knapp, Isl. nauf, knapp, aractus, exiguis; nappeneln, anc. naept, aegre, vix. Dan. napp, Isl. knet, scarce, or broken off between the finger and thumb, S. See Sup.

A nipit dinner, a scanty one, S. Sw. knappauering, short allowance. Haer aer knappet after foedan; Food is scarce her, Wideg.

NIPPLUG, s. Persons are said to be at nipplug, when they quarrel, and are at the point of laying hold of each other, q. ready to pinch one another's ears, S.

NIP,* s. Cheese, and sometimes bread, is said to have a nip when it tastes sharp or pungent.

NIPPERS,* s. pl. The common name for pincers.


NIPRIKIN, s. A small morsel.

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NIP-SCART, s. A niggardly, crabbed, or peevish person.

NIPSHOT, s. To play nipshot, to give the slip.

"Our great hope on earth, the city of London, has played nipsnat; they are speaking of dissolving the assembly." Bailie's Lett. ii. 109.

Perhaps, q. to nip one's shot, to take one's play, by moving so as to preclude him. V. Shot. Or it may have some allusion to a person's taking himself off, without paying his shot or share of a tavern-bill. Belg. knypper, however, signifies a snare, a trap; perhaps, q. to shoot the snare, i. e. to escape from it.

NIRB, s. Any thing of stunted growth; a dwarf.

To NAYRE, v. a. To beat; to pommel; a boisterous term. S.

NIRL, s. 1. A crumb; a small portion of any thing. S. 2. A small knot, S.B. perhaps the same with A. Bor. narle, "a knot in a tangled skein of silk or thread," Grose. 3. A puny dwarfish person, whether man or child; as, a weary niri, a feeble pigny.

In the last sense, it is certainly allied to Teut. knoerre, tuber, nodus; E. knar, nozle.

To NIRL, v. a. 1. To pinch with cold. 2. To contract; to make to shrink. Thai pickles (grains of corn) have been nirled wi' the drouth.

NIRLED, adj. Stunted; applied to trees.

NIRLIE, adj. Very small; nirled; niggardly.

NIRLES, s. pl. The designation given in S. to a species of Measles, which has no appropriate name in E. It is said to be the Rubeola variolodes of Dr. Cullen. In the Nirles, the pimples are distinct and elevated, although smaller; in the common measles, they are confluent and flat. See Sup.

—With Parleise and Plurisies oppress,
And nip'd with the Nirles.

V. Fywy.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 14.

NISBIT, s. The iron that passes across the nose of a horse, and joins the bramke together, Ang.

From nis, nose, and bit. The latter is not, as Johns. imagines, from A.S. bitel, but Su.G. bet, lupula.

NISE, s. Nose; properly mix.

To NYSE, v. a. To beat; to pommel.

NISSAIC, s. The name given to a porpoise.

NIT, s. A nut; a hazel-nut. 2. The wheel of a cross-bow.

NIT-GRIT, adj. Of the size of a nut; as large or great.

NITCH, s. A bundle or truss. V. KNITCH.

To NYTE, v. n. To deny; pret. nyt.

His name and his nobilliy was nought for to nyte.

Gawan and Gol. iii. 20.

—Thy commandement and stout begynnig
Is so doncyht, I may the nyte nothing.


For sum wald haiff the Ballreich king,
For he was cumynf off the offspryn
Off hyr that eldest systir was.
And said that he thair king suld be
That war in als ner degre,
And cumynf war of the neist male.

Isl. neit-a, Dan. naegtir, id.

Barbour, i. 52. MS.

To NYTE, v. a. To rap; to strike smartly. V. KNOIT.

To NITHER, v. a. To depress. V. NIDDER.

NITHERIE, adj. Wasted; growing feebly. V. NIDDER.

NITTERS, s. A greedy, grubbing, impudent, and old withered female. V. NITTIE.

NITYT, s. A little knave.
NITTIE, Neetie, adj. Parsimonious; niggardly; covetous, S. Su. G. netig, Mod. Sax. netig, id. A.S. netenese, parsimony. O. E. nything, used both as an adj. and s., seems radically the same.

If thou have hap trees to win,
Delight thou not too mickle therein,
Ne nything thereof be.

Sir Penny, Ellis, Spec. E. Poetry, i. 271.

The ingenious Editor, after Warton, (Hist. Poet. iii. 94.) renders it careless. But the meaning is quite the reverse; parsimonious. Somner refers to Medulli, Grammat., where tenæs is explained in E. nything. This he mentions under A.S. nithing; which, if the origin, has considerably changed its meaning. This is the same with Su.G. nything, a worthless person, one on whom any abuse may be poured; which Su.G. derives from mid, contumelious. A. Æor. nithing, sparing; as, nithing of his pains, unwilling to take any trouble. Sibb. views this as synon. with midding; Chron. S. P. i. 143. N. But it would seem that they are radically different. V. NIDDER, s.

NITTLES, s. Horns just beginning to sprout; applied to the small stunted horns of a sheep. S. NITTLED, adj. Having horns beginning to sprout. S. NYUCKFIT, s. The snipe. S. NYIVIE-NICKNACK, s. V. Neivy-nicknack. S. NYIVLOCK, s. A play at fairs and markets in which some cakes of gingerbread are placed on bits of wood in a straight line; and he who pays a halfpenny to the owner is entitled to one throw at them with a rung, and to as many cakes as he can displace. It is called يولف-novly in Loth. S.

NIXT HAND, prep. Nighest to.

Nixt hand hir went Launinia the maid.

Doug. Virgil, 380, 33.

NIXTIN, adj. Next. S.
NIXTOCUM, adj. Next. S.
NIZ, s. The nose, Ang. V. Neiz. S.
NIZZARTIT, part. pa. Stunted in growth. S.
NIZZELIN, part. adj. 1. Niggardly; parsimonious, S. 2. Spending much time about a trifling matter, especially when this proceeds from an aversive disposition, S.B.

Su.G. nidsh, nish, covetous, from mid, avarice; A.S. nedling, midling, an usurer; Belg. nyd-en, to grudge. See S. NO, ade. This negative has peculiar force in the Scottish language, converting any adjective to which it is prefixed into a strong affirmative contrary to its proper meaning; as, He's no wags, he's mad; no blate, impudent, arrogant, &c.

NOAH'S ARK. An aggregation of clouds, assuming the appearance of a boat or yawl pointed at both ends. S. NOB, s. A knob.

My neb is nytherit as a nob. I am bote ane oule.

The & used in the E. word is left out.

NOBLAY, s. 1. Nobleness of mind; as respecting one faithful to his engagements.

As a man of greit noblay,
He held toward his trist his way, 154

Quhen the set day cummyn was;
He sped him fast toward the place
That he nemnyt for to fycht.

Barbour, viii. 211. MS.

Nobley, Chauicer, nobility; noblay, Gower, id. In R. Gloue, description of King Lear, it is said:

He thogte on the noblei, that he had in y be. P. 34.

i. e. The noble state that he had been in.

And afterwards of Arthur;
Taelf yere he blyveide tho here wyth nobleye y now.

i. e. He lived twelve years with dignity enough.

2. It immediately respects courage, intrepidity.

Bot he that, throw his greit noblay,
Till perallis him abandownys ay.

To recomfort his menye,
Gerris that he be off sa gret bounte,
That mony tyme walkit thing
Thai bring rycht weill to gud ending.

Sibb. mentions Fr. noblesse. But it is from O. Fr. noblois, of the same meaning, nobilitas.

Si quiert les mondaines delices,

NOBLE, s. The Pogge, or Armed Bullhead, a fish; Cottus cataphractus, Linn. This is the name at Newhaven. See Sup.

NOCHT, ade. Not.

Yhett has he nocht sa mekill fre
As fre wyll to lervye, or do
That at hys hart hym drawis to.

Barbour, i. 246. MS.

In The Bruce, nocht is almost uniformly the MS. reading, where we find not in the printed copies. This error in orthography has been owing to the carelessness of transcribers, who have not observed that nocht is often written not, as a contr.

Nok is used in the same sense by R. Gloue., and noght by R. Branne.

Moes.G. niwalt, nibil, from ni, no, and waelt, Isl. vaelt, Su.G. vaetta, the smallest thing that can be supposed; hence E. whît, S. hait, A.S. naht, noht, nihil; also, non.

Nocht for thi, conj. Nevertheless.

And nocht for thi his hand wes yeit
Wendyr the sterap, magre his.

V. For thi.
Barbour, iii. 123. MS.

NOCHT GAYNESTANDAND. Notwithstanding. S.

NOCHTIE, adj. 1. Puny in size, and at the same time contemptible in appearance. 2. Bad; unfit for any purpose; applied to an instrument.

S.

NOCHTIS, s. Naught; of no value.

Sir Penny, Ellis, Spec. E. Poetry, i. 271.

Vui. 211. MS.

And now the le scheyt, and now the luf thay slayk,
Prosper blastys furth caryis the nauy.

Doug. Virgil, 156, 17.

The bowand nokkis met almaist,
And now hir handis raxit it euery stede,
Till perallis him abandownys ay.

Barbour, viii. 996, 35.

2. The corner or extremity of the sailyard.
Now the le scheyt, and now the luf thay slayk,
Set in ane fang, and threw the ra abake;
Bayth to and fra, al dyd thare nobkys wry:
Prosper blastys furth carys the nauy.

Doug. Virgil, 156, 17.

The & used in the E. word is left out.

NOCK, Nok, Nork, s. 1. The nick or notch of a bow or arrow. See Sup.

—the bowand nokkis met almaist,
And now hir handis raxit it euery stede,
Hard on the left neif was the scarp lulf stele hed.

Doug. Virgil, 996, 35.

2. The corner or extremity of the sailyard.
Now the le scheyt, and now the luf thay slayk,
Set in ane fang, and threw the ra abake;
Bayth to and fra, al dyd thare nobkys wry:
Prosper blastys furth carys the nauy.

Doug. Virgil, 156, 17.

The & used in the E. word is left out.

ONE, s. One spindel wantand ane
Ane spindle wantand ane nok.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 160. st. 7.

Teunt. nocke, crean, incisura; incisura sagittae. E. nocc., is synon. with notch. Sw. nochor, denticuli incisi, Seres, Ital. nocchia. Isl. knocke, is used in relation to a spindle.
NOY, a. 1. Vexed; troubled, S.

NOGIT, part. pa. To NOY, S. A

NOGGIE, part. pr. NOGGAN, NODGE, S. A

NODDY, s. The land of Nod, s.pl.

NOCK, s. pl. Little beautiful hills. V. KNOCK.

NOD, s. 1. The land of No, the state of sleep.

NODDY, s.

2. A small coach on four wheels, drawn by one horse.

NODDE-A-RID, s.

NOCKET-TIME, s.

To NOCKIT, NOCKET, NOKKET.

To v. a.

kny-a, knude, moveur; doubtful, if, in the second, it be not rather allied to Isl. kny-a, knude, moveur; whence ahmenian, instigatio, commotio.

Noy, s. Trouble; annoyance.

The King that had gret pite:
And tauld thaim pettily agayne
The nay, the trawail, and the payne,
That he had tholt, seu he thaim saw.

Barbour, iii. 554. MS.


For constance, wyth a stedfast thowch!
To thole ay nogyis, quha sa mowcht,
May oftys of unlky thynge
Men rycht welie to thare purys bryng.

Wyntoun, viii. 36. 108.

This, however, I suspect is the pl. of nay.

Noyous, adj. Noisome; disgusting.

I am desumit, quoth the foul, with faltis full fele,
Be nature nycherit, ane oule noyis in nest.

Houlate, i. 20.

This is the reading in MS. instead of,

I am desenrit of the foul, &c.

Be nature nicherit ane oule noy ghar in nest.

S. P. Repr. iii. 157.

NOYRIS, NOYSS, NOURICE, s. Nurse; S. noorise.

Nyar that noyris in nest I nyoth in ane.

Houlate, i. 4. MS.

His first noyris, of the Newtoun of Ay,
Till him scho come, qubilk was full will of reid.

Wallace, ii. 257. MS.

For hir awin nuris in hir natyue land
Was beryit into assis broun or than.


But harkee, noorise, what I'm going to sae,
We will be back within a day or tawe.

Ross's Helenore, p. 95.

"Mony a ane kisses the bairn for love of the nurise;"


Norm. Sax. noorisse, id.

Sibb. has ingeniously remarked the apparent affinity of this term to Su. G. nes-a, salve; also, alore; whence Nerigend, the name of the Saviour, analogous to A.S. haer-lend, from haer-es, salve. V. Neren, GL Schilter.

NOYNSANKYS, s. pl. Apparently, a meridian, or dinner at noon.

S.

NOISOME, adj. Noisy.

NOIT, s. A small rocky height.

To NOIT, NYTE, v. a. To strike smartly; to give a smart rap or stroke, S. V. KNOIT.

Noitting, s. A beating.

NOITLED, part. adj. Intoxicated with spirits.

S.

NOK, s. A notch, &c. V. Nock.

NOLD, would not.

I nold ye trait I said thys for dyspite.

For me lysyth wyth no man butakes fyte.

Doug. Virgil, 7, 55.

N'olde, id. is often used by Chaucer, according to Tyrwhitt, for ne wold. But A.S. nolle, frequently occurs in the sense of noluit, as the pret. of nelt-an, nil-an, nolle, which is indeed contr. from ne and will-an, to not will. Ne wisten sometimes occurs without the contr.

OLDER, conj. Neither. V. NOUTH.

To NOLL, v. a. To press, beat, or strike with the knuckles, S.B., sometimes null. See Sup.

"To Null; to beat; as, He nullit him heartily;" Grose's Class. Dict.

Alem. knowel, Dan. knogle, Germ. knochel, a joint, a knuckle, V. Nevell, under Neive.

NOLL, s. A strong push or blow with the knuckles, S.B.

NOLL, s. A large piece of any thing, as of bread, cheese, meat, &c. S.B.

It is equivalent to S. knot, Su.G. knoel, tuber, a lump. This seems the primary sense of E. knoll, q. a knot or bump on the surface of the earth. Knot and noll seem to have the same origin, Isl. hve, as denoting the form of the knuckles. V. Knoth.

NOLT, NOWT, s. 1. Black cattle, as distinguished from horses, and sheep. It properly denotes oxen.

"All persons demand the office of keiping of the Kings forests." Skene, Crimes, Tit. 4. c. 36. s. 7. V.

ISOL. naut, Dan. nod, Sw. nodd, not, an ox, not, oxen; Isl. naute madr, a herdman. These are radically the same with A.S. neot, jumentum, a labouring beast; niten, nitenus, pecora, Somner; E. eate.
NON

But it is evident, that our term more nearly resembles those used in the Scandinavian dialects.

The description given of Bos by Linn. contains a striking proof of the great affinity between the S. and Sw.


NOLT-HORN, s. The horn of an ox or a cow, on which one blows to collect the cattle, &c.

Quehen that he has sum young grete oxin slane,
Or than weryt the nolt-hir on the plane.

Doug. Virgil, 394, 35.


NOLT-TATH, s. Rich grass raised by manuring. V. Tath. S.

NOWT-HORN, s. The horn of an ox or a cow, on which one blows to collect the cattle, &c.

NOME, pret. Taken.

The phrase which is used in this sense is taken from A.S. and Sw. Among these we may reckon — the pickternie, the culterneb. P. Kirkwall, Orkn. Statist. Ace.

In all the edition, which I have seen, it is erroneously printed none, or none.

This is an O.E. word, which I do not recollect to have met with in this form in any other S. work. Doug. writes numyn.

Both nam and nom are used in the same sense by R. Graue, and R. Brunne ; Chaucre, none, id. ; from the O.E. v. none, to take ; A.S. Alem. nim-an, Moes, G. nim-an, Su.G. nam-a, nam-a, Isl. nim-a, nem-a, Germ. nam-a.

None, a. 1. Noon.

And, als none as the none wes past,
Him thocht weill he saw a fyng,
Be Turnberry byrrand weill schyr.

Barbour, iv. 617. MS.

The word formerly signified three o'clock afternoon, or the ninth hour, when the none, a name hence given to certain prayers, were said. This term was used by Chaucre, Tyrwhitt expl. it, " the ninth hourly of the natural day ; nine o'clock in the morning ; the hour of dinner."

According to Sibb. " perhaps the prayers, called the none, were, in Chaucre's time, recited three hours before, instead of three hours after, mid-day " But it is more natural to suppose that Tyrwhitt was mistaken in his definition. For there is no evidence that, in Chaucre's time, the none were, in Chaucre's time, recited three hours before, instead of three hours after, mid-day."

As far as I have observed, is not very ancient.

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To NOOZE, v. a. 1. To check ; to snub ; to put down ; to humble. 2. To trick ; to outwit ; to take in.

To NOOK, Neuk, v. a. 1. To keep, or Hald one in his ain Nook, to keep a person under ; to keep one in awe.

2. To turn a Nook upon, to outwit ; to outface. S. Nool, s. A horn ; a lump ; a lumpish, inactive man. /!?.

To NOOP, Nuse, (Fr. a.) adj. Near ; trim ; spruce ; snug.

The action of the grinders of a horse in chewing his food.

To NOOZLE, v. a. To press down ; to squeeze.

To NOOK, Neuk, s. A squeeze ; a crush.

To NOSE, v. a. To press down ; to squeeze.

To NOOK, Neuk, s. A squeeze ; a crush.

To NOSE, v. a. To press down ; to squeeze.

NOR, conj. Than, S.

The gadwuf said, I Reid yow lat thame ly,
They had lever slep, nor be in laudery.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 75.

"Sum thair be also that under cultur of seiking the Quenis authoritie, thinkis to eschap the punishment of auld faultis, and haue luicen in tyme to cum oppres thair nichbours, that be feillier nor thail." Buchanan's Admon. to Trew Lordis, p. 6.

It is used in the same sense, A. Bor. V. Gl. Grose.

This, as far as I have observed, is not very ancient.

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They had lever slep, nor be in laudery.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 75.

"Sum thair be also that under cultur of seiking the Quenis authoritie, thinkis to eschap the punishment of auld faultis, and haue luicen in tyme to cum oppres thair nichbours, that be feillier nor thail." Buchanan's Admon. to Trew Lordis, p. 6.

It is used in the same sense, A. Bor. V. Gl. Grose.

This, as far as I have observed, is not very ancient.

Na, q. v. is used in the same sense by our earliest writers.

NORIE, s. The Puffin, Orkn. Alca arctica, Linn.; the Tam Norie of the Bass. See Sup.

"Among these we may reckon — the pickternie, the norie, and culterneb." F. Kirkwall, Orkn. Statist. Acc. vii. 346. This in Orkn. is also called Tommy Noddie. q. v. Norw. norre, signifies puelus, homuncio, G. Andr. p. 186. q. the boy, or manuiken. Hence perhaps the reason of his being otherwise called by the diminutive of a man's name.

NORIE, s. A whim ; a reverie, Perths ; a maggot.

Sw. narry-as, to trifle with one, illudere ; narry, a fool.

NORIE, s. Abbrev. of Eleanor, or Eleonora.

NORTYSS, s. Nurse. V. Nayris.

NORLAN, NORLIN, NORLAND, adj. Of or belonging to the North country, S.B.
NOT, know not.

Bot Timetes exhortis first of all
It for to lede and draw within the wal,—
Ghobidir for dissait I not, or for malice.
V. Nat.

Doug. Virgil, 39, 48.

NOTAR, s. A notary public.

To NOTE, v. a. 1. To use, in whatever way, S.B. See S.

Than the agit Dranes with curage hote
Regough the fyrt hys tong for to note,
As he that was bayth glaid, joyful and gay
For Turaus slaughter.—Doug. Virgil, 466, 55.


2. To take virtualls; to use in the way of sustenance.

He notes very little, he takes little food, S.B.

Teut. nüt-en, uti; vesci, sobrie degustare; Isl. nautin, eating, from nattir, vescor; Su.G. noett-a, usu conficere, deterere, hrre.

3. To need; to have occasion for, Ang. Manns.

"He would note it, i. e. needs it, or has use for it." Radd. vo. Note. Nott, needed, Buchanan.

As used in this sense, it might seem a different v., from Moes.G. nau, Su.G. noed, Belg. need, necessity.

But indeed the idea of necessity is very nearly allied to that of use.

NOTE, NOTT, s. 1. Use; purpose; office.

Sum sleut knyffis in the beliste throitis, And vithers (qubikl war ordant for sic notis) The warme new blinde keppit in comp and pece.

Doug. Virgil, 171, 47.

2. Necessity; occasion for, S.B.

Alem. not, Su.G. noed, id. Belg. nut, use, muttelyk, useful.

NOTELESS, adj. Unnoticed; unknown; Gl. Shirr.

NOTH, s. Nothing; the cipher 0.

S.

NOTOUR, NOTTOUR, adj. 1. Well known; notorious, S.

"Of things notour, there are some which cannot be proven, and yet are true, as such a man is another's son.

—Again, there are things nottour, which need no probate, which are facti transmutati, as that a person did publicly commit murder." Steuart's Collections, B. iv. Tit. 3. § 18.

2. What is openly avowed and persisted in, notwithstanding all warnings to the contrary, S.

"We distinguish between simple and notour adultery. Notorious or open adulterers, who continue incorrigible, notwithstanding the censures of the church, were punished by 1551. c. 20. with the escheat of their moveables: but soon after, the punishment of notorious adultery was declared capital, by 1563. c. 74." Erskine's Iustit. B. iv. T. 4. § 53.

Fr. notoire, notorious, open.

NOUDS, NOWDS, s. Little fish, about the size of herrings, with a hornyskin; perhaps the Yellow Gurnard.

NOVITY, s. Novelty.

S.

NOUP, NUPS, s. A round-headed eminence. V. Koop. S.

NOURICE, s. A nurse.

S.

NOURICE-FeR, s. The wages given to a wet-nurse.

S.

NOURISKAP, s. 1. The place or situation of being a nurse, S.

2. The fee given to a nurse, S.

From A.S. norice, a nurse, and scipe, Belg. schap, Su.G. skop, a termination denoting a certain state. V. Noviris.

NOUST, s. 1. A landing-place, or inlet for admitting a boat to approach the shore. 2. A sort of ditch in the shore in which a boat may be moored.

S.

NOUT, s. Black cattle. V. Nolt.

NOTOTHER, NOTWHR, NOLDER, conj. Neither, S.

A.S. nouthor, Franc. nowether.
Now

Nother fortes, nor turrettis sure of were
Now graith they mare. — Doug. Virgel, 102, 41.

Hardynng uses nother.

The yere so then viii. c. was express
Four and thirtie, nother more ne less.

Chrom. Fol. 104, b.

"And quhen thay haue gottin the benefice, gyf thay haue ane brother, or ane sone, ye suppose he can nother sing nor say, norischeit in vice al his dayis, fra hand he seim, however, most likely that the metaph. was bornd into the human body, as in other instances. The term "nouelles", S. nouelles, NOUVELLES, NOUELLES, s. pl. News, S.

"Dauid said til hym, I pray the that thou declair to me all the nouelles of the baltel." Compl. S. p. 185.

During that nicht thair was nocht elis,
Bot for to heir of his nowells.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592.

NOW, s. The crown or top of the head, the noddle.
Out owr the neck, athrow his nitty now.
Ilk house lyes linkand like a large linthow.

Polwarr's Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 23.

In the same sense must we understand the S. Prov.
He had need to have a heal pow,
That calls his neighbour nitty know.
Kelly, p. 138.

"A little hill full of nits." Ibid. N. He mistakes it,
as if it were the same with E. knobl. But Ferguson gives it thus:

He would need a heal pow,
That calls his neighbour nitty now.
A.S. knob, id. vertex; whence E. jobberbol; Germ. noll, nal, id. Nal occurs in this sense in the Salic law. For in Fr. it was equivalent to sinicpunt. Like Lat. vertex, it not only denoted the head, but a mountain. See Sup.

Thus in Otfrid,
Berga sculun snûman,
Ther nol then dal rinan.
Montes dehent tabescere,
Collis vallem contingere. Lib. i. c. 23.

"Both," as Wachter observes, "denote something that is lofty and towering,—the head in the human frame, a hill in a plain." He is at a loss to determine which of these is the original sense. V. Wachter, vo. Nol. It seems, however, most likely that the metaphor was borrowed from the human body, as in other instances. The term suprae, signifying the neck, is transferred to the hollow or defile near the summit of a hill. A ridge of mountains undoubtedly derives its name from Isl. brystyr, Su.G. rygg, dorum, S. rigging; as Lat. dorsum, which primarily signifies the back of an animal, is transferred to a ridge; Germ. rücken, id. The same is the origin of S. riez, E. ridge of land, because all ridges in ancient times were much raised towards the crown. It is probable, from analogy, that Su.G. bacx, a hill, has the same origin, although it differs in orthography from bak, tergum, and is traced to a different source by Northern etymologists. Of the same description are, the bron of a hill, and ness, a promontory, from Isl. nes, the nose; the shoulder, i.e. the slope of a hill, the side, the hip, the shank, the foot, &c. of a hill, S. What is called the shank, is otherwise denominated the shin, denoting that part of a hill by which it is conjoined with the plain. V. Grieve.

The term coast, Doug. coast, seems applied to land bordering on the sea, from cost, the side in the human body, q. the side of the sea. We may also mention Lat. cositum, Germ. munde, E. mouth, transferred from the human body, to the place where a river empties itself into a larger one, or into the sea. An isthmus is called S. a tongue of land, Lat. lingula, Fr. langue, as langue de terre; also, E. a neck of land.

NOW, adv. Now is used in S. in a sense unknown in E.
"He was never pleased with his work, who said Now, when he had done with it." S.

To NOW, v. n. To Now and Talk, to talk loudly, loquaciously, and in a silly manner. "A nowan talker." S.
NOWDER, conj. Neither.
NO-WYSS, adj. 1. Foolish; without thought or reflection. 2. Deranged; as, "That's like a no-ways body." S.
To NOWMER, v. a. To reckon; to number. S.
NOWTIT, part. adj. A potato is said to be nowtit when it has a hollow in the heart.

Would not it have been worth while, to have brought some queen or other to this spot, who had left her designation to this berry, as being her favourite? 

NÜBBIE, s. A walking-staff with a hooked head. S.
NÜBBIE, s. An unsocial person, worldly yet lazy. S.
NUCE, Ness, s. Destitute; in very necessitious circumstances, Aberd.

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From Su.G. noed, necessity; or an oblique sense of nisik, parsimonious.

NUCKLE, adj. A nuckle cow, expl. a cow which has had one calf, and will calve soon again, Buchan.

Both this, and Newcheld, seem therefore to be originally the same with Newcal, q. v.

NUDGE, s. A push or stroke with the knuckles.
NUFE, adj. Neat; spruce; trim. V. NOOF.
NUGET, NUDGET, s. A person of short stature with a large belly.
NUIF, adj. Intimate. V. KNUFF, v.
NUIK, s. The corner of any thing. E. nook.
NUIKIT, NUIKEY, part. adj. Having corners.
To NUIST, v. n. To continue the action of eating; to be still munching. V. under NOOST, s.
To NUIST, v. a. To beat; to bruise. V. KNUSE.
NUIST, s. A blow; a stroke.
NUIST, s. A greedy, ill-disposed ignorant person.
NUIST, s. A large piece of any thing. V. KNOOST.
NULE-KNEED, adj. Having the knees so close as to strike against each other in walking; knock-kneed, S. perhaps q. knuckle-kneed, from cnuel. V. NOLL, v.
NUMMYN, part. pa. 1. Taken.

Within the portis and entré
Of my faderis lugeing I am cumin,
My fader than, quham I schupe to haue nummyn,
And cariyt to the nerrest hillis hicht. — Doug. Virgol, 60, 6.

2. Reached; attained.

Bot forthimore I will vnto the say,
Quen thai the grund of Italy haiff nummyn,
OBE

Thay sall desire neur thidder to hane cumyn.

Both Rudd. and Sibb. render this word as if it were the
ing of the verb, whereas it is the part. pa. V. Nome.

To NUMP, v. a. To nibble. S.

NUNCE, s. The Pope's legate, or nuncio. S.

NUNREIS, s. A nunnery.

"He foundit the colleag of Bothwell and the nunreis
of Lynclowden, quhilk wes eftir changit in ane colleig

OBEDIENCIARE, s. A churchman of inferior rank. S.

OBEDIENS, part. pr. To bend; to bow; to fall; to put off.

OBEY, v. a. To grant. S.

To be OBEYIT of. To receive in regular payment;
to have the full and regular use of. S.

OBEYSANCE, s. The state of subject-ion to, or holding
of another; the state of a feudal retainer. S.

OBESING, s. A hint; an inkling of something
important, yet thought a secret. S.

To OBESUQUE, v. a. To darken.

"The eclips of the soune cummis be the interposi-
tion of the mune betuix vs and the soune, the qubilik
empechis and obfusqu-er the beymis of the soune fra our
sicht." Compl. S. p. 87.

Fr. obsusqu-er, Lat. ob and fuse-are, id.

OBL.

To NUSE, v. a. To press down; to knead. V. Knuse.

NUTTING-TYNE, s. Perhaps a forked instrument
for pulling nuts from the tree. V. Tynd. S.

To NYAFF, v. n. To yelp; to bark. S. It properly
denotes the noise made by a small dog; although
sometimes applied to the pert chat of a saucy child,
or of any other person of a diminutive size. V. NIFF-
NAPPS.

NYAFFING, part. adj. Idle, insignificant and chattier-
ing: as, "Had your tongue, ye nyaffing thing." S.

To NYAM, v. a. To chew. S.

To NYARG, v. n. To jeer; to taunt. S.

NYARGLE, s. A person of disputation. S.

NYARGLING, part. pr. Wrangling. S.

To NYARR, NYARB, v. n. To fret; to be discontented. S.

NYAT, NYIT, s. A smart stroke with the knuckles. S.

To NYAT, v. a. To strike in this manner. S.

To NYATTER, v. n. 1. To chatter. 2. To speak in a
grumbling and peevish manner. V. NALTER. S.

Nyatterie, Nyathe, adj. Ill-tempered; peevish. S.

O.

It has appeared, from a great variety of examples, that
instead of o in E. we use a. It is singular, that, on
the other hand, as if it had been the effect of design,
in several words, in which a occurs in E., we substi-
tute o. Thus, instead of cove, lane, rave, &c. we say,
cove, lane, rave, &c.

O, art. One, for a.

OBLISMENT, OBLEISMENT, ». Obligation.

OEFORE, prep. Before; q. of before. S.

To OBEY, v. a. To grant. S.

To be OBEYIT of. To receive in regular payment;
to have the full and regular use of. S.

OBEYSANCE, s. The state of subject-ion to, or holding
of another; the state of a feudal retainer. S.

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empechis and obfusqu-er the beymis of the soune fra our
sicht." Compl. S. p. 87.

Fr. obsusque-r, Lat. ob and fuse-are, id.

OBJECT,* s. A very deformed person; or one much
diseased, or who has lost his faculties. He's a mere
object; He is a perfect lazar. S.

OBIEIT SILVER. Money exacted by the priest, during
the time of popery, on occasion of death in a family. S.

OBIT, s. The name of a particular length of slate, Ang.

To OBLEIS, OBLYSK, v. a. To bind; to obliged;
corrupted from the Fr. word. This term is used, indeed,
with the same latitude as E. obliged. See Sep.

Hence oblist, part. pa. stipulated, engaged to.

Or qhat awails now, I pray the, say
For til haue brokin, violate or sent
The holy promissys and the bandis gent,
Of peace and concord oblist and sworn?

Dougl. Virgil, 460, 4.

OBLISMENT, OBLEISMENT, s. Obligation. S.
OBLLUE, s. Forgettingness; oblivion; Lat. ob-liv-io.

Pluto, thou patron of the deep Acheron,—

Lethe, Cocytus, the waters of obllue.—

Thyne now sail be my muse and dreyng sang.

Doug. Virgil, Profl. 158, 10.

OBROGATION, s. Abrogation.

OBSCURE,* s. Secret; concealed.

OBSERVE, s. An observation; a remark, S.

To observe. 8.

— their 7th Act, which was the occasion of great suffering afterward,—I have insert App. No. 8. and take the liberty to make some observes upon it.” Wodrow, i. 24.

To OBSET, OBSETT, v. a. To repair; sometimes, to refund, S.

OBSTAKEN, part. pa. Taken up.

To OBTEMPEL, v. a. To obey.

OC, Ock. A termination originally signifying young, used in forming diminutive nouns; as from Jean, Jeannock, young or little Jean; from Bess, Besock; or from But, Bittock, a little bit, &c.

OCCASION,* s. Setting; going down, (of the sun). S.

Occasion; a term used to denote the dispensation of the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper.

OCH HOW, interj. Ah, alas!

OCHIERN, s. A person, according to Skene, of the same dignity with the son of a Thane; as appears from the marchets of an Ochiern’s daughter, being the same with that of the daughter of a Thane, and the Cro of a Thane being equivalent to that of an Ochiern.

Iam, the marchet of the docther of ane Thane or Ochiern, twa kye, or twelve schillings.” Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 31.

This passage, however, would rather prove that the Ochierns was equal to a Thane; for their daughters were subjected to the same fine.

L.B. ogetharius. Sibb. rather fancifully supposes that “the title might originally signify lord of an island, from Sax. age, Hebr. aghe, insula; and Scand. & Teut. herre, vel Sax. herro, dominus.”

“The word is undoubtedly Gaelic, contracted from Ogo-Thierna, that is, the young lord, or heir apparent of a landed gentleman.” MacPherson’s Crit. Diss. D. 13.

Ogtharius is derived from Oig-theor, that is, the young gentleman,” bid. N.

According to the same writer, “the Greeks derived their Tukaros from Tierna;” which he deduces from Ty, the one, and Feran, lord, in the oblique case, Eran.

Lhyud, however, inverts this process, deducing tiern, from Lat. tyrannus. Lett. to the Scots and Irish, Trans. p. 12.

OCHIOSITE’, s. Idleness. 8.

OCKER, Ock, Occre, Oker, s. 1. Usury.

Pactio anent ocker or varrie sould nocht be keipes:

but the aith interponed thereto sould be keiped.” Reg. Maj. B. i. c. 31. s. 3.

Occre; Hamilton’s Rewl to discern trew from fals Religion, p. 401.

2. It seems also used in the sense of interest, even when legal.

“Quhat is the perfection of vertue, quhilk God requiris to the yrcht keeping of this command? To be lib­erall of thy awin geir at thy power, to gyf thyne thame alasoun, quhen thay mistor, to len thame gladifie, quhen thay wald borrow without hope of wyming or of ocker.” Alp. Hamil­ton’s Catechisme, 1551. Fol. 57, a.

S. 3. Oker, ocker, primarily increase of any kind, in a secondary sense, usury. Teut. ocker, Isl. okur. A.S. ocr, wocer, Belg. wocker, Germ. wucher, Dan. aager, are used 160

ODL OLALANDS. V. UDAL.

ODD, used as a s. To go, or go to the odd, to be lost. S.


ODER, conj. Frequently used in the sense of either. S.

ODIN, Promise of Odin, a promise of marriage, or particular sort of contract, accounted very sacred by some of the inhabitants of Orkney.

“At some distance from the Semicircle, to the right, stands a stone by itself, eight feet high, three broad, nine inches thick, with a round hole on the side next the lake. The original design of this hole was unknown, till about twenty years ago it was discovered by the following cir­cumstance. A young man had seduced a girl under pro­mise of marriage, and she proving with child, was deserted by him. The young man was called before the Session; the elders were particularly severe. Being asked by the minister the cause of so much rigour, they answered, You do not know what a bad man this is; he has broke the promise of Odin. Being further asked what they meant by the promise of Odin, they put him in mind of the stone at Stenhouse with the round hole in it, and added, that it was customary, when promises were made, for the con­tracting parties to join hands through this hole; and the promises so made were called the promises of Odin.” Remarks in a Journey to Orkney, by Principal Gordon, Transact. Soc. Antiq. Scot. i. 263.

This remarkable stone is connected with several others.

“The largest stones stand between the kirk of Stenness and a causeway over a narrow and shallow place of the lough of Stenness. Four of these form a segment of a circle; and it is probable there has been a complete semicircle, as some stones broken down seem to have stood in the same line. The highest of those now standing is about eighteen feet above the level of the ground. At a little distance from these is a stone with a hole of an oval form in it, large enough to admit a man’s head; from which to the outside of the stone, on one side, it is slender, and has the appearance of being worn with a chain.” P. Firth, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xiv. 154, 135.

The common tradition is, that this was a place consec­rated to heathen worship, and that the sacrifices were bound to this stone; whence it is supposed to have derived that sanctity still ascribed to it by superstition.

We find a remarkable coincidence with that already mentioned, in a custom which existed among the High­landers, at the western extremity of Scotland, and which might probably have been borrowed by their Saint from the Goths.

“Coulan”—inculcated in the strongest manner the indis­solutility of the marriage tie, (a point probably as neces-
O D I

O E R

sary to be inculcated in his time, as in our own.) and if lovers did not yet find it convenient to marry, their joining hands through a hole in a rude pillar near his church, was held, as it continued to be till almost the present day, an interim tie of mutual fidelity, so strong and sacred, that, it is generally believed, in the country, none ever broke it, who did not soon after break his neck, or meet with some other fatal accident.” P. Campbellton, Argyles. Statist. Acc. x. 537. See Sup.

The custom mentioned above is evidently a relic of the worship of Odin, or Woden, whence our Wednesday. It had been established there, by some colony that left Scandinavia, before the introduction of Christianity; or which, although bearing the Christian name, retained, as was frequently the case, many of the rites of heathenism.

Nor is this the only memorial of this Northern deity, in the islands of Orkney. Those in the isle of Shapinsay shew that his worship has not been confined to one place; as well as that the ceremony above described has not received its designation incidentally.

“Towards the north side of the island, and by the sea side, is another large stone, called the Black Stone of Odin. Instead of standing erect, like the one above mentioned, it rests its huge side on the sand, and raises its back high above the surrounding stones, from which it seems to be altogether different in quality. How it has come there, for what purpose, and what relation it has borne to the Scandinavian god with whose name it has been honoured, not only history or record, but even tradition, is totally silent. As the bay in a neighbouring island is distinguished by the name of Guadan, or the Bay or Guo of Odin, in which there is found dulse that is supposed to prevent disease and prolong life; so this stone might have had sanctity formerly which is now forgotten, when the only office that is assigned it is to serve as a march stone between the ware strands or kelp shores of two conterminous heritors.” P. Shapinsay, Statist. Acc. xvii. 235.

The place referred to is undoubtedly that in the island of Stronsay.

“There is a place called Guyind, on the rocks of which that species of sea-weed called dulse is to be found in abundance; which weed is considered by many to be a delicious and wholesome morsel.” Statist. Acc. xv. 417. N.

“Such confidence do the people place in these springs, (which, together, go under the name of Kildingue,) and at the same time in that sea-weed named Dulse, produced in Guyind, (perhaps the bay of Odin,) as to have given rise to a proverb, “That the well of Kildingue and the dulse of Odin, had been consecrated to deliverer of his country, seems to be represented as the second grandson, i. e. not the heir, or, perhaps, the great-grandson of a former Wallace, who had been famous in his time.

Then must the Laird, the Good-man’s Oye, Be knighted straight, and make convoy.” Watson’s Coll. i. 29.

Auld Bessie, in her red coat braw, Came wi’ her ain ae Nanny.

Rudd. conjectures that it should be ordure. Youther, however, is used S. for a bad smell. V. Mischant.

OE, O, Oy, Ox, s. 1. A grandson. S. See Sup.

So in hys tyme he had a dochter fayr;—Malcolm Wallas hir gat in mariage, That Erisla than had in heretage, Aucinbothe, and othir syndry place; The secund O he was of gud Wallace: The quhilk Wallas fully worthely at wrocht, Quhen Waltir hyr byr of Wallais fra Waray socht.

Wallace, i. 30. MS.

This passage is obscure. But Malcolm, the father of the Deliverer of his country, seems to be represented as the second grandson, i. e. not the heir, or, perhaps, the great-grandson of a former Wallace, who had been famous in his time.

2. In the Mearns it is used to denote a nephew. S. Sibb., from too warm an attachment to system, endeavours to force a Goth, etymon. But it is unquestionably any term frequently repeated, S. V.

O’ERBLENDED, part. pa. Hard driven in pursuit.

Watson’s Coll. i. 61.

O’ERBY, adv. Over; denoting motion from one place to another at no great distance from it.

O’ERCOME, s. 1. The overplus, S. Were your bien rooms as thinly stock’d as mine, Less ye wad loss, and less ye wad repine.

He that has just enough can soundly sleep; The overcome only fashes fowk to keep.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 67.

2. The burden of a song or discourse. 3. A by-word; a hackneyed phrase; one frequently used by any one. S.

O’ERCOME, s. Something that overwhelsms one. S.

To O’EREND, v. a. To turn up; to turn over endwise. S.

To O’EREND, O’EREN’, v. n. To be turned topsyturvy. S.

To O’ERGAE, O’ERGAE. V. Ourgae.

O’ERGAFFIN, part. adj. Clouded; overcast. S.

To O’ERHING, v. a. To overhang. S.

O’ERYEED, pret. of v. Overpassed; went beyond. S.

O’ERWORD, s. Any term frequently repeated, S. V.

Ourword.

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of what seems highly probable, that this stone, like that of Odin, had been consecrated to Seter; it would form no inconsiderable presumption of near affinity between the Saxons and Picts.

ODIOUS,* adj. Used in Mearns. as a mark of the superlative degree; synon. with Byous.

S.

ODISMAN, Odeman, s. A chief arbor; one called in to decide when the original arbiters cannot agree. S.

ODWOMAN, S. A female called in to decide when the arbiters in a cause are equally divided. S.

ODoure, s. “Nastiness; filth, (illuvies,)” Rudd. We hym behald and al his cours gan se, Maist laithilie full of odoure, and his berd Rekand down the lenth nere of ane yerde.

Doug. Virgil, 88, 27.

ODIOUS, adj. Nastiness; filth, illuvies. Rudd.

O’ERGAFFIN, S.

O’EBL  ADED, predo. pa.

O’ERYEED, pret. pa.

O’ERWHACK, part. pa.

O’EREND, v. a.

O’ERWORD, s.

WE. 0, OY, OYE,

O'ERSIDE, adv.

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O'ERSPOON, v. a.

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O’EREND, O’EREN’, v. n.

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OFF-CAP, s. The act of uncovering the head, as a compliment or token of respect. S.
OFF-COME, s. 1. Apology; excuse. 2. It also denotes an escape in the way of subterfuge or pretext. S.
OFFENSIOUn, s. Injury; damage. S.
OFFER of a rue. The overhanging bank of a river that has been undermined by the action of the water. S.
OFF-FALLING, s. A declension.
OFF-FALLER, s. One who declines from any course; an apostate. S.
OFF-GOING, s. Departure; exit by death. S.
OFFICEMAN, s. 1. A janitor. 2. An office-bearer about a court, or in a burgh. S.
OFFICIOR, s. An officer of whatever kind. S.
OFFICETFUL, OFFERTFUL, OFFERTFOW, UGERTFOW, S. A servant of the court.
OFFICIAR, s. An officer of whatever kind. S.
OFFICEMAN, s. 1. A janitor. 2. An office-bearer about a court, or in a burgh. S.
OFFICIOAR, s. An officer of whatever kind. S.
OFFSET, s. The utmost boundary in a landscape. S.
OFFSYIS, OFT-SYTHIS, S. Oft-times, often. V. SYIS.
OFF-FALLING, S.
OFF-FALLER, s.
OFF-GOING, S.
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OLI

And eik thou wat ful oft with large hand,
Wyth mony olye, and rycht fare offerand,
Thy tempillis and thy altaris charigt has he.
Lat. hostia, Fr. hostié, id. Doug. Virgil, 340, 40.

OKRAGARTH, s. A stubble-field.

OLDER, conj. Either, for other or otherwise.

"According to this purpose wrtis the Apostole on this maner. Brether, stand ye fast, & keep the traditions qubikis ye haue learnt, older be our precheing or be our epistole." Kennedy of Crosgaunell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 71. He uses older for neither. V. OTHIR.

OLD MAN'S FOLD. A portion of ground devoted to the devil. V. GOODMAN, sense 8.

OLD MAN'S MILK. A composition of milk or cream, eggs, sugar, and whisky, used in the Highlands.

OLD WIFE'S NECESSARY. A tinder-box.

OLYE, OYHLE, OULIE, ULIE, s.

OLYTE, s. An herb of which swans are fond.

OLY, OLY-prance, s. Expl. jollity.

OLY, OLY-get, s. Expl. jollity.

OLY, OLY-prance, s. Expl. jollity.

OLYE, OYHLE, OULIE, ULIE, s.

OLY, OLY-prance, s. Expl. jollity.

OLYE, OYHLE, OULIE, ULIE, s.

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OLYE, OYHLE, OULIE, ULIE, s.

OLYE, OYHLE, OULIE, ULIE, s.
OND

Scho sayde, Gude Sir, I yhow pray,
Lattis a preste a gospel say
For unbeitis on the flode. Sir Eglandour.

2. Any ravenous or wild creature, as the wolf, the fox, the rat, &c. S.B.

"Eye upon barnes [of corn], a nest for myce and rats. Would yee desire to like for to enjoye the leaunings of onbeastes?" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, i. 47.

— O' man, what macks a' your care?
Has the on-beast your lambie tae'n awa? -
Rost's Helener, p. 15.

This designation is given to the owl.
The howlet shriek'd, and that was worst of a' ;
For ilk time the on-beast gae the yell,
In spite of grief, it gae her heart a knell. Ibid. p. 24.

Bolg. onvater, a monster, a monstrous creature, is formed in the same manner, being compounded of on, denoting a fault in the subject, and dier, a beast, a living creature; Germ. unwthier, a noxious beast. Su.G. o has a similar use; as, soid, a beast, soid, a noxious animal.

3. The tooth-ache, S.B. Unbeast, id.

This is its common name, Ang; most probably from the idea that it is caused by a noxious creature. For the vulgar believe that the pain proceeds from the gnawing of a worm in the tooth. See Sup.

4. The term is metaph. applied to a noxious member of human society, Ang. The howlet shriek'd, and that was worst of a';
For ilka time the on-beast gae the yell,
In spite of grief, it gae her heart a knell. Ibid. p. 24.

This maner of handling being onfeel ed, thereby he and he,
That inhabilit the heich toun Preneste. Doug. Virgil, 312, 17.

The day s did on brede her crownel smale.
Ibid. 401. 8.

2. Largely ; extensively.

Ane hale legioun in ane rout followis hym ——
Al thay pepil that inhabilit the heich toun Preneste.

From A.S. on, in, and broad, latitude. In the second example, sense 1, it may be viewed either as the adv. connected with the v. did, or as itself the v. from A.S. onbroad-on, expergerfacere, to excite; onbroad, "raised up, stirred up;" Sommer.

ONCOMIE, s. 1. A fall of rain or snow, S. synon. oncost, onfall. 2. The commencement of a business, especially of one requiring great exertion, as in making an attack. S.

ONCOST, s. 1. Expense before profit, as that which is laid out on land before there be any return, Loth. 2. Extra expense; additional expense, Fife. See S.

ONDANTIT, part. pa. Unnamed; rude.

"My tay brethir professis them to be gentil men, and reputis me and al laubareris to be rustical and incivil, ondantit, ignorant, dullit slaus." Compl. S. p. 199. V. Dantcr, Danton.

ONDER, prep. Under.

ONDING, s. A fall of rain or snow, but especially of the latter, S.B. The word is sometimes used distinctively. Thus it is said, Ondings better than blank veet, i. e. Snow is to be preferred to rain. V. Ding on. See Sup.

ONDINGIN, s. Rain or snow.

ONDISPOIT APOUN. Not disposed of by sale or otherwise.

To ONDO, v. a. To ruin, &c. to undo; E.

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OOF, s. A hairy worm, or caterpillar, with alternate rings of black and dark yellow. V. OUBIT.

OODER, s. Wool, S. OONWYNER, s. In a yoke of oxen the foremost ox

00BIT, s. A hairy worm, or caterpillar, with alternate rings of black and dark yellow. V. OUBIT.

ONWYNE, s. A kind of ideal imbecile creature, with a face so covered with hair, that it can with difficulty see; an oof; E.

OOF, s. Used for wound, a wound.

OOF-LOOKING, adj. Having a look of stupidity. S.

OOP, v. To oop, to emit a sound of distress, S. OUP, WUP,

OPI

OOP, v. a. To betray.

In riche Arthures halle,
The barne playes at the balle,
The barne playes at the balle,

That ontry shal you all

Definly that day.
Sir Gason and Sir Gal. i. 24.
This seems formed, but in an anomalous way, from on, and Fr. trubir, to betray. Germ. unw is often used intensively.

ONTRAY, fi. Evening. V. ORNTREN.

ON-WAITER, s. 1. One who waits patiently for any thing future.

"I know, submissive on-waiting for the Lord, shall at length ripen the joy and deliverance of his own, who are onwaiting, or belonging to attendance.

ONWALOWYD, part. pa. To betray.

ON-WAITING, ONWILLING, s. Survival.

ON-WYNESS, s. A chilliness, a tendency to shivering, S.

ON-WYNE, s. In a yoke of oxen the foremost ox on the left hand.

ONWINNITTS, adv. Without the knowledge of; without being privy to.

OO, s. Wool.

OO, s. Wool. Aw ac oo, a proverbial phrase, S. equivalent to all, one to all, to the same purpose, q. all one wood.

To gather oo on one's claise, to feather one's nest.

Ooy, adj. Woolly.

OObIT, s. A hairy worm, or caterpillar, with alternate rings of black and dark yellow. V. OUBIT.

OODER, s. Exhalation. V. OUDEN.

OOF, s. A kind of ideal imbecile creature, with a face so covered with hair, that it can with difficulty see; an oof; E.

OOF-LOOKING, adj. Having a look of stupidity. S.

OON, s. Used for wound, a wound.

OON, USE, (pron. as Gr. o.) s. An oven, S.

"This building, commonly called Arthur's Oon, or Oven, is situated on the North side of the same isthmus which separates the Firths of Clyde and Forth in Stirlingshire."


OON EGGS, s. Eggs laid without the shell; addle eggs, S.O.

"O how he turn'd up the whites o's een, like twa oon eggs."

Mary Stewart, Hist. Dram. p. 46.

Perhaps corr. from Sw. wind-egg, used in the same sense.

To OOP, Our, Wup, v. a. 1. To bind with a thread or cord; to splice, S. Gl. Sibb.

2. Metaph. to join; to unite. S.

Sibb. views it as the same with E. hoop, which is from Teut. hoop, id. It seems rather allied to Moos.G. waibjan, (whence weep, a crown, what is circular,) Su.G. wefjen, Isl. wef-fen, wef-a, wef-s, to surround. Galli wasflar medalliae; Manubrium filo auri circumductum, O.S. ap. Vered. i. e. the handle wupit with gold thread, S.

I hesitate as to its being synon. with hoop, especially because this E. term is not used in its primary sense in S.

We use girl, gird.

OORAT, adj. Applied to animals when the hair stands on end from cold or want of health. Syn. OORIE. S.

OORE, adj. Ere; before. S.

OORIE, Ourle, Owre, adj. 1. Chill, cold, bleak; primarily applied to that which produces coldness in the body; as, an oorly day, S.

2. Having the sensation of cold, shivering, S.

Listening, the doors an' winnocks rattle;
I thought me on the ourie cattle,

Or silly sheep, wha bide this brattle

O' winter war. Burns, iii. 150.

Whare'er alang the sward thou threads,
The ourie cattle hang their heads.


Ourlach, id. Buchan; "shivering with cold and wet."

3. "Having the hair on end, like a horse overcome with cold," Sibb.

