RA, Ray, s. The sail-yard.

"And the maister quisisit and cryt, Tua men abufe to the fair ra, cut the raibandis, and lat the fair sail fal. — Tua men abufe to the mane ra." Compl. S. p. 62.

"Our Scottis schipis war styvit, the saillis tane frae the rages, and the mercants and mariners war comandit to sur custodie." Knox's Hist. p. 37. Printed rigs, Lond. Edit. p. 41.

Isl. ra, Belg. ree, Su.G. segelraa, from segel, a sail, and ra, a stake, a perch; antenna, quasi veli perticam diceres; libre.

RAAN, part. pa. Torn; rent; riven. S.

"That the justice Clerk sail in quyre of Stalkaris, that slayis Deir, that is to say, Harte, Hynde, Daas and Raas." Acts, Ja. I. 1424. c. 93. Edit. 1566. Rae, Murray, c. 86.

— Kidds skippand throw ronnysh efir rais.

Doug. Virgil, 402, 22.

Isl. ra, Su.G. Dan. raa, A.S. raeye, rab, Belg. ree, Germ. reh.

RA'AN, part. pa. Torn; rent; riven. S.

RAAND, s. A mark or stain. V. RAND.

To RAAZE, v. a. To madden; to inflame. Syn. Raise. S.

RAB, s. Abbreviation of Robert. S.

RABANDIS, RAIBANDIS, s. pl. The small lines which make the sail fast to the yard, E. corr. robbins. See S.

Do lous your rabandis, and lat doun the saile.

Doug. Virgil, 76, 37.

Compl. S. rabandis. V. RA, 1.

"The phrase, cutting the rabandis, alludes to a mode of furling the sails to the yards, similar to that still practised in the Mediterranean, where bands of rushes and long grass are employed; which are cut or torn when the sails are unfurled." Gl. Compl.

Su.G. refband, robings, Seren. This seems differently formed from our term ref, signifying the side, q. the side-bands. But Wideg. gives raaband, as signifying rope-land.

To RABAT, RABATE, v. a. To abate. S.

RABBAT, s. A cape for a mantle. S.

To RABBLE, RABLE, v. a. To assault in a riotous and violent manner; to mob; from E. s. Rabble. S.

RABLER, s. A rioter; a mobber. S.

RABLING, RABBING, s. The act of mobbing. S.

RABBLE, RABLE, s. A rhapsody, idle incoherent discourse; as a mere rabbale of none sense. S. See Sup.

— "That unexampled manifesto, which, at Canterbury's direction, Balcanqual, Ross, and St. Andrews, had penned, was now printed in the King's name, and sent abroad, not only through all England, but over sea, as we heard, in divers languages, heaping up a pluralitas verborum; G. Andr." Acts, Ja. I. 1424. c. 39. Edit. 1566.

"So as rather to convey the idea of some regularity.

— Lucet via longa Ordine flammum.

Virgil, 365, 35.

The term used by Maftei is ordo; and rabill is the only one employed for translating it.

It seems a derivative from Germ. rube, now obsolete, Alem. ruava, roabu, numerus; C.B. rhis, id.

RABIAN, s. A violent greedy person. S.

RABSCALLION, RAPSCALLION, s. A low worthless fellow; something like a tatterdemalion. S.

To RABUTE. V. Rebute.


His Banereman Wallace slew in that place,
And some to ground his baner doun he race.

Wallace, x. 670. MS.

It is evidently the same with the v. a. Rasch, q. v.

This word is ejected in old Edit., and the passage thus altered.

His banereman in that place Wallace sleu,
And then to ground the banner soon it flew.

RACE, s. 1. A strong current in the sea, S. V. RAIS.

2. The current of water which turns a mill, S.B.

"He remembers the waull-mill at Ketcock's Mill, which stood in the same place where the present waull-mill is, upon a small island, lying between the meal-mill race, and the north grain of the river." State, Leslie of Powis, No. 1798. p. 67.

The current, in its passage from a mill, is called the tail-race, q. from behind.

"Depones, That the refuse at the Gordon's Mill-field is discharged into the river by the tail-race of their mill." Ibid. p. 164.
RACK, s. An open frame, fixed to the wall, for holding plates, &c. S. Probably denominated from its resemblance to the grate in which hay is put before horses. See Sup.

RACK (of a mill,) s. A piece of wood used for the purpose of feeding a mill, S.

RACKABIMUS, s. A sudden or unexpected stroke or fall; a cant term; Ang. It resembles RACKET, s. 2. q. v.

RACKART, s. A severe stroke. Corr. from Racket, S.

RACKEL, RACKLE, RAUCLE, adj. 1. Rash; stout; fearless, S.

Auld Scotland has a raucle tongue;—
An' if she promise auld or young
To tak their part,
Tho' by the neck she should be strong,
She'll no desert.

Bums, iii, 25.

It denotes haste or rashness both in speech, and in action. This is evidently the same with Rakel, in O.E. hasty, rash; Tyrwhitt.

O rakel hond, to do so foule a mis.
O troubled wit, o ire recceheus,
That unavised smielt gifteus.

Chauc. Mancipes T. ver. 17227.

He also uses raklessese for rashness.

2. Stout; strong; firm; as, "He's a racket earle at his years." 3. Bearing the idea of clumsiness conjoined with strength.

S. Shall we view it as a dimin. from Isl. rakr-, ready, brave; fortis, impiger; Gl. Gunnlaug, S. Su.G. reke, reche, heros?

RACKEL-HANDIT, adj. Careless; rash; precipitate. See Sup.

This is used in the same sense with Rackless, E. reckless. "One who does things without regarding whether they be good or bad, we call rackless-handed." Gl. Sherr.

Racliness, s. Vigour and freshness in old age. S.

RACKET, s. A dress frock; cattroche, or cartouchare, an undress frock, Loth.


RACKET, s. 1. A blow; a smart stroke. S. See Sup.

"Scot. we use Racket; as, He gave him a racket on the lug, i.e. a box on the ear, " Russ. vo. Rat; 2.

2. A disturbance; an uproar.

S. Perhaps from the instrument with which balls are struck at tennis, called a racket, Fr. raquette, V. Ketche-pillaris. Or, both may be from Isl. rek-a, hrek-a, propellere; Belg. reck-en, to hit. Of racket, as used at tennis, Johns says;—"whence perhaps all the other senses." But racket, common to S. and E., as denoting a bustling or confused noise, caused by a multitude, seems rather allied to Su.G. ragat-a, tumultuari, grassari. Hence, according to Ihre, Ital. ragatta, alteration, strife.

RACKLLE, s. A chain, S.B. See Sup.

Rakyl occurs in the same sense in an O.E. poem, published from Harl. MS, 78.

He dyght hym in a dryvell's garment; furth gan he goo;—

Rynnyng, roaring, wyth his rakyls as deylls semid to doo.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 259.

Begl. reeks, O.E. rahynge, id.

RACKLLE, s. A land-surveyor, as he uses a chain. S.

RACKLESS, adj. Heedless; regardless, S. O.E. "Rackless youth makes rudeful age," S. Proo. "People who live too fast when they are young, will neither have a vigorous, nor a comfortable old age." Kelly, p. 284. V. Rak, s.

RACKLIGENCE, s. Chance; accident, S.B. It seems properly to signify carelessness, that inattention which subjects one to disagreeable accidents.

By racklignce she with my lassi met,
That wad be fain her company to get,
Rack, s. A stick for twisting ropes.

Rackmereesle, Rackon, To Rad, Raide, Red, Afraid; adj. To raedd, terreo; timeo. Hence Su.G. used both in the South and West of S. i.e. I am afraid.

Radman, Radbowre, To Radde, Rad, RIDDEL, To riddle; to pierce with shot. S. Raddman, s. A counsellor; a term formerly used in the Orkney Islands. Lagraetman.

Raddour, s. Fear; timidity. See Sup.

Rad, Raide, Red, A road for ships.

Raddowre, To Radi; to fancy; to imagine; to suppose S. Raddel, s. A road for ships.

Radiere, To Recognisance; recognoitre, an invasion; properly, of the equestrian kind.

Radure, To riddle; to pierce with shot.

Radiur, For but radure all goveryng. S. Radiur, To radiere, To riddle; to pierce with shot.

Raddour, s. Fear; timidity. See Sup.

Mr. Pink, to the expl. of the term, adds, "rubor, pudor," Gl. s. P. R.; as if it were derived from the terms denoting redness. But it is evidently from the same origin with the adj. Rad. V. Reddour.

Rad, s. Counsel; advice. V. Red.

To Radde, To ride; to pierce with shot. S. Raddman, s. A counsellor; a term formerly used in the Orkney Islands. Lagraetman.

Raddower, s. Rigour; severity. Chaucer, reddour, violence. See Sup.

Set hys will war to do sic

Almows, perchnaws his successoure
Walde thame retrete wyth gret raddowre,
And dyspoyle thame hialy.

Wyntown, viii. 34. 94. V. also Wallace, viii. 1485.

The conspirators, without regarding his tears or indignation, dismissed each of his followers as they suspected; and though they treated him with great respect, guarded his person with the utmost care. This enterprise is usually called the Raid of Ruthven." Robertson's Hist. Scott. p. 365. Ed. 1791.

2. Used in contempt for denoting a ridiculous enterprise or expedition. "Ye made a braw radd to the fair." O.E. rode, road, is used precisely in the same sense.

"Whither make ye a rode to-day?" 1 Sam. xxvii. 10.

A.S. rad, rade, equitatio, iter equestre;—item, invasio, incursio,—an invasion,—tardo or irruption, Somner; from A.S. rid-(an), to ride, as Germ. reiten, id. from rid-er-(an), ren-er: herieten, a military invasion, from her an arm, and reiten. Ihrer views Su.G. rid, Isl. brid, an attack, a combat, as a cognate. Hence skothrid, a battle in which men fight with weapons; grothrid, one in which they fight with stones. But it seems doubtful, if these terms be from the same root. The analogy of derivation from reid-an, to ride, is lost in Isl. brid. This also seems primarily to signify a storm.

Rade, Raid, a. A road for ships. See Sup.

Now is it bot ane forth in the sey flude.

Ane rode vnsikkir for schip and ballinge.

Dong, Virgil, 99, 22.

—On I stalk

From the port, my nauy left in the bod, and

"Gif it happins, that—he quha is challenged payes his

custome ;—and his schippe is in the

Port;—and his schippe is in the

For in a charter granted by him to the city of Edinburgh,

A.S. rode, road, is used precisely in the same sense.

"Whither make ye a rode to-day?" 1 Sam. xxvii. 10.

A.S. rad, rade, equitatio, iter equestre;—item, invasio, incursio,—an invasion,—tardo or irruption, Somner; from A.S. rid-(an), to ride, as Germ. reiten, id. from rid-er-(an), ren-er: herieten, a military invasion, from her an arm, and reiten. Ihrer views Su.G. rid, Isl. brid, an attack, a combat, as a cognate. Hence skothrid, a battle in which men fight with weapons; grothrid, one in which they fight with stones. But it seems doubtful, if these terms be from the same root. The analogy of derivation from reid-an, to ride, is lost in Isl. brid. This also seems primarily to signify a storm.

Rade, Raid, a. A road for ships. See Sup.

Now is it bot ane forth in the sey flude.

Ane rode vnsikkir for schip and ballinge.
RAFF, s. Plenty; abundance, S.B. V. RAFFIE.

RAFE, pret. adv.

RADE, RADER, RADNESS, n. Fear; timidity.

RAE, s. A roe. V. RA.

In rafe.

RAEN, n. A raven.

RAE, WRAE, RADOTE, To whence from the same source with E. ryfe, is used in the following passage: any light as to the proper meaning from the v. sailing. Rudd. after Skinner, perhaps more naturally, from on thee. This is the same with subito;" Gl. Tristr.

RAE, s. A roe. V. RA.

To rafe.

RAE, s. A raven.

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RAGMAN'S ROW, or ROLL, " a collection of those
the true value of their benefices; according to which they
men in that kingdom, caused them upon oath to give in
this roll, among other records, being taken from the
origin with Ragimund's burgii
there were judges and assessors with the Counts, whose
res gesta, and
to protect the innocent, to whom the name of
Rudd.

Katatrahha,

sense, a cause under litigation. A history, which related
Raghman's roll,
nor Roll!'

judgment. A determination.

This word may perhaps be derived from Teut.

bouched
obturare.

He bouched him with his breuet, and blered her eyes,
Brought forth a bull with many bishops seals;
Commeth up kneeling, to kiss his bulles.

Tombes vpon Tabernacles, tylde vpon lofte.

Thus thei given her gold, gotrons to kepe.

Rudd, with considerable plausibility, derives this term
from Ital. ragionamento, a discourse, ragionare, to reason,
from Lat. ratio.

But he is certainly mistaken in connecting this with the "famous Ragman's Roll, or Roll," q. v.

It would appear, that the term Ragman anciently signi

ified some office allied to that of a herald, or rather of a recordeer.

Ther is non herud half swich a rolle
Right as a ragman hath rehned hem newe.

P. Ploughman's Crede.

This word may perhaps be derived from Teut. roge,
ordo, series; or Germ. rache, a cause, a narration, an explana
tion of anything by its causes; also, in a forensic sense, a cause under litigation. A history, which related a series of events, was denominated, by the ancient Franks, hatakrathia, and an historian, hatakrathara; from katat,
res gesta, and rachis. Amoug the Salii, and Ripuarii,
there were judges and assessors with the Counts, whose
business it was to inquire into causes, and of consequence
to protect the innocent, to whom the name of Rachim-
bergii was given; from rache, a cause, and bergen, to protect;
V. also.

RAGMAN'S ROW, or ROLL, " a collection of those deeds by which the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland were tyrannically constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. of England, A. 1296; and which were more particularly recorded in four large rolls of parchment, consisting of thirty-five pieces bound to-
tgether, kept in the Tower of London, and for the most part extant in Pryme's 3d vol. from p. 648. to 665."

Rudd.

This learned writer views the phrase as having the same origin with Ragmen, ragmen, rhapsody, q. v. The editors of the Encycl. Britan. say that it is more rightly Ragmud's roll, so called from one Ragimund a legate in
Scotland, who calling before him all the beneficed clergy
men in that kingdom, caused them upon oath to give in
the true value of their benefices; according to which they
were afterwards taxed by the court of Rome; and that
"this roll, among other records, being taken from the
Scots by Edward I. was reredivered to them, in the be
begining of the reign of Edward III."

But this derivation evidently rests on a misnomer. No legate of the name of Ragimund ever came into this country. The name of the legate referred to was Bagim-
und. In our old laws this assessment is called "the auld taxation of Bagimund," and "the auld taxation, as is content in the bulk of Bagimotois text." Acts, Ja. III. 1471. c. 54. Ed. 1566. c. 43. Murray. Ja. IV. 1493. c. 70.

According to Spotswood, the lists taken at this time were afterwards called Bagimund's Rolls. "The same year," (1274) he says, "was one Bagimund a Legate directed hither, who calling before him all the beneficed persons within this kingdom, caused them upon their oath give up the worth and value of their benefices; according to which they were taxed. The table (commonly called Bagimund's rolls) served for the present collection, and was a rule in aftertimes for the prizes taken of those that came to sue for benefices in the court of Rome." Hist. p. 46.

This legate is called by Fordun, Bagjamonus. Lib. x. c. 36. p. 122.

But although there had been a legate of the name of Ragman, who had done what is here ascribed to him, still there would have been reason to doubt whether name was the origin of the phrase. For it appears to have been early used in England; and it is not probable that it would be adopted in the laws of that country, as a phrase of general use, merely from the circumstance of its having been given in Scotland to a particular roll. Bagman is defined by Spelman, "a statute concerning justices ap-
pointed by Edward I, to under the council to make a circuit through England, and to hear and determine all complaints of injuries done for five years preceding Michaelmas in the fourth year of his reign;" Gl. vo. Bagman. V. also Cowel.

We find, indeed, the phrase "Ragman's Roll," used by E. writers, in particular reference to Scotland. Baker, in his Chronicle, says, "that Edward III. surrendered, by
his charter, all his title of sovereignty to the kingdom of Scotland, restored divers deeds and instruments of their former homages and fealties, with the famous evidence called Bagman's Roll;" Vol. 127.

Otterbourne also speaks of the restitution of these deeds, and of "the letter which is called Bagman, with the seal of homage made to the noble king Edward I;" Chron. Angl. ap. Du Cange.

It does not appear, however, that we are therefore to conclude that the phrase originated from this deed. It seems to have been of general acceptance in E., as signi
fying those letters patent which were delivered by individu
als into the hands of government, in which they confes
sed themselves guilty of treasonable acts, misprisions, or
other crimes, and submitted themselves to the will of their
sovereign. In the letters of Henry, A. 1399, de Age
manns comberendis, Rymer, Tom. 8. p. 109, we have the following passage; Licet nuper, tempore D. Ricardi nuper regis Angliae—quamplurimi subditi—regni nostri Angiae per diversa scripta, cartas, sive literas patentes, vocant Ragmanns sive Blank Chartres, sigillis eorumunde subdi-
torum separatim consignata et in cancellaria ipsius nuper
regis postmodum missa, se reos et culpabiles de diversis
proditionibus, ac misprisionibus et alii malis factis, per
ipsos contra ipsum nuper Regem et regiam suam factis,
sen cognoverint—ordinavimus, quod omnia singula scripta,
cartae, seu literae, praeda tae—combruatur et destruantur.

Thus we find that Ragman is expl. as denoting a statute which respected complaints of injuries, and also such letters as contained self-accusations of certain crimes com-
mitted against the State. It is probable, therefore, that
the word, according to its original meaning, necessarily
included the idea of accusation or crimination. This sense,
RAY

indeed, even its structure seems to require. Isl. raega signifies, to accuse, to criminate; whence raegd-r, an accused person, rogur, a calumni, raega, raer, and raekall, an accuser. Moes. G. wrak-han, A.S. wreag-an, Alem. ruag-en, ruag-en, Germ. ruag-en, Belg. wreag-fen, Su. G. roj-a, accusare. To this origin Junius traces E. rogue, A. S. wregeere, as well as wreagend signifies an accuser. V. Wachter, vo. Rogen. According to Schilter, Alem. ruogstab, ruogstal, properly signifies letters of accusation, from ruag-en, to accuse, and sta, A. S. staef, a letter. —Proprieque adeo ruogstab literae actoris ad judicem directas sive libellum accusatatorium designat. It seems thus in some degree to correspond to the Porteous-roll of later times.

This etymology is not a little confirmed by the use of the term Raygemon, in P. Ploughman, as applied to the Devil, in allusion perhaps to his being called "the accuser of the brethren," Rev. ii. 10. —When describing an allegorical tree, Langland says that when it was shaken, the devil gathered all the fruit both great and small: by which it seems to mean that he held even the saints in his prey.

Adam, and Abraham, and Esay the prophete, Sampson, Samuell, and Saynt John the Baptist, Bare hem forth boldly, no body him let;
And made of holy men his horde, in limbo inferni. There be thrones, and drede, and the devell mayster, And Pyers of pure tene of that apple he caught
He hit off at him, hit if it might.
Filius, by the Faders will and frens of, Sanctorum, Sancti, To go rob that raegemon and reue the fruit from him;
And speke, Sanctorum, in Gabriels mouth.

It would appear, that the word had been sometimes used in Scotland as expressive of the strongest obligation. Thus in the account given in Fordun, of a conspiracy against David Bruce, it is said that the conspirators having formed their plan, lest any of them should blench from it, Editae sunt indenturae ragmannicae sigillis firmiter roboratae. Scotichron. Thus in the account given in Fordun, of a conspiracy against David Bruce, it is said that the conspirators having formed their plan, lest any of them should blench from it, Editae sunt indenturae ragmannicae sigillis firmiter roboratae. Scotichron.

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RAIK, RAYK, RAKE, S. 1. The extent of a course, walk, and to the tothlone some ascended.
Syne with the lords to rake and roun,
Bannatyne Poems, p. 162. st. 7.
Holde thi greyhoundes in thi honde;
And cupull thi raches to a [tre];
And lat the dere reyke over the londe;
Ther is a herd in Holteby.
True Thomas, Jamieson’s Popular Ball. ii. 31.
2. When cattle will not remain on their proper pasture, but move off to the corn, &c. they are said to be raikein. S.
3. To walk with a long or quick step; to make great progress in walking; to move expeditiously, S.
—A lady, lusom of lete, ledand a knigt
No rages up in a res bor the rialle.
Sir Gawyn and Sir Gal. ii. 1.
In this sense Rudd. expl. the following passage.
—Wide quhare all lous over feildes and the land Pasturit thare hers rakand thame fast by.
But it seems rather to signify, ranging. The term, however, is frequently used in this sense, S. “ Raiking, making much way. — To rake home, i. e. go home speedily,” Rudd.
4. To rake on raw, “ to go or march in order;” Rudd.
This scarcely expresses the sense. It is certainly, to go side by side, q. in a row.
Acceptique manu, exdramque amplexus inhaesit.
Progressi subeunl luco.
And furth anone he hyxt hym by the hand,
Ane was lang whyle his rycht arme embrased.
Syne furth together rakd thay on raw,
The flude thay leif, and enteris in the schaw.
Doug. Virgil, 244, 39.
5. To be copious in discourse; to extend a conversation.
Than all thay leuice upon loft, with laiks full mirry;
And raiking the cop round about of full of ryche wynis;
And rakset lang, or thay wald rest, with ryatus speiche.
Dunbar, Maidland Poems, p. 50.
V. the s. sense 5.
Su. G. rak-a, Isl. reik-a, to roam, to wander abroad, reikun, travelling; Vel til reika, able to range. The second sense is correspondent to Su. G. rak-a, to run, to go swiftly. In illustrating this v. Ihre refers to our S. term. Su. G. rack-a, Isl. rak-a, to run hither and thither; brakningar, curstinationes. Ir. rach—a, ire.
RAIK, RAYK, RAKE, s. 1. The extent of a course, walk, or journey, S. A lang raike, a long extent of way; also a long excursion; a sheep raike, a walk or pasture for sheep, S. also cattle-rike, q. v.
— That land, thai oysyd all
The Barcs racyk all tym to call,
Wes grynyn on that countytweyne
To fownd there a relgyoywne.
Wyntown, vii. 6. 104.
“A sheep-rike, and a sheep-walk, are synonymous.” Bannatyne Poems, Note, p. 277.
2. A swift pace. Thus it is said of a horse, that takes a long step, or moves actively, that he has a great raike of the road.
Of well-drest footmen fire or sax or more,
At a gued rake were running on afoe.
Ros’s Helenore, p. 96.

RA I

The verbs mentioned above perhaps primarily imply the idea of extension; from Su. G. rac-a, Isl. reik-a, &c. extendere. What is a lang raike, but a great extent of ground? Or, a great raike, but the capacity of reaching far, as including a considerable space in each step? Hee mentions Scot. a lang raike, rendering it, longa viae series, longum iter. For he improperly traces it to Su. G. raeche, ordo, series.
3. The act of carrying from one place to another, whether by personal labour or otherwise, S.
4. As much as a person carries at once from one place to another.
He brings two, thri, &c. raik a day; applied to dung, coals, &c. in which carts and horses are employed, as equivalent to draught. It is also applied to the carriage of water in buckets. In this sense, a raik, S.A. is synon. with a gang, S.B. I need scarcely add, that both these terms primarily respect motion, or the extent of ground passed over.
Suppos that he, and his houshold, suld dè
For fait of rude; thairof gyf no rak,
Bot our his heid his maling thay will tak.
Henryscuse, Bannatyne Poems, p. 119.
5. A term used with respect to salmon-fishings; probably denoting the extent to which the boats are rowed, or of the fishing ground itself. See Sup.
— Et specialiter salmonum piscarias super dicta aqua de Dee vulgo unuccapat. Ihe raik et stellis, midhingle, pot et fuidis;—Chart. Jac. VI. 1617. State, Fraser of Faserheid, p. 298.
6. The direction in which the clouds are driven by the wind.
7. It is transferred to discourse. Tongue-rike, elocation; flow of language, S.B. either as originally implying the idea of prolixity, i. e. extension in speaking, or of fluency, q. quick motion of the tongue.
V. the s. sense 4.
RAIK, RAYK, RACK, s. Care; account; reckoning.
Quhat raik? what avails it? what account is to be made? what do I care for it? The phrase is still used in vulgar language, S. See Sup.
Quhat raik of your prosperetie,
Flattery. I will ga counterfeite the freir.
Platt. Quhat raik? bot I can flatter and fleiche:
Peraventur cum to that honour
To be the King’s Confessor.
Ibid. p. 109.
The Merse sowld fynd me beiff and caill,
Thocht ane suld haif a broken back,
Haff he a Tailyor gude, quhat-raik,
Heill cover it richt craftely.
Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 255.
Rae seems to be used either as the pl. or instead of raik is.
Falsat, I wald we maei ane band;
Now quhill the King is sound sleipand,
Quhat raik to stell his boix?
Mr. Pinkerton renders raik, fault. But it is certainly from A.S. ræce, cura, O.E. recc. The v. is still used.
I. ræge, cura; ræck-a, curare, Verel.
RAIK, s. An idle person; a lounger.
S. RAIL, s. “A woman’s jacket, or some such part of a woman’s dress; called also a collar-body.” Sibb. Gl.
This is mentioned by Rudd. as S.B. vo. Rais, Belg.
RAIP

raipf, a boddice stays; from reip-en, to lace, and lyf, the body, q. laced close to the body.

RAIL'D, part. pa. Entangled; ravelled. S.


To RAILL, v. n. To jest.

Let no man me esteem to raill.
Nor think that raseholie I report;
Thair theis were like wais garnist haiil;
With gold cheins of that saming sort.

Burell's Piey. Watson's Coll. ii. 12.

Fr. rail-ler, id. whence E. rally; Tount. rall-en, Sw. rail-a, jocari.

RAILYER, s. A jester; a scoffer.

The raileare rekkinis na wourdis, but raillis furth raies.
Ful rude and royt resouns baith roundalis and rynoe.
V. Rane.


RAILLY, s. An upper garment worn by females. S.

RAIL-TREE, s. A large beam in a cow-house, in which the upper ends of the stakes are fixed. S.

RAILYA. Apparently stripped; streaked. S.

RAILYTETTIS, s.pl. Perhaps bands or ribbons. S.

RAIN.* For Superstitions regarding rain. See Marriage in Sup.

RAYNE, s. A continued repetition. V. Rane.

RAYNE, s. Perhaps a roe or kid. S.

RAING, RANG, s. Row; line, S. V. Rang.

To RAING, v.n. 1. To rank up; to be arranged in a line, S.

To town-guard drum, of clangour clear.

Baith men and steeds are raingit.

Ferguson's Poems, i. 53.

2. To go successively in a line; to follow in succession.
The folk are raingin to the kibh. S.B.

RAIN GOOSE. The Red-throated Diver, Colymbus Septentrionalis, Linn. thus denominated, because its crying is thought to prognosticate rain. Shetl. Caithn.

"The birds are, eagles,—marrots or auks, kings fishers, rain gese, muir fowls, &c. P. Reay, Caithn. Statist. Ace.

"The raingoose of this place—in flying,—utters a howling or croaking noise, which the country people consider as an indication of rain, and from this circumstance, it has got the name which it bears, with the addition of an appellation bestowed on almost every swimming bird as an indication of rain, and from this circumstance, it has been used in this sense. The quotation referred to, the author mentions eighty-six quotations referred to, the author mentions eighty-six

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RAISE, RAIZE, S.
RAITH,  RATH, RAISS,  RAIS,  S. A voyage. rare. Isl,
er, has both senses. parare, whence E. Ihre, however, derives
et, expeditus, celer, Kilian ; from
rath, hraeth,
it has the sense of, maturus. It  is most probable, that the
signification,
adv. quickly, readily, Somner; as, when used as an adj.,
signify both
velox; and both as corresponding to Belg.
expeditus, rapidus, celer; Su.G.
as originally the same with
Rathost,
route,
is more probably allied to Su.G.
prefer

Thus the term ought to be read, instead of
Mr. Tooke says ; In English we have
A.S.
rath. Hrath, hraed,
which are simply the Anglo-Saxon
Rathest;
A.S.

It seems to be a current of this kind, between Alderney
and France, which is called

It occurs as signifying, first, soonest.
" King Robert in his flight, or retreat, divided his men
into three companies, that went several ways, that so
the enemy being uncertain in what company he himself
were, and not knowing which to pursue rathest, he might
the better escape." Hist. Doug. p. 28.
He also uses it as signifying, most readily, i. e. most
probably.
" He means rathest (as I think) George now Lord Hume,
(for he is Lord ever after this) and Sir David of Wedder-

RAIVEL, s. 1. A rail, as the raivel of a stair, of a
wooden bridge, &c. S. The tops of a cart are also
called raivels, S.B. 2. The cross-beam to which the
upper ends of cowstakes are fastened. Rail-tree, id. S.
RAIVEL (of a spur,*). The  rowel.

RAK, s. 2. Ready; prepared. This seems at least the sense
of the term in the following passage.
The princis tho, quhykilk auld this peace making,
Turnis towart the bright sonnys vprysing,
Wyth the salt meldir in thare handis raith.

RAITH, adv. Quickly ; hastily.
His hers has this pray ressauit raith,
And to thare meit addressit it for to graith.
" Rathe is used as an adv. by Chaucer, in the sense of
soon, early."
What aileth you so rathe for to arise?
Shipmanne's Tale, ver. 13029.

It also signifies, speedily.
A.S. rath, raethe, hraethe, id. But although it occurs,
in these forms, only as an adv., it seems to have been or-
iginally an adj. There are various proofs of this use both
in O.E. and in provincial language. V. Diversions of
Purley, i. 506-515., also in S.
E. rath fruit, i. e. early fruit, or what is soon ripe.
Rathe is the compar. of rath, and rathest the super.

" What aileth you so raith for to arise?"

S. A voyage. RAITH, Reath, s. The fourth part of a year, S.
— Fu soon as the jimp three raiths was gone,
The daintiest littleane bonny Jean fuish hame.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 47.

" Perhaps corr. of faerd or feirth, fourth," Sibb. But it is
more probably allied to Su.G. ret, isl. reitir, any thing
that is quadrangular; quadratum quodvis; ruta, Germ.
rute, id. As this is applied only to space, some might
prefer red, isl. ritid, spatium temporis. See Sup.
RAITH, Reath, adj. 1. Suddenly quick.
The Duquettie gird to the Gowk, and gaif him a fall,
Raith his taill fra his heid, with a rathe pleit.
Houlate, iii. 16. MS.
Thus the term ought to be read, instead of raiche in
the printed copy.
A.S. rath, raethe, hraethe, cithe, are certainly to be viewed
as originally the same with 
rad, raed, hraed, celer, velox; and both as corresponding to Bel-
g, rad, raed, reede, expeditus, rapidus, celer; Su.G. rad, citus, velox, whence
radt, cito; Isl. hraid, hraid-ar, promtus.
" Mr. Tookse says ; In English we have Rath, Rather, Rathest
which are simply the Anglo-Saxon Rath, Rathor, Rathost, celer, velox." But this acute writer does not
seem to have observed, that celer is not the only sense of
A.S. rath. Hraeth, hraed, radically the same with rath,
both citus and promptus, paratus, Lyse; hraedlice, adv. quickly, readily, Sommer; as, when used as an adj.,
it has the sense of, naturus. It is most probable that the
signification, prepared, is the primary one; and that A.S.
rath, hraeth, is the part. rad, ge-rad, from ge-rad-an, parare, whence E. ready. Thus Teut. reed, reed in like man-
ner, has both senses. Reed, ghe-reeed, paratus, promptus;
et, expeditus, celer, Kilian; from reed-en, ghe-reeed-en, pa-
rame. Isl. reid-a, rad-ac, Su.G. red-a, parare, praeparare.
Ihre, however, derives red-a from rad, celer.

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R A K

Wyth cloudy gum and rak ouerquhelmyt the are.


The rane and rak refl from vs sycl of heuin.

Ibid. 74, 12.

"Soot and Ang. Bor. rak or rawk; Rudd."

Isl. rak-ur, humidus, Vercel.; rakr, subhumidus, dus, rek-ta, irrigare, unde rekta, raeckia, pluvia, pluvia irrigua, humor, G. Andr. p. 194, 197. He traces the Isl. terms to Hel. rauh, ruh, rakh, rik, ciratus, irrigatus, humectatus fuit. Teut. roock, vapor, Dan. Sax. ras, pluvia, unda, humor; Isl. roka, unda vento dispersa. We may perhaps also view Isl. rek-r, the twilight, and rokn-a, (vesperascere,) to draw towards evening, as allied; especially as we say that it is a rooky day, when the air is thick and the light of consequence feeble. We may also add Moe.O. riquis, darkness, riquis-an, to grow dark.

Rudd. thinks that rak has the same origin with rak and roth. The idea is extremely probable. For Teut. roock denotes smoke, as well as vapour. Although Isl. rekkar, fumus, be deduced from rijk, rijk-a, fumare, it may be radically the same with rek-ia mentioned above. The Su. G. for smoke is rokh, pron. rak, as Gr. v.; and A.S. roe is used in the same sense. I observe, concerning the Su.G. term, that it denotes any thing which resembles darkness in colour, or otherwise.

Mr. Tooke, Divers. Purley, i. 390. justly censures Dr. Johns, for defining E. rach, "the clouds as they are driven by the wind." For some of the passages, which the Doctor himself has quoted, disown this interpretation. Mr. Tooke might justly have referred to one of these, as clearly contradicting the definition. It is from the learned Bacon.

"The winds, in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the rak, and are not perceived below, pass without noise." The Doctor seems to have understood this passage, as if these words, "which we call the rak," were expletive of all the preceding part of the sentence. But they evidently refer only to the clouds above. Thus, according to Bacon, the rak denotes the thin vappours in the higher region of the air, which may either be moved by the winds, or stand stilly.

But Mr. Tooke, although he has quoted all the passages in Doug. Virgil that seemed to bear on his explanation of the term, and corrected the reading in several passages that cannot be brought to apply to it, (V. Wraith,) has overlooked one material passage, in which the term is undoubtedly used in another sense, nearly allied to that adopted by Dr. Johns.

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And tumult doun fra thyme or he wald stent:
The large are did reirding with the rusche,
The brayis dynlit and all doun can dusche;
The large are did reirding with the rusche,
The stedis stakerit in the stour, for streking on stray.

Mr. Tooke has quoted a passage from Shakspeare, which would seem to convey a similar idea.

Dazzle mine eyes, or doe I see three sunnes?
Three glorious sunnes, each one a perfect sunne,
Not seperated with the racking clouds,
But seuer'd in a pale cleare shining skye.

Rak of wind certainly signifies the wind opening or extending the clouds. In the same sense they are said to be racked. Rak, S.B. denotes both the thin white clouds, which are scarcely visible, and their motion. Rak of the weather, A. Bor. "the track in which the clouds move;"

G. Grose.

Isl. rakin conveys the same idea; ventus nubes serenas et pellens; G. Andr. But perhaps the origin is A.S. roec-an, Su.G. reck-a, to extend. Isl. rakin may be from rek-a, pellere, to drive.

RAK, Rawk, s. The rheum which distills from the eyes, during sleep, or when they are in any degree inflamed, S.B. gar, synon.

We call—the viscous humor in sore eyes, or in one not well awak'd, a rawk. Hence the common expression among us, Before ye have rak'd your eue, i. e. before ye be awak'd; Rudd. vo. Rak, 1.

It seems doubtful, however, if rak'd, as a v., does not rather signify, opened, q. stretched.

This is probably from the same source with the preceding, as having the general sense of humour or moisture. It may, however, be allied to Isl. rakr, rejectaneum quid, from rek-ia, rek-a, pellere, rek ut, ejiceret; hence rek, Su.G. wrak, whatever is thrown out by the sea on the shore.

RAK, RAWK, s. The greenish scum which covers water in a state of stagnation, S.B.

"We call the moss that grows over spring-wells, when neglected,—a rawk;" Rudd, ubi sup. V. Rak, s. 3.

RAK, s. "A stroak, a blow," Rudd.

The steds stakerit in the stour, for streeking on stray.

The bernes bowit abak,
Sa woundir rude wes the rak. Gawain and Gol, iii. 21.

It seems to be the word, as here used, which Mr. Pinkerton rendiers vengeance.

Thay met in mellic with ane felloun rak,
Quillu schaftis al to schuddiers with ane crak.

Dougl. Virgil, 386, 14.

"From the rutes he it lousit and rent And tumult doun fra thyme or he wald stent:
The large are did reirding with the rusche,
The brayis dynlit and all doun can dusche:
The rier woax affrayit with the rak,
And dennyt with the rolkis rau abak. Ibid. 249, 31.

But Rudd observes, that we more frequently use rockey. But rak, I suspect, here signifies shock, as equivalent to rusche, v. 29. and included in impetus, the term used by Virg. Thus it may be allied to Isl. rek-a, hreck-ia, propellere, quaterna. Hence perhaps Su.G. rak, ruptura glaciei.

To RAKE, v. n. To turn to the left hand, a term used with respect to the motion of cattle in husbandry. S.

RAKE, s. A very lank person. "He's a mere rakes." S.

RAKE, "Tristrem, for thi sake,
For sothe wived bath he;
This wil the torn tow rake;
Of Breteyne douke schal he be."

Sir Tristrem, p. 175.

This is certainly an error, instead of—torn to wrake, i. e. turn or bring thee to wreck or ruin. The connexion evidently requires this sense; although the passage is rendered in Gl., "Matters will take this turn."

A.S. wrace, wrace, ultio; To wrace sendan, in ultione mittere, Lyce.

RAKE, s. A swift pace. V. RAUK, s.

To RAKE THE EEN. To rub the rheum from the eyes on awaking; to open the eyes. V. Rak, rheum. S.

RAKES, s. A duty of three groupens exacted at a mill. S.

RAKKIS, s. The irons on which a spit turns. V. RAXES. S.

RAK, RAWK, s. A swift pace. V. RAIK, RAWK, s. A duty of three groupens exacted at a mill. S.

RAKE, s. A very lank person. "He's a mere rakes." S.

RAKE, Third Part Henry 6.

Evergreen, ii. 60.
RAKKET, part.pr. RAKYNG, s. adj. RALLY, s. pi. RALIS, adj. adv. To RALE, To...
RAMMIST, part. adj. Expl. rugged.
RAMMER, s. The same with Ramede, remedy.
RAMMAGE, adj. Fatigued from being disturbed in sleep.
RAMMAGE, s. The sound emitted by hawks.
RAMMAGED, adj. Delirious from intoxication.
RAMMAGE, adj. Rough-set, applied to a road.
RAMMASCHE, adj. Collected; Fr. ramassé.
RAMMIFY, v. n. To fortify.
RAMMISH, adj. To a certain degree deranged.
RAMMISH, part. adj. Crazy; deranged.
RAMMLEGUISHON, s. A sturdy rattling fellow.
RAMNATRACK, s. Ill-spun yarn.
To RAMP, v. n. 1. To be rompish, S. as ramp is synon. with E. romp. See Sup.
2. To rage: rampand, raging, Wallace.
RAMMEN, s. The pepill beryt lik wyld bestis in that tyd,
Within the wallis rampand on athir sid,
Remyd in reuth, with mony grysl grayne.
RAM, adj. 1. Riotous; disorderly.
" It was urged for him, the confession proven was merely extrajudicial, and he was not presumed to be the aggressor, he being but a tradesman, and old, near the age of fifty, the other a gentleman, and young, and known to be ramp. " Fountainhall’s Decisions, i. 2.
RAM, V. a. To trample; Gl. Sibb.
RAM, s. A sturdy rattling fellow.
RAMPAUGH, adj. Furious; vehement.
RAMPAUGER, s. One who prances about furiously.
RAM, to trample; Gl. Sibb.
RAMPAGE, s. To rage and storm; to prance about with fury, S.
Blew raptus of rampage, to be in a rage, q. v.
RAMMIS, RAMMISH, part. adj. Furious; raging.
The residew seyng thair capitane and thair freindis
RAMPAR-EEL, Rampar-eel, s. A lamprey, S. Petromyzon marinus, Linn. See Sup.

"These spotted eels are called rampar eels. It is said, they will attack men, or even black cattle, when in the water." P. Johnston, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. iv. 217. N.

This is evidently a corr. of lamprey. It is also called a nine eel eel. V. Eel.

RAMFOLN, s. The lamprey. S.

RAMFLOER, Rampler, adj. Roving; unsettled. S.

RAMGAR, s. A gau rambler fellow. S.

RAMPS, s. A species of garlic. S.

RAM-RAIS, Ram-race, s. 1. The race taken by two rams before each shock in fighting. 2. A short race in order to give the body greater impetus before taking a leap from the starting place. 3. The act of running in a precipitous manner, with the head inclined downward, as if one meant to butt with it, S.

To RAMP, v. n. To advance without regard to the course one takes, or to any object in the way, S.

Nae ferly tho' ye do despise
The hairum-scarium, ramstam boys,
The rattlin' squad.

Burns, iii. 91.

As this word conveys a similar idea to that of ram-rais, the first syllable may allude to the ram; or it may be from Su.G. ram, strong. The second may be formed, either, as in many cases, for the metrical alliteration; or from Su.G. staem-a, tendere, cursum dirigere, q. to direct one's course, or rush forward like a ram; or to do it forcibly, like the action of a strong man. Isl. stame, careless, remiss, may have a superior claim; as denoting the carelessness, with which the force referred to, is exerted. V. Ram-rais.

Ramstam, adv. Precipitately; headlong. S.

Ramstam, s. 1. A giddy forward person. 2. The strongest home-brewed beer. S.

Ramstampus. Ramstampus, adj. 1. Rough; blunt; unceremonious. 2. Forward and noisy. S.

Ramstamtran, part. pr. Rushing on headlong. S.

Ramstougar, Ramstougerous, adj. 1. Rough, with strength. 2. Rough, applied to cloth. 3. Used to characterize a big, vulgar, masculine woman. 4. Headless; hair-brained; also, rough; boisterous; disposed to be riotous; quarrelsome. S.

Ramstugious, adj. The same as Ramstougerous. S.


Ramtanglement, s. Confusion; disorder. S.

Ramukloch. To sing ramukloch, to cry, to change one's tune from mirth to sadness; synonym. with Banullo.

It hes bene sene, that wyse wemen,
Eftir their husbands deid,
Hes gottin men,
With ane grene slings, hes gart thame bring
The geir quhilk won wes be ane dring;
And syne gart all the bairnis sing
Ramukloch in their bed.

To RANCE, v. a. To prop with stakes; to barricade, S.

Su.G. raem-a, to place a stake behind a door, in order to keep it shut; Ihre, vo. Ren.

Rance, s. 1. A prop, a wooden stake employed for the purpose of supporting a building, S.

2. The cross bar which joins the lower part of the frame of a chair together, Ang.

3. The fore part of the roof of a bed, or the cornice of a wooden bed. Fore-rance, the slip of timber which secures the lids of a wooden bed, and forms a mortice for them, in which they run backwards and forwards, S.

Su.G. ren, a stake, C.B. rhest, a pole.

To RANCE, v. a. To fill completely; to choke up. S.

Rance, adj. Rhenish; belonging to the Rhine. S.

To RANCHEL, Ransel, v. a. To search throughout a parish for stolen or for insufficient goods; also to inquire into every kind of misdemeanour. S.

Ranselling, s. The act of searching for stolen goods. S.

Ransellor, Rancelman, s. A kind of constable; one employed in the investigation described above. S.

Rand, s. A narrow stripe. 2. A stripe of any breadth, if of a different colour in cloth. 3. A streak of dirt left on any thing imperfectly cleaned. S.

Randit, part. adj. Striped with different colours. S.
RANDER, s. Order, strict conformity to rule, S.B.

RANDAN, s. V. RANDOUN.

RANDER, s. A... S. pi. RANDERS.

To RANDEROW, s. Rendezvous.

adj. RANDY-LIKE.

RANDI, adj. A scold; appropriated to a female, S.

3. Often applied to an indelicate romping hoyden.

rander;

ment.

To RANDY, adj. 2. A scold; appropriated to a female, S.

1. "Tedious idle talk;"

Gl. Wyt.

Mater nane I worthy land,
That tyl yhoure beryng were plesand.
In-tyl this trelys and way e.
Swa suld I dulle hale yhoure delyte,
And yhe sulde call it bot a ran,
Or that I had thame half ourtane,
Gyf I sulde tell thinm halily,
As that are in the Genealogy.


Wyntown, ii. 10. 25.

2. Some idle, unmeaning, or unintelligible language, especially of the rhythmical kind, frequently repeated; metrical jargon. See Sup.

Sa come the Ruke with a rede, and a ran roch,
A bard out of Irland with Banochade !
Said, Gluntow guk dyndydrach hale mischty dock.

Honiate, iii. 13. MS.

This is evidently meant to ridicule the profession of Bards.

The railyear rekkinis na wourdís, bot rathís furth rangs,
Ful rude and ryot resouns bayth roundalis and ryne.

Doug. Virgil, ProL. 238, b. 21.

At nicht is some gayne,—
This is our auld a ranye;—
I am maist wilsum of wane,
Within this word wyde.

Mainland Poems, p. 198.

The author, in the first verse, seems to quote the beginning of some old song.

The word, as used by Wyntown, may admit of the same sense. Raintie still denotes any metrical jargon, or idle repetition, used by children, S.B. tronte, synon.

3. A frequent and irksome repetition of the same sound or cry.

I herd a peteous appel, with a pure mane.
Sowglit in sorrow, that sadly could say,
"Woes me wreche in this world, wilsum of wane!"
With mair muryng in mynd than I mene may;
R A N

Rowpit rевwfully roilk in a rude rane.

Haulite, i. 4. MS.

All the kye in the country they shared and chased,
That roaring they wood ran, and routed in a rane.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll. iii. 21.

"You're like the gowk (cuckow), you have not a rain but one," S. Prov. applied to those who often repeat the same thing; Rudd.

He supposes it may be the same with range, m being changed into n, or rather from Lat. ranum, exclaimed. The latter is certainly preferable. We may add hrin, vociferate.

But perhaps it is allied to Moes. G. runa, consulium, Su. G. rana, incantatio, as those, who pretended to magical power, used a certain rhythmical sort of gibberish, which they frequently repeated. Germ. raus, a mystery, an incantation, A.S. ge-ryne, mystery, C.B. rhyne, id. Ist. ræv-a onpr, to inquire after things secret, is traced to rævir, literae; Landnam, Gl. Gaeil. rann signifies a song, a genealogy; rannach, a songster; rannaghe, a roamer, a story-teller; Shav. It is a singular coincidence, that Heb. תַּרְנָא, rannah, signifies sonuit, כְּנָא, ranan, cecinit, clamavit; תַּרְנָא, ranach, clamor, cantus, and וְני, ron, also, a song.

It seems to be radically the same word that Warton refers to, as used in a MS. in the Harleian Coll.

Herkme to my ron.

Hist. P. i. 32.

To Rane, v. a. To cry the same thing over and over.

Grete routis did assemble thider in hy,
And roupit after battell earnestfully;
The detestabyl weris euer in ane
Agane the fatis all they cry and rane.

Doug. Virgil, 226, 17.

To Rane one down, v. a. To speak evil of one. S.

Rangald, adj. Acting the part of a rangald.

Ruwourd rebel, and rangelald rehator,
My lynage and forbeirs war evir leil.

Renegat, Edit. 1508.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 68.

To Ranforce, n.a. 1. To reinforce; to add new means of defence. 2. To storm; to take by mere strength.

Rang, Raing, s. A row, a rank, S. A raing of sol­

V. Repair.

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3. Anarchy, disorder.

Gud rrwil is banist our the bordour,
And rangat rings, but ony ordour,
With reirld of rebels, and of swane.


Here the word is metonymically used, the cause being put for the effect; as anarchy and tumult are the consequences of the rabble, or suainn, getting uppermost.

Rudd. mentions ran and gild, solidalium, q. the running together or concourse of people. Ran, spoliation, would have been more natural; q. a society for spoil.

As the word is sometimes written rangald, he also mentions ring, because such crowds stand in a ring or circle. He might rather have referred to Su. G. rine, as signifying a circle of men, especially of those convened for judging in public concerns. Our ancestors, says the learned Ihre, held their public conventions in the open air, and a circle was formed, generally marked out by stones, where the judges and their assessors had their stations, within which the litigants, or those who consulted about public affairs, were admitted. Hence the phrase, A thing a ring, i.e. in the judgment and circle.

It would be stretching etymology too far, to suppose that this term had any connexion with Franc. rangall, L.B. roncalia, concilium, curia Gallorurn. V. Jun. Goth. Gl. vs. Runa. Wachter, however, renders Gallo con­vovatio.

But I have met with nothing that can be viewed as a satisfactory etymon of our term.

RANGE, s. 1. A company of hunters.

Quhen that the range and the fade on brede
Dynnys throw the grauis, sercheing the woddis wyd,—
I sail apoun thame ane myrk schoure dow skale.

Doug. Virgil, 103, 49.

2. The advanced body of an army, which makes an attack, as distinguished from the staill, or main body.

The ost thai delt in diuerse part that tyde,
Schyr Garrat Herroun in the staill can abide,
Schyr John Butler the range he tuk him till,
With thre hundr quhilk war of hardy will;
In to the woode apon Wallace that yeid.

Wallace, v. 33. MS.

To Range, v. n. To agitate water by plunging, in order to drive fish from their holds.

2.

Rangel, s. A crowd.

Rangel, s. A heap, applied to stones. Syn. rickle.

Ranger, Heater-ranger or range. V. Renge, s.

Ranie, s. Perhaps abbrev. of the name Renvich.

Rank, adj. 1. Strong; used to denote bodily strength.

"In the meyne tyme certane wycht and rank men tyme hy myddill." Bellend. Cron. B. v; c. 6. Viribus

Ran, Raneg, Ranagl, Ranigl, Ranagl, s. 1. The rabblle. This is the primary and most ancient sense.

On this wys he ordanys he,
And syn assemblis hit mengne,
That war vi hunder fechtand men,
But rangal, that was with him then,
That war as feale as that, or ma.

Barbour, viii. 198. MS.

Sibb. is mistaken when he renders "of smal rangale," Barbour, of low rank. It literally signifies the low rabble.

For thi war on the lest party
Ane hundrath armyd jolly
Of Knychtis and Swyzeris, bot Rangale.

Wymton, viii. 36. 35.

2. A crowd, a multitude, a mob.

His son and eik the prophets Sybilla,
Amoydis of that sorte flokis to the bra,
And grete routis with rangald in leidis he.

Doug. Virgil, 192, 10.

Syne all the ringald persewis
With gruuden arrowis, among the thik wod bewis.

V. Repair.

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RAN

RANMLE-BAUKS, s. 1. The Crook-tree. 2. The beam extending from one gable to another in a building to support the eaves. S.


Can this be an *erratum for Rannock Flook, the name given in Ang. to that species which is reckoned the true Turbot?

To RANSHEKEL, v. a.

RANSH OR RUNSH, To rantingly, adv.

RANTY, S. A ranter, v. n.

RANTER, v. a.

RANT, To rant.

RANT, v. n.

RANTER, v. a.


RANSOM, * s. Extravagant price. "How can the puir Ranson, as used by Doug., where Rudd. renders it, raps, beats.

Was fast as rane scourage rapps on the thigh. Tho' thik with strakis this campioun maist Strang with athir hand fey syis at Dares dang.

Now, by this time the tears were rapping down, Upon her milk-white breast, aneth her gown.

RAP, RAP, a rope. V. RAP.

To RAP, v. n. To drop or fall in quick succession.

Thus, tears are said to come rapping down, when there is a flood of them, S.

It seems questionable if this be not the sense of the v. as used by Doug., where Rudd. renders it, raps, beats.

As fast as rane scourage rapsis on the thigh. This may be also from Su.G. as comp. of ran, rapp, raps, rappis on the thigh.

To RANT, v. n. To be jovial or jolly in a noisy way; to make noisy mirth.

RANT, s. 1. The act of frollicking or toying. 2. A merry-meeting, with dancing.

RANTER, s. A roving fellow. "Rob the Ranter." S.

RANTY, adj. Cheerful; gay; tipsy; riotous.

RANTING, adj. In high spirits; exhilarating.

RANTING, s. Noisy mirth; generally with drinking.

RANTINGLY, adv. With great glee.

To RANTER, v. a. 1. To sew a seam across so nicely that it is not perceived, S. Fr. rentreindre, id. 2. To darn in a coarse manner, Ang. 3. Metaph. to attempt to reconcile assertions or propositions that are dissonant.

RANTY-TANTY, s. 1. A weed which grows among corn, with a reddish leaf, boiled along with langhall. 2. In Renfrews., the broad-leaved sorrel. 3. A kind of beverage, made from heath and other vegetable substances, formerly used by the peasantry.

With crowdy raowdy they fed me,
With great glee.

RANTLE-TREE, RANT-TREE, RANDLE-TREE, s. 1. The crook-tree, or that beam which extends from the fore to the back part of a chimney, out of reach of the fire, on which the crook is suspended, S. See Sup.

"I—clam out at the tither door o' the coach, as gin I had been gaen out at the lum o' a house that wanted baith crook and rantle-tree." Journal from London, p. 4.

It is not the roof-tree, as Sibb. conjectures, but much lower. Qu. Sw. randel, a round building, from the circular form of the chimney in many cottages?

Ran-tree, Fife; Roost-tree, Aberd. id.

RAP

"Rannel-tree, cross-beam in a chimney, on which the crook hangs; sometimes called Ranbeauk; North." Grose's Prov. Gl.


According to this definition, it may rather be from Isl. raumd, Su.G. rando, extremity, and tilu, A.S. thi, a board, a plank, a joist. It is not improbable, that anciently it was a continuation, or the extremity, of the roof-tree; especially as Su.G. rooste, which seems to enter into the composition of the synon., term, roost-tree, denotes the upper part of a building which sustains the roof, the gable-end.

RANTREE, s. The mountain-ash. V. ROUNTREE.

RANVERSION, s. The act of eversion; overthrowing.

RANUNGARD, s. A renegade; an apostate.

S.

RAP, RAP, s. A rope. V. RAP.

To RAP aff a thing, to do it expeditiously, Loth. Rape, O.E. occurs as a, signifying "to hie, to hasten." The folk that ascaped on Malcomse side, to Scotland that rapped, & pulisled it full wide.

To RAP aff, v. n. To go off hastily with noise.