4. Drooping; sad-like; melancholy. S.

As the term properly denotes that chilness which proceeds from the dampness of the air, it may be from Isl. ur, rain, Su.G. ur, yr, stormy weather. As viewed more generally, it may however be allied to Belg. guur, cold, your war, cold weather; g being often sunk, or softened, in pronunciation.

OORINESS, s. Chilness, a tendency to shivering, S.

OORIE-LIKE, adj. Languid; apparently much fatigued. S.

OOTH, s. Value. "Keep it till it bring the full ooth."

S. OOWEN, adj. Woolen.

OOZE, Ouze, s. 1. The nap, or caddis, that falls from yarn, cloth, &c. 2. Cotton or silk put into an inkwell.

OOZE, OUZE, adj. Woollen.

OOZE, Ouze, s. 1. The nap, or caddis, that falls from yarn, cloth, &c. 2. Cotton or silk put into an inkwell, to prevent the ink from being spoiled.

OZELIE, adj. In a slovenly state.

OZELIE, adj. In a slovenly state.

OZELLE, s. An ornamental stitch in sewing. S.

OZELLE, s. An ornamental stitch in sewing. S.

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OZELLE, s. An ornamental stitch in sewing. S.
The powir of goddis ar turnyt in thy contrere, 
Obey to God.—

Nor is more generally used in this sense.

ORAGIUS, adj. Stormy; tempestuous.

The store was so outagius, 
And with rumlings oragius,
That I for fear did gruze.

Burel’s Pilg. Watson’s Coll. ii. 19.

Fr. orageus, id. orag-er, to be tempestuous, orage, a storm. Some derive the Fr. s. from Gr. ὠράγος, coelum; Du Cange, from L.B. orago, used as the Fr. term, which he deduces from Lat. aura, the air. Perhaps it is of Goth. origin; from Su.G. Isl. ur, tempestas.

ORANGER, s. An orange.

ORATOUR, s. An ambassador.

"Because we are nere equale to othir in power, thair­fore it is best to send oratouris to Caratak kyng of Scottis, qhilk is maist cruell ennyme to Romanis, & desyre hym concur with ws to reuenge the oppressioun done to his sister Uoada." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 92. b.

ORATOUR, ORATORY, s. An oracle; a place from which responses were supposed to be given.

Bot than the King—gan to seik beliue 
His fader Faunus oratour and ansuare,
Qhilk couth the fatis for to cum declare.

Doug. Virgil, 207, 32.

Oratory, is used in the same sense, 215, 3.

The word, as Rudd. observes, properly signifies a chapel, or place of worship; Fr. oratoire, from Lat. or-are, to pray.

ORCHE, s. A porch, Mearns.

Germ. erker, projectura aedificii, a balcony; L.B. arcera. Frischius views this as derived from arcula. V. Wachter. See Sup.

ORD, s. This word seems to signify, a steep hill or mountain. See Sup.

"The country is—confined on the East by the sea, on the West by lofty black mountains, which approach nearer and nearer to the water, till at length they project into it at the great promontory, the Ord of Caithness, the boundary between that country and Sutherland." Pennant’s Tour in S. 1769, p. 192.

"The hill of the Ord is that which divides Sutherland and Caithness. The march is a small rivulet, called The Burn of the Ord of Caithness. The hill, as synon. terms; apparently a steep hill or a hill. Isl. oor-dug-w, however, signifys, ardus, acclivis, G. Andr. p. 15. and und, montes impervii; Verel. Ind. He explains it by Sw. holgryte and stenakipper, as synon. terms; apparently calling them impervious because of the multitude of rocks.

ORDER,* s. To take order, to adopt a course for bringing under proper regulation.

ORDINARIE, adj. Ordinarily.

S. 8.

ORD, s.
"Grace ; favour; protection," Tyrwhitt.
Now hath Rohand in ord
Tristrem, and is ful blithe.
The child he set to lore,
And lerod him al so swithe.
Sir Tristrem, p. 22.

This word frequently occurs in O. E.

The maister fel adoun on kne, and criede mercy and ore.
According to Tyrwhitt, it is of A.S. origin. But it has been justly observed, that “this is a word of uncertain derivation, and various application,” Gl. Tristrem. It might perhaps be viewed as the same with Fr. heur, equivalent to bonheur, felicity, good fortune. But I suspect that it is rather Gothic. The only word to which it seems allied is Isl. oor, aur, largus, munificus; aur oc blidr, lar-

OR

trubill, he was slane with v. m. men of his opinion be the erle of Merche & Walter Stewart." Ibid. B. xiii. c. 15.

"He followis the tyne the opinioem facere domino suio, when he engaged with his lord in a hostile expedition, and behaved gallantly in battle. Leg. Bujwar. Tit. 2. c. 7. ap. Du Cange.

To OPPONE, v. a. 1. To oppose. See Sup.

"It was uncoquitt that faythfull heroisch so be mad of suche personages as God had mad instruments of his glorie, by oppon-ere of thamesells to manifest abuses, superstition and idolatrie." Knox’s Hist. Auth. Pref.

Thus a vassal was said, quaerere suo, when he engaged with his lord in a hostile expedi­

Barbour, xvi. 594. MS.
Wittaill worth scant or August coud apper,
Through all the land, that fude was hapnyt der.
Wallace, iii. 15. MS.

Or thys, before this time.
Our schippis or thys full weile we gart addres,
And lay almaspount the dry sand.

Doug. Virgil, 71, 58.

Or than, before that time.
The GREKIS chiftanis irkit of the were
Bipast or than sa mony langsum yere.

Ibid. 39, 5, 9.

2. Rather than, S.
For giff thay fied, thay wyst that thay
Suld nocht weill feyrd part get away.

Tharfir in awntur to dey
He wald him put, or he wald fly.

Barbour, ix. 595. MS.
This is nearly connected with the former sense; q. “he would fight, before that he would flee.” There is this difference, however, that fighting is not meant as the antecedent to fleeing, but as the adversative.

This, instead of being allied to E. or conj., seems radi­
cally between that country and Sutherland.” Pennant’s Tour in S. 1769, p. 192.

"The hill of the Ord is that which divides Sutherland and Caithness. The march is a small rivulet, called The Burn of the Ord of Caithness. The hill of the Ord is confined on the East by the sea, on the West by lofty black mountains, which approach nearer and nearer to the water, till at length they project into it at the great promontory, the Ord of Caithness, the boundary between that country and Sutherland.” Pennant’s Tour in S. 1769, p. 192.

"The hill of the Ord is that which divides Sutherland and Caithness. The march is a small rivulet, called The Burn of the Ord of Caithness.” Statist. Acc. xvii. 629.

This is perhaps from Gr. or, a hill. Isl. ore-dug-w, however, signifies, ardus, acclivis, G. Andr. p. 15. and und, montes impervii; Verel. Ind. He explains it by Sw. holgryte and stenakipper, as synon. terms; apparently calling them impervious because of the multitude of rocks.

ORDER,* s. To take order, to adopt a course for bringing under proper regulation.

ORDINARIE, adj. Ordinarily.

S. 8.

BY ORDINARIE, adv. In an uncommon way.

ORE, s. “Grace; favour; protection,” Tyrwhitt.
Now hath Rohand in ore
Tristrem, and is ful blithe.
The child he set to lore,
And lerod him al so swithe.
Sir Tristrem, p. 22.

This word frequently occurs in O. E.

The maister fel adoun on kne, and criede mercy and ore.
According to Tyrwhitt, it is of A.S. origin. But it has been justly observed, that “this is a word of uncertain derivation, and various application,” Gl. Tristrem. It might perhaps be viewed as the same with Fr. heur, equivalent to bonheur, felicity, good fortune. But I suspect that it is rather Gothic. The only word to which it seems allied is Isl. oor, aur, largus, munificus; aur oc blidr, lar-
ORERE, OURERE, 
part. pr.  
ORF, s. A  
ORIGINAL SIN, s. A  
adj.  
v. a.  
To ORIGIN, part. pr.  
ORISING, ORISHEN, ORLANG, ORLEGE, ORLAGER, ORLIGER,  
ORISON, s. An oration. 

3. Metaph. used in relation to man, as denoting strict adherence to the rules of an art.  
—Venerabilis Chaucer, principal poete but pere, 
167  
Heinly trumpet, orleage and reguleere.
In eloquence balmie, conduct and diall.  
ORMAISE, adj. Of or belonging to the isle of Ormus. S.  
ORN TREN, s. 1. The repast taken between dinner and supper, Galloway; fourhours, synon. 
2. Evening, Ayrs.; written Ontron.  
S.
This must be merely a corr. and misapplication of A.S, undern, tempus antersemidium; whence undermnete, breakfast. O.E. undron, (Chaucer, undern,) has been expl. afternoon, although improperly. The term, however, was understood in this sense in Hen. VIII.'s time. V. G. Brunne in vo. and Underlydye, Verstegan. 
To ORP, v. n. To fret; to repine. It more generally denotes an habitual practice of repining, or of chiding, S. 
This, in signification, nearly corresponds to the v. harp, as denoting a querulous reiteration on the same subject; although the latter is evidently a metaphor. Use of the E. v., which is formed from the musical instrument that bears this name. 
But ye'll repent ye, if his love grow cauld;  
Wha likes a darty maidin, when she's auld?  
Like dawted wean that tarries at its meat,  
And with this sleighty they begynne  
And how they Helmege myght wynne,  

To ORP.—By his hew, but orliger or dyal,  
I knew it was past four hours of day,  
Virg. Prol. 404, 8. 
E. horologe, Fr. horloge, Lat. horologium, ld. 
2. Metaph. applied to the cock. 
Phelus corunet bird, the nichit orlagere,  
Clappis his wings thrydis had crawin cler.  
Doug. Virgil, 202, 8. 
3. Metaph. used in relation to man, as denoting strict adherence to the rules of an art.  
—Venerabilis Chaucer, principal poete but pere, 
167  

4. It is now used to denote the dial-plate of a church or town-clock. S. See Sup. 

Douglas, Virgil, Prol. 404, 8. 
E. horologe, Fr. horloge, Lat. horologium, ld. 
2. Metaph. applied to the cock. 
Phelus coronet bird, the nichit orlagere, 
Clappis his wings thrydis had cawin cler. 
Doug. Virgil, 202, 8. 
3. Metaph. used in relation to man, as denoting strict adherence to the rules of an art. 
—Venerabilis Chaucer, principal poete but pere,

ORPHIS, s. An orphan. Fr. orphee, from Lat. pelles a skin.

ORPHELING, s. An orphan. Fr. orphelin.

"The Blind, Crooked, Bedrals, Widowis, Orphelings, and all utter Pure, sa visit be the hand of God as may not want, S., for Salvation." Knox's Hist.

"This is mentioned by Burel, as a precious stone; but, as would seem, by mistake for offraye, embroidery. V. Orrifierie.

ORPHIS, s. Cloth of gold. S.

ORPIE, ORPIE-LEAF, s. Orpine or Livelong. S. Sedum telephium, Linn. See Sup.

ORROW, ORRA, ORA, adj. 1. Not matched. An orrow thing is one that has not a match, where there should properly be a pair. Thus an orrow buckle is one that wants its match.

2. Applied to any thing that may be viewed as an overplus, or more than what is needed, what may be wanted, S.

Bairl lads and lasses busked brawly, To glorw at ilka bonny waly, And lay out oor orra bodles On sma' ginerbucks that please'd their nooddles.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 593.

Whan night, owre yirth, begins to fa', To tak their toothfu' gaung awa, And ware their ora shellin.


3. Not appropriated; not employed; used in regard to things. An orrow day, a day on which one has no particular work; a day or time distinguished from others by some peculiar circumstance.

— When my whistle's out of use, And casting orrow through the house, Gin she be sae for only while, She never plays till she get oil.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 334.

4. Not engaged. A person is said to be orrow, when he has no particular engagement, when he does not know well what to make of himself. S. "An orrow man, a day-labourer," Sibb. i. e. one who has not stated work.

5. Occasional; accidental; transient. An orrow body, an occasional visitor; one who comes transiently, or without being expected, S.

6. Spare; vacant; not appropriated; applied to time. S.

It's wearin' on now to the tail o' May, An' just between the beer-seed and the hay; As lang's an orrow morning may be spair'd,

Step your wa's east the laugh, an' tell the laird.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 4. 5.

7. Inferior; petty; paltry. S. Base; low; mean; worthless; as, "He keeps orra company." 9. Odd; exceeding any specified or round number.

S.

There are two Sc. G. words, to either of which this may perhaps claim affinity, especially as the s. is sometimes pronounced orrels. These are urraed, rejectanea, any thing thrown away, offals, and urrafuill. The first is from ur, a particle, denoting separation, and waill, to choose; quae post selectum supersunt; Ihre. Isl. aur, and Norw. or, also signify anything small, a unit, the beginning of a series. Su.G. urrafuill is a strip of a field separated from the rest; laea agri separata, separate pars terrae. It is properly a portion of a field, which is possessed by a different person from him who has the rest of the ground; or which is situated beyond the limits of the farm. The term frequently occurs in the Sw. laws; and, according to Here, is formed from ur, already mentioned, and fall, aser, tabula, from its resemblance to a piece of wood, in the same manner as the inhabitants of Upland call a very small portion of a field spiall, i.e. a chip, S. a spaill. V. the s.

ORROWS, ORRELS, s.pl. Things that are supernumerary; such as fragments of cloth that remain after any piece of work is finished. Orrels is used in Ang.

Perhaps the word has a more simple etymology than that given above, q. over all. What attention this may deserve, I leave to the learned reader to determine. The term not being retained in the pronunciation of all, in any provincial dialect, renders it very doubtful.

ORRA-MAN, s. One whose work is of no determinate character; one who does all the jobs that do not belong to any of the other servants. V. Jotterie. S.

ORRES, s.pl. The same with Orrows, q. v.

S. To ORT, v. a. 1. Applied to a cow that refuses, or throws aside its provender, S.

2. To crumble. A child is said to ort his bread, when he breaks it down into crumbs, S.B.

3. Metaph. used to denote rejection in whatever sense, S.O. The lasses nowadays ort name of God's creatures; the reflection of an old woman, as signifying that in our times young women are by no means nice in their choice of husbands.

4. A father is said to ort his dochters (daughters) when he allows them to marry without extending to seniority. It seems radically the same with E. orts, refuse, remains, what is left or thrown away; which Junius derives from Ir. ord, a fragment. But although orts is used in this sense S.B., orts is the pron. S.A., as in the Prov. "Een- ing's orts are gude morning's foddering."

This orthography suggests a different origin. A.S. urt, urt, E. orts, S.B. orit, orit, heria; the provender of cattle consisting of herbs. The term may have originally denoted the provender itself.

OSNABURGH, s. The name given to a coarse linen cloth manufactured in Angus, from its resemblance to that made at Osnaburgh in Germany, S.

"A weaver in or near Arbroath (about the year 1738 or 1739) having got a small quantity of flax unfit for the kind of cloth then usually brought to market, made it into a web, and offered it to his merchant as a piece on which he thought he should, and was willing to, lose. The merchant, who had been in Germany, immediately remarked the similarity between this piece of cloth and the fabric of
O T H

Osmaburgh, and urged the weaver to attempt other pieces of the same kind, which he reluctantly undertook. The experiment, however, succeeded to a wish." P. Forfar, Statist. Acc. vi. 514.

To OSTEND, v. a. To shew. Lat. ostend-ere. S. Ostensio, Ostentioque. s. 1. The act of shewing. 2. The formality of lifting up the hand in swearing. S. OSTYNG, s. Encampment; or, the appearance of an army in camp.

Madein, he said, rycht weleum mot ye be, How plessis yow our ostynge for to se? Wallace, viii. 1295. MS.

Edit. 1648, hoasting. V. Oist.

OSTLEIR, s. So wunniit thair ane wundir gay ostleir Without the toon, inilt ane fair maneir; And Symon Lawder he was calit be name.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 67.

Mr. Pinkerton says that this simply signifies householder. But, from the connexion, it appears that he is mistaken. Besides, in our old laws, Hostillare, q. v. seems invariably to signify an inn-keeper.

OSTLER, s. An inn-keeper. V. Hosteller.

OSTYNGE, Ostre, s. An inn. See Sup.

Till ane ostrege he went, and soine thar.

With trew Scottis, quhilk at his freindis war.

Wallace, iv. 107. MS.

Ital. hostaria, Fr. hostellerie, id. from Lat. hostes.

OSZIL, Osill, s. “The merle or thrush; also the blackbird,” Gl. Compl. See Sup.

“The lyntqubit sang contirpoint, quhen the osill yelpit.”

Compl. S. p. 60.

In Gl. it is added; “Sometimes the ouzel, merle, and mavis, are all distinguished from each other; thus, Syne, at the middis of the meit, in come the mennistrallis, The Mavis and the Merle singis, Osills, and Stirlingsis; The bith Lark that begynis, And the Nychtngallis.”

Houlate, iii. 6. MS.

The ingenious Editor has not observed that they are also distinguished in the very passage which he quotes, Compl. S. For a few lines before the author had said; “Than the mavis maid myrtht, for to mok the merle.”

Burel also distinguishes them, The Merle, and the Maurice trig, Flew from the bushe quher thyd did big, Syne take thame to the flieht; The Osill and the Rosegell, &c.

Pilgr. Watson’s Coll. ii. 28.

Sibb. also defines the osill, “the thrush, or blackbird.”

But it appears that this bird is mentioned by our writers, as different from both. It seems to be the Ring-ousel of Pennant, which, he says, is “superior in size to the blackbird;” the Turdus torquatus of Linne. In Angis, the ouzel, or as it is called the ouvald or oswell, is viewed as different both from the blackbird and thrush. From its similarity, however, osele, the A.S. name of the blackbird, seems to have been given to it, in common with the other.

OTH, Some of them; Othem faught, Othem flet. S. OTHEM UPOTHEM, Cold flummery, used instead of milk, along with boiled flummery; Aberd.; q. of them, as well as upon them, i. e. the same sort of substance used at once both as meat and drink, or in a solid and fluid state.

OTHIR, Orthire, Odyr, adj. 1. Other. Eys fadreys landis of hertairey Fell til hym be cleare lynage, And lauchful lele befor all othire.

Wyntown, v. 12. 1126.
of what is calamitous; as, "He never overed the loss of
that bairn." S.
OUER, OUIR, OVir, adj. 1. Upper, as to situation,
weir, S.B.
— They sall vnder that senyery
Subdow all hale in thildrome Itay,
And occupy th boudins orientale,
Qhahre as the ouir se flowis alahhe.

Doug. Virgil, 245, 39.

It is often used as a distinctive designation of a place, S.
"Here stands—an heir's house called Blair-bog, and
then Romanno, Grange Ouer and Nether." Pennecuik's
Tweeddale, p. 13.

2. Superior, with respect to power. The ouir hand,
the upper hand, S.B.

The samyn wyse enragit throw the feildis
Went Eneas, as victor with ouer hand.


I sall the send as victor with ouer hand.

Ibid. 456, 40.

It is sometimes written as a s.
And Ramsay wyt the ouerhand
Come hame agayn in his awyne land.

"Wynetoun, viii. 38, 165.

Sw. oefwe, oefwer, id. used both as to place and power;
oefwerhand, the upper-hand or advantage, Seren. (pron. as
our weir) from oefwe, prep. super., Gr. ὑπέρ, Moe.G. ufar,
A.S. oer, Alem. ufar, upar, Germ. ufer, Belg. over.
Whether this be a derivative, is doubtful. Ihre, ex-
plaining the inseparable particle oefwe, as denoting su-
periority, and also excess, remarks its affinity, both in
sound and sense, to So.G. of. V. Uer. Hence,
Ouerance, S. Superiority; dominion.

"And I trow surely that he sched his precious blude,—
to make peace betwix his father and vs, to slay syn and
deede quhil had ouerance open vs." Ablp. Hamilton's Cat-
echisme, 1552, Fol. 104, b.


Ouer Ane, adv. In common; together. At ouer ane,
all together, q. in a heap above one. See Sup.

"Freyndis, certene duelling nane
In thys cuntre haue we, bot al ouer ane
Walkis and lugeis in thir schene wod schawis.

Doug. Virgil, 158, 41.

All samyn lay thare armoure, wyne, and metis,
Baith men and cartis mydlit al
Walkis and lugeis in thir schene wod schawis.

Ibid. 297, 9. V. also 303, 37.

To OVERBY, v. a. To procure indemnity from justice
by money.

"They luke to nocht bot gif ane man have gude;
And it I trow man pay the Justice fude:
Quhen the leill man into the lack wil ly.

Ibid. 456, 9.

A.S. ofver and lyg-an, to buy.

Ouer-BY, Overbye, adv. A little way off; referring to
the space to be crossed in reaching the place re-
ferred to. S. V. Oerby.

To OVERCAP, Overcap, v. a. To project over. S.
To OVEREAT one's self. To eat to surfeiting. S.
OVERENYIE, s. Southernwood; Applebery. S.
Ouerrest, adj. Higher; uppermost; superl. of Ouer. S.
To OVERFLETE, v. n. To overflow; to overrun.

— With how large wepyng, dule and wa
Ouerflete sal at the eïte of Ardea.

Doug. Virgil, 460, 53.

Teut. over-fleit-en, superfluere. V. Flur.

Ouervrett, part. pa. "Decked over, embellished
170 or beautified over; from A.S. over, super, and freut-
wan, ornare, exornare," Rudd.

The various vesture of the venust vale
Scheawdis the scherand fur, and quhy fale
Ouerfrett with fulflies, and fyguris ful dyueres—

Doug. Virgil, 400, 39.


To OuerGaff, v. n. To overcast; applied to the sky
when it begins to cloud after a clear morning. S.
To OuerGëVE, OwerGiffe, v. a. To renounce, espe-
cially in favour of another. S.
Ouergevin, s. An act of renunciation. S.
To OuerHAILE, v. a. To oppress; to carry forcibly. S.
To OVERHAUL, v. a. To oppress. V. Ouerhail. S.
OuerHede, adv. Wholly; without distinction; S.
Ouerhead or overheid, in the gross. See Sup.

The seyis mixt ouer ane, and al ouer hede,
Blak slike and sand vp poplit in the stede.

Doug. Virgil, 303, 37.

Quhil that he sang and playit, as him behuffit,—
In quhite canois soft plumes joyus,
Become overhede in likeness of ane swan.

Ibid. 321, 9.

Rudd. by mistake views it as a v., rendering it "covered
over.

One is said to buy a parcel of cattle overheid, when he
gives the same price for every one of them, without selec-
tion.

Su.G. ofwer hufud is used in the same sense; upon an
average, one with another, Wideg. I am doubtful, how-
ever, whether in the last quotation it may not signify,
metamorphosed; A.S. ofer-briad, transfiguratus.

To OuerHield, v. a. To cover over.

—that riche branche the ground overhieldis.
V. Held.

Doug. Virgil, 169, 45.

To OVERHye, OVERHIG, v. a. To overtake. V.
OuerHye.

S.

To OuerHIP, v. a. To skip over; to pass by or over-
look.

The thre first bukis he has overhippit quit.

Doug. Virgil, 5, 48. Also, 6, 14.

It occurs in O.E.

And ryght as mayster Wace says,
I telle myn Inglis the same way,
That Pers overhippis many tymes.

R. Brunne, Pro1. xcviii.

Pers is Peter Langtoft; R. Brunne having followed
Wace, and not Langtoft, in the first part of the Chronicle,
because Wace renders Geoffrey of Monmouth more fully.
V. Hip., s.

OVERIN, s. A by-job.

S.

OVERITIOUS, adj. Excessive; intolerable. 2. Bois-
terous; violent; impetuous; headstrong.

S.

To OVERLAP, v. a. 1. Properly, to be folded over. S.
2. Applied to stones, in building a wall, when one stone
stretches over another laid under it.

S.

OVERLAPE, s. The place where one object lies over part
of another; in the manner of slates on a roof, &c.
S.

OVERLAP, s. The hatches of a ship. S.

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terous; violent; impetuous; headstrong.

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To OVERLAP, v. a. 1. Properly, to be folded over. S.
OUER-RAUCHT, adj. One who oppresses others, by taking free quarters, synon. sornar.

"It is statute and ordainit, for the away putting of Sor-nar, overyaris, & maisterfull beggaris,—that all officiaris—tak ane inquisition at ilk court, that they hald, of the foiisaid things." Acts, J. II. 1449. c. 21. Edit. 1566.

A.S. ofer-legg-an, to overlay.

OUEROFT, OUERLOFT, s. The upper deck of a ship. 

The reflex of the waves by the force of ebb.

---The floundaw sa with fludis roude---
Now with swift farde gois ebband fast abak,
With hym he soukis and drawys mony stane.

OUERSAINT, Ouart, s. Defeat; misfortune in war. 

To OUERT, part. pa. To reach a blow at one; to strike.

OUERTHOUGHT, adv. Across the country.

OUERTHEART, OUARTH, V. OURTHOUGHT.
OUERTREE, s. The still, or single handle of the plough used in Orkney.

OUERVOLUIT, part. pa. Laid aside.

For byyes quhilk occurrit on case, 
Ouervoluit I this volume lay one space.


Awkwardly formed from over, and Lat. volo-o.

OUERWAY, s. The upper or higher way.

OUERWARD, s. The upper district of a county.

OUEDOG, s. A wolf-dog.

OUETLINS, OUHTLENS, adep. In any degree; in the least.

OUETLINS, OUGHTLINGS, adep. In the least degree

Had I been thowless, vext, or ouhtleins sour, 
He wad have made me blyth in half an hour.

Ramsay's Poems, ii.

From A.S. oht, ouht, ought, and lingus, term. q. v.

It is also used as a s., but improperly.

Wow! that's braw news, quoth he, to make fools fain;
But gin ye be nane warlock, how d'ye ken?

Does Tam the Rhymer spee ouhtleins of this?
Or do ye prophesy just as ye wish.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 53.
OURCOME, O'ERCOME, the overplus, S.

OURLIE, adj. Horrible; abominable. V. UGSUM.

OULK, OWLK, (pron. ook) s. A week, S.B.

"It is statute,—that all Scotland mak their weapon-shawinges vpone Thursday in Whitsunday oulk." Acts, Ja. IV. 1503. 75. Ed. Murray; owlk, Edit. 1566. c. 110.


A.S. uca, uoca, id. Dan. uge, id.

OULKIE, OWLKIE, OUKLIE, adv. Weekly; once a week; every week.

OULTRAIGE, s. An outrage.

"It is conuenent tyl honest & prudent men to lyne in pace, quhen there wychtboirs dois them na outtraige nor violens." Compl. S. p. 291.

OULTRAGE, J. An outrage.

OUGSUM, adj. Strange; uncommon.

OUNCE-LAND, *. A denomination of a certain quantity of land in Orkney. V. USE, s.

OULIE, adj. Beyond, &c. S.

OULIE, v. n. To give them comfort for their care.

OULTRAIGE, J. An outrage.

OUPTENE, v. a. To recover from; to get the better of; applied to disease or evil. S.

OURA'FAN. At the ourfain, near the time of childbirth.

OURGAE, OURGANG, v. a. 1. To overrun. He's ourgane with the scrubbie, S. overrun with scurvy.

2. To exceed; to surpass, S.

"The pains o'ergans the profit;" Ramsay's S. Pror. p. 68.

3. To obtain the superiority; to master. Let na your barnirs ourgang ye; Suffer not your children to get the mastery over you, S.

And Vanity got in among them, To give them comfort for their care, For fear that Truth should clean ourgang them.

Many's Truth's Travels, Penncutt's Poems, p. 94.

"The shots o'ergae the auld swyne;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 32. Does shots signify pigs?

"Your gear will ne'er o'ergae you," Ramsay's S. Pror. p. 88.

In this sense A.S. ofer-gan is used; superare, vincere.

4. To overpower; as with labour, or as expressing great fatigue. "She's quite ourgane wi' wark." S.

5. To pass; to elapse, in a neut. sense. The ourgane year, the past year, S. See Sup.

A.S. ofer-gan, Sw. ofweer-gaa, exceedere; A.S. ofer-gan, praeteritus.

OURGAN RAPES. Ropes put over corn-stacks to hold down the thatch.

OURLAY, OWRELAY, s. A cravat, S. It formerly covered over.

OURGAE, OURGANG, To be ane weful weirfair to our wound.

OURHARL, OVERHARL, s. A cow that has received the bull, but has not had a calf when three years old, S.

OURHEIDE, adv. Without distinction. V. OURHEDE. S.

OURHEIDE, v. a. To overawe; to cow.

To ourfain. S. By the hour.

To red thame.

To OURHARLO, OVERHARLO, v. a. 1. To "overcome;"

Pink, literally, to drag over. See Sup.

Quba wait bot syne ourselves that will assaill?

Auld fayis ar sindill faythful freyndis found:

First helpe the halfe, and syne ourharte the hailing,
Will be ane weful weirfair to our wound.

Maitland Poems, p. 162.

This refers to a violent seizure of property, in consequence of the inability of the owner to defend it. V. Hurl.

2. To handle; to treat of; to relate. 3. To treat with severity; to criticise with acrimony; synon.

TO OURHARLO, OVERHARLO, v. a. To overtake. See S.

The sommer man be folowed wondyr fast,
He est Cathcart he our kyde thaim agayne.

Wallace, iv. 81.

From A.S offor, and hig-an, to make haste, q. to make haste beyond that of him whom one pursues.

In the following passage it seems doubtful, whether the sense be not to master, obtain the superiority over.

He gaif ane schout, his wyff came out,
And claucht him up, withoutin wourdis mair,
And for the wynd was blawand in his face,
He sone ourgane, intill ane litill space.

Sick, sick she grows, syn after that a wee,
When she o'recame, the tear fell in her eye.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 84.

Sick, sick she grows, syn after that a wee,
When she o'recame, the tear fell in her eye.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

OURLAY, v. a. To belabour; to beat severely.
OUR

OURLAY, s. A kind of hem, in which one part of the cloth is folded, or laid over the other. S.
To OURLAY, v. a. To sew in this manner. S.
OURLEAT, O'ERLEET, s. Something that is lapped, laid, or folded over another thing. S.
OURLORD, OUR-LEARD, s. An over-lord; a superior. S.

OUR-SYLE, OUERSYLE, OVERSILE, To OurStyle; to overlap; to cover; to conceal.

OUR-LOUP, OURLOP, s. An occasional trespass of cattle on a neighbouring pasture.

OUR-RYCHT, OURYCHT, OURLAY, v. a. To sew in this manner.

OUR-RYCHT, OURYCHT, OURLAY, s. A kind of hem, in which one part of the cloth is folded, or laid over the other. S.

OUR-TURN, v. a. Ourturn of a song, that part of a song which is repeated, or sung in chorus. S.
OUR-WEEKIT, O'ER-WEEKIT, part. adj. 1. Having outstaid one's time. 2. Applied to meat too long kept in the market. S.

OURSHOT, O'ERSHOT, s. The overplus. Syn. Overcome. S.
To OURSYLE, OVERSYLE, OVERSILE, v. a. 1. To cover; to conceal.

In giving Isaac such a counsell vile.
V. Sile. Hudson's Judith, p. 10.

2. This word has also been rendered to beguil; to circumvent.
I have not met with any satisfying proof of its being used in this sense. This, however, may be from oversight. If really thus used, it should perhaps be viewed as radically different, and be deduced from A.S. oer, and syll-an, to purchase.

OURTANE, part. po. Overtaken; used metaphorically to denote that one is overtaken by justice, or brought to trial by an assize for a crime.

Schir Gilbert Maleherbe, and Logy,
And Richard Broune, thir thre planly
War with a syne than ourtane;
Tharfor that drawyn war ilkane,
And hangyt, and hedyt tharto;
As men had demyt thaim for to do.

Barbour, xix. 55. MS.

To tak one in our, is still a vulgar phrase, signifying to call one to account, to bring one to a trial, to bring to the bar.
S.

OURTHORT, OWTHORT, OVERTHERWERT, OURTHOUR, OURTHERTOUR, prep. Athwart; across; overthwart, E. athor, Dumfr. Lying over, lying in an oblique position; a corr. of overthortore.
A loklate bar was drawyn ourthorth the dur.

Wallace, iv. 234. MS.

The Scottis men held the tothir way;
Syne ourthort to that way held thai.

Wynotn, viii. 31. 50.

Rycht ouer thwert the chamber was there drawe
A trevesse thin and qhuite, all of plesance.

King's Quair, iii. 9.

Foryetts he not Eurialus luf perfay,
Bot kest him euin ouerthortourie Salius way.

Doug. Virgil, 138. 45.

A.S. thyrerus signifieth obliquly, transversely, from thynne, thynne, pervers, distorted; Belg. doensa, id., whence overdoors, overdoers, athwart, cross. The S. word, however, in all its ancient forms, has most affinity to the Sw., thweor, thwyres; signifies obliquely, transversely, from

till ourter, ourterth, praepeeterus, praeter rectum; Kilian.

To OURRID, v. a. To traverse.

Bot Schyr Eduard, his brodryr, then
Wes in Galloway, weill ner him by,
With him ane othyr company,
That held the strenthis oif the land.

For thai durst nocht yeit tak on hand
Till our rid the land planly. Barbour, v. 471. MS.

A.S. oer-rid-en, equo aut curru transire, to

overcose; to conceal.

S.

Abbottis by rewll, and lordis but ressone,
And hangyt, and hedyt tharto;
As men had demyt thaim for to do.

Barbour, xix. 55. MS.

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S.

Abbottis by rewll, and lordis but ressone,
OUT

Sic senyeoris tymis oursewell this sesonne.

Vpon their wyce war lang to walke.

Scott, Evergreen, ii. 187.

It is printed overseill. Sibb. has taken an undue livery with this passage. Not understanding the term ourseill, he has thus altered the line;

Sic senyeoris tymes our seill this sesonne.

I have given it according to the Banntayne MS., which, if my memory does not deceive me, he also consulted. Our term seems to be from A.S. ofervyll-an, superficere, ebullire, effervescere, ("to boyle over," Sonn.) used figuratively. V. ABBOT of Vressone.

OURWOMAN, s. A female chosen to decide, give a casting voice, when the arbiters are equally divided. S.

OURWORD, OWRWORD, OWERWORD, s. Any word frequently repeated, in conversation or otherwise, S.

Her een see banie blue betray,

How she repays my passion;
But prudence is her overseill ay,
She talks of rank and fashion. Burns, iv. 30.

2. The burden (of a song;) the words which are frequently repeated.

Ay is the overseill of the gest,
Giff thame the pelf to part amatig thame.

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 80.

OUSE, Owse, s. An ox.

OUT-WORDEN, OWSEN, OwSEN, s. A sort of ox-collar, made of curved wood, to which the draught was formerly fixed. S.

OUsSEN-STAW, S. A sort of ox-collar, made of curved wood.

OUSE, OWSE, s. An ox.

Her hev gowd in his coffers, he has owsen and kine,
And as bonie lassie, his darling and mine. Burns, iv. 25.

Moës.G. aukse, id. auk, bos.

OUSEN MILK, souven, or flummery not boiled; used in various parts of S. by the common people, instead of milk, amongst with their pottage; Dumf. This designation is of the ludicrous kind; q. the milk of oxen, because they give none; this being used only as a substitute for milk, when nothing better can be had.

OUSTER, s. The arm-pit; corr. from s. OUSEL.

OUSEL, s. V. Outel.

OUSEN, OWSEN, pl. Oxen, S. A. Bor.

He has gwurd in his coffers, he has owsen and kine,
And as bonie lassie, his darling and mine. Burns, iv. 25.

OwSEN, OWSEN, pl. Oxen, S. A. Bor.

He has gwourd in his coffers, he has owsen and kine,
And as bonie lassie, his darling and mine. Burns, iv. 25.

He also uses all owse.

Severcus some he was but dowte,
But he was Werner was be all owse.

V. All owt.

To OUT, v. a. To lay out; to expend; or, to find vent for.

"But alas! I can scarce get leave to ware my love on him: I can find no ways to out my heart upon Christ; and my love, that I with my soul bestow on him, is like to die in my hand." Rutherford's Lett. P. 1, ep. 135.

Is. vt-a, is nearly allied in sense, as signifying to cheapen; liceer, G. Andr. Its proper sense, I suspect, is to vend. Both it and our v. are from the prep. ut, out, q. to make a commodity find its way without. Hence,

OUTING, s. A vent for commodities.

"My peace is, that Christ may find sale and outing of his wares in the like of me, I mean, for saving grace." Ibid, ep. 178.

OUT.* prep. Nearly the same with E. along.

OUT, adv. To give out, to appear in arms; to rise in rebellion. V. GAE-OUT.

To OUT, v. a. To tell or divulge a secret.

To OUT, v. n. To issue; to go forth.

OUT-ABOUT, adv. Abroad; out of doors; in the open air, S.

But as night I'm spying out-about,
With heart unsettle aye, ye needna doubt,
Whom coming gatewards to me do I see,
But this snell lass, that came the day with me?

Ross's Helenore, p. 88.

OUT-ABOUT, adj. Out-about work, done out of doors.

OUT-AN'-OUT, adv. Completely; entirely. S.

OUT-BEARING, part. adj. Blustering, bullying. S.

OUT-BY, adv. 1. Abroad; without; not in the house. 2. Out from; at some distance, S.

She met my lad hauf gates and mair I trow,
And gart her lips on his gee sic a smack,
That well out-by ye wad have heard the crack.

Ross's Helenore, p. 108.

Perhaps from A.S. ut, ex, and by, juxta; as the term implies that one, although not immediately at hand, is not far distant.

OUT-BY, adj. Opposed to that which is domestic; as, out-by wark. 2. Remote or sequestered. S.

OUT-BLAWING, s. Denunciation of a rebel. S.

To OUT-BRIDE, v. a. To draw out; also, as v. n. to start out. V. BRADE.

OUT-BREAKER, s. An open transgressor of the law. S.

OUTBREAKING, s. 1. An eruption on the skin, S.

2. Used in a moral sense, to denote the transgression of the law of God, S.

"If I could keep good quarters in time to come with Christ, I would fear nothing; but oh! oh! I complain of my woful outbreakings." Rutherford's Lett. P. 1, ep. 162.

It is generally applied to open sins, and those especially of a more gross kind.

To OUTBULLER, v. n. To gush out with a gurgling noise, S.

The blade, outbullerand on the nakit sword,
Hir handis furth sprent.

V. BULLER.


OUTCA', s. 1. A place convenient for pasture, to which housed cattle are caw'd or driven) out. 2. A wedding feast given by a master to a favourite servant. S.

OUTCAST, s. A quarrel; a contention, S.

"I tremble at the remembrance of a new out-cast betwixt him and me; and I have cause, when I consider what sick and sad days I have had for his absence." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 162.

OUTCOME, OUTCOME, OUTCUM, s. 1. Egress; the act of coming out.

And we sail ner enbuschyt be,
Qurar we thar outcome may se.

Barbour, iv. 361. MS.

2. Termination; issue, S.

And for the outcome o' the story,
Just leave it to your a'hour toy.


3. Increase; product, S.

Belg. wytkomst is used in all these senses; a coming forth, exit; event, issue; product; from wytken, to come out.

4. That season in which the day begins to lengthen.

Yet, quoth this beast, with heavy cheer,
I pray you, Duncan, thole me here,
OUT

Until the outsum of the year,
And then if I grow better,
I shall remove, I you assure,
The we were sore weak and poor,
And seek my meat in Curry moor,
As fast as I can swatter.

"Mare of Collingtoun, Watson's Coll. i. 49.

OUTGAIN, adj. 1. Egress. 2. Publication. §.
OUTGAIT, adj. The right of a feudal lord
OUTGATE, adj. The refuse of grain.
OUTcomed, v. OUTFORNE.
OUTFIT, s. Synonymous with Extract.
OUTFALL, s. A sally.
OUTFALLING, s. The same with Outfall.
OUTFANGTHIEFE, s. The right of a feudal lord
OUTFALL, s. A sally.
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OUTFORNE.
OUT

seems to have been an old redundant word of this formation, especially as it is still commonly used both as a v. and s. v. next word.

This agrees with the rest of the passage. "I have no sorrow, or cause for repentance, except what may arise from the common accidents of life." For now here does not signify compassion.

OUT-LAIK, OUT-LACK, s. "The superabundant quantity in weight or measure?" Gl. Sibb.

OUTLAN, OUTLIN, s. An alien.

OUTLER, adj. Not housed; a term applied to cattle which lie without during winter, S.

The devil, or else an outer quy

Get up an' gae a croon. Burns, iii. 137.

OUTLER, s. An animal that is not housed in winter. S.

OUTLETTING, s. Emancipation; applied to the operations of divine grace.

OUTLY, s. The outly of money, is a phrase respecting the time that money lies out of the hands of the owner, either in trade or at interest, S.

OUTLY, adv. Fully, S.B.

But three bail days were outly come and gaen, E'er he the task cou'd manage him alone. Ross's Helienc, p. 43.

OUTLYER, OUTLAIR, s. A stone not taken from a quarry, but lying out in the field in a detached state, S.

The act of passing counterfeit money.

OUTLYER, s. A stationery ship, one fixed to a particular place which lie without during winter, S.

OUTLY, s. Over; across, S. from the common accidents of life. For seems to have been an old redundant word of this formation, especially as it is still commonly used both as a v. and s. v. next word.

Out from.


OUT-QUITING, OUTQUITTING, s. The act of freeing from any encumbrance by payment of debt.

To OUTRAY, v. a. To treat outrageously.

OUTRAY, s. Outrage.

OUT-RAKE, s. An expedition; an out-ride. A.S.

To OUT-RED, v. a.

1. To disentangle; to extricate.

2. To finish any business, S.B. See Sup.

And what the former times could not outred,

In wails and fowssies; these accomplished.

Muse's Thermoniad, p. 94.

3. To clear from encumbrances; to free one's self from any pecuniary obligations by a complete settlement of accounts. 4. To release what has been pledged or pawned. 5. To fit out; applied to military affairs.

Isl. utret-a, id. pericere negotium. V. Red.

OUTRED, s. 1. Rubbish, what is cleared out, S.

2. Settlement; discharge in regard to pecuniary matters. 4. The act of fitting out a ship. S. In this sense the

To OUTRAY, v. a.

OUTREYNG.

OUTRANCE.

OUTRAY, v. a.

To treat outrageously.

OUTRAY, s. Extremity.

To OUTRAY, v. a. To treat outrageously.

To OUTRAY, s. Extremity.

Quahateir chance

Doeis me outrance.

Saif fals thinking

In sueit dreming.

Mainland Poems, p. 216.

To OUT-RED, v. a.

1. To disentangle; to extricate.

2. To finish any business, S.B.

Had of the bargain we made an outred,

We're no be heard upon the midden head,

That he's guesd naytur ane may see.

Ross's Helienc, p. 85.

3. Settlement; discharge in regard to pecuniary matters. 4. The act of fitting out a ship.

OUTRED, s. An inaccurate orthography for OUT-RED.

To OUTREIK, OUTREICK, v. a. To fit out. V. REIKOUT.

OUTREICKET, part. pa.

To fit out.

OUTREIKER, part. pa. Equipped; rigged out.

OUTREIEK, OUTREIKEK, s. Outfit; rigging out.

OUTREIKER, s. One who equips others for service.

OUTREYNG, s. Extremity; irremediable calamity.

For had their outrageous bounte

Bene led with wyt, and with mesur,

Bot giff the mar inyssaventur.

Bene falynn thaim, it suld rycht hard thing

To lede thaim till outrayng.

Barbour, xvii. 182. MS.

Fr. outrier, outter, to carry things to an extremity; from Lat. ultra.

OUTRING, s. A term used in curling.

OUTRINNING, s. Expiration.

OUTS AND INS. The particulars of a story.

OUTSCETT, part. pa. Shut out; excluded.

That Garritoure my nimplie unto me tald,

Was eleipt Lawtie keipar of that hald,

Of his honour; and thay pepil outseth.

Palace of Honour, iii. 56.

A.S. ut, out, and sesct-an, obserare; uctescring, extraneous.

OUTSET, s. The commencement of a journey, or of any business, S. In this sense the v. to set out is used in E.

The publication of a book, S.

To set out, to publish a work, S.

3. The provision made for a child when going to leave the house of a parent; as, "a daughter's outset."
OUT

An ostentatious display of finery, in order to recommend one's self. "She had a grand outcome." S.

To OUTSET, v. a. To display openly. S.

OUTSET, part. pa. Set off ostentatiously; making a tawdry display of finery. S.

OUTSHOT, s. A projection in a building. Sw. utsiktandet. id. shiit-a ut, to project, Belg. wachtschot-en, id. See Sup.

OUTSHOT, s. Pasture lands on a farm; also, rough untilled ground. S.

OUT-SIGHT, s. Prospect of egress. S.

OUT-SPOKEN, adj. Given to freedom of speech; not accustomed to conceal one's sentiments. S. See Sup.

OUTSTANDER, s. One who persists in opposing, or in refusing to comply with, any measure. S.

OUTSTRIKING, s. An eruption on the skin, S.

OUTSUCKEN, s. 1. The freedom of a tenant from bondage to a mill; or the liberty which he enjoys, by his lease, of taking his grain to be ground where he pleases. It is opposed to the state of being thirled to a mill, S.

2. The duties payable by those who are not so restricted to a mill, S.

"The duties payable by those who come voluntarily to a mill are called out-ucken, or outtown multures;" Erskine's Instit. B. 2. Tit. 9. s. 20. It is also used as an adj. "The rate of outucken multure, though it is not the same every where, is more justly proportioned to the value of the labour than that of the insucken;" Ibid. V. Sucken, Insucken.

OUTSUCKEN MULTURE. The duty for grinding at a mill, payable by those who come voluntarily to it. Ibid. V. Wyle, vo. Outthrow, prep. 1. Through any object, so as to go out at the opposite side. 2. Inthrow and Outthrow, in every direction. S.

OUT-TOWN, s. The field of a farm. S.

OUT-TURN, s. Increase; productiveness in grain. S.

OUTWAILE, OUTWYLE, s. Refuse; a person or thing that is rejected; properly, what is left after selection, S. See S. Out-throw, adj. Thoroughly; entirely. S.

OUTTANE, part. pa. Exempt. S.

OUTTANE, part. pa. Exempted. S.

OUT-THE-GATE, adj. Honest; fair, &c. S.

OUT-THE-GAIT, adj. Honest; fair; not double, either in words or actions; q. one who keeps the straight road, without any circuitous course, S.

OUTWARD, adj. Cold; reserved; distant in behaviour; not kind; opposed to Inward, q. v. S.

OUT WITH, in a state of variance with one. S.

OUTWITH, WOUTOUTH, WOUTOUTH, prep. 1. Without; on the outer side, denoting situation. So written, says Rudd., to distinguish it from without, sine.
OUZEL, OUSEL, v. n. 1. A small greyish bird, with a black head and breast, and a white belly; it is also called the "ourl," "ouzel," or "ousel." 2. Also, a term used in Scotland to denote the wallis of Perth to be their kirk. Belland. Cron. B. xiii. c. 16.

It occurs in the same sense in our old Acts. V. Feile, v.

2. Outwards; out from.

And off his men kyll, or ma.

He gert as than war skickis ta

Fyllt with gress; and syne thaim lay

Apon thair hors, and hald thair way,

Rycht as thail wald to Lanark far,

Outwith qubhar thair ensbushyt war.

Barbour, vili. 448. MS.

3. Separate from.

"This mentioned of David placed here, is to let the King see, that the readiness of his comfort flowed from the Messias, to wit, Jesus Christ, from whom all true comfort flowed, and outwith whom there is rather comfort nor consolation." Bruce's Eleven Serm. Sign. D. 5. a.

4. Beyond; in relation to time.

This word is not, as Rudd. conjectures, from out and with. The earliest orthography is that of Barbour, outwith, (V. the adv.) which both in form and significance agrees to Sw. uten, pron. uten; outwards, exteriora versus; Seren. Aat is a prep. signifying, towards; as aat hoeger, towards the right hand; aat oester, towards the East, eastward. Verel. writes the Sw. prep. aath, uthi. V. At, Ind. Scytho-Scand.

I have observed no word in A.S. formed like outwith or uten. It may be merely without, A.S. without, inverted. As written outwith, however, the last syllable resembles the A.S. prep. oth, respecting place, and used as synonym with Su.G. aat. "Thou shalt spread abroad, from eastdaele oth westdaele, and from outdaele oth northdaele; from the east quarter towards the west, and from the south quarter towards the north." Gen. xxviii. 15.

It occurs likewise in the composition of some A.S. verbs, in which its meaning seems to have been overlooked; as ut-oth-berstan, clam aufegere, perhaps rather fugere ad extra, S. to flee outwith; ut-oth-fleun, id. Oth, in the examples given, is synonym with the prep. with, versus. V. Dounwith, and Withoutyn.

OUTWITH, adv. 1. Out of doors; abroad, S. Colin her father, who had outwith gane, But heard at last, and sae came in him lane, As he come in, him gleely Bydby spy'd; And, Welcome Colin, mair nor welcome, cry'd.

Ross's Hellenore, pp. 83, 84.

OUTWARD, adv. 1. More distant; not near. S. "Yet we say, farthir outwith, or inwith, for more to the outward or inward," Rudd.

OUTWITH, adj. More distant; not near. S. OUTWITTINGS, OUTWITTENs, adv. Without the knowledge of; as, "Outwitten o my daddie," without my father's knowledge. S.

OUTWORK, OUTWARK, s. Work done out of doors by one whose proper province it is to work within doors. S.

OUTWORKER, s. One who is bound at certain times to work out of doors though a house servant. S.

To OUZE, v. a. To empty; to pour out. V. Weese. S.

OUZEL, OUSEL, s. A term still used in some places for the Sacrament of the Supper, Peebles.

This has evidently been retained from the days of Popery, being the same with E. house, A.S. hust, id. 178

the term anciently used to denote the sacrifice of the Mass; Isl. hust, oblatio, from Moes.G. hunsl, a sacrifice. Armhaurtida wiljaf, jah ni hunsl; I desire mercy and not sacrifice; Matt. ix. 10. This term, as Ihre has observed, began to be applied to the Sacrament of the Supper, when men began to view it as a sacrifice for the quick and the dead. He deduces hunsl from hand, hand, and salChain, to offer; which word, according to Junius, is properly applied to sacrifices, and corresponds to Gr. bauv, as in Joh. xvi. 2. Hunsle saljaf Gotha, to offer sacrifice to God. A.S. hunsl, is sometimes used in the same sense, particularly by Aelfric. V. Mareschall, Observ. in Vers. A.S. p. 480. According to Seren., E. handel, hanel, is radically the same with Moes.G. hunsl, as denoting the act of offering the hand, for the confirmation of a contract. From hunsl is formed hunslastathla, an altar, i.e. the steed or place of sacrifice.


OWE, prep. Above.

Thar mycht men se yeacht weill assaile,
And men defend with stout bally;
And bannys flee in gret foysoun;
And thai, that owe war, tumbl doun
Stanys apone thaim fra the hycht.

Barbour, xviii. 418. MS.

Our, Ed. Pink.; above, Ed. 1620.

A.S. usa, supra, supernae; onusa, from above, Luk. xxiv. 49. ausenon on usa, woven from the top, Joh. xix. 23. It would seem, from the superl. ysemest, that usa was used as synonym. V. Uamst. Isl. usa, ofan, Su.G. ofwan, supernae.

To OWERGIFFE, v. a. To renounce in favour of another; to give up.

S. OWERLOUP, v. The act of leaping over a fence, &c. S. To OWERWEIL, v. a. To overrun; to exceed. V. OURWEILL.

To OWG, v. n. To shudder; to feel abhorrence at.