To RAP forth, or RAP out, v. a. To throw out with noise, rapidity, or vehemence.

The brokin skyis rapps furth thunders leuin, Doug. Virgil, 74, 13.

In a similar sense it is said, he rapped out a volley of oats, S.

This may be also from Su.G. rapp, citus, velox.

RAP AND STOW. A phrase meaning root and branch.

RAPE, adv. Quickly; hastily.

Then Will as angrie as an ape,
Ran ramping sweering rude and rape
Saw he none uther schift.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 64.

Chaucer uses rape, id. V. RAP, s. 3.

RAPEGYRNE, s.

RAPP, RAPP, s.

RAP, RAPP, s.

RAPEGYRNE, s.

S.

RAN RAP

RAN RAP, s.

RAPP, RAPP, s.

RAPP, RAPP, s.

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RAPPARIS, s. pl. RARE, RAIR, Hap weel, rap weel.

RAPSCALLION, s. v. RABSCALLION. adj.

It might be deduced from A.S. raep-an, to lead captive, and girm-an, to strive, q. to strive to carry off the prize; as the gaining of the Maiden is generally the result of a contest among the reapers. This handful of corn, as well as the feast at the end of harvest, is called the Kirn. A.S. rip, however, signifies harvest, and ripa, ripe, a handful of corn, ripe-man, a reaper: Su.G. repa, Moes.G. raup-jan, to pluck, applied to ears of corn, Mark ii. 23. The last syllable may have originally been hirn, or of the same meaning. But I can find nothing certain as to the etymology of this word.

A superstitious idea is attached to the winning of the Maiden. If got by a young person, it is considered as a happy omen, that he or she shall be married before another harvest. For this reason perhaps, as well as because it is viewed as a sort of triumphal badge, there is a strife among the reapers as to the gaining of it. Various stratagems are employed for this purpose. A handful of corn is often left by one uncut, and covered with a little earth to conceal it from the other reapers, till such 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. V. MAIDEN.

RAPLACH, RAPLACK, RAPLOCK, REPLOCK, RAPLACH, RAPLACK, rap plack gray, reploch gray.

2. To emit a continued loud report, like that caused by the cracking of a large field of ice. Suddly rais ane north wynd, & raschit all their schippis as violently on the see bankis and sandis, that few of thaym eschapat.” Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 14. Incontinent rais ane terribily clamour amang the reaers, till 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. V. MAIDEN.

RAS CH, v. a. To dash; to drive, or violently throw down, the man before him, who had leaped on behind him on his horse. Than the bel veddir for blythtnes bleyttit rycht fast, and rammis raschit there heydis to gyddir.” Comp.I. 108.

RASCH, v. a. To dash; to drive, or violently throw down, the man before him, who had leaped on behind him on his horse. Than the bel veddir for blythtnes bleyttit rycht fast, and rammis raschit there heydis to gyddir.” Comp.I. 108.

To RASCH, v. a. To raise. The Kyng of Frawns set hym to ras And set a sege befor Calais. Wyntoun, viii. 40. 3.

The Muse, poor hizzie!
Tho’ rough an’ raploch be her measure,
She’s seldom lazy. Burns, iii. 376.

RASCH, RASCH, s. 1. Dash; collision. Sa felloun sound or clap made this grete clasche, That of his huge wecht, fell with ane rasch, The erd dynit, and al the ciet schuke, So large field his gous ty body tak.” Doug. Virgil, 305, 9.


RAS, s. & v. To roar. Than the bel veddir for blythtnes bleyttit rycht fast, and the rammis raschit there heydis to gyddir.” Comp.I. 108.

RAPPARIS, s. pl. Wrappers. S. To RAPPLE up, v. n. To grow quickly and rankly; applied either to quick vegetation, or to rapid growth in young people. S.

RAPPLE, a. Robustly; rapine. S.

RAP WEEL, Hap weel, rap weel. Come of what will; whatever be the result; hit or miss. S.

To RARE, RAI R, v. n. 1. To roar.

—Be the novis, and the cry Of men, that slaye and stekyd ware, That thae herd heely cry and rare, Thai wyst, thare fays war by thame past. Wyntoun, viii. 26. 124.

2. To emit a continued loud report, like that caused by the cracking of a large field of ice. S.

Vnder thy fett the erd
All the hauis & fort, & a herds on the schye, The last syllable may have originally been heen hirn, or of the same meaning. But I can find nothing certain as to the etymology of this word.
To rash through a darg, to perform a day's work hastily. —Gl. Compl.

This is deduced from "Fr. arracher, Teut. er-raschen," ibid. But it is evidently synon. with A.S. ras-caen, to rush, and may be viewed as of the same stock with Su.G. raso mentioned above, which also signifies to run, to make haste; rash, Belg. ras, quick, expeditious.

RASCH, RASH, s. A crowd.

RASCH, RASH, adv. 1. Agile; active. 2. Hale; stout; spoken of persons advanced in life. A rasch carle, a man vigorous beyond his years, Loth. Tweedd. S.

This and the E. word are both from Su.G. rasch, celer, promptus; praeceps. But ours has the primary sense of the Goth. term, whereas the E. adj. retains only its oblique signification. V. Ihre in vo. Isl.

RASH-PYDDLE,*. A sort of net made of rushes.

RASHMILL, RASHIE-MILL, adj. rashen.

RASH, v.n. To rash. v.a. Perhaps overrun; crossed. S.

RASH, v.a. To blab; to publish rashly.

RASH, adj. Covered with rushes, S. RASH, adj. A rush, S.

"Than the scheiphyrdis vyuis cuttit —Melis of the message to Schir Golagrus;

Than Schir Gawyne the gay, gude and gracius,

Perhaps overrun; crossed.

Doug. Virgil, 221, 35.

3. The track of a wheel in a road; cart-rat. S.B. rat, E. Teut. reute, rete, rifje, rima, incisura, ruptura; canalis; rifje-en, findere, rumpere, lacerare. In sense 3., it might seem allied to Su.G. ratta, a path. But perhaps the root is raud, a line.

To RAT, RATT, v. a. 1. To scratch, S. 2. "To make deep draughts, scores or impressions, as of any sharp thing dragged along the ground," S. Rudd. V. the s.

RAT, s. A wart on any part of the body, S. more properly urat, q. v.

RATCH, s. Apparently the lock of a musket.

Some had guns with roustye ratchtes,

Some had fiery peats for matches.


RATCH, s. The little Auk, a bird; Alca Alle. S. To RATCH, v. a. To pull or tear away so roughly or awkwardly as to cause a fracture. S.

RATCHEL, s. A hard rocky crust below the soil, S. synon. petan, till.

Fr. rocheille, rocks, rockiness.

RAT, RATT, s. The stone called Wacken Porphyry. S. RATCH'T, part. adj. Ratted; in a ruinous state. S. RATE, s. A line or file of soldiers. V. RATT. S.

To RATE, v. a. To beat; to flog.

RATH, adj. and adv. Quick; quickly. V. RAITH.

RATH, adj. Strange; savage in appearance; a term applied to the owl when decked in borrowed feathers.

Than rewit thir ryallis of that rath man,

Bayth Spirituale and Temporale, that kennit the cas. Houlate, ii. 18. MS.


RATHERLY, adv. Rather. S.

RATHINATION, s. Confirmation; a forensic term, used in the form of Lawborrows.

L.B. rathhabito, confirmatifio; rathhabere, pro ratum habeere, confermare; Du Cange.

RATT, RATTE, s. A line; a file of soldiers. See Sup.

"I advanced myself, where there stood a number of gentlemen on horseback, where I found five ratt muskeeters." Gen. Bailie's Acc. Battle of Kilsyth; Bailie's Lett. 11. 273.

"When our general assembly was set in the ordinary time and place, Lieutenant-Colonel Cottrell beset the church with some ratter of musqueeters and a troop of horse." Ibid. p. 369.

Germ. rat, series, Su.G. rad, linea, ordo, Dan. rad of soldier, a rank or file of soldiers. Alem. rutte, roulette, turma militaris, L.B. rut-a; Schitter. Hence, I suppose, the soldiers of the City Guard of Edinburgh are to this day called The Town Rattes; although it would seem, that the phrase is now understood as if it had been ludicrously imposed. However low the term may have fallen in its acceptation, these gentlemen were certainly embodied at first for clearing the town of vermin. The word might be introduced from the Swedish discipline; as many of our
RAT

bravest officers in the seventeenth century had served under the great Gustavus Adolphus.

To RATTLE,* v. n. To talk with volubility, loosely and foolishly, and with more sound than sense. S.

To RATTLE aff, v. a. To repeat or utter with rapidity. S.

RATTLE,* s. A smart blow; A rattle 'i the lug. S.

RATTLE, s. V. Dede-rattle. S.

RATTLE-BAG, s. One who bustles from place to place, exciting alarm on whatsoever account. S.

RATTLESCULL, s. 1. One who talks much without thinking. S. q. who has a rattle in his scull.

Gin Geoordy be the rattle-scull I'm taul'!

I may expect to find him stiff and haul'!

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 49.

To talk with volubility, loosely and foolishly, and with more sound than sense.

2. A stupid, silly fellow. S.

The E. adj. rattle-headed is formed in the same manner.

RATTON, s. A rat. S. A Bor. rottan, S.B. Shirr. Gl.

"Na rattonis ar sene in this earnte; and als sone as they ar brocht their, than de." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 9.

This refers to the passage from the Early English Poems, p. 20.

RATTON-FLITTING, S. A rat-flitting. S.

This is also used in O.E.

RATTON, adj. According to our custom, his dead body is hung in chains.

RATTON, s. A rat-flitting.

S. A rat-trap.

RATTERN, s. The removal of rats in a body from any place they have formerly occupied.

RATTEN'S-REST, s. A term used to denote a state of perpetual turmoil or bustle.

RATT RIME, s. Any thing repeated by rote, especially if of the doggerel kind, S.

With that he rauht me ane roll; to rede I begane

The royetest ane ragment with mony ratt rime.

Of all the movis in this mold, sen God meritk man.

Doug. Virgil, Prog. 299, a. 53.

This seems the same with E. rote; probably connected with Irl. roedd, vox, raoed, sermo, whence raedbin, loquax, dicacus, G. Andr.; or perhaps roat-a, circumagare, because of the constant repetition of the same thing.

RATTS, s. pl. A term used both by Dunbar and Kennedy, which from the connexion, evidently signifies some such treatment of a malefactor, as when, according to our custom, his dead body is hung in chains.

Ill-fart and dryit, as Densman on the ratta.

Evergreen, ii. 50.

Quhen thou wrypts Densman dryd upon the rats, &c.

Ibid. 66. st. 1.

The ravins sall ryve out baith thy ein,

And on the ratta sall be thy residence.

Ibid. 69. st. 22.

Germ. Belg. rad signifies a wheel. Arm. rat, Ir. rit, vhoaha, Alem. rad, Lat. rota, id. Germ. rad brechen, to break on the wheel. But the custom, to which the passages above quoted undoubtedly allude, is thus expressed in Belg. Op een rad gezet, "set upon a wheel, as murderers or incendiaries, after they are put to death?" Sewel, Alem. rote, rota, crux, furca. V. Moruet, Schilter. Dunbar most probably alludes to this custom, in consequence of having seen it on the continent; especially as he speaks of a Densman, or Dane on the ratts. For it does not appear that it was known in Britain. Sw. roadbrake, to break on the wheel.

RAV

From the reply that Kennedy gives to Dunbar's accusation, it is unquestionable that the person represented as on the ratta, is a malefactor. For Kennedy endeavours to ridicule the allusion, by shewing that Densman is an honourable appellation. He plays upon the word, as it not only signifies a Dane, but is a term of respect generally used in Scandinavia. V. Densman.

RAUCHAN, s. A plaid, such as is worn by men, S. smawd, synon. See Sup.

Perhaps a corr. of Gael. breacan, id. "The Highland plaid," says Lhuyd, "is still called Brekan, and is denominated from its being of various colours." Lett. to the Welch, Transl. p. 20. In Shirr. Gl. however riac plaidis is expl. "dun, ill-coloured plaid." The name may thus originate from the peculiar colour. Gael. riac, grey, brinded; raichan, anything grey. Su.G. rys, however, signifies a rug, a garment of shag; gaunace, vestis villosa; livre. This is evidently synon, with A.S. recowe, "loena, sagum; an Irish mantle or rugge, a soldier's cloak;" Somner.

RAUCHAN, adj. Applied to cloth of which the sailor's coats called Dreadnoughts are made. S.

RAUCH, pret. v. Reached.

For hunger wod he gaps with throtis the,

Swyth swieland that norsel raucht haid sehe.

Su.G. racht, id.

Doug. Virgil, 178, 27.

Botes he toke & barges, the sides togidere knytte,

Ouer the water that lage [large] is, fro bank to bank

raucht itte.

R. Brume, p. 241.

A.S. rachtie, poirigebat; from A.S. rae-an, rae-an, V. Raught, s.

RAUCHTER, s. V. Rachter.

RAUCHTIR, Rawchtir, s. An instrument of torture.

His yris was rude as ony rawchtir,

Quhaire he leit blude it was no lawchtir.

Dunbar, Banatyme Poems, p. 20.

Sibb. derives it from rauchtis, which he gives as synon, with rattis, rendering it the
dreadnoughts.

Dan. raucher signifies an executioner. Sw. skarped-ractare, id.

RAUCLE, RAUSIE, adj. Coarse.

S.

RAUCKED, part. adj. Scratched, as with a nail. S.

RAUKING, s. The noise of writing with a nail on a slate. S.

RAUCKER, adj. Rash; stout; fearless. V. RACKEL.

To RAVE, Raw, v. a. To take by violence. See Sup.

"The Duke of York, thinking that he had better occasion to recover the crown, than Henry IV. had to rake the same from Richard II. and Leonell's posterity, joined himself in this conspiracy of thir noblemen, by whose moyen and assistance he purposed to recover his right and heritage, withholden from him and his forebears. Pittstie, p. 29.

Su.G. raffa, A.S. raff-an, id. V. RIEFE.

RAVE, s. A vague report; an uncertain rumour; a story which is not very credible, S.B.

Fr. reue, a dream, which seems derived from Germ. ref-en, to rant; or Teut. rew-en, delirare, ineptire.

RAVE, pret. of v. to Rave. Tore; did rive or tear. S.

To RAVEL, v. n. To make up as a hard-twisted thread.

RAVEL, s. A rail. V. RIVEL.

To RAVEL, v. n. To speak in an irregular unconnected manner; to wander in speech.

RAVELLING. A ravel'd heap, a troublesome or intricate business. S. See Sup.

"You have got a ravel'd heap in hand;" Kelly's S. Prov. p. 375.

To red a ravel'd heap, to perform any work that is attended with difficulty, S.
RAUNTREE, The Mountain-ash. V. RAWNTREE, s.

"They will endeavour first to distemper this good man, and then, if he shall fall into raavery and lose his judgment, they will write down what he says." Wodrow’s Hist. ii. 887.

To RAUGH, v. a. To reach; to extend. S.

RAUGHT, s. The act of reaching, S.B.

"Thinks I, an’ I sou’d be sae glib as middle wi’ the thing that did nae brak my taes, some o’ the chiels might lat a raught at me, an’ gi’ me a clamahewit to snib me frae comin that gate a’er.” Journal from London, p. 8.

Ravineux, s. A ravin bare.

RAIVELIUS, s.pl. Ravelled or entangled thread.

Ravelled bread. Wheaten bread baked up with flour, bran, &c. just as it came from the mill. S.

RAIVEL, or RAIL-TREE.

RAULLION, s. A rauky.

RAUK, adj. Hoarse.

To RAUK, v. a. To stretch. V. RAK.

RAUK, v. n. To reach; to extend the bodily members, as one when fatigued or awaking, S.

RAUK, v. a. To stretch. V. RAK.

RAUK, v. a. To put in order.

To RAUK, v. a. To search.

RAUKY, adj. Misty; the same with Rocky.

RAUKLION, s. A rough, ill-made animal. V. RULION.

RAULTREE, Ræltree, v. RAVEL, or RAIl-TREE.

RAUN, Rawn, s. The roe of fish, S. See Sup.

From fountains great nilus flude doith flow,
Even so of rawdwy do mighty fishes breid.
K. James VI. Chron. S.P. iii. 489.

Johns. says that roe is properly roan or rone. Thus indeed the E. word is given by Skinner; but he expl. it as pl, and equivalent to roes, ova piscium.


RAUN, s. A name given to the female salmon, i.e. the one which has the roe. The male is called a kipper, Lotb. Tweedld.

RAUN’d, part. adj. Having roe.

To RAUNG, v. n. To range, especially in a military form.

And thai within, quhen that thai saw
That mengne raung thaim sua on raw,
Till thai wardis that went in by.
Barbour, xvii. 348. MS.

Edit. 1620, roging, i.e. arraying. Fr. rang-er, id. Sw. rang, ordo, series.

RAUNS, s. pl. The beard of barley, S.B. synon. awos, q.v.

RAUNTREE, s. The Mountain-ash. V. RAhwntree, S.

RAUP, s. A three-pronged implement used in the country to break potatoes for supper.

REAM, REME, REM. To cream; to take the cream from milk, S. Germ.

REAM-CHEESE, S. A thin shallow vessel, of wood or tin, used for skimming the cream off milk.

REAM-CHEESE, s. Cheese made from cream.

REAM-DOUGH, s. A lump of dough ready to be placed in the oven on being rolled out. S.

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REB

Fr. rabat, a piece of cloth anciently worn by men over the collar of the doublet, more for ornament than use. V. Dict. Trev. Here it is mentioned as a piece of female dress. Rabat du costume, the cape of a mantle; Cogtr.

REBAWKIT, pret. v. Rebuked.

All birds he rebawkit that wald him nocht bow. Rebalok, MS. Houlate, iii. 22.

Skinner derives E. rebuke from Fr. rebouch-er, to stop the mouth; Seren. from Arm. rebech, oljurgare, and this perhaps from re, and Isl. beckin, insulatio

REBBITS, s. pl. Polished stones for windows; a term in masonry, S.

Fr. rabot-er, to make smooth with a plane.

REBEDGASTOR, s. Apparently a severe stroke. S.

REBEZ, v. n. To repel; to drive back again; or rabat-er, to draw back again.


To RE-BOOND, v. n. 1. To belch. 2. To be in a squeamish state, or to have an inclination to puke. 3. Metaph. it is sometimes used to denote repentance. S.

REBIND, s. At rebouris, rebourwi, adv. To make a renewed attack. But Schyre Willame persay wyd then.

Gret harm it war at he suld be ourset, With new power that will on him rebel. Wallace, xii. 138, 22. MS.

To RE-BIG, v. a. To rebuid. S.

To REBOON, v. n. 1. To belch. 2. To be in a squeamish state, or to have an inclination to puke. 3. Metaph. it is sometimes used to denote repentance. S.

REBOOURS, s. At rebouris, rebourwi, adv. Cross ; quite contrary to the right way.

— He his sistre peramours
Lufty, and held all at rebouris
His awyne wyff, dame Ysabell. Barbour, xiii. 486.

In MS, evidently by mistake, that is used for at.
Bot Schyre Willame persaywyd then
Hym, hym, and hym send succourris,
Ellis had all gonee at rebouris. Wyntown, ix. 8. 48.

Mr. MacPherson inadvertently refers to O.Fr. rebouts, repulse, rude denial; not observing that a rebouris is used in the very sense which he has given to the S. phrase.

REBUNCTIOUS, adj. Refractory.

To REBURSE, v. a. To reimburse. S.

To REBUT, RABUT, REBOYT, v. a. 1. To repulse; to drive back.

Sais thou I was repulsit and driue abak?
Or me justely reprocheing of sic lak,
O maist unworthy wicht, quha can that say?
Sais thou I was repulsit and driue abak?
Or me justely reprocheing of sic lak,
O maist unworthy wicht, quha can that say?

The gud King gan thaim se
— The gud King gan thaim se
Befor him swa assemblyt be;
Blyth and glaid, that thair fayris war

In MS. thaim is erroneously written for him.

2. To rebuke; to taunt.

— A Howlat compond off his fethrame,
Qhill deym Natur tak off ilk byrd but blame,
A fayir fethyr, and to the Howlat gait;
Then he throuthy pryde rebogyt all the laiff.

Wallace, x. 188. MS.

"Revis thow," he said, "thow art contrar thin
owain?"
"Wallace," said Bruce, "rebut me now no mar,
Myn awin dedis has bet me wondyr sar."

Ibid. ver. 595. MS.

Fr. rebut-er is used in both senses. Menace derives it from but, mark, scope, E. but, q. removed or driven from one's aim or purpose.

REBUTE, s. A repulse.

Lat be thy stout mynde, go thy way but lak,
Vol. II. 281

REC

With one mare strang rebute and drive abak.


RECAMBY, s. Interest, or a fine for delaying payment. S.

To RECEANT, v. n. To revive from debility or sickness. S.

To RECEIPT, v. a. 1. To receive; to give reception to. 2. To shelter an outlaw or criminal; a juridical term. S.

 RECEPISSE, S. A receipt. S.

RECESS, s. Agreement; convention. S.


RECHAS, s. A term used in hunting.

The huntsi thei hallow, in hurstis and huwes;
And bluve rechas ; raly thei ran to the roo.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. i. 5.


It seems to be a call to drive back the game, from Fr. rechase, to repel.

RECHENG, RECICHEGS, RECICHE, s. Perhaps, interest due for money borrowed; or exchange. S.

RECIPOQUEILIE, adv. Reciprocally.

RECIPOURS, RECIPOURS, RECIPOQUE, adj. Reciprocal.

RECK, s. Course; tract, Border.

"In the middle of the river [Tweed] not a mile west of the town, is a large stone, on which a man is placed, to observe what is called the reck of the salmon coming up." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 51. N.

Teut. reck-en, tendere, extendere, Su. rek-a, vagari, expatari.

RECKLE, s. A chain. V. Rackle. S.

To RECOGNIS, RECOUVIS, RECOGNOSCE, v. a. To claim back land from a vassal, or feasor, in consequence of his having neglected to conform to the terms by which he holds his feu from his superior. Also, to acknowledge; to recognise. S.

RECOGNITION, s. The act of a superior in reclaiming heritable property, or the state into which the lands of a vassal fall, in consequence of any failure on his part which invalidates his tenure. S.

To RECOGNOSCE, v. n. To reconnoitre. S.

RECORDOUR, s. A wind instrument. See Sup.

The rite, and the recordour, the ribus, the rist.

Houlate, iii. 10. MS.

Sibb. expl. recordar, " a small common flute;" E. recorder.

To RECOUNTIR, v. a. To demur to a point of law, or to contradict some legal positions of the adverse party; thus producing a wager or weir of law. S.

RECOUNTIR, s. One who opposes the admission of a pledge in a court of law. S.

To RECOUNTIR, v. a. To turn the contrary way; to reverse; to invert,—a technical term. S.

To RECOUNTIR, s. To encounter.

The awaward in that while
To recoutir the first perile,
First than entrity in the pres. Wyntown, ix. 27. 396.

To RESCOURSE, v. a. To rescue. S.

To RECEU, RECEUIR, receu, v. a. To recruit. S.

RECRUE, RECREU, s. A party of recruits for an army. S.

To RECULE, v. n. To recoll; to fall back; Fr. recul-er.

And he ful feirs, with thrawin vult in the start,
Seand the sharp poyntis, recule bakwart.


To RECRUPERATE, v. a. To recover; to regain. S.

RECUR, s. Redress; remedy; Fr. recours.

And by him hung thre arrowis in a case.—

The third of stele is schot without recure.

King's Quair, iii. 22.
R E D

Chaucer uses the same term, expl. recovery. V. Rescours.

Recurelesse, adj. Irremediable; beyond recovery. S. To RECUSE, Recuss, v. n. To refuse. S. To RED, REDD, REDE, REID. The v., written in one or other of these forms, is used in a variety of senses, which cannot all be easily referred to one origin; although some of them are intimately connected. I shall subjoin these different senses in that order which seems most natural; adding to each v. its derivatives.

To RED, n. “To suppose; to guess;” Gl. Shirr. S.B. See Sup.

Although I have met with no other written example of this sense, it is undoubtedly very ancient. A.S. raed-an, araed-an, “to conjecture, to divine, to guess;” S. red, red-e, reed, reede, reid. The To red, redd, reed, reide, reid. This term, in times of heathenism, was most probably used to denote the oracles delivered by priests.

S. Bor.


Of help he faret rede, my werre is not alle ent, To wite what ye me rede, I set this parlement. R. Brunne, p. 283.


Redles, adj. Destitute of counsel; as denoting the disorderly situation of an army surprised during sleep. Redles that raiis, and mony fled away; Sum on the ground war smoryt quhaire thai lay. Wallace, viii. 361. MS.

In Ed. 1648 and 1673, rehlesse; but not according to the MS.


To RED, v. a. To judge; to determine one’s fate.

Off comoun natur the cours be kynd to fulfill, The gud King gai! the gest to God for to rede. Houlate, ii. 12. MS.

I. e. “Rendered up his spirit to God, that it might be judged by him.”

A.S. raed-an, decernere, statuere, Germ. rat-en, constitue, ordinaire; Moes.G. ga-raid, stipendium constitutum. A.S. raede, red, lex, decretum, statutum. Su.G. red-a is used in a judicial sense; causam suam agere; Ihre.

This sense is closely connected with that of giving counsel; because men, who act rationally, ask counsel, that they may form a judgment, and actually determine according to the propriety of the counsel which is given. Hence, probably, REID, s. Used us synon. with weird, fate, lot.

Quhy hes thow thus my fatal end compassit? Allace, allace, sail I thus sone be deid In this desert, and wait none other reid? Police of Honour, i. 5.

To RED, REDE, READ, v. a. To explain, to unfold; especially used with respect to an enigmatical saying. Red my riddle, is a phrase which occurs in old S. songs.

In an Eng. copy of Lord Thomas, we find Come riddle my riddle, dear mother, he said. Percy’s Reliques, iii. 69.

This the learned editor supposes to be “a corruption of reads, advise.”

But ye maun read my riddle,” she said; “And answer my questions three; “And but ye read them right,” she said, “Gae stretch ye out and die.” Mins屈els, Border, iii. 276.

Su.G. red-a, red-a, explicare, interpretari; Germ. rat-en, exposer, docere. To red a dream, has a similar sense.

Last onk I dream’d my tup that bears the bell, And paths the snaw, out o’er a high craig fell, And brake his leg.—I started frae my bed, Awaik’d, and leugh.—Ah! now my dream is red. Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 9.

This sense, although nearly allied to that of giving counsel, may be directly traced to the primary one, of divining; as it was the business of him, who was supposed to possess a prophetic spirit, to expound what was obscure. Ihre accordingly views Su.G. red-a as synon. with A.S. araed-an, to prophesy. Somner, when explaining A.S. raed-an, to conjecture, says; “Hence our reading, i.e. expounding of riddles.” In the same sense, S. we speak of reading dreams, A.S. raedian newfan, somnia interpreta; of reading enigmas, reading fortunes, &c.

It would seem indeed, that A.S. raed-an, legere, (whence the E. v. to read, in its common acceptation,) primarily denoted what was considered as a supernatural power; and is therefore, as commonly used both in A.S. and E., to be
To REDE, Reid, v. n. To discourse, to speak at large.

--- Mekill off him may spyken be.
And for I think off him to this,
And to sehow part off his rude dede,
I will discryve now his fassoun,
And part off his condition. Barbour, x. 276. MS.
Sa did this King, that Ik off reid.

V. Radness.

Ibid. ix. 101.

It seems to be used in the same sense by Wyntown.
Or I forthire nowe procede,
Of the genealogi will I rede. Cronykil, ii. 10. Rubr.
Aracle als the kynge of Mede,
Of whan before the herd me rede,
Rythyd Babylon that yere,
That Procas in Rome begowth to sterre.
Ibid. V. Prol. 22.

IsI. raed-a, loqui. Meno raeddu um tha er voener; Men speak of those who are graceful; Kristniisag. p. 140. This word is used in the same connexion with that in The Bruce. For it is also rendered sermocinari, Gunlaug. S. Gl. Raeda um vid eim, in sermone cum aliquo tangere; Isl. raed-a, red-a, Germ. red-en, to speak, to discourse; bered-en, to persuade. The most ancient form of the v. is Moes. G. rædan, loqui.

This sense is nearly allied to that of explaining or unfolding. It might also seem to be radically the same term with that used to denote counsel. For, to speak, to discourse, is merely to bring forth the counsels of the mind.

Rede, s.

1. Voice.
The cler rede among the rochis rang,
Through greyn branchis qbar byrdis blythly sang,
With joyus voice in hewynly armony.
Wallace, viii. 1188. MS.

Editors, not understanding this word, have used such liberties with the verse, as not only to change the meaning, but to make nonsense of it; as in Edit. 1648, 1765, &c.

The fresh rive among the rocks rang.

2. Perhaps religious service.
Syne all the Lenten but les, and the lang Rede,
And als in the Advent,
The Soland stewart was sent;
For he coud fra the firmament
Fang the fische deid.
Houlate, iii. 5. MS.

From the mention of Lent and Advent in connexion, one might at first suppose that the month of March were meant; A.S. Hraed—Hraeth-monath, id. so called, either from Hraed a goddess of the Saxons, to whom they sacrificed in this month; or from hræad, paratus, because by this time they made preparation for agriculture, navigation, and warlike expeditions, from which they rested during winter. Bede, who calls this Hkeh-monath, suggests another derivation; from A.S. hræth, færa, saevus, because of the storms that generally prevail during March. For this reason, it might seem that Holland might call it lang reid; as its severe weather often retards the spring, and checks the ardour of the husbandman.

The term, however, appears rather to denote the multitude of religious services used in the church of Rome during Lent.

Both these senses are supported by ancient authorities.

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To tell that there things be redd up and braw.

To Red up, also signifies, to put one’s person in order, to dress.

Right well red up and jimp she was,

And woesers had mony. _Ramsay’s Poems_, i. 273.

She’s ay sae clean red up and braw,

She kills whene’er she glances. _Ibid._ ii. 206.

“`To reed two at a fray or quarrel, i. e. to separate them, which he who owns very often gets (what we proverbially call) the redding stroke, i.e. a blow or hatred from both;’” Rudd. _To a play_, S. To redd parties, id. He held, she drew; for dust that day

Mycht na man se a styde

To redd stroke. _Peblis to the Play_, st. 15.

“Gif it sail happen any person or persons, to be hurt, slaine, or mutilate in redding, and putting sindrie, parties meetand in armes, within the said burgh of Edinburgh; they alwayes redding the saidis parties with lang weapons allanerly, and not be schutting of hagbuttes and pistolets, at any of the parties;—the saids Provest and Baillies,—shall be nawaies called, troubled, persewed or molested criminally, nor civilie therefore.” Acts, Ja. VI. 1593.

They alwaies redd of his tale,

V. the v. It is also called “redding blow or redder’s part;” _Sbbl. Gl._

Rudd-A, adj. Clever, active, and neat-handed.

To red the cumber, id.

Up rose the laird to red the cumber,

Which could not be for all his boast;—

What could we doe with sic a number?

Fyve thousand men into a host.

_Raid of Redswire_, _Minstrelsy_, Bord. i. 118.

“Red the cumber,—quell the tumult.” _Ibid._ N.

Rid is used in the same sense as, to rid a plea.

“This, I fear, be a proclamation of red war among the clergye of that town; but the plea, I think, shall be shortly rid.” Baillie’s _Lett._ i. 46. Hence

Redder, Redder. 1. One who endeavours to settle a dispute, or to bring parties at variance to agreement.

2. One who settles a dispute by force of arms.

“‘One night all were bent to go [to England] as redders, and friends to both, without riding altogether with the parliament.’” _Ibid._ p. 381.

The v. as here used, may be immediately allied to A.S. _gero-,_ Su.G. _red-a_, Isl. _reida_, Belg. _reid-en_, Germ. _be-reit-en_, to prepare; Isl. _rad-a_, ordinary, in ordo cedere. As E. _red_, however, also signifies, to clear, it is questionable whether our _red_, in this sense, should not rather be traced to A.S. _hred-ān_. V. next v. Notwithstanding of the difference of form between _hredan_, _ahreaddan_, and _geraadian_, as in many other Goth. and A.S. verbs, it is highly probable that they are not radically different.

But it merits observation, that there is an obvious affinity between _red_, as signifying to disentangle, and _red_, to clear. For A.S. _geraadan_, parare, is used with respect to the hair; _Geraedde hire feax_; _Composuit crines suos_; _Bed_. 3. 9. Hence it appears, from analogy, that _g_ in Isl. _griada_, extricare, mentioned above, as used in the same sense, corresponds to A.S. _ge_, being merely the mark of the prefix, like _Moes_. _ga_. This intimate connexion between the verbs, as signifying to clear, and to disentangle, might induce a suspicion, that _red_, in all its senses, should be traced to that prolific root A.S. _geraad-tan_, parare, and its cognates; were it not that, in some of its significations, it retains a relation to the ideas of divination, prophecy, &c. which cannot well be referred to this as the root.

Red, Redd, s. 1. Clearance, removal of obstructions.

Befor the yett, guhar it was brynt on breid,

A red thai maid, and to the castell yeid.

Strak doun the yett, and tuk thai mycht wyn.

_Wallace_, viii. 1075. _M_.

In _Edit_. 1648. altered to _poth_.

_Redd_ is used in the same sense by _James I_.

They thrayng out at the dure at anis,

Withoutin any reddy. _Peblis to the Play_, st. 14.

2. Order, S. Isl. _rad_.

3. Rubbish, S. V. _Outredd_. See _Sup._

Red, Redd, part. adj. 1. Put in order; cleared; as, _The house is reddy_, S. A.S. _hraed_, paratus.

2. Clear; not closed up; not stuffed.

_3_. Often used in the same sense with _E_. _ready_, S.B. 4. Distinct; as opposed to confusion, either in composition or delivery of a discourse. One who delivers an accurate and distinct discourse, is said to be _redd of his tale_, S.B.

This is nearly allied to _Su_. _redig_ _tali_, oratio clara; _A.S_. _hraede_ _sprache_, ready speech.

Reddant, s. The act of putting in order; a _redment_ of affairs, a clearance of disordered concerns. _S_.

Redman, s. One who clears away rubbish; a term particularly applied to those who are thus employed in coal-pits, _Loth._

To Red, v. a. 1. To disencumber; the same with _E_. _rid_; with the prep. _or_ from subjuncted: _part. pa._ _rid._

“Scho determinat presently to _rend_ him of his calamites, his self of irlaunnes, and his adulterer from feir.” _Buchanan’s Detect_. C. _iii_. a.

“These and suche other pestilent Papiest cessat not to cast faggotis in the fyre, continuallie crying, Fordward upon these Heresykes; we sail ane _red_ this realmis of thame.” _Knox’s Hist_. p. 129.

“The Congregatioun and thair Cumpanie,—sail remove thameselfis forth of the said toun, the morne, at ten huris befoir None, the 25th of _Julis_, and leive the sam voyde and _redd_ of thame and thair said Cumpanie.” _Ibid_. p. 158.

2. To save; to rescue from destruction. See _Sup._

And quhen the man

Saw his mantilli by brymnand than,

To _red_ it ran he hastily.

_Babur_, xix. 677. _M_.

3. It is used as a reflective _v._ to remove, S.

RED

**REDDING, s.** Rescue; recovery.

**RED, s.** Ridance.

For sum of thame wald be wel red,
And lyk the queenis ladeis red,
Thocht all thair barse suld bleir.
I trow that sic sall mak ane red
Of all thair paks this yar.

*Maitland Poems,* p. 282.

**REDDINS, s.** To have reddins of anything, to get clear of it.

**RED, adj.** Rid; free.

*To RED, v. a.* To overpower; to master; to subdue.

The fry owt syne in bless brast,
And the rek raiseth wynty wondre fast.
The fry our all the castell spred,
That mycht na force of man it red.

Barbour, *iv.* 192. MS.


**RED, adj.** Afraid. *V. RAD.*

But Davie, ihad, I'm red ye're glaikit;
I'm tauld the Muse ye hav neglechit.

*Burns, iii.* 375.

**REDDOUR, s.** Fear; dread; Rudd. makes it more properly "violence, vehemency."

And forthe eik, sen thou art mad becum,
Cels not for to percutul all and sum,
And with thay yfellound reddor thame to fley,
The febil mychtis of your pepill fey,
Into batal twisvin cuntchamelwyfe,
Spare not for tyt exol and magnify.

Doug. Virgil, 376, 54.

Leg. felloam, as in both MSS.

Rudd. has mistaken the sense of the word, rendering it "violence, vehemency, stubbornness." He has not adverted to the language of Virg.

— Proinde omnia magnó
Ne cessa turbare metu, atque excolerre vires
Genius bis victae.

Su.G. raexde, timor; raed-as, timere. Ihe observes that the A. Saxons have prefixed d, whence dreed, E. dread. *V. RADDOUN,* under RAD.

**RED, REDD, s.** 1. Spawn. *Fish-redd,* the spawn of fish; *paddock-redd,* that of frogs. *S. See SUP.*


2. The place in which salmon or other fish deposit their spawn, S.A.

With their snouts they form a hollow in the bed of the river, generally so deep, that, when lying in it, their backs are rather below the level of the bed. This is called the redd. When they have deposited their spawn, they cover it with sand or gravel. Some suppose that this is the reason of their being called Redd fische. But this is a mistake. *V. RADD FISCHER, and RED, s. 2.*

**To RED, v. n.** To spawn, S.

**REDE FISCHER.** Salmon in the state of spawning.

**RED, s.** The green ooze found in the bottom of pools. *S.

To REDACT, v. a. To reduce.

"That the Queen therefore was now returned, and they delivered of the fears of redacting the kingdom into a province, they did justly esteem it one of the greatest benefits that could happen unto them." *Spotswood's Hist.* p. 179.

The word is also used by Wyntown.

*Formed from the Lat. part. redact-us.*

**REDAITIN, s.** A savage sort of fellow.

To REDARGUE, v. a. To accuse.

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RED

the wood, bergs-rad,—of the mountain, &c. from rad-a
imperare.

Or red may signify counsel: and the verses may be
viewed as an apologue intended to show that a little wis­
don or prudence, is preferable both to greater power, and
to celerity in flying from apparent danger.
REDEARLY, s. Grain that has been heated. S.
RENA., s. Apparently the eve of Beltane. V.
REDEV, s. Apparently used as a nickname for
REDEVNYTE, RED-NEB, RED-WARE, fi. Sea-girdles, S.
REDSCHIP, fi. Furniture ; apparatus.
REDLINS, adv. To REDY, v. a. To make ready.
In a literal the King thai lay ;
And redyit thaim, and held their way,
That all their layis mycht thaim se.
Barbour, ix. 171. MS.
Edit. 1620. graithed. O. E. id.
To Scotland now he fondes, to redy his viage.
REDYMYTE, REDEMYTE, adj. Ornate ; decked;
beautiful ; Lat. redimitus.
Heunie lylywis, with lokkerand toppis quhyte,
Opyuniit and sheu thare creistic redenyme.
Doug. Fargil, 401, 23.
RED LAND. Ground that is turned up with the
plough; as distinguished from ley, or from white
land. S. See Sup.
"There's mair whistling than red land;" a proverbial
phrase, borrowed from its being customary for ploughmen
to whistle, while engaged at the plough, for keeping both
themselves and their cattle in good spirits. It is applied
to those who make more noise than progress, in any thing
in which they are employed; or who, in discoursing, have
more sound than sense.
REDLINS, adv. Readily; sometimes perhaps, probably.
RED-NEB, s. The Kidney-bean potato. S.
To REDOUND, v. a. To refund. S.
RED SAUCH, s. A species of willow. S.
REDCHIP, s. Furniture ; apparatus. S.
RED-SHANK, s. Apparently used as a nickname for
a Highlander, because of his bare legs; or from the
buskins which he wore, made of undressed deer hide,
with the hair outwards. See Sup.
I answer, with that Red-shank sullen,
Once challenged for stealling beef;
I stole then [then] from another thief.
Collov's Mock Poem, P. ii. 52.
RED-SHANK, s. The Dock when it begins to ripen. S.
RED-WARE, s. Sea-girdles, S.
"On deep shores, as at the sea-holms of Auskerry, near
Stronsa, and of Rouisholm, near Westra, great quantities
of red-ware, or sea-girdles, (F. digitatus,) are collected
with long books at low water." Neil's Tour, pp. 28, 29.
RED-WARE COD. Aseillus varius vel stratus Shon­
feldti, the red-ware codling. Sibb. Fife, p. 123.
"The wasse—frequents such of our shores as have
high rocks and deep water, and is very often found in
company with what we call the red-ware cod." Barry's
Orkney, p. 383.
RED-WARE FISHICK. The Whistle fish, Orkn.
"The Whistle Fish, (gadus mustela, Lin. Syst.) or, as
it is here named, the red-ware fishick, is a species very
often found under the stones among the sea-weed." Barry's
Orkney, p. 292.
RED-WAT, adj. Wetted, so as to become red. S.
REDWATER. 1. The name given to the murrain in
cattle, S.
"The Murrain, or Red Water, is not frequent among
Highland cattle, except in some of the Western isles,
...286
REEKIE, Auld Reekie. A designation given to Edinburgh at first by those who, from a distance, observe its smoky appearance. S.

REEKIM, Reikim, Reikum, s. A smart blow; a stroke that will make the smoke (or dust) fly. S.

REAK-SHOT, s. A term applied to the eyes, when they become sore, and water, without apparent cause. S.

To REEL, v. n. 1. To go to and fro in a rambling noisy way. 2. To romp. 3. To go through the figure of a dance. S.

REEL, Reil, Reill, s. 1. A rapid motion in a circular form. S.

2. The name given to a particular kind of dance, S. "A threesom reel, where three dance together." Rudd. vo. Bele.

3. A confused or whirling motion. 4. A confused motion of whatever kind; a turmoil. 5. A disordered form. 6. A loud sharp noise; rattling. 7. Bustle; hurry. S.

REEEL-ABOUT, S. A lively, romping person. S.

REEL-FITTI, Reel, adj. Topsy-turvy; in a disorderly state, S.

REEMIS, Reemish, fi. A rumbling noise. V. REEMIS.*^.

REENGE, s. A confused or whirling motion. 4. A confused appearance. 8. A confused or whirling appearance. S.

REENGER, s. A reesin wind, S.

Ref. To move about rapidly, with the feet, and makes a curve with his feet. V.

REENGE, v. n. 1. To move about rapidly, with noise and flame. 2. To emit a clattering ringing noise, like that of articles of crockery, or pieces of metal falling. 5. Bustle; hurry. S.

REEZIE, v. a. To let wind go. S.

REEZLIE, adj. Burst, or bursted. S.

REEF, fi. Spoil. V. REIF.

REFECKIT, part. pa. To defer; to delay; to put off. S.

REFE, v. a. To refer, adv. In proportion, S. per.

REESE, s. A reesie wind, S.

REEZE, v. n. 1. To rinse. 2. To clear out the bottom, producing coarse grass. S.

REFE, v. a. To to the refer, adv. In proportion, S. perhaps from Teut. ros-en, to burn.

REEESE, REEZE, adj. Blowing briskly; as, "a reessie day." S.

REEZIE, REEZIN, adj. Veheiment; strong; forcible; as, "a reezin wind," a strong dry wind: A reesin fire, one that burns briskly, with noise and flame, S. perhaps from Teut. rosen, to burn.

REEKSK, Reysk, s. 1. A kind of coarse grass that grows on downs, Fife. The E. side of the parish—consists of corn-fields, some of a pretty good soil, others very poor, interspersed with heath, and, near the sea, with large tracts of ground producing a coarse kind of grass, called by the country people reesk." P. Aberdour, Fife. Statist. Acc. xii. 276.

A.S. reic, a rush; Isl. hreia, virgultum.

2. Waste land which yields only benty grasses, such as Agrostis vulgaris, and Nardus stricta, Aberd. See S.

3. A marshy place, where bulrushes and sprate grow, Ang. V. REYSS and RISE. See Sup.

REEKIE, adj. Abounding with grass of this kind. S.

REEESLIN' DRY', adj. So dry as to make a rustling sound. S.

To REEST, v. a. To arrest. V. REIST. S.

REESTED, part. pa. Smoke-dried. V. REIST, v. S.

REESTIE, adj. Restive. V. REIST, v. S.

To REEVE, v. n. 1. To talk with great vivacity and constancy, S.

It rather conveys the idea of incoherence in discourse, and may therefore have a common origin with E. rose; Teut. ros-en, delire, heuptire.

2. In the part, it is applied to the wind. A reevin wind, a high wind, S.

REEVE, s. A pen, or small enclosure for confining cattle, Aberd. "That he has heard there were fishers' houses for white-fishers upon the top of the Ram's Hilllock—but they were all pulled down before the deponent entered to the fishing, and turned into a reewe or pinfold for James Finlay's bestial." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 119.

This is radically the same with Raq, and perhaps also with Wread, q. v.

REVIE, pret. of v. Rive. Burst, or bursted. S.

To REEZE, v. a. To pull one about roughly. S.

To REEZE behind, v. n. To let wind go. S.

REEZIE, adj. Light-headed in consequence of drinking; elevated with drink; a dimin. from Ree, S. A. S.

The roeie lads set hame, WT friendly chat.—V. Ree.

REEZIE, adj. Fiery; applied to a horse when he is inclined to whisk his tail and plunge. S.

REEZLIE, adj. Applied to ground that has a cold bottom, producing coarse grass. S.

To REFE, v. a. To rob. V. REIF.

REFECKIT, part. pa. Repaired; renewed; become plump.

Als bestial, their rycht cours ellendur, Wylle helpyt ar be wyrykyn of natur, On fute and weynge ascendand to the hycht, Conserved weill be the makar of mychte; Fisheis in flud refekits rialye Tyll manys fude, the worduld suld occupye. Wallace, iii. 9. MS.

This is the reading, instead of roescht, Perth Ed.; O.Fr. refaisct, repaired, renewed; also, made plump; Lat. refactus. In Ed. 1648, restorit; in a later one, resest. Some early Editor had substituted restorit for refectit, as being better understood.

REFEIR. To the refet, adv. In proportion, S. perhaps from O.Fr. raffiert, convient, Gl. Rom. Rose. To REFER,* v. a. To defer; to delay; to put off. S.

REFF, s. Spoil. V. REIF.
To REFOUNDED, v. a. To charge to the account of. S.
REFOUNDMEN.T, s. Reimbursement; act of refunding. S.
To REFRAKE, v. a. To refract; to hold in. S.
REFUT, v. a. To refute; to fly, to shun.
REFUSE, s. A refusal.
REFUSION, s. The act of refusing.
REGALIS, s. A territorial jurisdiction granted by the king, with lands given in liberam regalitatem; and conferring on the persons receiving it, although commoners, the title of Lords of Regality.
REGENT, s. 1. A professor in an university. 2. One who taught a class in a college without a formal appointment to a chair. S.
REGENTRY, s. A territory or district over which this right extended.
REGENT, s. 1. A professor in an university. S.
REGISTRY, s. The act of restoring to former state; a forensic term.
REGISTRATE, s. To register.
REGISTRANT, s. The party who is registered.
REGISRE, s. A calf’s reid, a calf used for runnet or earning. S.
REGRESSION, s. A recidivation. S.
REGRET, s. A complaint; a grievance.
REGRESS, s. 1. To return, to escape, to flee; to retain; to hold in. S.
REGUALIS, s. A territorial jurisdiction granted by the king, with lands given in liberam regalitatem; and conferring on the persons receiving it, although commoners, the title of Lords of Regality.
REGULAR, adj. Thinly formed; spare; slender. V. RIBE. S.
REGALIS, s. 1. A territorial jurisdiction granted by the king, with lands given in liberam regalitatem; and conferring on the persons receiving it, although commoners, the title of Lords of Regality.
REGISRE, s. A calf’s reid, a calf used for runnet or earning. S.
REHABILITATE, s. The same as Rehable. S.
REHABILITATION, s. The act of restoring to former honours or privileges; a forensic term. S.
REHABILITATE, v. a. To restore; to reinvigorate; a forensic term. S.
REHABILITATE, v. a. To restore to, to make whole. S.
REHABILITATE, s. To reinvigorate; a forensic term.
REHABILITATE, v. a. To restore; to reinstate; a forensic term.
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REHABILITATE, v. a. To restore; to reinstate; a forensic term.
REHABILITATE, v. a. To restore to, to make whole. S.
REHABILITATE, s. To reinvigorate; a forensic term.
REID-HUNGER, s. The rage of hunger. S.
REIF, REFFE, adj. In a ravening state from hunger. *S'.

The term seems used improperly, with respect to "an man taken with reid hand, with ane sheip, or muton, or with ane calfe." Skene, Cap. Crimes, c. 18. s. 9. i.e. when he is seized in the act of carrying off any beast that he has stolen.

REID-HUNGERED, adj. Placed in order.

Thus Schir Gawayn, the gay, Gaynour he ledes, In a gleterand gide, that glemed full gay, Thus Schir Gawayn, the gay, Gaynour he ledes,

REID-WOD, RED-WOD, adj. 1. In a violent rage, maddened with anger, S. See Sup.
Will ran reid-wod for haist, With wringing and dilling, For madness lyke to mang.

2. Furious, distracted: in a general sense.
My muse sae bonny ye describe her;— Gin ouy higher up ye drive her, She'll rin red-wood.

REIF, REFFE, s. 1. An eruption of the skin, S. A. Bor.
roefy, scabby; Gl. Grose. 2. In some places the itch is, by way of eminence, called the reiff, S. See Sup.
A.S. hoeff, scabies, scabious, leprosus; Alem. ruff, riib, the leprosy; Su.G. riufs, the scurf of a wound; Belg. roof, a scab or scurf; A.S. heofod hriefo, capitis scabies, q. the head-reiff. The leprosy is sometimes called house-creeptho, the white reiff. This denomination may be radically allied to Su.G. riufe-a, Germ. reif-en, to scratch; Su.G. klad is, scabies, being formed from klo, to scratch, and Germ. kratze, scabies, from kratzen, synon. with reif-en and klo.

As A.S. hreff also signifies callousus, whence E. rough; an ill-natured Scot, in return for the many compliments paid to his country on this subject, might feel disposed to say, that the ancient E. had borrowed the very term which denotes roughness from the prevalence of this cutaneous disease among them.

To REIFE, REYFF, v. a. To rob, to take with violence.
Crystyne thair ar, yone is that heretage, To reff that crowne that is a gret owtrage.

"Gif anie man—enters within any mans land without his licence; and refes—meat fra his men & tenants: he sal for that wrang pay acht kye to the Lord of the ground." Sat. D. ii. 11. s. 4. Vol. ii. 289
Thair was few lورد in all thir landis,  
Bot til new regentis maid thair bandis. 
Than rais ane reik or euer I wist, 
The qhiulk gart all thair bandis brist. 

Laundry's Warnis, 1592, p. 271. 

A reik in the house, is a phrase still used in the same sense.  

“I it is a soure reek, where the good wife dings the good man;” S. Prov. “A man in my country coming out of his house with tears on his cheeks, was ask'd the occasion; he said, There was a soure reek in the house; but, upon farther inquiry, it was found that his wife had beaten him.” Kelly, p. 186.

1. Metaph. a house or habitation.  
2. Vain, empty; metaph. used. 
3. It seems also used actively, as signifying, to cause a loud clattering noise, S. synon. of declamare. 
4. A falsehood, a mere fabrication, especially when it proceeds from a principle of ostentation, S.B.

To Gar Claise gae through the Reik. To pass the clothes of a new-born child through the smoke of a fire, to ward off from the infant the fatal influence of witchcraft.

To Reikie, adj. 1. Smoky, S. See Sup. 
2. Vain, empty; metaph. used. 
3. To mar, spoil, S. See Reik.

REIK, s. A smart stroke or blow. V. REEKIM.  *S. Reik, s. “A smart stroke or blow.”

REILE, RELE, s. A confusion; a state of tumult or disorder. V. n. To reel, twist, roll, or curl, S. synon. of roel-a, of Teut. roelis. 

To pik thaym vp perchaunce your ene wil reel. 

To snarl up like a hard-twisted thread. V. RAVEL, v.  

REILIEBOGIE, s. A confusion; a state of tumult or disorder. V. n. To reel, twist, roll, or curl, S. synon. of roel-a, of Teut. roelis. 

To pik thaym vp perchaunce your ene wil reel. 

Doug. Virgil, ProL 66, 44.

But with the preis we war reit of that stede. 

Ibid. 59, 39.

Ye never saw green cheese, but your een reel'd;” Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 84.; addressed to those who are supposed to be of a greedy or covetous disposition, still wishing to have a part of what they see. 

Rudd. views reel, roll, and rood, as all originally the same. I know not if reel has any affinity to Isl. roel-a, lentè et vagè ferri. This seems rather the root of E. reel, to stagger. But this is not materially different from the other terms. For what is reelting but rolling, in a certain sense? 

To REYLE, REWL, v. n. To snarl up like a hard-twisted thread. V. RAVEL, v.  

S. REILIEBOGIE, s. A confusion; a state of tumult or disorder. 

REILING, s. 1. Confusion; bustle. 
All the wenchis of the west 
War up or the cok crew; 
For reiling thair micht na man rest, 
For garry, and for glew. 

Peblis to the Play, st. 2. 

2. A loud clattering noise, S. synon. reisil. V. REEL.

REILL, s. A turmoil. V. REEL. 

S. REIME, s. Realm; kingdom. 

That wes ane semely syght, 
In ony riches reime. 

Gawan and Ged. iv. 20.

REIMIS, REEMISH, s. 1. Rumble. 2. The sound caused by a body that falls with a rumbling or clattering noise. 3. A weighty stroke or blow. S. 

“She tumbled down upo' me wi' sik a reemis, that she gart my head cry knoit upo' the coach door.” Journal from London, p. 8. 

As she's behading ilka thing that past, 
With a loud crack the house fell down at last; 
The reemis put a knell unto her heart. 

Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

This seems merely the S.B. pron. of ruminant, q. v. Isl. ryms, however, signifies to bellow or roar, A.S. hrum-an, hram-an, id. A. Bor. reem, to cry aloud.

To REIMIS, v. n. To make a loud rumbling noise. S. REIM-KENNAR, s. Perhaps, a shald or poet, or rather one who knew how to quell the power of evil spirits.

REIND, s. A reind of spwnis; perhaps, a case of spoons.