S. OWYN, s. An oven.

S. OWKLINE, OWKLY, adj. Weekly. V. UULKIE.

S. OWME, s. Steam; vapour; the same with Oam. S.

To OWN, v. a. 1. To favour; to support. 2. To appear to recognise; to take notice of; as, "He did na own me." S.

To OWR one's self. To be able to do any thing necessary without help. V. OVER.

S. OURANCE, s. 1. Ability. 2. Mastery; superiority.

S. OWRDREVIN, part. pa. Overrun; covered; applied to land rendered useless by the drifting of sand.

S. OWRE BOGGIE. People are said to be married in the forms prescribed by the national kirk.

S. To OWRE-BALE, v. a. To overlook; to pass over so as not to observe.

Thair be mae senses than the Sicht, Qhillk ye owre-cale for haste.

Cherrill and Slie, st. 61.


OWRELAY, s. A cravat. V. OURLAY.

S. OWREHIP, s. "A way of fetching a blow with the hammer over the arm," G. Burns.

The brawlie, bainie, ploughman's chiel
Brings hard owrelie, wi' sturdy wheel,
The strong forehammer.

q. Over the hip ? Burns, iii. 15.

OWRESKALIT. part. pa. Overspread.

The purpor hevin, owreskalit in silver sloppis,
OWRIE, adj. Chill. V. OORIE.

OWRLADY, s. A female superior. V. OURLORD.

OWSE, s. An ox. V. OUSE.

OWRIM AND OWRIM. When a band of shearers meet a flat of corn not portioned out to them by ridges, it is termed an Owrim and Owrim shear, i.e. over him and over him.

OWT, v. a. To adorn.

OWTHERINS, OWTING, s. An expedition.

OXEE, Ox-EYE, s. The Titmouse, a bird, S.

OXEN, s. A tax in Shetland.

OxGATE, OxENGATE, s. An ox-gang of land, as much as may be ploughed by one ox, according to the S. laws, thirteen acres.

OXNBYND, s. A niece. S.

OXPENNY, s. A tax in Shetland.

OXTER, s. Either.

OXTAR, OXTER, s. 1. The armpit, S. A. Bor.

2. Used in a looser sense for the arm.

OX, s. An ox.

OZIELLY, adj. Dark of complexion; resembling an oyster. V. OZIL.

OZICR, s. The state of fowls when moulting.
This letter was unknown in the ancient Scandinavian dialects, \( B \) alone being used. Later Runic writers have therefore distinguished it from \( B \), merely by the insertion of a point; and have reckoned by far the greatest part of the words, written with \( P \), as exotics. In Alem. and Franc. \( D \) and \( P \) are used in common. This accounts for the frequent interchange of these letters in S. and other dialects derived from the Gothic.

**Tovak**, v. a. To beat; to cudgel. V. *Paik*, s.

**PaaL**, s. A post or large pole, S.B.


**Pab**, s. The refuse of flax when milled, Loth. *pob*, S.B.

"At an old lint mill in Fife, a great heap of this refuse, or *pab tow*, as it is called, had been formed about 60 years ago.—The heap during that time having been always soaked and soaked with water, is now converted into a substance having all the appearance and properties of a flax peat recently formed." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. ii. 180.

**Pace**, s. 1. Weight, in general. 2. The weight of a clock; generally used in pl. S. Also used metaphor. See Sup.

"I am sure, the wheels, *paces*, and motions of this poor church, are tempered and ruled not as men would, but according to the good pleasure and infinite wisdom of our only wise Lord." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 130.

**Pace**, *Paiss*, *Paise*, *Pass*, adv. Intimate; familiar, S.

**Pack**, adj. Familiar; intimate. S.

Nae doubt but they were fain o'ither;
An unco pack an' thick thegither. Burns, iii. 3.

Twa tods forgathert on a brae,
Whar Leithen spouts, wi' dashin din,
At Huthope owre a craggy lin.
Twa tods forgathert on a brae,
An' thick theygither.

V. *Pab*.

**Pact**, v. To spend the pact, (for pack,) to waste one's substance; to perish the pack, S.

--- Thai get ane meir unbocht,
And sua thai think thai ryd for nocht,
And thinks it war ane fulische act
On ryding hors to spend the pact.

V. *Packman*.


To *Pad*, v. n. To travel, properly on foot. S.

To *Padder*, v. a. To tread; to beat with frequent walking. *Padder*, packed; beat with walking. S.

**Paddist**, s. A footpad; one who robs on foot. S.

**Paddit**, part. pa. Beaten; formed and hardened into a footpath by treading. V. *Pad* and *Padd*.

**Paddock**, s. A low sledge for removing stones, &c. S.

**Paddock-pipe**, s. A shot strum—thro' the air
On ryding hors to spend the *pact*.

V. *Packman*.


Lightfoot, p. 648.

**Paddock-pipes**, s. pl. Marsh Horsetail, S. Equisetum palustre, Linn. See Sup.


Lightfoot, p. 648.


A shot starn—thro' the air
Skysts east and west with unco glare;
But found neist day on hillock side,
Na better seems nor *paddock ride*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 334.

**Packald**, s. 1. A pack; a burden.

"O how loth are we to forego our *packalds* and burdens, that hinder us to run our race with patience."


2. A packet or parcel. S.

Belg. *pakkoadie*, luggage. *L* is often inserted in S. words; as in *fagald*, a faggot.

**Packet**, s. A pannier; a small currach. S.

**Packhouse**, s. A warehouse for receiving goods imported, or meant for exportation, S. Teut. *packhaus*, promptuarium mercium.

**Packman**, s. A pedlar; a hawker; properly, one who carries his pack or bundle of goods on his back, S. See Sup.

Hence the title of a poem satirizing the Romish religion, supposed to be written by Robert Semple, towards the beginning of the reign of James VI.;—The Packman's Paternoster.

**Packman-rich**, s. A species of barley (or beer) having six rows of grains on the ear. S.

**Packmantie, Pockmantie**, s. Portmanteau. S.

**Pack-Merchant**, s. The same with *Packman*. S.

**Packs**, s. The sheep which, in lieu of wages, a shepherd is allowed to feed along with his master's flock. S.

**Pack-ewes**, s. The ewes which a shepherd has a right to pasture in lieu of wages. S.

**Paclett, Paclat**, s. Perhaps errat. for *Patlat*, V. *Patlattis*. S.

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**Packhouse**, s. A warehouse for receiving goods imported, or meant for exportation, S. Teut. *packhaus*, promptuarium mercium.
PADELL, s.  A toad.  On the chef of the clothe, a pade pik on the pole.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. i. 9.  i. e. A toad picked or fed on the poll or head.

2. It seems to signify a frog, as used by Wyntown. There nakyn best of wenym now Lywe, or lest a toare a day; as ask, or edlyre, tade, or pade. Cron. i. 13. 55.

A.S. pade, Germ. godt, Su.G. padr, id.

PADELL, s.

Ane andl pandell of ane laid sadill, Ane pepper-polk maid of a pade.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 160. st. 7.

Lord Hailes says that he does not know the signification. Sibb. expl. padell, padddi, "a small leathern bag or wallet for containing a pedlar's wares. Tent. buydell, bula, crumena, sacculus."

PADDYANE, PADDGAN, s. The Lump fish, Orkn. V. COCK-

PADDLE, PADDLE, s. The Lump fish, Orkn. V. COCK-

PAGE, s. A Stoel, paecceand, and bulga, crumena, sacculus."

Sibb. expl. Pageant.

PAGO PAY

pronounced, and therefore differently written with k, ch, or ge, of the Anglo-Saxon verb Paecan, Paeccean, to deceive by false appearances. — As servants were contemptuously called Harlot, Varlet, Valet, and Knave; so were they called Pack, Patch, and Page. And from the same source is the French Page and the Italian Paggio." Divers. Purley, ii. 369, 370.

To PAY, v. a. 1. To please; to satisfy. The Byschape that tyme of Glasgw,— And Schyr Walter Alynsumown Justys of Scotland, quhen this wes down, Past a-pon delywerans Qure se to-gyddyre in-to Frans, For to se thare Dame Mary, Schyr Ingramys douchtyr do Cowcy, Thai held thame payid of that sycht; — And browcht hyr wyth thame in Scotland.

Than Wallace said, This mater payez nocht me. Wallace, ix. 789. MS. Mon in the mantell, that sittis at thi mete, In pal pured to pay, prodyght pight.— Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. ii. 2.

This seems to signify, "in fine cloth furred in such a manner as to please." V. PURRV.

Evilpayit, Eiel payit, not satisfied, ill pleased, S.

Sir, I pray you be not evil payit nor wraith. Priests of Pefi, S.P.R. i. 55.

This is merely an oblique sense of Fr. pay-er, as signifying to discharge a debt, to satisfy a creditor. Teut. pay-en, solvere, satisfacere; et pacare, sedare, Kilian. The Fr. say, payer de raison, to give good reasons. Payde, pleased. R. Giouc. and Chaucer use paie in the same sense, and John Hardung.

If I the truth of hym shall saie, That twenty yere he reigned all menne to paie; The lawe and peace full aye conserved, Of his commons the lune aye deserued. Cron. Fol. 33, b.

2. To beat; to drub; as, "I gae him a weel paid skin." S. 3. To defeat; to overcome; as, "He's fully paid." S.

PAID, part. pa. Ill paid, sorry; as, "I'm verra ill paid for ye, I am very sorry for you." S.

PAY, s. Pleasure; satisfaction.

I can nought get a freind yit to my pay, That dar now tak in hand, for onie thing, ^ With me to compeir befoir yon king. Priests of Pefi, S.P.R. i. 41.

PAY, s. Beating; drubbing. And he tauld how a carle him maid With a club sic felloun pay, That met him stoutly in the way, That had nocht fortoun helpit the mar, He had bane in gret perell thai. Barbour, xix. 328. MS.

Wyth stanys thare thai made swylk pay, For thare-of thanne inew had thay, That the Schyrrave thare wes slayne. Wyntown, viii. 29. 193.

It is now used in pl. S., as A. Bor. "payes, strokes; threshing, beating." Gl. Grose.

The v. pay being used, E. as signifying to beat, it seems uncertain whether it be an oblique sense of Fr. pay-er, or from C.B. puyo, pulso, verbolo; Lhuyd. Mr. MacPherson mentions Gr. παίω, id.

PADDYANE, PADDGAN, s. A pageant.


PAY.

Thus the Roy, and his rout,restles thai raid Ithandly ilk day,

Lthandly ilk day,

Our the mountains pay,
PAID, s. A path, S. B. Alem. paid. pa.
PAIGHLED, PAIDLE, S. A stroke; a blow, S. It is most commonly used in pi., as denoting repeated strokes or continuous beating; a drubbing. One is said to get his paiks, when he is soundly beaten, S.

The latter has both the sound and signification of Germ. paak-en, to beat; whence arschpauker, one who whips the breech. v. the-s.
That day Mr. Armour was well paiked; so that town now has no ordinary ministers, but are supplied by the presbytery." Baillie's Lett. i. 74.
PAIK, PAICK, S. A stroke; a blow, S. It is formed from the v. paik, or radically allied.
PAIKIE, S. A piece of doubled skin, used for defending the thighs from the stroke given by the spade. The analogy of the names naturally suggests that paikie is formed from the v. paik, or radically allied.

PAIKER, s. Calsay paiker, a street-walker in general.

To Rome take the reddy way
Withoutin mare ahaid.
As Rome seems to be an error of the press for Rone, (the river Rhone,) Mr. Pinkerton has substituted the latter. But both here and in st. 18. he has altered pay to gay, without any intimation. The Alps, here referred to, could scarcely be denominated the mountains gay. The phrase seems to signify, " the mountainous region," or "the country of the mountain;" from Fr. paix, a region or country.

PAIDLE, v. a. To walk, or move backwards and forwards, with short quick steps, like a child. 2. To chastise; to beat; to drub, S.
PAYMENT, fi. Pavement. V. PAITHMENT, etc. See Sup.
PAYN, A PAYN, V. APAYN.
PAYNE, PANE, et al. To labour; to be at pains.
PAYNTIT, Bannatyne Poems, p. 149. st. 4.
PAYNE, PANE, v. n. To labour; to be at pains.
Gan him payne, Barbour; Began to be at pains.
" For to recovir agane the land. Wynton, viii. 34. 2.
Fr. se pain'er, to trouble one's self.
PAYNE, adj. Pagan; heathenish.
PAYN, A PAYN. V. APAYN.
PAINCHES, s. pl. The common name for tripe, S.
PAYNES, s. pl. The pans, a common designation for the chronic rheumatism.
PAYNTIT, Bannatyne Poems, p. 149. st. 4.
The poet, having warned James V. against covetousness, under the metaphor. of a cramp in his hands, adds; Then, from Lat. pal-us, a stake, whence E. pole.
PAILOWN, PALLIOUN, PAILYOWN, V. a. A pavilion; a tent.
Off cartis als thar yielth thaim by
Sa fele that, but all thai that bar
Harnays, and als that chargyt war
With paityouns, and wesshall with all,—
vii scor, chargyt with pulalie.
Gael. Ir. paillian, Fr. pavillon. Barbour, xi. 117. MS.
PAINCHES, s. pl. The common name for tripe, S.
V. Penche.
To PAYNE, Pane, v. n. To labour; to be at pains.
Gan him payne, Barbour; Began to be at pains.
Scyhere Andrewe syn, the god Wardane,
-Wyth all poware can hym pane
For to recovir agane the land. Wynton, viii. 34. 2.
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PAINT, s. Painting.

PAIP, s. The Pope. V. PAPE.

PAIP, s.

Play with thy peir, or I'll pull thee like a paip; Go ride in a rape for this noble new-year.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll. iii. 5.

Is there an allusion here to the artificial pipingay, which is often shot to pieces by the archers, one wing after another? Or, to the play of paips among children? V. next word.

PAIP, s.

A cherry-stone picked clean, and used in a game of children, S. Three of these are placed together, and another above them. These are called a castle. The player takes aim with a cherry-stone, and when he overturns this castle, he claims the spoil. See Sup.

The term paip is used in E. for the seed of apples, and perhaps of other fruit; probably from Fr. pepin, the seed of fruit.

This game is played with nuts in Germany. Teut. hoopkens setten, hoopkens schieten, castellatim nucos constituere; Kilian.

It was probably borrowed from the Romans. Ovid seems to allude to a game of this kind, as played with nuts, Et condis lectas, parca colona, nucos. Has puer aut certo rectas dierberat ictu, Ant pronus digito bisve semelve petit. Quatuor in nucibus, non amplius, ales tota est; Cum sibi suppositis additur una tribus. Nux, Elegia, ver. 72.

Other copies read dilaminat, dilamiat, &c. for dierberat. Playing with nuts, in a variety of ways, was common with boys among the Romans. Hence the phrase, nucos relinquere, to become a man, to be engaged in manly employment. Isaac Casaubon mentions playing with nuts, by erecting castles or pyramids, as used in his time. His language seems to apply to England, where he resided during the latter part of his life. "Ludebant pueri nucibus varii modi, quorum nonulli hodieque puera in usu; ut cum in pyramidem quatuor nucos extraeuntur," Comment. ad Persii Satyr. p. 51. It is remarkable, that the same game prevailed among the Jews, so early at least as the time of Philo. He accordingly says; "Il qui parum intellecti, d aequo quodam vulgato cognoscet. Qui nucibus ludunt, solent positis prius in piano tribus quartam super caput infirma, ut cum in pyramidem quatuor nucos extraeuntur," Comment. ad Persii Satyr. p. 51. It is remarkable, that the same game prevailed among the Jews, so early at least as the time of Philo. He accordingly says; "Il qui parum intellecti, d aequo quodam vulgato cognoscet. Qui nucibus ludunt, solent positis prius in piano tribus quartam super caput infirma, ut cum in pyramidem quatuor nucos extraeuntur," Comment. ad Persii Satyr. p. 51.

To PAI, v. a. To impair. V. PARE.

PAIR, s. Two things suiting one another.

FAIRTIES, adj. Having no part; free.

I, per me, Wolf, pairties of frawd or gyle, Undir the painis of suspencion, And gret cursing and malediction, Sir Scheip, I chaire ye straitly to conpeir, And ansuer aill to a Dog befor me heir.


PAIS, s. pl. Retribution; recom pense.

Off his awin deid ilk man sal beir the pais, As pyne for syn, reward for werks rycht.

Henryson, Bannatyn Poems, p. 117. st. 8.

Lord Hailes renders this " strokes, chastisement." This is indeed the sense in which the term is still generally used, S. pases. But here it seems to have greater latitude, including both punishment and reward, according to the distribution in the line immediately following; as Fr. pazer signifieth to requite, in whatever way.

To PAIS, Pase, v. a. 1. To poise; to weigh. See Sup.

Bot full of magnanymyte Eneas
Pais thare wecht als lichttie as an fas, 183

PAY

Thare hiddous braseris swakkand to and fro. Doug. Virgil, 141, 16.

2. To raise; to lift up.

The wyllis com forth, and up thay paisit him, And fand lif in the loun. Chr. Kirk, st. 13.

It is evidently synon, with E. paise, as denoting the caution requisite in attempting to raise any heavy and inart body.

Part. pr. paysand, passand, and part. pa, paisyt, pasisit, are both used in the sense of ponderous, weighty, loaded. Vnder the paysand, and the hevy charge Gaun grane or geull eul iont barg.

Doug. Virgil, 178, 10.

Thay dres anone, and furth of platis grete With paisit densche plenyyts the altars large.

Doug. Virgil, 251, 14.

Paise is used by Churchyard, with respect to the act of the mind, in weighing evidence, as pase by Chaucer.

"Then paise in an equall balance the daungerous estate of Scotland once again, when the king's owne subjects luit the castle of Edenbrough against their owne natural lord and master." Worthies of Wales, Pref. xiii.

"Fr. pes-er, Ital. pase-are, to weigh, from Lat. pens-are, from pendo," Rudd. Hence,

PAISSES, s. pl. The weights of a clock, S.

"But againe I finde the desires of this life lii' a weightie paisses drawing mee downe to the ground againe." Boyd's Last Battell, p. 67.

Fr. pesée, weight. V. PACE.

PAIS, PAISS, s. Weight.

PAYS, Pas, Pase, Pasce, Pask, Pasch, s. Easter; pron. as pace, S.B. elsewhere as peace.

The sextene day eftyr Pase, The Statis of Scotland gadryd wase.

Wyntown, viii. 1. 3.

I sail you schaw, by gude experience, That my Gude-Fryday's better than your Pase.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 148.

And we hald nother Yule nor Pace.

Mootland Poems, p. 299.

Hence Pasche-e wyn, Barbour, the evening preceding Easter; and Paswas-wouh, Easter-week.


In O.E. it is also written pasch, paske.

PAYS-EGGS. Eggs dyed of various colours, given to children, and used as toys, at the time of Easter, S.; Dan. pasakke-egg, coloured eggs; Wolf. See Sup.

The same custom prevails, A. Bor.

"Eggs, stained with various colours in boiling, sometimes covered with leaf-gold, are at Easter presented to children at Newcastle, and other places in the north. They ask for their Pase Eggs, as for a fairing, at this season.—Pase is plainly a corruption of Pasche, Easter." Brand's Popul. Antiq. p. 310.

Su.G paskegg has the same signification. The learned Ihere, when defining this term, gives the following account of its origin. "These eggs," he says, "are so called, which being variously ornamented, and stained with different colours, were anciently sent as presents at the time of Easter, in memory of the returning liberty of eating eggs, which, during the continuance of Popery, were prohibited during Lent." He adds, that, according to the accounts of travellers, the Russians present eggs to whomsoever they meet, and even to the Czar himself in token of honour.

Brand, speaking of this custom, says: "This is a relic of Popish superstition, which, for whatever cause, had made eggs emblematic of the Resurrection, as may be
PAY

gathered from the subsequent prayer, which the reader will find in an “Extract from the Ritual of Pope Paul the Vth, made for the use of England, Ireland, and Scotland.”

“Bless, O Lord, we beseech thee, this thy creature of Eggs, that it may become a wholesome sustenance to thy faithful servants, eating it in thankfulness to thee, on account of the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ.”

“In the Romish Bee-hive, Fol. 15, I find the following catalogue of Popish superstitions, in which the reader will find our Paste Eggs very properly included:—Many traditions of idle heads, which the holy Church of Rome hath received for a perfect serving of God; as fasting Days, Yeares of Grace, Differences and Diversities of Days, of Meates, of Clothing, of Candles, Holy Ashes, Holy Pace Eggs and Flames, Palmes and Palm Boughs, Staves, Fooles Hoods, Shells, and Bells, (relating to Pilgrimages,) licking of rotten Bones, (Reliques,) &c. &c.

“The ancient Egyptians,” Brand adds, “of the resurrection of the body had been a tenet of their faith, would perhaps have thought an egg no improper hieroglyphical representation of it. The exclusion of a living creature by incubation, after the vital principle has lain a long while dormant or extinct, is a process so truly marvellous, that if it could be disbelieved, would be thought by some a thing as incredible, as that the Author of Life should be able to reanimate the dead.”

Dr. Chandler, in his Travels in Asia Minor, describing the celebration of Easter in the Greek Church, says; “They made us presents of coloured eggs, and cakes of Easter bread. This accounts for the custom in Russia mentioned above; as the Christian inhabitants of that empire adhere to the ritual of the Greek Church.

Brand thinks that the Romanists borrowed this custom from the Jews, who, among other rites, in celebrating their Passover, set on the table a hard egg, because of the bird Ziz. Popul. Antiq. pp. 310—312.

But it is probable that this custom had its origin in the times of heathenism. The egg, it is well known, was a sacred symbol in the pagan worship. Eggs are still used at the feast of Beltein, which had undoubtedly a heathen origin, and which is yet commemorated within a few weeks of Easter. V. Beltein.

Teut. pasch-euere, ova paschalia; Kilian; Germ. ostertey, ovum paschale. Wachter (vo. Ely) assigns the same origin to this: only he adds, that the Oriental Christians are wont to abstain from Eggs during Lent, as well as the Catholics. “The play of eggs,” he says, “among children, fuerorum orvitudum, in Sweden at this time, is well known.”

PAYYAD. s. A contemptuous designation conferred on a female, who has nothing new to appear in at Easter; originating from the custom which prevails with those adhering to the Episcopal forms, of having a new dress for this festival, S.B. See Sup.

From Pasi, Easter, and probably pad, an old mare, q. one who appears in old or worn-out garments.

Although the term Paske is used by R. Brunne and some other O. E. writers, this feast has been generally known in England by the name of EASTER, a word which, as far as I have observed, was never used in S. till towards the close of the reign of James VI., when he attempted to enforce the observation of holydays. But although it is to us a foreign word, it may be acceptable to the reader to know something of its origin; especially, as it will appear that this, like Yule, Beltane, and most of the names of our feasts, may be traced to heathenism.

By the Anglo-Saxons, after they had embraced Christianity, the festival observed at the time of the Passover was called Easter, whence this term is retained in our translation, Acts, xii. 4, although Wiclif uses Pask. The ancient Germans called it Oostrun; and their posterity have changed the term to Ostern, Osterdag; also written Ooster, Oosteren, and Oosterdaagh. Thence, the Pascal lamb is, in their version, often rendered Outer lamb. The name of April was called, by Charlemagne, Oster-monat, i.e. the month of the Passover; and some still retain the term, “Oesturmonath,” says Bede, “which is now rendered the Paschal month, formerly received its name from a goddess (worshipped by the Saxons and other ancient nations of the North) called Ostre, in whose honour they observed a festival in this month.” From the name of this goddess,” he adds, “they now design the Paschal season, giving a name to the joys of a new solemnity, from a term familiarized by the use of former ages.” De Temporum Ratione, ap. Hickes' Theaur. p. 211.

It is surprising that Wachter should hesitate as to the justness of Beda's testimony in this instance. But the national pride of this learned writer seems hurt at the idea of the Germans, after they had embraced Christianity, retaining the name of a heathen deity for denoting one of their principal feast. He wishes, therefore, to derive the term, by transposition of the letters, from ur-stend, resurrection. He is so zealous in the cause, as to produce a variety of arguments against the testimony of Beda. He says, “Before the Christian era,” he says, “all the months were anonymous, being only numbered.” He refers, in proof of this, to what he elsewhere says on Weinmonat, the name of October: and there he quotes the testimony of Somner, that October was called Theothamonath, or the tenth month, as being the tenth from January. From this single instance, perhaps confounded with what he has not mentioned, that January was by the Anglo-Saxons called Forma monath, or the First month, he concludes that all the rest must once have been designed in a similar manner. “This name,” he says, “well deserves to be marked by antiquaries, as affording a manifest indication that the most ancient Germans did not name, but only numbered, the months.”

This reasoning is very far from being logical. From particular premises he deduces an universal conclusion. It is certainly strange to infer, from a list of names, in which only two can be found favourable to his hypothesis, that all the rest were originally of this description. Besides, it is unjust to the venerable Anglo-Saxon. For in the passus Bede evidently makes the same usage of the months of the months that were in use with his forefathers. He is here speaking of the Antiugi Anglorum populi; and in the period referred to, the name of October was not Theothamonath, but Winter-yultith.

His next argument is, that “it evidently was not customary with the Saxons to give the names of their deities to the months.” But this argument has as little weight as the former. For although it should be found that the name of no other month contained any reference to their religious rites, it would not follow that therefore the name of this month did not. In the account, however, given by Bede, we find that February was designated Sol-monath, or the month of the Sun. As the Sun was worshipped by the ancient Goths, being the same false deity called Frej and Odin, it might seem probable at least that this worship was retained by the Anglo-Saxons, and that the month of February was therefore consecrated to him. V. Keyser, Antiq. Septent. p. 157. It has indeed been inferred from the language of Bede that this was the case; Ibid. p. 168. But from the laws of Canute, in reference to England, it would appear that this idolatry was not extinct at this time. For in one of them we find these words, “Adorationem barbarum pleniissime vetamus, Barbara est autem adoratio, sive quis idola (puta gentium divos)
ibid. p. 18. Wachter himself, in another place, quotes this as a proof that the Sun was worshipped by the ancient Saxons; vo. Soms, p. 1542. Several of the other months were named from their idolatrous worship. September was called Helig-monath, or the holy month, because of the religious rites performed at this season; and November received the name of Blow-monath, because of the sacrifices then offered, as Keysler observes, ibid. p. 368.

Wachter further argues: "It is not probable that the first converts to Christianity among the Saxons would

"It is not probable that the first converts to Christianity among the Saxons would

incline to permit

imaginary goddess the whole of antiquity is silent." Let us inquire whether this assertion be well-founded.

Bochert observes that the name Astar or Easter alludes to Astarte, the goddess of the Phenicians. Geograph. Sacr. Lib. i. c. 42. p. 751. The similarity of the name, if not of the worship, might be the reason why Tacitus says that part of the Suevi sacrificed to Isis. Pars Suevorum et Isidi sacrificat. De Mor. German. In the island of Cyprus, Isis was worshipped as Venus; Apul. Metam. ap. Baier Mythol. 1. vi. c. 1. There seems to be no good reason, indeed, to doubt that Astarte was the Isis or Venus of the Egyptians. Pentharch and Lucian, among the ancients, held this opinion: and it has been espoused by many learned moderns, as Selden, Marsham, Le Clerc, &c.

A festival of the same kind with that of Osiris and Isis in Egypt, was celebrated by the Phenicians in honour of Adonis and Venus, or Tammuz and Astarte; and at the very same season. Both first mourned for the dead, and rejoiced as if there had been a resurrection. But, as Baier observes, the most decisive circumstance is, that the eve of March, the day on which the festival was celebrated, used to set down upon the Nile an osier basket, containing a letter, which, by the course of the waves, was carried to Phenicia, near Byblos; where it sooner arrived, than the people gave over their mourning for Adonis, and began to rejoice on account of his return to life. Thus, there was a fellowship between Egypt and Phenicia, in the observation of this festival.

The Venus of the Northern nations was called Frey, or Friga. She was also worshipped as the Earth. Hence some have remarked the similarity between Frey and Rhea, the name by which the Lydians and other people of Asia Minor acknowledged the Earth. As Isis was the wife of Osiris, and Astarte of Adonis, Freya was the wife of Odin, one of the great gods of the Northern nations. The name Odin may be originally allied to Adon, Lord, both in Hebrew and Phenician; whence the name of the Greek Adonis. Baal and Adonis seem to have been originally the same, as both words have the same meaning. Thence Baal and Ashtharoth are joined together, Judg. ii. 13, signifying the deities otherwise called Adonis and Venus, in their worship. As there is such similarity between the name of Odin and that of Adonis, there is no less between another by which Frey was known and that of Astarte. For she was called Astargydia, or the goddess of love. Hence an Icelandic writer says; Venus or their, hella Astargydia; i.e. "Venus, whom they call the goddess of love." And another; Grimm says Astargydia sa fia et lett sar; "The cruel weapons of Venus do not make slight wounds." V. Verel. Ind. vo. Astargydia, Astar is the word still used in Isl, for love. Malice observes, that "it appears to have been the general opinion, that she was the same with the Venus of the Greeks and Romans, since the sixth day of the week, which was consecrated to her, under the name of Freytag, Friday, or Freya's day, was rendered into Latin, Dies Venus, or Venus's day." Northern Antiq. c. 6.

This idea is confirmed by an observation of ihre; that April was called Easter monath, from Eostra, the Venus of the ancient Saxons, in the same manner as this month is supposed to have been called Aprilis, by the Romans, from Aphrodite, one of the appellations of Venus. The name Astargydia is not peculiar to the Isl. It is used in the same sense in Sw.; in which language Astrar denotes Cupid; Astarthita, amor venerus, and Astua, amansus.

Locienius asserts that Ostern or Easter, among the ancient Germans, received its name from Venus, who was adored by them under the name Astara; and that they derived this false worship from the Assyrians, "Veneris festum quondam Germani circa ferias Paschales celebrabant. Unde festum Paschatis adhuc, ut olim in gentillo Ostern ab Astara Venere, quae Britannis Easter vel Astar dictur, appellant. Astara autem olim quoque fuit Assyriorum Venus, cuius idololatria ab illis ad Germanos migravit." Antiquit. Sueo-Goth. p. 24.

It is not improbable that the name Freya may have been originally derived from Heb. parah, fructuosus, fecundus, fruit, fruitavit; or parahh, germinavit, whence prath, puberty; as Heb. Ashtoret and Goth. Astar, may both be traced to Heb. asthma, fruit, fruitation being supposed to be peculiarly under her charge. Ihre, however, derives Astargydia and its cognates from Su.G. Ast, love.

Isl. astrad is rendered, consilia ex amore profecta; as would appear from ast, love, and rad, counsel. Olai Lex. Run. Estrea, Wormius observes, is a female name still frequently used among the Danes; Fast. Danic. p. 42. Astrid, the same name, according to a different orthography, occurs very often in Sturleson's Heimskringla, or History of the Norwegian kingdom.

We have already observed, that Isis was undoubtedly the Venus of the Egyptians, as their Osiris corresponded to Adonis, the Northen gods, and their festival observed to be mentioned, that Odin was also called As, which in pl. is Asir, the designation given to the principal gods of the Northern nations. The Etruscans called God Aester, Esar, although some view this also as a pl. noun; the Arabs Usur. The Egyptians denominated the Sun Esar, Esara, Ustr, Osori, Oliehrei. In the Hindustanee, the name of God is Esahoor; in the language of the Airi Coci, or ancient Irish, Aosar. V. Ihre, vo. As, and Vallancey's Prospect. vo. Aos. "Asteroth," says the latter ingenious writer, "pronounced Astore, is applied to a beautiful female, a Juno, a Venus." Introd. p. 15.

PAISÉ, NOBLE OF PAISÉ, s. A gold coin. V. Pace. S.

PAIT, part. pa. Paid.

PAIT, Pate, Patie, s. Abbrev. of Patrick or Peter. S.

PAITCLAYTH, PETCLAYTH, s. V. Paiatttis. S.

PAITHMENT, S.

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PAITHMENT, S.
PAITLATTIS, s. pl. See Sup.

Pai skait, and scorn, as mony paiatitlis worne,
Within this land was nevir had nor sone.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 13.

Lord Hailes seems to view it as the same as E. partlet, which, he says, is a woman's ruff. According to Skinner, the latter is rather a napkin or neck-kerchief. It might perhaps be some sort of bandeau for the head, as Fr. patelette denotes the broad piece of leather which passes through the top of a headstall, Cotgr. Arcm. patelet, however, according to Bullet, is a bib for children. Sibb. It explains it ruff, viewing "potalr (pectorate) a cover for the neck and breast," as the origin.

This surely cannot be a corruption of O.E. paltóke, apparently a cloak or mantle.

Proud priests come with him, mo than a thousand, In paltotes and piked shoes, and pisseurs long knisses;
Comen agayne conscience, wyth couteyse they hede;

P. Ploughman, Hb. 4. a.

This word is perhaps from St.G. palt, a garment; though immediately from Fr. paltote, "a long and thick pelt, or cassock," Cotgr.

PAITLICH, adj. Meaning uncertain. S.
PAI-WAY, adj. Valedictory; q. what is given for bearing through expenses on the head. S.
PAKE, s. A term applied in contumely to the females of domesticated animals; also to women; a cow is called an "auld pake;" a niggardly woman, a hard pake, &c. Syn. Hide.

PAKALD, s. A packet. V. Packald.

PALAVER, s. Idle talk; unnecessary circumlocution, S.

One might suppose some affinity to Fr. baliverner, "to cog, foist, lie, talk idly, vainly, or to no purpose;" Cotgr. The similarity of Moes. G. fluvward, multiloquium, is also singular. The term has, however, been generally deduced from Hisp. palabra, a word, whence Fr. palabre, used as parole, Cotgr. This, it is supposed, is originally a Moorish term. Fr. palabre is used to denote the disgraceful present, which must be made to the petty Mohammedan princes, on the coast of Africa, on the ground of the slightest umbrage, real or pretended, which is taken at any of the European powers.

To PALAVER, v. e. To use a great many unnecessary words, S. "to flatter," Grose's Class. Dict.

To PALE (a cheese), v. a. 1. To make an incision into a cheese by a circular instrument, for the purpose of judging of its quality by the part scooped out, S.

Demure he looks; the cheese he pates;
He prives, it's good; ca's for the scales.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 479.

2. To Pale, to tap for the dropsey, S.

Flandr. poel-en, pot-en, excavare, suffodere ; Kilian.

PALE, s. The instrument used for trying the quality of a cheese, S.

To PALE, PEAL, or PELL a candle. On seeing a Dead-Candle, to demand a view of the person's face whose death this fatal candle portends.

PALEY-LAMB, s. A very small or feeble lamb. S.

PALYARD, s. A lecher; a knave; a rascal. See S.

That Hermit of Lareit, He put the commoun pepill in beleue, That blind gat sicht, and cruikit gat their feit ; The quhilk the Palyard na wy wyappre.

Fr. paillard, id. Palliard, a scoundrel. V. Grose's Class. Dict.

PALLYARDRY, s. Whoredom.

Echeame ye not rebers and blaw on brede
Your awain defame? hawand of God na drede,
Na yit of hell, prouokand vtheris to syn,
Ye that list of your pallyardy nerer bly.

Doug. Virgil, Proel. 96, 41.

PALLEESIS, PALEISSIS, PALLIES, PALIZES, s. pl.

Apparently, straw mattrasses. S.

PALL, PEAL, s. "Any rich or fine cloth, particularly purple," Rudd.

Thai plantit don an pallyeoun, upon ane plane lee,
Of pail and of pilour that proudly wes picht.

Gawan and Col. ii. 1.

For the banket mony rich clath of pall
Was spred, and mony a bandkyn worderly wroth.


It seems to be the same word that is written peal.

"A peal of gold set with precious stones,—was hung about the king's head, when he sat at meat." Pittockie, p. 155.

He "also commanded her to take what hingers, or tapestry-work, and peals of gold and silk, as she pleased, or any other jewels in his wardrobe." Ibid. p. 159.

Rudd. seems to derive it from Lat. pallium; but Sibb. more properly refers to "Scand. pell, panni serici genus; Th. pelle, pannus pretiosus, pfaller, purpurum. Fr. paile, poile." Isl. pell, indeed, denotes cloth of the most precious kind; textum pretiosum; palla klaesi, vestes ex tela ejusmodi, pretio et materiæ maximæ aestimata. It is sometimes distinguished from silk; Klaedios i pell or silki, Verel. Ind. Wachter, however, thinks that it properly signifies silk, C.B. palt, id. Hence, he subjoins, L.B. pallium pro pana pannus serico saepissime apud Cangium, et in Glossa Peziana; vo. Pfell.

O.Fr. paile, denoted cloth of silk.

Monit m'a done or et argent
Pierres et pales d'Orient,

PALL, v. n. To strike with the fore-feet; applied to a horse. Syn. To haim. S.

E. Delphinus phocaena, Linn.


2. Used metaph. for a lusty person, S.B. Hence it is expl. "fat and short, like a porpuse." Gl. Shirr.

"The second chiel was a thick, seterel, swown [swolwen] pailach." Journal from London, p. 2.

A young or small crab. V. Poo and Pallawa.

PALLALL, s. A game of children, in which they hop on one foot through different triangular spaces chalked out, driving a bit of slate or broken crockery before them. From the figures made, it is also called The Beds, S. See Sup.

This seems to be originally a game of this country. In E. at least it is called Scotch hop, or Hop-Scotch.

"Among the school-boys in my memory there was a pastime called Hop-Scotch, which was played in this manner: A parallelogram about four or five feet wide, and ten or twelve feet in length, was made upon the ground, and divided laterally into eighteen or twenty different compartments, which were called beds; some of them being larger than others. The players were each of them provided with a piece of a tile, or any other flat material of the like kind, which they cast by the hand into the different beds in a regular succession, and every time the tile was cast, the player's business was to hop upon one leg after it, and drive it out of the boundaries at the end where he stood to throw it; for, if it passed out at the
PALMSONDAY, s. Perhaps, Palmunday or Paschunday, i.e. Easter, V. Pasca. 8.
PALSONE EVIN. Apparently signifying Passion Even; if not a corr. of Palm Sunday. 8.
PALTIE, s. Trash. V. Peltrie.
PALWERK, s. Her hode of a herde hewe, that her hede hedes, 
Of pillour, of palwerk, of perre to pay.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 2.
This may denote work made with spangles; Fr. palette, id.
PAME HAMER. A kind of hammer. 8.
PAMPHE, s. A vulgar name for the Knave of Clubs; he is also called Pauwnic. E. Pom. 8.
PAMPHEL, s. A square enclosure made with stakes; also, any small house, Aberd.; apparently the same with Palle, q. v.
PAMPLETTE, PAMELE, PAMELELET, s. A plump 
young woman. 8.
To PÆN, v. n. To agree; to correspond. See Sup.
For say and promis quhat they can,
Their words and deides will never pan.
Maitland Poems, p. 220.
Perhaps from A.S. pan, a piece of cloth inserted into another.

PAN, s. A hard impenetrable sort of crust below the soil, S. till, ratheh, synon.
"Towards the hills; it is a light black soil, and under it an obstinate pan. Owing to this pan in some places, and the clay bottom in others, the fields retain the rains long." P. Deskford, Banffs. Statist. Acc. iv. 360.
"In many places a black pan, hard as iron ore, runs in a stratum of two or three inches thick in the bottom of the clay, and about 8 or 9 inches below the surface, which in a rainy season keeps the water floating above, prevents early sowing, and sometimes staves the seed in the ground." P. Kilmuir, E. Ross, Statist. Acc. vi. 184.
Perhaps from Teut. panne, calva, q. the skull of the soil.

PAN, s. Part of the timbers of a cottage. 8.
PANASH, s. A plume of feathers worn in the hat. See S.
There lyes half dozen elnes of pig-tail,
There his panash, a capon's big-tail,
Colvil's Mock Poem, P. ii. 8.
Fr. panache, penneche; from Lat. pensa.
To PANCE, PANCE, PENSE, v. n. To think; to meditate.
Of perals pence; and for sum port provyde;
And anker sicker qhorlaw may be sure.
Lord Tuiristane, Maitland Poems, p. 161.
"While as the king is musing & pansing upon the greatness of the benefit,—he bureth fourth in these voyces of praise and thanksgiving: What shall I say?" Bruce's Eleven Serm. Sign. I. 1a.
Thay pens not of the prochene pur, 
Had thy the pelf to part amang thame.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 105.
O. Fr. penser, mod. penser, penser; perhaps from Lat. pensae, pensum, to weigh in one's mind.
PAND, s. A pledge, synon. want.
—Quhilk is the pand or plege, this dare I say,
Of pese to be keep invitiate.
Doug. Virgil, 375, 14.

My hairt heir I present—
Quhilk is the gadge and pand
Maitst sui that I can gef.
Maitland Poems, p. 265.
Here it is used as synon. with gage, that kind of pledge
which knights were wont to give, who engaged their honour that they would fight.
Belg. pand, Germ. pflan, Alem. pfent, fant, Su.G. pa, Is. pance, id. pante, pignorare, C.B. pan, also a pledge.
PAN

Ihre thinks that Lat. *pign-us*, has been diffused through Europe.

Schilter views *pfrant*, arrhabo, as the root of *pfrennis*, a penny; because it was customary to give a piece of money as an earnest.

To **PAND**, v. a. To pledge; to pawn. Pandit, pawned. S. Pand, s. A narrow curtain fixed to the roof, or to the lower part of a bed, S. pawn.

To **PANDER**, v. n. To go from one place to another in an idle or careless way. 2. To trifle at work. S. Pandie, Pandy, s. 1. A stroke on the hand, with the *taws*, given as a punishment to a schoolboy; the same with *Pawmie*. 2. Metaph. severe censure. S. Pandit, part. adj. Furnished with under-curtains. S. Pandoor, s. A large oyster, S.

"Those caught nearest to the town are usually the largest and fattest; hence the large ones obtained the name of *Pandoors*, i.e. oysters caught at the doors of the pans. The sea water, a little freshened, is reckoned the most

Pandit and apparalit prowdly in

Pandit, Kawry, (often) in an idle or careless way. 2. To trifle at work.

"—Only the beast of skinne, And pane semely with silk, suthly to say. He geif him robe of palle, Ful sket.

Sir Tristrem, p. 35.

It may, however, be used in the same sense as by Holland.

A.S. *pan*, lacinia, panus; "a jugge, a piece." Fr. *pan de soye*, stuff made of silk, S. *pdesoey*. Lat. *pans-* seems the general origin.

To **PANE**, v. n. To labour. V. Payne. Pane, s. A fine; mulct; or punishment; E. pain. S. Panfray, s. A small riding horse. "—Only the best panfray, melior palfradus, Lat. should be read "the best panfray," Burrow Lawes, c. 125, s. 4.

This is evidently cor. from Fr. *palefrois*, id. It should be read "the best panfray," Lat.

To **PANG**, v. a. 1. To throng; to press, S. Be that time it was fair four days, As fou's the house could pang; To see the young founk ere they raise, Gossips came in dind dang.

*Ramsay's Poems*, i. 271.

2. To cram, in whatever way, S. St. Andrews town may look right gawsy, Nae grass will grow upo' her cowsewy;— Sin' Sammy's head, weel pane'd wi' Lear, Has seen the Alma Master there.

*Ferguson's Poems*, ii. 76.

3. To cram; to fill with food to satiety, S. What they had eaten, and were straitly paned, To bear her ausew Bybly good lang'd. *Rose's Helenore*, p. 52.

Sibb, derives it from Sw. *pung*, Mooes G. *pugg*, crumena. But the possession of a *pure* by no means necessarily implies that it is crammed. *B* and *p* being frequently interchanged, I would prefer O. *Teunt.* bangh-en, in angustum cogere, premere, q. d. *be-anghen, be-enhen, banghe*, angustus, oppressus, Kilian.

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PANG, adj. Crammed; filled with food.

Thair avers fyld up all the field, They were sae fou and pang. *Scott, Evergreen*, ii. 184.

PANG-FOU, adj. Crammed; as full as one can hold. S.

PANYELL CRELIS, Baskets for a horse's back. S.

PAN-JOTRALS, s. pl. A gallimaufry or kind of hotch-potch, made of different kinds of meat. 2. The slabbbery offals of the shambles. Syn. Harrigals. S.

PAN-KAIL, s. Broth made of coleworts hased very small, thickened with a little oat-meal. There is no animal food, but generally a little butter, in it. S.

Formerly a superstitious rite pretty generally prevailed in making this species of broth, S.B. The meal, which rose as the scum of the pot, was not put in any dish, but thrown among the ashes; from the idea, that it went to the use of the Fairies, who were supposed to feed on it.

This bears a striking resemblance to a religious ceremony of the ancient Romans. In order to consecrate any kind of food, they generally threw a part of it into the fire, as an offering to the *Lares*, or household-gods. They were hence called *Dis Patellarii*. Plaut. *ad. Adam's Rom. Antiq.* pp. 444, 445.

The Tartars, according to Marco Polo, have some similar customs. Before they eat, they anoint the mouths of their *Lares*, certain images which they call *Natigay*, with *fat* of their sodden flesh; and they cast the broth out of doors, in honour of other spirits, saying, that now their god, with his family, has had his part, and that they may eat and drink at pleasure. V. Harris's *Voyages*, i. 608.

PANNASIS, s. A rope to hoise up a boat or any heavy merchandise aboard a ship. S.

PANNEL, s. 1. Any person who is brought to the bar of a court for trial. 2. The bar of a court, S. See S.

"The defender is, after his appearance, styled the *pannel*." Erskine's *Instit.* B. 4. T. 4. c. 90.

The word, although used in a peculiar sense, must be viewed as the same with *panel*, E. which denotes a schedule, containing the names of a jury who are to pass on a trial. Thus the phrase, *panel of parchment* is used; L.B. *panella*, probably from *panne*, a skin, because parchment is made of skin, or *panneau*, a small square, from its form. Spelman unnaturally derives it from *pagina*, or rather *pagella*, supposing *g* to be changed into *n*.

PANNIS, s. Aberd. *Reg.* Left unexplained. S.

PANNS, s. pl. Timber for the roofs of houses, Aberd. Su.G. *takpanna* is used in a similar sense, as denoting shingles; tegula. Ihre mentions *pamm*, *scandula*; viewing Su.G. *paen-a*, to extend, as the general origin.

PANS, PAMIL.

"That—vthers simillar, of x. pund of rent, or fyftie pundis in gudis, haue hat, gorget, and a pesane with wam-ness; and they cast the broth out of doors, in honour of other spirits, saying, that now their god, with his family, has had his part, and that they may eat and drink at pleasure. V. Harris's Voyages, i. 608.

PANNASIS, s. A rope to hoise up a boat or any heavy merchandise aboard a ship. S.

PANNEL, s. 1. Any person who is brought to the bar of a court for trial. 2. The bar of a court, S. See S.

"The defender is, after his appearance, styled the *pannel*." Erskine's *Instit.* B. 4. T. 4. c. 90.

The word, although used in a peculiar sense, must be viewed as the same with *panel*, E. which denotes a schedule, containing the names of a jury who are to pass on a trial. Thus the phrase, *panel of parchment* is used; L.B. *panella*, probably from *panne*, a skin, because parchment is made of skin, or *panneau*, a small square, from its form. Spelman unnaturally derives it from *pagina*, or rather *pagella*, supposing *g* to be changed into *n*.

PANNIS, s. Aberd. *Reg.* Left unexplained. S.

PANNS, s. pl. Timber for the roofs of houses, Aberd.

Su.G. *takpanna* is used in a similar sense, as denoting shingles; tegula. Ihre mentions *pamm*, *scandula*; viewing Su.G. *paen-a*, to extend, as the general origin.

PANS, PAMIL.

"That—vthers simillar, of x. pund of rent, or fyftie pundis in gudis, haue hat, gorget, and a pesane with wam-

PANS, s. pl. A certain description of ecclesiastical lands. S.

PANSIS, s. pl. Perhaps, thought; imaginations. S.

PANST, part. pa. Cured; healed; cured.

If any patient wald be *panst*, Quly sull he lowp quhen he is hant? *Cherrie and Slae*, st. 36.
PAP

Fr. pans-er, pens-er un malade, Thierry. Pans-er, pens-er, “to dress, to apply medicines,” Cotgr.

PANT, s. The mouth of a town-well or fountain. S.

PANTAR, s. V. PUNSS. adj.

PAP OF THE HASS, PANWOOD, To PAN VELVET. Rough velvet, or PANTOUR, s. V. n.

PAP, PAPE, To used in mod. E., does not properly belong to this work.

Bantoffel, bain-tofel, tofel, a table. Proprie notat

PAP PAP

PAP PAP

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S.

PAPE, PAP, s. The Pope. In-to the Pope is the honour, The state, the wryshype, and the cure Of the grettest governale. Wyme, v. Prol. 57.

The term occurs in O.E.

Sithen he went to Rome, as man of holy will, His sonne & he alle that yere with the pape duelled still. R. Brunne, p. 20.

“Fr. Germ. Belz. pape, Lat. pap-a, Gr. παπας, father, and in Homer, priest ;” Gl. Wynt.

PAPEJAY, Papingay, Papingoe, s. 1. The popinjay, a parrot or parroquet. O.E. popingay.

Vulike the cucklow to the philemore;— Vulike the crow to is the papingay. King’s Quair, iii. 37.

Of Caxtoun Doug, says; His buk is na mare like Virgil, dar I lay, Than the nyght oyle resembis the papingay. Virgil, 7, 46.

Belg. papegaa, Fr. papegay, Dan. papageio, Ital. papagallo. Becan has supposed that it is q. gaisa, the jaie, or spotted pie, of the pope or priest, (pape) because of the high estimation in which this bird was held. V. Papeg, p. 7, 8, Kilian.

2. The name given, in the West of S., to the mark at which archers shoot, when this is erected on a steeple, or any elevated place. Hence, it is applied to the amusement itself.

Kilwinning is the great resort for this amusement. The mark is a bird made of wood. This is called the Papingo. It is fastened on the battlement of the Abbey steeple.

“The one is a perpendicular mark, called a Papingoe. The papingo is a bird known in heraldry. It is, on this occasion, cut out in wood, fixed in the end of a pole, and placed 120 feet high, on the steeple of the monastery. The archer, who shoots down this mark, is honoured with the title of Captain of the Papingoe. He is master of the ceremonies of the succeeding year, sends cards of invitation to the ladies, gives them a ball and supper, and transmits his honours to posterity by a medal, with suitable devices, appended to a silver arrow.” P. Kilwinning, Ayrs. Statist. Acc. xii. 173.

The wings are so lightly fastened, as to be easily carried away from the body. To carry off these, is the first object. Afterwards the archers shoot at the body of the bird, and he who brings this down is pronounced virtu. There is, however, another trial of skill for the captaincy during the following year.

That this has a Fr. origin, appears from the explanation given by Cotgr. of the word Papegay. “A Parrot, or popingay; also, a wooden parrot (set up on the top of a steeple, high tree or pole,) whereby there is, in many parts of France, a general shooting once every yeare, and an exemption for all that yeare, from la taille, (the tax) obtained by him that strikes downe the right wing thereof, who is therefore termed le Chevalier ; and by him that strikes downe the left wing, who is termed le Baron; and by him that strikes downe the whole popingay, who for that dexterity, or good hap, hath also the title of Rey du Papegay, all the yeare following.”

This custom was formerly used in England. Stow speaks of a large close called the Tazell, let in his time to the cross-bow-makers, wherein, says he, they used to shoot for games at the Popingay, which, Maitland tells us, was an artificial parrot. History of London, Book ii. p. 492. ap. Strutt’s Games and Pastimes, p. 42. N.

PAPELARDE, s. A hypocrite. S.

PAPERIE, s. Popery. S.

PAPINGO, s. A mark for shooting at. V. Papejay.
PAR

PAPISH, s. The vulgar name for a Roman Catholic. S.