REYNIGIT, part. pa. Surrounded with a ring. S. 

REINYEIT, adj. Striped; corded. 

To REIOSE, v. a. To possess; to enjoy.

“Thay wer profoundly resoluit to hae alliance with the Pichtis, and to gif thair dochteris in mariage, vndir thir condiciounis, ylk ane of thaym sail in thir landis quhilkis thay reiose afore the mariage;” Bellend. Cron. Fol. 4. b.

Fr. rertour, to re-enjoy.

To REIOURNE, v. a. To delay; to put off.

S. REIOURING, s. Used apparently in the sense of delay.

S. REIRBRASSERIS, s. pl. Armour for defending the back of the arms.

“Thay never resoluit to hae alliance with the Pichtis, and to gif thair dochteris in mariage, vndir thir condiciounis, ylk ane of thaym sail in thir landis quhilkis thay reiose afore the mariage;” Bellend. Cron. Fol. 4. b.

Fr. rertour, to re-enjoy.

To REIRDR, REnde, v. n. 1. To make a loud noise; to resound.

Doub. Virgil, ProL 66, 44.

That reard is the sternes in the sky. 

Doub. Virgil, 324, 25.

The wod resoundis schil, and eury schaw 
Schoutis agane of thare clamour and dyn, 
The hillis reirdis, quhill dynis roke and quhyn.

Ibid. 292, 18.

2. To break wind, S.

3. It seems also used actively, as signifying, to cause to make a crashing noise.

— The feirs wyndes ye se, Zepherus, Notus, and Eurus all three 
Contrarius blaw, thar bustuous bubbis with bir 
The woddis ye se, the sternes in the sky.


This use is improper. For the language of Virg. is, strident silvae.

Rudd. deduces this and the s. from A.S. reord, lingus, “as it seems originally to have denoted the clamour of tounges.” It is far more natural to derive it from A.S. rar-in, Teut. rer-en, fremere, rugere, mugere, vociferare.

REIRDR, REnde, s. 1. Clamour; noise; shouting.

Syne the reard followit of the younkeris of Troy. 

Doub. Virgil, 57, 12.

The Trojanis raisit ane skry in the are, 
With reard and clamour of hlythnes, man and boy.

Ibid. 300, 29.

2. The act of breaking wind, in whatever way; from the sound emitted, S.

3. A falsehood, a mere fabrication, especially when it proceeds from a principle of ostentation, S.B.

This may be borrowed from the idea of emitting wind, as a lie sometimes receives the latter designation. Or, it may be an oblique use of A.S. record, seruo, loquela; recordian, sermoicari, q. to amplify in narration. 

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REIST, s. Perhaps a loud report, from Rair; or a spring from E. v. to rear. S.

REIRDE, s. Perhaps a loud report, from Rair; or a spring from E. v. to rear. S.

REIRDJIT, part. pa. Reared.

Syne war that war of ane wane, wreocht with ane wal, Revidit on ane riche rocel, beside ane rider.

Gavwar and Gol. i. 19.

REISES, s. Brushwood, pl. of Rize or Reize.

REISHILLIN, part.adj. I.Noisy. 2.Forward, prompt. *S.

REISHILLIN', part.adj. Forward, prompt.

REYSS, s.pl. That kind of coarse grass that grows on marshy ground, or on the sea-shore.

Thais trewit that bog mycht mak thaim litill wail, Grownour with reyss, and all the sward was bail. Wallace, vi. 713. MS.

Edit. 1648. riipe. V. RESP, REESK, and RISE, 2.

REISSIL, adj. Of or belonging to Russia.

To REISSIL, v. n. To make a loud clattering noise, as if one were breaking what is handled, S.

Teut. rysel-ein, A.S. hrissan, crepere, strepere; Su.G. riss-ta, crepere. Seren, derives the A.S. v. from Su.G. hriss-ta, riss-a, to shake, especially used to denote the sound made by the concussion of arms. This is evidently from the same fountain with Moes. G. kris-jan, quaterere, concutere. E. ruffle is nearly allied; but it does not convey the idea of so loud a noise.

To REISSIL, RISLE, s. To beat soundly.

"S. He ris'd their rigging with rungs, t. e. cudgel'd or bang'd them soundly," Rudd. Addit. to Gl. vo. Hircil.

It seems doubtful, however, whether this be not rather a dimin. from Su.G. ris-a, virgis caedere, from ria, a rod or twig.

REISIL, REISLE, s. 1. A loud clattering noise. 2. A blow; a smart stroke, S. See Sup. V. REMYLLIS.

To REIST, v. a. To dry by the heat of the sun, or in a chimney, S. Reistit bufe, smoked beef, S.B. A reistit haddock, one that is dried. See Sup.

Reistit and crayd, as hangit man on hill.

"The said Stewart receives thir dewties in miell and reistit mutton, wyld foullis and selchis." Monroe's West. Isles, p. 36.

My best beloved brother of the band!

I grieve to see th' silly smiddy smeik.

This is no lyfe that I leid up-a-land


Dan. rist'er, to broil or toast; ristet, broiled or toasted.

Reister, s. A kipper, or salted and dried salmon. S.

To REIST, v. n. 1. To wait for another; with the prep. on added.

And on Volscans aneallyer he reistis,

Toch't round about with inenyms he preist is.


Lat. restare, id.

2. To become restive. Thus a horse is said to reist on the road, S. Reasted, tired, A. Bor. Gl. Grose. See S.

In cart or car thou never reestit;

The steystest brust thou wad hast fac't it. Burns, iii. 144.

3. Applied to the drying up of a well. And there will be plenty o' broo, Sae lang as our wail is na reasted.

Jameson's Popular Ball. i. 313.

Reist, s. To take the Reist. 1. To become restive; to refuse to go forward; applied to a horse. 2. Applied to a person, who, after proceeding so far in any business, suddenly stops short. S.

REIST, s. Rest.

To Orodes the hard reist dois oppres

The cauld and irny slepe of deiths stirs.

Quaes. Virg.

Doug. Virgil, 346, 17.

REIST, REYST, s. 1. The iron socket in which the bolt of a door rests.

Apoun the postis also mony aine pare

Of harnes hang, and cart quhiles grete plent.-

Of riche cietis yeittis, stypyllis and reistis,

Grette loilkis, slottis, massy bandis square.

Doug. Virgil, 211, 33.

2. Sibb. renders reistis, door hinges.

3. That on which a warlike instrument is supported.

Ane Ingliissman saw their chiftayne wes slayn,

A speir on reyst he keest with all his mayne.

On Wallace draiff, fra the hors to ber.

Wallace, v. 260. MS.

As muskets, when first used, were supported by what was called a reist, the custom seems to have been borrowed from what was formerly practised in the use of the lance or spear.

"Long spears and lances were used by the Saxons and Normans, both horse and foot, but particularly by the cavalry of the latter, who in charging rested the butt end of the lance against the arçon or bow of their saddle; the mail-armor not admitting the fixing of lance rests, as was afterwards practised on the cuirass.—A lance rest was a kind of moveable iron bracket, fixed to the right side of the cuirass, for the purpose of supporting the lance." Grose's Military Antiq. ii. 270.

REIST, s. The instep of the foot.

To REIST, REEST, v. a. To arrest. He reisted his furniture, he laid an arrest on his furniture. S.

REISTER CLOK, A freebooter or brigand's cloak. S.

REITCHER, adj. Keen; ardent. S.

REIVER, s. The name of an ancient Caledonian fort. S.

REK, s. Smoke. V. REIK.

To RELE, v. n. To roll. V. REIL.

To RELEISCH, v. n. To take a wide course; to go at large.

The larkis loud releischan in the skyis

Louis thare leghe with tonys curious.


Fr. relach-ser, to let go, to enlarge. Perhaps it is descriptive of their music, as we say S., to let go, or gae, i. e. to raise a tune.

RELEVANT, adj. Sufficient to warrant the conclusion, whether in reference to a libel or to a defence. S.

RELEVANCY, s. The legal sufficiency of the facts stated, in a libel, or in a defence, to infer punishment or exculpation; both forensic terms. S.

To RELEVE, v. n. To raise; to exalt; to promote.

Flawndrys in hys dayis wes

Relerdy till ane Erdwme

Wyt custymabil honoure and fredwme.

Fr. rele-er, to raise, to lift up. Wyntown, vi. 10. 25.

To RELEVE, v. n. To reassemble; to form anew into one body.

His men relewit, that doughty was in deid,

Him to resew out off that fellesome dreid.

Wallace, v. 829. MS.

Relieuir and releisfir are used in the same sense.

The Scottis men than releuvi to giddir fast.

Ibid. ver. 972. MS.

In Edit. 1648, the passage runs;
REN

The Scottish men they ran together fast.
The heed folk, that off the field first past,
In to their king agayne releifit fast.
Ibid. vi. 605. MS.
—Thay that dreuin war abak and chailst
Release agane to the bargain in haist.
Doug. Virgil, 391, 10.
Fr. relan-er is mentioned in Dict. Trev. as synon. with ramasser, colligere, and with assembler, colligere in cumulu, coacervare.
To RELY, v. a. To rally.
Thar for comfort yow, and rely
Your men about yow rycht starkly.
Ibid. ii. 401. MS.
Skinner renders Fr. railler, q. re-alligare. But it seems merely re-aller, q. to go again, i.e. to unite after being parted.
REMEN, adj. Other.
REMENAR, s. Remainder.
To REME, v. n. To foam; to froth.
V. REAM.
To REMEID, v. a. To remedy.
"All makes for the ruin of this isle; and I see yet no mean to remeid it" Baillie's Lett. i. 51.
REMEID, REMEED, REMEAD, s. 1. Remedy; amelioration.
2. Remedy of Law, Remedy of Law; formerly applicable to the obtaining of justice by appeal from an inferior to a superior court.
S.
REMEID, s. Alloy of a peculiar description.
S.
To REMEIF, v. a. or n. To remove.
S.
REMEMBRIE, s. Remembrance; recollection.
Sic fantassie on hir I set
The fainer I wald hir foryet,
Remembrie grew the mair.
Buret, Watson's Coll. ii. 47.
To REMENT, v. a. To remember; to recollect.
My sprit supirs and-sich maist sair
Quhen I rement me euer mair
towarlye
With sic as pietie repels.
Buret, Watson's Coll. ii. 48.
Fr. ramentuair, id. ramentu, remembered.
REMIGESTER, s. A smart stroke.
REMILLIS, s. pl. Blows.
Quhen that had remyllis raucht,
Thai forlooch that thai faucht. Houlate, iii. 16.
Teut. rammel-en, Su.G. ram-l-o, tumultuari. This word seems formed from the u, in the same manner as revisil, a blow, from the v. Reissil, which is synon. with rammelen.
Reissil primarily signifies noise; and, secondarily, a blow, because of the sound emitted by it.
To REMORD, v. a. 1. To have remorse for; Fr. remord-re. Lat. re and mordere.
In sum part than he remordyt his thocht,
The Kingis command heypr he keepyt nocht.
Wallace, x. 9. MS.
2. To disburden the conscience of any thing that may be the cause of remorse.
Wallace to God his conscience fyrest remord,
Syne comfort thaim with manly contenance.
Wallace, iv. 590.
Edit. 1848—His confidence couth remord.
To RENCHEL, RENSHEL, s. a. To beat with a stick.
RENCHEL, RENSHEL, s. A term used to denote what is tall and thin; as "He's but a lang renchel." S.
RENDEL, RENNAL, RENNET, RUN-DALE, s. A term used with respect to the division of land, equivalent to run-rig. S.
"Another great improvement on the state of this country would be a better division of the small farms, which are parcelled out in discontinuous plots and run-rig, termed here rigg and rendal." P. Dunrossness, Shefl. Statist. Acc. vii. 393.
"A pernicious custom still too much prevails in this and other places, of possessing land in what is called rig and renned, or run-rig; that is to say, each tenant in a particular farm or district, has a rigde alternately with his neighbours." P. Wick, Caithn. Statist. Acc. x. 26.
"There is an old practice, which still prevails in some places, and which is very detrimental to husbandry. It is commonly termed rig and remen.—Instead of every one having his land in one place, it is scattered here and there, several tenants having different shares in one field, or a rig a piece alternately." P. Letheron, Caithn. Statist. Acc. xvii. 52.
This phrase is undoubtedly of Northern origin. Perhaps from Isl. Su.G. ren, palus limitaneus, a stake used for distinguishing the property of neighbours, and del, a division, or del, portio agri; or from rema-n, to run, and del, deld, q. to have the portions of ground running parallel to each other. Thus run-rig would be merely the transliteration of ren-del, or rendal. Rennet is evidently the corr. of rendeld. A.S. Su.G. raas denotes a land mark, being nearly synon. with ren. In the Laws of Upland, deles raas signifies the limits between the portions belonging to neighbours.
To RENDER, v. a. To melt or beat butter."Ayr; to separate the skinny from the fat parts of suet," &c.
Gl. Lancash. V. RIND.
To RENG, RING, s. To rule; to reign.
Thy moist supre indissibill substance,—
Rengand etern, ressauis na accidence.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 308, 32.
Do clois the presoun of wynidis, and thar on ring.
Moes.G. rekin-on, Lat. regn-are.
Ibid. 17, 28.
To RENYE, v. a. To reign.
"Than the master cryit and bald renye ane bonet, vire
the trosis, nou heisse." Comp1. S. p. 68.
RENYE, s. The rein of a bridle; Fr. resne.
"The samyn four foutsit heistis elk
Bene oft vsit fall towarlye and melk
to draw the cart, to thole bridyl and renye.
Doug. Virgil, 86, 37.
Leg. towartlie, as in Elphynstoun's MS.
RENYIT, part. pa. Forsworn; abjured, Barbour. Fr. renti, to deny; to abjure.
RENK, s. A person; properly, a strong man.
The renk raikit in the saill, riale and gent,
That wondir wisly wes wroght, with worschip and wele.
Gawan and Gol. i. 6.
It is evidently the same with Rink, q. v.
RENNING, s. Placing according to rank or precedence. Hence, perhaps, ranking of creditors. S.
RENNOMME', s. Renown.
—For syne King was he;
And off full mekill remomme. Barbour, iv. 774. MS.
Chauc. remomne, Fr. remomme.
RENSS GULDING. A foreign gold coin. S.
RENTAL, s. 1. A kind of lease; leaseholding. S. See S.
"A rental is a particular species of tack, now seldom used, granted by the landlord, for a low or favourable tack-
duty, to those who are either presumed to be the lineal successors to the ancient possessors of the land, or whom the proprietors design to gratify as such; and the lessees are usually styled tenants. "Erskine's Inst. B. ii. Tit. 6. § 37. V. Kindly.

2. The annual value or rent. 3. In English it denotes the amount of the rents of an estate. S.

To RENTALL, s. One who holds land by lease or rental. S.

REPAIR, s. Company; frequency; concourse. S.

To REPAIR, v. n. To let in lease. S.

RENTALE, s. To let in lease. S.

RENTALLER, s. One who holds land by lease or rental. S.

REPLACE, RESPLACE, v. a. To replace; to restore to a situation formerly held; properly, a forensic term. Lat. repon-o. S.

"It was required, that the ministers of Edinburgh might be reponed to their places." Baillie's Lett. i. 24.

RESPONABILL, adj. Adapted to restore things to a proper bearing. S.

To REPONE, v. a. To replace; to restore to a situation formerly held; properly, a forensic term. S.

To REPONE, s. To mak a repone. To give a reply. S.

To REPORT, v. a. To obtain; to carry off. S.

To REPOSE, v. a. The same with Repone.

"Mr. Andrew Logie, who lately had been reposed to his ministry, being cited to answer many slanderous speeches in pulpitu, not comparing,—was deposed." Baillie's Lett. i. 384.

To REPOUSSE, v. a. To repel; to drive back. S.

To REPREIF, v. a. To disallow; to set aside; to reject. S.

To REPREME, v. a. To repres; Lat. reprim-are.

"Thir words of Salomon beand veil considerit, is ane souerane reneide ane salutary medycyn to repreme ande destroye the arrogant consait of them that glorifieis & pridis them to be discendit of nobilis and gentil men." Compl. S. p. 242.

To REPRONE, v. a. The indentation of stones in building. Gilt burnelst torris—like to Phebus schone, Skarsment, reprise, corbell and battellignis.

Palice of Honour, i. 17.

Fr. reprise de pierses, dening pieces of stone; Cotgr.

To REPUNG, REPUNGE, v. n. To oppose; to be repugnant to. S.

REQUESTED, REQUEST, adj. Requisite.

To REQUIT, v. n. Fell back.

The Sotheron ost bak retit off that place, At that fyrst tuk, v akyr breid and mar.

Wallace, v. 1119. MS.

Edit. 1648, revised. Fr. arriere, cast or fallen behind, from arriere, backward; or immediately from riere, id. corr. from Lat. retro. Bak retit is an obvious tautology.

RESCHIT, part. p. A term frequently used in Collect. of Invent. V. RUSCHIL.

To RESCEITION, v. a. Restoration. S.

To RESCOURS, v. a. To rescue.

"This man that rescouris the Kyng wes callit Turnbull, and was rewardit with riche landis be the kyng." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 10.

O.Fr. rescours-er, L.B. rescure, to assist.

To RESCOURS, s. Rescue; relief in a siege.

—Gylmyne the Willeris, that than Held the towre, and wes worthy man, Saw him wic talkis war nere gane, And hope of the rescouris had be nane.

V. the v. Wyntown, viii. 84. 30.

"The gouernour laid ane sege to the castell of Lochindor, quhare erle Dauid Cumynis wife was for the tym. This woman knewing her hou mony dayis afore ahyll to be segit, send to Kyng Edward, and desirit rescouris." Bellend. Chron. B. xv. c. 9.

To RESEAW, v. a. To receive. S.

To RESERVE, s. A tree reserved in a wood, or cutting of an allotted portion of wood. S.

To RESETT, v. a. 1. To receive; harbour; or entertain. S. Rudd. See Sup.

2. To receive stolen goods.

"Qua reseis theif stolen fra anie man; he salbe es-
temed as one common theft, and all be punished with the
like pains." Stat. Alex. ii. c. 51. V. the s.

RESET, RESETT, s. 1. Place of residence; abode.
Bot whethire thai caws had or nane,
Ilk man til his reset is gane,

2. The act of harbouring one who is considered as a
public enemy, or exposed to danger.
Than thae gert tak that woman bycht and sheyne,
Acousyt hir sat of reset in that cass:
Fell syiss scho souwr, that scho knocht Wallass.
Wallace, iv. 715. MS.

3. One who affords harbour to another, when exposed
to danger from enemies. See Sup.
Thar duelt a Wallas welcumrayt him full weill;
And throuchfaris quhair commoun passages ar, thair be
noted the obligation of a vassal to receive his lord into his
seta,
See Sup.

The forensic sense seems merely secondary; as being a
type of coarse grass, S. Gl. Sibb.

The evidence of the MSS. is
rather against this being the
pi. is used; which would certainly have been the case, as
according to rediss.
Resourss.

The swete wapour thus fra the ground
The humyll breyth doun fra the hewyn awaill,
Zepherus began his morow courss,
Ouer all the lochis and the fludis gray.
Dugg. Virgil, 401, 47.

Or than the boustous swyne fed wele,
Beside the laik of Laurent mony yeris.
Ibid. 344, 42.

Rudd. views both these as the part. pr. Sibb. says,
that he " means the making entirely;" as he thinks
that resp, risp, is the s.

But, in none of the passages, the
pl. is used; which would certainly have been the case, as
respond

The duplicate of an accompt; a check.
RESPONDIE, v. a.
To terminate. &
RESP, RISP, RESOLVE,* v. n. To terminate.
To RESPIUM,* v. n. To respire.
To RESPIRE, s. A kind of coarse grass, S. Gl. Sibb.
To RESPIRE, s. A. To make a noise resembling
that of a file, S.

Swannis souchis throw out the respond redis,
Ouer all the lochis and the fidius gray.
Dugg. Virgil, 401, 47.

If from their reasons you

Will lead us back to Roman slaverie.

This, at any rate, can only be a secondary use of the
s. as signifying to resp.
V. Resp.

RESP, RESPITE, RESPUTT, s. A respite, or pro-
rogation of punishment, or of prosecution for crimes
committed or imputed.
RESPETS*, s.pl. Interest; emolument; advantage.
RESPOND, s. The return which is made by a precept
from Chancery, on an application for a seisin.
S.
RESPONDIE,s. The duplicate of an accompt; a check.
RESPONDIE-BK, s. A check-book.
S.
RESPONNSSUNN, s. Suretyship.
S.
RESPUTT, s. Respite. V. RESPET, RESPITE.
RESSAYTHAR, RISSAYTTAR, s. A receiver.
S.
To RESSENT, v. a. To have a deep sense of.
S.
To RESSOURSS, RESurse, v. n. To rise again;
Resources, rose again.

Zepherus began his morow cours,
The swete wapour thus fra the ground resources;
The humyll breyth doun fra the hewyn await,
In ever meide, bathe yryn, forest and dail.
Wallace, viii. 1185, MS.

— Resursyng vp hie in the are.

Fr. resourcr-e; whence resource, rising again; from Lat.
reus-cre, In O.Fr. indeed, reusreszi occurs as an adj.
synom. with resuscitct; Diet. Trev.
RESSUM, s. A small fragment, There's no a ressum to the fore, S.B.
A.S. resum, a beam, or Su.G. ris, a twig? The phrase may have been borrowed from a ruined house, of which there was not a beam or wattle left standing.

To REST, v. n. To be indebted to one. What am I to rest you? How much do I owe you? S. See Sup.

Fir 1. the prep. to be subjoined.

"Our said soverane Lord—ordainis that the said John, now Erle of Gowrie, sall nawyis be callit, persweet, charget, or burdenit with the payment of quhatsumever his said umquhill father's detics, quhairof he took allowance in any of his compts of thesaurarie, for the space of one yeir next to cum after the dait hereof, that in the restane you?"

Act Sederunt, 20th June 1600.

Fr. estre en reste, to be in arrears; a financial phrase. Hence,

RESTES, fi. Rest.

Auld rest, adj.

RESTORANS, RESTORANCE, v. n. Rest.

RETENT, v. a. To cause to resound.

"There is twa kindes of retoures or auanswars, maid be the persons of inquest, to this brieue, and retoure to the Chancellarie: the one is general, and the other special." Skene, Verb. Sign. ut. sup.

To make a legal return as to the value of lands, S.

"Their Pagans fell, with clamor huge to hear, retaremos to the stage to which it has been hired, S.

REF, v., a. To recall, to retract.

To RETREAT, v. a. To retreat.

To RETREAT, v. a. To retreat.

Their Pagans fell, with clamor huge to hear, Made such a dinne as made the heaven resound, Retained hell, and tord the fixed ground.

Hudson's Judith, p. 39.

Fr. rentrer, to resound, to ring again.

RETH, adj. Fierce, unruly.

The Inglass men thocht thar chyftayn was slayne; Baudly thai laid, as men meklit off mayn, Reth hors repende rouschede frekis wndir feit; The Scottis on fute gert mony loiss the suete.

Wallace, iii. 193. MS.

A.S. rethe, fierce, savage. Some early Editor, not understanding the language, has rendered it, as in Edit. 1648.

Rich horse ramping rushed frekes under feet.

In Edit. Perth, by mistake rech. V. Repende.

RETHNAS, s. Ferocity; cruelty.

Thair ar no foulis of re, nor of rethnas, Bot mansuetude, but malice, mandrit and meke.

Houlate, i. 19. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this prey. But although this idea is necessarily implied, it is previously expressed in ref. A.S. retnes, rethnesse, ferocitas, saevitia.

"It is the maist necessar, common & profitable brieve or injunction that is used be the lieges of this realme, quhairby ane desiris to be servit and retoures, as narrest & laughful air to his father or vther predicessour." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Breve de marte antecessoris.

To RETOUR, RETOWRE, v. a. 1. To make a return in writing; a forensic term, used with respect to the service of an heir, S.

2. To make a legal return as to the value of lands, S.

3. To return.

Wyntown, ix. 11. 99.

RETOUR, RETOURE, s. 1. Return, in a general sense.

"Nor yit ane victor with prosperitie Vuto tisy faderis ciete haue retoures."

Doug. Virgil, 361, 7.

2. The legal return that was made to a brief, emitted from chancery.

"There is twa kindes of retoures or auanswars, maid be the persons of inquest, to this brieue, and retoure to the Chancellarie: the one is general, and the other special." Skene, Verb. Sign. ut. sup.

3. The legal return made as to the value of lands, S.

"The three Estateis of Parliament decernis and ordanis that the restis to be direct, to require the Ordinares to give their letters to be direct, to require the Ordinares to give their letters upon all Prelates, to cause payment be maid of all restes, awin be them to the seate of the Session, of all termes by-gane."


Watson's Coll. p. 33.

"It war tier for to tel treuly in tail to their awin deliberatioun, quhilk wes neuir done be the generale consalis dewlie conuenit."


Fr. retour-er, Lat. retract-are.

RETRETT, part.pa. Retracted; repealed; reversed.

RETROTRACTION, s. The act of drawing back.

REVAY, s. Festivity.

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REVERENCE, s. Power, S. See Sup.
"Sin hath put you in the courtesy and reverence of justice." Rutherford's Lett. P. ii. ep. 34.

2. It is used to denote the crackling noise made by flames.

"From Fr. revevrier, idle talking, raving, vain fancy;" Rudd.

REVERS.
—Synne marrows mix
Do schute at buttis, bankeis and brais.
Sum at the revers, sum at the prickin.
Scott, Evergreen, ii. 189. MS.

"The rovers at which the archers shott;" Ramsay. But at rovers, E. is explained by Dr. Johnson, "without any particular aim." The expression seems therefore to mean, at random, as opposed to shooting at a mark; from Fr. au revers, backward, cross.

To shoot at rovers means to shoot at a distant object, making allowance for the elliptical motion of the arrow.

To REVERSE, REVERSE, v. a.
The Rychmound borne doune thar was:
On himarest the Douglas,
And him neweryt, and with a knyff
Rycht in that place reft him the lyff.
Barbour, xvi. 417.

And him reversit with a knife. Edit. 1620.

It may either signify, overturned, overthrew, Fr. reverser, or gave a back stroke to, from Fr. reverser, which denotes a stroke of this kind.

REVERSER, s. A proprietor, who has given his lands in wadset, but retains a right to redeem them on re-payment of the wadset price.

REVERSION, s. The right of redeeming property under wadset.

To REVERT, REW, v. n.
1. To revive, after a state of decay.

The knoppit sionis with leuis aggreabill,
For till revert and burgione ar maid abill.

—And every thing in May revers.
Evergreen, ii. 186.

2. To recover from a swoon, or from sickness, S.B.
O.Fr. reversir, returner, revenir, Dict. Trev.
To REUEST, Rewsset, rawess, v. a.
1. To clothe.

Tisiphone that furious monstoure wilde,
In bludy cape reversit and ouer synde,
Pittis kepand with leuis aggreabill,
That sory entrte and this porchre alway.

Doug. Virgil, 163, 40.

2. To clothe anew; metaphor.

—The cornis croppis, and the bere new brede
Wyth gladesum garment revestit the end.

Ibid. 400, 28.

Fr. revestir, id. literally, to clothe again, to resume one's clothes. It seems especially to have denoted the throwing

of one's ordinary garments, when one was about to appear in the distinctive badges of office, or of ceremony; thus applied to the putting on of the royal, pontifical, or sacerdotal dress. Our good Bishop, in the first passage, seems to have borrowed his phraseology from the ecclesiastical customs in his own time. A cette procession tout le Clergé étoit revêtis de chappes. Dict. Trev.

In this very sense the term, a little disguised, is used by Blind Harry.

In to the kyrk he gert a presti rewees;
With humyll mynd, rycht merky, hard a mess.

Wallace, vii. 870. MS.

Maister Jhon Blar was redy to rawess;
In gude entent syne bownyt to the mess.

 Ibid. viii. 1194. MS.

REVESTRIE, REVEST, REVEST, s. The vestry of a church.

REVESTRE, s. A chapel or closet.

To the also within our realme sail be
Mony secrete closet and revestre,
Qhairhin thy workis and fatail destenyis,
Thy secrete sawis and thy prophesyis,
I sail gar kepe, and observe reuerentllye.


The designation is evidently borrowed from Fr. revestira, the place where the ecclesiastical vestments are kept; E. vestry.

REVIL, s. The point of a spur. E. rowel.

REVIL-RAILL, adv. Perhaps in a confused way.

To REVINECE, v. a. To restore; to give back what has formerly been taken away; an old forensic term.

REUK, s.
—Thai that held on hors in hy
Swappyt owt swerdis sturdyly;
And swa fell strakys gave and tuk,
That all the reuik about thaim quok.

Barbour, ii. 365. MS.

This seems to signify the atmosphere, the welkin, especially as in a thick and misty state. Isl. rokk-r, crepusculum, rok-ua, vespascerere.

To REUNDE, ROOND, v. n.
To grind; to produce a disagreeable noise as by grinding.

REUOLF, v. a. To examine; to inspect.

REURY, s. Robbery. V. REUERE.

REVURE, REVOORE, adj. 1. Thoughtful; dark and gloomy. 2. Having a look of calm scorn or contempt.

To REW, v. n. 1. To repent.

Thow sail rew in thi ruse, wit thow but wene,
Or thow wond of this wane wemeles away.

Gowan and Gol. i. 8.

i. e. Thou shalt repent of thy boasting.

Hence, to rew a bargain, to break, or to attempt to break it, in consequence of one's regretting that one has entered into it.

2. To grieve or have compassion for, E. rue.

The King said, "Certis, it war pHe
Thai that held on horss in by

Stow rew wed in to the toan off Ayr,
Our trew Barrownis quhen that thai hangyt thar.

Wallace, vii. 1062. MS.

A.S. hrow-on, poenitere; Ingere. Germ. reuen, id.

Alem. hriuuo, hreow-ian, damen.
REUTH, REWTH, \(\text{REWELYNYS, ROWLYNGIS, RILLINGS, RULYIONS, etc.}\)

1. Sorrow, or cause for repentance.

2. A street; s.

A. [1327, or 1328], some of the English went to view their camp, partly to see their customs and manner of living, and what provision they had, partly to seek some spoil. When they were come there, they found only five hundred carasses of red and fallow deer, a thousand pair of Highland shoves called rullions, made of raw and untanned leather, three hundred hides of beasts set on stakes, which served for cauldrons to seethe their meat. Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 45.

The term, because of the meanness of the dress, is used as a reproachful designation for a Scottish man, in Minot's Banakburn.

Roughfute riveling, now kindels thi care, Bere-bag, with thi boste, thi biging is bare; Fals wretche and forswn, whider wiltou fare?

This is very near the S. phrase, rouc rullion, applied to this kind of shoe. Warton renders biging clothing. But it certainly means dwelling-house. Minot, that his satire might be more severe, seems to have made himself acquainted with some S. terms. The designation bere-bag refers to a bag for carrying barley meal, commonly called bear-meal, which constitutes a considerable part of the food of many of our countrymen to this day. The idea seems to be, that the Scots had left both their houses and their greenirnels empty, in order to supply themselves with meal, while they were on the field. Every man, according to our ancient statutes, when summoned to attend the King, was bound to bring forty days' provision with him.

It is certainly the same word, which occurs in a very coarse passage, applied to the Scots during the usurpation of Edw. I, although by Hearne, without any respect to the sense, expl. "turning in and out, wriggling."

Thou scabbed Scotte, thi nek thi hotte, the duelle it breke.

It sally be hard to here Edward, ageyn the speke. He sally the ken, our lond to bren, & werre bigynne.

Thou gets no thing; but thi rielyng, to hang ther inne.

It seems doubtful, if R. Brune himself understood the term. For he uses it, as if it signified a rope, or something by which one might be hung.

In Dunbar's time, the use of the rilling seems to have been confined to those who were viewed as Highlanders. Hence he thus addresses Kennedy.

Erech Katherene with thy polk, breik and rilling.

He applies it as a term of reproach, nearly in the same manner as Minot had done before him. For he calls Kennedy, Ruck-rilling, Ibid. p. 60. This is certainly equivalent to ruch rilling, and perhaps should have been thus printed.

Mr. Macpherson gives no conjecture as to the origin. Rudd. views it as perhaps derived from raw, qu. rawlings; Sibb., q. rollings, as "originally they might be only broad stripes or stripes of raw hide rolled about the feet; or as possibly a corn. of Fr. poulaines, i.e. souliers a poulaine, a kind of rude sandals made of horse leather, from poulaine, a colt."

Mr. Tookie, having quoted the passage in Douglas, derives rilling from A.S. wrig-an, as being "that with which the feet are covered." Divers. Purley, ii. 292.

But the term is A.S. rifting, obstructius; rifulingas, obstribilit; Aelfric. Gl. Isodre thus defines obstribilit; Qui per plantas consuti sunt, et ex superiore parte corniglia trabitur; ut consanguntur; p. 1310.

In the passages quoted, the various changes of the term may be traced. Minot writes riveling, which is most nearly allied to the A.S.; and a shoe of this kind is to this day called a rivelin in Orkney.

Rewelyng is only a different mode of pronunciation; hence rivelung, rullion. Riving is rifting softened by the substitution of l for f.
REW

But whence, may it be said, is the A.S. word? This it is not so easy to determine. But probably it has been formed from Moes. G. A.S. riik, hirsutus, and fel, pellis, q. rough, or hairy, skin or hide. The Gael. name, according to Shaw, is cuaroga.

REWELL, s.
The shipman says, “Rycht well ye may him ken, Throu graith takynns, full erly by his men. His cot armour is seyn in mony steid, Ay bataill boun, and rewell ay off reid.

Wallace, ix. 106. MS.

Fr. rouelle, “a round plate of armour, for defence of the arme-hole, when the arme is lifted up;” Cotgr. Early editors have stupidly rendered this raygent.

REWELLYT, pret. v.
Gud Wallace than that stoutly couth thaim ster,
Befor thaim raid in till his armour cler,"
REWELL, s.

REWED, To

REWELL YT, pret. v. a.

REWESS, To

REWME,

REWME, s.
which cruel winter had bereaved them. The sense is arduous as that of describing the appearance of royalty.

This either signifies years, by an improper use of Fr. ruier-er, to reverence; or perhaps, shrinks back, from Fr. reuers, backward. q. my mind recoils at an attempt so arduous as that of describing the appearance of royalty.

To REWESS, v. a.
To attire one’s self for the discharge of official duty. V. REUEST.

REWID, pret. v.
Deprived of; reaved.
And the treis beaugth to ma
Byrgeans, and byc'hth blomys alsua,
To wyyn the helyng oft thair hewid,
That wykkyt wyyn thirt hast rewim.

Bavour, v. 12. MS.
i, e. To gain that beautiful covering to their heads, of which cruel winter had bereaved them. The sense is totally lost in Edit. 1629, p. 89.

To win the hewining of their head, That wicked winter hath them made.

V. REIFE.
To REWL, v. n. To be entangled; the same with Ravel.

REWLL RYCHT, adv. Exactly square.
S.
To REWM, v. n. To roar. O.Fr. riain-er, rugir.
S.
The pepill beryt lik wyld bestis in that tyd,
Within the wallis rampand on athir slid,
REWYMD in reuth with mony gryly graiphe.

Wallace, vii. 459. MS.

This is radically the same with Rome; and evidently the origin of Rumnyas. q. v. REWYMD indeed has been changed to rumish, Edit. 1648 and 1673. V. RAME. Hence.

REWMAUR, s.
Tumult; clamour.
REWMAUR raiss with cairfull cry and keyne.
The bryme fyr brynt rycht braithly apon loft:
Till slesand men that walkand was not soft.

Wallace, viii. 498. MS.

This is evidently quite different from E. rumour; as being the same with Germ. rumor, tumult, and nearly allied to Isl. romur, applause, as denoting the noise made in expressing it.

REWME, s.
Realm; O.Fr. reume.
He was neyr worth, na all hys kyn,
The fredwme fra that reume to wy.

It is used by Wiclif.

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RIB

“And if a reume be departed agens it self: thilke reume may not stonde.” Mark iii.

RHAIR, RHAIRY, s.
A commonplace speech; a rhapsody.

To RHAIR oer, v. a. 1. To run over or repeat anything in a rapid and unmeaning way; to repeat as if by rote.
2. It often signifies to reiterate.
S.

RHEUMOUS, s.
Apparently clamour.
S.

RHEUMATIZE, s.
Itishmatism.
S.

RHIND MART.
A whole carcass from the herd, a mart of cow or ox beef. See Sup.

“I was long puzzled to find the meaning of a word often made use of in the redendo of charters in the North country, a Rhind Mart. The word Mart I understand to be something payable at Martinusum; but the meaning of rhind I could not find, until it was explained to me by a person conversant in the German language, from whom I learned that this word was made use of in Germany for horned cattle, such as cows or oxen.” Russell’s Conveyancing, Pref. viii.

But Germ. rind, which must be the word referred to, has no relation to horum. It simply signifies an ox or cow: „rinder, pl. “the cattle, great cattle.” Hence the distinction, rinder und schafs, great and small cattle, or neat and sheep. Kilian says, that Teut. rind properly means, bos in masculino genere; and rind-vleesch, caro bubula. Wachter derives the term from renn-en, coire, as applicable both to male and female. Thus a rind mart seems properly to signify, a mart from the herd, as opposed to one from the stock, beef as distinguished from mutton, &c. Hence most probably E. runt, although now restricted in its signification; being applied to a “animal below the natural growth of the kind;” Johns.

Isl. rind is used in the same sense as the Germ. word; bos, vitula, G. Andr. This author indeed says that it is of Germ. origin; adding, that it is an ancient name of a woman in the Edda, being that of the daughter of a king of Livonia, the concubine of Odin.

RHYNE, s.
Hoar-frost.

RIACH, adj.
Dun; ill-coloured, S.B.
—“I had nae mair cloise bat a plaing’ d faikie, or a riach plaide.” Journal from London, p. 8.

V. RAUCHAN.
RIAL, RIALLE, adj.
Royal. V. RYBEES.
It is sometimes used substantively.

There come in a soteler, with a symballe,
And the treis begouth to ma
Burgeans, and byc’tht blomys alsua,
To wyyn the helyng oft thair hewid,
That wykkyt wyyn thirt hast rewim.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 1.

RIAL, RYALL, REAL, s.
1. The name of a gold coin anciently current in S. 2. The term Ryall was also applied to some silver coins, in conjunction with the name of the sovereign. V. Mary Ryall, James Ryall.

RIALTE, RYALTIE, REALTEY, ROYALTY, s.
A row or file. V. the letter R.

RIB, To

The word Rib is applied to some silver coins, in conjunction with the name of the sovereign. V. Mary Ryall, James Ryall.

RIBLING, s.
A slight ploughing.

“Rheumatism.”

S.

RIB-PLoughING, s.
A kind of half-ploughing performed by throwing the earth turned over by the plough upon an equal quantity of undisturbed surface.

S.
RIB

RIBBALDAII, RYBBALDY, &c. "Vulgarity;" Pink.; properly, low dissipation.

And till swyke thowlesnes he yeid,
As the cours askis off yowtheid.
And wmgwiih into rybbaldaii;
And that may mony tymse awaiil;
For knawlage off mony statis
May quhile awaiyle full mony gatis.
As to the god Erle off Artayris
Robert, beffell in his days;
For oft felyneyng off rybbaldy
Awailyeit him, and that pretly.
For Catone sayis ws, in his wrtyt,
That to fenyque foly quhile is wyt.

Barbour, i. 336. 341. MS.

From the connexion, it might seem synon. with folly, But I suspect that the sense is still stronger; that it signifies debauchery, profligacy of the lowest kind; corresponding to O.Fr. ribaudie, used by J. de Meun in this sense.

Apres garde que tu ne dies
Ces laisme et ces ribaudies. Rom. de Rose.

Soortatio, latrocinium, scelus, libido, luxuria; Diet. Trev.

RIBBAND. St. Johnstone's ribband, a halter, a rope for hanging one as a criminal, S.

Hence of St. Johnston's ribband came the word, In such a frequent use, when with a cord They threaten rogues; though now all in contempt They speak, yet brave and resolute attempt.

Muse's Threnodie, p. 119.

This phrase, according to Adamson, had an honourable origin. The inhabitants of Perth, also called St. John's Town, at the beginning of the reformation, finding that the Queen Regent and the Popish Clergy were deter­mined to keep no faith with them, three hundred, whom he compares to the Spartans under Leonidas, devoted themselves for the preservation of their religion and liberty. He thus describes their engagement.

Such were these men who for religion's sake, A cord of hemp about their necks did take, Solemnly sworn, to yield their lives thereby, Or they the gospel's verite deny:

Quitting their houses, goods and pleasures all,
Or they the gospel's veritie deny:

Should lose, and whosoever should presume
To turn away, that cord should be his doome.

St. Johnstone's Tippet is used in the same sense. S.

RIBBLIE-RABBLE, adj. Confused; disordered, Loth. synon. real-cal, S. Tent. rabbel-en, praecipi­tare sive confundere verba.

RIBE, RYBE, s. 1. A tall colewort with little leaf; a

RIBE, adj. Tall, with little foliage; lank; tall and thin. S.

RYBEBES, s. pl.

Thus Schir Gawayn, the gay, Gaynour he ledes,

In a gleterand gide, that glemed full gay,

With riche ribaynes redsett, ho so right redes,

Rayled with rybeyes of rial ary.

Sir Gauan and Sir Gal. i. 2.

Perhaps borders, from Fr. rive, a coast or skirt; riva, id. Bullet. As this piece of dress, however, is said to have been geleren, i. e. glittering, rubyes may be meant.

RIBS of a chimley. The bars of a grate. S.

To RED THE RIBS. To poke the fire. S.

RIBUS, s. A musical instrument. See Sup.
RIDE

Perhaps from A.S. reé, cura, as we use concern for business; or race, story, narration.

RICKAM, s. A smart stroke; a variety of REEKIM. S.
RICKETY-DICKETY, s. A toy made for children. S.
RICKLE, RICKILL, s. 1. A heap; as, a rickle of stones, a heap of stones; a rickle of botes, a phrase used to denote a very meagre person, S.
Ye saill have ay quhill ye cry ho
Ricklells of goud and jellis to.

Philottus, S. P. Repr. iii. 15.

" Mr. Abercromby the surveyor, depones, 'That when the water is filtrating through the dike at low water, there is more water filtrates through the dam-dike, which is the next thing to a rickle of stones, from one end to the other, than the eyes of the two intakes could contain.'"
Petition, Thomas Gillies of Balmakewan, &c. 1806, p. 10.

1. To put into a heap; applied to corn. S.
"There is a method of preserving corn, peculiar to this part of the country, called Rickling, thus performed. After the corn has stood some days in uncovered half stooks, it is from this stock; as E. Rick undoubtedly is. Su.G. berej, to long seven to a sheaf, as we use

2. To put or turfs up in heaps or small stacks, to prepare them for winter fuel, are called rickles. S.
A low stone fence built before a drain. *?.

This is a diminutive, evidently allied to A.S. récjan, to go to pieces, an eructation, S.

3. To pile up in a loose manner.
To RICKLE, v. a. 1. To put into a heap; applied to corn. S.

RICKLE-DIKE, s. A wall without lime built firmly at the bottom, but having the top only the thickness of the single stones, loosely piled above each other. S.

RICKLER, s. One who piles up stones loosely. S.
RICKMASTER, s. This must be a corr. of Rick-Master. S.

RIDE, adj. Severe; sharp.
Thar mycht men se a hard bataill,
Hin kardasti hrid,

Thar mycht men se a hard bataill,
Hin kardasti hrid,

Thar mycht men se a hard bataill,
Hin kardasti hrid,

Houlate, iii. 10. MS.
It also denotes things of the basest kind.

RIDE, v. a.
3. To pile up in a loose manner.

RIDE, v. n.
To RIFE, RIFFE, RYFFE, v. n. To ride; to be rent.

RIFT, s. A belch; an eructation, S.

RIFT. Leg. RIST, RY. This, as a termination

RIFT, To plough up land that has been lying waste, or in pasturage. Syn. To break up. S.
RIFF-RAFF, s. The rabble; persons of a worthless character, S.; also used as a low E. word. V. Grose's Class. Dict. See Sup.

It is, however, a very old term in E., applied to vile persons.

The Saracins ilk man be slouhe alle rife & raf—
He sauth than rife & raf comand illa taile.
R. Brunne, p. 151. 276.

It also denotes things of the basest kind.

RIFT, To plough up land that has been lying waste, or in pasturage. Syn. To break up. S.

Perhaps from A.S. reafian, to shake up, an eructation, Isl. rif-a, Isl. rif-a, rapere, whence rife, rapina; as having been primarily applied, as above, to the depredations of war.

RIFT. Leg. RIST, s. A musical instrument.
—The rote, and the recordour, the ribus, the rist.
Howlate, iii. 10. MS.

A.S. hrician, vibrae, striedere?

To RIFT, v. n. To belch; to eructate, S. See Sup.

Three times the carline grain'd and rified—
Ramsey's Poems, i. 297.

Johnson mentions the v. But it is rather a provincial word. Skinner gives it as used in Lincoln's; Dan. rauver, Su.G. rap-a, Alem. rof-an, erectare; Dan. raev-en, erectatio. Sibb. derives it from the Lat. v.

RIFT, s. A belch; an eructation, S.

And tho' their stamack's aft in lift
In vacance-time,
Yet seenid do they ken the rfit
O' stappit weym.

Pergasoun's Poems, ii. 46.
RIFTING, n. The act of belching.


RIG, s. A tumult; also, a frolic, Loth. See Sup.

Isl. rig-a,摩托, citare in gyrum. I suspect, however, that rig, in this sense, is rather a cant term of modern formation.

RIG, RIGG, s. 1. The back of an animal.

Anone is he to the hie moot adew;—
Vander his wame lattis fall abasitly.

"The back, Scot, called the rigging and rigback;" Rudd.

V. Reissel.

2. A ridge, S. See Sup.

It seems to receive the name from its resemblance to the back, in relation to the depression of the sides; as the ridge is elevated above the furrow. Chaucer, rigge, id.'

Of the, Serranus, quha wald nathing schaw,
Quhare thou thy rigge tells for to saw,
As thou was chosie capitanne of were?

Doug, Virgil, 196, 9.

3. The fold of a web, or that part which is folded or doubled, as distinguished from the selvedge. V. BAUK.

RIG and Fur, a phrase used to denote ribbed stockings, S. See Sup.

Rug signifies back, O.E.

R. Glone, gives the following account of the manner in which Edward the Confessor did penance for listening to the false accusation of Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, against his mother; p. 340.

— The byssopes echon,
Ech after other, asoyled then kyng of thys trespas
Myld gerden in hys naked rug, & that gret pyte was.
Thre strokes the moder ek, wepynde wel sore,
Gef hym to asoyly, & ne mygte vor reuthe mor.

Doug, Virgil, 394, 39.

It seems doubtful whether gerden signifies rods, or is synon. with strokes. V. GIRN, s.


Rig and Bank. A ridge of corn with an intervening strip of pasture alternately. V. BAUK.

RIG-BAYNE, RIG-BONE, s. The back-bone. See Sup.

Wallace, with that, upon the back hame lay,
Till his rig bayne he all in sundyr dryf.

Wallace, ii. 44, MS.

— Syne with ane casting dart
Peirisng his rybbs throw, at the ilk part
Quhare be the cuping of the rig bone.

Doug, Virgil, 329, 43.

Rig-bane, s. Doug. uses bone, metri causa. Riggin-bone, Chaucer.

A.S. hriegban, Dan. rigbeon, Su.G. ryggen-ben, spina dorsi.

Rig-ridge, s. A gentle blow on the back.

R. Riggie, s. A cow with a white strip along the back. S. Riggit, Rigged, adj. Having a white strip, or white and brown streaks along the back; applied to cattle. S. Rigging, Riggin, s. 1. The back. S. Called also rigback, Rudd.

Rig to me with his club he maid ane braid,
And twenty rotsen spaw my rigging laid.

Doug, Virgil, 451, 42.

2. The top or ridge of a house, S. Riggen, id. A. Bor. See S.

A back was frae the rigging hanging fu
Of quarter kebbles.

— Ros's Helonore, p. 77.

Hence, riggin-tree, the roof-tree, or beam which forms the roof of a house, S.

3. A small ridge or rising in ground. S.

Sw. tak-riggen, the ridge of a horse; q. thack-riggin.

A.S. hrieg signifies fastigium, as well as dorren. These temples hrieg, Tempeli fastigium, Luke, iv. 9.

RIGGING-STONE, RIGGIN-STANE, s. One of the stones which form the ridge of a house.

S. Rig and Rennet. V. RENDAL.

S. Butt-rig, s. Three men shearing on one ridge. V. BUTT.

RIG-ADOWN-DAISY, s. Dancing on the grass. S.

RIGGIN, s. A term of reproach to a woman. S. Right, adj.

In the exercise of reason, S. V. RICHT.

RIGHTSU, adv. In like manner. V. RYCHTSU.

RIGL, RIGLAN, RIGLAND, s. An animal that is half castrated, S. Riggilt, A. Bor, a ram that has one testicle.

— Ye sail hae a rigland shire
Your mornin' gift to be.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 272.


RIGMARIE, s. 1. A name given to a base coin, Loth. Dumfr.

My banes were hard like a stane dyke,
No Rig-Marie was in my purse.

Watson's Coll. i. 14.

Supposed to have originated from one of the debased coins struck during the regency of Morton, but antedated, and bearing to be from the mint of Queen Mary, which had the words Reg, Maris, as part of the legend. See Sup.

RIGMARIE, s. A mischievous frolic; a rig.

RIGMAROLE, s. A long-winded incoherent story or speech; a sort of rhapsody.

RIGMAROLE, adj. Long-winded and confused.

S. RIGS, RIGIBUS, s. A game of children.

S. RIGWIDIE, s. 1. The rope or chain that crosses the back of a horse, when he is yoked in a cart, by which the shafts are supported, S.

From rig, back, and widdie, a twig, or bundle of withes; as this had been used before the use of ropes. This custom is still preserved in some parts of S. The rigweedie, in the Highlands, is to this day made of twisted twigs of oak.

That, which fastens the harrow to the yoke, is called a troodwiddie, also cutwiddie, (Fife,) more commonly a master-graith. To this are fastened two swingle-trees; and to these the horses are yoked by the theats or traces, S.

Isl. trod denotes a stake or pole.

2. One of a durable frame; one that can bear a great deal of fatigue or hard usage.

S. RIGWIDDIE, adj. 1. A rigwiddie body, one of a stubborn disposition. 2. Deserving the widdie or gallows.

S. RIGWIDDIE-NAG, s. A horse with only one testicle.

S. RYK, RYKE, adj. 1. Potent, Wyntown; according to Mr. Macpherson. But I have overlooked it. 2. Rich. See Sup.

The land had rest, the folk ware rye,
And foysowne wes of froyt and fude.

Wyntown, viii. 38, 214.

Than Eduardu se was callit a Roy full rye.

Wallace, i. 120, MS.


These terms were primarily used to denote power, which, in barbarous times, was the great source of wealth; because powerful men enrich themselves by making the weak their prey.

RIK, RYKE, s. A kingdom.
R I N

And hawbrekis, that war qhybt as flouris,
Maid thin geletirand, as thai war lyk
Tyll angelys hery off haywynys ryk.

Barbour, viii. 234. MS.

Barby, Peth Ed. Walla, ii. 358.

RIKE-PENNY, s. Perhaps Reik-penny or Heathern money.
RILLING, s. A shoe made of rough untanned leather.
V. Rewelynys.

RIM, s. A sort of rocky bottom in the sea, where fish are caught. Orkn.

"As to rocks, we have three of what we call rims, which are generally occupied by our fishermen as their best fishing grounds;—the rim shoals deepen from twenty to forty fathom, or upwards." P. Birsay, Orkney, Statist. Acc. xiv, 351.

Perhaps allied to Isl. hraun, saxo loca, cautibus continuis obita, G. Andr.; if not a derivative from rīf, Su. G. rīf, whence E. reef of rocks.

RIM (of the belly,) s. The peritoneum. S.
RIMBURSIN, s. A rupture of the abdominal muscles; in consequence of which the belly sometimes bursts. Bord. Northumb. Horses and cows are both subject to it.

The worm, the warcit wedonypa,
Rimbursin, rippis, and belythrya.

Roul's Cursing, Gl. Compl. p. 391.

From rim (of the belly,) and burst, or the part. pa. bursen.
RIM-BURST, s. The disease called a rupture or Hernia. S.
RIMBURSTENNESS, s. The state of being under a Hernia.
RIMLESS, adj. Reckless; regardless. S.
RIMPIN, s. 1. A lean cow. 2. An old ugly woman. S.
RIM-RAM, adv. In a state of disorder or confusion. S.
To RIM, v. n. 1. To run. S.

To run on; not to be interrupted. *?
To run out, v. n. To leak; to allow to escape. S.
To RIM stockings. To darn them with thread of their own quality, for making them more durable. S.
RINABOUT, s. A vagabond; one who runs about through the country.
RINNAR-ABOUT, s. The same with Rinabout.
RINNIN, s. The vulgar term for scrofula. S.
RIN-THE-COUNTRY, s. A fugitive; one who has fled the country for misdeeds.
RINHEREOUT, s. A needy houseless vagrant. S.
To RIND, v. n. a. To dissolve any fat substance by the heat of the fire; as, to rend butter, to rend tallow, i.e. to melt it; S. also, render.

It makes them clout elbows and breasts,
Keep rinded butter in charter chests.

Colw. M'ck Poem, P. i. p. 77.

I leave the creash within my wame,
With a' my heart to Finlay Grame;
It will be better than swine seam
For any wramp or minie;
First shear it small, and rend it sine
Into a kettle clean and fine.
Watson's Coll. i. 60.

From Su.G. Isl. rind-a, pellerre, propellere, because it is beaten during the operation; as we say, to beat butter; or from Isl. raen-a, riide, liquefacere, to melt. S. and A. Bor. render is evidently from the same source. "To melt down. To render suet. 'North." Gl. Grose.

To RYN, v. n. 1. To pertain; to belong. See Sup.
)—First to consider, gene the genrale consals had the sproit of God to do that thung qhyblik ryndit to the weill of the rest of the congregation, as had the Apostolis;—Swa it is necesarre, that thay qhyblikis occupys the place of the Apostlis, ilke the gyft of the haly gost (conforme to the promeis of oure Salueour,) to do in all sortis that ryndis to their office." Kennedy of Crosraguell, Comp. Tactiue, p. 27.