PAPIST-STROKE, s. A cross; a childish term. S.

To PAPLE, PAPPLE, v. n. 1. To bubble, or boil up like water. S.B. V. POPLE. See Sup.

2. To be in a state of violent perspiration. Lanarks.

3. Used to denote the effect of heat, when any fat substance is toasted before the fire. S.

PAPPANT, adj. 1. Rich; rising in the world. Ang.

Fr. poppin, spruce, dainty.

2. Rendered pettish by indulgence. S.B.

It is by several imagined to be the fry of the salmon; but Mr. Pennant dissents from that opinion.—These fish are very frequent in the rivers of Scotland, where they are called pares." Encycl. Britan. vo. Salmo.

"I mean the samlet of Berkenhout, called upon the Wye a stirling, in Yorkshire a branling, in Northumberland a rack-rider, and in Scotland a par; this singular fish is said, by some, to be a mule, the production of a salmon with a species of trout; its tail, like that of the salmon, is forked; it never exceeds eight inches, and is not to be found but in such rivers, or their branches, where salmon frequent." Prize Essays, Highland Society of S. ii. 406.

To PAR, v. n. To decrease; to fail.

It is weyle knowyne on mony diuers syde, How thai haff wroth in to their mychtly prye, To hald Scotlande at wydyr euxmair; Bot God alufl has maid that mycht to par.

Wallace.

This is merely a neut. use of the v. PARE, q. v.

PARA-DOG, s. V. PIRRIE-DOG.

PARAFFLE, PARAFFLE, PARAFLING, s. Trifling; evasion.

PARATITLES, s. pi. See Sup.

To PARBREAK, PARREKE, v. n. To puke. See Sup.

"I am one of those in whom Satan hath parbroked, and spewed the spawne of all sorts of sinne." Z. Boyd’s Last Batell, p. 165.

PAR

V. BRAINT, v. and BRAKING. PAR is oddly prefixed, as if it were a word of Fr. or Lat. origin.

To PARÉ, PARE, PAB, v. a. To impair.

Nor yit the slaw nor feth vnweildy age. May waik oure sprete, nor mynus our curage, Nor of our strenth to aiter eocht or pae.


How may I succour the sound, semely in sale, Before this pepill in plane, and pae noght thy pris?

Gawen and Goli. iv. 8.

i. e. “not impair thy honour.”

Peyr and paires are used in O.E.

“What profith it to a man, if he wynne al the world, and suffice payring of his soul?” Wiclif, Matt. 16.

Your father she felled, through false behest, And hath poysened popes, and negred holy church.

P. Floughman, Fol. 13, b.

This is said of Mege, or Reward, an allegorical personage, representing corruption in the different orders of society.

Rudd, views this as the same with pare in the S. phrase, to eik or pare, addere vel demere. But it is certainly from Fr. pire, pejor, worse; from Lat. pejor. Hence also empir-er, E. impair. V. APPAIR.

To PARÉ and BURN. To take off the sward of morish or heathy ground, and burn it on the soil for manure.

S.

PARISAGAL, PARIGAL, adj. Completely equal.

Yone tua sauls, quikilis thou ses sans fale, Schynand with elike armes paragal,

Now at gude concord stand and vnite.


Rodd. mentions O.Fr. peregal, a word which I have not found. More naturally from Fr. par and egal, q. equal throughout. Chancer, peregal.

PAREAGALLY, adi. Expl. particularly. V. PAREAGLE.

To PARIFY, v. a. To make equal; to compare; Lat. par and fio.

Orosius a-pun syndry wys


PARISCH, adj. 1. Of or belonging to the city of Paris. Parische work, Parisian workmanship. 2. Applied to a particular colour introduced from Paris. S.

PARITCH, PARRITCH, s. The vulgar mode of pronouncing porridge, S. which has quite a different sense from that of the E. word, signifying hasty pudding. V. PORRIDGE.

—Eithy wad I be in your debt
A pint of paritch.

Percyson’s Poems, ii. 112.

But now the supper crowns their simple board,
The healsome paritch, chief o’ Scotia’s food.

Bums, iii. 178.

To PARK, v. n. To perch; to sit down. Fr. percher.

Ane on the rodlk pennakil parkit hie, Celeno depli, ane dreny prophetes.

Doug. Virgil, 75, 54.

PARK, s. 1. Improperly used for a wood; as, a firpark S.

2. Parks. The enclosed ground round a nobleman’s or gentleman’s dwelling; as, The Duke’s Parks. S.

This is evidently from the idea of young trees being enclosed for their protection. A.S. pearroc, Su.G. G.B. park, properly denote an enclosure, whether by means of stone walls or hedges; from Su.G. berg-a, to defend, according to Wacher and Seren. The latter adds Alem. perg-an, tegere, munire.

PARK, s. A pole; a perch.
PARLEYVOO, s. A term used in ridicule of the French PARLE, s. A
PARLOUR, PAROCHIN, s. A mode of address. Fr.
PARPANE, PERPEN, PARPALL-WALL, s. A thin crump species of
gingerbread; perhaps originally used by members of the
Scottish Parliament during their sedentums. S.
PARLOUR, s. “Conversation; debate,” Pink.
Upairs the court, and all the parlour ceist.
Patience of Honour, ii. 26.

If this be the proper sense, it is from Fr. parloir, prating, idle discourse. But it rather signifies assembly, public conference, from parlouer, a parliament, or assembly of estates; also a public conference, one held at such an assembly. This exactly corresponds to the idea suggested by the other word, Court.

PAROCHIN, s. Parish, S.
“That every Paroch kirk, and sameikil boundes as sail be found to be a sufficient and competent Parochin their-foin, sail have their awin Pastour, with a sufficient and reasonable stipend.” Acts, Ja. VI. 1681. c. 100. Murray. Parochion occurs in the copy of an old Papish Prone, or form of bidding prayers. Hearne’s Gl. to R. Glouc. p. 682. Hardynge uses parloire, in the account which he gives of the Bishops and Clergy during the reign of Rich. II.

Lewed men they were in clerkes cloathing Disguysed fayre, in forme of clerkes wyse, Their parishes ful lytle enforrayng In hawe deuyne, or els in God his seruice. But right practife they were in couetise, Eche yere to make full great collection, At home in stede of soules correction. But right practife they were in couetise, In lawe deuyne, or els in God his seruice.

Tent. prochian-schap, curionatus, curia. Lat. parocesia, Gr. παρόικον.

Parochiner, s. A parochioner.

“Many of the Parochiners, dwelling in rowmes of the parochine, so remote,—cannot have access and reprise to the Paroche kirks,” Sc. Acts, Ja. VI. 1621. c. 5. Murray. Parochrie, s. Parish. S.

PARPALL-WALL, s. A partition-wall. S.

PARPANE, PERPEN, s. 1. A wall in general, or a partition.

I thank yone courtayne, and yone parpane wall, Of my defenses now frae you cresswall heist.

Henryson, Chron. S. P. i. 113.

“And what doth the multiplication of sinne, bot hindreth our faith and perswasion, and casteth a balk and a mist betwixt the sight of God & vs; and therefore the Prophet calleth it a parpane, whereby we are deprived of the sight of God quhilk wee haue in the Mediatour Christ.” Bruce’s Serm. 1591. I, 5, b.

“Bot gif thou build vp an perpen of thine awin making betwixt thee and him, then not he only, but all his creatures shall be fearfull to thee, and readie to destroy thee,” Ibid. T. 5, b.

2. The parapet of a bridge; a parpane-wa’. S.

Fr. parapye, parpeyn, a buttress, or supporter of stone work; or parpin, a great lump of stone unsquared.

PARLY-YOO, a term used in ridicule of the French PARLE.

PARLANN, PERPON, PARPALL-WALL, s.

PARROCK, PARROK, s. A very small enclosure; a little apartment, Dumfr. See Sup.

A.S. perrroc, “seumpt, circus, clathrum, a park, a pound, a barre or lattice,” Sommer.

To Parrock a ewe and lamb. To confine a lamb with a ewe which is not its dam, that the lamb may suck. S.

PARROCK, s. A collection of things huddled together; a group.

PARROT-COAL, s. A particular species of coal that burns very clearly, S.

“Besides these different seams, there is on the north parts of Torry, a fine parrot coal, in thickness 4 feet, which is very valuable, and is said to sell in the London market at a higher price than any other.” P. Torryburn, Fifes. Statist. Acc. viii. 451.

PARSELLIIT, part. pa. Striped.

PARSEMENITIS, PASMENTES, PASMENTS, s. pl.
“Livery coats wrought with divers colours, or overlaid with galoons or laces,” Rudd.

Twyis sex childer followis ilk ane about, In thare parsemens, arrayit in armour bright:
The chifainen warren equale of ane hicht.

Dugg. Virgil, 146, 27.

Rudd. doubts, however, and apparently with reason, whether it does not rather signify partitions or divisions; especially as the phrase used by Virgil is, Agmine parito folgent. He conjectures that it may be an error of the copier for partiment.

The word denoting livery, i.e. laces, or imitation of it, sewed on clothes, is properly written Parments, q. v.

PARSNERE, s. A partner; colleague.

All this tym Dwoylytyane And his falow Maximiane Of the empyre thretty yhere Wes ane wytht othir parsneres.

Wytoun, v. 9. 688.

Fr. parsonier, id. L.B. pars-iare, to divide. Partionarii, coloni, qui ejusmodi præedium tenent.—Praeterea—ejusdem prædii seu feudi participes et domini. S. co-heirs, or those who have lands divided among them, are called Portioners.

PARSLIE BREAK-STONE. Aphanes arvensis. S.

PART, s. 1. Often denoting place; as, the ill part, hell. 2. What is incumbent on one, or what becomes one; as, It’s my part, part, to divide. Partionarii, coloni, qui ejusmodi præedium tenent.—Praeterea—ejusdem prædii seu feudi participes et domini. S. co-heirs, or those who have lands divided among them, are called Portioners.

PARTAN, s. The Common sea Crab, S. Ir. Gael.

“Besides these different seams, there is on the north parts of Torry, a fine parrot coal, in thickness 4 feet, which is very valuable, and is said to sell in the London market at a higher price than any other.” P. Torryburn, Fifes. Statist. Acc. viii. 451.

PARTE, s. The hour of breakfast.

To PARRIRE, s. a. To present one’s self; or to obey.

To PARROCK, Parrock, s. A very small enclosure; a little apartment, Dumfr. See Sup.
PARTYMENT, PARTISIE, PARTISAY, PARTICLE, PARTICKLE, PERTICKLE, PARTICDLE, J. 1. A rood of land.

PARTIES, adj. To part; measure; degree; Fr. partie.

PARTY, s. Part; measure; degree; Fr. partie.

Bahr with swift cours and schooting so they wrik, likike besy his party for to irk.

Dougl. Virgil, 210, 48.

"The caus of his absens is the schortnes of tyme: and praying for to irk.

Dougl. Virgil, 210, 48.

"The caus of his absens is the schortnes of tyme: and praying for to irk.

Dougl. Virgil, 210, 48.

This excuse was offered for the absence of the Earl of Lennox, when Bothwell was tried for the murder of Darnley.

"One James Blair was taxed with one penny of the rent meaning, p. 175.

Mr. MacPherson has also observed, that it has a different meaning, p. 175.

Sitten at Japhet was slayn fanuelle his stede, The romance tells grete pas ther of his douthe dey.

As used in the two former examples, it is evidently the same with L.B. pass-us, locus, auctoritas, Du Cange; a place or passage in a work. Langland uses the L.B. word passus for dividing his Vision. In the last quotation, it may be from Fr. pas, a step or measure, q. great part.

To PASE, v. a. To poise. V. PAS.

PASS, s. The head; rather a ludicrous term. A bare pash, a bare or bald head, S. "A mad pash, a mad-brains, Chesh." Gl. Grosre.

I wily, witty was, and gash,
With my auld feini pauky pash. Watson's Coll. i. 69.

"And by common speech, some were groaning; Some turning up their gay mustachoes.

Ramsay, alluding to his trade as a peruke-maker, says; I reck the out, and line the inside

Of mony a douse and witty pash.

And baith ways gather in the cash. Poems, ii. 965.

PASMENTS, s. pl. 1. Stripes of lace or silk sewed on clothes; now used to denote livery; pron. pesments, S.B.

"That nane of his Hienes subjectes—use or weare—ony begairies, frenyis, pasments, or broderie of gold, silver, or silk." Acts, Ja. VI. 1581. c. 118. V. BEGARIES.


"Time, custom, and a good opinion of ourselves, our
P A T

good meaning, and our lazy desires, our fair shews, and the world's glittering lustres, and these broad passments and buskings of religion, that bear bulk in the kirk, is that whereunto the most satisfy themselves."—Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 46.

Fr. passement, lace; Teut. id. limbus intextus, fimbria praextincta—aura, argentia, aut serica fila intexta, Kiliand; perhaps from Teut. pass-en, to fit, to adapt; pas, fit.

To passant, v. a. To deck with lace.

—"These, who being clothed in coarse rayment, are ashamed to be seen among those who are pasmented with gold."—Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 620.

Passementar, s. A term now similar to upholsterer. S.

Passmond, s. The same with passant. V. passents.

Pasper, s. Sampierre.

Paspey, s. A particular kind of dance.

To pass, s. A passion, suffering, agony. To de­

passions. S.

Pass-gilt, s. A pastry-cook. V. patticear.

Passingoure, s. A passage-boat; a ferry-boat.

Valefull war, and ane forbidin thing. Within this passingoure over Styx to bring


Passionale, s. A state of suffering or martyrdom.

Passis, s. A plaster. See Sup.

To passiere, v. a. 1. Not to exact a task that has been imposed. 2. To forgive; not to punish. E. To pass by.

Pass-gilt, s. Money that passes as current.

Passeingeure, s. A passage-boat; a ferry-boat.

To passements, s. Lace; Teut. id. limbus intextus, fimbria praextincta—aura, argentia, aut serica fila intexta, Kiliand; perhaps from Teut. pass-en, to fit, to adapt; pas, fit. This word refers to a foot-path beaten hard by the feet of passengers.

Pathlinns, adj. By a steep path or declivity. S.

Patient or Death, s. A throe; a struggle; one of the agonies that precede dissolution, S. See Sup.

Probably corr. from passion, suffering, agony. To de­

note mortal agony, the Fr. say, Il souffre mort et passion.

To pathie, v. a. To make known; to manifest; literally, to lay open, Lat. patfieo.

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PATRELL, s. "The poitrrell, or breast leather of a horse. S. the tie."—Rudd. See Sup.

For every Troiane perourdour thare the Kyng

With purpour houssouris bad ane cursoure bryng,

Thare brusit trappouris and patrellis reddy boun.


Sibb. conjectures that it probably signifies "also some defensive covering for the neck of a war horse." This seems the sense in the following passage.

"Euralias with him turst away,

The riall trappouris, and mychtly patrellay gay,

Quibilkis were Rhanmetes stedis harnessyng."—Doug. Virgil, 288, 49.

"The poitrinal, pectoral, or breast plate, was formed of plates of metal riveted together, which covered the breast and shoulders of the horse; it was commonly adorned with foliage, or other ornaments engraved or embossed."—Grose's Milt. Antiq. ii. 260. O. E. poytrelle. V. Note, ibid.

PATRICK, s. A partridge.

PATROCYNIE, s. Patronage.

PATRON, s. "A pattern.

Maistir Jhon Bluyr that patron couth rasaiff,

In Wallace buk brewyt it with the haffy.

Wallace, ix. 1940. MS. i. e. He received the description formerly given, as sent from France. For that is here called patron, which in ver. 1908, is called descriptione. What the E. call pattern, is in S. invariably, in vulgar language, pronounced patron. This might at first seem to be a corr. of the E. word. But the E. word is itself the corr. from Fr. patron, id. This is merely the Fr. word, signifying a patron, a pro­

tector, as used in its secondary sense. And the transition is exceedingly natural. For nothing is more common than to propose him as a pattern, to whom we look up for patronage.

PATRONATE, s. The right of presenting to a benefice.

PATRON-CALL, s. The patronage of a church.

PATRONASHE, s. A military girdle.

To patter, v. a. 1. To repeat in a muttering sort of way without interruption; to repeat as one who has learned any thing by rote. See Sup.

Sum patteria with his mouth on heids,

That hes his mind all on oppressioun.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 40, st. 3.

Before the people patter and pray.

Chaucer, Rom. Rosc.

In some places of E. they yet say, in derisory language, to patter out prayers. V. Pitter-patter.

2. To carry on earnest conversation in a low tone. S.

This term has been generally and very naturally de­

duced from the first word of the Pater-noster: Arm. pater-en, to repeat the Lord's prayer. Seren. however mentions Sw. paetra, Arm. patter-en, as synon.; deriving them from isl. patte, puer, q. to imitate the language of boys.

Patter, s. One who repeats prayers, who is engaged in the acts of devotion.

Preistis sulde be patterarias, and for the pepyl pray,

To Be Papis of patrymone and prelatis pretendis.

Doug. Virgil, ProI. 239, a. 8.

i.e. Priests, who should, &c.

PATTERING, PATTING, s. Vain repetition.

Prudent S. Paul dois mak narratioun,

Tuitching the divers leid of everie land.


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Tuitching the divers leid of everie land.

PAV

Sayand thair bane mair edification,
In five words that folk dois understand,
Nor to pronounce of wordis ten thousand,
In strange langage, shine wait not quhat it menis:
I think sic pattirin is not worth twa prenis.
Lyndsay's Wyritis, 1592, p. 17.

To PATTERN, v. n. To move with quick successive steps,
especially referring to the sound. V. Padder. S.

Patticear, Pastisar, s. A pastry-cook. S.

Pattie, Pettie, s. A stick with which the ploughman clears away the earth that adheres to the plough. S.

I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,
Wi' murr'ding pattie. Burns, iii. 146.

This seems the same with E. paddle, as used to denote something resembling a shovel; C.B. paddel.

PAVAD, s. A dagger; an old word. S.

Pavadies, s. pl. A kind of artillery on a car of two wheels, and armed with two large swords. S.

To PAUCE, v. n. To prance with rage; or to take long steps, in consequence of that stateliness which one assumes when irritated, S.B. perhaps from Fr. pas, pace; or in allusion to the capers made by a mallets horse.

PAUCHLE, s. A large and frail person; one low in stature and weak in intellect. S.

PAUGHTIE, PAUGHTY, adj. 1. Proud; haughty, S.
2. Petulant; saucy; malapert. This is the more general sense. S. It suggests the idea of conduct more contemptible and disgusting than even that which flows from haughtiness; being usually applied to persons of inferior rank who assume ridiculous airs of importance.

Scarse had he shook his paughty crap,
When in a customer did pap.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 456.

A paughty answer, a saucy reply. A paughty dame, a petulant woman, S.

Perhaps Belg. poch-er, to vaunt, to brag, is allied; ge-poch, boasting; pocher, a boaster.

PAVAN, PAVUAN, s. A grave dance, brought from Spain, in which the dancers turned round one after another, as peacocks do with their tails, whence it has received its name;" Dict. Trev. i. e. Fr. pavane, from paon, Lat. pace, -onis, a peacock.

We sall leir you to daunce,
Within ane bonny lillet space,
Ane new pavon of France.

Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 189.

In Dict. Trev. a more particular account of it may be found. Dr. Johns. seems to have mistaken its nature, when, after Ainsworth, he defines it "a kind of light-tripping dance."

The ingenious Editor of the Compl. observes, that "the words pavie and paw seem to be contractions of this technical name." V. PAVIE.

To PAUGE, v. n. 1. To prance. Syn. Pauce. 2. To pace about in an artful way, till an opportunity occur to accomplish any object. 3. To tamper fool-hardily with what is hazardous. S.

PAVIE, Paw, s. Lively motion of whatever kind. S.
1. It is used to denote the agile exertions of a ropedancer.

"The 10 of Julii, ane man, sune callit him a juglar, playit sic sowlpe tricks upon ane tow, qik wes festinit betwix the top of St. Geill's Kirk steiple and ane stair beneath the crosse, calit Josias close heid, the lyke was nevir sene in this countre, and playit sa maney paves on it." Birrell's Diarey, Dalvell's Fragments, p. 47.

"To play sic a paves, or paw, is a common expression in the south of Scotland;" Gl. Compl. p. 361. In this sense the Editor quotes a passage, in which paw is left by Ritson as not understood.

The dark and door made their last hour,
And prov'd their final fa', man;
They thought the devil had been there,
That play'd them sic a paw than.

Battle of Gledscranie, Rid.

For some of such had play'd a paves,
Though all the cables of the nave
In one, should pass through needles-eye,
Whigs still would doubt their honesty.

Cowl's Mock Poem, P. i. p. 72.

2. A ridiculous or fantastic air; a mighty flourish; as in bodily motion, or in the mode of doing courtesy, S.

He was well versed in court modes,
And prov'd their final fa', man;
They thought the devil had been there,
That play'd them sic a paw than.

Cleland's Poems, p. 47.

"He came in with a great pawie," i.e. He entered the apartment with a great many airs. It is used to describe the manners of a fribble. V. Pavis.

3. Transferred to rage; from the violent and ridiculous motions one sometimes makes under its influence, S.

Both paw and pavie may be contr. from paon, according to the conjecture mentioned under that word. But in this case, it must have been from a misapprehension of the proper meaning of pawen. I suspect, indeed, that paw is merely Fr. pas, a step, and pavie, pas vis, a quick step, a lively motion, a term perhaps borrowed from the change of step in military manoeuvres.

PAVIE, s. The same with Pauis, Pavis. S.

PAUYOT, s. Meaning not clear. S.

PAUIS, Pavis, s. 1. A large shield.

Ane balen pawis coveris thare left sydis,
Maid of hart skyunis and thik oxin hidis.

Covert, Virg., 235, 1.

Ane balen pawis coveris thare left sydis,
Maid of hart skyunis and thik oxin hidis.

Covert, Virg., 235, 1.

Riudd, in his Gl. renders balen, "belonging to a whale."
If this be the passage referred to, the only one indeed in which I have observed the epithet, he is certainly mistaken. For the coerta was a target or buckler made of the oune's or buffalo's skin; used by the Africans and Spaniards. Scutum loreum, quo utuntur Afri et Hispani; Serv. in Virg. Now, balen seems to signify, belonging to a skin, q. pelliceus, from Lat. balens, Germ. balg, a skin of any kind.

It is this kind of shield which W. Britto is supposed to describe.
PAUK, s. Art, a wile, S.

2. A testudo, used in assaulting the walls of a fortified city.

The Volscans assemble in one sop,
To fill the fossys, and the walls to slop:
All samyn haistand with ane paute of tre
Heissit togoddir, above thare hedia he
Sa surely knyt, that manere embuschment
Semyt to be ane clois vohur thay went.

D. Virg., 293, 5. also l. 24.

The term pauis is extended to this, because they were
Vnder the volt of targs.—l. 26.

"The pnute, pawnke, or tallanze, was a large shield, or
rather a portable manlet, capable of covering a man from
head to foot, and probably of sufficient thickness to resist
the missile weapons then in use. These were in sieges
carried by servants, whose business it was to cover their
masters with them, whilst they with their bows and arrows
shot at the enemy on the ramparts. As this must have
been a service of danger, it was that perhaps which made
the office of scutifer, or shield-bearer, honourable, as the
mere carrying of a helmet or shield on a march, or in a
procession, partook more of the duty of a porter than that
of a soldier.——Under the protection of the pavaches,
workmen also approached to the foot of the wall in order
to sap."

Grose's Military Antiq. ii. 257.

"Pavashes — were also use at sea to defend the sides
of the vessels, like the present netting of our ships of war;
this defence was called a pavaise, and may be seen in the
representation of antient ships." Ibd.

Hence it is mentioned as one of the means of nautical
defence employed by our ancestors.

"Bothan man, bair stanis & lyne pottis ful of lyne in
the craklen pokis to the top, and pavais veil the top vith
pauis and mantilis." Compl. S. p. 64.

Here pavais is also used as a v. Mantil is the same with
Manlet mentioned by Grose, in his description of the
pauis.

Fr. pavais, Ital. pavese, L.B. pauus-ium, pauus-um, pauesis, pauve-us, pauve-us, &c. Gr. Παυς, C.B. pafais. Menage, in his usual way, by a very severe distor-
tion, derives the word from Lat. parma. V. Rudd. Gl.
Borel more rationally deduces it from Ital. pavese, Sp.
pez, Fr. pave, a covering. According to Boxhorn, C.B.
pafais is formed from pugis, to strike, and aee, a shield, be-
cause it receives the strokes. V. Wachter, vo. Paffen.

The soldiers, who carried shields of this kind, were
called, L.B. paviesars, pavexarri, pavesiatores, Tho.
Walsingham, Edw. III. Fr. pavesiers, pavescheurs, Froissart,
fr. 13. sometimes pavaisers.

PAUK, s. Art; a wile, S.

Prattis are repute policy and perrellus pauhis.

Doug. Virg., 293, b. 37.

Callander refers to Belg. paethen, to coax, to wheedle; Ancient Scot. Poems, p. 12. But I find no vestige of this
word in any Lexicon. V. the adj.

PAUKY, PAWKY, adj. 1. Sly; artful, S. "Arch, cun-
ing, artful, North." Gl. Grose.

The paaky and carle came o'er the lee,
Wi' mony gude e'ens and days to me.


Paucky, witty, or sly, in word or action, without any
harm or bad designs; Gl. Rams. This word does not, in
indeed, in its modern use, properly denote that kind of design
which has a hurtful tendency. But it appears to have

been softened in its signification. For there seems no
reason to doubt that it is from A.S. pæccan, pæcco-an,
derkere, mentri; whence pa, a deceptor. Thus it origi-
nally denoted that deception which implies falsehood,
or lying. The E. terms packing, patcherie, and pocke,
as they are nearly allied in sense, seem to acknowledge the
same origin.

—You hear him coope, see him dissemble,
Know his grosse patchery, looze him, feed him,
Keep in your bosome, ye dare assurance
That he's a made-up villain.
Timon of Athens.

—What hath bin seen
Either in snuffles, and packings of the dukese,
Or the hard reyne which both of them hath borne
Against the olde king.
King Lear.

On this passage Mr. Steevens observes; "Packings are
underhand contrivances. So in Stanhamp's Virgil, 1592.
—'With two gods packing, one silly woman to oxen,'
We still speak of packing jurins." V. Divers. Purley, ii.
365.

Some have a name for thefte and bribery,
Some be called crafty, that can pyke a purse,—
Som lorderous, som losels, som naughty packe,
Som facers, som bracers, som make great cracks.
Skelton, p. 15. Edit. 1736.

Mr. Tooko traces these words to the A.S. verb. Had he
been acquainted with our S. terms, he might justly have
given them in confirmation of his etymon.

2. As applied to the eye, it signifies, wanton, Ang.
See Sup.

It does not seem to admit this sense as used by Ramsay.

PAWERY, s. Cunning; sinness.

PAWKLY, adv. Witty, or sly, in word or action, without any
harm or bad designs; Gl. Rams. This word does not, in
indeed, in its modern use, properly denote that kind of design
which has a hurtful tendency. But it appears to have 195
PAWN, PAWNE, PAWNIE, s. The peacock.

PAWMIE, PANDIE, PAWN, s. A narrow curtain fixed to the roof, or to
To the last assertion be true, both etymons run into one ;
with this difference, however, that Ihre supplies us with
the palm tree, which was brought home [during the cru­
received this name, he says, because they set out on their
received his name from the
palms
which he bore, when he
ceived his name from the
palm of the hand; synon.

1. The slightest motion ; as,
"He ne'er played pawn," he did not so much as stir. 2. Transferred to one who cannot eat or make the
slightest exertion without difficulty. 3. To Play one's
Paws, to act the part belonging to one.

PAWIS, s.pl. The timbers, in a thatched roof, which
extend from the one gable to the other ; being placed under
the cabers, and supporting them, Ang. synon. bougars.

Perhaps from Fr. panne, used in panne de bois, the piece of
timber that sustains a gutter between the roofs of two
houses, Cotgr.

To PAWVIS, v. n. To daily with a girl. V. PAVIE. S.
To PEAK, Peer, v. n. 1. To peep, to speak with a
small voice resembling that of a chicken, S.
2. To complain of poverty, S. synon. peenge. Hence
the prov. phrase; "He's no sae puir as he peaks." Iml.
pub-ra, insusurrare, occulte agitare, is perhaps a
cognate term. Hence puk-r, musstitato, occulta factio, G.
Andr.

PEAK, s. 1. A triangular piece of linen, used for
binding the hair below a child's cap or woman's toy, Ang.
probably denominated from its form as resembling a
peak, or point of a hill. 2. An old name for lace. See S.
To PEAL, PEEL, v.a. To equal; to match. S. synon.
PEANER, s. A cold-looking, naked, trembling being,
small-sized.

S. PEANERFLEE, s. An active light-looking person.
S. PEANIE, s. A hen-turkey; a pen-hen.
S. PEANT, s. The name of a particular kind of silk.
S. PEARA. Pera parabit, pera-ho. Left unexplained.
S. PEARIE, PERRY, PEAR, s. That instrument of play
used by boys, S. in England called a pepotop. See S.

It seems to have been named from its exact resemblance of
a pear. The humming-top of E. is in S. denominated
a French pearie, probably as having been originally im-
ported from France.

PEARL, s. The seam-stitch in a knitted stocking. S.
PEARL BARLEY. The finest kind of pot-barley. S.
PEARLED, part. adj. Having a border of lace.
S. PEARLIN, s. A species of lace, made of thread, or of
silk; properly bone-lace, S. See Sup.

Then round the ring she dealt them ane by ane,
Clean in her pearlin keek and gown alane.
Ross's Helenore, p. 116. —We maun hae pearlis, and mablies, and cooks.

Song, Ibid. p. 137.

It is most probably the same that is meant in the following
statute.

"That no person of whatsoever degree, shall have pear-
ing, or ribbening, upon their ruffs, sarkes, napkins, and
sockes; except the persons before privileged, And the
pearling, and ribbing,—to be of those made within the

This is distinguished from "gold-smiths worke, stones,
and pearles," in the next paragraph.

PEARL SHELL. The Pearl Mussel. S.

PEASE-BRUIZLE, s. Birsled pease. V. PEASE-KILL. S.
PESKILL, s. 1. Field-pease broiled in the pods. 2.
Used figuratively for a confused scramble. 3. To mak
a pease-kill of any thing, to dissipate it lavishly. S.
PEC

PEASE-MUM. To play pease-mum, to mutter. S.

PEASY-WHIN, s. The greenstone. V. PEASIE-WHIN. S.

PEASSIS, s.pl. The weights of a clock. V. PACE. S.

PEA-TRIBE, s. The Laburnum. S.

PEAT, s. A contemptuous designation, accusing the person of pride to whom it is addressed.

PEAT, s. Vegetable fuel. The heart is said to grow as grist a peat when ready to burst with suppressed sorrow.

PEAT OF SAPE. A bar of soap; so called from its form. S.

PEAT-CLAIG, s. A place built to hold peats.

PEAT-CORN, s. Peat-dust.

PEAT-CREEL, s. A basket for carrying peats in.

PEAT-MOSS, s. The place whence peats are dug.

PEAT-POT, PEAT-PAT, s. The hole from which peat is dug.

PEAT-REEK, s. The smoke of turf-fuel. 2. A quantity of peats built or piled up under cover.

PEATSTONE, s. The stone at the top of the wall of a house, which projects, and with which the angles towards the chimney begins. S. See Sup.

PEAT, s. Peace; an old law term used in Hetours. S.

PECE, s.pl. A parcel or budget carried by a vessel for holding liquids.

PECHLE, V. n. To hechle and pechle, as grits a peat person of pride to whom it is addressed.

PEDDIR, PEDDER, s. The crop; the stomach, Ayrs.

PECK, PEACH, PEGH, (gutt.) A vessel for holding liquids. V. PIECE.

PECKMAN, s. One who carried smuggled whisky to pay their Maisters maillis exorbitant.

PEEL, PEAL, s. To make water.

PEE, s. A kind of footboy.

PEE, s. A child beginning to walk. S.

PEE, v. n. To make water. S.

PEE, v. a. To wet by making water.

PEE, v. a. To equal; to match; to produce any thing exactly like another, Loth. S.

PEE, v. a. To pelt, properly with stones. S.

PEECHRIGAN BLAST. A stormy blast; a heavy shower.

PEEL, PEEL, v. a. To equal; to match; to produce any thing exactly like another, Loth. S. See Sup.

PEELER, s. A pedlar; a travelling merchant. See Sup.

PEELED WILLOW-WAND. V. WILLOW-WAND.

PEELED WILLOW-WAND, v. n. To peel a willow-wand.

PEELED WILLOW-WAND, s. A pool, the pron. of S.B.

PEEL-A-FLEE, s. A light person lightly clothed.

PEEL, s. A place of strength. V. FEEL.

PEEL, s. A place of strength. V. FEEL.

PEEL-A-FLEE, s. A light person lightly clothed. S.

PEE-LEFT, s. Potatoes presented at table unpeeled.

PEELED WILLOW-WAND, s. A portmanteau; an old word. S.

PEELED WILLOW-WAND, adj. Thin; meagre, S.

Perhaps & having the flesh peeled off the bones, Fr.
**Pee**

peté. I am not certain, however, that it does not also include the idea of patience.

PEELING. Travelling lightly clothed in a windy day.

PEEL-RINGE, PEEL-RANGE, s. 1. A scrub; a skin-faint. 2. A cauldron dozet person. 3. A tall meagre-looking fellow.

PEEL-RINGE, adj. Lean; meagre; cauldron.

PEEL-SHOT, s. The dyenetry; a term used in regard to cattle. In horses called a Scorrur.

PEELWERSH, adj. Wan; sickly in appearance.

PEEN, s. The sharp point of a mason's hammer.

To PEENGIE, PEENJIE, s. A silly, useless, weak-minded person; one feble in both body and mind.

PEG, s. A styl of cattle. In horses called a Pasch or Easter. V. PAYS.

PEGG, s. The ball for playing at Shinty.

PEGGIN-AWLO, s. A shoemaker's awl for entering the pegs or wooden pins driven into the heels of shoes.

To PEGH, v. n. To puff or breathe hard. V. PECH.

PEGHIN, (gutt.) The stomach. V. PECHEAN.

To PEGHLE, v. n. See under Pech, v.

PEGIL, s. The dirty work of a house. Working the pegil, Ang. is synon. with acting the scodgie, S.

As scodgie seems to be a corr. of Su.G. sko-suen, a servant who puts on the shoes of his master, pegil, may denote the employment of a young person, to whom the dirtiest part of the work is commonly allotted; from Isl. piiske, juvencula, puelua, Su.G. piiske, puelue; either from Isl. peige, juvencus bos et parvus, G. Andr.; or Pers. peik, a lacquey.

PEE�E, interj. A peely. S. Little; small.

To PEEL, v. n. To appear; a very old word. V. PER.

PEEL, s. A feeble sound.

To PEEL, s. To utter a feeble sound. "He darna play peep," he dare not let his voice be heard.

PEEPER, s. A mirror; a looking-glass.

PEEPERS, s. A cant term for spectacles.

To PEEPERS, s. A small moistened gunpowder, formed like a pyramid, and kindled at the top.

To PEEP, v. n. To complain; to pule.

V. PEPE.

To play peep," to whine, S. pron.

To complain; to pule. V. PEPE,

To Complain; to whine, S. pron.

To purl.

To puff or breathe hard, V. PECH.

PEG  PUFF. A cant term for a young woman resembling an old one in her manners.

Peg ALL, Pygrall, s. Petty; paltry.

Ane pegall thrift, that steilis a cow, is hangit; but he that steilis a bow

With als mekill geir as he may turss,

That theiff is hangit be the purss.

To PEEUK, v. n. To make water.

Cheep. S.

With als mekill geir as he may turss,

That theiff is hangit be the purss.

To theasty, S. 3. A cauldrife dozent person, 3. A tall meagre-looking bannock or cake, Orkn. Shetl.

That theiff is hangit be the purss.

To PEERIE, v. n. To pretend poverty, S.

To be peery, v.n. A peely.

To play peep," to whine, S. pron.

To pretend poverty, S.

To play peep," to whine, S. pron.

To pretend poverty, S.

A byand Ballad on wardo wives, That gar their men live pinging lives.

To PEEUK, v. n. To make water.

Cheep. S.

To make water. V. under Pee.

To PEERIE, v. n. To pretend poverty; to whine; Syn. Cheep.

To PEEUK, v. n. To puff; to chrip; Syn. Cheep.

To PEEUK, v. n. To puff; to chrip; Syn. Cheep.

To PEGH, v. n. To go off quickly, Loth.

Dumfr. perhaps corr. from Cant E. pike off; to run away; Grose's Class. Dict.

PEG, s. A stroke, Loth. Dumfr. Isl. piack-a, frequenter punk.

PÉG, s. The ball for playing at Shinty.

PEGGIN-AWLO, s. A shoemaker's awl for entering the pegs or wooden pins driven into the heels of shoes.

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To PEEUK, v. n. To make water. V. under Pee.

To PEEVER, v. n. To make water. V. under Pee.

To PEEVER, v. n. To make water. V. under Pee.

To PEEUK, v. n. To puff; to chrip; Syn. Cheep.

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To PEEUK, v. n. To puff; to chrip; Syn. Cheep.
“By the 84th act Parl. 1503, and 24th act 1638, the merchants must only pack and pel at free burgs: Now, loading and unloading is the same thing with packing and peling. This was denied by the Dukes Advocates, who called “packing,” the stowing of goods in packs, and “peling,” they did not agree what it meant; some thought it was the furring of goods like a pile of wood.”

Fountainhall’s Decisions, l. 81.

We might view pel as allied to Teut. pegel, Belg. pêl, the capacity or measure of a vessel; pêgel-en, pêl-en, to measure; metrii vasae capacitatem; and thus consider the phrase as probably of Belg. origin. For haerping-pakery is a place where herrings are packed up in barrels and salted anew. But I am inclined to think that it is the same with the E. v. pile,” to heap, to coacervate.” I prefer this sense, because peling is not confined to fish, but extended to other goods, as wool, hides, &c.


I am not certain, however, whether peling, peling, may not signify, pairing, adjusting to one size, which is generally attended to in packing fish in barrels. V. PEL, e. and s.

2. Packing and peling now denotes unfair means of carrying on trade in a corporation; as when a freeman allows the use of his name in trade to another who has not his privileges.

PEILOUR, s. A thief. V. PELOUR.

PEIMANDER, s. Perhaps, a pantler or confectioner. S. To PEYNE, v. a. To forge. V. PENE.

To PEYR, v. a. To impair. V. PARE.

PEIR, s. Equal. Bot petr, matchless; unparalleled. S. PEIRLING, PEARLING, s. Pearl-fishing. S.

PEIRS, adj. “A sky colour, or a colour between green and blue,” Rudd.

— Behalld thame sa mony diuer hew,
Sum petr, sum pale, sum burnet, and sum blew.

Chaucer perse, “skie-coloured, of a blewish grey,” Tyrwhitt.

O.Fr. pers, perse, caesian, glaucus ; c’est un azur couvert et obscur qu’on pretend etre venu de Perse, ou de coeur de peche Persienne. Dict. Trev.

To PEIS, PEISS, PESE, v. a. To assuage; to appease; according to Rudd. See Sup.

And quhen he spak all ceissit,
The heunlie hie hous of goddis was peissit.

Doug. Virgil, 401, 1. 4.

Rudd, mentions O.Fr. paice as the origin, a word I cannot find in any dictionary. But as silescit is the term used by Virg., peissit properly signifies, was made, or became silent; corresponding to Fr. s’appaisser, as used by R. Stephens. Terent. Dum hae silescunt turbae, S’appaisent et cessent. Dict. Latinagallic. A. 1538. vo. Silesco.

PEYSIE-WHIN, s. The E. Greenstone; Sw. groensteen, Germ. grunstein, Ang.; called perzie-whin in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

It has received its name from the resemblance of the spots in it to peaze, Ang. pron. pese.

PEYSLE, PEYZLE, s. Any small tool used by a rustic. S. PEISLED, PYSLIT, part. adj. In easy circumstances. S. PEYSTICKER, s. A miser who feeds voraciously. S.

PEYVER, s. A nonsensical ceremonious bustle.

PEYZART, PEYSART, adj. Parsimonious; niggardly. S.

PEYZANT, PEYSANT, s. A niggard; a miser. S.

PEKLE-PES, s. A name given to a hen. S.
PEL

great exertion on the part of the assailants." De Orig. Scot. p. 57—58. Aedficia, &e.

Pelaem is used in the same sense, in a charter of Edward III. concerning Scotland.

Quod custodes omnium aliorum castrorum, Peralorum et fortalitionum, in dicta terra Scotiae, et ali in eis ad fidem nostram commorantes, cadaem castra, Pela et fortalitia libere et absque perturbatione qulabiet eixe." Rymer. Foed. Tom. iv. p. 686. Du Cange seems to think that this is originally the E. word pelle. If so, we must trace it to A.S. pel, moles, cumulus, acervus. Bullet, however, gives pell as a Celtic word, signifying a castle, a fortress.

PELEY-WERSH. adj. Sickly. From Peleyand Wersh.S.
PELL, s. A soft, lazy, lumpish person. S.B. often con­

PELOCK, s. A ball; a bullet.

PELHACK, PELLOCK, s. A porpoise. See Sup.

There are likewise a great number of little whales, which swarm through these islands, which they call spout­whales, or pellocks; and they tell us it is dangerous for boats to fall in among them, lest they be overturned by whales, or

which sweem through these isles, which they call spout­boats to fall in among them, lest they be overturned by

sense.


is sometimes used S. as a reproachful term in a similar sense.
PELL, s. Buttermilk very much soured.

To PELL a dead candle. V. PAL, s.

PELACK, PELLOCK, s. A porpoise. See Sup.

There are likewise a great number of little whales, which swarm through these islands, which they call spout­whales, or pellocks; and they tell us it is dangerous for boats to fall in among them, lest they be overturned by them." Brand's Deser. Orkn. p. 48.

This seems to be the palack of Sibb., now called pellock, S. the porpoise or sea-hog, Delphinus phocaena, Linn.

A species of sea animals, most destructive of the salmon, are almost ever summer found in numbers, playing in the Clyde off the Castle. These are called buckers, pellocks, or porpoises." P. Dunbarton, Statist. Acc. iv. 22.

V. Bocker.

This firth of Forth is rycht plentuus of coclis, osteris, muschellis, selch, pellock, mereswyve, & qhalis." Bellend. Deser. Alb. c. 9.

Here he does not adhere to the Lat. of Boece. He dis­

tinguishes the pellock from the mereswyve, or what we now call the porpoise, because in his time, the latter name has been because to have been confined to the Dolphin. V. Meres­swyne.

Gal. pelog, id. PEL-CLAY. adj. Pure and tough clay. V. Ball-clay.s.
PELLET, s. The skin of a sheep without the wool. S.
PELLOCK, s. A ball; a bullet. See Sup.

Pellocks piaisan to pase,
Gapand gunnys of braze,
Grundin ganyses their wase,
That maid ful greit dyn. 

Gawan and Gol. i. 12.
i.e. " weighty bullets." It occurs also, Acts, Ja. V. 1540. c. 73. V. Calmes.

Corrupted from Fr. pelote, pelotte, a ball, C.B. pel, id.
PELLVSI, s. pl.

Venerall pastoris in vomiting their faith,—
Filling their purses with the spirituall grathe,
Plucking the pelotis or ever the scheip be slaine.


This must mean skins ; E. pel, a skin; Fr. pellet, a skin.

PELONIE, s. A sort of dress. V. POLONIE.

PELOUR, PELOUR, s. A thief.
PENDICLE, s. 1. A small piece of ground, either depending on a larger farm, or let separately by the owner. See Sup.

"Most of the farms have cottages, whence they obtain assistance in hay-time and harvest. Besides these, there are many pendicles (praedictula) partly let off the farms, and partly let immediately by the proprietor." P. Kettle, Fife, Statist. Acc. i. 379.

2. Applied to one church dependent on another.

"It was called in ancient times the parsonage of Stobo. —It was a parsonage, having four churches belonging to it, which were called the Pendicles of Stobo, viz. the church of Dawick," &c. P. Stobo, Tweed. Statist. Acc. iii. 380.

3. An appendage; one thing attached to another; a privilege connected with any office or dignity. 4. Any form in law depending on, or resulting from, another. S.

The word evidently denotes any thing depending on another. L.B. pendicularis is used in the second sense. "Intra Ecclesiam S. Francisci in editioni loco fabricata est Pendicularia capella." V. S. Stanisl. ap. Du Cange.

PENDICLER, s. A pendant; a thing that hangs danglingly, Cotgr.

It must be observed, however, that Teut. pendant; L.B. pendula, is thus struck; as signifying to strike with a hammer; 

PENDICLER, s. A pendant; a thing that hangs danglingly, Cotgr.

The term used by Doug, refers to the operations of bleaching and driving their machinery."

PENDICLE, s. A pendant; L.B. pendulum.

"But that which is the great remora to all matters is the head of Strafford: as for poor Canterbury, he is so contemptible that all casts him out of their thoughts, as a pendicle at the Lieutenant's ear." Baillie's Lett. i. 251.

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PENNIE-BRYDAL, PENNY-WEDDING, part. pa.
PENNER, PENNAR, 7b-PENNY, v. n. s. PENKLE, S. A

PENNY-DOG, enjoyed with the highest relish. P. Montquhitter, Aberd.

money in purchasing provisions, which are the return if willing to pay his share, although not invited, and a

their severall bounds therein, and licentiousnesse thereat,—ordain every

Pennie-Brydals, fanitie and severall abuses which usually fall forth at

at least, to every one who chooses to attend the wedding,

such meetings, is the welcome given, in various quarters

expence for two or more days. This scene of feasting,

ber of people conveened thereto, as by the extortion of

Pennystane, Penny-stone, s. A quoit made of stone; or a flat stone used instead of a quoit. To play at the pennystane, to play with quoits of this kind, a common game in the country, S.

“Most of the antient sports of the Highlanders, such as archery, hunting, fowling, and fishing, are now dis­used; those retained are,—throwing the penny-stone, which answer[s] to our coits: the shinty, or the striking of a ball of wood,” &c. Pennant’s Tour in S. 1769, p. 214. Hence a penny-stane cast, the distance to which a stone quayt may be thrown.

Mycht nane behind his falowis be
A pennystane cast, na he in hy
Wes dede, or tane deliverly.

The way
Wes not a pennystane cast of breid.

Ibid. xvi. 383. MS.

Qu. because it was usual to play for money? Or, as allied to Sw. pen-a, utpen-a, to flatten, because only flat stones can be used?

PENNY-WHEEP, PENNY-HISP, s. Small beer, Aberd.

Gl. Shirr, perhaps from its briskness, or flying off quickly. V. WHIP. See Sup.

PENNY-WIDDIE, s. V. PIN-THE-WIDDIE.

PENNY, s. An indefinite designation of money with­out respect to its relative value; a coin. S.

To mak Penny of a thing. To convert any thing into money by the sale of it. S.

PENNY-FEE, s. Wages paid in money. S.

PENNY-FRIEND, s. A deceitful interested friend. S.

PENNY BLAINCH. 1. A phrase apparently denoting the payment of a silver penny as quitrent.

2. Afterwards transferred to a particular mode of holding lands. V. BLANCHE. S.

PENNY-MAISTER, s. A term once used for the treasurer of a town, society, or corporation; now Box-master. S.

PENNY-PIG, s. A piece of crockery used by children for collecting money, which, from the construction of the pig, could not be got at without breaking it. S.

PENNY SILLER, s. An indefinite quantity of money. S.

PENNY UTOLE. In law deeds, the symbol used for the infeftment or resignation of an annual rent. S.

PENNIRT, s. A pencase; generally made of tin. S.

PENNION, s. A pendant; a small banner.

Thar speris, pennonyes, and their scheldis,
Offlych etulmynty all the feldis.

Barbour, viii. 227. MS.
**PEN**

PENSEL, PINSEL, S. A small streamer borne in battle.

PENSYLIE, adv. PENS, v. n. 2. Expl. "spruce; clean and neat in one's dress and appearance, as rich people in low life are expected to be." There, couthe, and pensie, and sicker, Won'd honest young Hab o' the Hench. Probably from Fr. penser, to think, pensif, "thinking of," Cotgr, because a person of this description seems to think much of himself. As, however, the term is applied to one who walks in a stiff, erect, or stately manner, it may be from Fr. pensu, gorbellied, great-paunched, used oblquely. See Sup.

PENSYLIE, ade. In a self-important manner, S. He kames his hair indeed, and gaes right snug, With ribbon knots at his blue bonnet lug;

**PER**

Whilk pensylie he wears a thought a-je. *Ramsay's Poems,* ii. 76.

PENSIENESS, s. Self-conceit and affectation. *S.* PENTESSIS, s. pl. Perhaps corr. of penthouses. *S.* PENTHLAND, s. The name given to the middle part of Scotland, especially to that now called Lothian. The second and myd part (hecas it was inhabit be Pichtie) was namit Pentland." Bellend. Deser. Alb. c. 3. Elsewhere he says, that Forth is "ane arme of the see diuying Pentland fra Fife." Cron. B. iv. c. 5.

This is undoubtedly a corr. of Pichtland, or Petland, in the same manner as the designation of Pichtland Firth has been changed to Pentland. For the oldest Norwegian writers call this Pentlands-fiord ; Heimskringla, i. 50, Ed. Peringskiold.

To PENTY, v. a. To fillip, S. Or shall I douk the deepest sea And coral pou for beads to thee; Penty the pope upon the nose?

As Fr. pointe, point, denotes the tip of any thing, whence the phrase, point du nez, the tip of the nose; the v. point-on, pointer, is expl. blesser, porter des coups de la pointe; Dict. Trev. I have observed nothing else that has any resemblance.

PENNY, PENIE, s. A fillip, (talitrum,) S. PEPE, s. A cherry-stone. V. PAIP.

PESCHOU, s. The store of cherry-stones from which the castles of pepes are supplied; called also Feeedom. S. PEPE, s. 1. The chipp of a bird, S.

Now, swete bird, say ones to me pepe, I dee for wo; me think youn gyms lepe. *King's Quair,* ii. 38.

He dares na play peep, a S. prov. phrase; He dares not munter.


This implies the idea of a plaintive voice. Thus the v. peep, although properly an E. one, is used, in a proverbial phrase, in a peculiar sense; Ye're no see puir as ye peep, Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 85. You complain more of poverty than your situation warrants.

Teut. pip-en, Su.G. pip-a, Fr. pep-ier, Lat. pip-tra.

To PEPPEN, v. a. To bring up young persons or beasts so delicately, as to render them unfit for the ordinary duties of life.

PEPPER-CURNE, s. A handmill used for grinding pepper. Peppercurns, pl. A simple wooden machine used for the same purpose.

PEPPER-DULSE, s. Jagged fucus. S. Fucus pinnatidifus, Linn. V. DULS.

To PER, v. a. To appear.

The Inglass wach that nycht had beyne on steir, Drew to thair ost rycht as the day can per. *Wallace,* vi. 541. MS.

PER, Chancer, id. E. peir is used as signifying, just to come in sight, contr. from appeir.

PERALIN, PERALING, s. Perhaps a kind of dress. S.

PERANTER, ade. Peradventure, contr. from Fr. par aventure.

Howbeid ane hundreth standis heiby, Peranter ar as gauncit fullis as is.

Lyndsay, *S.P.R.* ii. 93.

PERCUNNANCE, s. The act of gathering or receiving rents. S.

PERCONNON, PERCUNNANCE, s. Expl. condition, proviso, S.B.
But upon this perconnon I agree, To let you gae, that Liddy marry me.

PERCUDO, s. Some kind of precious stone.

PERDE', adj. Driven to the last extremity, so as to appear finical, S.

PERDURABIL, adj. Lasting.
—and as it var verray necessair that Kyng Darius furnest the Atheniens vitit sa melik money as may resist the Lacedemonies, and that sal gar al the cuntrye of Greice hes perdurabil very among them selvys.' Compl. S. p. 137. Fr. perdurable, from Lat. persist-o.

To PERE, v. a. To pour.
The fat olye did he yet and pere Apouon the entrelis to mak thaym birne clere.

PERFITE, adj. Perfect.

PERFYTIT, Perfect; complete.

PERFYTE, v. To finish; to bring to perfection.

PERFURNIS, PERFURMEIS, adj. Scented with musk. V.

PERGADDAS, s. A heavy fall or blow.

PERILS, PERLS, s. An involuntary shaking of the head or little joint. J. Schilter.

PERJINK, PERJINCT, adj. Paralytic; affected with palsy.

PEREMPOR, PEREMPER, adj. Precise; very nice.

PEREMPTORS, s. pl. "He's ay upon his peremptors," he is always so very precise or nice.

PEREMPTOUR, s. Apparently used in the sense of an allegation, for the purpose of defence.

PERFAY, adj. Verily; an asseveration common both with S. and E. writers; properly, an oath, although Rudd. thinks that it admits of the same apology with perde.

I persaif, Syr Persoun, thy purpois perfay, Quod he, and drew me doun derne in delf by ane dyke.

Fr. par foy, Lat. per fidem.

PERFAYTE, v. a. To perform; to bring.

PERFITE, adj. Perfect.

PERFITE, v. a. To finish; to bring to perfection.

PERFYTIT, Perfect; complete.

PERFORCE, s. The term is still used to denote one who is exact in doing any work, or who does it neatly, S. The accent is on the last syllable.

PERFAYTE, adj. Perfectly.

PERRY, adj. Perri; truly, surely.

PERJINK, PERJINCT, adj. Paralytic; affected with palsy.

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PER

PERNICKITIE, adj. Precise in trifles; applied also to dress, denoting trinnness, S. perjink, synon.

Perhaps from Fr. par, through, in composition often signifying, thoroughly, and nique, as a tribe, or niguid, to trifl; whence niguid, a top, a trifling follow.

PERNSKYLE of skinnis. A certain number of skins. S.

PERONAL, s. A girl; a young woman, Maitl. Poems.

2. Also used in an improper sense, as signifying, disdair of Ja. IV. and Margaret of England, Leland's Collect.

PERRE, s. Precious stones. Sibb. views this as signifying, distinctly in respect of place, or separately.

Mr. Guthrie is still in contest with the people of Stirling, but in more vexation than formerly; for his col­tinctly in respect of place, or separately.

Mr. Ellis derives it from Fr. par coeur. Spec. i. 235.

We indeed say that one has a thing by heart, when he can repeat it from memory. But it is doubtful whether we should not view it as signifying by book, q. per quair. The following passage, quoted by Mr. Pinkerton, seems to confirm this etymon.

The blak byllblounce I sall perquaire.

Londnyay's Workes, 1592, p. 207.

i.e. Repeat verbatim, or as it is found in the book. V. Quair.

PERQUIRE. Exact; exact, S.B.

At the seams I am na sse perquaire,

Nor auld-farren as he,

But at banes-braken, it's well kent,

He has na maughts like me.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

PERRAKIT, s. A sagacious, talkative, or active child, S.

PERRAR, s. Precious stones. Sibb. views this as signifying apparel, and formed from it by abbreviation.

Her hode of a herde huwe, that her hede hedes,

Of pillour, of palwerk, of perre to pay.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal, i. 2.

Her perre was praysed, with prise men of might.

Londay's Workes, i. 3.

Bulpet says that Fr. per was anciently used for piece. This sense is confirmed by the mention afterwards made of saffres and scaldynes, or saffrophes and scaldones. Chaucer, pierre, jewels.

"She—had on a ryche coller of pyerrey. —His churte [shirt] was bordered of fyne pierrey and pearsles. Marriage of Ja. IV. and Margaret of England, Leland's Collect. iv. 900.

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PERSHITTIE, adj. Precise; prim; stiff in trifling matters, S. See Sup.

The only word I have met with, which has any resem­blance, either in form or signification, is O.E. pergitted, signifying, perhaps, tricked up.

"The court which was seeled, pergitted, sumptuously de­cked and prepared for dauncing, leaping, and other pas­tyme, to make a pleasant and joyful mariage, was nowe con­verted to another vse; namely, to keepe the kinges deade bodie." Ramus's Commentaries Civil Wars of France, i. 33.

Can it be corr. from Fr. projecté, also pourjecté, drown, delineated, pourtrayed, as denoting a person who adheres rigidly to his own plan?

PERSYALL. Peryall gilt, parcel gilt. S.

PERSIL, s. Parsley, an herb, S. Apium petroselinum, Linn. Fr. id. See Sup.

PERSONARIS, s. pl. Conjunct possessors. S.

PERTICIANE, s. A practitioner; an adept.

PERTROUBIL, v. a. Great vexation; perturbation.

At first the schaddois of the pertrobelance Was drye away, and his remembrance

The licht of ressoun has recouerit agane.

To pertrobl, to a. To trouble or vex very much; Fr. partroubler.

—Wod wrath sche suld pertrobl all at the toun.

Dougl. Virgil, 218, 49.

PERTROUBLANCE, s. Great vexation; perturbation.

As being made by an Italian of that

As this piece of armour in part defended the breast, it might seem to be derived from O.Fr. pes, pis, id. corr. from Lat. pectus.

But from all the traces we can observe of this word, it will scarcely admit of this derivation.

In an inventory of the Armour of Louis the Great of France, A. 1316, mention is made of 3 coleretes

PESANE, PISSAND, PYSSEN, s. A gorget, or armour for the neck.

"Andither simpilier of x. pund of rent,—haue hat, gorget, and a pesane with wambrassistis and reibrassistis."

Acts, Ja. i. 1429, c. 134. Edit. 1566, c. 120, Murray.

The thirde he strak through his pissand of maile,

The crag in twa, no weidis mycht him waill.

Peasant, Edit. 1648. Wallace, ii. 112. MS.

It occurs in O.E.

Lybaeus hytte Lambard yn the launcer

Of his helm so bryght;

That pynes, aventure, and gorgere

Fell ynto the feld fer.

Lybaeus, E. M. Rom. ii. 69.

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In an inventory of the Armour of Louis the Great of France, A. 1316, mention is made of 3 coleretes Pizaines de Jazeran, i.e. three pesane collars of the kind of mail called Jazerant. Grosset. Milit. Hist. ii. 246, N.

L.B. pisanum occurs in the letters of Edw. III. of


Du Cange thinks that the word is probably corr., unless it be a proper name. And indeed, as it is here applied to the bassinet or head-piece, it might seem to refer to some armour then in great estimation, made at Pisa in Italy; as a broadsword of a particular kind has, in latter times, been called a Ferrara, as being made by an Italian of that name. But there is scarcely room for this supposition. For the term appears elsewhere in another form.

Quoddam magnum colerum, vocatum Pusan, de operationibus coronarum et bestiarum, vocatarum Antelopes, consectum, et de albo inameletum, bestia illis super ter-
PET


PESS, s. Easter.

— He curtse me for my teind;
And haldis me yet undir the same process,
That gart me want my sacrament at Pess.

V. PAYS. Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 65.

PESS. The pess, covering for the thigh, Wallace, viii. 265. V. THE.

PESS, s. Pease.

PESSES, s.pl. Apparently a pie baked for Easter. S.

PESSMENTS, s.pl. V. PAGENTS.

To PET, PETTLE, v. n. To fondle; to indulge; to treat as a pet. See Sup.

"The tenth command — requireth such a puritie into the heart of man, that it will not onelie haue it to be to retain something in one's breast; for as we use the phrase, it properly includes the idea of taciturnity and self indentation.

"A craggy bra, strekyt weill long,
A plowed bra, with yeeld-
A craggy bra, strekyt weill long,
A plowed bra, with yeeld-
And hyd thame in a pete-pot,
That his plwyrnys hym-self stall."

--Thare was slayne and wounded sore
Thratty thousand, trewly tolde;
Of pitaile was thare mekill more.

Sic ane peevesone wyl I,
Himself ascendis the hie band of the hill,
By wentis strate, and passage scharp and wil,
And ly at wate in quyet enbuschment,
At athir putis hede or secret went.


This seems merely an oblique sense of A.S. poeth, semita, callis, Teut. pad, Germ. pfad, which Wachter deuces from pedd-es, pedibus calcare, a term, he says, of the highest antiquity.

PETH, s. A steep road up a hill; a path on an acclivity, S.

And a greth peth wp for to gang,
Barbour, xviii. 366. MS. Edit. 1620, path.

PET, PETTLE, s. A term applied to a good day when it occurs,
By wontis strate, and passage scharp and wil,
Schapis in our ciete for to cum preuylie.
Tharfor ane practik of were denye wyly I,
And ly at wate in quyet enbuschment,
At athir putis hede or secret went.


This ilk Armus was ful reddy there,
Lurkand at wate, and spyand round about
PEUAGELY, adv. Carelessly, in a slovenly manner.

Peughle, S. A

Peught, To Peughle (gutt.), To Peuther, To s. Pew.

To Pew, with the negative particle.

Peughle, Peughle on, v. n. Used to denote the falling of snow in small particles, without continuation, during a severe frost.

Pew, s. “An imitative word, expressing the plaintive cry of birds.”

Birds with mony pieteous pew, Effecitlie in the air they flew. Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1592, p. 40.

To play pew, with the negative particle. He can no play pew, is a phrase still used to denote a great degree of inability, or incapacity for any business, S.; also, He never play’d pew, he did not make the slightest exertion.

Wi’ that he never mair play’d pew,

But with a rair,

Away his wretched spirit flew,

It makteane where. Lyndsay’s Poems. i. 311.

It is also used differently. It never played pew on him, it made no impression on him whatever. To Pew, Pew, v. n. 1. To emit a mournful sound; a term applied to birds. We sall gar chekinnis cheip, and gaislingis pew. Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1592, p. 268.

The chekyns began to pew, quhen the gled quhissillit.” Compl. S. p. 60.

2. It is sometimes used as equivalent to peep, or mutter.


The v. pew might seem allied to Fr. piaillier, “to cheepe, or cry like a chicke.” Cotgr.

To Pewil, Pewil, Peughile on, v. n. Used to denote the falling of snow in small particles, without continuation, during a severe frost.

Pewtene, s.

Fals pewtene hes scho playit that sport, Hes scho me handit in this sort? Philotus, S.P.R. iii. 32.

“Whore, Fr. gutan,” Gl. Sibb. Isl. puta, scortum, meretrix. This is evidently the origin of the Fr. word, as well as of Hisp. puta, id. For it appears in Isl. with a number of derivatives; putuborim, spurius; putuwan, filius spurius; putanaus, meretricum cella; putnamadr, scortator, adulter.

Verel. Ind.

Phanekill, s. Perhaps a flag.

Pew, Pewter, Pewterer; or one who puts on, v. n.

To canvass, V, PEUTHEK.

To canvass; to bustle about assiduously in order to procure votes.

To Peuther, Peuther, v. n. To canvass; to bustle about assiduously in order to procure votes.

To Peuther, Peuther, e.a. He has peuthered Queensferry, and means next to peuther Inverkeithing.

PEUTHERER, Peuerer, s. The act of canvassing. PEUTHERER, Peuhder, s. A pewterer; or one who works in pewter.

PEW, s. “An imitative word, expressing the plaintive cry of birds.”

Birds with mony pieteous pew, Effecitlie in the air they flew. V. the v.

To Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1592, p. 40.

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Verel. Ind.

Phanekill, s. Perhaps a flag.
joy more abundantly another way." — Rutherford's Lett. ii. ep. 8.

**PHRASER.** 1. One whose actions are not so powerful as his words, a sort of braggadocio.

"Through grace we both doe and dare doe to the glorie of our God, when you, if you continue in this Pharisicall boasting, will prove but a phantastical phrasers." — Bp. Galloway's De Kitnologise, p. 75.

2. It is now used to signify a wheedling person, S.

To PHRASE, PHRASE, n. m. To use coaxing or wheedling language. See Sup.

Were it not that the E. s. is used in a similar sense, one might suppose, that these were allied to MoeG. frais-an, to tempt. — V. the s.

**PHAIZIN', S.** The act of cajoling.

**PHRAIZE, PHRAISE, s.** To make a phrase, 1. To pretend great regard, concern, or sympathy. When used in this sense, it conveys the idea of a suspicion of the person's sincerity. See Sup.

"To make a phrase about one; to make a great work about one." — Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 21.

He may indeed for ten or fifteen days
Mak meikle o' ye, with an unco fraise,
And daut ye baith afore fowk and your lane.

_Ramsay's Poems_, ii. 75.

2. To use the language of flattery. Thus fraise denotes flattery, S.

Some little fraise ane might excuse,
But ha'of you I maun refuse.

_R. Galloway's Poems_, p. 156.

3. To pretend to do a thing; to exhibit an appearance without real design, S.

"The Treasurer, and some of the Lords came, and made a phrase to set down the Session in the palace of Linlithgow." — Baillie's Lett. i. 26.

4. To use many words about a thing, as expressive of reluctance, when one is really inclined, or perhaps desirous, to do what is proposed, S.

A-weel, an't like your honour, Colin says,
Gin that's the gate, we needna
Ledes him oute of the hall,
Thocht subtill Sardanapulus,
Or in the crownell, or riche hingare.

_Ramsay's Poems_, ii. 138.

5. To talk more of a matter than it deserves, S.

I sometimes thought that he made o'er great fraize
About fine poems, histories, and plays.

_Ramsay's Poems_, ii. 139.

6. To make a phrase about one's self, to make much ado about a slight ailment; to pretend to suffer more than one does in reality, S.

**PHRENESIE, s.** Frenzy.

**PY, RYDING-FY, RIDING-PIE, s.** A loose riding-coat or frock.

**PYARDE, s.** One of the names of the Magpie. S.

**PYAT, PYOT, s.** The Magpie; Corvus pica, Linn.

"Their ves pyattis, and pertreiks, and plevaris anew."

_Houlatze_, i. 14. MS.

The pyat forth his pennis did rug.

_Dunbar, Banntayrne Poems_, p. 21. st. 11.

"All, both men and women will be, for-sooth, of a partie; — no more understanding what they speake of, than doe Pyote, or Paroquets, those words which they are taught to prattle." — Forbes's Eubulus, Pref. p. 5.

Fr. pie, Lat. pica. But from the termination of our word, its proper origin seems to be Gael. pighaidh; in C.B. piodan, See Sup. This by the vulgar in our times, as also by our ancestors, has still been accounted as ominous bird. During sickness in a family, it is reckoned a very fatal sign, if the pyat take his seat on the roof of the house. The same opinion has been formed by other Northern nations. See Sup.

Ihre testifies, that "the vulgar in Sweden suspend this bird to the doors of their stables, with the wings expanded, that he may, as Apuleius says, in his own body expiate that ill fortune that he portends to others." A similar idea may have given rise to the custom of nailing up hawks, the heads of foxes, &c. on the doors or walls of stables, still preserved in S. Wachter imagines, that in Germ, it is called speech, from Alem. spech-en, augurare, q. avis auguralis, i. e. the spay-bird. — V. Spae. Ihre thinks, that it has the name skata, from skad-a, to hurt, to skaith. But this superstitious idea of the magpie was not confined to the Northern nations. Among the Romans, he was much used in augury, and was always reckoned among the unlucky birds. — V. Pisin. Hist. Nat. L. x. c. 18. See Sup.

**PYAT-HORSE, s.** A Pybald horse.

**PYATIE, PYOTIE, adj.** Variegated like a magpie; having pretty large white distinct spots.

**PYATT, PYET, adj.** Freckled; spotted.

**FYATED, part. adj.** Perhaps ornate.

**PIBROCH, s.** A Highland air, suited to the particular passion which the musician would either excite or assuage; generally applied to those airs that are played on the bagpiper, before the Highlanders, when they go out to battle.

"You only saw their tartans were,
As down Benvorlisch's side they wound,
Heard'st but the pibroch, answering brave
To many a target clanking round.

_Minatregyl, Border_, ii. 415.

"Pibroch — a piece of martial music adapted to the Highland bagpipe." — N. Ibid.

Gael. pipbreatheach, the pipe music, a march tune, piping. — Shaw: Pib, a pipe.

**PICH'T, PICH'T, Plicht, part. pa.** I. Pitched; settled.

_See Sup._

Gawwayne, grathest of all,
Ledes him oute of the halle,
Into a pavilion of pall,
That prov'd was pipit.

_Sir Gawan and Sir Gal_, ii. 8.

2. In the same sense, it seems to be metaphorically transferred to a person. _See Sup._

Thocht stubbill Sardanapulus,
A prince were picht to rule and reigne,
Yet, were his fac'tes so lecherous,
That euerie man might se them blaine.

_Poems Sixteenth Century_, p. 203.

Exp. "strong," Gl. It certainly denotes establishment in empire.

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**3. Studded with gold, silver, or precious stones.**

Lyke as a gem wyth his brycht hew schinyng,
Departis the gold set amydwart the ryng,
That euerie man might se them blaine.

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_Sir Gawan and Sir Gal_, ii. 8.
PICK

Either from the same source with E. pitch, or allied to Su.G. pick-a, minuitis itibus tundere.

PICK, s. The best; the choice, S.

Either from E. pick, to cull, or Belg. psyk, choice, excellent.

PICK, s. Pitch. V. PIK.

PICK-BLACK, adj. Black as pitch. V. PIK-MIRK.

PICK, s. A pick-axe.

PICK, s. A spade at cards. V. PICKS.

PICK, s. Used for E.pike.

To PICK, v. a. To pick a Mill-stane, to indent it by slight strokes. V. Pik, v.

PICKEN, PICKENIE, s. The name formerly given to a mil­

PICKEREL, fi. The Dunlin, Tringa alpina, Linn.

PICK, s. A spade at cards. V. PICKS.

The Dunlin, Tringa alpina, Linn.

PICK-MAW, s. A bird of the gull kind. V. PYK-MAW.

PICKEL, s. A stroke of this description. 2. The

PICKERIAL, Pickel, Pick, s. The name formerly given to a mil­

PICKEN, PICKENIE, s. The Pewit, or Black-headed Gull.*?

PICK, s. One chargeable with petty theft.

PICKEREL, s. The Dunlin, Tringa alpina, Linn.

Avis cinerei coloris Alauda major, rostro rubro. Aquas

Pick-a, s. One chargeable with petty theft.

Pi-COW, pron.

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PIG

name in other countries; Sw. tarna, Dan. tærne, Norv. sand-tærne. Penn. Zool. p. 545.

PICTS' HOUSES. The name of those mounds which contained cellular enclosures under ground. V. Brugh.

To PIDDLE, v. n. To walk with quick short steps. S.

To PIDDLE, v. n. A childish term for, to urine. S.

PYDLE, s. A kind of bag-net used for catching fish. S.

PY-DOUBLET, s. A piece.* PECE, conj. PYE, PIE, s. A potato-pie. V. PIT, PIDDLE, v. n. To walk with quick short steps.

PIEL, s. An iron wedge for boring stones, S.B. A.S.

PIE-HOLE, s. A small hole for receiving a lace, an eye-hole, S.

PIETE, PIETIE, adj. 8. A thing in a feeble and trifling way.

PIEDER, P1EPHER, PYET, adj. 8. An extremely useless creature.

PIETIE. S. A pieta, pietas. V. PIETIE.

PIF, PY, adj. A prick, a sheet or cable that fastens the mainyard on the truck and ter, als haiff thai tane; May it not rather mean the spikes or iron rods on which the pinselit or streamers were suspended? Su.G. pig, stimulus, stilus, vel quod stimulorum formam acutam habeat, ibre in vo.; also peka.—A spike, Wideg.

PIGGIN, s. A milking-pail, S. "A little pail or tub, with an erect handle, North." Gl. Grose. See S.

PIK, PYK, PICK, s. A kind of twisted tobacco, S. denominated perhaps from its supposed resemblance to the tail of a pig.

To PIK, v. a. To give a light stroke with anything that is sharp-pointed, S.

Thus, to pick or pick a millstane, to indent it slightly by such strokes, in order to make it rough, S. V. Rudd. Su.G. pick-a, minutis icetibus tandere, isl. pioeck-a, frequenter pungere.

PIK, PYK, s. A light stroke with anything that is sharp-pointed, S.

Thus sayand the auld was an electrobat or dyrant.

Ane dart did cast, quhilk wyth ane spiculum, telum.

Thus sayand the auld walkly but force or dynt.

Far vthir damnagyn. But ony harme or vthir damnagyn.

Ane dart did cast, quhilk wyth ane pogo.

Thus sayand the auld walkly but force or dynt.

Ane dart did cast, quhilk wyth ane pik-a.

Thus sayand the auld walkly but force or dynt.

Ane dart did cast, quhilk wyth ane pick-a.

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PIK LAND, part. pa. adj. s.pl. PIKE-STAFF, s. pi. PIKES, PYKEPURS, adj. PIKIE, PYKIT, part. adj.

To PYKE, PIKE, v. a. To sail close by. Syn. picae, picari, picatur. Possibly connected with Su.G. pike, but without any apparent relation. It might seem rather a personification of the Fr. have borrowed this word from the Ital., and that the latter have retained it since the time of the Gothic irruptions; as Su.G. puck-a, seems to convey the radical idea of extorting anything by means of threatening; impo.s. et minax est, aperitum. Germ. peck-en, pick-en, signifies both to threaten and to strike.

To PIKE, v. a. To cull; to select, Doug. E. Pick. See S.

To PEKE, v. n. To poke cautiously with the fingers. S.

To PIKE, v. a. To sail close by. See Sup.

—Some of the cieites of Corcya tyne we,
And vp we pike the coist of Epirus,
And hunits thare at port Chæonius.

Doug. Virgil, 77, 36.

Rudd views this as a metaphorical sense of pick, to choose; but without any apparent relation. It might seem rather allied to Su.G. pib-a, to point towards the land. V. preceding word.

To PYKE, PIKE, v. a. To make bare; to pick. S.


To PIKE, v. a. To piller; to be engaged in petty theft. S.

PIKE, adj. Dishonest; apt to pilfer. S.

PIKE-A-CON TREE. A litigious person; a person who is fond of lawsuits.


PIKEFURS, s. A pickpocket. E. pickpurse.

PIKES, s. pl. Short withered heath. V. PYKIS.

PIKE-PICTURE, s. A long staff with a sharp pick in it, carried as a support in frosty weather.

PYKIS, s. pl. Pickles.

Throw pysk of the plent thorne I presandie luikit,
Gif only person wald approche within that pleand carnage.

Doug. Virgil, 400, 48.

The blomit banntheone cled his pysks all.

Su.G. pigg, stimulus; Germ. pick-en, pungere.

"Pikes, short withered heath," S.B. Gl. Shurr. seems to acknowledge the same origin.

PIKKY, adj. Pitchy, resembling pitch. The tuffing kindillis betnix the plankis wak.

Doug. Virgil, 150, 40.

PIKKIT, part. pa. Pitched; covered with pitch.

Wyth proser cours and sobir quibispering
The pysk bargis of fir fast can thring.

Doug. Virgil, 248, 8.

Tent, peck-en, pick-en, Lat. pio-are.

PIKLAND, part. pr. Picking up.

Phæbus rede foule his curale creist can stere,
Oft strekand furth his hekkil, crawand cler
Amyd the wortis, and the rutis gent,
Pikland hys mete in alayis quhare he went.

Doug. Virgil, 401, 53.

A dimin. from pick. Or, if we may view the word as

signifying to scrape, it would be the same with Teut. picken, pickel-en, scale.

PYK-MAW, PICK-MAW, s. A bird of the gull kind, GL. Sibb. the Larus ridibundus of Linn. See Sup.

Perfytely thir Pik mawis as for piourius,
With their partie habitis, present thame thair.

Houlate, i. 15. MS.

The description here given agrees better with the Warryl, Larus Nairns of Linn., ge Goiland caræ, Brisson.

PYK-MIRK, adj. Dark as pitch, S. Resembling Belg. pikdonker, id. Teut. peck-sver, black as pitch. See S.

To lye without, pit-mirk, did shone him,
He coudna se his thump before him.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 521.

Sometimes it is resolved.

As mark as pick night down upon me fell.

Ross's Helenore, p. 87.

PILCH, s. 1. A gown made of skins.

And sum war cled in pilches and foune skynnis.

Doug. Virgil, 320, 42.

A.S. pylle, toga pellice. Hence O.E. pilc, "a piece of flannel, or woollen cloth to be wrapt about a young child; also, a covering for a saddle." Phillips: E. pilcher, a gown lined with fur; and, as Rudd. has observed, L.B. superfelliceum, E. sur-pil, q. sur-pilch. Su.G pels, Alem. pelze, Germ. pels, Fr. pelisse, Ital. pelliccia, Hisp. pellico, are all synon.

2. A tough skinny piece of meat, S.

3. Any object that is thick or gross; also used as an adj.; as, a pilch coat, a short and gross man, S.

4. A kind of petticoat open before; worn by infants. S.

5. Any thing hung before the thighs to prevent them being injured by the Flachter-spad.

PILCHER, s. The marble which a player uses in his hand, as distinguished from the others used in play.

PILCHES. Errat. for Pitches, used for Pickfiburs.

PILE, s. The motion of the water made by a fish when it rises to the surface.

PILE, PYLE, s. 1. In pl. "down, or the soft and tender hairs which first appear on the faces of young men," Rudd.

My grene youth that yyme, and ygilis ying,
Fyrst cled my chyn or herd, begouth to spryng.

Doug. Virgil, 246, 11.

2. A tender blade of grass, one that is newly sprung, S.

A. Bor. id.

For callour humourus on the dewy nycht,
Rendryng sum place the gyrs ygilis thare licht,
Als fer as cattal the lang somerys day.

Hid in thare pasture eie and gypw away.

Doug. Virgil, 400, 42.

3. A single grain; as, a pile of chaff, a grain of chaff, Shorr. Gl. See Sup.

Tent. pyl, Fr. poli, Lat. pilus, a hair.

PYLE, s. A small javelin; or perhaps a quarrel, an arrow with a square head, used in a cross-bow.

"And all others quha may haue armour: sail haue ane.
And sum war cled in pilch, and foune skynnis.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 521.

PYLE AND CURSELL. V. CURSELL.

PYL

PYLEFAT, s.
PIN

Off strang weseche shell tak a jurdane
And sethis in the pyleat. Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 193.
This, as Sibb. has observed, is undoubtedly by mistake for Gylfat.

PILGET, PILGIE, PILGER, PILGRENE, PILGRYNE, PILYEIT, v. a.
To PILYIE, PILLEFEE, PILLEY, s.
Part.pa.
To PILIE-WINKIE, PINKIE-WINKIE, PILLEY, s.
PILES, PILLEY-STAIRES, PILLEY, s.
Pilyfat. Lyndsay, S.P.R.

Pillow, s. A PILLOUR, s.
PILLIONS, PILLOWBER, s.
PILTOCK, s. The same with the Cuth or Cooth of Orkney and Shetland.
"Pillocks, sillocks, haddock, mackerels, and flounders, are got immediately upon the shore.—Pillocks—are used as bait [in fishing for ling, cod, and tusk]." P. Unst, Shetl. Statist. Acc. v. 190. 19.
The pillock is the coal fish, when a year old. At Scar-borough, they are called Billets at this age. Penn. Zool. iii. 153.

PIN, s.
Pinnacle; summit.
So mooy a gin, to haist thame to the pin,
Within this land was nevir hard nor sere.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 11.
and so caryed to France." Knox's Hist. p. 271. 

PIN, s. A Scotch pint; two quarts. S.

To PINGE. V. Peenge.

To PINGIL, Pingle, v. n. 1. To strive; to endeavour to the utmost, S. It generally signifies, to labour assiduously without making much progress. The term involves the idea of difficulty.

With al thare force than at the vterance, Thay pingil aris vp to bend and bale, With sa strang rouchis apoun athir wale; The mychty caruel schudderrit at every straie. Doug. Virgil, 134, 12.

2. To contend; to vie with. See Sup.

To see the hewis on athir hand is wounnder, For hicht that semes pingill with heuin, and vnder In ane braid sand, soutir fra all wyndys blawis. Doug. Virgil, 18, 11.

3. To procure a scanty sustenance, although at the expence of much toil.

Betir thou gains to leid a dog to skomer, Pynd pyck-purse pelour, than with thy Maister pingle; Thou lay richt prydles in the peis this sommer, And fain at euin for to bring hame a single. Doug. Virgil, 135, 4.

Rudd, derives it from "Belg. pyn-en, to take great pains, to toil extremely." It has more resemblance of Germ. peisig-en, to pain, to trouble, a frequentative from psein-en, id. However, Su.G. ping denotes labour, care, anxiety.

4. v. n. To reduce to difficulty.

Thare restis na ma bot Cloantbus than, Qhaham finalie to persew he addrest, And pingillis hir uto the vttermest. Doug. Virgil, 135, 4.

PINGIL, PINGLE, s. 1. A strife; a contention, S.

Tho' Ben and Dryden of renown Were yet alive in London town, Like kings contending for a crown, 'Twaad be a pingle, Whilk o' thee wad gar words sound And best to gingle. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 324.

2. Difficulty, S. "With a pingle, with a difficulty, with much ado," Rudd.

"Syne we laid our heads together, an' at it wi' virr; at last, wi' great pechin an' granin, we gat it up wi' a pingle." Journal from London, p. 6.

3. Apparently used to denote hesitation, q. difficulty in the mind.

His hairly smiles and looks gave joy, He seem'd sae innocent a boy, I led him ben but any pingle, And becket [beek] him brawly at my ingle. Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

PINGLING, s. Difficulty.

"They were all Borderers, and could ride and prick well, and held the Scottish men in pingling by their pricking and skirmishing, till the night came down on them." Pitscottie, p. 175.

I was na ca'd, says Lindy, but was knit, And in that seet three langsome days did sit; Till wi' my teeth I guew the raips in twa, And w'air pingling wan at last awa. Rose's Helenore, p. 48.

PINGLE, PINGLE-PAN, s. A small tin goblet with a handle, used in S. for preparing children's food. S.
PIN, s. A stone employed as a pin.

PINN, s. Diarrhoea.

PINNED, PINNIT, par. adj. Seized with a diarrhoea. S.

PINWYINKLES, s. pl. An instrument of torture. S.

PINDOURED, s. A sort of scavenger. S.

PINSEL, s. A streamer. V. PENSEL.

PIN-ONE, fi. 1. A small dried haddock not split, aberd. corruptly pron. penny-widdie, loth. 2. Metaph. used to denote a very meagre person. S.

PIN-TH-WIDDIE, fi. 1. A small dried haddock not split, aberd. corruptly pron. penny-widdie, loth. 2. Metaph. used to denote a very meagre person. S.

PIRN, s. 1. A quill, or reed on which yarn is wound. S. 2. The bobbin of a spinning-wheel. 3. The name is transferred to the yarn itself, in the same with Pirlie-Pig, Purlie-Pig, q. v.

PIRIL, s. A circular vessel of any kind of crockery, resembling what is called a Christmas box, which has no opening save a slit at top, only so large as to receive a half-penny; used by children for keeping their money, S.B. Pinner-pig, S.O.

The box receives this form, that the owner may be under less temptation to waste his hoard, as, without breaking it, he can get out none of the money.

The same kind of box is used in Sweden, and called sparbossa; Testacea pyxis, in quam minimi conjiciuntur per adeo angustum foramen, ut inde, nisi fracto vase, de- promi neequant; hre.

This learned writer is at a loss, whether the name may be from sparr-a, to spare, to preserve with caution, or sparr-a, to shut, and byza, a box. In Su.G. it is also denominated girnyak, literally greedybelly, because it keeps all that it receives; a term also metaphor, applied to a cove- tous person. The Fr. name is Tirelire.

Pirlie-pig may be allied to Su.G. perla, union, and pig, a piece of crockery; because the design is to preserve small portions of money till they form a considerable sum. Or shall we suppose, that it was originally birlie-pig, from A.S. birldan, to drink, as thus those who wished to carouse together, at some particular time, might form a common stock?

Pinner, as it is pronounced in the west, may be allied to Teut. penne-waere, merx, or Dan. penger, pl. money, literally, pennis; q, a vessel for holding money.

PIRILIE-WINKIE, s. The little finger. Syn. Tirelire. S. PIRN, s. 1. A quill, or reed on which yarn is wound, S.

In edit. 1648,—Some procked at his ee.

Dan. pyrr-er, to prick, to irritate, to stimulate; Sax. 214
PIR

4. It is often used metaphor. One, who threatens evil to another, says; I'll wind you a pirn, S.

Whisht, ladren, for gin ye say ought
Mair, I'll wind ye a pirn.

To reel some day.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 277.

To read a rawell'd pirn, to clear up something that is difficult, or to get free of some entanglement, S.

Ance let a hissy get you in the girm,
Ere ye get loose, ye'll read a rawell'd pirn.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 52.

As a pirn is sometimes called a broach, the yarn being as it were spitted on it, shall we view Su.G. pren, any thing sharp-pointed, as the radical word?

PIRN, s. The wheel of a fishing-rod, S.


This seems to be merely an oblique use of the preceding word; from the circumstance of a weaver's pirn being turned round, both when the yarn is put on it, and when taken off.

PIRN-cap, s. A wooden bowl for holding weaver's quills. S.

PIRNYT, PYRNIT, part. pa. adj. PIRNIKIE, PIRR, PIRRIE, s. A name given to the Par or Samlet. S.
PIRRINA, *. A female child.
PIRR, s. A pirn

To pirnyt, pirnitt, part. pa. "Striped; woven with different colours," Rudd. See Sup.

Ane garment he me gaff, or knaychtly weede, Pirnyt and wowyn ful of fyne gold threde.

Doug. Virgil, 246, 30.

The term, however, respects the woof that is used, corresponding to submenie, Virg., especially as the woof is immediately supplied from pirns.

PIRNIKIE, adj. Used to denote cloth that has very narrow stripes, S. "Pirny cloth, a web of unequal threads or colours, striped," Gl. Rams.

The famous fiddler of Kinghorn
— Gart the lieges gawff and girn ay,
Aft till the cock proclaimd the morn;
The both his weeds and mirth were pirny.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 252.

Those who were their chief commanders,
As such who bore the standarts,
Who led the van, and drove the rear,
Were right well mounted of their gear;
With brogues, and trews, and pirnie plaids,
With good blee bonnets on their heads.

Cleland's Poems, p. 12.

PIRNIKIE-CAP, s. A woollen nightcap; a Kilmarnock cowl. S.

PIRNIKIE-CAP, s. A name given to the Par or Samlet. S.
PISMINNIE, s. The vulgar name for an ant. S.
PISMIRE, s. A steel-yard, Orkn.

As such who bore the standarts,
Who led the van, and drove the rear,
Were right well mounted of their gear;
With brogues, and trews, and pirnie plaids,
With good blee bonnets on their heads.


Bellend. uniformly uses the same word. Fr. puissance, from puis, Lat. poss-um.

PISSANCE, s. Power.

Syne the pissance come of Ausonia,
And the pepil Sicany hait alsua.


Pissant, adj. Powerful; Fr. puissant.

Lord, our protectour to al traisists in the But q słab na thing is worthy nor pissant.

To vs thy grace and als gree mercy grant.

Doug. Virgil, ProL 126, 22.

PYSSLE, s. A trifte; a thing of no value. S.

To Pyster, v. a. To hoard up. S.

Pystery, s. Any article hoarded up. S.

To pit, v. a. Vulgar pronunciation of E. v. To put. S.

To Pite ane's sell down. To commit suicide. S.

To Pit in. To contribute a share. Input or Input. S.

To Pite one through a thing. To clear up; to explain a thing to a person. S.

PIT, s. A conical heap of potatoes, covered with earth, and drained by a trench dug round them. S.

PIT and GALLOWS, a privilege conferred on a baron, according to our old laws, of having on his ground a pit for drowning women, and gallows for hanging men, convicted of theft.

This is mentioned by Bellend, as one of the privileges granted to barons by Malcolm Canmore.

"It was ordnit als be the said counsal, that fre baronis sall mak jebatits, & drave wellis, for punition of criminaly persons." Cron. B. xii. c. 9.

This, however, very imperfectly expresses the meaning of the original passage in Boeth.

"Constitutum quoque est eodem consilio a rege, uti Barones omnes putos faciendi ad condemnatas plectendas foeminas, ac patibulum ad viros suspendendos noxios poestatem haberen." In this sense are we to understand furcæ et fossis, as privileges pertaining to barons. Reg. Maj. B. i. c. 4. s. 2. Quon. Attatch. c. 77. In some old deeds, written in our language, these terms are rendered furcæ and fosse.

This mode of punishment, by immersion, was also known in England. Spelman gives an account of a remarkable instance of it, in the reign of Rich. 1. A. 1200. Two women, accused of theft, were subjected to the ordeal by fire, or by burning ploughshares. The one escaped; but the other, having touched the shares, was drowned in the Bike-pool. V. Spelm. vo. Purica.
PITCAKE, s.  

PITILL, s.  

PITIFUL, s.  

PYTANE, s.  

Landnamabok, pp. 176, 361, 412, 417.

To regret.

PITY, v. n.  

by nurses on their suckling boys, Cotgr.

minated from its cry, perhaps the kestrel, or Falco prey. The latter is evidently some kind of hawk, denominated from its cry, perhaps the kestrel, or Falco tinnun-

To PITTER-PATTER, v. n. 1. To repeat prayers after the Romish manner.  

— The Cleek geese leave off to clatter,—  

And priests, Marius to pitter-patter,—  

V. CLARK, CLAKE.  

Watson's Coll. i. 48.

2. To move up and down inconstantly, making a clattering noise with the feet, S.  

"Pitter patter is an expression still used by the vulgar; it is in allusion to the custom of muttering \textit{pater-noster.}" Bannatyne Poems, N. p. 247.

It is, I believe, also used as a s. V. Patter.

PITTER-PATTER, PITTY-PAT, adv. All in a flutter. S. PITITIVOUT, s. A small arch or vault. S.

PIXIE, s. A spirit with the attributes of the fairies. S. PIZAN, s. To play the pizan with one. To get the better of one in some way or other. S. To PIZEN, v. a. Corr. of E. To Poison. S.

PIZZ, s. Pease. S.  

PLACAD, PLACKET, s. A placard, S.  

"Some explorers were sent to the town of Edinburgh, to spy the form and fashion of all their proceedings; who, at their masters commands, affixed plackets upon the kirke- 
doors, sealed with the Earl's own hand and signet." Pittscottie, p. 44.

Test. placket, decretum, Su.G. placat, Germ. plaket; from plač-ēn, figure, because a placard, as Wachter observes, is affixed to some place for general inspection.

PLACE, s. 1. The mansion house on an estate is called the Place. S. 2. The term is also used by some of our old writers to denote a castle or strong-hold. S.

"In the month of December 1636, William earl of Errol departed this life in the Place of Errol." Spalding's Troubles in Scotland, i. 54.

"In the middle of the moor-land appears an old tower or castle,—It is called the old Place of Mochrum." P. Mochrum, Wigtoun, Statist. Acc. xvii. 570.

It may appear that this is an E. sense of the word, as Johnson explains it "a seat, a residence, a mansion." In support of this sense he quotes 1 Sam. xv. 12. "Saul set him up a place, and is gone down to Gilgal." But place here is to be understood of a monument or trophy of his victory over the Amalekites; according to the sense of the same term, in the Hebrew, 2 Sam. xviii. 18, where it is rendered a pillar.

The idiom is evidently Fr.; place being used for a castle or strong-hold. It was most probably restricted in the same manner, in its primary use in S., although now vulgarly applied to the seat of any one who is the proprietor of the estate on which it is built. Here views the Fr. term as allied to A.S. plate, a street, Su.G. plats, Teut. placte, an area.

PLACEBOE, s. A parasite; one who fawns on another. See Stup.


As denoting one who virtually takes for his motto the Lat. word \textit{Placebo} or as referring to the promise which he makes, that he \textit{will please} his superior at all events. That this was viewed as the origin two centuries ago, appears from the following passage.
For no reward they work but wadilie gloir,
Playing placebo into princes faces;
With levis and letters doin their devoir.


PLACK, Plak, s. 1. A billion coin, struck in the reign of James III.; the Cochrane Plack. See Sup.

"Our Souren Lord—hes ordainit to ceis the cours and passage of all the new plakis last cuilneye and gar put the samin to the fyre. And of the substance, that may be fynit of the samin to gar mak ane new penny of fyne silver."

This passage clearly proves that the placks referred to were of copper mixed with silver.

2. A small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland, equal to four pennies Scots, or the third part of an English penny. Although the word is still occasionally used in reckoning, it is now only a nominal coin, S.

"Of these some are called — placks, which were worth four pennies." Morysone's Itin. ap. Rudd. Pref. to Diplom. p. 137.

The 'plack' is a coin at this present time in Scotland. Cardonnel's Numism. Pref. pp. 33, 34.

The word is often used to denote that the thing spoken of is of no value; 'it's no worth a plack.' S. It has been early used in this sense.

Ye're nae a prophet worth a plack.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 83.

When one adopts any plan supposed to be unprofitable, or pursues a course offensive to a superior, it is frequently said; 'You'll no mak your plack a bawbee by that.' S. See Sup.

Teut. placke, plecke, according to Kilian, a coin of various value in different countries; in Louvain, the third part of a silver, or the same with a groat; in Flanders, a silver; Ital. piaice, Hisp. placas, L.B. placas, a coin mentioned of the value of a stiver; S. Hans Bullein of Halley VI. of England, made at Paris 29th November A. 1426, equal to four greater Blancs. The blanc is half a sol, or about a farthing English.

The same word also denotes a patch or piece of cloth, segmentum, commissura panni, Kilian. Moes. G. platt, assentum, Alem. blezz, id. placzi, vestimentum. The ingenious editor of Popular Ballads says, in Gl.; "The word in the Gael, and in every other language of which I have any knowledge, means any thing broad and flat; and when applied to a plaid or blanket, signifies simply a broad, plain, uniform piece of cloth." V. Plak.

L. V. Plaiden, Plaiding, s. A coarse woollen cloth, not the same with flannel, as Sibb. says, but differing from it in being tweeded, S. See Sup.

A good many weavers are constantly employed in making coarse cloth, commonly called plaiden, from the produce of their sheep, which, in the summer markets, is sold for from 9d. to 1s. the Scotch ell." P. Dallas, Elgin, Statist. Acc. iv. 109.

Either from plaid, as being cloth of the same quality with that worn in plaid; or Teut. plats, q. v. under Plaid.

PLAY-FEIR, Play-fere, Playfair, s. 1. A play-fellow. See Sup.

"But saw ye nocht the King cum heir?"
"I am ane sportour and playfeir"
"To that yung King."
Lyndsey, S.P.R. ii. 29.

"Play with your playfairs!" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 27.

"From play, and fer, a companion, q. v.

2. Improperly used for a toy, a play-thing, S.

O think that eil, wi' wylie fit,
Is wearing nearer bit by bit!
Gin yence he claws you wi' his paw,
What's siller for?
But gowden playfair, that may please
The second sharger till he dies.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 107.

PLAYFE, adj. Syn. with E. playful and playsome. S.
PLAIG, s. A toy; a play-thing. V. Playokis. S.
PLAIC, s. A plaid; a loose covering for the body, Ang. Su.G. Isl. plaggi, vestimentum, pannus; Belg. plaghe.

V. Seren. vo. Placket, Note.

PLAYN, Playne. In playne. 1. Plainly; clearly.

2 E
PLAINT, adj. PLAYOKIS. fi.
PLAINSTANE, s.pl.
PLAINEN, v. n.
PLAINYIE, To PLAITINGS. V. SOLESHOE.

adj. To v. a.
PLAIT-BACKIE, To

2. It seems to be sometimes used in the same sense with Fr. de plain, immediately; out of hand. Comfort that lost quehen thair Chyffayne was slayn, And mony ane to fle began in playne.

Wallace, vii. 1003. MS.

To PLAINE, v. a. To shew; to display. S. PLAINE, s. Coarse linen. S.

To PLAINYIE, v. n. To complain. Fr. plaindre.

"Many seeing place given to men that would plainyie, began, day by day, more and more to complain upon his tyranny," Pitscotte, p. 34.

Plain, v. and plent, are used in O.E. Eries & barons at ther first samnyng, For many maner resoun pleneyd of the kyng,— & yet thei mad

R. Brunne, p. 312.

PLAINSTANE, s.pl. 1. The pavement, S. See S.

—The spacious street and plainstanes Were never kend to crack but onces, Whilk is, that na soldiour suld remane in the toun began, day by day, more and more to complain against.

The pure men that duellis besyde him, That duellis besyde him,

When Fraser's ulyt its light.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 67.

2. In some places used to denominate the cross or exchange, as being paved with flat stones, S.

To PLAIN'T, PLENT, v. n. To complain of, S. but now nearly obsolete.

"There is one point that we plain't is not observed to us, quhill is, that na soldier suld remane in the toun after your Grace's departing." Knox's Hist. p. 143.

The pure men plente that duelis besyde him, How [he] creipis in a hoi 11 to hyde him, And barris them fast without the yetts.

My claise

\[& plasregen, S. \]


Ramsay’s Poems, i. 276.

2. To bedaub with mire; to splash, S.

3. It is applied to clothes, or to any thing, which, in consequence of being thoroughly drenched, emits the noise occasioned by the agitation of water. My claise are aw plashing, S.

Germ. platzregen, "a small lake of rain; or puddle," is evidently allied; and pluvia lacunas faciens, Kilian. E. germ, praeceps imber, pluvia lacunas faciens, Kilian. E. plash, "a small lake of water, or puddle," is evidently allied; and flash, expl. "a body of water driven by violence."

PLASH-FLUKE, PLASHIE, S. The fish called Plasmatour.

PLASMATOR, PLASMATOUR, *. The former; the other, of rain.

PLASHMILLER, S. A fuller; one who fulls cloth.

PLASKET, S. A kind of bedgown, reaching to the knees, with three plaits in the back, worn by old women in Aberds. and Angus.

PLAINTWISS, PLAITT, s. Perhaps plan; or controversy, altercation. S.

PLANE, adj. Apparently as signifying, full, consisting of its different constituent branches. See Strp.

"The hail thre Estatis of the Realme sittand in plane Parliament, that is to say, the Clergy, Baronis, and Com-

missionaries of Burrowis be ane assent, nane disreipand, weil aiuisit and deliuuerit, hes reuokit all alienationis," &c. Acts, Ja. II. 1437. v. 2. Edit. 1666.

Lat. plen-a, Fr. plent.

PLANE-TREE, s. The maple, S.


To PLANK, v. a. To divide, or exchange pieces of land possessed by different people, so that each person's property may lie together.

To PLANK, s. A term applied to regular divisions of land, in distinction from the irregular ridges of Run-rig. S.

PLANT-A-CRUIVE, PLANTA-CREW, s. A small enclosure surrounded by a feal-dyke, for raising cole-worts, &c.

PLANTEVSS, adj. Making complaint. S.

PLANTTIS, s. Perhaps errat. for platteis. Plates.

S. To PLASH, v. n. 1. To make a noise by dashing water, S. Pleeish, to dash and wade among water, S.B. Thro' thick and thin they scour'd about, Plashing thro' dubs and sykes.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 276.

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PLA

Wyth bylth cheere thare he bym plat,
In [his] armis so thankfully,
That held his ward so worthily.

Wyntown, ix. 27. 430.

PLAT, adj.  1. Flat; level.
     The quiet cloesetys opyny wyth ane reird,
And we lay plat gruleynigs on the erd.

Doug. Virgil, 70, 26.

2. Low, as opposed to what is high.
     Their litil bonet, or bred hat,
Sumtyme heiche, and sumtyne plat.
     Waite not how on thair hede to stand.

Maitland Poems, p. 184.

     The stede bekend held to his schoulder plat,
     And he at eis apoum his bak don sat.

Doug. Virgil, 331, 46.

Plat is often used by Chaucer and Gower in the sense
     of flat,
He leyth down his one eare all plat.

Conf. Am. Fol. 10.


PLAT, adv.  Flatly.
     Plat he refesus, enhurbing to his entent,
     The first sentence baldan ear in ane.

Doug. Virgil, 60, 40.

Teut. plat, planè et aperte; Su.G. plat, penitus.
Chaucer and Gower also use plat as an adv.

But notheles of one assent
They myghte not accorde plat.

i. e. They could not entirely agree. Gower, Conf. Am. Fol. 16. a.

PLAT, adv. Flat. Plat contrary, directly contrary. S.

To PLAT, v. a. To flat; to place flat or close. S.

PLAT, PLATE, PLATTE, s. A model; a plan. See Sup.

And this Electra grete Atlas begat,
That on his schuldir beris the heuynnis
That on his schuldir beris the heuynnis
That wyth thare clufis can the erde smyte,
The bustuous swyne, and the twynteris snaw quhite,
The quiet closetys opnyt wyth ane reird,
Thair litil bonet, or bred hat,
     And he at eis apoum his bak don sat.

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But notheles of one assent
They myghte not accorde plat.

i. e. They could not entirely agree. Gower, Conf. Am. Fol. 16. a.

PLAT, adv. Flat. Plat contrary, directly contrary. S.

To PLAT, v. a. To flat; to place flat or close. S.

PLAT, PLATE, PLATTE, s. A model; a plan. See Sup.

And this Electra grete Atlas begat,
That on his schuldir beris the heuynnis
That on his schuldir beris the heuynnis
That wyth thare clufis can the erde smyte,
The bustuous swyne, and the twynteris snaw quhite,
The quiet closetys opnyt wyth ane reird,
Thair litil bonet, or bred hat,
     And he at eis apoum his bak don sat.

Sumtyme heiche, and sumtyme plat.
     Waite not how on thair hede to stand.

Doug. Virgil, 331, 46.


PLAT, adj.  Flat; level.
     The quiet cloesetys opyny wyth ane reird,
And we lay plat gruleynigs on the erd.

Doug. Virgil, 70, 26.

2. Low, as opposed to what is high.
     Their litil bonet, or bred hat,
Sumtyme heiche, and sumtyne plat.
     Waite not how on thair hede to stand.

Maitland Poems, p. 184.

     The stede bekend held to his schoulder plat,
     And he at eis apoum his bak don sat.

Doug. Virgil, 331, 46.

Plat is often used by Chaucer and Gower in the sense
     of flat,
He leyth down his one eare all plat.

Conf. Am. Fol. 10.


PLAT, adv.  Flatly.
     Plat he refesus, enhurbing to his entent,
     The first sentence baldan ear in ane.

Doug. Virgil, 60, 40.

Teut. plat, planè et aperte; Su.G. plat, penitus.
Chaucer and Gower also use plat as an adv.

But notheles of one assent
They myghte not accorde plat.

i. e. They could not entirely agree. Gower, Conf. Am. Fol. 16. a.

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The quiet closetys opnyt wyth ane reird,
Thair litil bonet, or bred hat,
     And he at eis apoum his bak don sat.

Sumtyme heiche, and sumtyme plat.
     Waite not how on thair hede to stand.

Doug. Virgil, 331, 46.
PLENGIE, s. PLEY, PLEYE, s. 1. A debate; a quarrel; a broil, s.

PLEYARE, PLEYERE, s. PLEYABLE, adj. v. a. PLEDGE, v. a. PLEDGE, v. n. PLEDGER, PLEYER, s. PLOY, v. n. To plead; to answer in a court of law. To subject to a legal prosecution.