2. To tend.

Su.G. rind-a, A.S. hrin-an, aetherin-an, Germ. ren-en, tangere; O. Teut. ren-en, conternum esse. I need scarcely observe, that touching used metaph., is equivalent to, concerning, pertaining to.

RING, RYND, s. Hoar-frost; frost-rynd.
R. HYNE. S.
Ryne, s.

Thai turssit up tentis, and turnit of toun,
The Roy with his round tabill, richest of ryne.
Gawean and Col. i. 18.

Either, kingdom, Fr. regne; or, as this is otherwise written and pron. Fr. certains le cito lattor, domain; Tout. regn, limens, continuim. The latter seems supported by another passage.

Now is the Round Tabill rebuit, richest of rent.
Ibid. iv. 11.

RINEGATE, s. A vagabond.

To RING, v. a. 1. To reign, S.

Do clois the presoun of wyndis, and thar on ring.
Doug. Virgil, 17, 28.

2. To rage; to prevail with universal influence.
RING, s. 1. Kingdom.

That saw we many wrongful conquerors,
Withoutia rich restitution of otheris ringis.


Honour, quod scho, to this heuene we ring,
Differs richt fro fra this worldlie governing.

Prince of Honour, iii. 77.

Although this may be viewed as a corr. of the Fr. or Lat. 'ring' down, v. a. ring, to hold in subjection; *?.

RING, To

To hold in subjection.
RING-FENCE, s. A fence surrounding a farm. S. Ring-fencit, part. adj. Surrounded by a ring-fence. S. Ringing BLACK FROST. A severe frost, without snow, when the ground freezes to ring when struck. S. Ringt Quoy, a phrase used in Orkney, denoting a circular enclosure. V. Quoy.

RING-LEYED, Ringly, adj. Having a great proportion of white in the eye, S. Wall-eyed. E. See S.

"Scot, we yet call such horses as have a great deal of white in their eye Ringley'd." Rudd.

The term seems properly to denote a ring of white as it were encroaching on the bail of the eye. This idea is conveyed by the language of Doug.

- His crest on hicht bare he,
  With bawsand face, rynget the forthir E.
  Doug. Virgil, 146, 36.

A horse, that has this form of the eye, is generally reckoned apt to startle, as seeing objects from behind.

RingO, s. Apparently the same as Mill-ring, sense 2. S.

Ring SANGIS, songs or tunes adapted to ring dances.

To the see led ring sangis in kardin.

Sum sang ring sangis, dancis, ledis and roundis,
  With vocis schil, quhil all the dale resoundis.
  Ibid. Prol. 402, 38.

It certainly should have been printed dancis ledis, without the comma. V. Ring Dancis.

RING-STRAIK, s. An instrument used for stroking down grain in a corn measure. V. Strak.

RING-TAILS, s. pl. 1. Small remnants of any thing.

2. The confused odds and ends in the winding up of a multifarious concern. 3. Sometimes, arrears of rent. *?.

RINK, Rynk, Renk, s. A horse, that has this form of the eye, is generally reckoned apt to startle, as seeing objects from behind. V. Renk.

- A prince.
  Su.G.

indeed, in pi. is so defined by Verel., as plainly to shew

- It is generally conjoined with the adj. ad.

- Agill of thair bodyis; —
  Quhill all the dale resoundis.

3. The course of a river.

- The schyr riber hait Ufen.
  Sekis with narrow passage and discsens, 304

RING-IT QUOY, a phrase used in Orkney, denoting a circular enclosure. V. Quoy.

RING S ANGIS, songs or tunes adapted to ring dances.

When, wand'ring wide, the stone neglects the rank,
  And stops midway? — Anderson's Poets, xi. 447.

Perhaps from A.S. hrincy, a ring; as the mark is generally a cross enclosed in a circle.

RANK occurs in Graeme's Poems, by mistake for rink or renk.

- Say, canst thou paint the blush
  Impurposed deep, that veils the stripling's cheek,
  When, wand'ring wide, the stone neglects the rank,
  And stops midway? — Anderson's Poets, xi. 447.

RANK is still used in the South of S. for a straight line. It also denotes a line or mark of division. S. Rudd. derives it from Teut. rech-en, fleeter; for says he, "the word properly signifies a tour, a compass, or winding, and not going straight on." This idea it seems to founded on the sense of the n. Renk, q. v. But it is not at all applicable to the noun, which is undoubtedly most ancient. This suggests an idea directly the reverse; and has been probably formed, after the example of frequentatives, from A.S. rim-an, or Su.G. raem-a, to run. Or, as the term is applied to running in the lists, sense 4, if we could suppose that it had been unknown before the use of tournaments, it might have originated from A.S. hrinca, hrinc, Su.G. ring; as this was the most honourable species of running. Hence Su.G. raem till rings, rida till rings, hastiludum exercere.

M A S T E R  O F  T H E  R I N K S. V. Leader.

RINR, Rynk, Renk, s. 1. A course; a race; also reik, Gl. Shirr.

A man is said to get out his rink, when he is sowing his wild oats, or going on in a dissipated course; Fife.

To be this thay wan nere to the rinkis end,
  Irikst sum dele before the mark wele kend.

"Sleepy bodies would be at rest, and a breathless horse at the rink's end."—— "Howbeit the runners never get a view of it, till they come to the rink's end," Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 166, F. ii. ep. 2.

2. The act of running.

- He commandit als, gyf the haris had forrun the hundis be lang renk, to be na forthir persewit.
  Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 11.

- Agill of thair bodis;—swift of rynk, and reddy to every kynd of jeopardie." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 27, a. Corpore agiles—ad cursum; Boeth. V. Thorout.

3. The course of a river.

- The schyr riber hait Ufen.
  Sekis with narrow passage and discsens, 304

RIN, Rynk, Renk, s. A tall raw-boned woman. V. Rinketer. S. To Rink about. To run from place to place; to gad about.

To Rink, v. n. "S. To rink up and down, discurre, circmurre," Rudd. vo. Renk.

- To ride and rink, to scamper about the country on horseback, S.B.

RINR, Rinketer, Rynketer, s. A high, thin, and long-legged horse, as opposed to one of a round square shape. S. It is generally conjoined with the adj. auld.

The phrase, auld rinker, or rinketer, seems equivalent to, old, or worn-out race horse; from rink, a race.

RINKETER, s. A tall raw-boned woman. V. Rinketer. S. To Rink about. To run from place to place; to gad about.

To Rink, v. n. To rattle; to make a noise.
RINNIN  KNOT, RUN KNOT. A slip-knot.
RINNER, s. 1. A little brook. 2. Butter melted with tar for sheep-smearing.
RINO, part. pr. Current.
RINO, s. Ready money; a cant term, S.B.
— Their kindness may continue, Wishes them fouth o' ready rino.
Shirreff's Poems, p. 244.
RINNERG, s. pl. Wiles; stratagems; deep-laid schemes.
RINRUFF, s. Apparently meant for RINS, s.
RINS, s. pi.
RINRIGS, fi.
RINSCH, adj.
RIN-SHACKEL, s. A shackle.
RIP, s. A basket made of willows, or of willows and straw, for holding eggs, spoons, &c. Ang. See Sup. Vol. II. 305
RIP, s. Any thing base or useless; as a counterfeit piece of money; an old horse, S.
It is used in the latter sense in cant E.
2. A regardless fellow. 3. A cheat, S. S.
Rap is synon. q. v. I have not, however, heard rap used to denote a worn-out horse. Belg. rappyg signifies scabby, scruffy; Alem. kripp-an, to steal.
To RIPE, RYPE, v. a. 1. To search; to examine, S. See Sup.
And eftyre this mony a day
The grafe, quhare this dede Ppyne lay,
Thai ryppe, and the body sotch.
Wyntown, vi. 4. 33.
Quho heirtofore has hard within the bowell of Edin­burgh, yettes and dures under silence of nict brust up, horses rype, and that with hostilite, seaking a woman, as appeareth, to oppresse hir? Knox's Hist. p. 303.
In this sense, we speak of rying for stolen goods, S.
2. To probe.
— All the hyms of his goist
He rypet wyth the sword anyd his coist,
So tyf his hart stoundis the pryk of death.
Doug. Virgil, 339, 38.
3. To investigate; transferred to the act of the mind.
Bot rype the querel, and discus it plane.
RIP, RIPP, REIP, s. To destroy; to ravage.
— The quare thy tyme and thy mone,
And beek the house baith but and ben.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 205.
Rudd. deduces it, although used somewhat obliquely, from A.S. ryp, dissutus, ryp-ep-an, spoliare, whence E. ryp; Sibb. from Teut. ryp-en, movere, agitare. But the most probable origin is A.S. kripp-an, dissuere, the proper root of E. ryp. It also signifies rodere, to dig, Sonner. This may, indeed, be viewed as the literal sense of the s. as used by Wyntown.
We may mention two Isl. words, which are perhaps allied.
— Rypet denotes a sieve, G. Andr. p. 123. and the v. sif denotes a chaffing creature.
— Rypet, v. a. To reap; to obtain. S.
RIPET, RIPAT, s. 1. Tumult, the noise of great disturbance of mind about any thing; as denoting
— The nayyne
Of Prawns that tak wp all of were,
And wan thame all wyth thare powere,
And slwe the Amyrall of that flot.
— Rypet denotes a sieve, G. Andr. p. 123. and the v. sif signifies to sifter. From A.S.
— All the hyms of his goist
He rypet wyth the sword anyd his coist,
So tyf his hart stoundis the pryk of death.
Doug. Virgil, 339, 38.
2. It also signifies uproar, in a bad sense, S.
Allace! this is ane fallone
Of rypet, rippet, and of rewelling
Rygis, and of the myrthfull sportis sere
The strelis souding on solacis manere.
Doug. Virgil, 269, 47.
3. Disturbance of mind about any thing; as denoting complaint, murmuring, &c. A bitter-tempered chattering creature.
Teut. ryp-en, movere, agitare, and Su.G. ryp-a, to rush headlong, seem to be cognate terms. But it is perhaps rather to be traced to Teut. raptop-an, tumultua, luxuriar. 
RIPPLE, s. A kind of pock-net fixed to a hoop, used for catching crabs, Mearns. Perhaps allied to Isl. hrip, eribrum; or hrip-a, raptam ago.

To RIPPLE, v.n. To Ripple Lint, to separate the seed of flax from the stalks, S. A. Bor. See Sup.

—Syn powing, and rippling, and steeping, and then To gair's gie and spread it upon the cauld plain.

To Ross's Helioren, p. 135.

Teut. rep-en, stringere semen lini ; repa, instrumentum ferreum, quo lini semen stringitur ; Germ. riffel, id. The v. riffel-n, varies a little in its signification, being rendered to hatchell or pull flax. Isl. ripell denotes an instrument wherewith any thing is scraped; rip-pl-a, nudare, spotiare. But Su.G. rep-a, to pluck, seems to direct us to the original idea; repa linum, linum vellere; Moes.G. rype-jan ahass, to pluck the ears of corn, Mark ii. 29. Nearly allied to this, if not deduced from it, is A.S. rip-an, metere, to reap, E.

Ripple, Ripple, s. A toothed instrument through which flax and hemp are drawn to separate the seed from the stalks. S.

Rippler, s. A person employed in separating the seed of flax or hemp from the stems. S.

Rippling, s. The operation of separating the seed of flax, &c. from the stems. S.

Lint-Ripple, s. A ripple used chiefly for flax. S.

Ripple-Caimb, s. A wide-toothed and coarse comb, or instrument for separating the bolls of flax from the stem, S. V. the v. See Sup.

"Every thing has its time, and so has the rippling-comb." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 95. equivalent to, "Every dog has his day."

To RIPPLE, v.n. 1. To drizzle; used both in the North and South of S. 2. Applied to the atmosphere; "The clouds are rippling," or beginning to separate, so as to foretell a cessation of rain. S.

Ripples, Ripplis, s.pl. 1. A weakness in the back and reins, said to be attended with shooting pains, S.

—Rimbursin, ripplis, and bellythra—Roul's Cursing, Gl. Compl. p. 381.

For ward's wasters, like poor cripples,
Look blunt with poverty and ripples.
Ramsay's Works, i. 143.

From the cause, to which this disease is attributed, perhaps the name is gone, from Fr. ribeau, a fornicator. This seems confirmed by the Teut. phrase, Vagi ribebald, its rei veneerei inventus ut enervetur; Kilian.

2. Used improperly to denote the King's evil, Bord. V.
Gl. Compl. ibid. See Sup.

From the vulgar song quoted, it seems uncertain whether the term be meant in this, or the common signification.

Ripplin-Garss, Ripple-grass, s. Ric-grass; Plautago lanceolata. S.

RISE, s. A bulrush; or perhaps a coarse kind of grass.

Uto ane mody mares in the dirk nycht,
Among the rise and redis out of svych,
Pull law I harkit, quail vp sais drew thay.

—Doug. Virgil, 43. 9.

Rudd. is doubtful, whether the term denotes bulrushes, or shrubs. But it is most natural to understand it of some kind of grass, as conjoined with reeds. It is evidently the same with Regis, q. v.


Rise, Ryse, Rice, Ryss, s. 1. A small twig or branch, S. Although generally rendered as if pl., it most frequently occurs in the sing., when it should be written rise, ryse, or rice; and in pl. ryss, as hors for horses.

Welcome oure rubent rois upon the ryse.

Heich Hutchoun with ane hissil ryse
To red can throw thame rumil.
i. e. A hazell rod.

The kowscht crouids and pyklys on the ryse.

Doug. Virgil, 403, 22.

In these passages it seems used in the sing. Rise signifies branch in some early specimens of E. poetry. V. Wortson's Hist. E. P. i. 32.

And therupon he had a gay surprise,
As white as is the blomse upon the rise.

Chaucer Milleres T. ver. 3224.

"Hot peasecords," one began to cry,
"Strawberry ripe, and cherries in the rise."

Lygiate's London Leckpenny. Ellis, Spec. E.P. i. 325.

i. e. on the twig.

2. In the pl. it denotes brushwood, or small twigs, S.

Doun the thruch ryse ane reveir ran with stremis.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 9.

This passage, not understood by Lord Hailes, is evidently, as Mr. Pinkerton observes, "through the bushes." The words have, from inadvertency, been transposed. They are printed in Evergreen, &c. 24. Doun thow the ryss, &c.

The term is also used in Orkney. The branches of heath, juniper, &c. are called the ryss of such a plant.

3. The branches of trees after they are lopped off. S.

To Rice the Water. To throw plants or branches of trees into a river to frighten the salmon and make them lie still, before using the lister. S.

Stake and Ryse. 1. Pales for enclosing ground, formed by stakes driven into the earth, and thin boughs nailed across; in some places, by twigs wattled or intertwined, which is the ancient mode.

"That na man mak hedgis of dry stakis, rise or stikis, or yat of hewin wod, but allanery of lyand wod." Acts, Ja. II. 1457. c. 94. Edin. 1566.

"Victorine capitane of Britonie commandit the Britonis by general edict to byg the wai betwix Abiorcarme and Dunbritane with stak and ryse in thair strangest maner to saif thaym fra inuasion of Scottis & Pichtis." Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 6. Palis sudibusque; Boeth.

"At that time, the houses in Rannoch were but of stakes and twigs, placed about them, and then plaistered over." Rudd. vo. Ricke.

Stake and Ryse.

2. Metaph. a discourse or sermon written out in a skeleton form, without extending the illustrations, is said to be prepared in a stake-and-ryse way. S. Isl. kurys, virgultum, Su. G. ris, id. whence ris-a, to beat with rods; Isl. kryss-ar, kriskor, a place beset with twigs or brushwood; sometimes a marsh of this description, palus virgultis consita; Verel. Teut. rys-en, virgulta, rami; Su.G. ruska, congeries virgularum. This Seren, (vo. Rusk) derives from rusk-a, vento agitare. If this etymology be well-founded, we may view A.S. hrucen, stridere, risare, as a cognate term. This, again, may be viewed as an oblique use of the old Moes.G. hreis, a fornicator. This term, as Mr. Pinkerton observes, "through the bushes." The words have, from inadvertency, been transposed. They are printed in Evergreen, &c. 24. Doun thow the ryss, &c.

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Stake and Ryse.

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RISKISH, adj. A term applied to soil. S.
RISKOURS, s. Recourse.
RISLES, s. pl. Perhaps, errat for ribbes, ribs. S.
RISP, s. The coarse grass that grows in marshy ground. See Sup.
RIV, v. n. To rub any hard bodies together; as, "Dinna rush amangis the grene rispil, and the reids, Arrivit scho——"
RIV ROB, ROBIN, ROBENE. Familiarly used for Ship and other thing; Ye se me nevir olive, Bot gif ich Ysande bring. See Tristram, p. 84. "The sea shore, from ripa, Lat." Gl. Tristr. Perhaps rather from Isl. rif, reif, brevia; q, the place where ships of small burden lie, for receiving passengers, as being shallow. To RYVE, v. a. To rob; to spoil.
ROAN, s. Perhaps a boar. Lord Hailes says a cow. See Sup. "Bot gif ich Ysande bring." See Tristram, p. 84. "The sea shore, from ripa, Lat." Gl. Tristr. Perhaps rather from Isl. rif, reif, brevia; q, the place where ships of small burden lie, for receiving passengers, as being shallow. To RYVE, v. a. To rob; to spoil. To RYVE out, or Rive up, v. a. To break up very tough ground, or what has been long unploughed. S.
ROBB, ROBBEN. Familiarly used for Ship and other thing; Ye se me nevir olive, Bot gif ich Ysande bring. See Tristram, p. 84. "The sea shore, from ripa, Lat." Gl. Tristr. Perhaps rather from Isl. rif, reif, brevia; q, the place where ships of small burden lie, for receiving passengers, as being shallow. To RYVE, v. a. To rob; to spoil.

RIV, v. a. To rub: 1. To rub any body with a file, S. Isl. and eating hastily. See Sup. To rend. 2. The act of laying hold with the teeth, and eating hastily. V. the preceding etymon.
RITTOCH, s. The Greater Tern, Orkn.
RITEMASTER, s. A captain or master of horse.
RISTLE, s. A scratch made on a board. V. RAT. See Sup.
RITMASTER, s. A captain or master of horse.
RITTONS, of bread, s. What is rubbed off by a rasp. S.
RISPE, s. A rent, or tear, S. Isl.
RISPE, s. The refuse of tallow, when it is first melted and strained. Cracklins.
RISTLE, s. A scratch made on a board. V. RAT. See Sup.
RIZARDS, RIZARS, RIZZER-BERRIES, s. pl. The name given to Red Currants; The name given to Red Currants; see Sup. "There are also at Scalloway some Goose and Rizzar-berris bushes, which use every year to be laden with fruit, which are a great rarity in this place of the world." Brand's Orkney, p. 80.
RIZZIM, s. A stalk of corn. To RIZZLE, v. n. To rustle.
RIZZLES, RUSLES, s. pl. A species of berry. ROAD, s. Large way; path. Hence, S.
ROAD, v. n. Applied to small game which, when found by the setting dogs, instead of taking wing, run along the ground before the sportsman.
ROAD, v. a. To follow game running in this way. ROADMAN, s. A carter who drives stones for mending the public roads.
ROAN, s. A congers of bushwood.
RON, s. Perhaps a boar. Lord Hailes says a cow.
ROB, ROBIN, ROBENE. Familiarly used for Robert. S.
ROBIN-A-REE, s. A fireside game like Jack's Alice q.v.
ROB


The nature of it is partly explained in the following verses.

In May quhen men yeid everichone,
With Robene Hod and Littill-Johnes,
To bring in bowis and birkinobbynis;
Now all sic game is fastlings gone,
But gif it be amangs clove Robinhod.

Scott, Evergreen, ii. 187. MS.

Birkinobbynis means, the seed-pots of Birch. Robeninis may either be ryffians, or denote bankrupts, q. cloven or broken. Fr. Robin is used as a term of reproach. Robyn a trouse Marion, a notorious knave hath found a notable quan. Robyn, a short-grown, is used in composition in a similar sense: La seconde au robon, mean tradesmen, the refuse, &c. Cotgr.

Arnot has thrown together the principal circumstances relating to this ancient custom.

"The celebration of games by the populace, in honour of their Deities and heroes, is of the greatest antiquity, and formed the principal part of the Pagan religion. The Floralia of Rome seems to have been continued with our forefathers, after the introduction of Christianity, under the title of May-games. The custom observed at this day in England, of dancing about May poles, and of carrying through the streets of London pyramids of plate adorned with garlands, undoubtedly originated from the same Pagan institution. As the memory of the original heroes of those games had been long lost, it was extremely natural to substitute a recent favourite, in room of an obsolete heathen deity. Robin Hood, a bold and popular outlaw of the twelfth century, by his personal courage, his dextrous management of the bow, and by displaying a species of humanity and generosity in supplying the necessities of the poor with the spoils he had robbed from the wealthy, became the darling of the populace. His achievements have been celebrated in innumerable songs and stories. As for the game which has been instituted to his honour, it is not so easy to describe what it was, as how strongly it was the object of popular attachment."

"The game of Robin Hood was celebrated in the month of May. The populace assembled previous to the celebration of this festival, and chose some respectable member of the corporation to officiate in the character of Robin Hood, and another in that of Little John, his squire. Council Register, V. i. p. 30. Upon the day appointed, which was a Sunday or holiday, the people assembled in military array, and went to some adjoining field, where, either as actors or spectators, the whole inhabitants of the respective towns were convened. In this field they probably amused themselves with a representation of Robin Hood's predatory exploits, or of his encounters with the officers of justice. A learned prelate preaching before Edward VI. observes, that he once came to a town upon a holy-day, and gave information on the evening before of his design to preach. But next day when he came to church, he found the door locked. He tarried half an hour ere the key could be found; and, instead of a willing audience, some one told him, 'This is a busy day with us; we cannot hear you. It is Robin Hood's day. The parish are gone abroad to gather for Robin Hood. I pray you let (i. e. hinder) them not. I was fain (says the bishop), to give place to the rioters upon laying down their arms. Still, however, so late as the year 1592, we find the General Assembly complaining of the profanation of the Sabbath, by making of Robin Hood plays.—Hist. Edinburgh, pp. 77.-79."

The phrase, gathering for Robin Hood, refers to the custom of a number of people going through the country to collect money for defraying the expenses of this exhibition; as, for purchasing dresses in which the actors were to appear. Ritson has given some curious extracts, on this subject, from Lyson's Environs of London.

"I Hen. 8. Rec'd for Robyn Hod's gadering 4 marks, 5 Hen. 8. Rec'd for Robin Hood's gathering at Croydon, 0 9 4
11 Hen. 8. Paid for three broad yerdys of rosett for makyn the freer's cote, 0 3 6
Shoes for the mores daunsars, the freer and mayde Maryan at 7d. a payre, 0 5 4
16 Hen. 8. Rec'd at the church-ale and Robyn hode all things deducted, 3 10 6
"Ritson's Robin Hood, i. civ. cv.

It might appear, from one expression used by Arnot, that the prohibition of this game was the effect of the Reformation. But the act of Parliament was made against it so early as the year 1551, several years before the general reception of Protestant principles in Scotland. It might give no offence to the court, that this game was celebrated on Sabbath and on holidays. But men of sober minds must have observed, that, however innocent at first view, it had in fact an immoral tendency; as it consisted in the loucurable commemoration of the manners of a notorious robber. It has been said indeed, that the character of Robin Hood and the outlaws of these early ages, when a proper allowance has been made for the violence of an occupation to which the impolitic severity of the laws compelled them, was not such as to awaken in us much disapprobation;—that he "robbed the rich only," &c. V. Godwin's Life of Chaucer, i. 197. 198.

The laws, with respect to the royal forests, were indeed exceedingly severe. But the individual bad, on this account, no right to live in a state of rebellion. In proportion as the memory of Robin Hood was regarded by the vulgar, they must have been alienated from submission to their rightful rulers, when a law seemed severe; and armed against the rich, at least in their inclinations.

There seems to have been sufficient reason for the exercise of civil authority in the suppression of this game. It is natural enough to suppose that villains, taking advantage of the gathering for Robin Hood, would at times
ROBIN-RIN-THE-HEDGE, s. A
ROCHT, adj. v. n. To
ROCKAT, s. ROCKE, ROCH, ROCHE, ROCKEL, fi. The porch or vestibule. *?
ROCK-DOO, s. ROCK-COD,«. A kind of cod found in a rocky bottom.*?
The lasses syne pat on their shoon Their rothies and their line lace.
"A cloak for a woman." N.
This seems most nearly allied to Su.G. rocklin, a surplice. V. ROCKAT.
ROCKLE, s. A pebble. S.
ROCKLIE, adj. Abounding with pebbles. S.
ROCKMAN, s. A bird-catcher. Syn. CRAIGSMAN. S.
RODEN-FLEUK, RAAN-FLEUK, s. The turbot. S.
RODDIKIN, Ruddikin, s. The fourth stomach of a cow, sheep, or of any ruminating animal, S. the Atomsion ; the same with Reid, q. v. See Sup.
RODDING TIME, the time of spawning.
"It is said that the raising of the Damhead of Partick mills, upon the Kelvin, is the sole cause why the fish come not up in rodding time to the Glazert." P. Campsie, Statist. Acc. xx. 321, N. V. Red, Redd., s.
RODDING, s. A narrow path; properly that made by the treading of sheep.
S.
RODEN-TREE, s. The mountain-ash. S. B. V.
ROUN-tree.
RODENS, s. pl. The berries of the roan-tree, S.B. See S.
ROE, s. The sail-yard. *?
ROEBUCK-BERRY, s. The Stone-bramble berry, S. Rubus Saxatilis. Linn.
"Wild fruits are here in great abundance, such as—bird-cherry called here hagberry, rasp-berries, Roebuck-berries, and strawberries," &c. P. Lanark, Lanarks.
ROCKING, s. 1. A denomination for a friendly visit, Ayrs. 2. The term is now frequently used to denote an assignation between two lovers. See Sup.
ROCKING-STANE, s. A stone so poised by art as to move to the slightest touch. S.
ROCKING, s. 1. A denomination for a friendly visit, Ayrs. 2. The term is now frequently used to denote an assignation between two lovers. See Sup.
ROCKY, v. n. To rave.
Rebald, renounce thy ryming, thou but rogis ; Thy threecour tung has tane a Heland strynd.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 50.
ROYALTY, s. A territory immediately under the jurisdiction of the sovereign. V. RIALTE. S.
ROYAT, s. Royalty. S.
ROICH, s. Meaning not clear.

ROID, ROYD, RIDE, adj. 1. Rude, severe.

2. In a moral sense, dissipated, S. like E.

ROYET, ROYIT, ROICH, ROID, ROYD, RIDE.

ROYL-FITTIT, adj. Having the feet turned outward.*

ROYST, s. A roost.

ROIS, s. A rose.

ROISE, s.

The blude of thair bodeis
Throw breist plait, and birnes,
As roise ragit on rise,
Our ran thair riche wedis.

Gawan and Gol. iii. 16.

"Stream?" Gl. Pink. If this be the meaning, it must be
the same with what we call a rush, as a rush of water.
S. from A.S. hrós-an, Su.G. rus-a, to rush. It would
then signify; "as a stream rages on the twigs or brush­
wood." Su.G. rose signifies a cot of any thing, as bledrose,
cotted blood. Did this lead to the sense, ragit might be
Allied to Su.G. rage, an heap. But the allusion, I suspect,
is merely to a red rose, when it is ragged, so that its leaves
are shed or scattered on its parent twig. Rose on rise is
a common phrase. V. Russ.

ROIS NOBLE, ROSE NOBLE, s. The denomination of
an English gold coin, formerly current in Scotland. S.


ROIST, s. A roost.

Thou raw-mound rebald, fall down at the roist.

Kennedy, Evergreen, i. 48.

This metaphor, phrase, signifying, "Yield to thy
superior," has an obvious reference to a fowl dropping from
the roost, from weakness or fear.

ROYSTER, s. 1. A vagabond; a freebooter; a plunderer.

2. An abode or lodging; a den; a retreat; a
covert; a burrow; a covey; a nest; a
burrow; a bottom; a hole; a hollow; a
crevice; a stall; a roost.

3. Best; perfect; choice; choice.

4. A body of men; a band of men; a
designation given to a set of rascals, who committed a great devastation in France, in the
eleventh century. They embodied themselves in troops,

ROIK, s. A thick mist, fog, or vapour. V. RAK, RAK.

ROIK, s. A rock.

Na more he said, but blent about in hy,
And dyd espie, quhare that ane grete roik lay.

Doug. Virgil, 445, 42.

ROYL-FITTIT, adj. Having the feet turned outward. S.

ROYNE, s. The scab; the mange.

S. To ROIP, v. a. To make an outcry; to expose to sale
by auction. V. Roup.

ROIS, s. A rose.

—Rois, register, palme, laurea, and glory.—


ROISE, s.

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by auction. V. Roup.
like the regular militia, and in this way pillaged the different provinces of the kingdom." In O. Fr. they were called Routiers.

The name was afterwards transferred to the stipendiary forces, employed by the kings of England. They were raised abroad, and generally in Germany. Such were those, whom King John brought against Berwick, where they were chargeable with great cruelty.


Ballet derives the term from Ir. ruathar, pillage; Du Cange, p. 1544. with greater probability, from L.B. rupturarius, a peasant, formed from rumpere, q. one who breaks up the ground, as these depredators chiefly consisted of peasants. Rutarius he views as originating from the Fr. pronunciation, in Routiers. It confirms this etymology, that Math. Paris, and other writers of that age, use Ruptarius in this sense.

Both Spelman and he derive rout, as denoting a tumultuous crowd, from L.B. rupta, Ruptariurn colors.

It seems doubtful, however, whether the insertion of p in this word proves it to be from rumpere; as this insertion was very common with writers in the dark ages, as condemno for condemnno, alumnus for alumnus, &c. Perhaps rupturarius, rutarius, may rather be from the same origin with Ryt, v. q. v. or Teut. rytter, miles, which seems properly to denote a soldier of cavalry. Germ. ritter, ritter, Dan. rytere, a rider, a trooper; ryttaria, cavalry, troopers. See Sup.

2. The term is also applied to a dog, apparently of the bull-dog species.

Some dogs bark best after they bite; Some snatch the heels and tail about, And so get all their barns dung out.

A well-train'd Royster fast will close His jawses upon a mad bull's nose.

Cleland's Poems, p. 112.

To ROYT, v. n. To go from place to place without any proper business, to go about idly, S.B. A beast, that runs through the fields, instead of keeping to its pasture, is said to royt. See Sup.

Su.G. rusta, discurrevere, vagari.

ROYT, s. A reproachful appellation.

Thy ragged roundels, ravelled Roit,
Some short, some long, some out of lyne, &c.

Polivart, Watson's Coll. iii. 2.

It may perhaps denote an unsettled fellow, as allied to the v.

ROIT, s. A term of contempt for a female. S.

ROIT, ROIT, s. A babbler. S.

ROITYTH, Barbour, ix. 500. V. ROIT, v.

ROYTOUS, adj. Riotous.


A township are ryding in a rok—
It may wele ryne, but it accordis nought.

Pinkerton's S.P. Repr. iii. 126.

Isl. rok, roha, procella, turbo.

ROKELAY, ROKELY, s. A short cloak. V. ROCKLAY.

To ROLE, v. a. To row; to ply the oar.

On the coisits syde fast eacuy wycht
Spurrus the persewari to role besely.

Doug. Virgil, 135, 7.

Hence rolaris, rowers, remiges. Ibid. 321, 30.

ROLK, s. A rock.

Syne swymmand held vnto the craggis hicht, 311

Sat on the dry rolk, and himself gan dycht.

Doug. Virgil, 133, 30.

To ROLL, v. a. To enrol.

S.

ROLMENT, s. Register; record.

S.

ROLLYD, part. pa. Enrolled.

Of archers that assembled were Twenty thousand, that rollyd war.

Wyntown, viii. 40. 129.

ROLLYING, part. adj. Free; frank; speaking one's mind without hesitation. Syn. Rollochin, q. v. S.

ROLLOCHIN, (gutt.) adj. A rollochin queyn, a lively young woman, who speaks freely and with sincerity. S. Rollick, to romp. A. Bor., (Gross,) is evidently from the same origin. These words are perhaps allied to Isl. riail, vagation favor, rugil-e, effiture, or Sw. rolly, pleasant, merry, diverting, fond of sport.

To ROLP, v. n. To cry. V. ROP.

ROMANYS, ROMANIS, s. 1. A genuine history.

Lordingis, quha likis for till her,
The Romanys now begynnis her.

Barbour, i. 446. MS.

"This word Romynus does not mean what we now term a romance, or fiction; but a narration of facts in romances, or the vulgar tongue. This use of the term is the genuine one, while we abuse it. Decrees of councils, and other remains of the ninth and tenth centuries in France, show that the Francie, or German, was the court language, while the common people spoke the lingua Romanus rusticus, or romance. When this last language had prevailed, as that of the greater number always does, and began to be written, it was long called romance, but latterly French. Such was also the case in Spain and Italy.

—As tales were first written in romance, the name of the language passed to the subject. Barbour begins, ver. 8, &c. with telling ns, that his narration is the genuine one, while we abuse it. Decrees of councils, and the reader needs only peruse Dalrymple's Annals, to see the veracity of the most, if not all of it." Note by Mr. Pinkerton, ibid.

2. A work of fiction.

Thir romanis ar bot ridis, quod I to that ray,
Lede, here me an vthir lessoun, this I ne like.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, b. 9.

Ital. romanze, Fr. roman, id.

ROMANIS, s. Perhaps Rome, or Romania. S.

ROMBLE, s. A blow; a stroke.

Thar mycht men se a hard batail,
And sum defend, and sum assaise;
And mony a reale roylt rid
Be roucht, thar apon aitwr sid.

Barbour, xii. 557. MS.

"...i.e. many a royal rude blow..." from Belg. rommel-en, to rumble, because of the noise made by the stroke.

ROME, s. Realm; kingdom. Fr. royaume. S.

ROME-BLINKED. V. Blink, v. n. To become sour. S.

ROME-RAKARIS, s. pl. "Those who search the streets of Rome for relics," Lord Hailes; or, perhaps, who pretend to come from Rome with relics, which they sell to the superstitious.

And suis thame with deid mennis banis,
Lyk Rome-rakaris with awterne gis.

Bannatynke Poems.

q. raking to Rome. V. Rah, v.

In O.E. Rome runners.

— There I shall assigne
That no man go to Calice, but if he go for euer,
And all Rome runners, for robbers of beyond,
Beare no siluer ouer sea, that signe of kyng shevveth.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 19, a.
ROMOUR, s. Disturbance; general noise, expressive of dissatisfaction. S.
RONDELLIS, s. pl. Small round targets, commonly borne by pikemen; Fr. rondelles.

"And ye soldarits & compagnys of veyr, mak reddy your corsbolls,—lancis, pikkes, halbardis, rondellis, tua handit sourdis and tairgis." Compl. S. p. 64.

RONE, s. "Sheep-skin dressed so as to appear like goat-skin?" Gl. Wynt.

A rone skyne tuk he thare-of syne,
And schayre a thwayng all at laysere,
And wyth that festnyd wp his gere.
Wynetoun, viii. 32. 50.

Mr. Macpherson mentions Gael. ron, seal, sea-calf, Sw. rone, boar. Perhaps it signifies roar-skine, from A.S. raen, Belg. reyn, a roe.

RONIE, adj. Covered with runs or sheets of ice. S.

The thir thwee threes threes,—rie my ronys.
Vigil, 201, 19.

The roses reid arrayt the rone and rys.
Henryson, Evergreen, i. 186.

Thorn ronys cannit mean, thorn briars or thorn Brambles.
Ibid. 402, 22.

It evidently denotes thorn bushes.
The weird sisters wandering, as they were wont then,
Saw ravens rugand at that rathon by a ron runn.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 12.

Rudd. also refers to "Isl. runne, saltus sylvae," But the origin is runn, as used by the ancient Goths and Icelanders, to denote a bush or shrub. Brinner up runn en; If one bush be in a blaze; Leg. Sudermann. aphere.

That lefar Mose, that lefar veid runne; Moses shewed at the bush; Luke, xx. 37. Glaunde elle laga of eisain runne, A flame of fire out of a bush; Exod. iii. 3.

Small birds flockand throu thon runns thrang.
Vigil, 201, 19.

The wod was large, and full of busheis ronk,—
Of breris full, and thik thorn
Kiddis skippand throw thick
Ronk; V. Rone.

Small birdis flockand throw ronnys thrang.
Ibid. 299, 53.

Thorn ronys cannot mean, thorn briars or thorn Brambles.
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That lefar Mose, that lefar veid runne; Moses shewed at the bush; Luke, xx. 37. Glaunde elle laga of eisain runne, A flame of fire out of a bush; Exod. iii. 3. Slassen kljuuedet med ronne; Striking his head with bushy twigs.

V. Roenn, aphere.

1. A run of ice, a sheet of ice; properly what is found on a road, in consequence of the congelation of running water, or of melted snow, S.

Ye ar the lamps that shoulc shaw the icht;
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ROO

ROOD-DAY, s. The third day of May, S.B. V. RUDE-DAY.

Rood day is used by Wyntown for the 14th September, or day of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, in the Popish Calendar.

ROOD GOOSE, RUDE GOOSE. Apparently the Brent Goose, the Road goose of Willoughby, Anas Bernica, Linnaeus, Ross. See Sup.

"During the winter storms, there are shoals of sea-fowls on the coast here, such as wild ducks [ducks], and a species of geese called rood-goose, which are esteemed good eating." P. Kiltsarn, Ross, Statist. Acc. i. 265.

"Rude goose and swans sometimes come there in the winter and spring, especially when the frost is intense." P. Kiltsarn W., Ross, Ibid. xii. 274.

The Brent 'goose, in Orkney, is called Raid or Rade Goose; and, like the fowl here described, comes in winter.

Dan. radgaas, Norm. rostgaas; Teut. rotgans, anser minor, sterilis, Kilian.

ROOCH, s. A shred; a remnant, Gl. Shirr., S.B. also roond.

To ROOM, adj. or day of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, in the Popish Calendar.

The idea seems borrowed from the difficulty of hacking the roots of trees, or of raising them out of the ground. Sw. rothugg-a, to root up; to cut off by the roots; from rot, radix, and hugg-a, caedere. S. hugg, E. hack, hew.

To ROOVE, RUVE, RUFF.

The author has undoubtedly written rocky.

To ROOKETTY-COOING, s. Fondling. *?.

To ROOKETTY-COO, s. A sort of uproar or great noise. *?.

To ROOM, s. A room.

ROOK, s. A room. S.

ROOKLY, s. Used for ROOKERY, s.

ROOKERY, s. An uproar or great noise. *?.

To ROOK, s. The disease called Erysipelas. *?.

ROOK, s. Thick mist, S. V. RAK.

ROOKITY-COO, s. To croak; to cry as a crow or raven. S.

ROOK, s. A disturbance; a sort of uproar. To raise a rook, to cause disturbance, Loth.

It seems doubtful whether this be a metaphor. use of rock, rook, a mist, like the synonym vulgar phrase, to raise a reek in the house, S. or allied to Su.G. rycka, cum impetu ferri, Germ. ruck-en, movere, ruck, impetus, Su.G. ryck, id. Dan. ryck, impetus. If the latter be the etymology, perhaps rig, a tumult, may be viewed as originally the same word.

ROOKERY, s. An uproar or great noise. S.

ROOK, s. To crook; to cry as a crow or raven.

ROOK, s. To deprive one, by whatever means, of money or any thing else. *?

ROOK, s. Thick mist, S. V. RAK.

ROOKER, s. Got by pressing the roots together. To root a rook, to deprive one, by whatever means, of money or any thing else. *?

ROOKERY, s. The rookery of Willoughby, Anas Bernicla, Linnaeus, Ross.

ROOK, s. Thick mist, S. V. RAK.

ROOKERY, s. An uproar or great noise. *?

To ROO, r. a. To deprive one, by whatever means, of money or any thing else. *?

ROOK, s. Thick mist, S. V. RAK.

ROOKER, adj. Misty. S. A. Bor.

There Wallace stay'd, no wise alarm'd or fear'd; Until the twinkling morning star appear'd; A rocky mist fell down at break of day,

Then thought he fit to make the best o' his way.


The author has undoubtedly written rocky.

To ROOKETTY-COO, s. To bill and coo.

ROOKETTY-COOING, s. Fondling.

ROOKLE, s. Used for Rocklay, a short cloak.

ROOM, adj. Roomy; spacious. V. Rowme, adj.

ROOMY, adj. With abundance of room.

ROOM, s. A possession. V. Rowme, s.

ROON, s. A shred; a remnant, Gl. Shirr., S.B. also roond. V. RUND.

To ROOND, RUND, v. n. To make a loud hoarse noise in coughing, as when one has a severe cold.

ROOND, s. A list, edging, or border of cloth.

ROOND-SHOON, s. pl. Shoes made of lists of cloth plaited across each other.

ROOOSE, v. a. Fish that are to be cured are first thrown together in a large quantity, with salt among them. In this state, which is called roosting them, they are allowed to lie for some time.

To ROOOSE, v. a. To extol. V. RUSE.

ROOSER, s. A watering pan.

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ROOSHOCH, adj. Coarse; robust. Also expl. half-mad.

To ROOSIL, v. n. To beat; to cudgel. Syn. Reissil, q.v.

ROOST, s. 1. This word signifies, not only a hen-roost, as in E., but the inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars of wood reaching from the one wall to the other, S.

2. It is also vulgarly used to denote a garret, S.B.

Isl. raist, Edda Saemund, is rendered an ascent; Su.G. route, the highest part of a building, which sustains the roof.

ROOTHER, s. A species of shell-fish.

ROOT-HEWN, adj. Perverse; froward, S.B.

Ye'll see the town intill a bonny steer;

For they're a thrawn and root-hewn cabbach pack.

Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

ROO ROOS

The idea seems borrowed from the difficulty of hacking the roots of trees, or of raising them out of the ground. Sw. rothugg-a, to root up; to cut off by the roots; from rot, radic, and hugg-a, caedere. S. hugg, E. hack, hew.

To ROOVE, RUVE, RUFF. v. n. 1. To rivet; to clinch, S.

"That there be ane prick of iron, ane inche in roundness, with ane shoulder under and abone, rising upright, out of the center or midst of the bottom of the firloft, and passing throw the midst of the said over-croce barre, raffhit baith under and abone." Acts, Ja. VI. 1587. c. 114. Murray.

2. Metaph., to determine any point beyond the probability of alteration.

"In the mean time, they are so peremptor, that they may pass a vote, declaring the King, for no scant of fault, incapable to govern while he lives. If this nail be once rooved, we would our teeth will never get it drawn." Baillie's Lett. ii. 236.

Sibb. derives it from E. groose. But Fr. riser is used precisely in the same sense. Both terms seem to be radically allied to Isl. roo, summitas clavi; Verel. Ferramentum clavi cuspidi tacamiaptatum; G. Andr. p. 200.

Raff, foramen, raus-a, perforare, might also be viewed as having some affinity. V. Neid-nail.

Ropeen, s. Any hoarse cry.

The ropeen of the raunys gar the cras crope. Comp. S. p. 60. V. Roup, s.

Roperie, s. A ropeyard; a ropework.

Roplaw, s. A young fox.

Roploch, adj. Coarse; applied to woolen stuffs.

To Ropple, v. a. 1. To draw the parts of a hole in cloth together clumsily instead of darning it. 2. Applied to vegetation, to grow quickly and rankly.

Rorie, s. Abbreviation of the name Rodrick.

Rosasolis, s. The plant called Sundew.

Rose, s. The disease called Erysipelas.

Roase, s. The rose of a rooser is that part of a watering-pot which scatters the water.

Roiser, s. A rose-bush, arbour of roses; Fr. rosier.

Gl. Sibb.

Rose-lintie, s. A species of shell-fish.

Rose, s. The rose of a rooser is that part of a watering-pot which scatters the water.

Rose-lintie, s. A species of shell-fish.

Rose, s. The rose of a rooser is that part of a watering-pot which scatters the water.

Joshua's Flgr. Watson's Coll, ii. 28.
ROST, ROST, s. A cluster of shrubs or bushes. S.
ROSEN, ROSSEN, fi. A cluster of shrubs or bushes. *

ROT, s. Six soldiers of a company. S.
ROTHE, s. Apparently a small wheel. *
ROTHEN, s. A tumult ; disturbance. S.
ROTTACKS, s. A tumult, noise of waters. *

ROUGE, s. A musical instrument.

ROUE, s. His rote without wene
He raught by the ring. S. Sir Tristrem, p. 106.
The rote, and the recordour, the rubus, the rist. V. Citharist.
Houlate, iii. 10.

Chaucer uses the term. Notker, who lived in the tenth century, as Tyrwhitt observes fromSchiller, says that "it was the ancient Psalterium, but altered in its shape, and with an additional number of strings." According to Notker, the Psalter was in his time in Teut. called rotta a sono vocis. V. Schiller in ro. This seems to intimate that the name has some relation to the voice ; and in Isl. rodd is vox. L.B. rocota, rota, rota, Du Cange. Wachter contends, that its true name is crotta, or chrotta. It is mentioned by Venantius Fortunatus, who flourished about 314, as a British instrument.

Gracius Achillineus, Crotta Britannia canit.
Lib. vii. carm. 8.
The crotta, as used by the ancient Britons, and by the Welch in modern times, is a stringed instrument, C.B. croth, a sort of harp or lyre ; crythor, one who plays on a stringed instrument, E. crowder. F. croth, a lyre, a violin ; cruitare, a musician.

It seems extremely doubtful, however, if the opinion of Wachter, that rotta is the same with crotta, be well founded. Ritson derives the term "from rota, a wheel, in modern French vioie, and in vulgar English hurdy-gurdy, which is seen so frequently, both in Paris and London, in the hands of Savoyards." Dissert. on Romance, E. M. R. i. clxxv. N. Sir Tristrem, Note, p. 305.

ROTHE, S. Apparently a small wheel. S.
ROTHOS, s. A tumult ; an uproar ; a term used in the higher parts of Ang.; synon. ruhur, q. v.
Its resemblance to Gr. ῥοῦθος, a tumult, noise of waters, (from ῥουθο, fluo,) must be viewed as merely accidental.
ROTTACKS, s. pl. "Old musty corn. Literally, the grubs in a bee-hive," Gl. Popular Ball.
And now a their gear and ald rottacks
Had faun to young Hab o' the Heuch.
—Janissim's Popular Ball. i. 298.

ROTON, ROTTEN, s. A rat. V. RATTAN.
ROOF ROTTEN. The black rat ; Mus rattus.
S.
ROTTEN-FAW, s. A rat-trap. V. FALL, FAW.
S.
ROUBBOURIS, s. pl. See Sup.

—Sa the King gart euerie day
Beofir Bell and his alter lay
Fourtie fresche wedderis fat and fyne,
And sex greit roubooriss of wicht wyne.
—Lydensy's Warkis, 1592. p. 64.

This seems to denote casks of certain dimensions. But I have observed no similar term. In later editions, rubors.
ROUCH, (gutt.) adj. 1. Rough, S.
—Persaynt the mornyng blis, wan, and har,—

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Auld roudes !—filthy fellow, I shall auld ye.

The termination indicates a Fr. origin; perhaps rudeo, harshness, austerity.

ROUDAROCH, ROODYOCH, adj. Having a sour look, or a sulky appearance. Syn. Roudes, adj. S.

To ROVE, v. n. 1. To be in a delirium, S. "To rove (in a fever;) to be light-headed, or delirious," Sir J. Sinclair’s Observ. p. 93; rave, E. See Sup.

2. To have a great flow of animal spirits. S.

ROUK, ROWK, s. Mist, S. "To find place for. V. SOUM and ROUM.

If we could suppose that it signified "to lie close to; to crouch;" it would be most natural to view it as allied to coarctatio, junctis genu calcibus sedentis; G. Andr. But rowkand and roundand seem to be perfectly synonymous; both signifying whispering. V. ROWKAR.


ROULK, ROLK, s. Misty, S. A. Bor. V. RAK, RAWK.

ROUM, ROUNE, ROUND, ROWN, s. letters; characters. This term, because the ignorant were filled with admiration at the use of letters, which were thence a powerful mean of imposition in the hands of the designing, was transferred to magical characters. The idea may, however, be inverted. It may be supposed, that, as those, who have pretended to divine, have generally used some mysterious characters, or hieroglyphics, it was eventually used to signify letters in general.

Various etymons have been given of the word, which may be seen in the learned Iire’s Gloss. He derives it from run-a, to whisper. But perhaps the v. was rather derived from the s. as Moes.G. run-a, C.B. rhin, Ira, run, denote a secret, a mystery; and, according to Pezron, Celt. rhin-ia signifies magical secrets. V. Keysler, Antiqu. Septent. p. 462.

Oblen, vo. Run, observes, that “if Olaf Wormius had known that run is the common and only word in the old Celtic or Irish, to express the word secret, or mystery, it would have spared him the trouble of the long dissertation in the beginning of his book, de Literatura Runicia, to account for the origin of the word Runae, which was a mysterious or hieroglyphic manner of writing used by the Gothic Pagan Priests, as he himself observes in another place.”

Although the term occurs in some of the Celtic dialects in one sense, it is most probable that it is originally Gothic; as it is not only found in almost all the Gothic dialects, but found with a mode of cognates or derivatives. V. ROUN, n.

2. A tale; a story; a narrative.

Marke schuld yeld, unhold,—Thre hundred pounde al boun,
Of moné of a moly,—Thre hundred pounde of latoun,
Schoold be;—The forth yere, a ferly roun!
Thre hundred lawnes for.

Sir Tristrem, p. 52. i. e. “The fourth year, he should deliver three hundred noble children; a marvellous story!”

In the following passage, roune may signify either characters, writing, or tale, narrative.

I was at [Erceldoune ;] With Thomas spak Y thare; Ther herd Y rede in roune, Who Tristrem gat and bere. Ibid. p. 9.

3. It seems to be used, in a loose sense, for speech, mode of expression, in general.

“For hunters where be ye, The tokening schuld ye blowe.”—Thai blewen the right kinde, And radde the right roun. Sir Tristrem, p. 32.

To ROUN, ROUNE, ROUND, ROWN, v. n. 1. To whisper. Melekiche he gan mele, Among his men to roune: He bad his knightes lele, Come to his somoun. Sir Tristrem, p. 17.

I am under a necessity of differings from my friend Mr. Scott, who renders roune in this place, “to summon privately.” The idea is indeed the same. But the meaning of the term itself is to whisper. “He began to mingle with his men, to whisper to them; and desired his trusty knights to obey his summons.”

This ilk cursit fame, we spak of ere, Bare to the amouris Queue noyis, and gan ronne. The schippis ar grathand, to pas thay mak tham boun.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 72.

Roundar, Rownar, Roundar, s. A whisperer.

Him followit mony freik dissumyit,—
With runnaris of fals lesingis.


And be thow not ane roundar in the nuke;
For gif thow be, men will hald the suspect.

Ibid. p. 97.

Roundnyng, Roundnyng, s. The act of whispering.

—Thair lordys had persawing
Off discomfort, and roundnyng,
That thai held samyn twa and twa.

Barbour, xii. 368. MS.


Rounall, s. Any thing circular, such as the moon. S.

Roundly, ady. Abundant plentiful. V. Rouch, sense 3.

Round, s. 1. A merry dance, “in which the body makes a great deal of motion, and often turns round.”

Rudd. Vpster Troyanis, and syne Italianis,
And gan do doubl brangillis and gambettis,
Athir throw vthir reland on thare gyse.

V. R. Dancis.

2. The tune appropriated to a dance of this kind.

Sum sang ring sangis, dancis, ledis, and roundis,
With vocis schil, quhil al the dale resoundis.

Doug. Virgil, 476, 2.

“Thack the country swains and damsels,” says Rudd, “call them S. roundula, not much unlike the Lydian measures of the Ancients.”

Doug. mentions roundis, 402, 38, as if different from ringis, although they are certainly the same. Fr. dance à la ronde. V. R. Dancis.

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Round, Rounde, s. A circular turret of a castle. S.

Round, s. A semicircular dike or wall, made of stone.

Round-about, s. A name given to a circular form or encampment.

“There are a great many round-abouts in the parish, commonly called Picts Works. They are all circular, and strongly fortified by a wall, composed of large stones.” P. Castletown, Roxburghs. Statist. Acc. xvi. 84. V. R. Sing, s. id.

Roundabout, s. An oatcake of a circular form; a small cake, baked with flour and butter. S.

Roundabout, Roundabout Fireside. A square chimney with seats round the sides, the grate standing in the centre of the square, detached from the walls.

Roundal, s. A kind of poetical measure, generally consisting of eight verses, in which the two last rhyme with the two first, and the fourth also corresponds to the first.

Rudd. views this word as somewhat different in signification from E. roundel. The railleare rekkinis na worsid, bot ratsis furth ranyis.

Ful rude and ryt resouns bayth roundalis and ryme.

Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 22.

Fr. roondeau, “a rhyme or sonnet that ends as it begins.”
R O U

ROUP, ROWP, ROPE, ROIP, ROLP, n. 1. To cry; to shout.

ROULX, Rowp, ROPE, ROIP, ROLP, v. n. To expose; to sale by auction, S.

ROUP, ROWP, ROPE, ROIP, ROLP, v. n. 1. To cry; to shout.

ROUPER, s. One who cries; one who sells his goods by outcry.

ROUPING-WIFE, s. A female who attends outcries, or ropings, and purchases goods for the purpose of selling them again.

ROUP, s. 1. Hoarseness, S. pron. roop.

ROUSE, ROOSE, RUFT, ROGT, RUGT, v. a. 1. To rend, as a thing or skin.

ROUST, «. Rust, S. pron.

ROUST, f. 1. A tide, where the sea usually runs high or summer pastures with a rod of the Roan-tree, which carefully lays up over the door of the sheath boldly, or summer-house, and drives them home again with the same. In Strathpey, they make for the same purpose, on the first day of May, a hoop of the wood of this tree, and in the evening and morning cause all the sheep and lambs to pass through it.” Lightfoot, p. 257.

ROUSILIN, adj. Bustling and cheerful.

ROUSE, ROOSE, RUFT, ROGT, RUGT, v. n. 1. To rend, as a thing or skin.

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ROUSE, ROOSE, RUFT, ROGT, RUGT, v. n. 1. To rend, as a thing or skin.

ROUST, «. Rust, S. pron.
from rust, sonus, from the great noise which they make. Therefore, he said, in the vortex of Maltheem near the Fero island, is denominates from mal, mæl, serno, sonus. He mentions A.S. rase, stridor, impetus fluvii, as synon, with rust.

To ROUST, v. n. 1. To cry with a rough voice, S.B. And lo as Pharon cryis and doys rout, With haitand wourdis and with mikel voust, Eneas thene dart at him that tyde. 

Doug. Virgil, 327, 9.

To ROUST, v. n. 2. To bellow; applied to cattle, S.B. They twa bullis thus struanid in that stound 
Be mekill foris wirikis wirhi mony sound,— That of thare rousting at the large plane 
And woddis rank routis and lowis agane. 

Doug. Virgil, 438, 7.

The cross bar on which the crook is 

Dug. Virgil, 227, 37.

3. To snore.

Rout, Routt, s. 1. The act of bellowing, S. Lyke as the bul, that bargane begin wald, Geuis terrbyll routis and lowis mony fald. 

Doug. Virgil, 410, 12.

2. A roar; a loud noise, S. Thay all lekkit, the salt-wattir stremes 
Fast burreand in at every rif and bore. 
In the mene qubile, with mony rout and rere 
The sey thus trublit, and the tempest furth sent 
Felt Neptune. — 

Doug. Virgil, 16, 55.

V. the v. 318

To ROUT, v. a. To beat; to strike, S. Their stent was mair than they couId well mak out; And when they fail'd, their backs they rouindly rout.

Ross's Helenore, p. 48.

Isl. rot-a, percuto, icu onero; rot, icus, G. Andr.

Rout, Rute, s. A blow; properly, a severe or weighty stroke, S. lounder, synon.

Bot he, that had his sword on hycht, Roucht him sic rout, in randoun rycht, 
That he the hede till the harnys claiff.

Edit. 1620, routs. 

Barbour, v. 632. MS.

The rede blude with the rout folowit the blaid. 

Gawan and Gol. iii. 23.

With that scho raucht me sic ane rout, 
Queill to the erde scho gart me leye.

Maitland Poems, p. 201.

Thir hardy kemis al in waist let draw 
Athir to vther mony ruts grete, 
On holl sydis fell double dyntis gan bete.

V. Leouder.

Doug. Virgil, 142, 16.

ROUSTAND, part. pr. 

The Ingles sic abasing 
Tuk, and sic dreid of that tithing, 
That in v. c. placis and ma 
Men mycht se samyu routand ga; 
Sayand, " Our lordis, for their mycht, 
Will algate fecht agane the rycht." 

Barbour, xii. 360. MS.

"Whispering," Gl. Pink. I can perceive no reason for this, but that rouning is used a little downwards; and substituted in this place, in Edit. 1620. The sense certainly is; " Men might see them assembling in a tumultuous manner. To rout, is used in this sense, E. from Su.G. rut-a, vagari, discurrere; or Isl. rot-aest, circumgre, congregare. Bellicamque vocabulum est; A bordsa rotast, ad certamin ineundam confiniae; Heims Kringr. i. 236. V. Ihe, vo, Rote, manipulis.

ROUTH, Rouch, s. The act of rowing, or of plying with oars. See Sup.

The swift Pritis with spedyl routhe fute hone 
Furth steris the stern Mnestheus anane. 

Doug. Virgil, 131, 81.

So that agane the streme throw help of me, 
By arius routith thidder carit sal tho bee. 

Ibid. 241, 39.

2. A stroke of the oar.

Beselis our folkis gan to pingil and strife, 
Swepand the flude with lang routis and reres, 
So that agane the streme throw help of me, 

Doug. Virgil, 131, 81.

It is written routh either from corr. pronunciation, or by the mistake of some transcriber.

"From routh, as truth from true, ruth from rue, growth from groth," Rudd. But he has not observed that the formation is A.S. roucute, rouette, rouette, remigatio; from rem-an, rou-an, rou-an. remigare.

ROUTH, Rowth, s. Plenty; abundance, in whatever respect.

Let never man a wooing wend, 
That lookeith thingis thrie: 
A routh o' golde, an open heart, 
And fu' o' courtesy. 

Minstrelsey, Border, ii. 143.

I dinna want a growth o' gold, an open heart, 
And fu' o' courtesy. 

Ibid. 77, 33.

It is written routh either from corr. pronunciation, or by the mistake of some transcriber.

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Routh, adj. Plentiful. 
ROUTHIE, adj. Plentiful, S.

Then wait a wee, and canie wale
A roushie but, a roustic beng. Burns, iv. 319.

ROUTHIE, s. The same as Routh, s. S.

ROUTHLESS, adj. Profane, applied to one who neither regards God nor man, fille.

It seems merely E. ruthless used in a peculiar sense.

ROUTHURROR, s. A species of goose mentioned by Leslie, De Orig. et Mor. Scot. p. 35. V. QUNK.

"Routheroch-goose, Bernacle-goose, Anas erythropus. The name—occurs in the old writers on Orkney; but is now nearly unknown in the islands." Neill's Tour, p. 196.

Isl. krota, usuer montanus; Fiala rota, krota, etiam animal anus, G. Andr. p. 124.

To ROW, v. a. 1. To roll; part. pa. rowit.
The huge wallis welles apon hie,
Rowit at anis with stormyes and wyndyes thre.

2. To revolve, to elapse; applied to time, in a neut.

Thanye the yong child, quhilck now Ascanius heighth.—
Thretty lang twelth monthis rowing over, sail be king.

Doug. Virgil, 15, 40.

To ROW, v. n. To be moved with violence.

For his dere birding dredand sore,
Rowy, rowkar, v. a.

3. To revolve; applied to the mind.

—For his dre birde dreedand sore
Ilk chance in haist did row in hys memore.

Ibid. 383, 34.

Hence.

To row about, to be in an advanced state of pregnancy, a low phrase, S.

Row, Rowe, s. A roll; a list.

ROW, s. A roll of bread.

Bawbee-Row, s. A halfpenny roll.

To ROW, Row up, v. a. To wind; as, "To row up a knock," to wind up a clock.

To ROW, v. n. To be moved with violence.

To A Row a Nieceful'. A phrase in use among reapers.

To ROW, Roo, Rue. To Row sheep, to pluck the wool from sheep; to tear it off instead of shearing it.

To ROW, Roow, Roo, RUE. To Row sheep.

To row up, v. a. To be moved with violence.

To row, rowkar, v. a. q. v.

Hence, perhaps,

"To cast a rowan, to bear an illegitimate child," Sibb.

ROW, Row, s. The wheel, an instrument of execution.

To break upon the rowe, to break on the wheel.

To ROW, v. a. To roll wool or cotton for spinning.

ROWAN, Rowing, s. Wool as it comes from the cards; a flake of wool. See Sup.

According to Sibb. q. rolling. But it seems rather allied to Rune, v. a. q. v.

This resembles the metaphor of Logengråd, q. v.

ROWAN, s. Auld rowan, "old jade," Pink.; a term given to a bawd, who, by a great deal of coaxing, endeavours to entice a young woman to marry an old man.

Cun lick that beird auld rowan.
Now sit the troutblos and trowane,
Sa buslie as scho is wowane,
Sic the cardine craks.

Philotus, S. P. Repr. iii. 15.

Sibb. views it as the same term with that mentioned above. But it is certainly equivalent to witch, or sorceress, as allied to Ger. rune, Su.G. ruvo; more commonly in a compound state, At-runa, mulier fatidica, or as some render it, omnisca. Others suppose that the word is properly alte-run, vetula saga, or as here, auld rowan.

Keysler. de Mulier. Fatidicis, p. 469. The same writer informs us, that the ancient Finns had a goddess supposed to preside over storms, whom they called Roune. Now we know that it has been generally believed by the Northern nations, that at the witches had great power in this

ROW respect. Germ. raune, Su.G. ruvo, denote magical arts.

V. Rown, v. 2., also ROWN TREE.

ROWAN. s. A name for the turbot, a fish, Fife.

"Formerly there was a very plentiful fishing upon the coast here, consisting of cod, ling, haddock, rowan or turbot, skait, &c.—But within these 4 or 5 years past, the fish have in a manner quite deserted these places (particularly the haddock) and none are now caught but a few cod, rowan, and skait." P. St. Monance, Statist. Acc. ix. 327.

ROWAND, adj. Perhaps. Rone-skin.

ROWAN TREE. s. The Mountain-ash.

ROWAR, s. A wooden bolt or bar, which may be moved backwards or forwards.

The tothir end he ordand for to be,
How it suld stand on three rowaris off tre,
Qehen ane war out, that the laiff doun suld fall.

Wallace, vii. 1155. MS.

Edit. 1648 and 1678, rollers.

Fr. rouder, to roll; rouleau, "long and round leavers, whereon ships are gotten into a dock, and launched into the water again; òtger.

ROW-CHOW-TOBACCO, s. A game of boys.

ROWY, s. King.

Precelland Prince! havand prerogatyve
As rovy roall in this region to ring;
Il the beseik againis thy lust to stryve
And louye thy God abof all maner of thing.

V. Roy.

Bohannayne Poems, p. 148.

ROWIE, Rowe. Apparently abbrev. of Roland.

ROWKAR, s. A whisperer; a tale-bearer.

"Also the isman speikis thame of that ar quhysperaris, rowkaris & rounaris on this manner: Susurus inquinabit animam suam, et in omnibus odietur. A rowkar and rowar sall fyle his awin saule, & sail be hettit of all men. Mairour be sais: Susurus, et bilinguis maledictus erit, multos enim turbeaut pavem habetens. A man or woman that is ane rowkar and doubl toustig, is cursit and warit, for srick ane persone hes put mokil trubil amang men & women, quhilc afore was at peace." Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, 1551, Fol. 71, a.

"Rous" is expl. "to be close, to crouch." But rowkar is here given as synon. with Lat. susurus. It may be allied to Su.G. Isl. ryfa, rykthe, Germ. ruck, ge-ruht, fama.

These terms are frequently used in a bad sense, and have been traced to Alum. ruog-en, Germ. rug-en, Isl. raog-a, to accusce, to defame.

ROWK, ROWIK, s. A rick of grain.

To ROWME, Roume, v. n. To roam; to wander.

—He went divers things to se,
Rowmung about the large tempill scheene.

Doug. Virgil, 27, 11.

This is from the same origin with E. room, as Skinner has observed with respect to room; because he who wanders in succession occupies much ground, and still seeks a new place.


To ROWME, v. a. 1. To make room; to clear; to remove obstacles.

Out thro the thickest of that ose
Of legs, boliyt than in boste,
About hym than he roumyt thare
Thretty fute on breid, or mare.

Wyntown, ix. 27. 417.

Buskis withdrawis, and branchis al to rent
Gan rabbage and resound of thare deray,
ROW

To red thare rank, and roumes thaym the way.


Teut. ruym-en, vacance, vacuum redire; amputare ramos supravacuos, extricare agrum silvestrem; Sw. gifta rum, to clear the way. A.S., rum-i-an, viam apereire. We find indeed the very phrase used by Wyntown. Veg ram-i-an, quasi diicere, obstacula viae summovere; Htre, vo. Ryma.

1. To enlarge.

Joces, thay Byschape of Glasgow

Rowmyd the kyrk of Sanct Monyg.

Wyntoun, viii. 8. 366.

3. To place; to put in a particular situation.

S. Teut. ruym-en, ampliare, dilataire; Su.G. ryma-a, id.; evidently from ruym, locus, or perhaps immediately from rum, spatioius.

Rowme, Roume, s. 1. Space; extent of place.

His hors in by than he has tane,
And hym alane amang thame rade,
And ruqdy room about hym made.

Wyntoun, viii. 40. 172.

2. A place. S. 3. A possession; a portion of land; whether occupied by the proprietor, or by a tenant.

"No fait hes not only tint schamefully the landis that thay wrangusly conquest, bot ar vincust in battall, chasit and doung fra thair rowmes, and inuadit with vaccom & domisitic wesir." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 20. Suis pulsi sedibus; Boeth.

—Theres hes done my roomis range.
And beyd my fald.

Mastland Poems, p. 318.

"Siclike thair wyys, barnis, executouris, or assignais, sal buke thair takis, steidingis, roumes, and possessionis, alsweill of Kirklandis, as of Temporall mennis landis."


Evry pensioner a room did gain,
For service done and to be done;
This I'le let the reader understand
The name of both the men and land.

Scott of Satchell's Hist. Name of Scot, p. 45.

Room is still commonly used for a farm, S.

4. Local situation, in relation to the ministry of the gospel.

"Such as have not received ordination, should not be permitted to teach in great rooms, except upon urgent necessity, and in the defect of actual ministers." Spotswood's Hist. p. 444.

5. Official situation.

"It was not their pleasure he or his colleague Mr. Rankin should bruik their rooms any longer. So programs were affixed for the provision of two vacant places in their college."

Bailie's Lett. i. 85.

6. Room is used for ordinal relation, like place in modern language.

"In the thrid room, it comes in to be considered, how the signe and the thing signified are coupled." Bruce's Sermon, on the Sacr. 1590. Sign. B. 3. b.

"Thus, in the first room, our religious and reformation-rights, and next our lives and civil liberties, are laid at the King's feet, to be trampled upon." Wodrow's Hist. i. 311.

7. A particular place in a literary work.

"The 11th act of this session, December 15th 1669, Concerning the Forfeiture of Persons in the late Rebellion, deserves a room in this collection." Wodrow's Hist. i. 313.


Rowme, Roume, Room, adj. 1. Large; spacious.

Flakis that lid on temyr lang and wicht,
A room passage to the wallis thairm dycht.

Wallace, vii. 985. MS.

RUC

—To beheld thame walking to and fro
Throw the roomie hallis, and so bissy go,—
ANE paradise it was to se and here.

D. Virgill, 474, 32.


2. Clear; empty; used obliquely.

"A fair fire makes a room frie;" Ferguson's Prov. i. e. it makes those who are in it sit far from the foreside.

"Scot, we say, To make a room house, when one drives them out that are in it, and so makes it empty, and consequently much room in it;" Rudd.

Teut. ruym also signifies, luxus, vacuos; ruymhuys, dominus laxe; Kilian. Belg. rum huius maken, vacuos udes facere, (Ihre.) Zyne handen rygmen hebben, to have one's hands free, Sewel.

Romyly, adv. Largely; liberally.

A tendrare hart mycht na man have;
Til lordis rouncly he landsis gave;
His swynys he mad rych and mychty.

Wyntoun, ix. 10. 46.

In this adv. we have a vestige of a metaph. sense, in which the adj. has probably been used. A.S. rum not only signifies largus, amplus, but faustus. In Belg, however, we have a phrase more nearly allied; Een rygmen beare, a well-stuffed purse; also, a liberal hand. The term is used like Lat. largus, which not only signifies large, spacious, but liberal, open-handed.

To Romyhil, v. a. To clear out; as, to rumil a tobacco-pipe, to clear it when it is stopped up.

To Romayss, v. n. To follow.

V. Rumys.

ROWSAN, part. adj. Vehement.

V. Rousing.

ROWSTIT, part. adj. Dried.

V. Reist, v. S.

To Rowl, v. n. To snore. Junius gives route as an E. word, although not mentioned by Johnson.

The King slepyt bot a litill than,
Qhen sic slef fell on his man,
That he mycht nocht hald wp his ey,
Bot fell in slep, and roystyt heyr.

Barbour, vii. 192. MS.

A.S. hrut-an, Isl. hriot-a, id.

To RowlT, rout, v. n. Apparently, to range.

To ROZERED, part. adj. Apparently resembling a rose.

ROZET, v. Rosin.

V. Roset.

To Rozet, v. a. To prepare with rosin.

To Rub, v. a. To rob.

To RUBBERY, s. Robbery.

To RUBBLE, s. Rough and coarse masonry.

To RUBBOURS, s. pl. Apparently, baskets or barrels.

To RUBEN, s. A ribbon.

To RUBIATURE, s. Expl. "ragamuffin;" a bully.

For laik of room that rubiatoure
Bespewit up the moderator.


Properly robber; from L.B. robator, rubator, Ital. rubatore, latro; L.B. rob-are, Ital. rub-are, furari, praedari; Du Cange.

RUBY BALLAT. A species of ruby. V. Ballat.

To RUCK, v. n. To belch.

Sche riftit, ruckit, and maid sic stendis,
Sche yeild, and that at baith the endis.

Legend, S.P.R. ii. 87.

Teut. roech-en, Lat. ruct-are.

RUCK, s. 1. A rick of corn or hay, S.B. See Sup.

2. A small stack of any kind.


Ruckle, s. A noise in the throat seeming to indicate suffocation.

V. Dede-ruck.
RUD

RUCK-RILLING. V. REWELYNYS.

RUCTION, s. A quarrel.

RUD, adj. Red.

The hostellar son, apon a hasty wyss, 
Hynt fyr in hand, and till a gret houn yvid, 
Qutar Inglissmen was in full mekill dred;  
For thai wyt nocht quehill that the rud low rais;  
As wood bestis among the fyr thay gars.

Wallace, ix. 1448. MS.

A.S. rude, red, Su.G. roed, (rud,) Alem. rood, Isl. raud-ar, Belg. rood.

RUDGE, s. 1. Redness; blushing.

Laulini the maide, wyth sore teris smert, 
Hyr moderis wourdis felt depe in hir hert,  
So that the rude did hir vissage glow.

Doug. Virgil, 506, 16.

2. Not the complexion in general, as some expl. it;  
but those parts of the face, which in youth and health,  
have a ruddy colour, as distinguished from the lyre,  
or those of which whiteness is the characteristic, S.B.

As oyn the hir rude was reid,  
Her lyre was lyk the lillie.

Chr. Kirk, st. 3.

Rudding, id. is used by Chaucer.  
His rudde is like scarlet in graine.

Sir Topas, ver. 13.


Rudas, adj. Bold; masculine; stubborn; E. rude. S.

To RUDDY, v. n.  
To make a loud reiterated noise,  
Su.G. See Sup.

The wind is said to ruddy, when one means to express the loud irregular noise it makes, especially as striking upon any object that conveys the sound, as on a door or window. In like manner, it is said that there is a terrible ruddying at the door, when a person raps with violence and reiterated strokes, as if he meant to break it open.

Ruddying is nearly allied in sense to thud. There is this difference, however, that ruddying includes the super-added idea of repetition or continuance. Ruddying is the reiteration of thuds in uninterrupted succession. It perhaps also denotes rather a sharper sound than that expressed by thud, which, as vulgarly used at least, suggests the idea of a hollow sound. Ruddy is sometimes used as a.

This is most probably allied to Isl. hrud, a storm, a tempestuous wind; as thud, q. v. has a similar origin. Isl. hrud and Su.G. rid also denote force in general; hence transferred to the rage of battle;—impetus; certamen. Isl. skothrid, pugna, gristhrid, saxorum jactus.

RUDY, s. Redness; ruddy complexion.

SUDDICKIN, s. V. RODDIKIN.

RUDDOCH, RUDDOCK, s. The Redbreast.

RUDE, adj. Strong; stout; applied to both persons and things.

Coccus discinid of Vulcanus blude, 
And Umbro eik; the stalwart chiftnaye rude,  
That come was fra the moiitanis Marciane  
And Umbro eik, the stalwart chiftane rude,

Ceculus discendit of Vulcanus blude,
And Umbro eik, the stalwart chiftane rude.

Doug. Virgil, 337, 16.

—His big spere apoun him schakis he,  
Qulhik semyt rude and square as ony tre.

Ibid. 445, 18.

RUDE, s. The spawn of fish or frogs, Ayra.

And thou hast cum in Merch or Februeir;  
There till aine pule and drunk the paddock rude.

V. REED.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 65.

Vol. II. 321
RUFF, s. Apparently, fame; celebrity. q. state of applause.

“Sir James being thus rebuked, what could he do against a king, a monarch, a victorious and triumphant king? to whom all had yielded, with whom all went right well, in his ruffe, in his highest pitch, in his grandeur, compassed about with his guards, with his armies.” Hume’s Hist. Doug. p. 21.

RUFFIE, s. A ruffian; a low worthless fellow, Ang. Quhaarifoir but reath than yvillus did them yriue. Rigorously without compassion. Lyndsay’s Workis, 1592, p. 233. And him, that gaits anc personage, Thinks it a present for a page; And on no wayis content is ho, My Lord quhill that he cailet be. But now is he content, or nocht, Deme ye about into your thocht, The lurit sone of Erle, or Lord, Upon this ruffie to remold, That with all castings hes him bred, His erands for to ryu and red ?

—Ruff fellow, to rob.

The origin seems Su.G. ruffus, to rob.

RUFFY, s. 1. A wick clogged with tallow, instead of being dipped, Tweed. Galloway. See Supt.

“When the goodman of the house made family worship, they lighted a ruffy, to enable him to read the psalm, and the portion of scripture, before he prayed.” P. Tongland, Kirkud. Statist. Acc. ix. 398.

2. The torch used in fishing by night with the Lister. Sw. roe-lus, a rush-light, from roe, juncus.

RUFFILL, s. Loss; injury. I wald have rydden him to Rome, with ane raip in his heid, War nocht ruffill of my renoun, and rumour of pepill. Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 57. Mr. Pinkerton derives it from Isl. rifa, to rob. V. Note, p. 393. But it seems rather allied to Teut. rufel-en, terere, verrere; q. the tear and wear of one's reputation.

RUFFLE, s. Annoyed; harassed. Bot thai with in mystir had, sa gret defence, and worthy mad, That thai full oft thair fayis and rumour of pepill.

“His Testimony is very short, and he got liberty to deliver it, tho’ two drums were ready on each hand to ruffle, as Major White should order them.” Wodrow’s Hist. ii. 261.

“When James Robertson offered to speak upon the scaffold, he was interrupted by the ruffling of the drums; and when complimenting of this, Johnstoun the Town Major beat him with his cane, at the foot of the ladder, in a most barbarous manner.” Ibid. p. 266.

To give a plaudit, by making a noise with the feet. RUFF, s. 1. The roll of the drum. 2. Bearing with the feet, as expressive of applause. 

RUG, s. Apparently, fame; celebrity. q. state of applause.

—Baith appear that night at play;
And got a ruffe a’ the house,
That made the billies unco crowne.

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RUM-GUMPTION, RUM-MIL-GUMPTION, RUMBLE-GUMPTION, SYVER.

RUM-COVE, adj. A droll fellow; a dexterous rogue.

RUG, s. LA rough or hasty pull, S.

RUMBALLIACH, (gutt.) adj. RUM, S.

RULLION, adj. RULLION, s. LA shoe made of rough untauned leather. V. REWELYNYS.

RUG-SAW, s. A coarse unpolished person.

RUL, RULE-O'ER-THOUM, adv. To clinch; to rivet. V. ROOVE.

RUHNAGE, RUM-MIL, RUMMILGUMPTION, RUM-SHACK, RUMMILSHACKIN, adj. Rocky; stony; applied to soil, or to a piece of ground in which many stones or fragments of rock appear.

RUMMILGAIRIE, s. A coarse unpolished person.

RUMMIEUFF, s. A rattling foolish fellow.

RUMMLE-HOBBLE, s. A spar for a roof.

RUMMLES, RUMMES, ROWMYSS, rumisses, v. n. To destroy; to bring to ruin.

RUMMIL, adj. An obstreperous din.

RUMMELSHACKIN, adj. Raw-boned; loose-jointed.

RUMMILGARIE, s. A rambling or roving person; a sort of romp, but not a mischievous one.

RUMMIL, RUMLE, v. n. To make a noise; to roar; E. rumble.

RUMMIS, RUMMES, ROWMYSS, v. n. To bellow; to roar as a wild beast, S.

RUMAGTION, rummilation, rummilation, rumming, rummilation, rumming, rumming; rouch sense, S. S.

RUMMIS, adj. A loud, rattling, or rumbling noise.

RUMBLE-HOBBLE, s. A commotion; a confusion.

RUMPLE, RUMPILL, s. A gullet on rocky ground.

RUMMING, RUMMILGUMPTION, RUMBLE-GUMPTION, s. A considerable portion of understanding, ob-
RUN

"Ye ride sae near the rumple, ye'll let none lowp on behind you;" Ibid. p. 64.
2. The tail, S.

"Othir allegis thay dang byrn [St. Austine] with skait rumpilla. Nochtheles this decision succedit to their gret displeasure. For God tuk on thaym sic vengeance, that thay and their posterite had lang talie mony yeris efit." Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 17.

Perhaps a late learned, but whimsical writer, did not know that he had the authority of one of our own historians on his side.

RUMBLE-BANE, s. The rump bone.
RUMPLE-FYKE, s. The itch when it has got a firm seat.
RUMPTION, s. A noisy bustle within doors.
RUMPUS, s. A disturbance; a tumult.
RUN, part. pa. Exhausted; run short of; as, "I'm run o' snuff." my snuff is done.
To RUNCH, v. n. To grind with the teeth; to crunch.
RUNCHIE, adj. A strong, raw-boned woman.
RUND, e. v. n. V. Roon.
RUND, Roon, s. The border of a web; the salvage of broad cloth, S. Roan, expl. "a shred, a remnant.
Shirr. Gl., is the same word. See Sup.

Some define Runches as a larger and whiter flower than Shellacks, Loth. See Sup.

On ruttes and runches in the field,
With nolt, thou nourish'd was a year;
Whill that thou past baith poor and peid,
Into Ayle some fair to leir.

Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 8.

RUNCHIE, adj. Raw-boned; as, "a runchie quyen, a strong, raw-boned woman.
To RUND, e. v. n. V. Roon.
RUND, Roon, s. The border of a web; the salvage of broad cloth, S. Roan, expl. "a shred, a remnant.
Shirr. Gl., is the same word. See Sup.

In that auld times, they thought the moon,
Just like a sark, or pair o' shoon,
Wore by degrees, till her last roon
Gaed past their viewing.

Burns, iii. 254.


Quba keip ay, and heip ay
Up to themselves grit store,
By rundging and spunging
The leir labourous pure.

Vision, Evergreen, i. 219, st. 12.

It seems doubtful if this word be not misapplied. For it may rather signify to gnaw, to consume, being apparently the same with rounge, V. Ronged.

RUNG, s. 1. Any long piece of wood; but most commonly a coarse heavy staff, S. 2. A spoke. See Sup.

With bougars of barnis thay lert blew cappis,
Quhill thay of barnis maid briggis;
Quen rungs wes laid on riggis,

Here the word evidently signifies any rough poles, or pretty gross pieces of wood, as the cross spars of barns, called bougars. Perhaps it has the same meaning in the following passage.

The calves and ky met in the lone,
The man ran with ane rung to red.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 217, st. 8.

"I'll take a rung, and rizle your rigging with it;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 396.

3. Used metaphor, in relation to the influence of poverty.

As for Poor平坦, giroin carline!—
Aft ha' I bot her wicked snarin,
Afu'elt her rung.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 120.

Skinner observes, that those timbers of a ship, which constitute her floors, are called rungs; perhaps q. rings, (from their being bolted to the keels,) ringed poles. But we have the very term in Moes. G., in the sense still most common in S. Brugg, supposed to be pron. brung, virga.

"And commanded them, that they should take nothing for their journey, niba hrugga aina, save a staff only;" Mark vi. 8. Hence Isl. ranng, pl. rungor, Su.G. rong, rang, varang, Fr. varangues, the ribs of a ship. Isl. rang is also used to denote the perch or pole on which fowls sit while they sleep; which more nearly approaches to the most ancient sense, and to that retained by us. Henan sitter et sa hogn a rang, Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre; i. e. H. "The hen sits so a head on the rung." Junius strangely views E. rodde, Belg. roede, as synonymes of Moes. G. hrugg, mentioning no other; Goth. Gl. In the Gl. to Landnamabok, Isl. rong, costa navis, is derived from rongr, Dan. røng, obliquus. But as we find the same term in Moes. G., this derivation seems inadmissible.

RUNG-WHEEL, f. The wheel in a corn-mill which has spokes or rungs, and is driven by the cog-wheel.

RUNG IN, part. pa. Worn out by fatigue; applied to men or horses quite exhausted by running.
RUNGATT, adj. Errat. for Runigaitt; renegade.
To RUNGE, v. a. To rummage; to search eagerly.
RUUNJOIST, s. A beam laid along the side of the roof
To RUNK, v. a. To deprive one of what he was formerly in possession of, whether by fair or foul means; as, in play, to take all one's money, S.B.
Most probably it has originally been used in a bad sense, from Isl. runk, crafty, rank-er, fraud; Pers. ranc, guile.
To RUNKLE, v. a. 1. To attack or endeavour to undermine one's character. 2. To satirize.
RUNK, adj. Wrinkled, Aberd.
"But the thing that anger'd me warst awa was, to be sae sair gnidg'd by a chanler-chafted auld rung care." Journal from London, p. 4.
This resembles the more simple form of the word, retained in Su.G. runk, Dan. ranké, a wrinkle.
To RUNKLE, v. a. 1. In part. pa. runkled, runkled, wrinkled, S.

At har'st at the shearing nae younger are jearing,
The bansters are runkled, lyart, and grey.

Ritson’s S. Songs, ii. 3.
Auld Bessie, in her red coat braw,
Came wi' her ain o' Nanny,
An odd-like wife, they said, that saw,
A moupin runckled granny.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 272.

2. To crease; to crumple, S.
RUNKLY, adj. Wrinkled; shrivelled.
RUNKLE, Runkill, s. 1. A wrinkle, S.
Alecto hir thravin vissage did away,—
And hir in schape transformaty of ane trat,
Hir forret skorit with runhills and mony yeris.

Dougl. Vrgill, 291, 35.

2. A rumple; a crease, S.

"Christ hais luftit the kirk—to make it to him self ane
glorious congregation, haifand na spot nor runkle, nor ony
siclyke thing, bot that it saud be halye & without reprieve." 
Ahp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 17, a. b.

This is properly applied, in allusion to what are
otherwise called the suckes in a cow's horn. "We may ken
your eild by the runkles of your horn;" Ramsay's S. Prov.
p. 75: "spoken to old maids when they pretend to be
young." Kelly, p. 399.

RUNSE, s. The noise made by a sharp instrument in
piercing flesh. V. RANSH, RUNSH, v.

RUNSY, s. A common hackney horse.

RUNT, s. 1. The trunk of a tree.

RUNNER, s. The piece of beef which extends across
the fore part of the carcass under the breast. S.

RUNNIE, s. A

RUNNICK, s. A

RUNNIG, RUN-RIG, a term used in two senses; both as
an adj. and a s. 1. Applied to land belonging to diffe-
rent owners, S. See Sup.

"A separate act passed in the same session of parlia-
ment 1695, e. 23, for dividing lands belonging to diffe-
rent proprietors, which lie runrig, with the exception of acres
belonging to boroughs or incorporations. Lands are said to
lie runrig, where the alternate ridges of a field are
appointed, being equally concerned, might run to oppose them." 
Erskine's Institut. B. III. T. iii. s. 59.

2. Run-rig is also expl., "a common field, in which
the different farmers had different ridges allotted to
them in different years, according to the nature of their
crops." P. Ayton. Berw. Statist. Acc. i. 80, N.

This mode of possession, or of farming, has been ac-
counted for in the following manner.

"This neighbourhood, on both sides of Tweed, was
formerly the warlike part of the country, and exposed to
the inroads of the English; the lands, therefore, all lay
run-rig, that when the enemies came, all the neighbour-
hood, being equally concerned, might run to opposed them." 

The same reason is elsewhere assigned for this mode of
farming, Ibid. i. 80. 81. v. 322, N.

The same absurd plan of farming exists in the Hebrides.
V. Pennant's Tour, 1772, p. 201. Various estates in S.
are still possessed in this manner. In Orkney, this mode
remains both among tenants and landholders.

"Many of the lands that belong to the same proprietor,
as well as those that are the property of different pro-
prietors, are blended together in what is called runrig." 
Barry's Orkney, p. 352.

Notwithstanding the plausibleness of the reason assigned
for this custom, as securing common exertion during a
state of warfare, it would seem that we ought to trace it
to an earlier period. It is most probably a remnant of the
ancient Gothic or German manners. We learn from Taci-
itus (De Moribus Germ.) that, "among the Germans, the
cultivated lands were not considered as the property of
individuals, but of the whole tribe, which they cultivated,
and sowed, and reaped, in common." V. Barry, p. 103.

Cesar gives materially the same account of the manners
of the Germans. "Neque quisquam agri modum certum,
aeque habet proprios; sed magistratus, ac principes in
data eorum, quantum, et quo loco visum est, agri adtri-
unt, atque anno post alio transire cogunt." De Bell.

The prevalence of run-rig, in Orkney and Shetland,
even among different landholders, affords a strong pre-
sumption that it was introduced from Germany or Scan-
dinavia, and gradually found its way, in Scotland, from
North to South.

The name seems evidently derived from the circum-
stance of these lands or ridges running parallel to each
other.

RUNSE, s. The noise made by a sharp instrument in
piercing flesh. V. RANSH, RUNSH, v.

S. 325

The world will like me if I'm reed'd by you. Ibid. 347.

"Every body russe the ford as he finds it;" S. Prov. Rudd. i.e. commends it more or less. For here the term is meant to bear an ambiguous sense.

"Ruse the fair day at night;" S. Prov. "Commend not a thing, or project, till it has its full effect;" Kelly, p. 282.

"Id rused is sometimes used, as in the S. Prov.; "If it be ill, it is as ill rused;" i.e. discommended. V. Kelly, p. 210.

The term, in its primary sense, has included the idea of boasting. It has still a similar application. One is said to ruse himself; also, to ruse his guiders, when he prefers them to those of others. This corresponds to Isl. rasa-a, jactabunde multa effutio; G. Andr. Ros-a, laudare, ex-...toller.; Varel. Ind. Su.G. rasa-a, roos-a. Dan. ros-er, Ital. rassare, id. Ihre imagines that it may be derived from rasa-a, to elevate. It would be more natural to refer to Moes.G. rada, speech; especially as Isl. rasa, evidently allied to ruse, denotes prodigality of words, futile talk.

RUSE, RUSSE, Russ, s. 1. Boast. Tame ruse. See S.

I compt na thing at thocht yone fant Troilans Rekin thar fatis that thame hidder brocht, In case they prould be of the Goddis assueris, And thame awant therof with felloun feris. Doug. Virgil, 279, 10.

Sum spendis on the auld vse, Sum makis ane ruse rase. Ibid. Prol. 238, b. 3.

To mak a tame ruse, to boast where there is no ground for it, but the reverse; as, to boast of fulness, when one is in poverty. This phrase is still used, Ang.

Qhat gif King David war leiwand in thir days? The quhilk did found sa mony gay Abayis.—I compt na thing of nocht, of his devotioun, or of his holines. Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 292.

The proprietor of the small estate of Deuchar, in Angus, had in his possession, till the year 1745, when it was carried off by the Highlanders, in their search for arms, a broad sword, transmitted from one heir to another, with the ford as he finds it;" S. Prov. "You are as small as the twitter of a twin'd rusk;" S. Prov.; "a taunt to a maid, that would gladly be esteemed next, and small," Kelly, p. 395.

3. A hive for bees, made of rushes or straw, S.B.

RUSH, s. A broil; a tumult, Fife. See Sup.

Test. ruysch, strepitus, ruysche-an, strepere, perstrepere. Su.G. Isl. rusk-a, id. To RUSK, n.n. To scratch; to claw with vehemence. To RUSK, n.n. To pluck roughly. When a horse tears hay from a stack he is said to be ruskin at it.

RUSKIE, s. 1. A basket for carrying corn, during the operation of sowing, Perths. Loth. It is made of twigs of brier and wheat straw.

2. "A sort of a vessel made of straw to hold meal in."

"You are as small as the twitter of a twin'd rusk;" S. Prov.; "a taunt to a maid, that would gladly be esteemed next, and small," Kelly, p. 395.

3. A hive for bees, made of rushes or straw, S.B. skep, synon. 4. A coarse straw-hat worn by peasant girls and others to defend their faces from the sun.

From A.S. ríc, a rush, Su.G. rusk, congeries virgitorum; or rather, radically the same with rysia, Germ. rewsche, Fr. ruche, a bee-hive.

RUSKIE, adj. Healthy and stout.

RUTE, s. A blow. V. Rout, s. 2.

RUTE, s. A fowl; perhaps the same with the Rood-Goose.

"The wylde guse of the greit bind. ii. s. The chaik, quink, and rute, the price of the peice. xviii. d." Aots, Mar. 1551, c. 11, Edit. 1566.

Isl. brotta is the name given to a species of wild goose; anser montanus. It is also called Fialla rota, q. the fell (or mountain) rute; G. Andr. p. 124. V. Rood Goose.

RUTEMASTER, RUTMASTER, ROOTEMASTER, adj. The captain of a troop of horse. V. Ritmaster.


RUTHER, s. A loud noise; a tumultuous cry; an uproar, S.

— Sic a ruther raise, tweesh riving hair, Screeding of kurches, crying dool and care, Wi' thud for thud upon their bare breast bane, To see't and heart, wad break a heart of stone. Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

A.S. hruth, commotion, C.B. rhuth, impetus, rhutho, cum impetu ferri, fr. ruathur, pillage. It may, however, be of the same origin with Baddy, q. v., especially as Isl. hrut, denotes a combat.

RUTHER, RUTHYR, s. Rudder. See Sup.

A hundreth schippis, that ruthyr bur and ayr, To turss their gud, in bawyn was lyand thar, To turss thair gud, in hawyn was lyand thar. Wallace, vii. 1066, MS.

To RUTHER, n.n. 1. To storm; to blister. 2. To roar. S.

RUTCHE, s. The noise occasioned in the throat or breast by oppressed respiration. Wallace, vii. 1066, MS.

RUTILLAND, part. pr.

I am ane blak monk, said the rutilland Raunin, Sa said the Glaid, I am ane hale Ffreir; And hes power to bring you quick to heuin.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 207.

This is printed Rutill and Raunin, but evidently by mistake. If rutilland be the original word, it must allude to the glossy appearance of the raven; Fr. rutil-er, Lat. rutilare, to glitter. In later editions it is raiting, as synon. with rolpean, an epithet used in the description of the raven in the preceding stanza.

RUTOUR, s. A spoiler; an oppressor.
"Than sal thay corruppit vutouris, his mynyons, be salut
as kyngis, and haldyn in reuerence amang ws." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 11, a. V. ROYSTERS.

RUTTERY, s. Lechery.

RUWITH. Apparently, within.*?.

To The letter S., Ihre observes, was a peculiar favourite with the ancient Goths; qua nulla — carior, nulla frequentior. This letter, as occurring in the beginning of words, in many instances cannot be viewed as a radical. While prefixed in some Goth, dialects, it was thrown away in others. This was especially the case before k. The same term sometimes appears with s, and sometimes without it. Of this we have some vestiges in our own language; as, cry and sery.
Sn is often used by our old writers as the mark of the pl.; as, hors for horses, horses.

SA, sua, swa, conj. 1. So; consequently.
Quhen he is stufit, their strike, and hald hym on steir,
Sa sal ye stoten yone stowt, suppose he be strang.
Gawen and Gal. ii. 15.

"Brother," he said, "sen thou will suw,
"It is gud that we samyn ia," Barbour, v. 71. MS.

2. In such a manner.
Now God gyff grace that I may suna
Tret it, and bryng it till endyng —
Barbour, i. 34. MS.

3. As, in like manner.
And on the north haiff is the way
So ill, as it apperis to day.
Barbour, viii. 40. MS.

It is now written sac; but often pron. sa. Moes. G. sva, sve, suak, A.S. sva, Isl. sv, svu, Su.G. Dan. suu, ita.

To SA, v. n. To say; to speak; to tell.
Pas on, sister, in my name, and thys aine thing
So lawlie to my proude fa, and declare.
Doug. Virgil, 114, 41.

To SAB, v. n. 1. To sob. 2. Metaph. applied to the elastic motion of a wooden floor; also to express the fading of flowers.

SAB, s. A sob.

To SAB, v. n. To subside; to settle down, as "The floor has sabbet and the door does na shut close." S.

SACHLESS, adj. Useless; unavailing. Sackless. S.
SACK, s. One of the privileges of a baron. V. Sak.
SACKET, SACKET, adj. Sacred.

SPEC. Goody Songes, p. 35.

SACRE, s. A piece of artillery. E. saker.
To SACRIFY, v. a. 1. To sacrifice; to offer religiously; Lat. sacrific-are.

Into this coup of gold Anchises his syre
At the altar was wount to sacrify.
Doug. Virgil, 214, 7.

2. To consecrate; to dedicate.
Quh saff fra thens adorne in any stede
The power of Juno, or alteris sacrificie? Ibid. 14, 34.

This being a description of a royal pavilion, perhaps ruwith may signify, formed of tapestry, from A.S. reowun, tapestry. It may, however, be an error for within, within, or some word of similar meaning.

RWHYS, Wyntown. V. RUSCHE, s.
SAD

3. To appease; to propitiate.
Unto the hallowit stede bring in, thay cry,
The gaye figure, and lat us sacrify
The holy goddes, and magnify him might,
Ibid. 46. 30.

SACRISTER, s. One who has charge of the utensils of a church; the same with Sacrist, Sacristian. E. S.

SAD, adj. 1. Grave; serious; not flippant.
Proportionnyt lang and fayr was his wasage, Rycht sad off spech, and abill in erage.
Wallace, ix. 1923. MS.

By wrtye anone I henty my pen in hand,
For till perform the poet graif and sad.

Sad, Chaucer, sad, Spenser, id. Mr. Macpherson views Sw. sadig, serions, as allied. V. Seren. Sibb. refers to Teut. satigh, temperans, modestus.

2. Wise; prudent; sage.
The King gert charge thai suld the Byschop ta,
Bot sad Lordys consellyt to hat him ga.
Wallace, xi. 1834. MS.

Wise lords, &c. Edit. 1648, 1673.

3. Firm; steady.
Or he was horst rydaris about him kest;
He saw full wyll lang sva he mycht nocht lest.
Sad men in deid wpon him can renew;
With returnyng that nycht xx he slew.
Wallace, v. 289. MS.

The Erl Malcolm Styrlyng in kepyng had,
Till him he com with men off armes sad,
The Erll Malcom Styrlyng in kepyng had,
Thre hundreth haill, that sekyr war and trew,
Off Lennox folk, thair power to renew.

And undiscrete, and changing as a fane;
Thus saiden sad folk in that citee,
When that the peple gased up and doun.

And she ay sad, and ever untrewe,
Sad, Chaucer, steady; unsad, unsettled, unsteady.

O stormy peple, unsad and ever untrewe,
And undiscrete, and changing as a fane;
Thus saiden sad folk in that citee,
When that the peple gased up and doun.

For till perform the poet graif and sad.
The lamentable losses you have still by the hand of that wicked enemy,—make clear such a measure of the wrath and desertion of God, that oftentimes sad o ye may.

Sad, Chaucer, id.

Sad-money, saddle-money. *?.

It seems also used in the sense of, closely, compactly.
Sad, the breadth, is applied to colour, grave, or not gaudy; dark,

SAD, adv. 1. Steadily; Chaucer, id. See S.
Adam Wallace Barroun of Ricardoun
Full sadly socht till Wallace off renoun,
Wallace, xi. 762. MS.

SAD

This messenger drank sadly ale and wine.
Man of Lawes Tale, ver. 5163.

2. It seems also used in the sense of, closely, compactly.
Tharfor comfort yow, and rely
Your men about yow rycht starkly;
And hails about the Park your way,
Rycht als sadly as ye may.
For I trow that name sail haff mycht,
That chassys, with sa fele to fyght.
Barbour, xiii. 374. MS.

As sadly knit as ever ye may.
Edit. 1620.
Thir men retornede, withouten noyess or dyn,
To thair maistir, told him as thay had seyne,
Than grathit sone thir men of armys keyne:
Sadlye on fute on to the hous thai socht.
Wallace, iv. 231. MS.

In this sense the adv. is used by R. Brunne. V. Sad.

To Sad, v. To press down; to grow solid. The ground is said to sad, or be sadness, when the soil coheres. S. See Sup.
Sad, O. E. signifies to settle.
Austen, the oldie, hereof made bokes,
And him sole ordained, to sad vs in beleue.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 49, a.

Sad, Conf. to confirm, or settle us in the faith. E. Sadden is still used in a similar sense, as signifying to make cohesive.
To Sad, v. To make sad; to sadden.

The lamentable losses you have still by the hand of that wicked enemy,—make clear such a measure of the wrath and desertion of God, that oftentimes sad o ye may.

Sad, q. d. sead, ab Isd. sea, perdere; Seren.

SADDLE

SADDLE, The curule chair.
S.

SADDLE. To put one to a' the seats o' the saddle; saddle.

SADDLE-SICK, To make sad; to sadden.

SADDILL CURRELL. The curule chair.

S.

SAEBIENS, SAEBINS, A lazy unwieldy animal. S.

SAFETY, A tub. V. Say, Saye.

SAEBIENS, SAEBINS, conj. 1. Since, S. i. e. being sae, or so. 2. If so be, used hypothetically. See Sup.

Saeibs she be sic a thrawin-gabbit chuck,
Yonder's a craig, since ye have tint all hope,
Gae till' your ways, and take the lover's lowp.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 69.

SAF

SAFER, The reward given for the safe keeping and restoring any thing that has been lost.

"That days be kept every four days once, or within two months at least, and such as shall be found to be robbed of their goods, be redressed to the double, and with safer, according to the law of marches." Spottwood, p. 306.

This word seems properly to signify a premium given for the safety or preservation of goods that have been lost or carried off; E. salvage, salvage money. V. Seren.

SAFER, adv. In as far; safer, safer.

SAFER, The sapphire; a precious stone.

SAFERON, An ancient head-dress worn in S. V.

SCHAEFFOUN.

SARIE, The reward for restoring what has been lost.

SAFT, adj. Used in the different senses of E. soft, S.

1. As opposed to what is fatiguing.
Kind nobles, will ye but alight,
SAFT, adv. SAY, SEY, SAGHTLYNG, S. Reconciliation. adv. adj.
To say, to tell; to speak. As a poet was called a sayer, a narrator. As descriptive of the general character of these works, which were merely rhetorical histories or narrations.

SAYAR, s. One who assays metals. To say, to tell; to speak. As a poet was called a sayer, a narrator. As descriptive of the general character of these works, which were merely rhetorical histories or narrations.

SAFT, v. n. To say, to speak; to tell; to announce. To say in country houses; synon.
SAFTLY, adv. Softly, not harshly; applied to music, S.

2. Pleasant.
To me nay after days nor nights
Will eir be soft and kind;
And greet till I am blind.
Ibid. ii. 165.

3. Tranquil; quiet; at rest, Gl. Sibb.
To say, to tell; to speak. As a poet was called a sayer, a narrator. As descriptive of the general character of these works, which were merely rhetorical histories or narrations.

4. Not vehement or ardent. 5. Moist; drizzling; as, the morning, sir, 6. Mild weather, as "A fine soft weather, as "A fine

SAY, v. a. To soften, to mollify; applied to the mind.

SAFT, adv. Softly, S.

Then quickly he took off his shoon,
And softly down the stair did creep.

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 84.

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SAI

SAIKLESS, SAykles, adj. 1. Guiltless, innocent. S. sackless, A. Bor.
Thay saykles wichtis sail for my girt shall be.

Doug. Virgil, 43, 17.

For cryme saikles, charged with a crime of which one is not guilty.

Nixt thame the second place they folkis has,
Wrangwily put to dede for cryme saikles.

Ibid. 178, 49.

2. Free; used in a general sense.
On every syde he has cassin his e;
And at the last behaldis the cief,
Saikles of latal, fire of all sic stydle.
i. e. not engaged in battle.

Ibid. 430, 47.

A.S. saekless, sine culpa, from soc, cause, controversy, judgment, and less, without; Isl. saklauss, id., from sak, lis, culpa, noxa, actio, causa, and lauss, liber; i. e. free from accusation, blameless. The s. is from Moes.G. saak-an, to reprove, to accuse. V. Sake, s.

SAILE, adv. Annocently; guiltlessly. S.

SAILFISH, s. The basking shark, S. Squalus maximus, pinna dorsali anteriore majore, Linn.

"The sail-fish, or burking [I. beaking] shark, appears on the coasts of the parish early in the month of May, if the season is warm; he is a stupid and torpid kind of fish; he allows the harpooner often to feel him with his hand before he darts at him." P. South Uist, Invern. Statist. A.C. xiii. £90.

"The sun or sail-fish occasionally visits us; this sluggish animal sometimes swinas into the salmon nets, and suffers itself to be drawn towards the shore, without any resistance, till it gets so near the land, that for want of a sufficient body of water, it cannot exert its strength," &c. P. Lochgoil-head, Arran. Statist. Acc. iii. 173.

It is denominated from the fin which it carries above water. It is also called the Sun-fish, S.; Carbo, Caibon, or Carfin, Hebrides; Hoe-mother or Homer, Ork.

SAILYE, s. An assault.
Qubhar thai entryt, the sailye was so sayr,
Dede to the ground fell frekis doun thai bair.

S. A sore; a wound, S.

Abbrev. from Fr. assailir, to attack.

To SAILYE, v. n. To assail; to make attempt. S.

SAILL, s. Happiness.
Sal never myne hart be in saill, na in liking,
Bot gig I losying my law, or be laid law.
V. Sile.

Gawan and Gol. i. 21.

To SAILL, v. a. To seal.

SAYN, n. Saying.
Thre yer as thus the rewm stud in gud pres;
Off this sayn my words for to cese,
And forthyr furth off Wallace I will tell,
In till his lyf hawter awenter yett feil.

Wallace, viii. 1612. MS.

Of this saying me worthis for to cease. Edit. 1648.
Me worthis, i. e. it is necessary for me, may have been the reading of some other MS.
Sayn, however, may possibly denote felicity, in reference to peace; Germ. seyn, benedictio.

To SAIN, v. a. To bless. V. SANE.

SAINTCT TOB'S HEAD. The promontory of St. Abb's Head at the entrance of the Firth of Forth S.

SAINDD, s. Message or messenger. See Sup.

For his saynd till thame send be,
And that in in assembly then,
Passand, I weyne, a thousand men.

Barbour, v. 196. MS.

A.S. sand, missio, legatio, also legatus. Send is used so to signify an embassy, S.B. Sonde O.E.

Tho fond hue here sonde

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SAIR  HEAD. A common Scoticism for a head-ache.

SAILLY, adj. Much exhausted in every way. S.

SAIRING, v. a. To retain anything for a strait or a necessity.

SAIRNESS, SARENESS, S.

To SAIL, v. a. 1. To satisfy. 2. To fit; to be large enough.

Sair aff, Somlice greto swa saara ; Gern, Sa sic Preichouris as I have tald, Ye cou'd na look your soekn, as, according to some, referring to the sock or plough-share; "quhen the tenant is bound and obliged to cum with his plough to till and labour ane part of the Lords lands." De Verbi Sign. vo. Sack, Sack, s. A term used in our old laws, to denote one of the privileges of a baron.

SAIT, s. 1. An old designation for the Court of Session in S. Lords of the Sait, Lords of the Seat or Session.

Sum sains the Sait, and sum thame cursis.

Dunbar, Donaltyn Poems, p. 41.

Lords of the soate, Acts, Ja. V. 1593. c. 58.

2. A see; an episcopate.

S SAK, SACK, s. A term used in our old laws, to denote one of the privileges of a baron.

"And some criminal actions pertains to some of the judges foresaids, and to their courts: and chielie to them quha hes power to hald their courts, with sock, sack, gallous and pit, toll and thame, infang-thief, and outfang-thief." Reg. Maj. B. i. c. 4. s. 2.

Sok undoubtedly denotes the right with which a baron is vested, of holding a court within his own domains. It seems also to signify the extent of the jurisdiction of this court.

A.S. soc is expl. not only curia, but, territorium, sive praecinctus, in quo Sack et cetera privilegia exercebantur. Hicke, Thes. i. 159.

Sack seems properly to signify the right of the baron to prosecute his vassals in this court, and to decide the matter in controversy, by imposing fines or otherwise punishing the guilty.

A-S. soci, soci, lis, actio, causa foro. Hence E. sake, equivalent to cause: as, for God's sake, proper Dei causam. Sack is expl. by Rastell, as equivalent to placitum et emenda. i. e. as denoting not only the plea, but the pecuniary mutlet imposed on the person found guilty: and in the laws of Edward the Confessor, as synon. with forisfactura or forfeiture. V. Spelman, vo. Sac. Su. G. sak signifies not only a cause, and also guilt or crime, but the fine imposed on the criminal.

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S A L

Sche thought to make her clone,
Of sake.

"From saľ, lis vel oligjurgium, a very ancient word in the northern languages." Gl. Tristr. V. Sak and Sailless.

SAKE, Barbour, iv. 578. Leg. sad he.

And he, that was rycht weill in will
His lordis yarhnyng to follifall,—
Sad he was bonne in till all thing
For to fullifull his cummaning.

This is for said he, as in Edit. 1620.

SAKRES, s. pl. In Inventories: meaning doubtful. S.

SALEBROSITY, *. A rough or uneven place.

SAINTS, s.

SALE, SAIL, SAILL.

SAKIRES, s.

SAK and SATELESS.

SAINT, SAWT, S. Assault; attack.

SALE, Sail, Sall, s. 1. A palace.

Thare stude ane grete tempill or sall ryall,
Of Laurent ciete sete impereall.

Doug. Virgil, 210, 55. sail, MS.

The sense requires it, sete being used in the following line.

2. A hall; a chamber; a parlour.

The renk raikit in the sall, rial and gent,
That wondr wialy wes wrught, with wourschip and wele.

Gawan and Gol. i. 6.

It seems doubtful whether the term here denotes the palace in general, or one chamber in it.

Within the chefal palice, baith he and he
Ar enterit in the sall ryall and he.

Doug. Virgil, 472, 38.

The term is used in both senses in the Northern languages: A.S. sal, aula, palatium; Su. G. sal, habitaculum, conclave; aula, curia; Isl. sal, domus ampla et magnifica, multorum hospitium et convivaram capax; camera in aedium editiori loco, quam adire per scalas necessum est; Vel. Ind. Germ. sal, templum, palatium; also, coenaculum, pars aedium amplior et ornata; Fr. sale, Ital. L.B. sale, a hall.