PLENYSS, p. To complain, Barbour. V. PLAINYIE.
PLENYSS, PLENYSS, PLEHIS, v. a. 1. To furnish; to supply with inhabitants; to occupy. To supply with inhabitants; to occupy. Quhen Scottis hard thir fyne tythingis off new, Out off all part to Wallace fast thai drew, Plenyse the toun quhilk was thair heretage.

Wallace, vi. 264. MS. Thai will nocht fecht thought we all yher suld bid; Ye may off pess plenyse thair landsis wid.

Ibid. xi. 46. MS.

To PLEYNS, v. n. To spread; to diffuse itself. S. PLENNISING, PLENNISING, s. Household furniture.

"To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another," Johns. This term is not peculiar to S., but used by Shakspere and other E. writers. I mention it, therefore, merely to take notice of the traditionary account given of its origin. It is said that in this country, in times of general distrust in consequence of family feuds, or the violence of factions, when a man was about to drink, it was customary for some friend in the company to say, I pledge you; at the same time drawing his dirk, and resting the pommel of it on the table at which they sat. The meaning was, that he pledged his life for that of his friend, while he was drinking, that no man in company should take advantage of his defenceless situation.

Shakespeare would seem to allude to this custom, when he says:

"The fellow, that Parts bread with him, and pledges The breath of him in a divided draught, Is the readiest man to kill him."

Tim. of Athens.

The absurd and immoral custom of pledging one's self to drink the same quantity after another, must have been very ancient. "Alexander, the Macedonian, is reported to have drunk a cup containing two Conoci, which contained more than one pottle, tho' less than our gallon, to Proteas, who commanding the King's ability, pledged him, then called for another cup of the same dimensions, and drank it off to him. The King, as the laws of good fellowship required, pledged Proteas in the same cup, but being immediately overcome, fell back upon his pillow, letting the cup fall out of his hands, and by that means was immediately overcome, fell back upon, his pillow, letting the cup fall out of his hands, and by that means was brought into the disease whereof he shortly after died, as he is informed by Athenaeus." Potter's Antiq. Greece, ii. 396. Such was the end of Alexander the Great!

PLENGIE, s. The young of the Herring Gull. S. PLEY, PLEYE, s. 1. A debate; a quarrel; a brawl, S.

O worthy Greeks, thought ye like me, This pley sud seem be deen;
The wearing o' Achilles graith Wad be decided seen.

2. A complaint or action at law, whether of a criminal or civil nature; a juridical term, S. pleea, E.

"The pley of Barons pertains to the Sheriff of the country." Reg. Maj. I. c. 3. s. i.

"Criminal pleyes, touches life or lim, or capitall peines." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Mote.

Pleaceum is the correspondent term, L.B.

3. A quarrel of whatever kind. Skene derives this word from Fr. pleider, to plead, to sue at law. But its origin is perhaps A.S. pleo, pleon, danger, debate.

To PLEY, v. n. To plead; to answer in a court of law.

"Gif ane Burges is persevered for any complaint, he sall not be compelled to pley without his awin burgh, but in default of Court, not halden." Burrow Lawes, c. 7. s. 1.

V. the s.

PLEYABLE, adj. Debateable at law. S.
PLEYARE, PLEYERE, s. A litigator. S.
To PLEYN, v. n. To subject to a legal prosecution.

S.
The cieut circuit, and markit be ane seuch.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 10.

A.S. Su.G. plog, Alem. plow, pluo, Germ. pflug, Belg. plog, Pol. plug, Bohem. pluh. Some derive this term from Syr. pelach, aravit.

2. That constellation called *Ursa Major*, denominated from its form, which resembles a plough, fully as much as it does a wain, S.

--- The Pleuch, and the poles, and the planetis began, The Son, the seuin sternes, and the Charle wane.

Doug. Virgil, Profl 239, b. 1.

There is an evident impropriety here; as the good Bishop mentions the same constellation under two different names.

Our forefathers may have adopted this name from the Romans. For they not only called it *plaustrum*, from its resemblance to a waggan, but *Triones*, i.e. ploughing oxen, *q. teriones, enim proprig sunt boves aratorii dicti eo quod terram tenant*; Isidor, p. 910. This name was properly given to the stars composing this constellation, in name, in seven; therefore called *septem triones*, whence *septentrio*, as signifying the North, or quarter in which they appear. Another constellation, because of its vicinity to this, is called *Bootes*, i.e. the ox-driver. *Booten dixerunt eo quod plaustrum haeret*. Isidor. ut sup.

3. The quantity of land which one plough will till. S.

--- Pleuch-airns, s. pl. V. Pleuche-irnes.

--- Pleuch-briddle, s. What is attached to the head or end of a plough-beam, for regulating the depth or breadth of the furrow; the double-tree being fixed to it by a hook resembling the letter S.

--- Pleuch-gang, Plough-gang, s. As much land as can be properly tilled by one plough, S. See Sup.

--- The number of plough-gangs, in the hands of tenants, is about 141, reckoning 13 acres of arable land to each plough-gang.* P. Moulin, Perths. Statist. Acc. v. 56.

This corresponds to *plogland*, a measure of land known among the most ancient Scythians, and all the inhabitants of Sweden and Germany. We also use the phrase a *pleuch* of land, S. in the same sense.


--- Pleuche-gate, Plough-gate, v. The same with plough-gang. S. A plough-gate or plough-gang of land is now understood to include about forty Scots acres at an average.

--- "There are 58 plough-gates and a half in the parish." P. Innerwick, Haddington, Statist. Acc. i. 121, 122.

--- Gate is evidently used in the same sense with gang, q. as much land as a plough can go over. Gate seems to be most naturally deduced from Su.G. goa, to go, as Lat. iter from co.

--- Pleuchgear, v. The furniture belonging to a plough, as coulter, etc., S. Pleuch-irnes, synon.

--- Quch-sum-ewer persone—destroys pleuch and pleuch-gate, in time of testing, sail be—punished therefore to the death, as thieves." Acts, Ja. VI. 1597, c. 82. Murray. V. Gen.

--- Pleuchgrait, s. The same with pleuchgeire, S.

--- "Destroys of—pleuchgrait—suld be punished as thieves." Ind. Skene's Acts. V. Sowme, Sowme.

--- Pleuch-horse, s. A horse used in ploughing. S.

--- Pleuch-irnes, Pleyernys, s. pl. The iron instruments belonging to a plough, S.

--- He plowht to the Schyrrawe sare, That stollyn his pleyernys ware.

Wyteweon, viii. 24. 48.

--- Isl. plogearn signifies the ploughshare. Thus in the account given of the trial by ordeal, which Harold Gilli was to undergo, in proving his affinity to the royal family of Norway, it is said: ix, plog-irn sco moa virdo, oc geek Haraldur thor eptir, berom fotom: Nine burning ploughshares were laid on the ground, through which Harold walked barefoot. Heimskringla, ap. Johnst. Antiq. C. Scand. p. 246.

--- Pleuch-man, s. A ploughman.

--- Pleuch-shears, s. pl. A bolt with a crooked head, for regulating the *Briddle* and keeping it steady when the plough is to be raised or depressed.

--- Pleuch-sheathe, s. The head of a plough on which the *sock* or ploughshare is put when at work.

--- Plew, Plow, s. A plane for making what joiners call "a groove and feather;" a match-plane, E.

--- Pleywis, s. pl. For pleyis, debates.

--- PLY, s. Plight; condition, S.

--- Thy pure pyrd throple pelit, and out of pley,—

--- Gars men dispyt thair flesch, thou spreit of Gy. Fr. pli, habit, state.

--- Dresbar, Beeregreen, ii. 56.

--- PLY, s. A fold; a plait, S. See Sup.

--- This is given by Johns. on the authority of Arbuthnot, as an E. word. But it will be found, in various instances, that the words quoted from Arbuthnot as E. are in fact S.

--- PLY, s. A discord: a quarrel, *To get a pley is to be scolded*. V. Pley.

--- PLICHEN, (gutt.) s. Plight; condition.

--- PLICHEN, s. Used to denote a peasant.

--- PLYCHT, s.

--- For my trespass quhy suld my sone haif plyncht?

--- Quba did the myss, lat thame sustine the paine.

--- Lord Hailes gives this among words not understood. Mr. Pinkerton, when explaining some of these, says: "Plycht is injury; literally, sad case; a man is in a sad plight." See King Hart." But this word needs no adj. to express its meaning. This is to make it merely the common E. word. It may signify either obligation or punishment, although the latter seems preferable.

--- Tont, plicht, obligatio; Holland, judicium. Su.G. plicht, pligt, denotes both obligation, and the punishment due in consequence of the neglect of it; *kirkoplicht*, poema ecclesiastica. The word in the first sense, is from A.S. plitan, Su.G. pligta, spondere. But thre thinks that, as used in the second, it may be from Su.G. plauga, cruciatus.

--- PLYDIS, s. pl. Perhaps, pards. S.

--- PLIES, s. pl. Very thin strata of freestone, separated from each other by a little clay or mica. S.

--- To PLYPE, v. n. 1. To paddle or dabble in water. 2. To fall into water. S.

--- PLYPE, s. 1. A heavy rain. 2. A fall into water. S.

--- PLIRIE, s. V. PLENGIE.

--- To PLISH-PLASH, v. n. A term denoting the dashing of liquids in successive shocks, caused by the operation of the wind or of any other body, S.

--- Now tup-horn spoons, wi' muckle mou,

--- Plash-plash'd: nae chiel was hoolie.

--- Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 144.

--- This is a reduplicative word, formed, like many others in our language, from the v. Plass, q. v.

--- Plish-plash, adv. A thing is said to play plish-plash, S. in the sense given of the v.

--- PLISKIE, s. 1. Properly, a mischievous trick; although sometimes used to denote an action, which is productive of bad consequences, although without any such intention, S. See Sup.
PLOD, s. A green PLYVENS, s. PLIT, s. The slice of earth turned over by the plough S.

PLODDER, To s. PLOP, S. A fall of this description. adj.

PLOY, s. An action at law. & To PLOPE, To

PLISKIE, sport, by means of the termination V. Wachter, Proleg. Sect. 6. vo. 1st. It confirms this etymology, that it is commonly said, He has play’d me a bonny plakie, S.

She play’d a plakie To him that night. —— She

PLIT, s. The slice of earth turned over by the plough in earing.

PLYVENS, s. pl. The flowers of the red clover.

PLOD, s. A green sod or turf.

To PLODDER, v. n. To toil hard.

PLODDERE, s. “Banger; mauler; fighter.”

Of this assege in thare hethyng The Inglish oysid to mak karpynge:

“ I wowe to God, scho mais gret stere,

“ The Scotwis wenchis plodderre.

“ Come I are, come I late,

“ I fand Annot at the yhate.”

Wyntown, viii. 83. 142.

This refers to Black Agnes of Dunbar.

“O.Fr. plessir, bange; maul, &c.” Gl. Perhaps from the same origin with Plit, s. q. v.

PLOY, s. 1. A harmless frolic; a piece of entertainment, S.

“A play, a little sport or merriment; a merry meeting.”

Sir J. Sinclair’s Observ. p. 125.

It properly denotes that sort of amusement in which a party is engaged; and frequently includes the idea of a short excursion to the country.

2. It sometimes denotes a frolic, which, although begun in jest, has a serious issue, S.

—— Ralph unto Colin says;

Yon hobbleshow is like some stous to raise.—
Says Colin, for he was a sicker boy,

Neiper, I fear, this is a kittle play.

Ross’s Helmore, p. 89.

It is even used with respect to a state of warfare.

John was a clever and auldfarrand boy,

As you shall hear by the ensuing play.

Hamilton’s Wallace, p. 263.

Albo’ his mither, in her weeds,

Forfalt his death at Troy,

I soon prevàld wi’ her to send

The young man to the play.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 18.

I am inclined to view it as formed from A.S. plegan-an, to play. V. PLISKE.

PLOY, s. An action at law.

S.

PLOOKY, s. A slight stroke.

S.

PLOOKY, adj. Covered with pimples.

S.

To PLOPE, v. n. To fall with noise like that made by falling into water. E. to plump.

S.

PLOPE, s. A fall of this description.

S.

To PLORE, v. n. To work amongst mire, generally applied to children when thus amusing themselves. S.

PLOREE, s. Any piece of ground wrought into a mire.

S.

To PLOT, v. a. 1. To scald; to burn by means of boiling water, S.

Even while the teas’ fill’d recking round,

Rather than plot a tender tongue,

PLUK, s. A pimple. V. PLUGE.

S.

PLUKIE, adj. Covered with pimples; full of little knobs.

PLUKINESS, s. The state of being pimpled.

S.

PLOT, v. a. 1. To plot a hen, to pluck off the feathers.

To PLOT, v. a. 2. To make bare; to fleece, used in a general sense.

S.

PLOTNIT, part. adj. Insignificant; looking poorly.

S.

PLOT-HET, PLOTTIN-HET, adj. So hot as to scald.

S.

PLOTTIE, s. A hot drink; mulled wine.

S.

To PLOTH, v. n. To dabble; to work slowly.

S.

PLOTCOCK, s. A name given to the devil.

“A in this mean time, when they were taking forth their artillery, and the king [James IV.] being in the Abby for the time, there was a cry heard at the market-cross of Edin­burgh, at the hour of midnight, proclaiming as it had been a summons, which was named and called by the proclaimer thereof, The Summons of Plottock; which desired all men, to compear, both Earl and Lord, and Baron and Gentleman, and all honest Gentlemen within the town (every man specified by his own name) to compear, within the space of forty days, before his master, where it should happen him to appoint, and be for the time, under the pain of disobedience.” Pitscottie, p. 112.

This is said to have taken place before the fatal battle of Flodden.

This name seems to have been retained in Ramsay’s time. At midnight hours o’er the kirkyard she raves, And seven times does her prayers backward pray, Till Plottock comes with lumps of Lapland clay, Mixt with the venom of black taids and snakes:

Of this unsosy pictures aft she makes Of any ane she hates, and gars expire With slow and racking pains afore a fire, Stuck fou’ of princes; the devilish pictures melt; The pain by fowk they represent is felt.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 95.

This has been supposed to be a cor. of Pluto, the name of that heathen deity who was believed to reign in the infernal regions. It does not appear that this name was commonly given to the devil. It may be observed, however, that the use of it in S. may have originated from some Northern fable; as our forefathers seem to have been well acquainted with the magical operations of Sweden and Lapland; and according to the last passage, Plottock brings Lapland clay, which, doubtless, would have some peculiar virtue. B may have been changed to P; for according to Rudbeck, the Sw. name of Pluto was Blut-mader; Atalant. i. 724. In Isl. he is denominated Blodgod, i.e. the god of sacrifices, from Su. blot-a, Moes. G. bloth-an, to sacrifice, and this from bloth, blood.

PLOTTER-PLATE, s. A wooden platter with a place in the middle to hold salt.

S.

PLOUGH, s. A green sod, Aberd.

S.

“ They are supplied with turf and heather from the muirs, and a sort of green sods, called plows, which they cast in the exhausted mosses.” P. Leochel, Aberd. Statist. Acc. vi. 218.

Fland. plot-em, membranam sive corium exuere. A piece of green sward is called S. flag, for the same reason, from flag-a, deglubere, because the ground is as it were flaged.

PLUK, s. A pimple.

V. PLUGE.

S.

PLUKIE, adj. Covered with pimples; full of little knobs.

PLUKINESS, s. The state of being pimpled.
PLOUSSIE, adj. Plump; well-grown. S.

To PLOUT, v. n. To splash; the same as Plouter. S.

Plout-kirn, s. The common churn, wrought by dashing the korn-staff up and down. S.

To PLOUT, v. a. To poke. S.

Plout, s. The poker, or any implement used for stirring the fire, as a rod of iron, &c. S.

PLOUT, s. 1. A heavy shower of rain. 2. The sound made by a heavy body falling into the water, or by the agitation of water. S.

Bolg, plots-en, to fall down suddenly, to fall down plump, Sewel.

To PLOUTER, v. n. To make a noise among water, to work with the hands or feet in agitating any liquid, or to be engaged in any wet and dirty work; S. nearly synon. with paddle, E.

Sibb. writes ploutower, which he resolves into poolaitir. But it may more naturally be traced to Germ. plaulert, humida et sordida tractare; Wachter.

This is evidently from the same root with Teut. plots-en, pluten int water, in aquam irruere, Plash, q. v. is certainly from the same common stock. This observation applies perhaps to E. splutter.

Plouter, s. The act of floundering through water or mire, S.

Their barber bauld his whittle crooks, An' scrambles them for the races.

Pluck, v. n. 1. To pull or pluck with the hand. 2. To tear or pull up by the roots. 3. To make a noise among water, as a stone makes when plunged into a deep pool of water. 4. To make a noise among water, as the heavy shower that often succeeds a clap of thunder, S.

PLUFFINS, s.pl. Anything easily blown away. S.

PLUFFY, adj. Applied to the face when very fleshy; chubby, S.

Su. plustig, facies obesa, praet pinguedine inflata; Ibre. PLUKE, Plouk, pron. plouks, s. 1. A pimple, S. A. Bor.

The kind of the disease—was a pestilential byle,—striking out in many heads or in many plukes.” Bruce’s Serm. 1591. V. ATRIE.

To whisky plooks that burnt for wooks
On town-guard soldiers’ faces,
Their barber bauld his whittle crooks,
An’ scrambles them for the races.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 50.

2. The small dot or knob that used to be near the top of a metal measure of liquids, to mark the difference between Scottish and English measure.

S. Noi, as Sibb. says, “corr. from Sax. poca.” For it is merely Gael. plúcans; Shaw, vo. Carbuncle.

Plukie-faced, adj. Having the face studded with pimples, S.

And there will be—
—Pluckie-fac’d Wat in the mill.

Ritson’s S. Songs, i. 210.

PLUM, PLUMB, s. 1. A deep pool in a river or stream. 2. The noise a stone makes when plunged into a deep pool of water. 3. The sound made by a heavy body falling into the water, or by the agitation of water. 4. The sound used to express the drawing of a cork. 3. That emitted by the mouth or nose in smoking tobacco. 4. The sound used to express the cry of the raven.

PLUMMET, s. The pommel of a sword. &c. Fergusson’s Poems, ii. 50.

2. The noise a stone makes when plunged into a deep pool of water. *S.*

PLUMASHE, s. Corr. of plumpage, a plume of feathers-S. PLUMBER-DAMES, s. A prune; a Damascene plum, S.

It is—ordayned, that no person use anie maner of desert of wette and dry confections, at banquetting, marriages, baptisings, or any meales, except the frutes growing in Scotland: As also figs, reasins, plumbe­dames, almonds, and other unconfected frutes.” Acts, Ja. vi. 1631. c. 25.

“Plumb dames (i.e. prunes) per pound £0: 0: 4.” Diet Book, King’s Coll. Aberd. 1630. Arnot’s Hist. Edin. p. 169.

PLUMMET, s. The pommel of a sword. S.

PLUMP, s. A cluster. S.

PLUMP, adj. and s. A plump shower, a heavy shower that falls straight down. This is also called a plump; as a thunder plump, the heavy shower that often succeeds a clap of thunder, S. See Sup.

Teut. plomp, plumbus; plomp-en, mergere cum impetu. Sw. plump-at, id.

PLUMROCK, s. The primrose, a flower. S.

To PLUNK, v. n. 1. To plunge with a dull sound, to plump, S.

Either a frequent, from plunge, or allied to C.B. plungk-to, id.

2. It is also used, S.O. as a school-term, signifying to play the truant; q. to disappear, as a stone cast into water.

Teut. plench-en, however, signifies, vagari, palari, to straggle; plencker, qui vagando tempus consumit; Kilian.

PLUNK, s. 1. The sound made by a heavy body falling into water. 2. The sound produced by the drawing of a cork. 3. That emitted by the mouth in smoking tobacco. 4. The sound used to express the cry of the raven.

S.
POD

To Plunk, v. n. To emit such a sound as the raven does.

Plunker, s. One who frequently plays the truant.

To Plunk, v. n. In playing at the game of marbles or tow, to lay the bowl on the bent forefinger, and propel it forcibly forward with a jerk of the thumb, against another bowl.

Plunk, s. The act of propelling a marble by the thumb and forefinger as above.

Plunkie, s. A trick.

Plunked, s.

I may compair them to a plented fyre, But hell to warme you in the winteris cauld.


This has undoubtedly been written painted, or painted.

Pluracie, s. Plurality.

POATCHIE, s. A fondling term for a thriving child; "a fat podle." S.

POATCHIE, s. A fondling term for a thriving child; "a fat podle." S.

POATCHING, s. A turning up of the sward of land, or trampling it into holes by the feet.

POB, s. To shake. V. G. Andr. p. 211.'

POBIE, s. A foster father.

POCK, s. A bag; sack, or poke.

POCK, s. A bag; sack, or poke.

POCKED SHEEP. Old sheep afflicted with a disease resembling scrofula.

POCK-ARRS, s. pl. The marks left by the smallpox.

POCK-BAG, Pock-iawrd, adj. Full of smallpox scars.

POCK-BREKEN, adj. Fitted with smallpox.

POCK-MARK, s. pl. The marks left by the smallpox.

POCK-MARKET, part. adj. Fitted by the smallpox.

POCK-PIT, s. A mark made by the smallpox.

POCK-PITTED, adj. Fitted by the smallpox.

POCKMANTAI, Pockmanky, s. A portmanteau.

POCK-NOOK, s. Literally, the corner of a bag. On one's ain pocneuk, on one's own means. V. under Pickle.

POCK-PUD, Pock-pudding, s. A bag-pudding; a poke-pudding. 2. A contemptuous term, vulgarly applied to an Englishman, from the idea of his being fond of good living.

POCK-SHAKINGS, s. pl. A vulgar term, used of something puiny in appearance. Hence it is usual to say of a puny child, that he seems to be the pockshakings. This probably alludes to the meal which adheres to a poc or bag, and is shaken out of it, which is always of a smaller grain than the rest.

It is remarkable, that the very same unpouched idea occurs in Isl. Belgusaka, vocatur a vulgo ultimis parentum natus vel nata, from belg-ar, a bag or poc, and skuku, to shake. V. G. Andr. p. 211.

POD, s.

With a willie wand thy skin was well scourged; Syne feinledy forge how thou left the land.
To POIND, POYN, v. a. 1. To distraint, S. a forensic
term; pron. pund, as Gr. v.

All other beisath that eittis mennis corne or gres salbe
poynadt qubit th: awn thair aac the skaithis be

2. To seize in warfare, as implying that what is thus
seized is retained till it be ransomed.

The qwehther off ryot wald thai ma
To pryk and poynad bathe to and fra.

Pyntown, viii. 43. 134.

A.S. pynd-an, to shut up; whence E. pound, a pinfold,
or prison in which beasts are enclosed; and the v. pound,
"to shut up, to imprison as in a pound," Johns. Mr
MacPherson mentions Belg. poyniting, excision, as allied.
We may add Isl. pynding, career, a prison, Verel.
The original idea is still retained in S. He who finds
cattle trespassing on his ground, is said to
poinded or distrained.

Germ. pfand-en also signifies to distraint. Sw. utpanta
is used in the same sense, as quoted by Verel. Ind. vo.
After, p. 19.; and pant-a, to take in pledge. These are
from Germ. pfand, Su.G. pant, a pledge.

This seems to lead us to the true origin of poind. For
this, in the L.B. of our law, is called Nanaret, namos capere,
which Skene expl. pinorare, six pignus auferre, and
derives from Nanan, a Saxon word. Name is mentioned
by Lye, as denoting what is now called distress, E. (poin-
ding, S.) and deduced from A.S. nim-an, capere. Su.G.
num-a, num-a, signifies to seize any thing as a pledge.
What is thus seized is called nam. Namare denotes cattle
seized in pledge; &c, the poinding of cattle that have
trespassed, till the damage be paid, from aker, a field,
and nam. What confirms this derivation is, that whereas
Belg. pencl, is a pledge, a pawn, and pander signifies to
 przeit proper signifies, to take something as a pledge of indemnification.

Poyn, Po nond, s. 1. That which is distrained, S.
2. A pointed instrument, with which musicians play
the harp, a quill.

There was also the preist and menstrale sle
Orpheus of Trace
to POIST, Puist, v. a. "To urge, to push; Fr.
pousser," Sibb. V. Poss.
To POIST, Posst, v. a. To cram the stomach with food. S.
To POISTER'D, part. adj. Potted; indulged; spoiled. S.
Poke, s. A disease of sheep, affecting their jaws, S.
The rov. V. Pok, Pok. See Sup.
"They smear, however, all those which are not housed.
The latter are seldom subject to that disease called by
sheep-farmers the poke, (a swelling under the jaw) or to
the scab. The poke, particularly, often proves fatal." P.

Apparently denominated from its assuming the appear-
ance of a bag or poch.
POLDACH, s. Marshy ground lying on the side of a
body of water; a term used in the higher parts of Ang.
Belg. poldar, a marsh, a meadow on the shore; or, a low
spot of ground enclosed with banks.

POLE, s. The kingdom of Poland. S.

POLICY, POLICE, s. 1. The pleasure-ground, or im-
provements about a gentleman's seat, especially in
planting, S.

"For police to be had within the realm, in planting of
woddis, making of hedgeis, orchardis, yairdis, and sawing
of brome, it is statute — that everie man, spirituall
and temporall within this realm, hauand ane hundreth pund
land of new extent be yeir, and may expend somekill,
quhair thair is na woddis nor forestis, plant wod and forest,
and mak hedgeis and haining for him self, extending to

In the reign of Ja. VI. we find that an act was passed
against "the destroyers of planting, haining, and police,"
A. 1579. c. 84.
POL


Regionem et agros vicinia arcibus, muntionibus castellis-que plurimum ornantes ; Boeth.

"Scho knew the mynd of Kenneth genyn to magnif-ic lygyng & poleysy." Ibid. B. xi. c. 10. Magnifica aedificia structura atque ornatum delinearet; Boeth.

My Lord Temporalitie, in guudly haist I will that ye
Let to few your temporall landsis,
To men that labours with their hands;
Bute nocht to Jenkyn Gentill man,
That nowdvr will be work, nor can ;
Quhairby that polece may macrns.
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 165.

"On a considerabele eminence—stands the present man-sion-house of Greenock.—It is a large house. Its policy (as they call it) or pleasure ground, has been extensiv, but has fallen into decay." P. Greenock, Renfrews. Statist. Acc. v. 568. N.

"His lordship's policy surrounds the house.—The word here signifies improvements or demesne : when used by a merchant, or tradesman, it signifies their warehouses, shops, and the like." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769. p. 94.

I have not remarked the use of the term in the latter sense.

2. It is also used to denote the alterations made in a town, for the purpose of improving its appearance. S.

It has undoubtedly been formed from Fr. police. Droict de police, "power to make particular orders for the government of all the inhabitants of a town or territory, extending to—streets or highways." Hence, policer, -ere, "belonging to the government of a town or territory," Cotgr.

POLIST, adj. Artful; designing; generally as including the idea of fawning; as, a polist town, a crafty knave, S.

It is evidently from the v. polis, Fr. polir, to sleek; and used in the same metaphase sense as sleekit.

POLK, s. A bag; a poke or sack.

POLKE, Pock, s. A kind of net.

"Ordnis the saidis actes to—have effect—against the slayers of the saidis reid fish, in forbidden time, be Poems, p. 160.

The same term is used for a pock or bag, Bannatyne Poems, p. 160.

—Anpepper-polk maid of a padell.

As used in the Act, it evidently denotes a net made in form of a bag.

POLLAC, s. The name of a fish.

"In Lochlomond there are salmon-trout, eel, perch, flounder, pike, and a fish peculiar to itself, called pollac." P. Buchanain, Stirl. Statist. Acc. ix. 16.

This seems merely the Gael. name of the Powan or Gwinlad. V. Powan

POLLACHIE, s. The crab-fish. Syn. Partan. S.

POLLIE-COCK, Pounie-cock, s. A turkey, S.

Both names are used; and both have been borrowed from Fr., in which language the cock is denominated Poue d'Inde, and the hen Poue d'Inde.

POLLIS, s. pl. Paws.

The wod lyoun, on Wallace quhar he stud,
Rampand, he braid, for he desyryt blud;
With his rude pollis in the mantill rocht sa,
Akwart the bak than Wallace can him ta.

Wallace, xi. 249. MS.

POLLOCK, s. The name given to the young of the coalfish, Shetland.

"Pollocks, or young seath, caught in summer,—sell for 1d. per dozen." P. Athsting, Statist. Acc. vii. 589. V. Seath.

POLONIE, POLLONIAN, POLONAISE, PELONIE, s. 1. A dress for very young boys, including a sort of waistcoat with loose sloping skirts. 2. A great-coat for boys farther advanced. 3. A dress formerly worn by men in the Hebrides. 4. The name given to a surtou.

POME, s. Perhaps the pome-citron ; if not, as con-jointed with ointments, what we now call pomatum.

—Seropps, sewane, succure, and synamome, Pretius inamenti, saufe, or fragrant pome.

Pomar, s. Apparently, an ornament in jewellery. S.

POMELL, POUKIT-LIKE, POOKIT-LIKE,
PONNYIS, s.

PONEY-ROCK, s. A skirmish.

PONYE-AND, POYNYE, POYNYHE, s. A skirmish.

POMET, s. To POOK, POUK, PUIK, s.

POUKIT, POOKIT, s.


POU
POORS, POOKS, POOTIE, adj. POUK, POOR, s. POOR-MAN-OF-MUTTON, POOLLY-WOOLLY, s. An imitative term, meant to say the cry of the curlew.

POORTITH, s. To give to the regular clergy. "The proprietor of Crossmont, to whom it relates, have each the title of Milites Ecclesiastici. Du Cange, vo. A 1307. During the reign of James V. this title seems to have been commonly given to priests. The persons who apprehended W. Mill, are designed, "Sir George Strachen, and Sir Hugh Torry, two of the Archbishop of St. Andrews Priests." Spotswood ubi sup. The priest, who interrogated him, is, as has been seen, designed Sir Andrew Oliphant. Spotswood elsewhere mentions Sir William Kirk Priest, Sir Duncan Simpson Priest, p. 66. "A priest called Sir John Weighton," p. 77. &c.

Sir David Lyndsay evidently views it as merely complimentary. The sillie Nun will thinke greit schame, Without scho calitt be Madame. The pure priest thinkis he gettis na richt, Be he nocht stil like ane knicht, And calitt Schir, befror his nam; As Schir Thomas, and Schir William. All Monkis, ye may heir and sit, Ar calitt Denis, for dignitie: Howbeit his mother milk the kow, He mon be calitt Dene Androw, Dene Peter, Dene Paull, and Dene Robart. Lyndsay, s. 1592, p. 133.

Dene is undoubtedly the same with Dan, used by Doug. O. Fr. dam. V. Dan.

In an early period, in England priests were denominated God's knights. Langland, having described temporal knights, gives the following account of the spiritual ones. For made neuer king a knight, but he had catel to spend, As befell for a knight, or founde him for his strength,— The bishop shal be blamed before God, as I leue, That crowneth such gods knights that can not sapienter Synge ne psalme read, ne say a masse of 'the daye; And neuer nether is blamles, the bishop or the chaplen, For here ether is indited, & that is ignorantia. P. Ploughman, Fol. 57, b.

This was most probably the designation that the clergy took to themselves, in allusion to the injunction given to Timothy, to "endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." I need scarcely observe that miles, the word which occurs in the Vulgate, is often used as equivalent to eques, a knight, Fr. chevalier. Hence the Knights Templars adopted this honourable designation; and had this inscription on the seal of their order, Sigillum Militum Christi. V. Monastic. Anglican. ii. 997. Du Cange, vo. Miles. Monks, in general, were also occasionally designed Christians Knights, Equites Christi; Du Cange, vo. Eques. The phrase, Pope's Knights, seems to have been used only in contempt.

Some of the Prebendaries, in cathedral churches in France, especially in Vienne, were distinguished by the title of Milites Ecclesiastici. This distinction was conferred, however, by a royal charter, A. 1307. Du Cange, ubi sup. p. 749.

But, in general, the title referred to has been given merely in compliment. This custom has reached even to Iceland. G. Andr, informs us that Isl. sacra, sira, is a praenomen expressive of dignity, as Sira Canzeler, Do-
POPI.

ominous Cancellaries. “In like manner,” he says, “the Pastors of the church are denominated Saera Jon, Saera Petar.” This corresponds to Sir John, Sir Peter, &c. as the ancient mode of addressing a priest in S.

There is no term resembling Sir in Sw. But herrie, dominus, the synon., is used in the same manner. Among our ancestors, Ihre says, “none but Kings and Princes were called Herre: afterwards it was transferred to Knights;—then to Bishops, Abbots, and clergy of the first rank;—for even Rural Deans did not receive this title. But as titles are never permanent, this became at length so common, that it was given, by right, not only to Deans, but to ordinary Pastors. Thus in Sweden, and Alsace, when the peasants mention der Herr, they intend their Parish Minister.” Vo. Herre.

This title, although claimed by the clergy, and at first conferred as honorary, towards the time of the Reformation came to bear a ludicrous sense. Thus it is used by the famous Henry Stephen, or his translator, who appropriates it to Priests.

But how comes it to passe (may some say) that these poore Franciscans are more commonly flouted and played upon than the other fry of Friers? Verily it is not for want of examples as well of other Monks as of simple Sir Johns. I will allege some rare examples of simple Sir Johns, that is, of such as are not Monks, but single soled Priests.” World of Wonders, p. 179.

Even so early as Chancer’s time, this title had been used ludicrously; connected with the name John, which, as Tyrwhitt has observed, “in the principal modern languages,—is a name of contempt, or at least of slight;” as Tyrwhitt has observed, “in the principal modern languages,—is a name of contempt, or at least of slight;” as used S.B. expresses the tremulous and spasmodic motions of the body, when agitated with rage.

POPLESY.

Three examples of simple Franciscans are mentioned by the author, which, although not the sound; and, if I mistake not, the word as used S.B. expresses the tremulous and spasmodic motions of the body, when agitated with rage.

POPLESY, s. Apoplexy. See Sup.

“Utheris of thaym ar sa swollyn, and grown full of hoonours, that thay ar strikin haistely deid in the popleisy.” Bellend. Docc. Alb. c. 16.

Teut. popeligeje, id.

POPPI. A kind of paste used by weavers. V. PAPPIN.

POPPILL, s. Corn campion or cockle; Agrostemma Githago, Linn. id. A.Bor. usually pron. popple. See Sup.

All pupcilis hes left thair fraandness, Thus weidit is the poppill fra the corne.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 166, st. 6.

“Touching our Church and Bishops being in it before you were borne, if so be, so is popple among wheate before it be shorne, of great auncentnesse.” H. Dune, Bp. Galloway’s Dikioleogie, p. 116.

Teut. pappel is used in a different sense, signifying the herb mallow. However, C.B. popple is given as synon. with our word.

POPE, s. A thrust with a sword. V. POR.

To PORE, Pore down, v. a. To purge or to soften leather, that the stool or bottom of the hair may come easily off.

PORICE, s. A game of children. V. POPULAND.

PORRIDGE, s. Made of oat-meal, with milk or beer, to breakfast.” Bannatyne Poems, p. 39, st. 6.

The veschel may no more the broith contene,
Bot furth it poplis in the fyre here and thare,
Quhill vp fleis the biek staw in the are.


POPULAND, part. pr., is used in the same sense in the description of Acheron.

Skaldand as it war wode,

POPULAND and boukand furth of athir hand,

Vtno Coeytus al his slike and sand. Ibid. 173, 39.

2. To purl; to ripple.

3. To boil with indignation. I was ow poppin, S.B.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. bullio. But he has not observed that Teut. popel-eu conveys the same idea, that, at least, which seems the primary one, the noise made by a vessel in boiling; murmurm edere, murmurerare; whence popelinghe, murmurebilesususuri, Kilian. Belg. popel-eu, to quiver, to throb; which respects the motion, although not the sound; and, if I mistake not, the word as used S.B. expresses the tremulous and spasmodic motions of the body, when agitated with rage.

PORES, s. The noise that a sharp instrument makes darting into the flesh. V. POP.

PORING IRON. Apparently a poker.

PORRIDGE, Porrich, s. That which in E. is called hasty-pudding; oatmeal, sometimes barley-meal, mixed in boiling water, and stirred on the fire till it be considerably thickened. S. See Sup.

“The diet of the labouring people here, and in general all through the Lowlands of the North of Scotland, is porridge made of oat-meal, with milk or beer, to breakfast.” P. Speymouth, Moray, Statist. Acc. xiv. 401.

PORT, s. A catch, S. expl., the “generic name for a lively tune; as, The horseman’s port, Gael.” Sibb. Gl.

“What the English call a catch, the Scottish call a Port; as Carnegie’s Port, Port Arlington, Port Athol, &c.” Kelly, p. 397.

Their warming blast the bugsle blew,
The pipe’s shrill port aroused each clan.
PORT-

"A martial piece of music, adapted to the bagpipes," N. From Gael, port, a tune, a jg., adopted into S. Hence, Port-youl, Port-yeull. To sing Port-youl, to cry, to weep, S. See Sup.

"I'll gar you sing Port Youl," S. Prov. Kelly, ut sup. I'll make them know they have no right to rule, And cause them shortly all sing up Port-yeull. Hamilton's Wallace, p. 161. Formed by the addition of youl, to cry, with Port.

PORTAGE, s. Cargo; goods to be put on board ship. Ye mycht beue sene, the coists and the strand Fillit with portage and pepil thanor standis. Doug. Virgil, 69, 35.

Fr. porteage, Ital. portaggio; from Lat. portare.

PORTATIBIS, Houlate, iii. 10.

Clarions loud knells Portatibis and bellis, &c.

The latter part of this word has been altered in MS., so that it is impossible to distinguish its form with any degree of certainty. It may be read Portatives.

To PORTIE on, e. o. To bring on; to direct.

S. PORTEOUS, PORTOWIS, PORTOWIS, or PORTUS-ROLL, s. A list of the persons indicted to appear before the Justiciary Aire, given by the Justice clerk to the Coroner that he might attach them in order to their appearance.

"It is ordanit, that all Crounaris sail arreist all tyme, as well before the cry of the Air, as after, all thame that shall gein to him in portouis be the Justice Clerk, & nane vthers." Acta, J. 1. 1436, c. 156. Edit. 1666. Portouis, c. 139. Murray.

"This method of taking up of ditty or indictments is substituted by S. Ann. c. 16. § 3. 4. in place of the old one by the stress (iraitus) and portouis rolls in 1487. c. 99." Erskine's Instit. B. iv. Tit. 4. § 86.

Skene says that this word is a portando, which signifies to carry, or bear. In Fr. Portees-vous. Skinner observes, that Skene passes this word, as he does the most of those that are difficult, superficially; and conjectures that it is from Fr. portez, or apportez, as containing an order that those thus indicted present themselves personally; and that the form begins in words to this purpose.

Chaucer uses Portos for a Breviary or Mass-Book.

For on my Portos here I make an oth. Shipmannes Tale, v. 13061.

Porthose, Speght's Edit.

Tywblit observes that Portuasses are mentioned among other prohibited books. Stat. 3 and 4 Edw. 1v. c. 10. And in the Parliament roll of 7th Edw. IV. n. 40, there is a petition that the robbing of Portuasses should be made felony without clergy. The word was used in the same sense in S. For in the most ancient specimen of Scottish typography known, the collection printed at Edinburgh 1588, at the end of The twelve virtues of ane nobleman, it is said, "Heir ends the Porteous of Noblemen." The meaning of the title is explained by this line, Nobles report your matynis in this buke.

As a Breviary might be viewed as a roll of prayers, it had at length come to signify a roll of indictments.

The form of the Portouis roll anciently was this. On one column was the Indictment, &c. and in the opposite column were the names of the Assisers, or Jurymen and the witnesses.—This was not used in the stationary Justiciary court, which sits at Edinburgh, but only in the circuits. The name Porteous, as originally applied to a breviary or portable book of prayers might easily be transferred to a portable roll of indictments. It occurs also in a curious account, given by Spotswode, of the extent of the learning and piety of the Bishop of Dunkeld, A. 1538. Having cited Dean Forrest, Vicar of Dolour, to appear before him, for the heinous crime of "preaching every Sunday to his parishioners upon the Epistles and Gospels of the day," he desired him to forbear, "seeing his diligence that way brought him in suspicion of heresie." If he could find a good Gospel, or a good Epistle, that made for the liberty of the holy Church, the Bishop willed him to preach to that people, and let the rest be. The honest man replying, That he had read both the new Testament and the old, and that he had never found an ill Epistle or an ill Gospel in any of them: the Bishop said, I thank God I have lived well these many years, and never knew either the old or new. I content me with my Portuise and Pontificall, and if you deem Thomas leave not these fantasies, you will repent, when you cannot mend it. Spotswode's Hist. 1655, p. 66-67. Lat. is written Portes, by Bale, and used in the same sense for a Breviary, "None ende is there of their labiling prayers, theyr porteses, bedes, temples, aulters, songs," &c. Image of both Churches, Pref. B. 4.

It occurs so early as the time of Langland.

— If man prists beare for hir bastards & her broochis A payre of bedes in their hands, & a book under their arme.

Sir John & Sir Jeffery hath a girdle of silver, A baselard or a ballocke knife, with bottons ouergilt, And a Portus that shoulde be his plow, Placebo to synge. P. Ploughman, F. 79. a. See Sup.

In L.B. this was called Portiforium. We find this term used by Ingulphus, Abbot of Croyland, who flourished A. 1076.

"Restitut Monasterio nostro calicem quondam capellae suae, unum Portiforium de usu nostri Ecclesiae et unum Missale." P. 907.

The Breviary for the use of Sarum, published at London A. 1555, has this title, Portiforium seu Breviariu ad insignes Ecclesiae Sarisbur. usum accuratissime castigatum, &c. Junius defines Porthose to be "a roll of prayers which the priests carried with them in their journeys, that they might have it always at hand:" and imagines that it is probably from Fr. port-er, to carry, and hose, the stockings or rather trousers worn by our ancestors. In confirmation of this etymon, he refers to that passage in Chaucer.

A Sheffield thwittel bare he in his hose. Reeves T. ver. 3991.

Du Cange in like manner thinks that the breviary received this name, ab eo quod foras facile portari possit, because it might be easily carried abroad. But it seems more probable that this was as a Fr. or Alem. word, and that according to the customs of the dark ages, it had been Latinized.

PORTER, s. A term used by weavers, including twenty splits, or the fifth part of what they call a Hundred.

PORTIE, s. Air; mien; carriage; behaviour.

PORTIONER, s. One who possesses part of a property, which has originally been divided among coheirs, S.

"There are sixteen greater, and a considerable number (about a hundred) smaller proprietors called here Portioners, from their having a small portion of land belonging to them." P. Jedburgh, Statist. Acc. i. 9.

For the reason of the designation, V. Paresener.

PORTRACT, s. Portrait.

S. PORTURIT, adj. Pourtrayed.

He saw porturit, quhare in sic aye place

The Grekis fled, and Troianis followis the chace.

Doug. Virgil, 27, 35.
PO

"Fr. pourtraire, Lat. prostrahere, i. e. delineare, as we say, to draw," Rudd.

PORTUS, s. A skeleton, Ang.

POSE, POIS, POISE, s. A secret hoard of money, S.

"Thir said princes gat, in the spulie of the France men, the lyng of Francis poes, quhilh vas al in engel noblis." Compl. S. p. 138.

"The King maid inventoris of his pois, of all his jewells and other substance." Knox's Hist. p. 31.

"He came to the castle of Edinburgh, and furnished it in like manner, and put his whole poise of gold and silver in the said castle." Pitscottie, p. 87.

Thus, to find a poise, is to find a treasure that has been hid.

POSSETT, fi. Askillet; a small pan; a kitchen utensil. S.

To wash clothes by repeatedly lifting and turning them up from the bottom of the tub, and then kneading the cloth, and sending it flat. Rudd.

To postulyd [ves] in his sted Of Dunkeldyn the Byschape

POSSEDE, s. A crutch, "a walking staff with a hand in a cross form." Sibb. GL.

POST, s. A secret hoard of money, S.

POSTICION, s. A postern gate. —"Syne stall away be a private postrome." Bellend.

Posticous, adj. Bedrid. Often used.

To postulate, s. a. "To elect a person for bishop who is not in all points duly eligible," GL Wynt.

POSSODY, s. A diminutive from E. pot.

POSSODY, s. To stow in a pot; potted meat, stewed meat, S.

POSTICION, s. A secret hoard of money, S.

"One is said to be Postulate, Bishop, who could not be canonically elected, but may through favour, and a dispensation of his superior, be admitted." Rudd. Life of G. Doug. p. 5. N.

This was indeed the restricted sense of the term. But, in a more general sense, he was said to be postulate, who was elected to a Bishopric by the voice of the clergy. V. Postulari, Du Cange. Fr. postuler, to sue, to demand; postule, elected.

To POT, v. a. To swim; to stew in a pot; potted meat, stewed meat.

POSSODY, s. To wash clothes by repeatedly lifting and turning them up from the bottom of the tub, and then kneading them, and sending it flat. Rudd.

"A crutch, "a walking staff with a hand in a cross form." Sibb. GL.

"The King maid inventoris of his pois, of all his jewells and other substance." Knox's Hist. p. 31.

"He came to the castle of Edinburgh, and furnished it in like manner, and put his whole poise of gold and silver in the said castle." Pitscottie, p. 87.
POU

To haud the Pottie bollin'. To keep up the sport. S.

POTTINGAR, s. An apothecary.

For harms of body, hands or head,
The pottingars will purge the pains.

Evergreen, i. 109. st. 2.

"All Pottingareis qubilik takis siluer for euil & rottin stuf and drooggars can mocht be excuss fr committin of thift." Abp. Hamilton's Catechismis, 1551, Fol. 61. a.

P. potagerie, herbs or any other stuff whereof pottage is made, Cotgr. Apothecaries might anciently receive this name, because they dealt chiefly in simples. L.B. Potagiar-ius, coquus pulmentarius. It might, however, be traced to Ital. botte-ghiére, one who keeps shop; as the modern designation is from Gr. ἀυξην, repotorium. Hence, pottingny, s. The work of an apothecary.

In pottingny he wrought pryne,
He murdeest mony in medecyne.

Dunbar, Bamntym Poems, p. 19. st. 4.

POTTINGER, s. A jar; a kind of earthen vessel. S.
POTTISEAR, s. A pastry-cook.
POUER, Powder, s. Dust; Fr. poudre.

--- Sic a stew raiss out of thaim then,
Off aneding bath off hors and men,
And off poudry; that sic myrknex
In till the ayr abowyne thaim wes,
That it wes wondre for to se.

Barbour, xi. 616. MS.

"Suppose the bodies die & be resolved in powder be reason of sin; yit the soule liueth be reason of righ-


Johnson gives one example of E. powder, as signifying dust; but it differs from this. It is used, however, in the same sense by Wicll.

"And whoever resseyve you not ne here you go ye out fra thrennis and schake away the powdir fro youre feet into witnessayng to hem." Mark vi.

POUERALL, Purell, s. The lowest class of people; the rabble. See Sup.

Sa hewly he tak on hand,
That the King in to set bataill,
With a quhone, lik to pouerall,
Wencuyt him with a gret meny.

Barbour, viii. 368. MS.

It is used for the mixed rabble attending an army.

Behind thaim set thair pouerall,
And maid gud sembland for to fycht.

Barbour, ix. 249. MS.

It must be observed, however, that in the latter passage there is a blank in MS. where pouerall is in the copies.

This word was not unknown in O.E.

Bote yt were of pouerall, al bar hii founde that londe,

They found that land quite empty of inhabitants, except those of the lowest class.

He coyned fast peny, half peny and farthyng
For pouerall to buye with their leuynge.


It is written pouerall, Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 15.

Skinner explains pouaire, base, beggarly, from O.Fr. pouair, pauur, pauperis, vilis, sordidus. I have not met with the word elsewhere in either of these forms. See S.


POUK, s. A little pit or hole containing water or mire. S.


To POUILLIE, v. n. To look plucked-like. S.

POUIILLE-HENS, s. pl. Plucked-looking hens. S.

POUNCE, s. Long meadow-grasses, of which ropes are made; Orkn.

"Tethers and bridle-reins were wrought of long meadow-grasses, such as Holcus lanatus, which grasses here receive the name of pounce, or pouns." Neill's Tour, p. 17.

POUNDLAW, s. An amerciament paid for delivery of goods that have been pounded or poindied.

POUNIE, Powne, s. A peacock; S. poune.

The payntit poune paysand with plumps gym,
Kest vp his tele ane proud pleasing quhile rym.

Dong. Virgil, 402, 1.

Pounie seems immediately from poonnus, a young peacock. V. Pawn and Pown.

POUNIIE, s. The turkey-hen: the cock Bubblie-jock. S.

To POUNIE, Punsse, v. a. To cut; to carve; to engrave.

The thrid gift syne Eneas gaif in deid,—
Tua siluer coppis schapin like ane bote,
Punsst full weill, and with figuris engraif.

Dong. Virgil, 136, 36.

This seems properly to signify, embodied; aspéra signis, Virg.

Rudd. derives it from Hisp. pensar, distincte secure, Ital. ponzon-are, Fr. poinsonner, to prick, or pierce, all from Lat. punger-e. But he has overlooked Teut. pontse-n, ponse-n, pons-en, punctum effigiae; caecale, scalpere.

POUNT, s. A point.

POUR, s. 1. A small quantity of any liquid. 2. A Pour of rain; a heavy shower or fall of rain; as, "It's just an even-down pour."

POURIE, s. 1. A vessel for holding liquids with a spout for pouring; a decanter. 2. A cream-pot; a small ewer.

POURIN, s. A very small quantity of any liquid, S. q. something exceeding a few drops; as much as may be poured, but nothing more.

POURINS, s. pl. The thin liquid poured off from souvens after fermentation; that only being retained which gives them proper consistence: this is sometimes called whey or wheig.

POURIT, part. adj. Impoverished; meagre; Fr. ap-pauvret. V. Pure, v.

POURPOURE, s. Purplic.

Young gallandis of Troy to meit set was,
Apoun riche bed sydis,
Oversprede with carpettis of the fyne pourpoure.


Fr. pourpre, Ital. porpora, Lat. purpura.

To POUSLE, v. n. To triflc. V. Pouzkek.

To POUSSE the Candle. To snuff the candle.

To POUSSE, v. n. 1. To push; as, "To pousse one's fortune," to try one's fortune in the world, S. "Now, herewithall, the earnest petition of Saints pousning thereto —nothing so much carried me to the publique reading thereof as a holy indignation at the dealings of Romanists in our quarters too carelessly exposed to their seduction." Forbes on the Revelation, Pref. C. 1. a.

2. Applied to the washing of clothes. It does not however denote washing in general, but that branch of it, in which the person employed drives the clothes hastily backwards and forwards in the water, S. See S.

This may be merely a peculiar sense of the v. as signifying to push. But it may be observed, that the meaning of Sw. "punt-za is, to rub; to scour; Wideg. For the active sense, V. Poss.

POUS, s. A push, S. Fr. poussse.
POUT, s. Power; ability; bodily strength. S. "S.B. corruptly pron. pouture. Thus they say that he has lost the pouture of his side or arm, when he has lost the use of either." Rudd.

O.Fr. poësté, id. V. Rom. de Rose. This is evidently corrupted from Lat. potest-as, or posse, in barbarous Latin-ity often used for potestas.

POUST, Poustés, s. Power; strength.

O ye (quod he) Goddis, quiblicks haldis in pousté Woddir and stormes, the land eik and the see, Grant our vayage ane easy and redy wynd.

In to swilk thrillage thaim held he, That he oucarm his pousté. 


Barbour, i. 110. MS.

Hence the phrase, used in our laws, legge poutie, full strength or perfect health.

"It is lesome to ilk man to gine ane reasonablebhill portion of his lands, to quhoom he pleases, inboring his lifetime, in his legge poutie." Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 18. s. 7.

"The term properly opposed to death-bed is legge poutie, by which is understood a state of health; and it gets that name, because persons in health have the legitima potestas, or lawful power of disposing of their property at pleasure." Erkine's Inst. B. iii. Tit. 8. s. 95.

POUT, s. 1. A young partridge or moorfowl, S. "Because one of the greatest occasions of the scarste of the saids Partridges and Moore-fowles, is by reason of the great slaughter of their poust and yong aines:"—Our Soveraigne Lord has discharged all his Heighnes subjects whatsoever, in any wyse to slay or eat any of the saids Moore-pousts, or of any other kyndes, before the third day of Julie; or Partridge-pout, before the aught day of September." Acts, Ja. VI. 1600. c. 29.


'Twas a murr-her, an' monie a pout Was rinnin, hotrin round about. 


2. In vulgar language applied to the chicken of any domesticated fowl, S. See Sup.

3. Metaph. for a young girl, a sweetheart.

—The Squire—returning, mist his poot, And was in unco rage, ye needna doubt, And for her was just like to burn the town.

The Squire—returning, mist his pout.

And was in unco rage, ye needna doubt.

As we ly thus, so sail ye ly ilk ane, The like of me.

Ramayn's Poems, i. 906.

The word was thus written at least as early as the time of Hayrson, who inscribes one of his poems, The thre Deli Pouts.

Of the word we ly thus, so sail ye ly ilk ane, With peilit poust, and holkit thus your heid.

Bunyan's Poems, p. 140.

To POUT, v. n. To shoot at young partridges, &c. S. Pouter, s. A sportsman who shoots young partridges or moorfowl.

Pouting, Poutting, s. The Pouting, the sport of shooting young partridges or grousse. S.

To POUT, Pouter, v. n. To pount, to poke; to stir or search any thing with a long instrument, S. "To Pout. To stir up, North." Gl. Grose, also written pote, to poke. See Sup.

Su.G. poter-a, digit vel baculo explorare; Belg. poter-en, peuter-en, fodicare, Kilians.

Pout, s. A poker, S.A. See Sup.

Pout-net, s. This seems to be a net fastened to poles, by means of which the fishers poke the banks of rivers, to force out the fish, S.

"Their Association—have in the present season, for protecting the fry, given particular instructions to their Water Bailiffs, to prevent, by every lawful means, their shameful destruction at Mill-dams and Mill-leads, with Pocks or Pout Nets." Edin. Even. Courant, April 16. 1804.

Poutstaff, s. A staff or pole used in fishing with a small net; employed for the purpose of poking under the banks, in order to drive the fish into the net.

Till Erewyn wattir fysche to tak he went.—

To leide his net a child furth with him yeid. —

Willyham was wa he na wappynis thar, But the poust, the qhilik in hand he bar. Wallace with it fast on the chekl him tak, With so gud will, quhill of his feit he schuk.

Wallace, i. 401. MS.

In Edit. 1648 improperly printed paulo-stafe.

To POUT, v. n. To start up on a sudden, as something from under the water. S.

To POUTHIER, v. n. To canvass. V. Peuther. S. POUTHIER, s. 1. Hair-powder. 2. Gunpowder. S. POUTHRED, part. pa. 1. Powdered; wearing hair-powder. 2. Corned; slightly salted; applied to meat. S. POUT-WORM, s. The grub. S. To POUZLE, v. n. 1. To search about with uncertainty for any thing; to bweedder one's self, as on a strange road, S.B.

2. To tride. Pouzlin', part. adj. Trifling. 3. Applied to one who is airy and finical. 4. Also to one who boasts of his wealth without having reason to do so. S.

This seems to have the same origin with E. puzzle, which Skinner derives, q. S.G. puss, a slight trick, Isl. puss-a, Su.n. pus-a, impene, iodide; Germ. possess, ipecue. Perhaps it may be allied to Isl. pius-a, adnitor, q. to make all possible exercis. S.

POW, s. The poil; the head, S. "the head or skull," A. Bor. Gl. Grose. See Sup.

Abbet my pow was bald and bare, I wore nae frizzl'd limmer's hair, Which takes of flour to keep it fair

Fre reesting free, As mekle as wad dine, and mair,

The like of me. 

Ramsay's Poems, i. 906.

The word was thus written at least as early as the time of Henryson, who inscribes one of his poems, The thre Deli Pouts.

As we ly thus, so sail ye ly ilk ane, With peilit poust, and holkit thus your heid.

Bunyan's Poems, p. 140.

To POw, v. a. To pluck; to pull, S. See Sup.

Quhen Sampaeote powed to grond the gret piller, Saturn was than in till the heast sper.

Wallace, vii. 189. MS.

But quha war yon three ye forbad

Your company richt now

Your company richt now?

Your company richt now?

Your company richt now?

Quod Will, Three prechours to perswad

The poysond slae to pouw.

The poysond slae to pouw.

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The poysond slae to pouw.
POW

mosty from the trenches opened for draining the ground.” P. Errol, Perths. Statist. Acc. iv. 490.

2. It is sometimes used to denote a watery or marshy place, Stirlings.

Pouminne and Polmaise appear to be derived from pou, a provincial word, signifying a watery place.” P. St. Ninians, Statist. Acc. xviii. 986.

“this confluence takes place near the church, where a small river, called, in Gaelic, the Powl, i.e. the stagnating water, falls into the Forth at right angles.” P. Aberfoyle, Perths. Statist. Acc. x. 113.

3. A crab’s claw; a partan-tae, s. A crab’s claw; partantae, a crab. Syn. Partan.

POWART, s. A disease in grain. S.

POW-HEAD, s. A tadpole; generally pron. pouet, S. pouye, Perths. synon. A. Bor. pohead, Grose; synon. poide, q. v. See Sup.

“In Scotland, tadpoles are called pou-heads, from their round shape, and their being found in pools.” Gl. Tristram, vo. Pou.

It seems rather from Mod. Sax. Sicamb. pogge, a frog, q. pogge-hoofd, the head of a frog.

POWIE, s. A young turkey.

POWIE, s. The peacock.

William his vow plicht to the Powin,
For favour or for feld.

Scott’s Justing, Evergreen, ii. 179.

vow made by Edward III., has the following remarks. Lord Hailes, in reference to a vow made by Edward III., has the following remarks.

“the circumstances attending this vow, as related by M. Westm. p. 454. are singular. ‘Tune allati sunt in pompatica gloria duo eugni vel olores ante Regem, phalerati retibus aureis vel fistulis deauratis, desiderabile spectaculum intuentibus. Quiquis visis, Rex votum vovit Deo coeli et caelo; &c. This is a most extraordinary passage, for the interpretation of which I have consulted antiques, but all in vain. The same ceremony is mentioned in Le livre des trois fils de Roys, f. 91. ‘Apres paroles on fist apporter un paon fur deux damoiselles, et jura le Roy premier de defendre tout son dit royaume a son pouvoir,’ &c.”

v. B. Poleman, Aspillogia, p. 132, observes, that the ancient heralds gave a swan as an impresso to musicians and singing men. He adds, ‘sed gloriae studium ex eodem hoc symbolo indicari multi assurant.’ He then quotes the passage from M. Westm.; but he neither remarks its singularity, nor attempts to explain it.

Ashmole, History of the Garter, c. v. sect. 2, p. 185, observes, that Edward III. had these words wrought upon his ‘surcoat and shield, provided to be used at a tournament.’

‘Hay, Hay, the wythe swan,
By ———, I am thy man.

This shews that a white swan was the impresso of Edward III. and perhaps it was also used by his grandfather, Edward I. How far this circumstance may serve to illustrate the passage is M. Westm. I will not pretend to determine.” Annals, ii. 4.

In the additions to his Annals, he gives the following account of it, as communicated by a learned friend. “One of the most solemn vows of knights was what is termed the vow of the Peacock. The bird was accounted noble. It was, in a particular manner, the food of the amorous and the valiant, if we can believe what is said in the old romances of France; St. Palaye, Memoirs sur L’ancienne Chevalerie; T. i. p. 185. and its plumage served as the charms of gallantry, and the acts of valour

When the hour of making the vow was come, the peacock, roasted, and decked out in its most beautiful feathers, made its appearance. It was placed on a basin of gold, or silver, and supported by ladies, who, magnificently dressed, carried it about to the knights assembled for the ceremony. To each knight they presented it with formality; and the vow he had to make, which was some promise of gallantry, or prowess, was pronounced over it.

“Other birds besides the peacock were beheld with
respects, and honoured as noble. Of this sort was the pheasant.  

St. Palaye, T. i. p. 186. Vows and engagements, accordingly, were made and addressed to the pheasant. A vow of this sort, of which the express purpose was to declare war against the infidels, was conceived in these words:  

'* Je vous à Dieu mon Créateur tout premièrement, et à la glorieuse Vierge sa mere, et apres aux dames et au faulain,' &c. Ibid. T. i. p. 191.

This serves to prove that vows were made to Peacocks and Pheasants, and that, by analogy, they might have been made to swans likewise. But the origin of a custom seemingly so profane and ridiculous still remains unknown.'

POWELICK, s. A tadpole.  

POWINGS, s. pl. Some kind of disease.  

— The Powlings, the Palsey, &c.  

V. FEYK. Montgomery, Watson's Coll. iii. 14. This may denote a swelling of the body or limbs; Teut. puy-l-en, to swell, puyl, a tumour. Or it may be the poll-ed, a disease of horses behind the ears, where a large abscess is formed.  

POWRIT, s. A tadpole.  


There will be tartan, dragen, and broch-an,—  

Pov-sodic, and dremmock, and crowdwie,  

And caalour nout feet in a plate.  

"Ram-head soup," Gl.  

"Rison's S. Songs, i. 211."

2. Milk and meal boiled together; any mixture of incongruous sorts of food, S.B. See Sup.  

Sw. sand, pron. sod, signifies broth; from siud-a, Isl. siod-a, A.S. 8ed-on, Germ. sied-en, (E. seethe) to boil.  

To POWT, v. a. To make short and as it were convulsive motions with the hands or feet.  

Powt, s. A short and kind of convulsive motion.  

POWTE, s. A young partridge or moorfowl.  


PRACTAND, part. pr. Perhaps, prating.  

PRACTICK, PRACTIQUE, s. Uniform practice in the determination of causes; a forensic term.  

PRACTING, part. pr. Accomplishing.  

PRAEOQUOTOUR, s. An advocate. V. Proctor.  

PRAY, a. A meadow.  

The vayrante vesture of the venoust vale  

Schrowdis the scherand fur, and every sable  

Ouerfrrett wyth fulyeis, and figuris ful dyuers,  

Tharfor ane prattik  

To mak debait aganis sic thre.  

For I haue sic pretick,  

That I wald not effeirit be  

To speik to me thow suld haue feir ;  

That refuses to move.  

Roguish or waggish boys are called ill-pratty," Rudd. vo. Prattis.  

To PRAIT, v. n. To become restive, as a horse or ass that refuses to move.  

S.  

S.  

PRAT'FU', PRE'TFU', adj. Trickish; full of pratts.  

PRATTIK, PRETTIK, PRACTIK, PRACTIQUE, s. Practice; experience.  

To speek to me thow suld haue feir ;  

For I haue sic praties in weir,  

That I wald not effeirit be  

To mak debait aganis sic thre.  

S.  

Lyndsay's Squire Meldrum, 1594. A. VI. a.

2. An exploit in war, but such a one as especially depends on stratagem; protick, S.B. In this sense Doug. always uses it.  

Thiarfor ane prattik of were deuyse wyl I,  

And ly at wate in quyet enbuschment.  

Virgil, 382, 7.  

Orodes was of pretick mare al out,  

But the tothir in dedis of armes mare stout.  

Ibid. 345, 46. See also 389, 46.  

My pretickes an' my doughty deeds,  

O Grecks! I need na tell,  

For there's name here bat kens them well :  

Lat him tell his himsell,  

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.  

3. A form of proceeding in a court of law; a forensic term. Fr. pratique.  

"This Argyle and Wariston made clear by law and sun­  

day's Squire Meldrum, 1594. A. VI. a.

4. A stratagem; an artful mean.  

Sum gevis in pratik for suppli,  

Sum gevis for twyis als gud agane.  

Dunbar, Banntynge Poems, p. 48.  

I. e. Some pretend to give, as an artful mean for receiv­ing supply.  

It sometimes denotes tricks of legerdemain, Sibb. Gl.  

5. A necromantic exploit, S.  

I. e. Some pretend to give, as an artful mean for receiv­ing supply.  

It sometimes denotes tricks of legerdemain, Sibb. Gl.  

PRA To PRAIT one's self up. To support one's self on some ground of confidence or other, generally a frivolous one.  

PRAT, PRATT, s. 1. A trick; a piece of rougishness.  

"Thus Scot, we say, He played me a prat, S. Bor. prot,  

i. e. tricked me, or served me an ill turn;" Rudd.  

Prattis are repute policy and perellus paukis.  


2. A wicked action, S.  

The Kirk then pardons no such prots.  

—— Your prats, she says, are now found out,  

The Kirk and you maun hae a baut.  

Dominie Depo'd, p. 31, 33.  

Rudd, derives this word from Fr, pratique, which signi­ 

fies the course of pleading in a civil court, and is also used for an intrigue or underhand dealing. But its origin is Goth.; for we find it in different forms in various Northern dialects. A.S. præct, præctig, crafty, Isl. prætt-ar, gentle, prett-vis, gueful, pret-tis, to deceive; Tent. præctæ, fallacies, argutia.  

Pratty, adj. Tricky; mischievous, S.; pretty, S.B.  

often ill-pratty, ill-pretty.  

Roguish or waggish boys are called ill-pratty," Rudd. vo. Prattis.  

To PRATT, v. n. To become restive, as a horse or ass that refuses to move.  

S.  

To TAKE THE PRATE. To become restive, applied to a horse.  

S.  

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That I wald not effeirit be  

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**PRE**

Be quabkin science, nigromancy, or airt."


6. A trick, such as that played by a mischievous boy; or any wicked act. S. synon. with E. prank.

"It is either learning ill procured;" Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 45.

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To PRECABLE, adj.s. A v. n. To PREES, PREEK, v. n. To PREF, PREIF, To PREFACE, To v.a. To PREFFER, To preclare.

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In sense 3, nearly corresponds to Mod. Sax. Sicambr. or any wicked act, S. synon. with E,

immediately formed from Fr. pratique, science de Palais, because of the guile practised at court. The word, as used in sense 3, nearly corresponds to Mod. Sax. Sicambr. praecipe, geometry.

PRECABLE, adj. What may be imposed in the way of taxation.

S. PRECARI, s. Indulgence; an old law term.

To PRECELL, v. n. To excel.

That prudent Prince, as I hear tell,

Did in Astronomie precell.

---

To PREEVE, PREATTIKS. To attempt to play tricks.

V. FREIT.

---

v. a.

To prove; & praecipe, consuere. Belg.

This word is not, as might be supposed, a corr. of E.

Begin with needles and primes, and leave off with horse and horn’d nout;" S. Prov. : "intimating that they who begin with pilfering and picking, will not stop there, but proceed to greater crimes." Kelly, p. 68.

2. This term is often used to denote a thing of no value, S.

Quhat gentill man had nocht with Ramsay beyne; Off courtlynes thai cowmt him nocht a preyne.

---

To PREYNE, PRENE, PRINE, PRIN, s. 1. A pin made of wire, used by women for fastening their clothes, S. Prin, A. Bor. id. Gl. Grose. See Sup.

For spleen indulg’d will beaish rest

Far frae the bosoms of the best;

Thousand’s a year’s no worth a prin,

Whene’er this fashious guest gets in.

---

To PREJINCTLY:

---

To PREJINK:

---

To PREK, PRYK, PREIS, S. A proof; a legal probation.

S. To PREEVE, v. n. To stop at any place at sea, in order to make trial for fish.

To PREF, v. a. To prove.

S. PREF, PREEF, s. A proof; a legal probation.

S. To PREFACE, v. n. To give a short practical paraphrase of those verses of the Psalm which are to be sung in church before prayer.

S. To PREFFER, v.a. To exceed; to excel; Lat. praecoon-

"Nor Orpheus that playit sa sueit quhen he socht his

And quhen thay by war ruunyng, thare horse thay

Did taste so sweet and smervy unto me.

Nae honey beik that I did ever

That prudent Prince, as I heir tell,

Preis thow to pleis that puissant prince

And turnes agane incontinent at commandis,

And fenyheyd hym a symplik knycht,

Wyntown, vi. 11. 26.

"It is seith learning ill praeclar-us,

praeve,preeve. Wallace, xi, 335. MS.

What riot is, thow taastid haast and preceed.

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Preis thow to pleis that puissant prince

And turnes agane incontinent at commandis,

And fenyheyd hym a symplik knycht,

Wyntown, vi. 11. 26.

"It is seith learning ill praeclar-us,

praeve,preeve. Wallace, xi, 335. MS.

What riot is, thow taastid haast and preceed.
PRE

About him prekand in ane cupmas large.


Makbeth turnyd hym agayne,
And sayd, "Lurdlane, thow prykys in wayne,
For thow may now ech be his, I trowe,
That to dide sall sla nowe." — Wytownt, vi. 18. 390.

This is by a metonymy of the cause for the effect; from the pricking or spurring of a horse. It is also common in O.E.

His hakene, which that was al pomelee gris,
So swatte, that it wonder was to see,
It semed as he had pricksd miles three.


" Scoth, they say that cattle prick, when they run to and fro in hot weather, being sting'd with gadflies or such insects." — Also, "in a prick haste, i. e. as if he were spurred," Rudd.

A.S. pric-ian, Belg. prich-en, pungere; Su.G. prich, punctum. Although this is not a Fr. word, it is a Fr. idiom, verbally accommodated to our own language; Piquer tour les champs, to gallop across the fields.

PREKAT, v. a. To v. a.

PRENT, S. I. Print, impression made by types, S.

2. To coin, i.e. to impress a piece of metal with a likeness.

3. Metaph. to a deep impression made on the mind, as with a sharp instrument.

Wallace hyr saw, as he his eyne can cast,
The prent off luft him punget at the last,
So asprely, through bewte off that byacht,
With gret wness in presence bid he mycht.

Wallace, v. 606, MS.

"The judgementes of God make sik a prent in the soule,
it is lang or sin can blot it out." — Bruce's Eleven Serm., L. 5. a.

4. Likeness.

Troyanis resavis thaim, and rycht gladlie
Thare usages gan behald, and did espy
The prent of faderis facts in childer ying.

Doug. Virgil, 146, 51.
To PREVADE, v. n. To neglect. 

"My man, James Lawrie, gave him letters with him to the General, Major Baillie, to Meldrum and Durie; pre­
sode not to obtain his pay." Baillie’s Lett. i. 298.

Perhaps from Lat. persuad-o, to go through, to escape; q. let it not escape from your recollection.

PREVE, s. In preve, in private; privily. V. A PERHERE. S.

To PREVENE, PREVEEN, v. a. To prevent, to pre­
occupy; immediately from Lat. praevenero.

But he remembering on his moderis command, The mind of Sichyus her first husband, The swift wyndis prevert-o and bakwart dyng.

Doug. Virgil, 387, b. 29.

PREVES, PREVIS, pl. Literally, proofs; used in a personal sense, as synon. with witnesses. Used in the same sense in O.E. and Gower.

"That the disobedient, obstinat, and relapse persons, —sall not be admitted as preve, witnesses, or assissours, against any professing the trew religion." Acts, Ja. VI. 1572. c. 45. Murray.

PRY, s. Refuse; small trash; as the pry of onions, &c. S. Prys.

PRY, s. Different species of carex; sheergrass. S.

PRYCE, PRICE, PRYS, PREIS, s. 1. Praise. Qurhat pryce or bowing, quhen the battle ends, Is sayd of him that overcomes a man; Him to defend that nowther dow nor can?

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 192.

It bears the same sense in O.E. 

Pris than has the same, the fader maistrie. R. Brunne, p. 222.

Su.G. prisa, Isl. prysa, Dan. prize, Belg. prys, id. Belg. pry-en, Fr. pris-er, to praise.

Chaucer uses pryis in the same sense, and Gower; Or it be pyris, or it be blame. Conf. Am. Fol. 165.

2. Prize.

The thre fornest sell her the price and gre Thare hedis crounit with grene olyue tre.

Doug. Virgil, 189, 4.

Rudd has observed that price and pris are originally the same, as Fr. pris, from which they come, signifies both. Junius views praise as derived from Teut. pris, pretium, because we praise those things only on which we set a value.

To PRICK, v. n. To run as cattle do in a hot day. S.

PRICK, s. 1. A wooden skewer, used for securing the end of a gut containing a pudding. S. To see Sup.

"If ever you make a good pudding, I’ll eat the prick;" S. Prov. i. e. "I am much mistaken if ever you do good;" Kelly, p. 198.

2. A wooden bodkin or pin for fastening one’s clothes.

3. An iron spike. V. PRICK-MEASURE. S.

To PRICK, v. a. To fasten by a wooden skewer.

"Better fill’d than prick’d;" S. Prov. "taken from blood puddings, apply’d jocoselie to them who have often evacuations;" Kelly, p. 67.

PRICKIE or JOCKIE. A game of children, played with pins, and similar to Odds or Evenes. Prickie denotes the point, and Jockie the head of the pin. One end of the concealed pin is held to the player, who is desired to say Prickie or Jockie. If he guess aright, he gains the pin; if wrong, he forfeits one. S.

PRICKSWORTH, s. A term used to denote any thing of the lowest imaginable value. He did na leave me a pricksworth; he left me nothing at all, S.

PRICKED HAT, a part of the dress required of those who bore arms in this country.

"That ilk man, that his guds extendis to twentie markes, be bodin at the least with a jack, with sleeves to the hand, or splents, and one prick hat, a sword and a buckler;" Acts, Ja. II. 1456. c. 56. Murray. Prikit, c. 62. Ed. 1566.

The meaning of this term is uncertain; perhaps q. a dress-hat, Teut. pryck-en, ornare. Or the morion may be meant, which, as Grose observes, somewhat resembled a hat. Military Ant. ii. 244. It might be called pricked, as being pointed at the top.

PRICKER, s. A name given to the Basking shark.

S. B. the Cairban of the Western islands.

"When before Peterhead, we saw the fins of a great fish, about a yard above the water, which they call a Pricker." Brand’s Descr. Orkney, p. 4.

PRICKERS, s. pl. Light horsemen. See Sup.

"Johnston, not equalising his forces, kept aloof, and after the Border fashion, sent forth some prickers to ride, and make provocation." Spotswood, p. 401. V. Prek.

PRICKLY TANG. Fucus serratus. S.

PRICING, PREMICE, PREMIER, PREMIUM, s. A game of children, played with pins, and similar to Odds or Evenes. Prickie denotes the point, and Jockie the head of the pin. One end of the concealed pin is held to the player, who is desired to say Prickie or Jockie. If he guess aright, he gains the pin; if wrong, he forfeits one. S.

PRIDEFULNESS, PRIDEFOWNESS, PRIDEFULLY, PRIDEFOW, PRYDFULL, PRIDEFU', s. To fasten by a wooden skewer.

"Better fill’d than prick’d;" S. Prov. "taken from blood puddings, apply’d jocoselie to them who have often evacuations;" Kelly, p. 67.

PRICKIE or JOCKIE. A game of children, played with pins, and similar to Odds or Evenes. Prickie denotes the point, and Jockie the head of the pin. One end of the concealed pin is held to the player, who is desired to say Prickie or Jockie. If he guess aright, he gains the pin; if wrong, he forfeits one. S.

PRICKSANG, s. Pricksong, E. song set to music.

In modulation hard I play and sing

Faburdoun, pricksang, discant, countering.

Police of Honour, i. 42.

PRIDELOW, Prydfull, Pridefu', adj. Proud. S. q. full of pride. See Sup.

Pridefully, adv. Very proudly; with great pride. S. Pridefulness, Pridefowness, s. A great degree of pride or haughtiness. S.
PRIEST-CAT, PRIEST-CATS. A fireside game; the same as, Le petit bon homme vit encore, or Jack's Alcove, q. v. PRIESTCRAFT, s. The clerical profession. PRIEST-DRIDDER, s. The dread of priests. PRIESTE, v. a. To prove, &c. PRIEST, PRIESTIE, s. A tasting. PRIEFE, v. To haggle about the price of any commodity. PRIEIE, v. a. To prove, &c. PRIEVE, v. To prove, &c.

PRIMARIE, s. The principality in a university. PRIMAIRE, s. A designation formerly given to the Pro- vost of a college. PRIME, v. a. To drink largely of intoxicating liquor; as, "That lad's weel primed." PRIMING, s. The act of haggling, S. PRIM, v. To prick, S. PRIN, v. To proceed against one in a legal manner. PRINGLE, s. A haggler in making a bargain. PRINGER, s. A haggler in making a bargain.

PRIM, v. a. To haggle about the price of any commodity. PRIMED, s. A haggler in making a bargain. PRIMED, v. a. To proceed against one in a legal manner. PRIN, v. To proceed against one in a legal manner. PRINK, PRINCK. To deck; to prick.

PRIEST-CRAFT, PRIEST-CRAFT, s. The clerical profession.
"The next week he [Strafford] may be—

PROCHANE, PROCHENE, PROCUIRE, s. Procurement.

PROD, PRODS. 1. A pin of wood; a wooden skewer, Ang.

PRODINS, S. PROCURE, v. n. To.

To PROCH, v. a. To approach.

To PROCUIRE, s. Procurement.

To PROCURATOR, s. 1. Properly, an advocate in a court of law; corr. Procutor, S. commonly used to denote a solicitor, or one who is allowed to speak before an inferior court, although not an advocate.

"Your kind grandsire Godefroid of Billon king of Jerusalem, he kept and defended his people and son, or for what crime, shall have their Advocate before this reign.

There is a committee for the judges, and my Person is the highest authority that lies about his centre."—Compl. S. p. 5.

I have not observed, that this word occurs in our Acts of Parliament.

There is a committee for the highest authority that lies about his centre."

PROCTOR, S. A barrister; an advocate; a term formerly used in our Courts of Law.

PROG, PROQUE, v. 1. A sharp point, S.

2. An arrow.

And sin the Fates have orders gien To bring the progeny to Troy, Send me no for them, better far Is Ajax for the ploy.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 31.

3. The act of pricking.

4. Metaph. a sarcasm.

PROG-STAFF, S. A staff with a sharp iron point in its extremity, S.B. V. Brog, v.

To PROG, PROQUE, v. a. To prick; to goad; to probe.

PROG-STAFF, v. a. A staff with a sharp iron point in its extremity.

To PROYNE, PAUNYIE, v. a. 1. To deck; to trim; used with respect to birds trimming their feathers.

And, after this, the birds everich Take up one another sang full loud and clere:—

We proyne and play without doubt and dangeere All cloth in a softe full fresh and newa.

King's Quair, ii. 45.

And in the calm or loune weddir is sene,

Aboue the fludis hie, ane fare plane grene,

Ane standing place, quhar skartis with thare bekis

For gane the son gladly thaym prynyeis and bekis.

Doug. Virgil, 181, 46.

2. Used to denote the effeminate care of a silly man to deck his person.

And now that secund Paris, of ane accord

With his wuvorthy sort, skant half men bene,

Aboue his hede and halffettis wele besene

Set like ane mytter the holy Troyane hatt,

His hare anoyntit well prynyet vnder that.

Doug. Virgil, 107, 23.

Chaucer uses proin in both senses. Rudd. derives prynyeis from Fr. bruneur, to polish; which Lyt inclines to approve; Add. Jan. Et. Tyrwhit, vo. Proine, refers to Fr. pronignuer, to take cuttings from vines, in order to plant them out. But perhaps it may be rather traced to Germ. prang-en, to make a show or parade, from which Belg. pronken, id. seems to be a frequentative: or, to Su.G. prydy-a, ornare, whence prydyd-ad, and prydin-ing, trimming, ornament.

To PROITLE, v. a. To stir after a plashing manner.

S. PROKER, s. A poker for stirring fires.

To PROKET, s. Proket of wax, apparently a small taper.

"The Prince was carried by the French Ambassadour, walking betwixt two ranks of Barons and Gentlemen that stood in the way from the chamber to the chappel, holding every one a proket of wax in their hands," Spotswood, p. 197.

Fr. brochette, a prick or peg; as, brochette de bois, a prick or peg of wood, brochette d'argent, a little wedge of silver; Cotgr. Skinner, however, gives priket as expl. a small wax candle, perhaps from Belg. pricke, orbis.

To PROLL THUMBS. To tick and strike thumbs for confirming a bargain.

S. PROLOCUTOR, s. A barrister; an advocate; a term formerly used in our Courts of Law.

"It shall be needful to all the personis warnit, and their prolocutors, to propose all the defences peremptors with
that allegiance that our evidence product, for pursuit of the action, is fals, and fainheit:—and the said Lords declare the sam to all the procurators at the bar." Act Sed. 15. June 1564. This is corruptly pronounced procuror, V. Quon. Att. c. 35. s. 1.
The term is used by Matth. Par. An. 1524. "Prolocutorini Regis, qui nostris Advocatus Regius."
From pro and logus, to speak for, or in behalf of another, although some view it as the same with procurator, one who speaks before another; Fr. avant parlier.
Proloquutour occurs in the same sense.
As this is synon. with Prolocutor, it might be supposed that the common term Procutor was a contraction of the latter. But Procurator, from which Procutor is formed, although used as synon. with Proloquutour, is given as a distinct term. For the title of the act above-quoted is; "Procuratours may compeir for all persons accused." This therefore confirms the derivation given of Procutor, vo. Procurator, q. v.

PROLONG, s. Delay; procrastination.

To PROMIT, v. a. To promise; Lat. promitt-o.
"King Edward promittis be general edict syndry landis with gret sommes of money to thame that wald delyuer the said Wallace in his hands." Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 8.
PROMIT, s. A promise.

Promissitis they stude euer firmes and plane.

To PROMOVE, v. a. To promote, Acts Parl. pass.; immediately from Lat. promov-eo. See Sup.

Promouer, s. A promoter; a furtherer.

Promoval, s. Promotion; furthermore.

PRON, s. 1. The name given to flummery in some parts of the N. of S. 2. The term is also applied to the bran of oatmeal, of which flummery is made.


PROND, GRAN' d, port. pa., Bruised; wounded, Buchan.

Propepte, s. Grand-niece.

PRONEVY, PRONEVOY, PRONEYOY, s. A great grandson; Lat. pronepos. See Sup.
Bot fra the stok down ewynlykly
Discendand persowns lynealy
Newn, or Pronew said be.
Wynctown, viii. 3. 116.
"The son in the first degree, excludes the nepuoy in the second, & the nepuoy excludes the pronapoy in the third degree." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Eneya.

PRONYEAND, part. pr. Piercing; sharp.

PROCHOIE, interj. A call to a cow to draw near.

PROOF or LEAD, Proor or Shot. A supernatural protection from the influence of leaden bullets.

PROOF-MAN, s. The person who measures and determines how much grain is in a corn-stack.

PROOP, s. The breaking of wind in a suppressed way.

PROP, s. A mark; an object at which aim is taken; a landmark, S. prot. See Sup.

The only instance I have met with of this word being used in this sense is by Dunbar, Baunatynye Poems, p. 53. He uses it, however, metaphor.
A mark, or butt, seems to receive this name, as being something raised up, or supported, above the level of the ground, that persons may take aim at it.

To PROP, v. a. To designate by landmarks.

PROP, s. A wedge.

PROPICIAN, adj. Favourable; kind.

PROPYNE, PROPINE, s. 1. A gift; a present, S.

PROPINE; usually gift, but here the power of giving or bestowal.

To PROPINE, v. a.

"'Tis I wad dead thee in silk and gowd,
And nourice thee on my knee."

1. The name given to flummery in some parts of the N. of S. 2. The term is also applied to the bran of oatmeal, of which flummery is made.

2. Drink-money.

"But certainly, I could wish such spiritual wisdom, as to love the Bridgroom better than his propine or drink-money." North's Her. vi. ep. 120.

3. The power of giving.

"If and if I were thine, and in thy propine, O what wad ye do to me?"

"'Tis I wad clead thee in silk and gowd,
And nourice thee on my knee."

"Usually gift, but here the power of giving or bestowing."

From the Gr. o. comes Lat. propin-o, id. Hence Fr. prospin, drink-money.

It is most probable that this formerly signified the beverage itself, as we learn from Du Cange that O.Fr. propine denotes a feast.

To PROPINE, v. a. 1. To present a cup to another, the prep. with being sometimes added; used metaphor. with respect to adversity.

"The Father hath propin'd vnto mee a bitter cuppe of affliction.—If the Lord propine thee with a cup of affliction, if thou drinke it not willingly (here is the danger) thou shalt be compelled to drink the dregs thereof."—Rollock on the Passion, pp. 21. 22. O.E. id.

2. To present; to give, in a general sense. See Sup.

—Garlands made of summer flowers,
Propin'd him by his paramours.

Muse's Threnodie, p. 4.

To PROPONE, v. a. To propose; Lat. propon-o.

The Poete first proponying his entent, Declaris Junonis wrath, and matelent.

Doug. Virgil, Rubr. 13. 3.

"Man propones, but God dispones;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 25.

To PROPORT, v. n. To mean; to shew, E. purport.

Virgill is full of sentence ouer al quhare,
But here intil, as Seruius can proprote,
His hie knawelege he schawes, that every sorte
PRO

Of his clausis comprehend sic sentence.
L.B. proport-are.

PROPPIT, part. pa. Propped, in reference to time. S.

PROROGATE, part. pa. Prorogued. S.

PROSPECT, s. The vulgar name for a perspective glass.

“The King himself beholding us through a prospect, conjectured us to be about 16, or 15,000 men.” Baillie’s Lett. i. 174.

From Fr. prospectue, synon. with perspective, the optic art, or Lat. prospectio.

PROSSIE, PROWSIE. S.

PROSSIE, PROWSIE. S.

PROSTIE, PROSTIE. In the description of the Lion, PROTY, PROTTY, adj. PROUD, PROVEANT, s. Purveyance in food. V. PROVIANT, S.

PROVEIST, s. The president or provost of a college.

PROVIDE, s. To use means to recall the attentions of a lover, who seems to have cooled in his ardour.

S. To PUBLIC, PUBLICQUE, PUBLICITE, v. a. To publish; to make known openly.

PROVOST, s. 1. The mayor of a royal burgh, S. 2. The dean or president of a collegiate church. S.

PROW, s. Profit; advantage. See Sup.

PROWDE, s. Powerful, Gl. Wynt.

PRU, PRUCHIE, PRUTCH-LADY. A call to a cow to draw near. *Sy.

PRUNYIE, To v. a. protuberant; applied to a projection in ornatus. A.S.

PROVINENTIS, s. pl. Provisions, food; victuals. S.

PROVING, s. The preparation of cloth, articles of household furniture, &c, which a young woman lays in for herself. S.

PROVOST, s. 1. The mayor of a royal burgh, S. 2. The dean or president of a collegiate church. S.
PUDDINGFILLAR, s. "A pedlar's pack; or rather perhaps a pudding-broo, pudding-bree, s. "The belly."

PUDDLE, PUDLE, PUD, The designation anciently given to some sprite or hobgoblin, S. See Sup.

PUDDLE-FILLER, PUDDILL, s. "An inn, a tavern, or hotel, S."


PUBLIC, adj. Adapted to the state of the times, S.

To PUBLIS, v. a. To confiscate, S.

PUBLISHLIE, adv. Publicly, S.

PUBLISHT, adj. Plump; en bon point. A weel-published bairn, a thriving child.

PUCK HARY, s. The designation anciently given to some sprite or hobgoblin, S. See Sup.

Puhr, Puh, Puh, s. A pigeon; a fondling term.

Puck Hary, s. The designation anciently given to some sprite or hobgoblin, S. See Sup.

Puck, s. The designation anciently given to some sprite or hobgoblin, S. See Sup.

Pukey, Puke, s. "The queed from the pouke, Patate, &c. per passionem Domini, and put of so the pouke, and preen vs vnder borow."


Pukey, Puke, v. a. To pukey, to pluck. V. POOK, S.

Pukey, Puke, v. n. To pukey, to pluck. V. POOK, S.

Pukey, Puke, adj. Poor. V. PURE.

Pukey, Puke, v. a. To pukey, to pluck. V. POOK, S.

Pukey, Puke, v. n. To pukey, to pluck. V. POOK, S.

Pukey, Puke, adj. Poor. V. PURE.

Pukey, Puke, v. a. To pukey, to pluck. V. POOK, S.

Pukey, Puke, v. n. To pukey, to pluck. V. POOK, S.

Pukey, Puke, adj. Poor. V. PURE.

Pukey, Puke, v. a. To pukey, to pluck. V. POOK, S.

Pukey, Puke, v. n. To pukey, to pluck. V. POOK, S.

Pukey, Puke, adj. Poor. V. PURE.

Pukey, Puke, v. a. To pukey, to pluck. V. POOK, S.

Pukey, Puke, v. n. To pukey, to pluck. V. POOK, S.

Pukey, Puke, adj. Poor. V. PURE.

Pukey, Puke, v. a. To pukey, to pluck. V. POOK, S.

Pukey, Puke, v. n. To pukey, to pluck. V. POOK, S.

Pukey, Puke, adj. Poor. V. PURE.

Pukey, Puke, v. a. To pukey, to pluck. V. POOK, S.

Pukey, Puke, v. n. To pukey, to pluck. V. POOK, S.

Pukey, Puke, adj. Poor. V. PURE.

Pukey, Puke, v. a. To pukey, to pluck. V. POOK, S.

Pukey, Puke, v. n. To pukey, to pluck. V. POOK, S.
PULLAINE GREIS, s. Greaves worn in war.

"His leg harnes he clappyt on so done, Pullane greis he braisit on full fast, A cross byrnys with mony sekyr clasp, Breyt plait, brassaris, that worthi was in wer."—Wallace, viii. 1200. MS.


But Du Cange restricts the meaning of the term too much, misled by the use of genious, in his authority. Although they might reach to the knees, they were certainly meant especially for the defence of the legs. The name seems to have been borrowed from Fr. poulaine; L.B. poulainia, the beams or crooked points of shoes. Hence souliers de poulaine, which Cotgr. describes as "old fashioned shoes, held on the feet by single latches running over the end of the toes." The part of military dress here meant might be called pullaine greases, as being laced, or fastened somewhat like the shoes of the description given above.

PULLISEE, s. A pulley, S. pullishee. V. Pillie schevis.

Lang mayst thou teach, how wedges rive the aik: how
How wedges rive the aik: how pullises
Pullanegreis "His schen and schoys, that burnyst was full beyn,
And to the Lord off Lome said he;
Sekyrly now may ye se
That ewyr your lyfTreyme ye saw tane.
Thre men of mekill [mycht and] prid.
And throw his doucht deid, And throw his owtrageous manheid,
Has feifyl intill liltill tyd
Three men of mekill [mycht and] prid.

Pulling, s. Moss plant. V. LING.
Pulling, v. n. To break wind softly behind; also
The act of pushing; applied to the feet.*?

PUNK, s. A small fold for sheep. V. POYNDFALT.
Punch, s. A jog; a slight push, S.
Punching, s. The act of pushing; applied to the feet.
Punch, v. a. An iron lever. V. PINCH.
Punchie, adj. Thick and short.
Punkin, Punkin, s. The foot prints of horses or cattle in soft ground are so termed.
Punct, s. 1. A point; an article in a deed. 2. It is also apparently used for a button.
Punct, s. A Scotch pint, or two quarts.
Pund, s. A small fold for sheep. V. POWNFALT.
Pundar, s. One who has the charge of hedges, woods, &c. and who pounds cattle that trespass.
Pundelayn, s. See Sup.

PUNDAR, PUNDLER, s. An instrument for weighing, resembling a steelyard, Orkn. See Sup.

The instruments they have for the purpose of weighing, are a kind of staterae or steelyards; they are two in number, and the one of them is called a pundar, and the other a bismar. "The bismar is a smaller weight,—used for weighing butter, and other things of less bulk."—Barry's Orkney, p. 212.

"The pundar is used for weighing malt, bear, &c. "The bismar is a smaller weight,—used for weighing butter, and other things of less bulk."—Barry's Orkney, p. 212.

"The bismar is a smaller weight,—used for weighing butter, and other things of less bulk."—Barry's Orkney, p. 212.

PUNSET, v. a. To sting; V. Punte, v.
PUNGER, s. A species of crab.


Purg, N. The black-clawed crab is called Cancer Pagurus; p. 192.

PUNGITIVE, adj. Pungent. 

PUNISH,* To adj.

PUNYE, To

PURCHES, PURCHASE, s. An amour; an intrigue.

Purse seems to be used in the same sense, Acts, Mar. 1551, c. 14.

"—Men assurit or vnassurit, raid in particular opinion; signifying being the greatest number, and intruding the Scottismen," &c.

I had not sufficient room to lap with pith.

PUNYOUN, PURCHES, PURCHASE, S. 1. Room for operation; space for exertion; as, ... to support one's self by expedients or shifts.

Thus we say Scots, He lives upon his purchase, as well as others on their set rent, Prov. applied commonly to the same purpose," Rudd.

This Prov., in its literal sense at least, has been borrowed from Fr. Ses pourches lui valent mieux que ses rentes. We still say, He lives on his purchase, of one who has no visible or fixed means of sustenance, S. The idea is evidently borrowed from one living in the woods by the chase, Fr. pourchase; hence applied to any thing that is acquired by industry or eager pursuit.

PURCOMMONTIS, s. Common people; poor commons.

PURE, PUR, adj. Poor, S.

The toothir is of all proves sa pure, That euer he standis in fere and felloun drede.


The adv. is used as signifying, humbly. Right thair King Hart he hes in handis tane, And purlie wees he present to the Quene.

King Hart, i. 30.

PUR-BODY. A beggar, whether male or female. S.

Pure Man. 1. A mendicant. 2. A ludicrous designation given to a heap of corn-sheaves, consisting of four set upright on the ground, and one put above them; this is practised in wet seasons.

S. Have pitee now, O brycht blissful goddess, Off your pure man, and row on his distresse!

King's Quair, iii. 28.

This, as Mr Tytler observes, is the common S. phrase for beggar. But here it signifies wretched vassal. It bore the sense of beggar, at least as early as the reign of James V., to whom the Jollie Beggar is ascribed.

They'll rive a my meal pocks, and do me mickle wrang.

—O dool for the doing o't! Are ye the poor man? Pink. Sel. S. Ball, ii. 34.

O. Fr. paure, poure, id. See Sup.

PURE-MAN-OF-MUTTON. V. Poor-Man-Of-Mutton. S.

Pur Mouth. To mak a pur mouth, to pretend poverty when one is known to have abundance.

S. Pure Pride. Ostentation: grandeur without means. S. 

To Pure, PUR, v. a. To impoverish.

Your tenants, and your yeill husbands, ar pur'd: And, quhan that thay ar pur'd, than ar ye pure.

The quhilk to yow is baith charge and cure.


This land is purd off fud that suld us beild.

Wallace, xi. 43. MS.

PURED, part. adj. Furred.

Non in the mantel, that sittis at thi mete,

In pal purad to pay, prodlly pight.

Sir Gawat and Sir Gal. ii. 2.


PURELLIS, s. pl. The lowest class. V. Pourrall.

PURFITTIE, adj. Fat; short-necked; asthmatical. S.

PURFLED, PURFILLIT, part. adj. Short-winded, especially in consequence of being too lusty. S. See Sup.

According to Sibb. q. purfille, from purry, q. v. But as E. purfe is used S. for drawing cloth together so as to form cavities in it; this may be merely an oblique sense, as denoting that one is as it were drawn together, so as to prevent freedom in breathing.

To PURGE,* v. a. Strictly to interrogate a witness if he be free from any improper influence before he is examined in a court of justice as to the cause on which he is summoned.

2. To clear the house in which a court meets of those who are not members. S.

PURIE, s. A small meagre person.

S.
PURL, s. The seam-stitch in a knitted stocking. S.

To Purl, v. a. To form that stitch in knitting or weaving stockings which produces the hollow or fur, called the Purled or Purlin-stick, while the stockings are termed Purled Stockings.

PURL, PURLE, s. 1. A portion of the dung of animals, particularly of horses or sheep, as it has been dropped on the ground, somewhat hard and of a roundish form. 2. Dried cow-dung used for fuel; S. perhaps from Su.G. porl-a, scaturire, because they are scattered through the pastures and roads.

To Gather Purls. To collect horse-dung or cow-dung for fuel.

PURLE, s. A pearl.

A belt embossed with gold and purle.

V. Goupfered. Watson's Coll. i. 29.

PURLICUE, PIRLICUE, PARLICUE, s. 1. A dash or.

PURN, *. A quill of yarn. V. PIRN.

s.

PURPIE-FEVER. The vulgar name for a putrid fever.

PURPRISIONE, PURPRISING, PURPRUSITION, s. The in-

PURPOSE, adj. To.

PURPRESTRE, s. A.

PURPRESS, i.a. To violate a superior's property.**?

PUT, v. n. To throw a heavy stone above-hand.

To put, v.n. 1. To prosecute in a court of law.

GET, to. 2. To execute.

PUT, v. n. 3. To make or bring up; to carry; to carry up.

PUTHER, s. A local name for the Rheid, a large eel.

A woman named Puddy, who had been taught in France.

To speak, or

PIRE, s. A.

PIRRING-IRNE, s. A poker, an iron for stirring

PURL, s.

PURPLE ; of a purple colour.

V. PIRLIE-PIG.

s.

PURPLE, adj. to

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PURPRUSIONE, PURPRISING, PURPRUSITION, s. The in-

PURPOSE, adj. To.
When thou ran, or wrestled, or putted the stone,
And came off the victor, my heart was ay fain.

This manly, but severe, exercise is still used in some places.

"The dance and the song, with shinty and putting the stone, are their chief amusements." Islay, Argylles. Statist. Acc. xi. 287.

To PUT, v. a. The act of throwing a stone abovehand. S.

To PUT, s. A thrust; a push, S.

To PUT on, v. a. To invest with, as clothes or covering.

To PUT out, v. a. To murder; to put to death violently; to commit suicide; as, "He put himself down." S.

To PUT on, v. n. To dress one's self. S.

To PUT out, v. a. To dun for debt, without shewing lenity or forbearance; as, "He's sair put on for siller." S.

To PUT on, v. n. To put forward; to go at full speed; applied either to riding or walking. S.

To PUT out, v. a. To exert or put forth. S.

To PUT out, v. a. To discover; to make a person known who wishes to conceal himself; S.

"The two Earles fleeing into Scotland, Northumberand was not long after put out by some borderers to the Regent, and sent to be kept in Lochlevin," Spotswood's Hist. p. 292.

To PUT to, or till, v. a. 1. To interrogate; to pose with questions, S. Shrr. Gl. See Surr.

2. To be put or putten till, to be straitened in whatever respect. I was sair putten till to mak throw the winter. S.

3. To be abashed; to be put out of countenance. Hence put till, straitened, at a loss, S.

To PUT up, v. a. To give entertainment to; to accommodate with lodging. v. n. To be lodged; ill put up. S.

Put, S. 1. A thrust; a push, S.

They desire but that ye begin the bargain at us; and quhen it beginnis at us, God knawis the end tbairof, and quha sail byde the nixt putt. Knox's Hist. p. 108.

"If ever I get his cart whemling, I'll give it a putt;" S. Prov. "If I get him at a disadvantage, I'll take my revenge on him," Kelly, p. 197.

To PUTting-STONE, s. A heavy stone used in the amusement of putting, S.

"Most of the antient sports of the Highlanders, such as archery, hunting, fowling and fishing, are now disused: those retained are, throwing the putting-stone, or stone of strength (Cloch nearr), as they call it, which occasions an emulation who can throw a weighty one the farthest." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769. p. 214. V. Put, v. 1.

PUTTER, s. Left unexplained. S.

PUTTER, s. A short piece of ordnance. Petard. S.

PUTTERLING, s. A small petard. S.

PUTTIS, s. pl. The young of moorfowl, S.
QUADRANT. In *quad*, in prison; in a bad state. S.
QUADRANT, s. The *quadrans*, or fourth part of the
Roman *A.*. S.
To *QUADRE*, t. n. To quadrature. S.
QUAY, imperat. Come away; as, “Quay, woman,
what needs ye stand haverin' there a' day?” S.
QUAIFFIS, s. p.l. imperat. QUAY, v. n.
QUADRE, adj. an imperf. of *quad*.
QUAID, s. Coifs; a cap for a woman's head.
QUAIL, s. A small and shallow cup or drinking vessel, with two ears for
handles; generally of wood, but sometimes of silver, S. See *Sup.*

— Did I see aften shine
Wi' godden glister thro' the crystal fine,
To thole your taunts, that seemil has been seen
Awa frae luggie, quieh, or truncher treen!
Ferguson's *Poems*, ii. 73.

— Brawly did a pease-oon toast
Bis 't the quieh, and flie the frost.
Ramsay's *Poems*, i. 218.

*kelch*, Lat. *calice*, and Alem. *chalice*, have also a considerable resemblance. But perhaps the true
eponym. is Ir. Gael. *cuach*, a cup or bowl. I observe that
this is the very term, occurring in the Poems of Ossian,
rendered *kalk*.

Whether this be used in that phrase, the
*feast of shells*, I cannot say. But Fingal is designed from
this term.

Thachair Mac Cumhail nan *cuach*—
There met the son of Combail of shells—

QUAID, adj. Evil; bad.

Yit first agane the Judge quhilk heer I se,
This inordinat court, and proces quaid,
I will object for causes twa or three.
*Police of Honour*, i. 62.

Mr. Pinkerton leaves this word unexplained. But there
may be no doubt as to its signification. Chaucer and Gower
use *quad*, *quadre*, in the same sense; and R. Glouc. *quad*.

*Wyllam the rede kyng*, of wan we abbeth y sed,
Did I sae aften shine
Als oft the ax reboundis of the straikis.
Quair, quaire, and left al othir sporte,
Bissy with wedgeis he

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The word *quair*, in this acceptation, is rendered
imortal by the *King's Quair* of James I.” Maitland
*Poems*, Note, p. 423.

Warton, speaking of the MS. from which the *King's Quair* was published, says, “It is entitled *The King's
Complaint*. Hist. Poet.

This might seem to suggest that it received its name
from Lat. *queir*,-t, *complain*. Tanner, in his Biblioth.
Briton-Hibern., referring to the same MS, in the Bodleian
Library, mentions it under the following description; *Lamentatio* facta dum in Anglia fuit Rex. Tytler's *Poetical
Remains*, p. 46. We are informed, however, by Mr. Tytler,
ib. p. 45, that “the title which this manuscript bears is,
*The Quair*, maid be King James of Scotland the First,
QUARTERS, fi._p£ Lodgings in general.

QUARTER-fi. Theowrferor fourth part of an

QUANTITE, s. Size; applied to the human body.

QUARREL, v. a. To

QUARRANT.s. A rude shoe made of untanned leather, part. adj.

QUARNELT, s. A disease among cattle, affecting

QUALIM, adj.

QUAT, s.

QUATERS, s.pl.

QUAVE a brae. To go zig-zag up or down a brae. S.

QUAVIR, QUAVYR, s. A quiver.

Ane curty quavir, ful curiously wrooth,

Wyth arrowis made in Lydla, wantit nocht,

Ane garment he me gait.— Doug. Virgil, 246, 27.

QUAW, s. A quagmire; a hole whence peats have been dug.

BOBBIN'-QUAW. A spring or Walle, over which a tough

sward has grown, sufficient to support a person's

weight though it shakes or bobs under him.