A.S. Alem. sal also denotes a private house. The natural origin of the term, in all its senses, is undoubtedly to be found in Moes. G. sal-jum, diverteere, manere, hospitari; whence salith-vos, mansiones; A.S. saelth, Alem. selitha, habitatio.

SALEBROSITY, s. A rough or uneven place.

"His Grace here wisely brought the Doctor off salebro­
 sisties, whence all his wits could not have delivered him
with his credit." Baillie's Lett. i. 114.

It may, however, have a reference to some ancient superstition, such as that mentioned by Kilian.

Wit he betwixt us twa be onie lufe,
And mak amendis, I sail remit this faut:
Wele, quod the tothir, wald thou mercy cry,
To the that wil be ful so wre and salt.

Priests of Pólis, p. 44.

Bot whir reasons that sale sall be full salt.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 450, 47.

"I shall make it salt to you, i.e. I shall make you pay for it. That's the thing that makes the salt sal, Prov. Scot. Bor. i. e. That's the ground of the quarrel," Rudd.

2. Severe; oppressive; overwhelming.

S.

3. Costly; expensive; applied to any article of sale, S.

I need scarcely observe, that Lat. saltes in pl. and E. salt, are both metaphor used to denote wit. Although the sense is different, there may be an analogy. The term, as used S., might originally denote what is poignant to the mind. It may, however, have a reference to some ancient superstition, such as that mentioned by Kilian.

Thare stude ane grete tempill or
Of Laurent ciete sete founded. For sal is the word in the Bannatyne MS. i. 9. "From a sense of shame stole away from the place."


SALMON FLEUK. V. FLOOR, FLEUK.

SALSAR, s. A salt-cellar.

SALSS, s. Sauce.

And thai eyt it with full gud wil,
That soucht na nothyrs salse thar till
Bot appetyt, that oft men takys;
For rycht weill sowerwy war thair stomakys.

Barbour, iii. 540. MS.

Instead of takys, used in MS., I suspect that it ought to have been takys, lacks or wants. For, as the passage stands, it cannot bear any tolerable meaning. Barbour expresses the same idea with that contained in the ep­plomatic S. Prov. Hunger's guide kitchen.

Germ. salse, Fr. sansse, id. The origin is Germ. sals-en, sale condire; as properly signifying a kind of pickle made of salt.

V. Wachter, vo. Sale.

SALT, SAWT, s. Assault; attack.

Thus thay schupe for ane salik ilke sege seir;
Ilka soverane his ensenyse shewn has thair.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 13.

This is the reading of Edit. 1608, instead of sall, in S. P. Repr.

— The town wes hard to ta
With opyn sawt, strenth or mycht.

Barbour, ix. 350. MS.

Chaucer, saute, id. contr. from Fr. assaut.

SALT, adj. 1. Troublesome; what produces bitter consequences, S.

Wele, quod the tothir, wald thou mercy cry,
And mak amendis, I sail remit this faut:
Bot whir reasons that sale sall be full salt.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 450, 47.

"I shall make it salt to you, i.e. I shall make you pay for it. That's the thing that makes the kait sal, Prov. Scot. Bor. i. e. That's the ground of the quarrel," Rudd.
person who profaned it would be accounted so daring in his guilt as to call for an immediate intervention of the power of their offended deities.

It is said to have been an ancient custom among some heathen nations, that those who promised faith to kings, eat salt adjured or consecrated in the presence of the kings to whom they bound themselves. Hence it is said in the book of Esdras, that the princes of the Samaritans, when they wrote to the Persian kings, accusing the Jews, thus expressed themselves; “We are mindful of the salt, which we eat in the palace.” V. Du Cange, vo. Sal.

But the rite itself, as used in sacrifices, was probably borrowed from the Jewish customs. It was one of the laws delivered by Moses; “Every offering shalt thou season with salt;” Lev. ii. 13. As salt was a symbol to which Pythagoras attached great importance, it has been supposed, on pretty good authority, that he learned the sacred use of it from the Jews. V. Gale's Court, P. ii. 130, 152, 153, 204.

SALT Se, or SEA. A phrase commonly used by our old writers to denote the sea.

Vader thy gard to schip we vs addres, Ouer spyynand many swelland seyis salt.

But the term salt, as connected with sea, is not to be viewed in the light of a common poetical epithet. It seems evidently to have originated from its being formerly used as a s., denoting the sea itself. We may safely form this conclusion from analogy. For salt was the designation which the ancient Scandavins gave to the sea. The Baltic sea is by Isl. writers commonly called Eystra salt, i.e. the Eastern sea; Germ. salz, mar, Gr. αλάς, and Lat. sal-sal, signify both the sea, and that seasoning which we give to our food, extracted from its waters. According to lire, it must remain uncertain, whether salt has its name from the sea, or the sea, as thus denominated, from salt. But Seren. observes, perhaps more justly, that Su.G. salt, as denoting the sea, seems to be the radical term; as it is not likely that men would be acquainted with salt, before they had tasted the waters of the sea.

SALT, s. A salt-cellar.

SALTAR, SALTARE, SALTER, s. A maker of salt.

SALT-FAT, SALTATT, s. A salt-cellar. See a long and interesting article in the Supplement under this word.

BREID and SALT. See account of the offering of breid and salt as instruments of adjuration, in Supplement.

SALT-BRED, s. The place where oozee, proper for the manufacture of salt, collects.

SALTER,* s. A person who makes salt.

SALTIE, SALT-WATER FLEUK. Vulgar names of the Dab on the Frith of Forth.

SALTLESS, adj. Metaph. expressive of disappointment.

SALT MERT. An ox or cow salted for winter provision.

SALT Vpone SALT. The old name for refined salt in S. S.

SALVE, SAVOR, s. A discharge of fire-arm.

To SALUS, s. a. To salute.

He salseth them, as it was bot in scorn,
"Dewgar, gad day, Bone Senyhour, and,гад morn." Wallace, vi. 129. MS.

From Lat. salus, health; O.Fr. id. salutation; or the e. saluer.

SALUT, s. Health; safety, Fr. id.

"Pausanias Duc of Spart, to the kyng Xeres, salut." Comp. S. p. 192.

SALUTE, s. A French gold coin once current in S.S. S.

SAM, adj. The same.

SAMBUTES, s. pl. Sambutes of silke, pieces of silk, adorning a saddle.
SANDY-GIDDOCK, s. The Launce, Ammodytes tos.

SAND-FLEUK, SAND-EEL, s.

SANDE, part. pa.

SAND-BUNKER, s. A Sandy-mill, «.

SANDY-LOO, s. A name for the Sand Lark. /?

SAND-LARK, SANDY-LAVEROCK, SANDY-LARRICK, s.

SAND-TRIPPER, s.

SANDRACH, SAND-LOWPER, s. A.

*2. It also signifies purblind; short-sighted. *?

To whales, were (sand-lances) found in their mouths.” Neill’s Tour, p. 211.

The whales, here mentioned, we are informed, are designated eating, because “being of a gregarious disposition,” — “if they are able to guide,” or drive, — “the leaders into a bay, they are sure of encountering multitudes of their followers.”

SANDIE, s. The abridgment of Alexander. S.

SANDY-LOO, s. A name for the Sand Lark. S.

SANDY-MILL, s. To Big a Sandy-mill, to be in a state of intimacy. “We’ll never big Sandy-mills thegither.” S.

SAND-LARK, SANDY-LAVEROCK, SANDY-LARRICK, the sea Lark, Orn. See Seep.

The sea Lark (charadrius hiaticula, Lin. Syst.) is seen in vast flocks around all our sandy bays and shores, especially in winter; but as soon as summer arrives, they retire to the bare and barren brackens, where they build a small nest on the ground, and lay four eggs of a whitish colour.” Barry’s Orkney, p. 306.

This is the sandy lerwick, or laveryk, of S.

SAND-LOWPER, s. A small species of crab, Cancer lucisus, Linn.

“Pulex Marinus, the fishermen call it the Sand-Loover.” S.

SANDRACH, s. The food for young bees; bee-bread. S.

SAND-TRIPPER, s. The Sand-piper, a bird. S.

To SANE, s. &

It occurs in O.E.

If it be sothe, quod Pierce, that ye sayne, I shall it some espy.

V. SEYN.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 33, a.

To SANE, SAYN, SAIN, SEYN, e. a. 1. To make the sign of the cross, as a token of blessing one.

When Schyr Aymer herd this, in by He saynt him, for the ferly. Barbour, vii. 98. MS.

In hy presr apperly so meillik lycht, That all the fyr scho put off his ychth, Ghaff him a wand off colour reid and greynae, With a saffyr saynt his face and eyne. Welnaw, sco bo said, I chies the as my luft.

Editt. 1648, sayned.

Wallace, vii. 94. MS.

SANE, s.

It occurs in Ywaine and Gauvin. He saynted him, the soth to say, Twenty sith, or ever he blan, Sulkir mervayle he had of that man; For he had wonder that nature Mjght mak so fowl a creature.

Bison’s E.M.B. i. 26.

I. e. He made the sign of the cross twenty times. Sayne is used in the same poem for a sign. And some who frayned at Lunet, If shoukouth an seynan sayne.

Langland uses sayned in the same sense.

Then sate Slouth up, & sayned him swyth, And made a vowe before God, for his foule slouth, Shal no Sunday be thys seyen yere, but sikernes it let, That I ne shal do me or day to the dere church.

P. Ploughman, fol. 27, b.

This is undoubtedly the primary sense of the word. For as Germ. sagen signifies a sign, and also blessing, and sagen, to bless, to consecrate, to sanctify; the terms, as Wachter has observed, seem to be used metonymically, the sign being put for the thing signified. The same word occurs in Alem., Notker, Ps. cxviii. 8. Gotes sagen si uber t hab; The blessing of God be upon you. In Gotes namen segenun un unt hab; In the name of God we bless you. Wachter conjectures that this mode of speaking had its origin among the Franks, who, he says, from the beginning of Christianity, used the sign of the cross in entering into vows, and consecrating persons and things, as the Catholics do at this day. He quotes the following passage from Alcuin. Hom signo crucium consecratio corporis Dominicum, sanctificator fons baptismatis, initiatur presbyteri et caeteri gradus ecclesiasticus, et omnium sanctuariorum, hoc sigilo Dominie crucum signovm invocatione Christi nominat conscriptor.

The S. e. &. syne, synch, which denote a slight ablation, seem to have had the same origin. We may add Isl. sign-a, consecratio, Verel. ind. Su. G. ind. notare sigto crucis. A.S. sagunga, signatio, from sagen-ian, signare. Hei nullam salutem neque consolacionem Ioue heora signungun osungum, per eorum ministerium suscipit, Bed. 502. 26, where, says Lyte, the Sax. interpreter, by the ministry of the priests wished sealing to be understood, i. e. with the sign of the cross. V. SYND.

2. To bless, God being the agent.

S.

The King said, “Sa our Lord me sayne, Ilc had gret causs him for to sla.” Barbour, ix. 24.

“Hence Scott. Bor. the expression, God safe you and same you.” Rudd.

It seems also used in the south of S.

3. To pray for a blessing.

S.

Sum sayns the Salt, and sum thame cushis.

Dubber, Bawntayne Poema, p. 41.

Quhen that the schip was saynt and under sail, Foul Brow in Houl thou purport for to pass. Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 71.

Many of the vulgar account it extremely dangerous to touch any thing, which they may happen to find, without sayng (blessing it), the shores of the enemy being notorious and well attested.” Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 187. It has the same signification in O.E.

We tolde the seven hundred towrys, So Cristye me save and sayne.


4. To consecrate; to hallow. 5. To heal; to cure; pray.

Shane. V. SHANED.

Teint. God seghene u, Servet, conservet te Deus; God segena de molitijd, Deus conservet convivias, sit felix convivium, pro sit convivis; Kilian.

SAIN, s. Blessing, S.B. V. the v.
SANG, s. 1. Song, S. 2. Note; strain.

My sang!

SANG-SCUILL, s. A school for teaching music.

SANGLERÉ, s. A wild boar.

SANGUANE, SANGUINE, adj.

SANSHAGH, SANSHAUCH, SANSHUCII, s.

SAP, «, Sorrow; tears, caused by affliction or vexation.*

SAP, id. A sound or deep sleep.

Sap, adj. To heal.

SAPMONEY, SAPS, s.pl.

SAR, v. a. To vex; to gall; to press sore on one.

SARBIT, snarly. Some kind of exclamation. See Sup.

SAPPY, adj. 1. Applied to a female who is plump. 2. Addicted to the bottle. "He's a braw sappy lad." S.

SAPLES, s.pl. A lie of soap and water ; sudis, S.

SAP-SPALE, SAP-WOOD, s. The weak part of wood.

To SAR, v. a. To vex; to gall; to press sore on one.

SARIE, adj. Sore. V. SAIR.

SARE, v. n. To serve.

SARELESS, adj. Useless; unsavoury, S.B.

SARGARD, s.

Sé ye not quha is cum now?—

SARY, Sairy, SARIE, adj. 1. Sad; sorrowful.

SARY-BAIRE, s.pl. They skippers, or men who have the charge of the boats,— have for their wages, during the winter season, 61. with 4 bolls of oatmeal, and 7s. for sap-money, or drink to their use. P. Ecclesiagreig, Kineaed. Statist. ACC. xi. 93.

SAS, s.pl. Saps, bread soaked in some nourishing liquid," Gl. Sibb. It is more generally boiled.

SAS, adj. A sound or deep sleep.

SARIE, adj. To heal.
S A R


3. Weak; feeble. 4. Poor; in necessitous circumstances. 5. Mean; contemptible. 6. Expressive of kindness or commiseration; as, sairy man, poor fellow. V. SAIRIE. S.

SARIOLOGY, Barbour, v. 5. MS. sariely.

—Byrdis smale,
As turturis and the nyctingale,
Begouth rycht sarie ly to syg; And for to mak in their syngyng
Swete notis, and sownys ser,
And melodys plesand to her.
"Loftily," Gl. But it seems to signify, artfully; from A.S. searely, mechanice, artificiose; from sear, seor, seorwe, art.

Perhaps sarryly, which Mr. Pinkerton renders boldly, may be viewed as the same word.
The King weile sone in the mornyng,
Saw prystr cummand thar prystr eschel,
Arrayit sarryly, and weile. Barbour, viii. 222. MS.
And that, in the woddis sid wer
Stud in array rycht sarryly,
And thought to byd thar hardily
The cumongy of thar enymys. Ibid. ix. 140. MS.
i.e. Artfully, carefully, cautiously; as taking the benefit of the covert of the wood.
A.S. seare is expl. "strategema; a subtil contrivance;" Sommer. It is also used to denote warlike engines. V.Lve. It occurs in a similar sense with respect to the care of the army about the king, when he was sick. In myddis thaim the King that bar, And yeid about him sarryly. Ibid. ver. 176. MS.

—A bidding has he mad,
That na man sail be sa hardy
To prik at thaim, but sarryly
Rid redy ay in to bataill,
To defend gif men wald assaill. Ibid. xvi. 114. MS.
In another place it is written sarryly.
Than studd he stille a quhill, and saw
That thai war all doune of daw;
Syne went towar thaim sarryly. Ibid. xviii. 157. MS.

SARIS, SARCHIS. "Sanct Saris day," apparently St. Serf's day. Also Sanct Sarfps day. S.

SARIT, pret. Vexed. V. SAR.

SARK, s. 1. A shirt. S. A. Bor.

Thair with in haist his weid off castis be,—
Held on his sark, and tuk his suerd so gud
Band on his nek, and syn lap in the flud.
Wallace, ix. 1178. MS.

On fate I sprent, into my bare sark,
Wifal for to complete my langsum wark.

"He has been row'd in his mother's sark tail;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 31. It is thus expl. "The Scots have a superstitious custom of receiving a child, when it comes to the world, in its mother's shift, if a male; believing that this usage will make him well beloved among women. And when a man proves unfortunate that way, they will say, He was kep'd in a board-clout; he has some hat to his meat, but none to his wives." Kelly, pp. 159, 140.

A.S. syric, syrc, indiumium; Dan. messe serke, a surplice, Rudd. Su.G. saerk, indiumium muliebre; Isl. sarkur, vestis seu indiumium muliebre, ac noble guidem interulae genus; G. Andr. He derives it from Lat. serico-sam, silk. It seems to confirm this etymology, that Fland, sark denotes cloth of silk. I have, however, heard an amateur of the Gr. language, with great gravity, derive our S. word from sark, sark, caro, because the shirt is next to the body.

SARLAND SARK, s. A shirt formerly worn in the Highlands: "a syd sark of yellow linen." S.


2. Covered with thin deals, S.

"The roofs are sarked, i.e. covered with inch-and-half deal, sawed into three planks, and then nailed to the joists, on which the slates are pinned." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 147.

SARK-FU, s. A shirtful.

SARK-FU' O'SAIR BANES. 1. A phrase used to denote the effect of great fatigue or violent exertion. 2. A sound beating; or the consequences of it.

SARKING, SARKIN, s. 1. Cloth for making shirts: shirting.

2. The covering of wood above the rafters, immediately under the slates, q. the shirting. See Sup.

SARKING, adj. Of or belonging to shirts.

SARKLESS, adj. Not having a shirt.

SARK-TAIL, s. The bottom of a shirt.

SARPE, s. Probably the spiral rod used in consecrating the wax tapers burnt during Easter.

SARRALY, ade. V. SARIOLOGY.

To SASE, v. a. To seize; to lay hold of.

SASINE, s. Investiture, S. the same with E. seizin. S. Sasone by Presenting, or by deliverance of Eird and Stane, a mode of investiture in lands, &c. S.

SASTEING, s. A kind of pole. V. STING.

SASTER, s. A pudding composed of meal and minced meat, or of minced hearts and kidneys salted, put into a bag or tripe; and well seasoned.

SAT, s. A snare.

Y sain we nought no sat;
He douteth me bituene.
Sir Tristem, p. 117.

"From saetinga, insidiae.—We have not discovered an ambush," Gl. But it more nearly resembles Su.G. sasit, sata, id.; saet-a, insidiae struere.

SATE, s. "An omission, trespass, miscarriage, slip;" Rudd.

Wele, quod the tothir, wald thou mercy cry,
And mak amendis, I sail remit this fait,
But vithe ways that sate sail be full sate.

DOUG. VIRGIL, PROL. 450, 47.

Rudd, derives it from Fr. saut, a leap, jump, skip; saut-er, to skip over. Faire le saute, to become bankrupt, to flee the country for debt.

SATOURE, s. A leaper, q. one who overleaps proper bounds.

Faire le sauteur, q. one who overleaps proper bounds.

Tytl. Edit.

SATURE, s. A transgressor; a trespasser.

Rycht so the satoure, the false thief, I say,
With saute treason oft wynith thus his pray.


According to this reading, it might seem allied to Fr. satipere, a leaper, q. one who overlaps proper bounds. V. SATE. Tytl. expl. it, "the lustful person." But Shbe., writes feator, Chron. S. P. i. 42. This may be from Fr. fauteur, faulty; feast, fault.

SATHAN, s. The ancient pronunciation of Satan. S. To SATURE, v. a. To satisfy.
"Our pretence is not to satyfe & delite the delicat eares of curius men, bot to establische the conscience of sick as of mair sobir knawleage, and undersyndyng nor we ar, gene thair be ony." Kennedy of Crosgauell, Compend. Practice, p. 7.

To SATTISFICE, c. a. To satisfy. S.

SATTERDAY, SATTERDAY, s. Saturday, the last day of the week.

This day, in the calendar of superstition, has been reckoned unlucky.

"Certane craftis man—will nocht begin their warke on the Saturday, certane schipmen or mariners will nocht begin to sail on the Saturday day, certane traveliers will nocht begin their iornay on the Saturday day, quhilk is plane superstition, because that God Almychty made the Saturday as well as he made all other dayis of the wouke." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Pol. 22, b.

A.S. sater-day, i. e. the day of Saturn. For the A.S. called Saturn Seater; as they also gave him the name of Credo. V. Verstegan, p. 84.

Satterdayis slop, a gap or opening, which, according to law, ought to be left in crutches for catching salmon, in fresh waters, from Saturday after the time of Vespers, till Monday after sunrise.

"Thay that hes crnuis in fresche watters, that thay gar to the same fountain ; as denoting the atonement made, or fine paid, for procuring reconciliation. Hence saecta, quietly; secht-a, to allay, to compose; saccauto, pacific; Osacca, inquietude, which nearly resembles S. saucht, is still used. Gael. soch, quiet, seems allied.

Saucht, saught, s. Ease; tranquilliy. S. "Bor. To sit in saucht, to live in peace and quiet; and, to live in unsucht, i. e. trouble;" Rudd. "See Sup.

For as her mind began to be at saught, In her face fair ilk sweet and bonny draught

Come to themselves.—

"Better saught wi' little aught, nor care wi' mony a cow;" S. Prov.; Ferguson, p. 8; i. e. peace, with little in one's possession.

A.S. saecht, seht, peace, friendship, reconciliation; Isl. saet, i. e. the part. Teut. secht, tranquillity, which thair considers as the root. Hence saecta, quietly, gently; saucht-a, to allay, to compose; saccauto, pacific; saec__, inquietude, which nearly resembles S. saucht, is still used. Gael. soch, quiet, seems allied.

SAUCHING, SAUCHTENING, SAUGHTENING, SAWCHNYNG, s. 1. Reconciliation; agreement; pacification.

Made was the saughtening,
And alle forgave biden.

Sir Trestrem, p. 104.

Nor I beleif na freyndship in thy hands,
Nane sic trety of sauchning nor cunnandis
My son Lausus band vp with the perfay.


2. A state of quietness or rest.

Wpon him self makell travaill he tais;
The gret battaill compleit apon him gais;
In the forbreyst he retornyt full oft:
Quham euir he hyt their sauchning was wusot.

Saughtning, Edit. 1648. Wallace, x. 392. MS.
To adj. SAUDALL, s. A companion; a mate; Lat. SAUYN, S.

SAUF, TO SAUF, s. SAUFAND, SAUFFING, prep.

SAUL, SAULLE, SAUVING-TREE, s. The Sabine, a plant. *?

SAVENDIE, S.

SAUGHE, s. adj. SAUGHRAN, adj.

3. Agreement; settlement of terms.

2. Mettle; spirit; as, "He has a great

v. a. SAUF, TO SAUF, person to had a hard fall, or a severe fate.

SAUFING, S.

SAUEN, S.

SAUSAW

SAW

SAW

How come mankind, when lacking woe,

In Saulie’s face their hearts to show? — Ferguson's Poem, p. 98.

The name might seem to have had its rise from the

deule weedes, appropriated to them, from A.S. sal, black.

But if we should suppose, that, in the time of Popery, these

mourners, during their procession, chanted prayers, the

name might be supposed to originate from their frequent

repetition of Saltre Regina.

SAULL PREIST. V. COMMONTIE in Sup. sense I. S.

SAVOUR, s. A term used in S., especially with

respect to preaching the gospel, equivalent to Fr.

onction.

The E. language has no word exactly corresponding.

Hence, SAUVOURY, adj. Possessing onction, S. V. SAIRLES,

which is used in a sense directly opposite.

To SAUR, v. n. To savour. V. SAWER.

SAUR, SAIURIN, s. The smallest quantity or portion

of any thing; q. probably, a savour.

SAURLESS, adj. Inspid; tasteless. V. SARELESS, S.

SAUT, s. Salt, S. See Sup.

"Before ye chuse a friend, eat a peck of sowt wi’ him;"

Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 16.; i. e. be thoroughly acquainted

with him.

SAUT-FAT, s. A saltcellar, or vessel for holding salt, S.

In our country, in former times, the saut-fat was in¬

variably placed in the middle of the table. It was a pretty

large vessel, of a flat form, that there might be no danger

of the salt being spilled. For if this happened, it was

universally accounted a bad omen. This is a very ancient

superstition. We learn from Festus, that the Romans

reckoned it ominous to spill the salt at table. Among

them, the idea might originate from the custom of con¬

secrating the table, by setting on it the images of the

Lares and salt-holders, salinorum apposito; Arnob. Lib. ii.

A family salt- cellar (paternum salinum) was kept with


A.S. sautor, id. Teut. sout-vat. A.S. fot, fat, a

vessel of any kind, is often conjoined with another s,

particularly defining the use of the vessel meant; as lehft¬

vat, a candlestick, i. e. a vessel for holding a candle.

To CAST, OF LAYSAUT on one’s stail. To get hold of one’s

No to hae Saut to ane’s kail. To be in great poverty.

No to make Saut to ane’s kail. To make almost

nothing by one’s professional exertions.

S. TO SAUT, v. a. 1. To salt; to put in pickle. 2. To

snib; to put down; to check. 3. To heighten in price; as, “I’ll saut it for you,” I’ll make you pay

dear for it.

SAUTER, s. A salter in heraldry, S.

SAUTIE, s. A species of flounder. V. SALTIE.

SAW, SAW, s. 1. A word; a saying; often applied to

a proverb; an old saw, S. O.E. id.

In fragi flesche your febell sede is saw; —

Nurist with sleuth, and mony vnsmeely saw; —


Sé thay saw be sicker an thay sell,

Stesport, Bannatone Poems, p. 149.

A.S. saga, sage, dictum, dictio, from sag-an, dicere.

2. A discourse; an address.

All that consentyt till that saw.

And than in till a litill thrw,
SAW

Thair iii bataillis ordanyt that.

Barbour, xi. 302. MS.

This term is used to denote a pretty long speech made by Robert Bruce to his army, on the day preceding the battle of Bannockburn.

3. Language in general.

Allsua set I myne intent,—

Fra that I sen he storis sere,

In Cronyklys, quhate th wyrttyne were,

Thare marete in-yll fowrme to draw;

Of Latyne in-yll Yngly's sawis.

Wyntown, i. Proc. 30.

4. A sentence; a legal decision; or perhaps rather a testimony given in a court of law.

Sa meikle tressone, sa mony partial sawis,

Sa littill ressonse, to help the common cawis,

That all the lawis ar not set by ane bene;

Sic fenyt flavis, sa mony wasit wawis,

Within this land was nevir hand nor sere.

Dunbar, Bannynyte Poems, p. 43.

"So many partial sentences or decrees;" Ibid. p. 252., N. But it seems doubtful, whether this phrase be not rather meant to denote the testimony given by witnesses before judgment is passed. Thus partial sawis may signify the evidence of witnesses who have sworn falsely; or who have received what our law calls partial counsel, as having been instructed what to say.

The cognates of this word are used in a forensic sense in various Northern languages. Dan. sag, an action, a suit, a process.

Foere sag moden,

It weel will sawerand, of ser colours.

Weill sauerand, of ser colours.

To SAWER, SAW, Saur, Sare, v. n. To sawor, used both in a good and a bad sense.

And feldis ar strovyt with firs,

Weill sauerand, of ser colours.

Dunbar, Bannynyte Poems, p. 32.

It weel will sawer wi' the gude browns yill.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 169.

"It is kindly that the pock sair of the herring;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 20.

Sibb. refers to Isl. saur, sordes, stercus. But it is merely savour, Fr. savour-er, used in a general sense; from Lat. sapor.

SAWR, s. Savour; pl. sawris.

Full sawris suet and swyth thai culd thame bring.

King Hart, i. 53.

SAWINS, s. pl. Saw-dust.

SAIL, 3. p. sing. Either for says, or schaws, i. e. shews, represents.

Sawkar, a. A maker or vender of sauces.

SauEYLE, Wallace, i. 198.

He mayny't not fand he yaim sawely.

Leg. as in MS.

It weydyt nocht fand he thaym sawely.

V. Fawely.

To SAWER, SAWR, Saur, Sare, v. n. To savour, used in a good and a bad sense.

And feldis ar strovyt with firs,

Weill sauerand, of ser colours.

To SAW, s. A salve; an ointment.

To Saw out, v. n. To sow for grass.

SAWOUR, SAVER, s. A sower. Metaph. a propagator.

SAWGER, s. A maker or vender of sauces.

SAWCHYNG, Wallace, x. 392, Perth Edit. V. SAVERY.

SAWLY, adv.

— Thou lyes sawly in sawfoun back and syde.

Doug. Evergreen, ii. 57.

This may signify sweetly, used ironically. Germ. sauß, Alem. swâzen, A.S. swaz, sweet; savoriter, proper, Somer; or perhaps, in sauce, or pickle.

SAWT, s. An assault. V. SALT.

SAWTH, 3 p. v. Saweth.

His thre sonnis of Wallace was full fayne;

Thai held him lost, yit God him

His thre sonnis of Wallace was full fayne;

In fragil flesche your febill sede is

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 169.

I sal do saw and strow ouer al the feildis.

Doug. Virgil, 227, 10.

SAW is also used for the part. pa.

Saw in fragil flesche your febile sede is saue.

Ibid. Prog. 93, 13.


To SAW, v. a. Either for saue; or say, in the sense of address.

Amyd the ful mischeuus ficht,

The grete slaughter and routis takand the flicht,

On horkshik in this Torchene baldy draw,

Wilful his pepil to support and

To SAW, v. a. To sow, in its various senses, S.

Armouris, swerdis, speris, and scheildis

Sawis,

From the resemblance, one might almost suppose

This word, especially as denoting a proverb, an old say­

Thus Juno says;

Bot now approchis to that innocent knycht

Ane fereful end, he sal to dede be dycht;

Thare matere in-tyl fowrme to draw,

Fra that I sene had storis sere,

In Cronnyklys, quhare thai wryttyue were,

Allsua set I myne intent,

That all the lawis ar not set by ane bene;

Sic fenyt flavis, sa mony wasit wawis,

Within this land was nevir hand nor sere.

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The cognates of this word are used in a forensic sense in various Northern languages. Dan. sag, an action, a suit, a process.

Foere sag moden, to sue one at law. A.S. sage, a witness, saga, a testimony. Hu fela sagena; How many things they witness; Quam multa testimonia; Matt. xxvii. 13. Germ. sag-en, to give evidence in a court of law, to confess, to denounce; sage-man, an informer, an accuser; auesage, a judicial confession, the deposition of witnesses; Su.G. saegnarting, the place of judgment, in which sentence is pronounced, or rather where witnesses are heard; Leg. Westro-Goth. ap. Ihre, vo. Saega. Some have viewed Heb. 7727, sawlib, eloqui, as the radical term.

5. It seems to be sometimes used in a higher sense, as denoting an oracle, a prediction of a deity; or, at least, the forebodings of one, who, although possessed of more than human knowledge, was not certainly acquainted with the mysteries of fate.

Thus Juno says;

Bot now approchis to that innocent knycht

Ane fereful end, he sal to dede be dycht;

Or than my sawis ar voyde of verite.

Doug. Virgil, 341, 16.

And in relation to Venus it is said;

— All othir thingis thou knaUIS

Is now conforme vno thy modern sawis.

Ibid. 31, 28.

A.S. sage, "praesagium, a divining, a foretelling;" Somner. From the resemblance, one might almost suppose that the Romans had borrowed their designation for a wise woman, or witch, saga, from the Goths.

This word, especially as denoting a proverb, an old say­ing, evidently proves its near relation to Isl. Su.G. Alem. Franc. aega, a narration, a history, whether true or false; the name given by the Icelanders to all the ancient annals of their country, and history of their ancestors, whether transmitted by tradition, or in the rude songs composed in early ages. A.S. sage also signifies a tale; whence sage-man, sage-man, a delator, the tale-teller, the tales-man;" Teut. saeghe, fabula, narration; Moes.G. insait, id. V. SAVER.

To SAW, v. a. To sow, in its various senses, S.

— Armouris, swerdis, speris, and scheildis

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SCAD

That for thir faultis K. James the Saxt sall hang you.
Nicol Burns, Chron. S.P. iii. 461.

SCÀTÉ, SCÀTY, adj. Sixty, S. See Sup.
Sàxtè he led off nobili men in wer.
Moes. G. saistis, id. Wallace, ix. 1719. MS.

SAXON SHILLING. A shilling of British money. S.
SAXPENCE, s. Sixpence. S.

SCABBARD, s. A shadow. *?
SCADDOW, Scàdaw, Scàddow, Scàddem, Scàddling, Scàlding, S. A kind of dressed skin. *?
Whey SCADDED WHEY.
SCADD, Skàde, SAXTE, SAXTY, S. A bad smith; "Naething but a scald lips.
To SCAD, SKAUDE, SAXPENCE, SAXON SHILLING. A shilling of British money.*?
SCADDED BEER or ALE. A drink made of hot beer or ale,
SCABYNIS.s.p/. Assessors; Councillors in S. boroughs.
To SCAB,* s. The disease called the itch. *?
SCABBLE, SCALLYART, SCALP, SCARP, SCASCAGE, e. A sort of tub ; or perhaps used for a basket.
Her maidens brought me forth a scail, Of fine main bread and fowls hail;
SCAIL, S. A sort of tub ; or perhaps used for a basket.
With bottles full of finest wine.
Sir Egeir, p. 13.
Skeel still signifies a tub ; q. v.

To SCAIL, v. a. To disperse, s. Dispersion. V. SKAIL.
To SCAILLIE, v. a. To have a squint look. V. SKELLIE.
SCAIRTH, adj. Scarce.

SCALBERT, fi. A low-lifed scabby-minded person. S.
SCALD, fi. 1. A scald. 2. The act of scalding. &c.
SCALDRICKS, s.pl. Extortion. V. SKAFFIE.

To SCAL, v. a. To separate; to part, &c. V. SKAIL, with its derivatives.
SCALP, S. A kind of dressed skin.
SCALDRICKS, s.pl. Wild mustard, Loth., skellies, syn.
"The long-continued use of the town dung has filled the soil full of every kind of annual weeds, particularly bird seed, or wild mustard, called here scaldricks," P. Crawond, Loth. Statist. Acc. i. 217. V. SKEELLOCH.

To SCAL, v. a. To separate; to part, &c. V. SKAIL, with its derivatives.
SCALE-STAIRS, s.pl. Straight flights of steps as opposed to a stair of a spiral form.
SCALING, s. Act of dispersion. V. under SKAIL.

SCALKT, pret. v. He skalt him fowlar than a full;
He said he was ane lichelus bul,
That crowd even day and night.

Danbar, Mainland Poems, p. 360.
The term seems to signify, bedaubed; q. he so besmeared
him fowlar than a fuil.

SCALYART, s. A blow or stroke.
SCALLINGER SILVER. Apparently errat. for Stalingr, q. v.
SCALLION, s. A leek.
SCALP, S. Land of which the soil is very thin, generally above gravel or rock, S. scause, Shirr.Gl.
Plenty shall cultivate ilk scause and moor,
Now lea and bare, because the landlour's poor.

This seems merely a metaphor. use of E. scalp, from Teut. skelp, q. a shell.

2. A bed of oysters or mussels, S.
"Around this little island, commonly called Mickyer, there are several oyster scalps."
On the south side of this part of the Tay, there is a scalp of a small kind of mussels, esteemed good bait for the white fish." P. Ferry-Pat-on-Craig, Fife, Statist. Acc. vii. 461.

SCALFY, pron. Scawp, s. A bold intruder at table ; a sorner.
To SCAME, SKAUM, v.a. To scorch.
SCAMBER, s. A kind of dressed skin.
SCAMILL, s.pl. The shambles.
SCAMP, s. A cheat; a swindler; often used as to one who contracts debt, and runs off without paying it, Loth. Perths.

Teut. schamp-en, to slip aside, to fly off; whence Fr. escamp, a speedy despatch, a quick retreat, escamper, to fly, to retire hastily; E. escamper.

To SCANCE, SKANCE, v. a. 1. To reflect on; to turn over in one's mind, S.

I marvell our records nothing at all
Do mention Wallace going into France;
How that can be forgot I greatlie scance;
For well I know all Gasconie and Guien
Do hold that Wallace was a mightie Gian,
Even to this day; in Rochel likewise found
A towre from Wallace name greatly renown'd.

Muse's Threnodie, p. 161.

Perhaps it may here signify, am surprised, am at a loss to account for it.

Ful oft this matter did I shance. Philotus, S.P.R. iii.

Give him your gude advyce,
And pance not, nor shance not,
The perril nor the pryce.

Rev. J. Niclo's Poems, i. 182.

To conjecture; to form a hasty calculation, S.

I gave it a scance, v. a. 1. To shine; often applied to one who makes a great show. 2. One who magnifies himself, an booster, a showy person.

This pees was cryede in August moneth myld;
Yhet God of battalia furius and wild,
Mars and Juno ay dois their bysnes,
Causser of wer, wykier of wykines;
And Venus als the goddess of luft.
Wycht ald Saturn his coursis till appruff;
Thir iii, scansyte of diuers complexion,
Battaill, debate, invy, and destruction,
I can nocht deyme for their malancoly.

Wallace, iii. 347. MS.

These foure showes of divers complexion. Edit. 1648.

This seems allied to scorn, v. to shine; but in sense it most nearly resembles Su.G. skin-a, apperce, prae se ferre; Germ. schein-en, manifestare; a secondary sense of the v., as signifying to shine.

SCANT, s. Scarcity. V. SKANT.

SCANTLINGS, s. pi. A rude sketch; a scroll of a deed. S.

SCANTLINGS, s. pl. Rafters which support the roof of a to-fall, or projection, Ang.

Either a peculiar use of E. scantling, because of the comparative smallness of such rafters; or as allied to Teut. Schantze, seimentum muri quod a lapsu tueret et protegire in muro stantes; Kilian.

SCANTLING, s. A bare place on the side of a steep hill, from which the sward has been washed down by rains, so that the red soil appears; 'a precipitous bank of earth,' Loth. Sibb. writes also skard.

Is it the roar of Teviot's tide,
That chafes against the scar's red side?
Is it the wind, that swings the oaks?
Is it the echo from the rocks?
What may it be, the heavy sound,
That moans old Branksome's turrets round?
Lay of the Last Minstral, C. i. 12.

This seems nearly synon. with cleuch, S.B., in one of its senses.

2. A cliff, Ayrs.

WHYLES o' bairn the burnie plays,
As thro' the glen it wimpl't;
WHYLES round a rocky scar it straies,
WHYLES in a wiel it dimpl't.
Burns, iii. 137.

This, I apprehend, is the original sense.

Grose defines scarre, A. Bor., "a cliff, or bare rock, on the dry land; from the Saxon corre, cautes. Hence Scarborough. Pot-scarre; pot-sherds, or broken pieces of pots;" Prov. Gl.

This seems to be the same with Su.G. skarer, rupees; from skare-a, to cut, Elem. sci-ri; as its synon. klippa, a rock, is from klipp-a, secure. C.B. Isgar signifies the ridge of a mountain. V. Schor, adj.

SCAR, adj. Wild; not tamed.

SCAR, s. Whatever causes alarm.

SCARCEMENT, s. V. SCARCMENT.

SCARCHT, s. A herbaphrodit, S. Scart.

"In the year preceding, there was a bairn which had both the kinds of male and female, called in our language a searcht." Pitscottie, p. 65.

E. scar is mentioned by Skinner, Gen. Etym. But Grose gives it as A. Bor., "used for men and animals;" Prov. Gl.

A.S. scribba, id. This libe considers as allied to Isl. skrott, the devil; because a herbaphrodit is tanquam
SCARCEMENT.

SCARPENIS, s. A scarf, s. The name given to the corvorant; and also to the shag, Orkney. V. SCARTH.

SCARGIVENET, s. A cant word for a girl, of from twelve to fourteen years of age.

SCARMUTIA, s. To scrape; to clean any vessel very nicely with a spoon, S.

SCARE, SKARE. s. Share; portion.

SCARNOCH, SCARNOC, fi. A number; a multitude.

SCARGIVENET, fi. A cant word for a girl, of from twelve to fourteen years of age.

To scrape; to use the nails, S.

SCARROW, s. To emit a faint light. 2. To make a shadow. *?.

SCARF, s. A skirt.

SCARF occurs as if an archaic word for a skirt. He may allude to the puny size of the scorpion, although burning with ill humour. A very small person, especially a puny child, is called a weary scart, S.

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SCARMUT, s. A skirt.

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SCARMUT, s. A skirt.

SCARE, SKARE. s. Share; portion.
SCAUM, S. A piece of paper or deal, or a piece of deal wood, or a wing of the horse, etc. *?.


SCATTERGOOD, s. A spendthrift. *?.

SCATHOLD, S. A tax paid in Shetland. *?.

SCASSING, SCATT, s. Loss; damage; for putting them too near the fire, or by means of a hot iron. 2. A slight burn. 3. The appearance caused by singeing; a slight mark of burning. *?.

SCAUIM o' THE SKY. Thin atmospheric vapour. S.

SCAUP, SCAPW, SCAWIP, s. 1. The scalp; the skull. 2. A bed or stratum of shell-fish; as, an oyster scapw. 3. A small bare knoll, or piece of stony ground. S.

SCAUR, s. A precipitous bank. V. S.

SCAURIUE, SCOREY, s. The young of the herring-gull, Orkney. The Brough — is the resort and nursery of hundreds of scawrs, or herring-gulls, (larus fuscus.) I believe the Orkney name scawrie is applied to this gull only while it is young and speckled; and it loses its speckled appearance after the first year." Neil's Tour, p. 25.

Isl. skier is given as the name of a bird; pica vel sternus, G. Andr. p. 213. The bird here referred to is undoubtedly the Sea-pie, or Oyster-catcher, hoenatopus ostralegus, Linn., which in Sw. is called strandskiura, Norw. Strand-skiiure. V. Pennant's Zool. p. 492.

SCAW, s. 1. Any kind of scall. 2. The itch. 3. A faded or spoiled mark. S.

SCAW'D, SCAW'T, SCAW'D-LIKE, part. adj. 1. Changed or faded in the colour; especially as applied to dress. 2. Having many carbuncles on the face. S.

SCAW, s. 1. A scot and lot, or a tax paid. 2. A certain tax, E. S.

SCAW and LOT, scot and lot. To pay shares in proportion; to pay scot and lot, to pay taxes or duties. S.

SCATT, s. The name of a tax paid in Shetland. See S.

"The hills and commons are again divided into scattolds, from each of which a certain tax, called scatt, was anciently paid to the Crown of Denmark, when Shetland made a part of the Danish dominions; became payable to the Scottish monarch, when these islands were finally ceded to Scotland; fell at length, by donation from the Crown, to a subject superior, and is at present payable to Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerse, Bart., [now Lord Dundas]. The scatt may amount to 6c. for each merk of land, and is paid chiefly in butter and oil." P. Unst, Shetl. Statist.

SCAFFROUN, CHEFFROUN, SAFERON, S. A piece of paper or deal wood, or a wing of the horse, etc. *?.

SCAFFIT, part. Provided with a sheaf of arrows. S.

SCAFFRON, CHEFFRON, SAFERON, S. A piece of ornamental head-dress anciently worn by ladies. S.

SCAFFMON, Shaftmon, shaftment, s. "A measure of six inches in length; or, as commonly expressed, the fist with the thumb turned up;" Sibb. Gl.

He clof thorg the cautel, that covered the knight, Thorgh the shinnad sheld. S.

SCAUM, S. A. The act of singeing clothes by putting them too near the fire, or by means of a hot iron. 2. A slight burn. 3. The appearance caused by singeing; a slight mark of burning. S.
SHEAKER-STANE, s. A quiver or bundle of arrows, amounting in number to twenty-four. See Sup.

"The king commands that ilk man haueane the valour of ane kow in guedes, tall haue ane bow with ane sheaf of arrows, that is, twenty-four arrows." 1 Stat. Rob. l. c. 26. s. 4.

The phrase was also used in Es, and originated, according to Minshue, from the circumstance of the arrows being "tied up like a sheafe of corn." Schilter, however, gives Alem. scaph as equivalent to quiver; Theca, armarium. Fr. Junius in Willeram. p. 220. Hodie, schaffi.

2. A certain quantity of iron or steel.


SCHAICK, TO-SCHAICK, pret. Shook.

—Bryn blastis of the northyn art Ouerquelmanyt had Neptunus in his cart, And all to-schaich the leys of the treis.

V. To, 2. Doug. Virgil, 200, 22.

To SCHAIP, v. a. V. SCHAPE. SCHAKERIS, SHAIKERS, s. pl. 1. "Labels, or thin plates of gold, silver, &c. hanging down, bracteata, from the E. shake?" Rudd.

3. All his hide Of goldin schakeris and rois garlandis rede, Buskit full well. Doug. Virgil, 139, 50.

—The quhilk lyke silver schaiers shiynd Embroideryng Bevities bed.

Chervie and Slat, st. 4.

The term seems nearly correspondent to spangles, and may be allied to Teut. schackeere-en, alterare, variare, because of the change of appearance.

2. The moisture distilling from flowers.

—Syluer schakeris gan fra leuys hing, With crystal sprayngis on the verdure ying.


SCHAKER-STANE, s. The stone-chatter, a bird; now S. stane-checker, q. v.

The Stainyell and the Skaicher-stane, Behind the laue were left alane, With waiting on their marrows. Buel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 28.

SCHAKLOK, s. Perhaps a picklock.

SCHAL, adj. Shallow; shaul, S. shawde, Wyntown. See Sup.

Sa huge wylsum rolkis, and schalde sandis, And stormes grete ouerdreuin and sufferyt haue we.


He SPEAK, and slyly gat assay,

Quhar the dyk schuldest was.

"Shawd waters make maist din?" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 61.

Schal, and E. shallow, as well as shoal, must have all the same origin. This, however, is very obscure. Johnson derives shallow from shoal and low; Spiegel and Seren. from Sw. skallig, calvus, glaber, a term metaph. applied to land that is barren and burnt up; Rudd., with more probability, from A.S. seyff, a shelf.

SCHALD, SHAULD, s. A shallow place.

Now scawth that strenth, now schaw thar he curage, Qulhik upon the schaldis of Affrik in stormes rage Ye dyce eyre. — Doug. Virgil, 133, 52.

Spritibus, Virg. V. SCHOR, adj.

SCHALIM, SHALM, SHAWME, s. According to Rudd., the cornet or crooked trumpet; although he says that Doug. seems to use it simply for tibia, a pipe. See Sup. Trumpetts and schalims, with a schout, Playd or the rink began. Evergreen, ii. 177.

—The Dulsate, and the Dulsacordis, the Schalin of assay. —

Doug. Virgil, 299, 45.

On Dindyma top go, and walk at hame, Quhare as the quilsis renderis soundis sere,

With tympanys, tawberinis, ye war wont to here, And bois schalmes of torned busch boun tree.

Doug. Virgil, 139, 50.

S. SKALLOG. SCHAMON'S DANCE. Some particular kind of dance attached to the designation, as arising from the supposed dignity of the service.

V. SKALLOG.

Su.G. skalmeia. Tent. schalmeij, Fr. chalomeie, a pipe; Belg. schalmeij, a hautboy. Some derive the word from Su.G. skal-a, to sound. But it seems rather from Lat. calam-us, a reed, or pipe.

Chaucer uses schalin, which, according to Tyrwhitt, signifies psalteries.

SCHALK, s. 1. A servant.

Out with swerd thai swing, fra thair schal side.

Gowan and Gol. ii. 20.

It seems meant for schall his sides, the sides of their servants or squires: for there is no evidence that schalk was ever used for left, q. left side.

A.S. scal, Su.G. Isl. skalh, Moes. G. skalh, skalman, Alem. skalch, Germ. Belg. schalch, id. Hence Mareskalh, a marshall, literally, a servant who has the charge of horses; sene-schalch, a steward, from sin, sind, familia, and schalch, servus, &c.

2. A knight.

In this sense it is applied to Sir Rigel of Bone, i.e. the river Bone.

Schalp the evin to the schalch in thib schrodc schene.

Compared with st. 22. Gowan and Gol. ii. 23.

As knecht, originally denoting a servant, became a title of honour, we find that schalh, id. underwent a similar change. A knight, indeed, as long as the term retained its military sense, still denoted a servant, as the Knights of St. John, i.e. the servants consecrated to him. The change was properly with respect to the degree of honour attached to the designation, as arising from the supposed dignity of the service. The same observation applies to schalch in its composite state. V. SKALLOG.

SCHALMERLIE, s. 1. A musical instrument. 2. The person whose business it was to play on this instrument.

SCHALMERLANE, s. Chamberlain.

S. SCHAMON'S DANCE. Some particular kind of dance anciently used in S.

Blaw up the lappyp then,

The schamons dance 1 mon begin;

I trow it sail not pane.

Doug. Virgil, 133, 52.

"Probably show-man, shaw man,"

Sibb.

SCHAND, SCHANE, adj. Elegant; beautiful. V. SCHYE, SCHAND, s. Beauty: elegance.

 Than was the schand of his schaip, and his shroud schane,

Off all colour maist cleir, beldit alone.

V. SCHYE.

Houlate, iii. 20. MS.

Schand, however, may here signify form, figure; O. Teut. schene, scheene, schema.

SCHANGSTER, s. A singer in a cathedral; or perhaps a teacher of music. S.

SCHANK, SHANK, s. 1. The leg; used in a more general sense than E. shank.

Bot his feint schankis gan for eild schaik,

Doug. Virgil, 142, 12.
The term seems to have been formerly used in E. with the same latitude. Hence, the name of Longshanks given to Edw. I.

2. The trunk of a tree.

--- The ancient ntk tre
Wyth his big schank be north wynd oft we se

Shark, Virg., as it is used for stops, ver. 29.
With the dynt the master stok schank is Smyte.

3. The stalk or stem of an herb. S.

"Scot. The stalk of any herb or plant is called the schank." Rudd.

It had been formerly used in this sense, Loth.
I'll steal from petitcoat or gown,
From scarlet shanks and shoon with rose.

Truth's Travels, Penncuick's Poems, 1715. p. 95.

A.S. sceanc, scamento. Su.G. shank, Mod. Sax. schenche,
Dan. schenkel, Teut. schenk, eris, tribe.

Shanker, Shanker, s. A knitter of stockings. *?

To Shank, v. a. 1. To travel on foot, S.

She'll nae lang shank upo' all four
This time o' year.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 162.

2. To knit stockings, Aberd. See Sup.

Shanks-naigie. To Ride on Shank Mare, Nag, or Nagy. A low phrase, signifying to travel on foot. S. V. Gl. Shurr. See Sup.

2. To depart by whatever means.*?

And ay until the day he died,
He rade on good shanks.

Rudd.

See Sup.

3. To endeavour.

--- The ancient nkt tre
For all this fere dymynist newir ane stage,
Is vmbeset. •

Wyth his big schape, SCHAPE, SCHAIP. Besides the ordinary senses of part. adj. Schent, Shanks-naigie. To Ride on Shank Mare, Nag, Shanker. Shanker.fi. A knitter of stockings.

2- To purpose; to intend.

--- The third sioun of treis
Apoun the sandis, sittand on my knees,
I schape to haue vprein with mare preis.

Ibid. 60, 6.

To endeavour.

--- The third sioun of treis
Apoun the sandis, sittand on my knees,
I schape to haue vprein with mare preis.

Ibid. 68, 23.

4. v. a. To prepare; with the pron. subjoined.

Bot T urnus stalwart hardy hye curage,
For all this fern dynymist neire ane stage,
Vol. II.

Qabilk manfully schupe thain to with stand
At the coist syde.—Ibid. 325, 7.

5. Metaph., to direct one's course.

Gif ony pressis to this place, for prouns to persew,
Schaip the evin to the schalk in thi schroun schene.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 23.

A.S. sceap-ian, Germ. schaffen, facere, ordinaire, disponere; Su.G. isl. skap-a, Moes. g. shap-an, id. pret. ga-skop, A.S. scoop.

Schapyn, part. pa. Qualified.

Aman thain that thought it gode,
That the worthi Lord of Douglas
Best schepyn for that travall was.

A.S. sceapan, ordinates.

Barbour, xx. 206.

SCHAPE, s. Purchase; bargain.

SCHARETS, Pittcattie. p. 146. V. SCHERALD.

CHARGE (g hard.) s. A decayed child.

SCHASSIN, part. pa. Chosen.

SCHAV, Shave, s. Schavies, pl. Perhaps part of a pulley.

S. CHAVELIS, s. pl. Uncertain, perhaps depredators. S.

CHAVELLING, s. The contemptuous designation given, by Protestant writers, about the time of the Reformation, to a Roman priest or monk, because of the tonsure or shaven crown.

"We detest and refuse the usurped authoritie of that Roman Antichrist.—His three solemn vows, with all his shavellings of sundrie sorts," National Covenant, 1580, Collect. Conf. ii. ii. 121. 123.

In the Lat. Translation, ascribed to Mr. John Craig, this is rendered; Variasque rasuroe sectas.

"Now sum wil say, thir wer Preichouris, and Ministeris of the word, and had bin sum time anonyzit shavelingis, markit with the beisits mark." H. Charteris, Pref. to Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. A. 4. a.

The term was used in the same sense by O.E. writers.

— Shifting shavelingis, and nosegay nunnes." Narbonus, Part i. 41.

Sibb. says that schavelingis is exl. nokabonds. He therefore refers to schawaldouris as a synon. term. I need scarcely say, that there is not the slightest connexion.

Had he looked into Johns., he would have observed the true sense of it, as used by Spenser.

To SCHAW, v. a. To shew: part. pa. schaw.

Schawis he not here the sinnis capital?
Schawis he not wikkit folk in endes pane?

Doug. Virgil, ProL. 158, 52.

Thare bene peypil of Archade from the ryng,—
Qhilk with Euander kyng in company,
Folowand the signis schaw, has fast hereby.
Choisn ane stede. ——Doug. Virgil, 241, 27.

A.S. sceaw-an, id.

SCHAU, SCHAW, SHAW, s. Appearance; show.

SCHAW-FAIR, s. Any thing that serves rather for show, than as answering the purpose in view.

SCHAWAND MODE. Old name for the Indicative Mood.

SCHAW, SCHAFF, s. 1. A wood; a grove.

And in a schau, a litill thar beydey.
Thai lugyt thaim, for it was nere the nycht.

Wallace, iii. 68.

And the fat offerandis did you cal on raw,
To banket amyd the derne blessit
Thay banket, and the derne blessit schaw.

Doug. Virgil, 391, 34.

With solas thei semble, the pruddest in palle,
And suwen to the soveraine, within
Chosn in ane stede. ——Doug. Virgil, 241, 27.

Su.G. skog, Isl. skop-r, Dan. show, A.S. scu, Ir. Gael. saephas, id. The term, as used in Celt., is borrowed, I
SCHEAR, adj. SCHAWDE, SCHED, SCHAWING, SCHAWALDOURIS, To
2. It seems also used in the sense of shade, covert. 

Motu inconstante, qualis est vagantium et erronum; Ihre, suspect, from some of the Goth, dialects, (especially as it because of the shelter they afford. V. SKUG.

Sched, S. One quantity separated from another of the same kind. — Than Dares

His trew companyoons ledis of the preis,— For sorrow schakand to and fra his hede, 

And scheddis of blude furth spittand throw his lippis. 

Rudd. renders it " streams, gushes." But it rather denotes blood in quantities thrown out at different times, separate clots of blood; crassum cruorem, Virg. V. Sched.

Sched, Schede, Scheded, Schedis, Scheded of the crown, The division of the hair on the crown of the head, S. shed of the hair. See Sup.

To sched, Shed with, v. n. To part with; to separate from Sched, s. 

—To the top of litil Ascaneus hede Amang the dulefull armes wyll of rede Of his parents, from the schede of his croun Schane al of liht vnto the erd adoun. 

Doug. Virgil, 61, 43.

Her wav'ing hair disparling flew apart In seemly shed. 

Hudson's Judith, p. 55.

"Shame's past the shed of your hair;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 28, spoken to those who are impudent. 

"For dutles many of sielik fornictoiris, blindit be carnal concupiscence of their hart, trowis that sympli fornictio is na deadly syn, nor to thame dammalid, and sa nocht beand punissit be man, & haiffand na feir of God and alswa schame of this warld being past the sched of thair heir, thai leiue continually in huirdome, thai corrup the ayre with the exempil of thair uncinle lyfe, thai lufe and cheris all that are sielik as thame selfi, thai het all thame that leiins ane chast lyfe." Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, Fol. 53, 54. V. also Boyd's Last Battell, p. 269.

Bolg. schydeis des haars, id.

Bolg. schydeis des haars, id.

Scheidis, s. pl. Thus thai mittell, and met with ane stout stevin. Thir lufly ledis on the land, without legance, With seymly scheids to schedh thai set upone sevin; Thy cumly knights to kithy ane cruel course maid. 

Gawan and Gol. iii. 27.


To sched, Shed, v. a. To divide; to separate.

—Gif that we sched. Thou sall not get thy purpose sped. 

Cheerie and Slac, st. 72.

Than fiel thy, and shed thy, Evry ane from ane udder.


It also occurs in O.E., in the same sense. 

R. was perceyued, thate were regened redie ; & how thare pencils weyued, son he mad a crie: "Arme we vs I rede, & goe we hardilie, 

And we sall mak tham schede, & sounde a partie. 

Depart," Gl. Hearne. 

R. Brunne, p. 159. 

SCHEIK, s. The sheik. 

Scheild, s. A common shore. "Syndy Ingliisen knew all the secretis of the place, & clam up throw ane scheild, and brak the wall in sic maner that thai maid ane quiet passage to their fallowis." Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 18. Per cloacam subterraneam, Boeth. 

The heretik Arius blasphemit our saluiour Christ denyand his deuinitie, bot he escapit nocht the vengeance of God, for quhen he passit to the scheild to purge his wame, al his bowallis & guttis fell done throw him, and swa deit miserable." Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, 1531. Fol. 33, b.
SCHEL, SHEL, SCHEILL, (in pl. SCHELLIS,) S.

SCHEYTSCHAKING, SCHEYNE, SCHENE, SCHANE, SCHAND, adj. 1. Shining; bright.

Now passis forth Cupide full diligent—
Berand with him the Kingis gilis schene,
Qublik suld be present to the rial Quene.


2. Beautiful.

On kneis scho feile, and cryt, For Marye scheyne,
Let sklynder be, and fleymt out of your thocht.

Wallace, ii. 396. MS.

Or here perhaps it signifies pure.

It is often used substantively, like bright, &c.

This Dawy Erle gat on that schene
Dawy, that wes slyane at Kyblene.

Wynatown, viii. 6. 299.

Mr. Macpherson observes, that “this very much resembles Ossian's beautiful metaphor of Sun-beam, or simply a reaper. V. SHEARER.

SCHENT, v. a.

To destroy; to kill.

—Queene Helene I espy,
Sche dreeding les the Troyanis wald hir
And cast sum way for hir distructioun,
Thair speris in splendris sprent,
Thy service mony sair repents,
On scheidis
Thy fare body and membris tyrryt and rent?
To deeth they wold me have ydo.—

Quhen body, fame, and substance
Bot sum time eike to thame ouercummin and
Agane returnis in breistis hardiment.
Couir and confound athir element.


In both these places, it may however signify, marred, maimed. Chancer, shend, to ruin. It is also used O.E. as signifying to degrade.

A.S. sceond-an, confundere, dedecorare; Teut. schoe cummis hame full slaw.

Ibid. 136, 45.

Thus it is used, O.E. as signifying to degrade.

To SCHENT, v. n. To go to ruin.

Thy service mony sair repents,
Qohen body, fame, and substance shents,
And saul in perel.

Scott, Evergreen, i. 112.

This is evidently formed from the part. pa. of the O.E. v. Schend.

SCHERAGGLE, s. A disturbance; a squabble. S.

SCHERALD, SCHERET, SCHARET, SCHERAGGLE, *. A disturbance; a squabble.

SCHERE, SHEER, SCHERE-BANE, SHEAR-BANE, SCHERALD, SCHERET, SCHARET, SCHERAGGLE, *. A disturbance; a squabble.

SCHERE, SHEAR, s. Syren, enchantress.

v. n. To elect; to choose.

SCHESCH, v. n. To elect; to choose. 

Scott, Evergreen, i. 112.

This is evidently formed from the part. pa. of the O.E. v. Schend.

SCHERAGGLE, s. A disturbance; a squabble. S.

SCHERALD, SCHERET, SCHARET, s. A green turf; shirrel, shirret, Aberd. Baufis.

And he him self the Troyane men fute hate

On sonkis of gersy scherelda has doun set.

Doug. Virgil, 246, 52.

To the commoun goddis eik bedene

The altaris couerit with the scherald grene.

Ibid. 410, 53.

"It had na out passage bot at ane part quhilk was maid by thaym with Baiks, schereldtis and treus." Bellend.

Cron. B. iv. c. 3.

The confiderat kyngis to put remeid to thir impedi-

mentis, and that the curage and spreit of thair army suld

be increasit-a, schidit gan

Syne hakkyng thame by tailyeis and be

skid.

Doug. Virgil, 82, 23.


SCHERE, SHÉRE, SHÉRÉ, SHÉRÉ, SHÉRE, SHÉRES, SHÉRÉS, SHÉRÉS, SHÉRÉS.

SCHERNE, s. Syren, enchantress.

Natour sa craffely alwey

Hes done depaunt that sweet schereene.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 191.

SCHESCH, v. a. To elect; to choose.

To SCHETE, v. a. To shut. See Sup.

The pailli saulis he cauchis out of hell,

And vthir sum thare with gan schete ful hot

Deip in the soroufull grisle hellis pot.

Pret. schel, shut.


V. UNWAR.

A.S. scyt-a, obsare, Teut. schatt-en, intercludere, claudere. Perhaps the original idea is retained in Su.G. skiiut-a, trudere, impelle; a door being shut by a push or thrust.

To SCHEW, v. n. To sew.

SCHÉWE, pret. Shove.

Himself the cowbil with his bolm furth schewe,
That rycht with a gret company, 
Be thaim selwyn, arayt war. 

Barbour, xii. 425. MS.

Of wyt for-thi and gret wertu 
Sic dowtis and perylys til etchehewe 
All that Schyldtrum thal swa dawn. 
And sawyd of Berwyk swa the town. 

Wyntoun, viii. 11. 35.

According to Mr. Macpherson, this is "a word of which the precise meaning is unknown, if indeed it has not had more meanings than one." Mr. Pinkerton observes, that, "from Hearne's Robert of Gloucester, it appears that a schilirum is an host ranged in a round form." The Bruce, vol. ii. p. 157. N. It would seem that neither of these gentlemen has observed that the word is already derived from A.S. I find it spelled two ways. Scoel-truma, coetus, cohors, turma. According to this orthography, it would appear to be composed of socius, a multi-
tude, and turm, a trop or band, or trum, firm, secure, fortified, powerful. But this composition of the word indicates nothing as to the form, though it is clear from Barbour's description that this was peculiar; for he describes the vanguard as differently disposed. The true etymology of the word seems to be scyl-truma, which Lyre renders, sectum validum, testudo. Thus he has evidently viewed the word as compounded of scylid, a shield, and trum, powerful. Perhaps the last word is the D. Tear truma, q. v. troop with shields, or a troop in the form of a shield.

This etymology, as well as the translation of the word by testudo, indicates the form of the Schiltrum. I need scarcely say, that properly it must have meant a body of armed men closely joined to each other, and covering their heads with their bucklers, so that the massive weapons of their enemies could not hurt them. In this sense A.S. scylitrum was certainly used. For Lyre quotes a phrase from Aelfric's Gram. which conveys this idea. Under thiccam scyl-truma, subter densa testudine. This term therefore expresses that figure which has been called in Gr. χείρων, Sat. testudo, Fr. tortue, E. tortoise, Belg. schild-pad, Germ. schilt-hroote, a tortoise, schild-duuk, testudo militaris.

But although this must have been the original meaning, there is no certain evidence that it is used in this sense by Barbour. All that clearly appears, from his description of the battle of Bannockburn, is, that the whole army of the English, except the vanguard, formed one body, instead of being in distinct battalions, like that of the Scots. For having said of the Scots, that they were armed men closely joined to each other, and covering their heads with their bucklers, so that the massive weapons of their enemies could not hurt them. In this sense A.S. scylitrum was certainly used. For Lyre quotes a phrase from Aelfric's Gram. which conveys this idea. Under thiccam scyl-truma, subter densa testudine. This term therefore expresses that figure which has been called in Gr. χείρων, Sat. testudo, Fr. tortue, E. tortoise, Belg. schild-pad, Germ. schilt-hroote, a tortoise, schild-duuk, testudo militaris. Barbour, xii. 425. MS.

B. xii. 411. 420. 427. &c.

He says, that he knows not whether this was for want of room to extend themselves properly, or from fear. Afterwards he calls this large body a gret scheltron, v. 443.

Wyntoun seems to use the term still more generally, as merely denoting a body of armed men, and as equivalent to Hyraele, q. v. Lyre, vo. Hrootha, conjectures, that the military tortoise was also called, by the A. Saxons, Borda-
hrotha, and Scylid-hrotha. The word occurs in Rich. Cœur de Lyon. Asonder he brake the scheltron. It is also used by R. Brunne, when describing the Battle of Falkirk [Falkirk], p. 953. Ther scheltron sone was shad with Inglis that were gode. 349

Shad signifies, parted, separated. Warton understands scheltron as denoting "soldiers drawn up in a circle." Hist. E. P. i. 166. This seems indeed to be the meaning of the term, according to the description given by R. Brunne, pp. 304, 305.

Our Inglis men & thi ther togidere mette, 
Ther format curteye, ther bakkis togidere sette, 
Ther spere poynt ouer poynt, so sare & so thikke, & faste togidere joyont, to se it was ferlike.—
Strength suld non haf had, to perte tham thorogh oute, 
So wer they set saed with poynts rounde aboute. 
"The Scottes," according to Hollinshed, "were devided into four schilirons, as they termed them, or as we may say, round battalies, in forme of a circle, in the whiche stoode theyr people, that carried long stouges or speares which they crossed joyntly together one wythin another, betwixt which schiltron or round battalies were certain spaces left, the whiche wer filled wyth theyr archers and bowmen, and behinde all these were theyr hromsen placed." V. Gl. R. Brunne, p. 647.

Schill, adj. Shrill, S.

Widequhare with for so Eulus schoutis schill, 
In this congesit sesoun scharp and chill.

W. Virgil, 201, 35.

This term occurs, although rarely, in O.E.

Than blew the trumpes fulle loud & full schille.

Sihb. oddly refers to Tent. schrey, clamor. It is evidently allied very closely to Alem. scill-en, schel-len, skell-en, sonare. Psalterium scillii also ein tira; Psalterium sonat instar lyrae; Notker. Psal. exi. 1. Din stunnia schell in minen oron; Thy voice sounds in my ears; Willeram. cap. ii. 14. ap. Wachter. Sw. skyll, skul, sound; Isl. skilll munorous, skall begger surrenum; Germ. skall, schellan, to sound, schellen, tingling; Belg. een schelle stem, a shrill voice. Hence Germ. schelle, a bell; S. skellet, q. v. a sort of rattle; Gael. sgulam, to tinkle, to give a shrill cry, is evidently allied.

Etymologists have offered no rational conjecture as to the origin of E. shrill. It might seem, at first view, from the synon. terms, that its ancient form had been schill. But I am convinced that it is radically different.

Shril, v.

Shill, Schil, Schill, adj. Chill, S.B. See Sup.

Full oft in schil wynteris tyde, 
The gum or glew amyd the woddis wyde, 
Is wont to scheme yellow on the grane new.

R. Brunne, 170, 10.

Schilling, s. Grain freed from the husk. V. Shilling.

Schimmer, s. Glare; flickering. V. Skimmer. Schynbandes, s. Perhaps, armour for the ankles or legs.

His gloves, his gameasons, glazed as a glede,—
And his scheene schynbandes, that sharpe wer to shrede. 
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal, ii. 5.

Teut. scheen-plaete, ocrea, tibiale, scheene-ijser, ocrea ferea.


I ressauit him scheip-brok in fraya the sey god,
Wilsun and misterfull of al warldis thyng.


The same idiom appears in Sw. skeps-brott, from bryt-a, to break, Tent. scheip-broke, shipwreck; and Lat. naufragium from navis and frango.

Schipfear, s. The act of making a voyage; navigation.

That is an iele in the se:—
Qhar als gret streymes ar ryndaund, 
And als peralous, and mar
SCH

Till our saile thain in to schipfair,
As is the raiss of Bretangye.
Schipfar, ibid. 686. MS.
A.S. seip-fard, navalis expeditio, from seip, and far-an to fare, to go, Sw. skepgfar, id.

SCHIPPAR, s. A shipmaster.

"Fourtly, ye suld vse the law or commandis of God as the schippar of a schip vses his compass; for his compas mousz nocht nor dryuis nocht the schip on the braid & stormy see to gud haun, but the schippar haifaid a wynd, takis tent to the directorion of his compas, quhill he cum to ane gud haun." Abp. Hamiltoun’s Catechisme, Fol. 80, U. ii. b.

SCHIR, SCHYR, SYRE, SIRE, s. 1. "Sir, lord, antiently one of the greatest titles that could be given to any prince?" Gl. Wynt.

This Emperowre Schyr Charlys, than Emperowre, wes gud Crystyne man.

— This Kyng than of Ingland
Bad the Lord of Northwmbryland,
Schyr Sward, to wyn wyth all his mycht
In Malcolmys helpe to wyn bys rycht.

Ibid. 18. 353.

Quhen this Charlys the thryd wes deede,
Arowphus twelne yer in his stede
Lord wes hale of the Empyre,
And geveradyd it as of gyre.

Ibid. vi. 10. 36.

This Nynus has a sone aslua
Sere Dardane Lord de Frygya.
Ibid. ii. i. 131.

It was so usual, in ancient writing, to confer this title on persons of rank or authority, that R. of Brunne dubs Noah himself.

Of thare dedes salle be my saue,
In what tyme & of what lawe,
I saile yow schewe fro gre to gre,
Sen the tyme of Sir Noe.

Ibid. vii. 7. 219.

The Byschape that tym of Glasgow,
Of Glendwunyn Schyre Mathw,
Of the Requiem dyd that mes.

Ibid. ix. 12. 98.

This title descended at length to ordinary Priests. V. Pope’s Knights. Rudd. derives it from Fr. seigneur, as contracted from seigneur, from Lat. senior. But the etymology given by the learned Hickeis is far more probable, from Goth. Sihar, lord. Augustine informs us, that the Gothic Christians, who were captives at Rome, used to say in their own barbarous language, Arme Sihar, i. e. Lord, have mercy. This is from sihar, or sigora, as signifying a victor, one who triumphs; and this from siga victory. Wormius observes, that Sir or Stuir was used more antiently than Her, which has the same meaning. We have elsewhere seen, that Isl. saera, sirra, is a praenomen expressive of dignity. G. Andr, thinks that it has originated from Heb. , saar, a prince, , sur, to have the principality, to bear rule; Lex. p. 250.

2. Schir is still used in comp. in the sense of father, S. V. Gudschyr.

SCHYR, s. 1. A county, like E. shire. 2. A division of land less than a county; sometimes only a parish. S.

SCHIRE, SCHYRE, SHIRE, adj. 1. Clear; bright, E.
scheer.

Thus said Hectour, and scheurf worth in his handis
The dreifull vailis, wypilis and garlindis,
Of Vesta goddess of the erd and fyre,

SCH

Qubilk in her tempill eternall birnis schire.

Doug. Virgil, 48, 55.

2. Clear; as opposed to what is muddy.
"Clear liquor we call shire," S.B. Gl. Shirk.; also improperly applied to what is thin in the texture, as "thin cloth," ibid.

3. Pure; mere, S.
This cuntre is ful of Caynes kyn,
And schievre schrewis.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 298. b. 33.

"Soot. we say, a shire fool, a shire kowse, i. e. purus putus nebulo?" Rudd. pron. scheer, sheer.

— What need ye tak it ill,
That Allan buried ye in rhyme?—
He's naething but a shire daft hick.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 342.


To SCHIRE, v. a. To pour off the thinner or lighter part of any liquid, to separate a liquor from the dregs, Loth.

Su.G. scheer-a, purgare, shir-a, emundare.

SHIRINS, s. pl. Any liquid substance poured off. S.

SCHREIFF, s. A messenger; an inferior officer for executing a summons.

I Gawin Ramsay Messenger, ane of the schiriffs in that part within constitute, past at commandment of thir our Sourane Ladyis letters, and in hir grace name and authority, warrit the said Matthew Erle of Lennox at his dwelling-places of Glasgow and Dunbertane respective." Buchanan’s Detection, F. i. b.

In the Queen's letter, appointing the trial of Bothwell, all the messengers, employed to summon the accuser and witnesses, are called "schiriffs in that part conjunctile and seuerallie, speciallie constitute." Ibid. E. 8. a.

This is evidently an improper, as it is an unusual, sense of the word, instead of maire or schiriff's serians.

SCHIRR, SCHIRRAYE, s. A sheriff.

SCHIVERONE, s. A skin of kid leather.

SCHWERINE, s. A species of wild fowl.

SCHLUCHTEN, s. A hollow between two hills, Tweedd.

Su.G. slutt, declivis. En slutt bache, collis declivis; hence, slutt-a, to slope, sloetting, slope; slutting af bachen, the descent of a hill, Wideg. But it is still more nearly allied to Germ. schlucht, a ravin, or kind of defile.

SCHO, pron. She, S. pron. a Gr. v. See Sup.

— Gretand scho tauld the King,
That sorrowful wes off that tithing.

Barbour, v. 157. MS.

This, if I mistake not, is universally the reading in MS., where sche occurs in the copies.

It occurs in R. Brunne, p. 95.

Notheles the erle of Cornwile kept his wif that while,
Charles douhter scheo lord of Cezile.
Moes.G. so, sob, Isl. sv, A.S. sea, id. Dr. Johns. mentions Moes.G. si as synon.; but has not observed that so is not only the article prefixed to the feminine gender, but also, as well as si, used as the pron. feminine; So quino; This woman, Luke vii. 39. Thates habaida so; Which she had; Mar. xiv. 8.

Scho, adj. Female.

To SCHOG, v. a. To jog; to shake, S.

This word occurs in the ludicrous account given of Fin- gal, according to the fabulous legends concerning giants, which have been blended with his history in later times.

My foor grandys, hecht Fyn Mackowll,
SCH

That dang the devil, and gart him yowll;
The skirys rainid quhen he wald skoull;
He trublit all the air.
He gatt my gud-syr Gog Magog;
He, quhen he dasnit, the woird wald schoig;
Ten thousand ellis yied in his frog.

Of Helan plaidis, and mair.

I have substituted skoul for yowll, v. s. from Evergreen, i. 559.
Teut. schock-en, schuck-en, id. Sw. juck-a, agtari.

To Schoog, Shog, v. n. To move backwards and forwards, S. To go uneasily, Lancash. See Sup.

To Schoog about, v. n. To survive; rather implying the idea of a valetudinary state, S.B.

But gin I could schoog about till a new spring,
I should yet hae a bout of the swinging o’it.

Schoog, Shog, s. A jog; a push, S.
Thus thou, great king, hast by thy conquiring paw
Gi’en earth a jog, and made thy will a law.
Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 474.

To Schoogle, v. a. To shake, S. to joggle, E.
Teut. schockel-en and schuckel-en are frequentatives from schock-en and schucken, of the same signification. Schuckel gjerdt, a horse that shakes the rider much; schuckel, a swing, Wacht. Schonkel-en, and schongel-en, motitari, claim the same origin.

Schoogie, Shoogly, adj. Unstable; apt to be overset. S.

To Schoogle, Shogle, v. n. To dangle.
Grit dairting dartit frae his ee,
A braud-sword shogled at his thie,
On his left arm a targe.

SCHOIR, SCHOIR, SCHÖIR, s. To threaten; to scold. V. SCHOR, SCHORE, SCHÖIR.

To CAST, COLD SCHONE after one. An ancient superstitious mode of wishing good luck to the party leaving a house on any undertaking.

SCHONKAN, part. pr. Coshing; rushing.
The Scotts on fute that bauldly cottn abade,
With suerdis schar through habergeons full gude,
Ypon the flouris schot the schonkhan blude,
Fra hors and men throw harness burnyst beyne.

Wallace, iii. 156. MS.
Teut. schenck-en, fundere. Franc. scencienc, fundant, Gl. Pez. It is from the same fountain with E. skind, being originally applied to the pouring out of drink.

SCHONKIT, part. pa. To schonkit, shaken.
Wallace the formast in the byrmies bar,
The grounden sper through his body schar,
The schaft to schonkit off the fruschtare barden,
Dewyodye sone, sen na bettir mycht be.

Wallace, i. 47. MS.
A.S. to-sweng-an, to shake off, to divide; Germ. schwensch-en, a frequentative from sweng-en, motitare, and synon.; Belg. schonkel-en, id.

SCHOR, SCÆRE, SCÆIR, adj. 1. Steep; abrupt; including the idea of rugged.
—Twasa samyn mycht nocht rid
In sum place off the hills sid.
The nthyr haff wes peralous;
For a scor crag, hey and hidwous,
Raucht to the se, doun fra the pass.

Barbour, x. 22. MS.

—To the fute some cумmyn ar thai
Off the crag; that wes hey and schor.

Ibid. ver. 600. MS.
This is evidently the same with schore, Doug. Virgil, 342, 16.

On cais thare stude ane melike schip that tyde,
Hir wall jointed til ane scord rolkis syde.

Rudd. views the term as denoting the shore, and the whole phrase as signifying “a rock hard by the shore, or lying flat or low as the shore.” But schore undoubtedly corresponds to A.S. scæren; scorren cife, abrupta rupea, a craggy rock or cliff, Sonner; from A.S. scyr-en, to separate, Su.G. skor-a, to break; skor, brittle, easily broken. The Germ. v. schor-en, eminere, is used to denote rocks rising out of the sea. This sense exactly agrees with the phrase used by Virg. Crepidine saxi.

—the craigh hich, stay and schor.—
Montgomerie, Cherrie and Slate, st. 23.

1. e. High, steep and craggy.
—Duris cautibus, assiduam praerupta mole ruinam Intentus—Lat. Vers.
Thus it conveys the idea of a rock that is not only precipitous, but so shattered as to threaten the destruction of those who approach it.

2. Rough; rugged; without the idea of steepness conjoined.
Sa thay sam folk he send to the dep furd,
Gert set the ground with scharp spayks off burd;
Bot ix or x he kest a gait befor,
Langis the schauld maid it bath dep and schor.

Wallace, x. 44. MS.

To SCHOR, v. a. To soar.
Fyrst, do behald yon schorand heuchis brow,
Qhware all yone craggy rochis hingis now.

Doug. Virgil, 247, 27.

From Fr. esor-er, Ital. sor-are, in altum volare, as Rudd. conjectures; or from Germ. schor, &c. V. preceding word.
SCH

SCH

To SCHOR, SCHORE, SCHAIR, v. n. 1. To threaten.  
2. To scold, S. synon. boist.

— Awful Enee

Can thaym manuce, that sae sae bald sae be;—
Schorand the cieté to distroy and doun cast,
Gif any help or supple to hym schor.

— Doug. Virgil, 439, 49.

— Priest, sober bee.

And fecht not, noother boist nor schoir.


"Qhat panis or punitiones ar thai, quhilkis eftir the scripture, God schoris to all the brekars and transgressors of his commandis?" Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 7, a.

The enemy, after this long storm, shoring to fall down on Glasgow, turned to Argyle, and went through it all without opposition," Baillie's Lett. ii. 93.

This word is still used in Loth., Clydes., and in the South. It is said of a day that looks very gloomy, that it is threatening storms; Cotgr.

Perhaps it may signify grief, vexation, from Germ, schoren, to all the breckars and transgres-sours of his commandis?"


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But it is not used in this sense. It merely signifies, to threaten cliffs, the term being used metaphorically.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this word shored, shor'd, as literally signifying, cut off, from Sth. sci-ren, to shear, to cut, to divide; as "opposed to long, which means extended, long being also a past participle of long-en, to extend, or to stretch out." Divers. Purley, ii. 172.

Thay that nane sa bald suld be;—
Thocht all beginnings be maist hard,

The end is pleasant afterward;

Then schurk not for a schoure.

Cherrie and Sloe, st. 37.

The sense given by Rudd. is confirmed by the language of the Scottis Translator of this Poem, who wrote so early as 1631, and must have known the use of many words and phrases now unintelligible, or very obscure. He renders it,

"Tenui veniente procella"

Illico non paves.

Ceruasum et Silvestre Pomum, pp. 19, 20. SCHORE, s. Perhaps a gloomy or forbidding prospect. S. SCHORE CHIFTANE.

— Avenand Schir Ewin that ordiani, that thir
To the schore chifttane chargeth fra the kyng.

This seems to signify high chieftain; Germ. schor, altus, eminens.

To SCHOR, v. n. To grow short; to decrease; to contract.

Yit quban the nycht begynnis to schor,
It doos my spreit sum pairt confort.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 127.


Mr. Tooke expl. E. short, q. shared, shor'd, as literally signifying, cut off, from A.S. sci-ren, to shear, to cut, to divide; as "opposed to long, which means extended, long being also a past participle of long-en, to extend, or to stretch out." Divers. Purley, ii. 172.

Thee views A.S. sceort, brevis, or Lat. curt-us; as the origin. That the letter s was prefixed appears probable from Su.G. kort, which has a more simple form, being used in the same sense.

To Scort, v. a. 1. To curtail.

She was tyr with his speeches.—
But he some patience extorted,

By promising that he should short it.

Cleland's Poems, p. 32.

Scort is used in O.E. as a v. a., in the sense of shorten. Thorg. Edrik's conseile Knoue dit hir soro, & tok queene Emme & wedded hir to wife, Thorg. Edrik's conseile, scho scorted his life.

R. Brunne, p. 49.

2. Applied to the means used for producing an imaginary abbreviation of time, and preventing langour, S. See Sup.

Wyth dyuers sermond carpand all the day,
With sindry sermouns

Thay schort the houris, driuand the tyme away.


And quhill thay thus towart the ciete pas.

With sindry sermouns schorts he the way.

Ibid. 232, 25.

Thus with sic manere talking every wicht
Gan druing ouer, and schortis the lang nycht.

Ibid. 475, 47.

Mr. Pinkerton sees it view it as here meaning terror. Perhaps it may signify grief, vexation, from Germ. schur, id. Or it may mean, lurks for protection, from Fr. essor-er, to shroud one's self from wet, to shun approaching or threatening storms; Cotgr.

SCHORE, s.

Stand at defence, and schrirk not for ane schoren; 
Think on the haly marthyris that are went.

Doug. Virgil, 326, 13.

Junius renders this pugna, Etym. But Rudd. considers it as simply signifying a shower of rain. It appears that the word, used, was a proverbial phrase in former times.

Thought all beginnings be most hard,

The end is pleasant afterward;

Then schurk not for a schoure.

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SCHORE, s.

Stand at defence, and schrirk not for ane schoren; 
Think on the haly marthyris that are went.

Doug. Virgil, 326, 13.
SCH

The clerk rejoysis his buiks ouer to seyne,
The luffare to behald his lady gay,
Young folke thame schortis with gam, solace and play.

Doug. Virgil, ProL 125, 13.

Thay fall to wersling on the golden sand,
Assayand honest ganniss thame to schortis.

Ibid. 187, 29.

Yit furce I furth, laning ourthorth the lands
Toward the sey, to schort me on the sandis.

Lyndays Workis, 1592, p. 226.

This is evidently a metaphor. use of the v. as signifying to abbreviate. The same transition may be remarked in the formation of Isl. skemt-a, temporis quasi decurtatio; from skemtum, short, G. Andr. V. Ihre. Teut. scherts-en, Germ. schors-en, Belg. scherz-en, jocari, nugari, ludere, have a great resemblance. But the analogy between these, and the terms signifying to shorten, is lost, if the assertion of Wachter be well-founded, that the primary sense of schortsum;" tends to determine. The same transition may be remarked in the formation of Isl. skemtum, the formation of Isl.

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SCHREWIT, part. adj. To

• 2. as the part, past, term in a worse sense than what is merely applicable to E.
i. e wicked men.
syrwde, scryde, or imperf. insidiabatur. Thus, "The judge that dreads to do right, maketh men mala creaturis, et be consaU of thir wickit thaire, fed, skrude, shrode, shroud, and be counsaU of thir wickit schrewit. And syc schyre schrewis."

"Conarus—gave landis to maist tule and diffamit creaturis, becaus thay loutit his corruptit maneris & vice; and be conaid of the wicked schrewis he governit his realme." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 6.

Thai wicked schrewis
Has laid the plowis; That none, or few, is That ar left ocht.
Mainland Poems, p. 332.

By O.E. writers, as well as by our own, this word was used in a worse sense than in our own times. As it now denotes a clamorous woman, a vexen, it has been deduced from be-schrey-en, to make a noise. But this derivation supposes that to be the primary, which we know is only a secondary, sense. We must therefore seek an origin that suggests the worst idea which has been affixed to the word. Seren, derives shrew from Isl. skraweifa [skraweifa], mulier cyclopica, from skra, horrendum quid, and veif; mulier.

Skerne derives it from Germ. be-schrey-en, incantare, fascinare, ut beshrew you, malum te fascinum corripiat; may you be subjected to the evil effects of witchcraft. Mr. Tooke views it as originating from A.S. syrw-de, syrw-an, syrw-an, to vex, to molest, to cause mischief to. But the v. used in this sense, as far as I can observe, always assumes a different form. It is sorw-tan, sorgh-tan. That written syrw-an, syrew-tan, invariably signifies morti; insidiari, machinari, contumelie; be-syrew-an, "to lay in wait, to deceive, to be guile," Somner. Syrew, insidiae. Thus, schrew might originally denote a deceitful person, who still endeavours to deceive others. Schrewit may with propriety be viewed as the part. past, syrved, insidiatus, or imperf, insidiatum.

The term shrewd, in its modern acceptance, seems to allude to this original signification.

Tywhitt renders it, as used by Chaucer, "an ill-tempered curst man or woman." But Chaucer employs the term in a worse sense than what is merely applicable to the temper.

"The judge that dreads to do right, maketh men shrewes;" i. e. wicked men.

Applying the words of the apostle Paul, concerning magistrates as hearing the word, he says; "They bere it to punish the shrewes and misdoers, and for to defende the goode men." Tale of Melibew, p. 283.

Ed. Tywhitt.

To SCHREW, Schwe, v. a. To curse; to wish a curse to, E. beshrew. I schro the lyar, full leis me yow.

V. Scour, s., Banatynge Poems, p. 158.

SCHREWIT, part. adj. 1. Wicked; accursed. All said Lancon justle (sic was his hap)
Has dere bocht his wiklit and schrewit dede, For he the haly hors or stalwart stede
With violent strakj presrepid for to dare.


2. Unhappy; ill-boding; as E. shrewed.
The fearfal spaymen thereof prognosticate Schrewit chancis to betide, and bad estate.

Ibid. 145, 15.

3. Poisonous; venomous.
Pirrus with wappynnis feislie did assaile;
Lilk to ane eddir, with schrewit herbis fed,
Cumynys furth to lycht.

Maiia grama pastus, Virg. Ibid. 54, 43.

To SCHYFF, Schrywe, v. a. To hear a confession, E. sclare; also, to make confession; pret. skraif, part. pa. schreven.

—Mony thaim schraif full devotly,
That thocht to dey in that mellic.
Barbour, xi. 377. MS.

Mahoun garv cry ane dance,

Of shrewis that wer never schrevis.

Doug. Virgil, 316, 17.

A.S. scryd-an, Su.G. skrf-th-a, id. The origin is Lat. scribere; because the priests were anciently wont to give, to those whom they confessed, a written prescription as to the proper course of penance. V. Skrifla, ibre.

SCHRYN, SCHRyne, s. A small casket or cabinet. S.

SCHROUD, s. Dress; apparel.
Schapia the evin to the schalt in thi schroud schene.

Doug. Virgil, 310, 9.

In Edit. 1508, shroud; but undoubtedly an error of the press.

My schroud and my schene were schyre to be schawins.

Houlate, iii. 29.


Aaron, gives, as the origin, Isl. skrunt, pome, elegance; as skrud always denotes elegant dress, or that used on occasions of ceremony. Hence E. skroud, our last dress, a winding-sheet. V. Schnde.

To SCHUDDER, v. a. To oppose; to withstand.
And ferder eik anyd his feris he Twyis ruschit in, and schudderit the melle.


E. to shoulder. Teut. schonder, humerus.

SCHUGHT, SHUGHT, part. adj. Sunk; covered, S.B. Sunk'd up, whose targe was shught
In seven fald'd hides.


Su. G. skyg-a, obumbrare; shygad, tegmen? Perhaps merely from Seuch, q. v.

To SCHUILLT, v. a. To avoid; to escape. Syn. escheu. S.

SCHULE, Shult, Shoot, s A shoot, S. See Sup.

—Ane schule, ane scheit, and ane lang fail.

Bannatynge Poems, p. 159.

"Within this ile [Ronay] there is ane chapell, callit St. Ronay's chapell, as the ancients of the country alleges, beyne aftner with the rake than the shoot." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 30, applied to a greedy person.

Belg. school, id.

To SCHULE, Shule, v. a. 1. To perform any piece of work with a shovel. 2. To cause a flat body to move along the ground as a shovel is moved when one was with it.

S. SCHULE-THE-BROD, s. The game of shovelboard. S.

SCHUPE, pret. v. S. SCHAPE.

SCHURDE, part. pa. Dressed; attired.

Thus Schir Gawayn, the gay, Gaynour he ledes,—
"Scherde in a short croke, that the rayne shedes."

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 2.

A.S. scryde, scruad, indutus; Isl. shrud, ornatus. V.

SHROWD.

SHURLING, SHORLING, s. "The skin of a sheep that has been lately shorn or clipped," Gl. Sibb.

See S. A.S. scoor-t-an, tendere.

This, however, is a term used in E. V. Cowel, vo. Shorling.


This v., as conjoined with the prep. by, or about, signifies;
1. To put off; to delay, S.
And gin ye wad but shoot it by a while,
I ken a thing that wad your fears beguile.

Ross's Helenore, p. 20.

Su.G. skuit-a is used in the same sense, only with a different prep. Skuitte upp, differre.
SCLAFFERT, s. A disease in the glands under the ear, the mumps, Loth.; called the buffet, Ang.

SCLAITE, SCLAIT, s. Slate, for covering houses, S. See S.

"Gif the sami be foundne auide, decayed, and ruinous, in ruffle, sclautes, dures, windowes, during, loftis, &c.—to deplore that the conjunct fear or life-ruiner shall repair the saidis landes, and tenements, in the partes therof decaied."
Acts, 61, VI. 1594, c. 225.

L.B. sclata, assula; which Du Cange views as probably formed from Fr. esclat, a splinter of wood; also a shingle. E. slate has been derived from Moes. G. slahit, planus, Su. G. slatt, laevigatus; as having a plain surface. V. Sereon.

To SCLAITE, v. a. To cover with slate.

SCLATE-BAND, s. A stratum of slate among bands of rock.

SCLATER, s. A Slater, one who covers roofs with slates.

SCLASP, s. A slater, one who covers roofs with slates, *?.

SCLATE-BAND, s. A slater, one who covers roofs with slates.

SCLATE-STONE, SKLATE-STONE, s. A slate, for covering houses, S. *?e*?e*?e.

SCLAVEN, s. A slater, one who covers roofs with slates.

SCLAITE, SKLAIT, s. A slate, for covering houses, S. *?e*?e*?e.

SCLAFF, adj. To play sclaff on the ground, to fall down flat.

SCLAFF, s. A blow with the open hand.

To SCLAFF, SCLAFFER, v. n. 1. To shuffle along, lifting the feet clumsily, and setting them down as if the shoes were loose or too large for the feet. 2. Used also to express the sound thus made in setting down the feet.

SCLAFFS, SCLAFFERS, s. pl. A pair of worn-out shoes, sometimes used as slippers.

SCLAFFER, s. A thin slice of anything.

SCLAFFERT, s. A stroke, properly, on the side of the head, with the palm of the hand, S.

Ital. sciaffo, L.B. esclaffa, alapa; esclaffa, to beat; Du Cange; perhaps from Germ. schlafl, pl. schlafern, the temples.
SCLENDERS,  SCLENTERS,  s. pl. 1. The loose thin stones that lie on the face of a scar. 2. The faces of hills covered with small stones.

SCLENTERIE, adj. A term applied to a place covered with scelendars; or, as a sceleratae brace. S.

SCLIVIES, s.pl. 1. The faces of hills covered with small stones. S.

SCLIVIES, adj. 2. The faces of hills covered with small stones. S.

SCLIVIE, s. 3. A glance; as, *He gae a straightsclop*.

Scloits. 8.

SCLITHE, v.n. To slide. V. SCLIDDER.

SCLITHERS, s.pl. Loose stones lying in great quantities on the side of a rock or hill.

SCLITHRIE, v.n. To slide; to slip. V. SCLIDDER.

SCLITHRIS, s.pl. Loose stones lying in great quantities on the side of a rock or hill.

SCLITHERS, s.pl. Loose stones lying in great quantities on the side of a rock or hill.

SCLISS, adj. Plain-soled; splay-footed. S.

SCLIFFANS, s.pl. Useless thin shoes. Syn. SCLOIT.

SCLOIT, v.n. To boot; to boot and slip. V. SCLOIT.

SCLOIT, v.n. To soil one's clothes in whatever way. Also to calum­numer; to vilify one's character; to scold.

SCLOIT, s. pi. SCLIFANTS, S. Useless thin shoes. Syn. SCLOIT.

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SCLOIT, s. pi. SCLIFANTS, S. Useless thin shoes. Syn. SCLOIT.
SCOLL. S. A school; pl. scoleis.

To SCOLL, v. n. To drink healths. V. SCOLD, v. S.

SCOLL. To drink one's scoll. V. SKUL.

SCOLLEDGE, s. Carrying one in a scoll or cock-boats.

SCOMER, s. F. A skoomer, or cock-boat.

This seems to mean, "to cater for thee," or, "smell where there is provision." Belg. schuymen, a smell-feast, gaan schuymen, to spunge, to be a smell-feast, to live upon the catch; and this from schuym, the scum of the pot.

To SCOMIFIS, SCOMISH, SCOMICE, v. a. 1. To suffocate, to stifle. It denotes the overpowering or suffocating effect of great heat, of smoke, or of stench. See Sup.

Her stinking breath Was just enough to sconfice one to death.

Ross's Helenore, p. 36.

2. Used as v. n. To be stifled, S. Now very sair the sun began to beat, And she is like to sconfice with the heat. Ibid. p. 27.

"Scumfit, d'd, smothered, suffocated; North." Gl. Grose. It may perhaps be radically allied to Isl. kaf-a, Su.G. kufo-a, quafo-a, to suffocate, Isl. koE, suffocation; s being prefixed, which is very common in the Goth. languages, and m inserted.

But, perhaps, it is merely an obsolete sense of the ancient word signifying to discomfit, (V. Scumfit) Ital. sconfiggere, id.

SCOMPS, SCOMPICE, a. A state approaching to that of suffocation, caused by a noxious smell or otherwise. S.

To SCON, v. a. To make flat stones, &c. skip along the surface of the water.

S. To SCON, v. n. To skip as above; applied to flat bodies.

S. SCON, a. A cake. V. SKON.

To SCONCE, v. a. To extort; or, to excite another, by undue means, to spend, Ang.

To SCONCE A woman. To jilt her; to slight her.

To SCON, v. a. To beat with the open hand; to correct, S. shelp, skul'd, synop.

"To scone, to beat a child's buttocks with the palms of the hand." Rudd.; vo. Sconne.

Isl. skew-n, skynn-a, Su.G. sken-a, leviter vulnerare. Some derive this from skam, cutis; others, from sko, accidere; Gl. Kristen, and Landnamabok. Ihe refers to A.S. scsan-an, frangere. He also observes, that Su.G. skena denotes a wound caused by striking, as distinguished from skar, which signifies one produced by a sharp weapon.

Scone, a. A stroke on the breach with the open hand.

S. SCONE CAP. The old broad bonnet of the Lowlands.

SCOFF, S. SCUGE, a. A sort of battle-door of wood.

SCOOL, s. Swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth; usually burnt out with a hot iron. V. SKULE.

SCOOPIE, s. A straw-bonnet.

SCOOT, SCOUT, a. A term of the greatest contumely; applied to a woman; a trull, or camp-trull. 2. A bragadocio; one who is the hero of his own story.

SCOOT, s. A wooden drinking cup; also scoop.

SCOOTIFU', s. The full of a scoop.

SCOOTIKIN, s. A dram of whisky.

SCOOT-GUN, s. A syringe.

SCOPIN, s.

Thai drank the quartis soup and soup.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 114.

This phrase might, at first, view, seem to signify, as Mr. Pinkerton conjectures, a crook object, or vessel containing two English pints. But it is probable that the term means drinking, from the v. Scoup, q. v.

SCORCHEAT, s. Supposed to denote sweetmeats.

To SCORE,* v. a. To mark with a line.

To SCORE A WITCH. To draw a line with a sharp implement above the breath of one suspected of witchcraft as an antidote against her fatal power.

SCORE, s. A deep, narrow, ragged indentation or fissure on the side of a hill.

SCOREY, s. The Brown and White Gull, Orkn.

"The Brown and White Gull (Larus maevius, Linn. Syst.) which the people here call the Scorey, is much more rarely met with than most others." Barry's Orkney, p. 303.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, i. 3.

SCORN, s. The scorn, a slight in love; or rejection after having made a proposal of marriage.

This seems merely an obsolete sense of the E. v., from Teut. scorn-en, ludere, illudere; which Lyce derives from A.S. secan, finus.

But, according to Cotgr., Fr. escorn-en signifies, to deprive of horns; hence, to disgrace.

To SCORP, SCROP, SKARP, SKRIP, SCRIP, SCRIP, SCRIP, v. n.

To mock; to deride; to gib.

Seho skonrit Jok, and skrippit at him;

And murgeonit him with mokkis.


"Thair was presentit to the Quein Regent, by Robert Ormiston, a calfe having two heidis, whairat sche skrippit, with a skryke,

And skonrit him as it was lyk.

Thair was presentit to the Quein Regent, by Robert Ormiston, a calfe having two heidis, whairat sche skrippit, and said, 'It was bot a comoun thing.'" Knox's Hist. p. 93. In Lond. Edit. 1644, it is ludicrously converted into skipped.

"The Cardinall skrippit, and said, It is bot a comoun thing." Knolls Hist. i. 3.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 22.

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"The Cardinall skroppit, and said, It is bot a comoun thing." Knolls Hist. i. 3.
SCOTCH, s. An ant or emmet. S.

SCOTCH-GALE, s. A species of myrtle. S. Myrica gale. Linne.

“The near to the King’s Well, in the same barony, is to be found what is called the Scotch-gale, a species of the myrtle.” P. Fenwick, Ayr’s Statist. Acc. xiv. 60.


This is said to be “a valuable vermine.” Statist. Acc. xvi. 110.


SCOTCHE-WATTRE, SCOTTIS-WATTRE, a name given to the Myrtle. P. Fenwick, Ayr’s Statist. Acc. xiv. 60.

This is said to be “a valuable vermine.” Statist. Acc. xvi. 110.

“Dei aqua optima—Scottice vocata est Myrica gale. This is said to be “a valuable vermifuge.” Statist. Acc. xiv. 60.

This phrase, I suppose, must have been used by A.S. writers. For what is rendered in the A.S. translation of Orosius, referring to what is now called the German Ocean, and under the name of Oceanus septentrionalis.

For what is rendered in the A.S. translation of Orosius, under the name of Oceanus septentrionalis.

This designation is used by John Hardying, On the morowe, Sir Robert Erle Umfreulle Of Angeou then the regent was by north The Scottis sea ; and Aymer Waleunce the while Erle of Pembroke, by south the water of Forth Wardwyn was of Scotland forsoth. That day fought with Kyng Robert Bruys, Besyde Jhonoustene, where he fled without rescowes. Chron. Fol. 168. b.

Angoue is here, by mistake of the transcriber or printer, put for Angos, of which Umfreulle is called erle, Fol. 167. a. This is the same Umfreulle to whom Hardying ascribes the defeat and capture of William Wallace. V. Gossep.

SCOTTISWATH, s. The Frith of Solway. S.

SCOUDRUM, s. Chastisement. S.

TO SCOVE, v. n. To fly equably and smoothly; as a hawk when it flies without stirring its wings. S.

TO SCOFF, v. n. To male jilt; A Scoffe among the lasses. S.

TO SCOUG, v. n. To flee for shelter. V. Skug, v. 2.

TO SCOVIE, s. A fop; adj. Foppish. S.

SCOVIE-LIKE, adj. Having a foppish appearance. S.

SCOVINS, s. The crust which adheres to a vessel in which food is cooked. S.

To SCOUK, v. n. To go about hiddlin, or clandestinely, as if intending to do a bad act. S.

TO SCOUK, s. A look indicating a clandestine, immoral act. S.

TO SCOUNGE, v. n. 1. To go about from place to place like a dog; generally applied to one who caters for a meal, who throws himself in the way of an invitation. S. 2. To pilfer. See Sup.

TO SCOUNGE, v. n. To go about from place to place like a dog; generally applied to one who caters for a meal, who throws himself in the way of an invitation. S. 2. To pilfer. See Sup.

TO SCOUNRYT, Barbour, xvii. 651. V. SCUNNER.

TO SCUP, or SCOUPE, v. a. To quaff; to drink off, S.B.

TO SCUP, or SCOUPE aff, v. a. To quaff; to drink off, S.B.

O. Teut. Schoep-en, Germ. schoep-en, to drink. Wachtener thinks that the origin may be Franc. schauff, a hollow vessel; or perhaps Heb. shackah, haust. Su.G. scopa, a vessel for drawing water, a bucket, or scoop, and Belg. schoep, id. are evidently allied. V. Scopin.

SCOUPT, s. A draught of any liquor, S.B. wacht, synon. S.

SCOUPT, SCOWPE, s. 1. Abundance of room; a wide range, S. 2. Liberty of conduct, S.

For any menie o’ destructive ills The country now maun brook fre mortmain bills, That void our test’ments, and can freely gie Sic will and scooup to the ordain’d trustee. Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 86.

Sibb. views this as the same with E. scope. But per-
SCOUR, S. 1. A hearty draught or pull of any liquid. 
To SCOUR, v. a. To drink off, S. 
An 'ilka blade had fill'd his wame, 
Wi' monie scour'd-out glasses.  
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 158.

This is perhaps merely a metaphor. use of the E. v. Isl. shyp, however, signifies, sorbillum.

S. SCOUR, s. 1. A hearty draught or pull of any liquid. 
2. A large dose of intoxicating liquor. 
To SCOUR, v. a. 1. To whip; to flog; to beat. 2. It is very commonly applied to the whipping of a top.  
S. SCOUR, SCOURIN, s. Severe reprehension.
SCOWRY, SCOWM AR, SCOWDERDOUP, s. A ludicrous term for a smith. *?

SCOW.FJ. 1. Empty blustering. 2. A blusterer; as, id. from sequitur, quos vulgus ages, robbers are often denominated mers, to views as from the same origin with Su.G. cacodaemon, Isl. de Reb. Getic. c. 58. V. Du Cange. These terms Ihre Vie S. Severinicap. 10. Et plerisque ab actoribus, intermitting showers are accompanied by blasts of wind, S.

SCOWTHER, fi. Aslightffyingshower. V. SCOUTHER. *?

SCOWRY, SCOURIE, adj. 1. Shabby in external appearance; thread-bare, as applied to clothes; a scouery hat, S. See Sup.

The Tod was nowthir lean nor scoetry, He was a lusty reid-haird Lowry, Ane lang tail'd beist and grit withall. Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 201.

2. Mean in conduct; used especially in the sense of niggardly, S.O.

3. "Having an appearance as if dried or parched; also wasted," Gl. Sibb. In this sense it is sometimes applied to ground.

Sibb. derives it from scowder. But it is undoubtedly nothing but a corruption of E. scowry, which is commonly used in sense 2.

SCOWRIE, s. A scoury fellow, S.O.

Young Willie Pitt, o' ready wit, Did lay this plot for Lowrie; For a' his grace, and honest face, Fox thought him but a scoerie. R. Galloway's Poems, p. 205.

SCOWRINESS, SCOURINESS, s. Shabbiness in dress. S. SCOWRY. The Brown and White Gull. V. SCOURIE. To SCOWThER, v. a. To scorn. V. SCOWDER. SCOWThER, s. A slight flying shower. V. SCOURIE. SCRAW, s. 1. A crab, Pomum sylvestre; pl. scrabbis. Synse bride transcheouris did thay fill and charge With wilde scrabbis, and vthir fruits large Betid.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 205, 44.

Skinner derives E. crab from Belg. scharbb-en, mordicare, because of its acid and harsh taste.


"Scrubbe occurs in the same sense; although metaphor used. "What was hee but a knottie, barren, rotten hat, marring the ground?" Z. Boyd's Last Battel', p. 1200.

A.S. scrob, scrob, Belg. skrobbe, trutex.

SCRAIBER, s. The Greenland dove, Colymbus Grille, Linn., in Ork, called Tyte. The Scraber, so called in St. Kilda, in the Farn Islands Puffinnet, in Holland the Greenland Dove, has a small bill sharply pointed, a little crooked at the end, and prominent." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 32.


This Moses made the frogs in millions creep, From floods and ponds, and scroil from ditches deep. Hudson's Judith, p. 19.

Formed from E. crawl, or, Su.G. kral-l, prefixing to V. the letter S.

SCRAN, s. Ability to effect any purpose. V. SKRAN. S. TO SCRANCH, v. a. To grind somewhat cracking between the teeth. V. CRANCH.

SCRANIE, s. An old, ill-natured, wrinkled hag. S. TO SCRAPE, v. n. To express scorn or disdain. V. SCORP.
SCRAPIE, s. A mean niggardly person, a miser; from the idea of his scraping money together, S.

SCRAPLE, s. 1. An implement used for cleaning the Bake-board. 2. One for cleaning a cow-house. S.

SCRAT, s. A rat; a scratch or scart. S.

SCRAPPED, part. pa. Scratched.

SCRAT, SCRATT, SKRATT, s. A meagre mean-looking person. *?

SCRATTY, SKRATTY, SCRATTED, part. pa. Scratched.

SCRAT, s. A scratch or scraping.

SCRATCH, s. An hermaphrodite. *?

To SCOB AND SCRAW. Apparently, snug; comfortable; com-

S.

ACRE, s. A shoe. V. SCRAE. *?

SCREAM, SKREAM, SKREAMED, p.a. S.

To SCREAM, SKREAM, v. n.

SCREE, SKREE, SCRIB, SCRIBBLE, SCRABBLE, SCRIBBLE, SCRIBBLE, S. A small stack of hay.

SCREW-DRIVER, SCRIBAT, SCRIBBLES, SCRIBBLE, S. The tool used by carpenters for driving screw-nails; E. a turn-screw.

S.

SCRY, v. a. To see; to perceive.

SCREAM, SKREAM, v. n. 1. To cry; to scream. To produce a sharp sound; perhaps somewhat grating to the ear.

S.

To SCREEDE, v. a. To tear; the same as Screel.

SCREEL, s. A large rocky hill nigh the sea; a haunt for the fox. This is merely a local name.

S.

SCREG, s. A cant term for a shoe, S.

It has been deduced from Gael, scrap, covering, crust.

To SCREIGH, SKREIGH, SKREIGH, v. n. To shriek. S.

See Sup.

"It is time enough to shriek, when ye're strucken;"

Ramsey's S. Prov. p. 47.

Su.G. shrik-a, vociferari, Isl. shriek-a, Dan. shryker.

Ihre gives the Su.G. v. as a frequentative from shri-a, id. V. SKRY.

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Scrieve, s. A large scratch, Ang.
To Scrieve, Skrieve, v. n. To move or glide swiftly along. See Sup.
Scho thro’ the whins, an’ by the cairn,
An’ owe the hill gaed scrievin. Burns, iii. 136.
But, oild by thee,
The wheeles o’ life gae down-hill scrievin,
Wi’ rattlin gle.
It is used metaph. in the same sense, S.
ExpL “gleesomely, swiftly” Gl.

Scriever, s. A clever fellow; one who goes expeditiously through his work.

To SCRIVE, v. n. To talk familiarly, implying the idea of continuation; scrieve, a conversation of this kind, S.
This may be merely another sense of scrieve, as properly denoting what is written; but perhaps rather allied to Su.G. skraef-a, to rant, to rattle, to rave; whence scrafa, scrafa, a rattling, or ranting fellow or woman; Wideg. Isl. skroefa, skrafa, manaabraefla, from skref-a, nugari, sermonari.
To SCRIFT, Skriff, v. n. To magnify in narration; to fabricate; to fib. V. Skrift.