QUAKIN-QUAW, s. The same with Bobbin' quaw.

QUEED, QUIDE, s. A tub. Aberd. pron. of Cutd.

QUEER, QUIQ, s. A small tub, Cutdie.

To QUEEL, v. n. To cool. Aberd. pron.

To QUEEM, v. a. To fit exactly; as, to queem the morte-

or, joint in wood.

QUEEM, QUIM, adj.

1. Neat; fit. 2. Applied to what is made close and tight. 3. Calm; smooth. 4. Quim and Cosh, familiar.

QUEENE, ad.

Exactly; fitly; closely.

QUEEMER, s. One skilled in fitting joints.

QUEENNESS, s. Exact adaptation in a literal sense.

QUEENER, adj. 1. In a state of exact adaptation. 2. Calmly; smoothly.

QUEER-CAKE, s. A white sweet cake.

QUEEN'S CUSHION. The plant called cropstone.

QUEEN'S-CAKE, s. The choir.

QUEER, s. The same with queal.

QUEERS, s. Odd; strange; original; also, enter-

taining; amusing; affording fun.

QUEERS, s.pl. News; any thing odd or strange. Syn.

UNEES, s. The ancle. Aberd. pron. of Cute.

His quests were don'd, and the fettle tint.

V. SCUTE.

Ross's Helenore, p. 44.

QUEETIKINS, s. Gaiters; spatterdashes. Ibid. S.


QUEERM, s. The choir.

QUEER, s. A small tub, Cutdie.

QUEEZE, s. One skilled in fitting joints.

QUEEZE-MADAM, s. The Cuisse Madame, or French jargonnele pear.

QUEY, QUY, QUOY, QUOYACH, QUIQUEE, QUIROCK,

Quo Colin, I hae yet upon the town

Quo Colin, I hae yet upon the town

Weel will I think it wair'd, at sic a tyde,

Wyth loud voce squeland in that gousty hald,

Ane curtly

Ane garment he me gaif.

They ordeined to the Crowners, for their fie, for ilke

At and above 4 years old, the bullocks and—

They ordeined to the Crowners, for their fie, for ilke

Being well avanced, my lassie, that hii, that were

Wyth loud voce squeland in that gousty hald,

Ane curtly

Ane garment he me gaif.

Wyth loud voce squeland in that gousty hald,

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Wyth loud voce squeland in that gousty hald,

Ane curtly

Ane garment he me gaif.
QUE

A queyn cawf, a female calf, S.
Ten lambs at spaining time as lang's I live,
And twa queyn cawfs I'll yearly to them give.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 116.

"Queyn cafs are dear real"; Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 59.
This is said probably, because it is more profitable to rear them.

"Where, wha, or whye. An heifer; the only word used in the East Riding of Yorkshire in this sense." Gl. Grose.

Rudd, (vo. K) derives the term from Teut. koępse, raccia. But it is more immediately allied to Dan. koen, Su. G. koēga, id. juvenca que nondum peperit; Iure. This

learned writer indeed derives it from ko, a cow, as briggas, a bridge, from bro, id. sugga, a sow, from so, id.

QUEYN, Queyn, s. A young woman. S. See Sup.

Sibb. has justly observed that this word is "not always" used, "as Junius would have it, with an implication of vice," Gl.

It is never a respectful designation; but it is often used, in familiar language, without any intentional disrespect; as, a sturdy queyne, a thriving queyne. It is generally accompanied by some epithet, determining its application; as, when it bears a bad sense, a low queyn, a worthless queyne; and as denoting a loose woman, S. B. a harque-queyne, pron. q. koen. When applied to a girl, the dimin.

queyn is frequently used.
It occurs in almost all the Goth. dialects; Moes.G. quys, quens, (the most natural origin of E. wench.) quin-o, Alem. quen-o, A.S. ocen, Su. G. quunna, kona, Isl. kvinnna, nuiler, xor.
This is nearly allied to Gr. γυναίκη, id. Those who wish to see the various conjectures with respect to the root, may consult Jun. Et. vo. Queyn, Goth. vo. Quins, Quiso, and Iure. vo. Kona, Quinna.

QUEYNIE, s. A diminutive denoting a little girl. S.

QUEINT, Quent, adv. 1. Curious; elegant, E. quaint.

For so the Poetis, be thare craftye curys,
In similitudis, and vthir quethingis.
That til hym mast plesand ware
For to tak my leif for euer and ay,
Be giftis, or be othir thyngis,
And closit queyth queyntis, or flechyngis.
To QUEINTH, v. a. "To compose; to pacify," according to Rudd.

Queabar Enee begouth again renew
His faderis bie saul queintis: for he not knew
Qubidder this was Genius, the god of that stede,
Or than the seruand of his fader dede.

"Our author uses it for the solemn valediction given to the dead, when they were a burying, which was essentially necessary (according to their superstition) in order to compose them, and give them rest in their graves, and to procure them passage over the Stygian Lake into the Elysian Fields. The word originally is the same with Quench, and is used for it by Chaucer." Thes he expl. queathing words, composting, pacifying. Chaucer indeed uses quente as the pret. and part. of quench; but in a sense strictly literal. It would be more natural to understand this term as signifying to bewail, from Isl. kvain-o, to complain. Moes.G. quain-o, to mourn. Matt. xi. 17. "Qui quaino-dudent, ye have not lamented. Alem. Uvein-o, id. This signification corresponds to the language used by Virg. "Coelum quentum imperit," and, "Acart extremum miseræ matri."

Jun. thinks that it ought to be queathing, notwithstanding the authority of the MS. to the contrary; in opposition to which Rudd. acknowledges that he rashly wrote queathing, according to the printed copy A. 1553, in the following passage.

So, so, hold on, leif this dede body allane,
Say the last queathing word, adew, to me.
I sall my deith purchas thus, quod he. Virg. 60, 21.

Jun. renders it, valedictory; Lye derives it from Isl. kvæde-a, salutatio, valedictio. V. Jun. Etym.

The Su. G. Isl. v. quæda-a, to salute, was used by ancient writers, to denote a solemn address to God.

Since this article was sent to press, I find that, in the MS. which Rudd. used, the word (p. 130.) is gædaet; in the other, (Univ. Libr.) gæaet. That, in passage second, is quething, MS. I. queathing, MS. II. which corresponds to the conjecture of Junius. In the third passage, quething occurs in both MSS.

QUEIT, Quiet, s. A species of bird. A Coot. S.

QUELLES, s. pl. "Yells," Pinkerton.

With gret questes and quelles,
Both in frith, and felles,
Al the deeren in the dells
Thei durken, and dare.
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. i. 4.

Alem. qual-en sikh, lamentari, Schilter. Su.G. Isl. quell-a, ejulaire, which Ihe derives from quàit-a, id. Here we have the origin of E. squeal and squeal, as well as of Su.G. squwl.

Quelles, however, might denote the disturbance made by the huntsmen, in their questing, in order to rouse the game; Belg. quell-on, to vex, to trouble, to tease, to pester. Queults, a kilt, or petticoat worn in the Highlands. S.

QUEME, acfo. Exactly; fitly; closely. "Queme was, acfo. exactly; Gl. Gros.

Quernis to say.

Ther no strength may slight wille valye."
Chaucer, quenteis, id. R. Brunne, App. to Pref. exci.

QUEINT, Queyn, s. A wise, a device. O.Fr. contei.


And part he assoylyd thare,
Vol. II. 249

QUE

That til hym mast plesand ware
Be gifts, or be othir thynGIS,
As quenyts, slychtis, or slechyngis.

Chaucer, quentys, cunning. Wyntowen, vii. 9. 222.

To QUEINTH, v. a. "To compose; to pacify," according to Rudd.
QUE

Teut. quaem, in be-quaem, aptus, commodus; Franc. biquem, congruit, convenit, Schiller. Su.G. quaemenly, conveni.

The Teut. derives the Su.G. word from Moe.G. queman, to come, as Lat. convenire a veniendo. Schiller, in like manner, gives biquam under Teut. queman, remire.

QUEMIT, part. pa. Exactly fitted.

Yit round about full mony ane beirall stone,
And thame conjunctie jotin fast and quemit.
Palatine of Honour, iii. 67.

Gower uses queme in the sense of fit, or become.

And loke how well it shuld hem queme,
To hyndre a man that loueth sore.


This use of the term confirms the derivation given under Queine. E. become is formed indeed in the same manner with Lat. convenire, and the Teut. terms.

QUENELLE, adj. Of or belonging to a queen. S.

QUENYIE, s. A hand-mill. Dim. from E. adj. QUARNIE, QUERNIE, QWERNE, QUERING, QUERN (of a fowl,) s. The gizzard. &c.

QUERNALLIT, part. pa. Apparently denoting the form of kernes or interstices in battlements. V. KIRNEL.

QUERD, s. A vessel formerly used for holding fish. S.

QUERD, s. A vessel formerly used for holding fish.

QUENT, adj. Customed to, or familiar with, any state or condition.

QUENT, s. Abundance of bad women; from queyn, as used in a bad sense. See Sup.

Quair hurredome ay unhappis
With query, canuis and coppis,
Ye pryed yow at thair proppis,
Till hair and herd grow dapill.
Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 148.

QUENT, adj. QUENTII, s. V. QUINT.

QUENT, adj. QUENTI, s. A corner. V. QUYNNE.

QUENYRE, s. Abundance of bad women; from queyn, as used in a bad sense. See Sup.

This is still retained, as signifying lively, postichious; or belonging to a queen.

“As new seruandis ar in derisioun among the quent seruitouris, sa we as vyile & last pepyll of the warld in thair sycht ar dayly inuadit to the deith.” Bellend. Cron. i. 48.

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In this sense it occurs in Gawan and Gol. ii. 22.

Quhill this querrell be quynt I cover never in quernt.

This agrees with the sense given of it by Ritson, G. R. M. Rom., as it occurs in a variety of instances in these remains of antiquity. All the examples, indeed, except one, are from what is undoubtedly a Scottish poem. This is Ywaine and Gauvyn. Here it has evidently the signification given above.

Madame, and he war now in quernt,
And al hale of will and hert,
Ogayns yowr fa he wald yow wer.
Vol. i. 73.

Swilk joy tharof sho had in hert,
Hir thought that sho was al in quernt.
Ibid. p. 141.

It occurs in Sir Eglamore, an O. E. romance, printed with the S. poems, Edin. 1508.

All bot the Erll thai war full feyn,
In quernt that he was cumyn hame,
Hym welcunyty les and mare.

The knight here referred to returned victorious, and was entitled to marry the Earl's daughter.

I have met with it once in R. Brunne, p. 123.

He turned his bridelle with querten, he wend away haf gone,
The dede him smote to the herte, word spak he neuer none.

Hearne thinks that it is for thueret, as if it signified, athenwart, obliquely. But it undoubtedly means, briskly, in a lively manner.

This sense is much confirmed by the use of the adj. quierty. This is still retained, as signifying lively, possessing a flow of animal spirits.

In one passage, the sense seems more obscure. It contains the advice given to Waynour, Arthur's Queen, by the ghost of her mother.

"Als thou art Quene in thi quernt,
Hold thes wordes in hert.
Thou shalt be a stiert:
Hethen shal thou fate."
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 20.

It seems, however, to denote her present state of health, prosperity, and joy, as contrasted with its brevity, and the certainty of death.

Ritson thinks that it is "possibility from quernt, evre, or cuort, Fr." But there seems to be no evidence that cuort was ever written quiet. The only word that seems to have any connexion in sense, is Gaul. cuairt, a visit; whence cuairtachas, a visiting, gossiping; unless we should suppose it to be corr, from Fr. guer-ir, to heal; to recover;
QUERTY, QUIERTY, adj. Lively; possessing a flow of animal spirits; active. S.

QUITES, s. n. Noise of hounds, Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. i. 4. V. QUELLES.

Fr. quest-er, “to open as a dog that seeth or findeth his game.”

Q U E T H I N G, Doug. Virgil, 60, 21. V. QUIRINTH.

QUH, a combination of letters, expressing a strong guttural sound, S.

“The use of Quh,” Sibb. has observed, “instead of Wh, or Hu, is a curious circumstance in Scottish orthography, and seems to be borrowed immediately, or at first hand, from the Gothic, as written by Ulphilas in the fourth century. In his Gothic Gospels, commonly called The Silver Book, we find about thirty words beginning with a character (Q with a point in the centre) the power of which has never been exactly ascertained. Junius, in his Glossary to these Gospels, assigned to it the power and place of Qs; Stirlingholm and others have considered it as equivalent to the German, Scandinavian, and Anglo-Saxon Hu; and lastly, the learned Ihre, in his Suio-Gothic Glossary, concludes that this character did not agree in sound with either of these, but “sonum inter Hu et Qu medium habuisse videtur.” Unluckily he pursues the subject no farther, otherwise he could scarcely have failed to suggest the Scottish Quh; particularly as a great proportion of these thirty Gothic words can be translated into Scottish by no other words but such as begin with these three letters.”

GL.

This writer has discovered considerable ingenuity in his reflections on this singularity in our language. He remarks, “There is no occasion for this in most cases, even where there is a change of the vowel. He states, “This supposition is founded on the probability, that “the Gothic tongue was from the same stem as the antient Pelasgic, the root of the Greek.” I am not, however, disposed to venture so far into the regions of conjecture; especially as some learned writers have contended that, as Ulphilas used several Roman characters, as F, G, H, R, he also borrowed the form of this from their Q. V. Michaelis’ Introduct. Lect. N. T. sect. 70.

As little can be said with respect to its resemblance to the Hebrew Ain; it being generally admitted that the sound of this letter is lost. It is, however, a pretty common opinion among the learned, that it denoted a very strong guttural sound.

I shall only add, that where there is no difference between the E. and S. words, except what arises from this peculiar orthography, it is unnecessary to give examples. There is no occasion for this in most cases, even where there is a change of the vowel.

Mr. Macpherson has so distinctly marked the relation of the different dialects to each other, and also to the Lat., as to the pron. who, that I shall make no apology for inserting his short table.


Quh, quhak, hu; hu, qui,

Quhay, quhao, hu, qui,

Quhaya, quhais, huas; huars, cuius;

Quham, quhamma, huan; quem, quem;

whom.

I have not observed, however, that quhay occurs in a different sense from quha. They are used in common for E. who. "Quhay sall haue the curage or spreit to punis thaym for feir of this insolent prince?" Bellend. Cron. Fol. 11. a.

Anone Eenas induce gan to the play

With arrowis for to schute quhay wald assay.

Doug. Virgil, 144, 8.

The use of quhay is now become provincial, being almost peculiar to Loth.

Quha, Quhay, pron. Who.

S.

QUHAYE, s. Whey. Flot quhaye, whey, after being pressed from the cheese curds, boiled with a little meal and milk, in consequence of which a delicate sort of curd floats at top, S.

“Thai maid gret cheir of eyrie sort of mylk layth o ky mylk & youe mylk, suet mylk and sour mylk, curds and qughaye, sourkittis.—flot quhay.” Compl. S. p. 66.

A.S. hueg, Belg. weye, huy.

QUHAYNG, QUHANG, WHANG, s. 1. A thong, a strap of leather, S. See Sup.

“Sum auctoria writitis, quhen Hengist had gottin the grant of sa mekill land (as he mycht cirle about with ane bull hyde) he schurte it in maist crafty and subtelt quhanynis. In witnes heirof they say Towghuen in the language of Saxons is callit ane graph. Saxon. p. 696.

This seems to have been borrowed by Boece, from Geoffrey of Monmouth, lib. 6. c. 11. who says, that this in British was called Caer corret, and in Saxon, Thwengcastre, which in Lat. signifies the Castle of the Thang, from A.S. thwange, id. Boece says this castle was in Yorkshire. But, according to Verstegan, c. 5. it was situated...
near unto Sydingborn in Kent." Junius approves of this
derivation of the name of the castle.

"The hardy brogue, a' sawd' wi' whang,
With London shoes can hide the bang,
O'er moss and muir with them to gang.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 27.


Sw. tweng, id. sho-tweng, corrugia calcamentorum.
Serena deduces it from twung-a, arcature.

2. A thick slice of any thing eatable; as, a whang of cheese, S. in allusion to the act of cutting leather into thongs. For it properly denotes what is sliced from a larger body.

The lasses, skelpin bareft, thrang,
In silks and scarlets glitter;
Wi' sweet-milk cheese, in monie a whang. Burns, iii. 31.

"Quhair was a native of England, and never to be heard in his
ancestry; but I wad na gae: his friend informing him, at the same time, that this
delightful summer evening, asked out to hear the nightin­
gale, in consequence of which, however, resembles that of the Lapwing in Sw. and Dan.

Sibb. thinks that it is named ex uno. Perhaps it is
from the same origin with the n. Wheep, q. v. Its name, however, resembles that of the Lapwing in Sw. and Dan.

To Quhauk, Whang, v. a. 1. To flog, to beat with a thong, S.
2. Metaph. to lash in discourse.

—that the wyld-meat, and tame meat underwritten, be said in all tymes cumming of the prices following;—the

"That the wylde-meit, and tame meit vnderwritten, be
thongs. For it properly denotes what is sliced from
cheese, S.

Quhaip, vi. row. S. in allusion to the act of cutting leather into thongs, S. in allusion to the act of cutting leather into thongs, S.

Thus be Allied to Isl.

Serm. on the Sacr. P. Lb.

And suth it is and sene, in
every place. V. ALQHARE.

"I giue you twa points; quhairintil every ane of you
ought to try and examine your consciences." Bruce's
Serm. on the Sacr. P. 1. b.

Quhaip, vi. row. S. in allusion to the act of cutting leather into thongs, S. in allusion to the act of cutting leather into thongs, S.

This is perhaps the passage referred to by Mr. Pinker­
ton, when he renders quhare, "place," in Gl. But al­
though it is probable that the term was used in this sense, here it is certainly adverbial. It is merely an inversion of the more common phraseology our al quhare, q. v. over every place. V. ALQHARE.

Quhaintil, adj. In which; wherein.

"I give you two points; quhairintil every one of you
ought to try and examine your consciences." Bruce's
Serm. on the Sacr. P. 1. b.

"What care I for it? V. RAiK, id.
QHATSUMEUIR, adj. Whatsoever.

"In the chyir of Moyses sittis Scribes, and Phariseis,
quhatsumeuir thing they bid yow do, do it, but do notch as thy do; because they bid do, and dois nicht." Kennedy, of Crossmuquell, Comment. Practice, p. 60.

"Whatsoever.

To Quhauk, v. a. To beat, S. thrwack, E.

Our word is probably the corr. The E. word has been
traced to Teut. swack-en, urgere, percute; A.S. tacc-tan, ferire, Isl. thick-a, afligere.

Quhaup, s. A curlew. V. Quhaip. See Sup.

Quhaup-nebbit, adj. Having a long sharp nose. S.

Quhaup, Whaap. There's a whap in the raip, S. PtoV. There is something wrong; properly, as denoting
some kind of fraud or deception, V. Kelly, p. 305.

I have observed no other example of the use of the
term, except in a silly performance, which exhibits Pres­
ytarians in so ridiculous a light, that he must be credulous indeed, who can believe that many of the ludicrous say­
ings, there ascribed to them, were ever really uttered.

"I'll hazard twa and a plack,—there is a whap in the
raip." Ede, has thou been at barn-breaking, Ede? Come
out of thy holes, and thy bores here, Ede," &c. Presby­
tarian Eloquence, p. 139.

The inhabitants of the county of Mearns ascribe the origin of the proverb to a circumstance respecting the fowl that bears this name. Their traditional account of it, indeed, has much the air of fable. It is customary to
suspend a man by a rope round his middle from a rock
called Foobs-lengy near Dunnottar, for the purpose of
catching kittiwakegs and other sea-fowls, by means of a
gin at the end of a pole. V. Statist. Acc. xi. 216. On
one occasion, he, who was suspended in this manner, called out to one of his fellows who were holding the rope above;—"There's a fault [fault] in the raip." It being sup­posed that he said, "There's a whap in the raip," one of those above cried, "Grup till her, man, she's better than twa gow-maus." In consequence of this mistake, it is said, no exertion was made to pull up the rope, and the poor man fell to the bottom, and was dashed to pieces.

The word may originally have denoted some entangle­
ment in a rope; as when it is said to be fanhit. It may thus be allied to Isl. hapt, vinculum; or rather to Su.G.
weifie-a, implicare, Moe.G. weifie-an, id.
QUHAUP, s. 1. A pod in the earliest state, S. synon. shawp. Hence peas are said to shawp or to be shawpeed, when they assume the form of pods. 2. A pod after it is shelled. 3. A mean or low fellow; a scoundrel. S. Whaup is used S.B. Shawp, S.O. V. SHAUP.
To QUHAUP, v. a. To shell peas, S.B.
To QUHAWCH, v. n. V. QUAIK.
QUHAWE, s. A marsh, a quag-mire. See Sup.

With-in myris in-til a quhawe,
That was lyand ner that schwae,
The knychtys, that sawe his wyth-drawyn,
Thai folowyd fast on in a lyng.

Wyntoun, viii. 39, 41.

Su.G. ques-a, a marshy whirlpool.

QUHEBET, adv. Howbeit.

QUHEEP, s. To whiz; to whistle. See Sup.

See Sup.

QUHEW, v. n. 1. V. QuiDD.
QUHEW, s. The sound produced by the motion of any body through the air with velocity.

Vpon fortune and hir grete variance,
With quhewing, renewing
His bitter blasts againe.


One might suppose this word to be the root of Su.G. ha-ke, id.

QUHEN, s. The sound produced by the motion of any body through the air with velocity.

Thau from the heuyn down quhirland with ane
So sodeynly maid thair disseverance,
Withoutin cause there was non other
Thai war v hundre ner.

Barbour, xvi. 571, MS.

Early editors, either not understanding the term, or supposing that it would not be understood by the reader, have always substituted another; sometimes yet, as in the passage quoted; elsewhere, but, then, howbeit, &c. as in Ed. 1620.

The Erle of Murreff, and his men
Sa stounly thaim contenyt then,
That thai wan place, ay mar and mar,
On their fayis; quhehtir thai war
Ay ten for ane, or may, perfay.

Although, Ed. 1620.

Mr. Macpherson gives also the sense of wherever. But if used in this sense, I have not observed it.

A.S. kwaethere, id. tamen, attamen, verum. This adverbial and adverative sense seems merely a secondary use of the term, properly signifying whether, as still relating to two things opposed, or viewed in relation, to each other. Moses, G. quhador, id. Whether or no, is still frequently in the mouths of the vulgar, as signifying, however.

To QUHEHTHIR, v. n.

QUHEW, s. A disease of the febrile kind, which proved extremely fatal in Scotland, A. 1420.

It appears to have been a sort of influenza, occasioned by the unnatural temperature of the weather.

Infirmitas ista, quâ non solum magnates, sed et innumerabiles de plebe extincti sunt, Le Quhew a vulgaribus dicebat, quae, ut physici ferunt, causatur ex inaequitate vel interintemperia hiemis, veris et aestatis precedentium; quia hiems fuit multum sicca et borealis, ver pluviosum, et similliter autumnus; et tuco necesse est in estaste fieri febrès acutas, et ophthalmias, et dysenterias, maximè in humidi. Fordun. Lib. xv. c. 32.

The origin is uncertain. From le being prefixed, one would think that it must have had a Fr. origin. But in the Scottichronicon, le is often prefixed to names where there is no connexion with Fr. A tower, in the Castle of Edinburgh, is called le Turnispyk, ibid. xiii. 47. The county of Kincardine is designed Le Quhew, ibid. c. 39. Besides, the word both in form and signification is pretty nearly allied to Su.G. kweisa, also kweaze, a fever, morbi in Hyperboreis frequentis species; G. Andr. Ihre has mentioned A.S. hweos, as having the sense of, febricitate. But he has not attended to the passage quoted by Sonner, in which it means, expectorated; He hridid and egoist hweos; febricitat et terribiliter exspumavit.

To QUHEW, v. n.

To whiz; to whistle. See Sup.

Quhich.

But quhich, growing fruits, apples, &c. &c.

QUHY, s. A cause, or reason.

And other also I sawe compleynnyng there
Vpon fortune and hir grete variance,
That quhere in love so well they copil were
With their suete makis copil in plesance,—
So sodeynly maid thair disverence,—
Withoutin cause there was non other quy.

King's Quair, iii. 20.

This resembles the scholastic use of Lat. quare.

Andr. p. 125. He derives pernix fertur, (is hurried away, or carried swiftly;) G. passion, fervida actio vel passio pressa; G. Andr. as all originally expressing the sound made by the air.

This is evidently the origin of A.S. hwether-an, "to murmur, to make an humming or rumbling noise," Somner. Hence, hwetherung, a murmuring. V. Quhich, v. Or we may trace quhiddir to Isl. hwot, quick in motion, hwat-a, to make haste.

QUHIDDER, QUHIDDIR, s. A whizzing sound, S. whither. Rudd. mentions also futhier, which most probably belongs to Aberd.

Than ran thay samyn in paris with ane quhiddir. Doug. Virgil, 147, 3.

Rudd, as in many other instances, when no plausible etymon occurred, supposes both v. and s. to be voces ex sono factae. But there is no necessity for such a supposition, when there is so evident a resemblance to A.S. hwether-an, "to murmur, to make an hummin' or rumbling noise," Somner. Hence, hwetherung, a murmuring. V. Quich, v. Or we may trace quhiddir to Isl. hwot, quick in motion, hwat-a, to make haste.

QUHIDDER, QUHIDDIR, s. A slight and transient indisposition, pron. quhither ; a quhither of the cauld, a slight cold, S. toutt, synon.

Perhaps from A.S. hwot, a puff, a blast, q. a passing blast; or Isl. hwota, impetus. It may be allied to A. Bor. whithier, to quake, to shake; Gl. Grose.

QUHIG, WHIG, s. "The sour part of cream, which spontaneously separates from the rest; the thin part of a liquid mixture," S. Gl. Compl. vo. Quhayie. See Sup.

A.S. hwag, serum, whey, Belg. wey. V. Wiga.

QUHILE, QUHILIS, adv. At times; now; then. S. while; often used distributively.

For Romans to rede is delytabie. Suppose that thi be quhyle bot fable. Wyntoun, 1. Prod. 32.

For of that state quhile he, quhile be,
Of syndry persowyns, held that Se.

Wyntoun, vi. 13. 53.

Both words in Wyntoun are undoubtedly the same; signifying, now one, then another; or S. "whiles the tane, whiles the tothir."

For feir the he fox left the scho,
He wes in sic a dreid : Quhaye. See Sup.

Barbour, xvii. 684. MS.

It flaw owt guthierand with a rout. "There was established by common consent, to reside at Edinburgh constantly, a general committee of some noblemen, barons and burgesses; also in every shire, and whithers in every Freskytery, a particular committee for the bounds, to give order for all military affairs." Bailleie's Lett. i. 154.

This is evidently from quhile, E. while, time, Moes. G. quhei-a, A.S. hwot; q. one while, another while; or as in mod. S. the pl. is used, at times.

In A.S. an adv. has been formed on purpose; hwile, aliquaundo; hwile an, hwile twa, "now (or sometime) one, now two," Somner.

QUHILE, QUHIL, adv. Some time, formerly.

Bot quhat awalis bargane or strang melle,
Syne yeild the to thy fa, but ouy quyd,
Or cowarlye to tak the bak and fie?

Doug. Virgil, ProL 356, 50.

I am uncertain whether the latter be merely the adv. used as a s. signifying question, dispute; or if it mean delay, Su.G. hui, nictus oculi, particula temporis brevisim.

QUHICAPS, s. pl. Apparently Quhaires, curlewes. S. To QUHICH, QUHIG, QUHILIS, (gutt.) v. n. To move through the air with a whizzing sound, S.B. See Sup.

It gaid whichin by, spoken of that which passes one with velocity, so as to produce a whizzing sound, in consequence of the resistance of the air. Cumb. to white, to fly hastily.

Now in the midst of them I scream,
Whan toozlin' on the haugh;
Than quykkher by thain down the stream,
Loud nickerin in a lauch.

Minstersley. Border, iii. 361.

The word, in this form, is properly used to denote the quick fluttering of a bird, Ang.

This might seem nearly akin to Isl. guhi-a, motio, inquieta motatio; from hwit-a, moto, mover, G. Andr. p. 157. huceche, celeriter subtraho, ibid. p. 125. But I would rather deduce it from A.S. hweorth, hwieth, hwitha, flatus, aura lenis, "puffe, a blast, a gentle gale of wind;" Somner. This is evidently the origin of A.S. hwether-an, hwetherung, V. QUHIDDIR, v. To the same fountain we may probably trace A.S. hwos-an, Su.G. Isl. hwæs-a, E. whiz, as all originally expressing the sound made by the air.

To QUHID, WHUD, v. n. To whisk; to move nimbly; generally used to denote the quick motion of a small animal, S. See Sup.

O'er hill and dale I see you range,
An' whuddin loud crom the clane.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 419.

An' whuddinin hares, 'mang brairdit corn,
At ilka sound are startin.


Isl. hwit-a, fervida actio (impetus, Vereil.) hwid-rar, pernix fertur, (is hurried away, or carried swiftly;) G. Andr. p. 125. He derives hwilda from vedr, the air. Hwot, celeriter subtraho, ibid. p. 126.

QUHYD, WHID. 1. A quick motion, S.

2. A smart stroke, synon. that.

For quyhy, the wind, with mony quyhd,
Maist bitterly their blew.


3. In a whid, in a moment, S.

He lent a blow at Johnny's eye,
That rais'd it in a whid,
Right blue that day.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 96.

4. Metaph. "a lie." Gl. Shirr. S. properly in the way of evasion, q. a quick turn. If I mistake not, the v. is also used in this sense.

Isl. hwilda, mentioned above, denotes both action and passion, fervida actio vel passio pressa; G. Andr.

The ingenious editor of Popular Ballads confounds this with FUD, q. v. To QUHIDDIR, QUHETHYR, v. n. To whiz. It is used to denote the sound which is made by the motion of any object passing quickly through the air, S. pron. quyklitir. See Sup.

The gynour than deliverly
Gert bend the gyn in full gret hy;
And the stane smertly swappyt owt.
QUH

Tharfor he said that thai that wald
Thair hartis undiscumftyd hald,
Suld ay thynk entently to bryng
All thair enpresa to gud ending ;
As quhile did Cesar the worthy.

Barbour, iii. 277. MS.

QUHILE, QUHILLE, adj. Late; deceased, S. umquhile.
I drede that his gret wassalage
And his trawaill, may bring till end
That at men quhille full littill wend.

Barbour, vi. 24. MS.
— And Scotland gert call that ile
For honowre of hya modyr quhille,
That Scotia was wytht all men calde.

Wyntoun, i. 8. 126.

Ial. Sw. hewîl-a, to be at rest, Gl. Wynt. V. Umquhile.

QUHILK, pron. Whilk, whilke,

Expresses the idea conveyed by
Kind, of what manner, i. e. like to what. With respect
to the affinity between the Lat. term
Sw. quheleiks, quhihiks,
This writer, as far as I have observed, generally uses it
Moes.G.

Barbour, iv. 763. MS.

A.S. hwleo, quis, quals, who, what; Somner. Moes.G.
quhelieks, quhieliks, quals, cujusmodi ; Alem. huwieltich,
Sw. huwil-en, Dan. huole, Belg. weelk, Germ. wolche, wolche-
er, who, which.

Moes.G. quhelieks, the most ancient, is evidently a
Compound word, from quhiel, quis, cujusmodi, of what
Kind of what manner, i. e. like to what. With respect
to the affinity between the Lat. term isis, and Goth. leike,
V. Lyte, adj.

QUHILK, s. "An imitative word expressing the short
cry of a gosling, or young goose." Gl. Compl.

"The gyslingsis cryit, Quhilk, quhik, & the dukis cryit,
Quack." Compl. S. p. 60.

QUHILL, conj. Until, S.
— Man is in to dreding ay
Off thignis that he has herd say ;
Namly off thignis to cmm, quhille be
Know off the end the cermaté.

Barbour, iv. 763. MS.

A.S. hwleo, donec, until, Sommer. Or more fully, the
home, to go
to, is used in this sense; the same prep, denoting progress
as merely the prep, primarily used in the sense
of to, to

Till, praepositio, notans motum ad locum, et id diverso modo; dum enim genitivum regit,
indicat durationem, secus si accusativo jungatur. Thus all
the difference between till, ad, and until, donec, is that the
former denotes progress with respect to place, the
other, progress as to time.
As till and to are used promiscuously in old writing,
in the sense of ad and til, donec, may be
often resolved into to. Thus, "I must work from twelve
till six," i. e. from the hour of twelve to that of six ;
marking progressive labour. In one of the examples
given by Dr. Johns, under until, which he properly de-
signs a prep., the substitution of to would express the
sense equally well: "His sons were priests of the tribe of
Dan. until the day of the captivity."—I have observed
that, by our old writers, unto is occasionally used in the
sense of until. V. Untro, in Sup.

It is no inconsiderable confirmation of this hypothesis,
that although til does not occur in the Text. dialects, tot,
to, is used in this sense ; the same prep. denoting progress
both with respect to place and time. Tot hys gaen, to go
home, to go to one's house; Tot den macht to, till night.
I might add, as analogical confirmations, Fr. jaquere, &
Lat. saque ad, &c. used in the same sense.
I did not observe, till I had written this article, that
Lyte throws out the same idea ; Add Jun. Etym.

QUHILLY BILLY. A phrase expressive of the noise
made by a person in violent coughing or reaching.

Sche bokkis sic baggage fra hir breist,
Thay want na bubblis that sittis hir neist,
With ilka quhilly billy. Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 86.

V. HILLIE BILLOW; which seems originally the same.

QUHYLUM, QUHILM, adv. 1. Formerly; some time ago.

This trety furth I wyll afferme,
Haldande tyme be tymke the date.
As Ormusis gatlymgram wrote. Wyntoun, 2. Pro. 22.

2. At times; sometimes.
— A gret sterlling he myecht haiff seyeu
Off schippys; for quhilm sum wald be
Rycht on the wavys, as on mounté:
And sum wald sedy fra heycht to law.

Barbour, iii. 705.

V. UMQUHILE, which is used in both senses.
QUH

3. Used distributively: now; then.

To whine; applied to the peevish crying of children, or the complaints made by dogs. S. pron. wheene.

In the last sense it is used by Doug. Than the remanyng of the questing sort—Wythdrawis, and about the maister hunter Wyth quhyngeand mouthis quilkand standis for fere, And with gret yould dyng comple and mene.

“From the same original as the word whine or whorine.” Rudd. It is quite different from quhrine, and allied to E. whine only in the second degree. The E. v. is evidently from A.S. wean-ion, Germ. wein-en; whynge is more immediately connected with Su. weng-n; plorare. Gesta oc wengha, plorare et ejulare, Ihre. In S. it is inverted, to whinge and great. “Whinge. To moan and complain with crying. North.” Gl. Grose.

QUHIP, WIPP, v. a. To bind about, S. Sibb. meuntos Goth. wipian, coronare, praetexere. But this word I have not met with. The only cognate word is Wachter. From the same original as the word whine or whorine.”

If not formed from the sound, as expressing the noise made by a body rapidly whirled round in the air; it may be allied to Isl. weif-a, volvi, byrg-a, vertigine agi.

QUHR, s. The sound of an object moving through the air with great velocity. The sour schaft flew quhisseling wyth ane quhirl, Thare as it aldis scherand throw the are. Doug. Virgil, 447, 1.

To QUHISSEL, WISSEL, s. 1. To exchange.

Here is, here is within this corps of myne Ane fercy spreyt, that does this lyffye dispaye, Qhilk repusis fare to wissel on sic wyse. With this honour thou thus pretendis to wyn, This mortall state and liffe that we bene in.

Doug. Virgil, 289, 15.

2. To change; used with respect to money, S.B.

QUHYTE, WHEAT, v. a. To cut with a knife; whittle, E. It is almost invariably applied to wood. “Scot. to whette sticks, i.e. to whittle or cut them,” Rudd. more generally pron. white. A. Bor. “white, to cut sticks with a knife.” Gl. Grose. See Sup.

Johnson derives the v. whittle from the s. as signifying a knife; Seren. from white, probably as referring to the effect of cutting wood, which is to make it appear white, especially when the bark is cut off. For, in proof of his meaning, he refers to Isl. hvítmyðingar, an arrow, thus denominated from the white feathers fixed to it.

It is possible, however, that this term might be originally applied to the act of cutting wood with a view to

“Gold suld be quhisselled & changed with quhite money, with the price thereof allanerly.” Index Skene’s Acts, vo. Gold.

“Siudrie persones havand quhite money, will not change for gold, but takis therefore twelue pennies, or mair for quhisselling of the samin, in high contemption of our Soverain Lord, and his authoritie.” Acts, J. V. 1540, c. 99, Murray. In Edit. 1566, c. 79. wisselling, which seems the more ancient orthography.

Belg. wissel-en, Germ. wechsel-n, permutare, nummo majoris pretii accepto minutam ponam per partes redere; Kilian. Su.G. wexel-a, id. wexel, vicissitudo, the state of changing; Isl. stúl, vices, yggis, yggse, per vices. Iire observes, that the most ancient vestige of the word is in Moes.G. wizk, which he understands as equivalent to Lat. vice; alleging that the terms are allied, and that the Goth. word has the greatest appearance of antiquity, because the Lat. one stands singly, without any cognates, whereas Goth. wiz-k signifies sedere, to give way, to leave one’s place, which is the true idea of vicissitude.

The learned Lord Hailes, mentioning A.S. gislas, hostages, says; “It may be considered whether this be not the same with wissles, i.e. exchanges; wisselen, to exchange, is still used in Low Dutch. The Scots used it in the reign of James V.” Annals, i. 17. N.

The worthy Judge had not heard of the term, although still used in some counties. His idea as to gislas, notwithstanding the apparent analogy of idea, is not supported by fact. For they appear as words radically different in all the languages in which both are preserved. Franc. gesel, kisel, obes; wessel, permutatio; Germ gisla,—wechsel; Su.G. gislen, gislen,—wazel; A.S. wisele, permutare. As to the conjectures concerning the origin of the word denoting an hostage, V. Grisel, ire, Geisel, Wachter.

QUHISSEL, WHISSELE, WISSEL, s. Change given for money, as silver for gold, or copper for silver. Thus it is commonly said, Gie me my wissel, i.e. Give me the money due in exchange, S.B.

This phrase occurs in a metaphor. sense. The whistle of your great, skaith and scoru. Wife of Beth, Old Ball.

I was suspected for the plot; I scorad to lie; So gat the whistle o’ my great, An’ pay’t the fee.

Burns, iii. 260.

Whistle of his pleach, V. Culveon.

Belg. wissel, Germ. wechsel, Su.G. wazel, id.

QUHSSECAR, s. A changer of money; also, a white bonnet, i.e. a person employed privately to raise the price of goods sold by auction. Teut. wisseler, qui quaesuit facit foenerandis permutandisque pecunias. Sibb. Gl.

Sibb. mentions the s. as occurring in our Acts of Parliament. But I have not observed it.

QUHIT, QUHYTT, s. Wheat.

S. To QUHYTE, WHEAT, v. a. To cut with a knife; whittle, E. It is almost invariably applied to wood. “Scot. to whette sticks, i.e. to whittle or cut them,” Rudd. more generally pron. white. A. Bor. “white, to cut sticks with a knife.” Gl. Grose. See Sup.
QUH

bring it to a point, or to sharpen it, by giving it the form of a dart or arrow; from A.S. hwæt-en, isl. hwet-ia, Su.G. hwæt-ia, acutre, excutere, E. whet; from A.S. hwæt, Isl. Su.G. hwæs, acutus. There is no ground to doubt that this is the origin of whittle, A.S. hwætel, a knife, q. a sharp instrument. Teut. wette, wotze, acies cultri; from wet-ten, acutre.

QUHYTE, adj. Hypocritical; dissembling, under the appearance of candour.

Thay merurrit the ryche gyfts of Eneas, Apon Ascanes feil wounder was, The schining vissage of the god Cupide, And his dissimillit slekit wourdes qwhYTE.


It is used in a similar sense by Chaucer.

Trowe I (quod she) for all your wordès white, O who so seeth you, knoweth you full lite.

Trovilus, iii. 1579.

There is an evident allusion to the wearing of white garments, as an emblem of innocence, especially by the clergy in times of Popery, during the celebration of the offices of religion.

This term occurs in the S. Prov. “You are as white as a loan soup,” Kelly, p. 371. i. e. milk given to passengers at the place of milking. Kelly, in expl. another proverb, “He gave me whtings, but bones,” i. e. fair words, says; “The Scots call flatteries whittings, and flatteners white people,” p. 158. The latter phrase, I apprehend, is now obsolete. Whether flatteries were ever called whtings, I question much. As this writer is not very accurate, he might have some recollection of a proverbial phrase, still in use, as passing current in the language, though not generally understood. It seems to refer to the metaph. sense in which white was formerly used, as denoting a hypocritical person.

QUHYTE CRAFT. A designation formerly given to the trade of glovers.

S.

QUHITE FISCH. The distinctive name given to haddocks, cod, ling, tusk, &c. in our old Acts.

S. QHITFISCHER, s. One who fishes for haddocks, cods, &c.

S.

QUHITE HARNES. Apparently, polished armour, as distinguished from that of the inferior classes.

S.

QUHITE MONEY. Silver. V. QHISSEL, v. See S.

This is a Scandinavian idiom. Su.G. hwita pensangar, silver money. See Sup.

QUHYTE WERK. A phrase used to denote silver work.

S. QUHITELY, adj. Having a delicate or fading look. V. WHITLIE.

S.

QUHITHER, s. A transient indisposition. V. QUHIDDER.

QUHITYSS, s. pl. Armys and quhightys, that thai bar, With blud wes sa defouty thar, That they mycht nocht descroyit be.”

Barbour, xiii. 189. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton says, “Quhitys are coats; the word is disfigured by an odd orthography.” In Edit. 1620, it is coats.

I cannot think, however, that quhitys simply signifies coats. The same word is used as an adj. in our old laws. “Quhite harnes” (harness) is connected with “steel bonnets” and “uther munition bical;” Acts Mar. c. 75. Murray.

From still more ancient laws it appears that this kind of military dress was restricted to those of the first rank.


The only word, that seems to have any affinity, is Fr. hoqueton, a military garment. A.S. huodel, however, denotes a mantle, a soldier’s cloak.

By comparing Bellend. with the Lat. of Boece, it appears that the term quhitys was used, originally at least, to denote very fine and pure cloths made of wool. They seem to have been so called from their whiteness, and to have been an article of luxury. “In Niddisdail is the tun of Dunfreis, quhair mony small and deligat quhitys ar maid, haldin in great daynte to marchandis of vncouth realms.” Descr. Albion, c. 5.

“In ea oppidum est Dunfries, insigne laesini pannis candidissimis, subtitissimoque contextis filo, Angilia, Galilia, Flandria, Germaniaque, ad quos ferunt, in deliciis.” Boeth.

QUHITSTANE, s. A whiststone.

— Sum polist scharp spere hedis of stele,—

And on quhistanis share axisarpis at hame.


Tent. wet-steen, cos. V. QHYTE, v.

To QUHITTER, QUITTER, v. n. 1. To warble, to chatter; applied to the note of birds.

The guilkow galis, and so quhittris the quale, Quhil ryveris reirdit, schawis, and eueri dale.


The sma’ fowlis in the shaw began To quhitter in the dale.

Jamieson’s Popular Ball. i. 226.

“To whitter, i. e. to warble in a low voice, as singing birds always do at first, when they set about imitating any sweet music, which particularly attracts their attention.” N. ibid.

2. It is applied, with a slight variation, to the quick motion of the tongue; as of that of a serpent, which, as Rudd. observes, moves so quickly, that it was “thought to have three tongues.”

Linguis micat ore trisurici. Virg.

Su.G. quitter-a, garriere instar avium, cantillare, from quid-a, ejulare; Germ. kutter-n, quader-en, Belg. quetter-en, garriere, a frequantativa from qued-en, dicere, cantare; as quitter-a from quid-a.

QUHITRED, QUHITTRET, S. The Common Weasel.


And of ane sobir schaip.


Fittret, Fumart and the straue,

Out cume the Qhbitret furth,

And of ane sobir schaip.

Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 22.

The writer distinguishes this animal from the Fittret, which he introduces in the stanza immediately preceding.

The Fumart and the Fittret straue,

The deep and howest hole to haue,

That wes in all the wood.

But there is certainly no difference, except in the orthography. He seems to have adopted the pron. of Aberd., merely for the sake of alliteration.

Her minnie had hain'd the warl,

And the whitrack-skin had routh.

Jamieson’s Popular Ball. i. 294.

2 K
QUICKEN, s. Couch-grass, Dogs-grass, S. Triticum repens, Linn. "The Quicken. Scot. aust." Lightfoot, p. 1181. This is also the name S.B. Quicks, A. Bor. E. quick-grass, Skinner. It is generally used in the pl.; as, This ground is full of quickens. S.

Denominated perhaps because of its lively nature; as every joint of the root, which is left in the ground, springs up anew.

In Loth, it is also called ae-pointed grass, as sprouting up with a single shoot.

"The most troublesome weed to farmers, and which it is the object of fallow chiefly to destroy, is that sort of grass called Quicken, which propagates by shoots from its roots, which spread under ground." P. Bendothy, Perths. Statist. Acc. xix. 351. 352. N.

The Sw. names, quick-sweite, quick-ret, and quicka, are evidently allied.

QUICKENIN, s. Ale or beer in a state of fermentation thrown into dead or stale ale or porter. S.

QUIDDERFUL, adj. Of or belonging to the womb, or what is contained in it. S.

QUIERTY, adj. Lively, in good spirits, S. V. QUERT.

QUIET, adj. 1. Retired; as, a quiet place. 2. Applied to persons, as signifying concealed; skulking. S.

QUIETIE, s. Privacy, retirement; from Lat. quies, rest.

Sum women for their pusillanimity, Ourset with shame, they did thame never schrie, Of secret siiss don done in quietie.

LYNDSEY'S WARKIS, 1592. p. 233.

QUYLE, s. A cock, or small heap of hay; a codd or coils.

To QUYLE, v. a. To put into cocks. S.

QUIM, adj. Intimate. V. QUEEM.

To QUIN, v. a. To con. S.

My counseil I gav generalie
To all women, quhat ever thay be;
This lesson for to quin per quier.

Maitland Poems, p. 399.

QUYNIE, QUYNIE, QUEINGIE, s. A corner. O.Fr. coin, id. See Sup.

"I believe an honester fallow never—cuttit a fang frae a kebbuck, wi' a whittle that lies i' the quynie o' the man over the daith." Journal from London, p. 1. 2.

QUINK, QUINCK, s. The Golden-eyed duck, Anas clangula, Linn. Orkn.

Quadran Solandos illos marinos,—alia sex Anserum genera apud nos inveniuntur.—Vulgus hoc vocibus eos distinguit: Quinck, Skilling, Klaik, Roundhurk, Ridlark. Leslaus, De Orig. & Mor. Scot. p. 35.

"The clack, quink, and rute, the price of the peice, xviii. d." Acts Marie, 1551. c. 11. Edit. 1556.

A literary friend supposes that this fowl has been denominated from its cry, as it flies aloft, which may be fancied to resemble Quinck, quink. But I suspect that the term may be corr. from its Norw. designation, Quyken, quyken. V. Pennant's Zool. p. 587.

QUINKINS, s. pl. 1. The scum or refuse of any liquid. 2. Metaph. nothing at all. S.

QUINQUIN, s. A small barrel; the same with Kinken-S.

QUINTER, s. "A ewe in her third year; quasi, twinter, because her second year is completed." Sibb. Gl.

In this case it must be formed from two winter, as our forefathers denominated the year from this dreary season. Rudd. has observed that, "to the West and South, whole counties turn W, when a T precedes, into Q, as qu, qual, quantify, bequeen, for two, twelve, twenty, between, &c." Gl. lett. Q.

QUINTRY, s. Provincial pronunciation of Country. S.

QUIRE, s. The royal stud.
QUIRKIE, adj. QUIRK*, n. A trick; an advantage not entirely opposed to law, nevertheless scarcely honest. S.
QUIRKLUM, n. A cant term for a puzzle.
QUIRTY, adj. S. A QWYT-CLEME, pret. v. part. pa. QUYTE, QUOAB, n. A QUYTE, S. QUYTE, pret. v. To skate; to use skates for moving on ice. 2. To play on the ice with curling-stones. S. QUYTE, s. The act of skating.
QUOTE, pret. v. To quibble, &c. V. QHITTER.
QUOT, v. n. To rail, &c. S.
QUOAB, s. A reward; a bribe. V. KOAB. S.
QUOD, pret. v. Quoth, said, S.

“Besides, the truths delivered by Ministers in the field, upon quisquous subjects, with no small caution by some, and pretty safely, were heard and taken up by the hearers, according to their humours and opinions, many times far different from, and altogether without the cautions given by the Preacher, which either could not [be], or were not understood by them.” Wodrow’s Hist. i. 533.

Can this be viewed as a reduplication of Lat. quis, of what kind; or formed from quisquis, whosoever? It may be borrowed from the scholastic jargon, like E. quisquis.

But it has not been observed, that it frequently occurs in all claim to. O.E. quisque, quisquella, quisquillo, quisque, quisquilla, quisquilo.

“Now was Sir George Hume one of the Masters of the Quoyle school of law, nevertheless scarcely honest. *S.

Lordinges (quod he) now herkethen for the beste.

—Sire knight, (quod he) my maister and my lord.

Cometh here, (quod he) my lady prioresse. 

ProL Knightes T. ver. 790. 889. 841.

It may also be often found in P. Ploughman.


QUOY, s. A young cow. V. QUER.
QUOY, s. A piece of ground, taken in from a common, and enclosed, Orkn.

“To Quytcleyme, Quyt-cleme, v. a. To renounce all claim to. O.E. quit-claim. V. Phillips.

— Frely delveryd all ostagis, And qwyt-clemyd all homagis, And alkyyn strayt condytyownys, That Henry be his extoryownys Of Willame the Kyng of Scotland had.

Wynownt, vii. 8. 430.

My reward all sall be askyng off grace,
Pees to this man I broucht with me throu chans ;
In Perth Edit. qwyt clym.
Wallace, ix. 387. MS.

Quyt-cleme, s. A renunciation. See Sup.
Of all thir poyntys evry-llkane,——
Rychard undyr hya gret sele
As a qwyt-cleme fre and pure
Be letyre he gave in fayre tenwre.


Quictlamatique, s. Acquittal.
QUYTE, part. pa. Requited, repaid.
Thi kyndes sal be qwyt, as I am trew knight.
Gascan and Gologras, i. 16.
Fr. quit-te, to absolve. Quit is used in the same sense by Shakspere.
QUITOUT, QET out, part. pa. Cleared from debt. S.
To QUYTE, v. n. 1. To skate; to use skates for moving on ice. 2. To play on the ice with curling-stones. S.
QUYTE, s. The act of skating.
To QUITTER, v. n. To barble, &c. V. QHITTER.
QUO, pret. v. Said; abbrev. from quoth or quod. S.
QUOAB, s. A reward; a bribe. V. KOAB. S.
QUOD, pret. v. Quoth, said, S.

“Alexander answert to the imbassadour, quod he, it is as opposible to gar me and kyng Darius dueil to giddir in pace and concord vndir ane monarche, as it is opposible that tua sonnis and tua munis can be at one tymne to giddir in the firmament.” Compl. S. p. 166.

“A.S. cwoath. The Saxon character which expresses th, is often confounded with d in MSS., and in books printed in the earliest periods of typography.” Gl. Compl.

This observation certainly proceeds on the idea that quod is an error of some old transcriber or typographer. But it has not been observed, that it frequently occurs in Chaucer.

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