SCRIM, s. A very thin coarse cloth, used for making blinds for windows, buckram, &c. S.B. See Sup.
“ There was no cloth made at Forfar, but a few yard-wides called Scrim.” P. Forfar, Statist. Acc. vi. 312.

To SCRIM, v. n. To skirmish.
Thar wes ilk day justyn of wer;
And scamyn maid full aperty;
And men tane on athyr party.

Barbour, xix. 320. MS.

Alem. Germ. schirm-en, more anciently, according to Seren. scrin-en, pugilare, Su.G. skirm-a, to fight, Fr. escrimer, A.S. scrinhere, a gladiator, which term has been deduced, by Martius, from West-Goth. skruma, a weapon, a sword. Su.G. skroema, a slight wound, is viewed as a distortion of the face.

Scrymage, s. A skirmish.
Ane Inglassman, on the gait saw he play
At the scrymagem a bukler on his hand.

Wallace, iii. 359. MS.

Here it is evidently used to denote a mock fight.
To SCRIM, v. a. 1. To strike smartly on the breech with the open hand. 2. To rinse; as, “to scrim the cogs.” V. SCRIMGER, s. An avaricious person; a miser.
To SCRIMP, Skrimp, v. a. 1. To straiten; to deal sparingly with one; used both as to food and money.
He scrimps him in his meat. He does not give him enough of food, S.

For some had scrimpit themsel’s o’ food
To wait that night.

Shirriff’s Poems, p. 212.
— Ye’s nam be scrimp’d of meal;
And ye haif fouth of milk, I see, yersel.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 95.

Hence scrimpit, parsimonious, niggardly.
— What signifies your gear?
362

A mind that’s scrimpit never wants some care.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 66.
2. To limit; to straiten; in a general sense, S.
Was she found out for mending o’ their meal?
Or was she scrimped of content or heal?
Ross’s Helenore, p. 50.

He gangs about soman frae place to place,
As scrimp of manners as of sense and grace.
Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 136.

Sibb. properly derives it from Teut. krimp-en, contra­verse, dimenxter, coarctare, externeure. In some other dialects s is prefixed; hence Germ. sperump-en, corrugari, Su.G. skrimp-en, corrugatus.

SCRIMP, adj. 1. Scanty; narrow; deficient; applied to food or money, S. scrimpit, synon.
Each in their hand a scrimp hau bannock got,
That scarce for anes wad fill their mouth and throat.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 49.
2. Contracted, not correspondent to the size; applied to clothes, S.
Plain was her gown, the hue was o’ the ewe,
And growing scrimp, as she was i’ the grow.
Ramsay’s Helenore, p. 28.

— Sic is the way
Of them who fa’ upon the prey;
They’ll scarce row up the wretch’s feet,
See scrimp they make his winding-sheet.
Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 467.

3. Limited, not ample. See Sup.
“ It may be, this scrimp and scanty proclamation of pardon was not so pleasing to them as the former, and their friends spare them.” Wodrow’s Hist. ii. 74.

How mony do we daily see
Right scrimp of wit and sense.
Who gain their aims aft easily
By well-bred confidence? Ramsay’s Works, i. 114.
Sw. krimp, little; Belg. bekrompen, narrow, scant. V. the n.

SCRIMPLY, adv. Sparingly, S.
“ When Dr. Lighton [Leighton] was Commendator of Glasgow, and he himself Professor of Divinity there,—he allowed and invited all people to accuse their Pastors, and give in what indictments they pleased against them,—this was not done scrimply neither, nor out of mere form; but if there was any partiality, it was against the Minister.” Account present Persecution of the [Episcopalian] Church in Scotland, A. 1690, p. 48.

“ But the cases are very different, where the moses are scrimply sufficient, for a length of time, to supply the inhabitants.” Dr. Walker, Prize Essays Highl. Soc. S. ii. 117.
SCRIMP, adj. Not liberal; sparing; niggardly. S.
SCRINE, s. Perhaps, a casket for holding jewels. S.
SCRANOCH, SCRANOCH. S.

SCRIP, s. A mock; most probably one expressed by a distortion of the face.
Wallace as than was laith
To mak
A ster,
And tyt at his lang suorde:
Or was she
grown
Of content or heal?

V. Scorp.

Wallace, vi. 141. MS.

SCRIPIT, SYNON. A pencase.
I hint ane scripture, and my pen furth take;
Syne thus began of Virgil the twelt buke.
Fr. escriptoire, Id.
Dong. Virgil, Prol. 404, 35.

SCRIVER, s. Probably, paymaster.
SCRIBERIE, s. The scrivy. V. Scrubie.

SCRAG, s. A stunted bush or shrub, S. A. Bor. See S.
Fuye fulleys I chai out thow ane scrag.
SCIROGGY, SKROGGY, adj. 

SCROOFE, SCRUFE, s. 1. A thin crust or covering of 

SCROINOCH, SCRYNOCH, 2. Abounding with stunted bushes or brushwood, S. 

Troye] ande castel, is ouergane vitht gyrse ande vild 

it is rather allied to Teut. and versus, capreoli; canterii. V. Wachter, Kilian. The origin 

entirely Celtic, 

name given by the Piks, while the Cumri of Cumbria 

posed a compound of Gothic or Celtic, with a Roman 

word, 

as at the Northern extremity of Northumbria. This name 

with furze or 

of the Nith." Pinkerton's Enquiry, ii. 208. 


feeling, and let not that miserable 

stridulus; Gl. 

vert gud and stark mony, cunyit in our cunyehouse, in our 

ii. a, b. 

whole, where the inward is festered, auaileth nothing, bot 

any kind, S. 

This word, by Rudd. Sibb. and in Gl. Compl. is viewed 

" This word, by Rudd. Sibb. and in Gl. Compl. is viewed 

as A.S. scrobbl, frutex, whence E. shrub. But perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. schrag, schrag, pl. schraughen, 

spars or slips of wood for supporting vines; ligna trans-

versa, capreoli; canterii. V. Wachter, Kilian. The origin 

Germ. schrag, obliquus. 

SCROGGY, SKROGGY, adj. 1. Stunted, S. 

The company al samyn held away 

Throw scroggy bussis furth the nearest way. 

Doug. Virgil, 264, 19. 

In sere placis the herde at hys desyre 

A mong the scroggy rammell setty the fyre. 

Ibid. 330, 47. 

" The name of the town [Dumfries] is, by some, sup­

posed a compound of Gothic or Celtic, with a Roman 

word, Drumfres; by others, it is considered as more 

entirely Celtic, Drumfresh, a hill or rising ground clad 

with furze or scroggy bushes." P. Dumfries, Statist. Acc. 

v. 140. 

By the way, I may subjoin an etymon more probable 
than either. 

" John of Wallingford mentions the Castrum Puellarum 
as at the Northern extremity of Northumbria. This name 

our writers apply to Edinburgh. It is a mere translation 

of the name of Dumfries: Dum-Fres; Dum, castellum, 

urbs; Pru, Fre, virgo nobilis, Icelandic. This was the 

name given by the Piks, while the Cumri of Cumbria 
called the same place Aberinth, as it stands at the mouth 

of the Nith." Pinkerton's Enquiry, ii. 208. 

2. Abounding with stunted bushes or brushwood, S. 

— Qubare now standis the golden Capitole, 

Vuquhile of wyde buskis rouch scroggy knoll. 

Doug. Virgil, 254, 12. 

On scroggy braes shall akes and ashes grow. 

Ramsey's Poems, i. 60. 

SCROINOCH, SCRYNOCH, s. Noise; tumult, Aberd. 

Nae doubt, sma' scroñoch they wad mak, 

If she in lofty style could crack. 

Shirrle's Poems, p. 320. 

Sibb. naturally enough refers to Sw. skraen, clamor, 

stridulus; Gl. 

SCIROOE, SCROOF, s. 1. A thin crust or covering of 

any kind, S. 

See Sup. 

" The outwarte scroofe, suppose it appeareth to be 
whole, where the inward is festered, asuileth nothing, but 
makeith it to vndercoate again." Bruce's Eleven Germ. T. 
i. a, b. 

" Strieue therefore euer to keep the soule in a sense and 
feeling, and let not that miserable scroofe to goe ouer thy 


— His nose will lose the scroof, 

Gif he fis' down. 

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 18. 

2. Used to denote money that is both thin and base. 

" Now they spair not planleike to brek down and 
convert gud and stark mony, cunyit in our cunyehouse, in our 

S C R 

Soveranes les aige, into this their corrupted scrooie and 

164. 

Radically the same with E. scrooie, Su.G. skorfe, the scroof 
of a wound, according to Seren. from skorpa, crusta. 

SCRUFAN, s. A thin scurf or covering; as, a scurfan of 

ice, S.B. 

Su.G. skorfe is used in the latter sense, glacies rara. V. 
preceding word. 

SCROPPIT, adj. 

Ane scroppit cofe queben he beginnis 

Sornand all and sindy airts, 

For to by hennis reid-wod he rynnis. 

Bannatyne Poems, p. 170. 

This is the description of what is now called a cadger. 

Loch Hailes renders scroopit contemporable, illustrating this 
sense by the passage in Knox's Hist. quoted under Scroar. 

Scroopit, as here used, seems synon, with E. scrubbed, 
scrabby, mean, sordid; from Belg. schrobber-en, to scrub, 
where schrobben, a mean fellow, a scoundrel; Germ. 
scrabbe-en, to scrape money together, schrrobben, avaritius. 

SCROW, SKROW, s. A scroll; a writing, S. See Sup. 

Thy scrows obscure are borrowed fra some buik. 

Polc. and Montgym. Watson's Coll. iii. 6. 

Dirten Dunbar, on quhome blaws thu thy boist? 

Pretendand thee to wryte sic scaldit scrowes? 

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 48. 

SCROW, s. The name given most commonly to the 
minute cancri observed in pools and springs, Cancer 
stagnalis and C. pulex, S. It is, however, also occasion­ 
ally applied to some of the aquatic larvae of flies 
and beetles, especially to the larva of the Dytiscus 
marginalis. 

Squilla, nostratibus the Scrow. Sibb. Scott, p. 34. Su.G. 
skroef, skeleton, from its appearance? 

SCROW, s. 1. A number; a crowd; a swarm; with 
bustle and confusion. 2. Riot; hurrilybur. 

SCRUB,* s. A niggardly oppressive person. *? 

SCRUB, s. The plane that is first used in smoothing 
wood; the fore-plane, or jack-plane. *? 

SCRUBBE, v. V. SCRAAB. 

SCRUBBER, s. A handfull of heath tied tightly to­
gether for cleaning culinary utensils. *? 

SCRUMBULL, s. 1. The act of struggling. 2. A 
scrubbable; an uproar. 3. The difficulty to be over­ 
come in accomplishing any work. S. 
To SCRUMBULL, v. n. To struggle; to raise an uproar. S. 
SCRUBBE, s. The vulgar name of the scurry, S. 

Iisl. skrybing-ar. This term occurs A. 1289; although 
some understand it of the elephantiasis. V. Von Troil, p. 

SCRUHH-GRASS, s. Scruvy-grass, S. scrobbie-grass, A.Bor. 

SCROOE, s. A scurf. V. SCROOF. 

To SCROOE, v. a. To take off the surface; to touch 
slightly; to do any thing slightly and superficially. S. 
To SCRUG one's Bonnet, v. a. To cock one's bonnet 
smartly or fiercely. S. 
To SCRUMPILL, v. a. 1. To crease; to wrinkle. 2. Ap­ 
plied to animal food shrunk from being over-roasted. S. 
To SCRUNT, v. n. V. SKRUNT. 

SCRUNT, SKRUNT, s. 1. A stubby branch, or a worn out 
besorn. 2. A tall, thin person. 3. A scrub; a niggard. S. 
SCRUNTET, SCRUNTET-LIKE, adj. Stunted in growth; 
meagre. S.
SCUDLER, SKRUNIT, adj. Stubby; short and thick.
Stunted in growth. Meagre; mean; niggardly. s.
Scrudiness, s. The state of being stubby. s.
To SCRUPE, v. a. To hamper. s.
Scrub, s. A person who hampers. s.
Scrunter, s. A desk at the upper part of a chest of drawers. Drawers is used without such desk. s.
To SCUBBLE, v. a. To soil, as a schoolboy does his books. Syn. Suttle.
SCUD, s. A blast or sudden shower of rain, snow, or hail.
To SCUD, v. a. 1. "To dust with a rod; Scot." Callander's MS. notes on Ihre. Su.G. skudd-a, excutere. 2. To beat; to chastise; properly, to strike on the buttocks with the palm or open hand, s. synon. skelp, scult, soon.
Scud, s. A stroke with the open hand or with a ferula. S.
To SCUD, v. a. To quaff; to drink liberally, Loth.
—You who laugh scud brown ale,
Leave jinks a wee, and hear a tale.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 520.
SCUDS, s. pl. Brisk beer; foaming ale, S.
"They sent in some smachry or ither to me, an' a pint
It is also used by Ramsay, i. 216.
SCUDDEN, s. The same with Shurryvage, q. v. s.
SCUDDIN' STANES. Those thin stones that can be
To make to skim the surface of a body of water. s.
To SCUDDLE, v. a. To sully and put out of proper shape by use or wearing. V. Suddill.
To SCUD, SCUDDLE, v. a. 1. To cleanse; to wash.
2. To act as a kitchen-drudge.
3. A kitchen-drudge; a scullion.
SCUDDLED, s. A scullion-boy; a scullion-boy.
SCUDLER, SCUDLAR, s. A scullion. See Sup.
Thai entryt in, befor thaim fand no ma,
Excep wemen, and sympli serwendis twa,
In the kynding sculdris lang tyne had byne.
Wallace, v. 1927. MS.
"He commandit al scullaris, tauernaris, dronkaris, and oth siclie vail pepil, dusiat most for lust than any necessar sustenance of man to be exilit within ane certane day," Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 7. Lixas, Boeth.
From Teut. scholed, a plate, a dish; whence schotel-water, eluvis culinaria, Kiliian.
To SCUE, v. n. To go slanting along; to go sidelong.
SCUF, s. A bat used for playing at hand-ball.
To SCUFF, v. a. 1. To graze; to touch slightly in passing quickly; to brush along.
—A pair of rough rullions to scuff thro' the dew,
Was the fee they sought at the beginning o't.
Song, Rost's Heleneor, p. 137.
This seems radically the same with Teut. schau-en, Germ. schuff-en, Su.G. skuffle-a, skuff-a, E. shoe, q. to give one's shoe in passing.
2. To tarnish by frequent wearing, S.
Thus it is said of a piece of dress that has lost the new appearance, that it is much scuffed. Hence.
3. To scuff, or scuff about, to wear as an ordinary dress, for the coarsest work; to wear as a drudge, S.
Perhaps Germ. schuff, a tatterdemalion, is allied.
Scuff, s. 1. The act of grazing or touching lightly.
2. A stroke; apparently a slight one.
SCUFFET, s. A smith's fire-shovel.
SCUFFLE, s. The horse-hoe; an agricultural machine.
To SCUG, v. a. To shelter. V. Skug.
SCULUDRY, SCULUDDERY, s. 1. A term, now used in a ludicrous manner, in to denote those causes that come under the judgment of an ecclesiastical court, which respect some breach of chastity, S. See Step.
To fill his post sake there's none,
That with sic speed
Could sa' sculuddry out like John.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 229.
2. Grossness; obscenity. 3. Rubbish; tatters. S.
The first part of the word is most probably formed from Germ. schuld, A.S. scyld, Alem. sculti, Su.G. skyld, Isl. skuld, a fault, an offence; whence L.B. sculdet-un, a great offence, and sculdet-un, a balli, A.S. sculde, an exactor, one who exacted satisfaction from delinquents. V. Spelman. Thus the word might originally be q. sculdet-ry, or an offence of that kind that subjected to a fine.
Callander, I find, in his MS. notes on Ihre, has given the former etymon. He mentions the S. term under Su.G. skoela, debitor, Moes. G. duiquinata, id. Ir. sgaldurth, however, denotes a fornicator, Lhuyd. The origin is Alem. sculmen, &c. dehore, because satisfaction is due to the law, on account of the offence. The s. indeed primarily signifies debt, obligation.
SCULUDRY, adj. 1. Connected with Crim. Con. 2. Loose; obscene.
SCULE, SKULE, SKULL, s. A great collection of individuals; generally applied to fishes. E. shoal; as, a scule o' fish, a shoal of fishes. V. Skul.
SCULL, s. A shallow basket; sometimes used as a cradle, S.
"Her father had often told her that he built the first house in Portnookie the same year in which the house of Farstlane was built, and that she was brought from Cullen to it, and rocke'd in a fisher's scull instead of a cradle." P. Ruthven, Banfs. Statist. Acc. xiii. 401. V. LENNO, and Skul.
SCULLION, s. 1. The lowest domestic servant, or kitchen-drudge. 2. A knave or worthless fellow. S.
To SCULT, SKULT, v. a. 1. To beat with the palm of the hand, s. synon. skelp, scult, soon. 2. To chastise by striking the palm.
"They shall, skell, skellion, id. liverbro poals; skeller, a stroke, G. And. It might, however, be deduced from A.S. scull, Germ. schuld, debt, what is due to one; in the same sense as we say S. to pay, or to give one his payment, when he is beaten for a fault. V. Aighins.
Scult, s. 1. A stroke, properly with the open hand.
SCUM, s. A greedy fellow; a mere hunks; a contemptible, worthless wretch. Syn. Scamp, Shellum. To SCUM, v. a. 1. To scum up one's moss, to strike one on the mouth and so keep him from speaking. S.
SCUMFIT, part. pa. Discomfited.
Quhat mysteryt ma in a power to pass,
All off a will, as I trow set ar we,
In playne battail cantil nocht weill so cumfit we.
Wallace, viii. 466. MS.
Altered to discomfit, Edit. 1648. Ital. soonefitt-ero, id.
SCUN, s. "Plan; craft;" judgment; understanding. S.
SCUNCHEON, s. A stone in the inner side of a door or window, forming the projecting angle, S. See Sup.
Perhaps allied to Germ. schante, E. scone, as forming the bulwark or strength of the wall.
SCUNCHEON, s. A square dole of bread, cheese, &c. S.
To SCUNNER, SCOUNER, v. n. 1. To loathe; to nauseate, S.
Ye, some will spue, and back, and spit
At meats like to a midge's foot.
We scour at most part of meat,
Which we're not used for to eat.

Cleland's Poems. p. 104.

2. To surfeit, S.B.

3. To shudder at any thing, because of its repugnance to the dictates of the mind.

"This James—procured the Pope's dispensation to marry his eldest son upon his brother's daughter, sister to the said William. By this cause, without doubt, the whole lands should be united in one; yet, notwithstanding, the rest of the Douglasses scunnered, thinking the marriage to be unlawful." Pitscottie, p. 18.

4. To hesitate, to startle at any thing from doubtful ness of mind.

"He explains his notseeing through the King's authority, and says he scunnered to own it, and that such things had been done, as in a well guided commonwealth would annul his right." Wodrow, i. 301.

5. To shrunk back from fear,

"To shudder at any thing, because of its repugnance to the dictates of the mind. The idea is contrary to evidence. A.S. scunng signifies abomination; on-scun-ián, to loathe; scun-ián, in its simple state, not only vitreous, ifugere, but timere, reveriri; whence we discover the reason why its derivative scunner is applied, not only to loathing, but to fear. It appears, indeed, that fear is the primary idea, thus, in like manner, Germ. scheu-en signifies vitare, fugere, verab-sheu-en, abominare. The radical word may be Istr. saky, abhorrere, evitare.

Scunner, Skunner, Skonner, s. 1. Loathing; abhorrence.

We might have missed a beastly blunner,
Had we not spewed out our skunner
Against this Text, in every where,
As Antichristian bellish ware.

Cleland's Poems, p. 106.

Sae comes of ignorance, I trow;
'Tis this that crooks their ill-far'd mon'
With jokes sae crouse, they gar fouk spew
For downright skunner.

Ross's Helmore, Beattie's Address, st. 12.

"The head o't was as yallow as biet milk; it was enough to g' a warsh-stauchm'd body a scunner." Journal from London, p. 3.

2. A surfeit, S.B. 3. The object of loathing; any person or thing, which, from whatever cause, excites disgust.

To Scunner, v. a. To disgust; to cause loathing.

S. SCUR, s. The minute cancri in pools, &c. V. SCROW, s. 2.

SCUR, s. The Cadew, or May-fly. S.

SCURDY, s. 1. A kind of moorstone, S.

"The greater part of the parish stands on rock of moorstone, commonly called scurry: it is of a dark blue colour, and of so close a texture that water cannot penetrate it." P. Lunan, Forfars. Statist. Acc. i. 442.

2. A resting-place in general; a favourite seat.

Ist. skord-a, firma, colloce finimter; skordra, fulcumen? SCURF AND KELL. V. KELL. S.

SCURL, Skurl, s. A dry scab after a sore, S. as Sibb. observes, a dimin. from scurf.

SCURLY, adj. Opprobrious. Scurly words, Loth.; corr. from Fr. securilid, id,
SCUTLES, S. pi. To SCUTLE, (pron. as Gr. SCUTIFER, s. A term equivalent to SCUTCHER, fi. The same with SCUTTLINS, s. SCUTAL, SE, To v. n. SCUTTLIN-FLOUR, s. To S. SEA-CARR, s. The sea. SEA-CAT, s. The wolf-fish. SEA-COULTER, s.

To SEA-CARR, v.a. SEA-HEN, SEA-MAW, s. A SEA-PIET, SEA-SWINE, s. V. BRESSIE. * SEALGH, s. A seal; a sea-calf, V. SELCHT.  

SEAL, fi. SEA-TROWE, s. A marine goblin. V. TROW.  

SEA-TOD, s. A species of Wrasse. V. KINGERVIE. 

SEA-TROWE, s. A marine goblin. V. TROW.  

SEA, s. The sea. SEA-CARR, s. An embankment. SEA-COCK, s. The Puffin or Coultier-neb. 

SEA-PIKE, s. A marine plant, which, when rubbed or the skin, causes great heat and Ritchiness. SEA-GROWTH, SUMMER-GROWTH, s. Various species of Sertularias, Flustrae, &c. which are attached to small stones, shells, &c. 

SEA-HEN, s. A name given, according to Sir R. Sibb. to the Lyra, a fish. V. CROONER. 


Our designation corresponds to Fr. Pil de mer, Brisson; Pisa marina, Caii, and nearly to Dan. strand-skade, i.e. the magpie of the shore or strand. V. Penn. Zool. p. 482. 

SEA-POACHER, s. The Pogege, a fish. S. SEA-SWINE, s. V. BRESSIE. 

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SEA, s. A term equivalent to Squire.
put his Secret and Plate Sleeves.” Cromarty’s Acc. of Gowrie’s Conspiracy, p. 47.

This is evidently distinguished from the armour used for the head. For Henderson afterwards sent to his own house for his “steel-bonet and gentlet.” Ibid. p. 48.

“Let thy secret loue bee unto his soule like a Secret or jack in this bloodie battell.” Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 1172.

This term has been borrowed from the Fr., but changed as to its application. For Fr. secrete is a thin steel-cap, or a close scull worn under a hat; Cote.

SECT, s. Attendance on an overlord by his vassals, sodeynly mistake not, invariably, where it has been read as sudden. This is evidently distinguished from the armour used for the head. For Henderson afterwards sent to his own house for his “steel-bonet and gentlet.” Ibid. p. 48.

SEDEYN, adj. Pursuit, legal prosecution.

SECT, v. n. To sectouris, sedull, s. A name given to a sea-fowl, S.A. v. n. A seed-fur, s. The furrow into which the seed is to be cast. Seeds, seedis, p. 1172.

SEED-FOULLIE, SEED-BIRD, s. A name given to a sea-fowl, S.A. v. n. A seed-bird, s. A name given to a sea-fowl, S.A.

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SEED-LAUEROCK, SEED-LAUEROCK, s. The Wagtail, s. Motacilla alba, Linn. Perhaps q. seed-foul, from Su.G. saed, and fugl. Or the latter part may be formed from folja, sequi; q. the companion of the seed-time. For its Sw. name, Saedsaerla, folja, motacilla, ab sequi; q. the companion of the seed-time.

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used in this secondary sense in O.E., refers to the following from P. Ploughman.

I have seen soggis, quoth he, in the city of London, by glad eyes full bright about their necks. I must sit, said the Soggis, or els I must needs nap.—I am a Surgeon, said the Soggis, and savages can make.

SEGE, s. 1. A seat; properly, a seat of dignity. For feynys ar off sic natur, That that to mankind has inyny; For that wate weill, and wittery, That that weill ar liffand, Sail wyn the sege, quharoff that wier Tumblit through their mekill prid.

Barbour, iv. 298. MS.

Doun sat the goddis in thare sogenis dyuyn.


Prince Eneas from the hie bed with that Into his sege riall quhare he sat, Begoud sayth and said.

Ibid. 38, 34.

2. A see. "Item, Anentis the article maid to prouyde, bow the

Sibb. adds, " A foul thick-necked ox, having the appearance of a buli;" Gl. Shall we therefore suppose that thick skinnes in a man's hands, or other parts grown with

perhaps from Lat. zwiebel-bett. Germ. use the phrase zwiebel-bett for a bed of onions.

Palsgrave defines O.E. "chebole, a young onion; ciow;" Fr.; scipoulle, a sea onion.

FRYD, s. A sewer; a passage for water, Ang.

SEY, s. The sea.

SEY, v. a. To see; pron. of the south of Scotland.

SEY, s. A piece of work performed by a craftsman, as a proof of his skill in any particular art.

Sure Nature herried mony a tree, For spraings and bonny spats to thee;
SEILY, SEELY, adj. Seldom.

The minister said, It has bene seil'd seyn, Qurhar Scottis and Inglass semblit bene on ma,
Was neuer yit, als fer as we could kow,
Bot othir a Scott wald do a Sothroun teyn,
Or he till him, for awentur mycht faw.

Wallace, i. 300. MS.

But sound and sel'din, sel'din;' S. Prov. p. 61.
Su.G. sael'd, happy, Isl. sael'a, happiness. This seems only a secondary meaning. A.S. sel signifies good, in a moral sense. The transition is very natural; for moral goodness can alone produce true happiness. As A.S. sael is used in the sense of bene, well; it also signifies, tempus modo. In one instance I find

Doug. Virgil, 123, 13.

Thus Scot. Bor. they say, sele faw, [i.e. fall or befal] me; sele and weal, health and happiness.” Rudd. See Sup.

“Seil never comes till sorrow be away;” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 61.
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SEILY, SEELY, adj. Happy. Seely Wights, and Seely Court, a name given to the Fairies. See Sup.

“Corri Sitcha, the round hollow valley of the Fairies, or Peaceable People, whom the Lowlanders call Seely Wights.” Jamieson’s Popul. Ball. i. 236, N.

But as it fell out on last Hallow‘en,
When the Seely Court was rid’in by,
The queen lighted down on a gowan bank,
Nae far frae the tree where I woot to lye.

“Seely Court, i.e. pleasant or happy court, or court of the pleasant and happy people. This agrees with the ancient and more legitimate idea of Fairies.” Ibid. i. 189.

“Chaucer has sel'y, exp. happy, seliness, felicity; Teut. seeiug, selig, Belg. selighe, beatus, felix.” Rudd. vo, Seil’d.

V. How.

SEILY, SEELY, adj. 1. Pleasant, S.B.

Gin ye o'er forthesome turn tapise turvy.
Blame your ain haste, and say not that I spur ye.
But sound and seeiug, as I bid you, write.

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SEYNE, SEYN, v. a. To strain; A. Bor.

our sowins are ill sowr'd, ill salted, ill sodin,
thin, and few o' them.” Kelly’s S. Prov. p. 274.

SEYNDEL, SEYNDEL, adj. Seldom.

pron. sandle, Loth. sandle, S.O. seeinil, S.B.

Thairfor, gude folkes, be exempli we se:
That there is none thus, of the freinds thre,
To ony man that may do gude, bot aine;
Almos deid that it be sandle tane.

Pries of Peblis, S. P. R. i. 48.

“Sendyl ar men of gret glutonie sene hane lang days or agit with proces of yeris.” Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 4.

Thairwot he is bot sendyl senne.

Bannatyme Poems, p. 155.
i.e. He is seldom seen abroad.

Auld say's ar sindil' faithfull fredyns found.

Maitland Poems, p. 102.

Though that she faultless was maun be allow'd;
But travell'd women are but sylne trow'd.

Ross’s Helmore, p. 98.

“Them that seeinil rides tines their spurs;” S. Prov.

“A gentle horse should be sendil spurred;” S. Prov.

For now a groat was a' my stock,

’Twa sendil ere be mair.

R. Galloway’s Poems, p. 64.

Sibb. says that this is a “perversion of Teut. and Sax. seldan, rare.” But it is evidently from a quite different origin; Su.G. saeinn, saender, singulis; en i saender, singuli; sin, unus, singularis. Lye marks the affinity between sin and Lat. singularis. Su.G. saeinn signifies singular; sinaledes, sinaund, every one in his own way, as opposed to those who act conjunctly; quisque suo modo. In one instance I find single used for sendil in a prov. phrase. It appears as the adj.

“Single vse maketh pleasures the more agreeable.”

Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 863.

SEINDLE, SEIND'LLE, SEYNDI'LL, adj. Rare; not frequent, S.

synaill, S.B. A seenil ein, one occurring by itself and seldom, Ang. v. preceding word.

Besids that, sendile tymes thou seis
That evir Courage keips the keis
Of Knowlege at his belt.

Cheerri and Slo, st. 30.

But sinder times they e'er come back,
Wha anes are heftit there. Ramsay’s Poems, i. 44.

To SEYN, v. a. To see.

Wallace, whos said, that full worthy has beyne;
Than wepyt scho, that pete was to seeyn.

Wallace, ii. 333. MS.

As flesse for fse, hone for be, sayye for say.
It seems doubtful whether this idiom was formed from the A.S. finn or from the 3 pers. pl. pres. indic. In O.E. we find not only, they sainen or synne, but I sainen. Sayyn they, they say; Ploughman’s Crede.

SEYN, s. A sinew.

Wallace, with that, at hya lyghtyn, him drew.
Apon the crag with his suerd has him tayne,
Throw brayne and synne in sondry strak the bane.

Wallace, ii. 400. MS.
SEINYE, SENYE, SENYHE, SEINGNY, SEJOYNE, v. a.

SEYNITY, Gawan and Gol. ii. 17. SEJOINED, part. adj. SEIR, SERE, adj. Several. S. A


SEYSTER, fi. An incongruous mixture of edibles. S. A

To SEISSLE, v. a. 1. To confuse; to put in disorder. 2. To trifle; to spend time unnecessarily. S. SEELL, prom. Self, of which it is a corruption. S.

SELBILL, adj. Of distant, reserved, or cynical manners. S.

SEIL, kild, separate, &c. Ihere remarks the affinity of A. Bor. seer. They are gone seer ways; they have taken different ways. He also observes that Lat. se has the same force in composition; as se-orum, apart, se-parare, to separate, &c. I have observed no A.S. term that has any affinity; although ser, sere, is used by R. Brunne and other O.E. writers.

SEIR, s. Ane helme of hard steel in hand has he hynt, Ane scheted, wrought all of weir, Semyt wele upon seir. Gawan and Gol. ii. 17.

If this be the true reading, the phrase may signify, curiously devised, from A.S. sear, a device. It is far, however, in Edit. 1508. Thus it would signify, in good order, well prepared, as fere of wore. But it is doubtful, whether this be not an error in the old copy, as by this reading the usual alliteration is lost.


The fragrant floriis blomand in their seeis, Ouirspeed the leuis of natures tapisteries.

It is a metaphor. use of the word see, from Lat. sedes.

SEIS, s. pl. Times. V. SYIS.

To SEISSLE, v. a. 1. To confuse; to put in disorder. 2. To trifle; to spend time unnecessarily. S.

SEISSLER, s. A trifier; one who spends time idly. S.

SEISTAR, s. The sistrum, an instrument of music.

Viols and Virginals were heir,— The Seistan, and the Sumphion, With Clarche Pipe and Clarion; Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 6.

Fr. sitre, a kind of brazan timbrel.

SEYSTER, s. An incongruous mixture of edibles. S. To SEYSTER, v. a. To mix in an incongruous mode. S.

SEITIS, s. pl. "Seems to signify plants or herbs," Rudd. Sibb. adds flower-plots.

The plane poudery with semelie seitis sound, Bedifyt full of dewy peirlys round.

Dong. Virgil, 40, 28.

Rudd. refers to A.S. seten, planta, setine, propagines, seten, plantaria. He might have added Su.G. sael-s, Teut. seto-en, to plant. Moes.t, sat-juus occurs in the same sense; satiudem, they planted, Luce., xvii. 28. A.S. set-an, id., "pastinare, to digge and delve for planting;" Sommer. Sets is used so to denote slips of flowers or plants.

SEKER, adj. Firm; secure. V. SCKER.

SEL, SEL, pl. self, of which it is a corruption. SELABILL, adj. Delightful.

I me thy crafty werkis curious. Sa quyk, lusty, and maist sententius, Somner. Sells is used so to denote slips of flowers or plants.

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SELCOUTH, adj. Strange; uncommon. See Sup.

SELSE, s. Happiness; prosperity. V. SELSE.

SELF, SELFF.

SELLABLE, adj.  To be sold; vendible. V. SELL.

SELL, v. n. To sell; vend.

SELLAT, SELWYN.

SELLER, s. A seller; vendor. V. SELF.

SELLIE, adj. Like; similar. Proper. S.

SELLING, s. Act of selling; vendor's business. V. SELL.

SELLING, adj. Selling. V. SELL.

SELLING, s. Selling. V. SELL.

SELLOR, adj. Selling. V. SELF.

SELLWYN, s. A seller; vendor. V. SELF.
SEN

SEMPETERNUM, s. A species of woolen cloth. S.
SEMPILNES, s. Meanness; lowness in rank. S.
SEMPLE, adj. Ordinary; vulgar. V. SYMPILL.
SEN, conj. Since; seeing, S. A. Bor.
SEN'S, (conj.) "Save us." V.
SEN'THIS, adv., since. V. SENSEE.
SEN'SYNE, adv. Since, S.
SEN'SYMENT, SENSEMENT, S. Sentiment; judgment.
SENTRICE, fl. Perhaps, the sentry-box. *?
SEQUESTRE, s. A species of duty exacted at a mill.
SEQUELS, s.pl. Such parts of the harvest as are left over.
SEND, s. 1. A mission; the act of sending. S.
SEND'S, (conj.) "Save us." V.
SEN'T, prep. Since, S.

Send, up. S.

Send down;

habit of sen maist abbrevinabill.

Doug. Virgil, 74, 54.

Lat. sen-isse, id. Fr. anner, matter, corrupt or filthy blood.

SEND, adv. Then; thereafter.

Thow leifs nought sin quhill sin has left the;

And than quhan that thou seys that thow man de,

Than is over lait, allace! havand sic let,

Quhan deith's cart will stand befor the yet.

Allace, send ikane man wald be sa kyude

To have this latter freind into his mynde.

Priests of Public, S. P. R. i. 44. 45.

This is evidently the same with Syne, q. v.

SEND’S. 1. A mission; the act of sending. S.

“Thair is na euil of payne or trubill in the pepil, but it cummis be the send of God.” Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1552. Fol. 91. a.

2. A message; a despatch. A Send down; a Send up. S.

3. Messengers, sent for the bride at a wedding, S.B.

See Sup. V. SAYND.

SENDYLL, adv. Seldom. V. SEINDE.

SENYE DAY. The day appointed for the meeting of a Synod or assembly. V. SEINYE.

SENYEBOUR, s. Lord; prince. S.

SENYEOBRABILL, adj. Lordly; seigneurial. S.

SENYHE, s. An assembly. V. SEINYE.

SENYE-CHAMBER, s. The place in which the clergy assembled. S.

SENYE, SENYE, S. Distinguishing dress worn in battle. See Sup.

A Romane, that amang thaim was

Hamo callyd, gat on that senyhe,

That Bertownys bare; syn can he fenyhe

Hym a Brettowne for to be.  Wytownt, v. 3. 13.

Lat. sign-em, Gl. Wytownt. Perhaps rather contr.

from insignia.

SENON, s. A sinew. S.

His bouch senons thai cuttyt in that press.

Wallace, i. 922. MS.

His bow with hors senonnis bendit has he.

Doug. Virgil, 299, 55.

Belg. senuuen, Sicamb. senen, O. Fris. eijnom, id.

SENS, s. Incense. See Sup.

They “maid lavis efferyng to the ryte of thay days,

and instruklit the preists to mak sen s & sacrifiuce to the
goddis on the same maner as the Egyptianis vsit.” Bel­


This is merely an abbrev. of Fr. encense, as the E. v.

cense is used.

SENS’S. “Save us.” V. Sane.

To SENSE, v. n. To smell out; to scent.

“You would be a good Borowtowns sow, you sense so well;” S. Prov. “spoken when people pretend to find

the smell of something, that we would conceal;” Kelly, p. 376.

SENSYMENT, SENSEMENT, s. Sentiment; judgment.

And be the contrare, mony senymentis

For Turnus schawis evidant argumentis.

Doug. Virgil, 368, 52.

“They anserwit, that they were content to answer

befor hir Maiestie in England in these materis; and for

their pairt, wald referr the sensame thing aut hir.”

Historie James the Sext, p. 51.  See Sup.

SENTHIS, adv. Hence, Gl. Sibb.

SENTRY, s. Perhaps, the sentry-box. S.

SEQUELIS, s.pl. One species of duty exacted at a mill to which lands are astricted. Syn. Kiraveship, Goupin. S.

SEQUESTRE, s. Perhaps a mediator; an umpire. S.

SEER, pret. v. Served. S.
SER

Gud ordinance, that serf for his estate,
His cusyng maid at all tyme, ayr and late.
V. Sair, v. Wallace, ii. 73. MS.

SERE, a. Several. V. Seir.

SERF, a. To deserve. V. Serve.

SERGEO, SIEGE, S. A taper; a torch.

SERE, S. To deserve. V. Serve.

SERGRAND, s. 1. "A degree in military service seemingly now unknown;" Gl. Wynt.

And wyth that folk he held his way
Til Roxburch, quhare the Ballyol lay,
That had befor in England bene:
Of Sergeandys thare and Knychtis kene
He gat a gret company.


The blesand torchis schane and servgus bricht,
That fer on bred all lemes of thare light.

Doug. Virgil, 475. 52.

"The Earl of Athol went next to the French Ambas-
sador, bearing the great serjeant of wax." Spottwood, p. 197.
Mr. Macpherson renders the term, as used by Wyntown,
lamps. But in this case there must be a deviation from
the proper sense: Fr. cierge, the largest kind of wax-
candle; sometimes, a flambeau. Veneroni expl. Ital. cerio
by flambeau, and cierge as synon. Lat. cer-eus, id.; as
properly being made of wax.

SERGEANT, s. An inferior officer in a court of justice.

In this sense serjeant and servand are used by Skene.
But the E. word bears the same meaning.

SERYT, Wallace, vii. 54. Perth Edit. Leg. cryt, as in
MS.; cried. Edit. 1648.

SERK, s. A shirt. V. SARK.

SERYT, s. A piece of dress. V. Girkienet.

SERMON, SERMONE, SERMOND, s. Talk; discourse.

"Thayr wes na sermone amang thaym how thayr army
Wyth dyuers sermond carped all the day,
Thay schort the houres, driuaid the tyme away.

Doug. Virgil, 473, 50.

SERMONYNG, id. O.E.

—— Of that wille were other mo,
The stones to Bretayn fort to bring,
That Merlyn mad of sermonyng.

R. Brunne, App. to Pref. excii.

SERPE, s. Perhaps a kind of clasp or hook.

SERPLATHE, s. Eighty stones of wool. See Sup.

"That na merchand of the realme pas over the see in

merchandice, bot he hau of his awin proper gude, or at
least committit till his governaunce. " Serplaith conteine
four-score stanes." Skene, Verb.

Sign. in vo.

Fr. sarpilliere, whence E. sarper, a packing cloth.
L. B. sarpar-tas, sarpar-tas, sarpar-illum. Seren. mentions
E. sar-cloth as synon., which our term most nearly
resembles.

SERPINS, s. pl. The soapy water in which clothes
have been boiled. V. Sappies.

To SERFS, Seirs, v. a. To search.

Or els the air sould not have tholit
So heich for to be persit;
Nor yit the erde for to be holit,
And so deip doun be servit.

Maitland Poems, p. 257.

—Now here, now there resist in sindry partis,
And eerste turnd to and fro at arte.

Doug. Virgil, 240, b. 18.

For this cause thyth both socht and serst,
How thay micht haue thair blude.

Burrell's Pig. Watson's Coll. li. 32.

To SERVE, SERF, SERWE, v. a. To deserve. See S.

Set we haif nane affectioune
Of caus til Ynglis natioune;
Yet it ware baith syne and scame,
Mare than thair serve, thain to defame.

Wyntown, ix. 20. 58.

Wallace answerd, said, "Thow art in the wrang."
Qhaham dowis thow, Scott ? in faith thow servis a
blaw.

Wallace, i. 386. MS.

Dowis should certainly be thorowis.

Qhahre I offen, the lesse represe serv I.


SERUABLE, a. Active; diligent.

The bissy knapis and verlotis of his stabl
About thaym stude, ful yape and seruabil.

Prosperus, Virg.


SERVICE, s. 1. At country funerals each act of going
round the company with the offer of wine, spirits, &c.
2. Assistance given to masons and carpenters, by
round the company with the offer of wine, spirits, &c.

Doug. Virgil, 409. 20.

SERVING, s. Cloth for making table-napkins. *?.

SERVING, s. Cloth for making table-napkins. *?.

SERVE, SERF, SERWE, To serve.

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2. Assistance given to masons and carpenters, by
labourers, while building or repairing a house.

SERVITE, SERVYTE, SERVIT, SERVET, s. Table
napkin.

"The general himself, nobles, captains,—and soldiers,
set we haif nane affectioune
Of caus til Ynglis natioune;
Yet it ware baith syne and scame,
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Prosperus, Virg.

SESSIONER, s. A member of the Court of Session; a senat. of the College of Justice in Scotland. S.

SESSIONERS, s. The names of them ?—Below the bridge there are two feith-sets:—and during his time, he never heard or knew that the heritors of Nether Don, or their tenants, were interrupted in the use and possession of said feith-sets." State, Leslie of Powis, v. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 56.

SET, s. Used nearly in the same sense with attack, shock, or onset, S.

Great may the hardships be, that she has met, And gotten for my sake so hard a set. Ross's Helenore, p. 45.

I shanna tell you, nor can I do yet, How sad the set was, that my heart did get, Now I might gang as soon, and drown myself, As offer harnemeth, after what befel, Ibid. p. 70.

It is always used in a bad sense; as, a set of the tockhae, a set of the could, &c.

SET, s. Kind, manner, fashion. 1. A new set o't, a new kind, S. 2. Shape; figure; cast; make. 3. The pattern of cloth, especially when there are different colours, as in tartan. 4. The socket in which a precious stone is set.

SET, SETT, part.pa. Worked after a particular pattern. S.

Either from set, as signifying a scion, or Su.G. saett, manner, fashion, wise.

TO SET, v. a. 1. To become; applied to any piece of dress, S.

What is most proper for his station, S.

As offer hamewith, after what befel. Ibid. p. 70.

“Interrogated, Whether the fishers have not been in the practice of hauling their fishing-nets and feith-sets to the shore at the different places above-mentioned,—whenever they had occasion to do so ? Depones, that they were in use to do so ; that in the night-time, and when the water is flooded, the fishers go in boats to their feith-sets." Ibid.

Teut. sett-en ; Su.G. saett-a, collocaire; saetta ut et naet, to lay or spread a net, Seren.

SET, s. A gin or snare.

Then to the hycht thai held their way, And huntuyl lang quhilk off the day; And socht schawys, and setis set; Bot that gat littil for till ete. Barbour, i. 393. MS.

“Jsh was, that my heart did get. Ross's Heknore, p. 45.

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Either from set, as signifying a scion, or Su.G. saett, manner, fashion, wise.

TO SET, v. a. 1. To become; in respect of matters, rank, merit, obligations, &c. See Sup.

And in spek wilsipit he sum deill; Bot that set him rycht wondre weile. Barbour, i. 393. MS.

“Jsh sets him well, wr'il unscrapit tongue, To cast up whether 1 be auld or young. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 148.

“It sets him ill to behave sae to me," i.e. He acts a very ungrateful part.

2. To become, applied to any piece of dress, S. See S.

Wald soho put on this garmond gay, I durst beveir my seil, That scho woir never grene nor gray, That set hir half so weil. Ross's Helenore, p. 50.

Hence setting, "becoming, graceful," S.

Says she, that lad was a' her care, That was so setting with his yellow hair.

Ross's Helenore, p. 94.

A dress is said to set one, or to be setting, when it becomes the complexion or form of the wearer, S.

Su.G. saett-a, convenire ; saetelig, conveniens. At hann saeti sem best; what is most proper for his station, S.

Wytownt, viii. 9. 256.

“He quha lattis or sets the thing for hyre, to the use of ane other man, sould deliver to him the samine thing; and he quha receaves it, sould pay the hyre." Reg. Maj. B. iii. c. 14. s. 2.

“Set to; let to, and, &c." Gloucest. Marshall's Econ. Gl.

This may be a peculiar use of A.S. saett-an, Su.G. saett-a, collocaire, q. to fix or place one in possession of a house or farm; whence A.S. saett-a, an inhabitant, Su.G. saetari, a principal village. Teut. sett-en te koope, vs. to fix or place one in possession of a house or farm; whence A.S. saetta, an inhabitant, Su.G. saeteri, an inhabitant.

The v. in S. is often used in a neut. sense, but improperly; as, A house to set, i. e. to be let.

SET, SETT, s. 1. A lease, S.

See Sup.

“He should not delapidate his benefice in any sort, nor make any set, or disposition thereof, without the special advice or consent of his Majesty, and the generall Assembly." Spotwood, p. 492.

2. A sign, billet, or ticket, fixed on a house to shew that it is to be let.

SETTER, SETTARE, s. 1. One who gives a lease of heritable property to another. S.

See Sup.

“He was—a setter of tasks to his sons and good sons, to the prejudice of the church.” Baillie's Lett. i. 137.

2. One who lets out any thing to another for hire; as, a horse-setter, a horse-hirer, S.

To SET, v. a. 1. To beset; to way-lay.

Syne Waus wes slyane, that hat Rolland, He wes set hird, I tak on hand.

Wytownt, viii. 36. 86.

2. To lay snares; to beset with snares.

Quhen that the range and the fade on brede Dynnys throw the grauis, sercheing the woddis wyd, And gotten for tills the day; And satis set the gien, on eueriy syde, I sall apoun thame ane myrk schoure doun skale.Doug. Virgil, 103, 51.

This exactly agrees with—Saltus indagine cingunt, Virg.

3. To set the gait, to beset the road or highway. S.

Su.G. Isl. saett-a, A.S. saet-an, insidias struere, Lat. suspendere.

SET, s. A gin or snare.

Then to the hycht thai held their way, And huntuyl lang quhilk off the day; And socht schawys, and setis set; Bot that gat littil for till ete. Barbour, iii. 479. MS.

The Kypg thae warnyd lys menhyd
With wyth at hantwyng for to be.—
Than on the morn wyth-owtyn let.

The setis and the stable set. Wytownt, vii. 1. 46.

Su.G. saeta, Alem. seid, insidiai feris positae; A.S. seatha, tendicula.

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SET, s. 1. The set of a borough, its particular constituti

SET, s. 2. The fixed quantity of any article regularly supplied.

Mr. Macpherson sees to view this word as radically allied to sauchtnyng, reconciliation, Isl. Sw. saett. Sibb. derives it from Su.G. saett, modus, saett-a, convenire. But the origin is undoubtedly A.S. saett-an, set-an, statuere, constituere, Teut. sett-en, Germ. sets-en; whence gheset, geset, lex, constitutio; Alem. kessessiitu, institutione, Kero sp. Schilt.

To SET after one, v. a. To pursue one, S. I set, or set out, after him; I pursued him.

This is a Su.G. idiom. Sætta after en, aliquem properato cursu persequi; saett-a, cum impetu ferri, being thus used.

To SET aff, v. n. To go away; to begin a journey; generally implying the idea of expedition, S.

SET, SETT,conj. Though; although.

And set tyl this I gave my wyle,
My wyf I kene swa skant thaire-tylle,
That I dowe saire thaim yf tende.

Wytontoun, i. Prol. 33.

Thocht all war heyr the schippis of braid Bertane,
Part sul we loss, set fortoun it had suorn;
The best wer man in se is ws befor.

Sic pleasand wordes carpond he has forth brocht,
Sett his mynd troublit mony greuous thocht.

Doug. Virgil, 19, 28.

Seren. mentions Sw. oamsett as used in the same sense. A.S. set is expl. idea, idicrco. This particle is most probably the imperfect, of the v. like suppose.

SET, part. pa. Disposed; applied to the temper of mind, or, as in E., the disposition.

Bot he quamh by thoy fervyth synself beagte
Achill was not to Priame sa hard

Doug. Virgil, 37, 7.

"As Scot. we say, He is very ill set, i.e. ill natured, crossed, crabbed, cross-grained; as the E. say, ill-contrived;" Rudd.

"The commissioners told how the marquis and town of Aberdeen were peaceably set, obedient to the king and his laws." Spalding's Troubles, i. 116.

SET, adj. Cast down; distressed; afflicted.

SET, part. pa. Seated for a meal, or for comportion.

To SET, v. a. To disgust; to excite nausea; as, The very sicht of that abominable soss set my stammack.

To SET up upon. To become nauseated with.

To SET aff, v. a. To dismiss; to turn off. To shift off.

To SET aff, v. a. 1. To take one's self off. 2. To loiter; to linger; to be dilatory.

To SET by, v. n. To care; to regard.

To SET by, v. a. To give as a substitute, especially for something better; to make to suffice.

To SET out, v. a. To eject; to put out forcibly.

To SET up, v. a. To raise; to extalt; often used to express contempt for an assing person; as, "Nothing will satisfy him but a title—set him up, truly!"

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SET-DOWN, s. An overwhelming reply; a rebuff.

SET, s. Legal prosecution.

SETER, Seater, s. A local designation. V. Ster.

SET, s. The Coalish. V. Seath.

SETHILL, s. A disease affecting sheep in one of their sides, which makes them lean all to one side in walking, S.B.

"A.S. sid-adl is expl. lateris dolor, pleuriticus. But perhaps the S.B. term is merely a corr. of side-dlle."

SET-ON, Settin-on, part. adj. A term applied to what is slightly burned in the pot or pan.

SETS, s. pl. Corn put up in small stacks, Loth.


SETT, v. n. Ruled.

Tu ouere, he seth that land,
His laws made he cri.

Sir Tristrem, p. 50.

"Perhaps derived from saughten, to put to accord, or from saeth, [saet] Sw. modus;" Gl. Tristre.

A.S. sett-an, disponeere, occurs in a sense pretty similar. Sette thar to landes and rentes; Disposit issuoper terras et redditus; Chron. Sax. 240, 13.

SETT, part. pa. Disposed. V. Set, id.

SETTE GEAR. Money placed at interest.

SETTEROUN, s. Meaning not clear.

SETTING, SETTEN, s. A weight in Orkney, containing 24 marks. The same with a Leish pouwed. See Sup.


SETTING-DOG, s. A spaniel, S.; setter, E.

To SETTLE* a minister, v. a. To fix him in a particular charge. Syn. To Place.

SET, s. A kind of seat. V. LANG-SETTLE.

SETTLEGEAR, s. V. SETTE GEAR.

SETTING, SETTEN, s. A state of quietness or submission.

Doug. Virgil, 37, 7.

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SECH, Seuch, s. 1. A furrow; a small ditch, S. In the myn tyme Eneas with ane pleuch
The site circuit, and markit be ane seach.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 11.

2. A fosse connected with a rampart; a ditch surrounding a fortification. 3. A gulf.

As we approach the hills and heath, 
Ane terribill seach birman in flamis reid 
Abhominabill, and as bow as hell to see, 
All full of bristane, pick, and bulling lead.—
I saw. ———

*SEVEN SENSES.* A phrase used to denote one's wits.

S. In several,

SEUERALE,

adj.

SEUIN STERNES, the Pleiades, S.

pret. v.

SEW,

SEWAN BELL.

To sewane, s. "Seems to signify some drug or medicine.

s.pl. s. A

SEWSTER,

SH, For words not found printed in this form. V. SCH.

SEXTERNE, s. A measure anciently used in S.

SEX,

adj.

SHA, SHAW,

SHAB,

To v. a.

2. A fosse connected with a rampart; a ditch surrounding a fortification. 3. A gulf.

Expl. sowens, by Mr. Pinkerton, as

Sewed, Doug. V. SKAIL, v. 1.

To plant by laying in a furrow. V. SHEUCH.

S.

Lat. sulc-are. V. the s.

SEVEN SENSES. A phrase used to denote one's wits.

SEUERALE, adj. Applied to landed property, as possessed distinctly from that of others, or contrasted with a common.

S.

SEUERALE, s. In several, in distinct possession.

S.

SEUIN STERNES, the Pleiades, S.

The Pleuch, and the poles, the planetis began,

Seropys, seicane, S. savin,

And how her new shoon fit her auld shoon,

Skeugh, A. Bor., a wet ditch; E.

Shocate, an inseparable particle, corresponding to Lat. dis, and denoting disjunction. Hence also S. hogga skafottes, divaricata crura alterius capitii obvertere, ib. to lie heads and throws, S.; shach-a, to set asunder; shack-a, to divide, to break off; Isl. skaeletand, one who has unequal teeth, q. whose teeth are shacht, or shachelt. To the same fountain must we trace Isl. skief-a, Dan. skeve, Germ. schleif. E. skew, and shew, oblique.

SHACHLE, s. Any instrument or machine that is worn or used, to shape or form any thing in an oblique way, to distort; pret. shacht; part. pa. id. also beshacht, S. See Sup.

There are many cognates in the other Northern languages. Isl. skag-a, to decline, to bend, to turn out of the way; deflectere, G. Andr.; skaga, a promontory which stretches obliquely; shachot, shachot, obliquus, impar, ineguali habens opposita latera; shacht, obliquitas, duarum æquidem rei laterum inegualitas, Landnamab. Gl.

These words are formed from Isl. sha, an inseparable particle, corresponding to Lat. dis, and denoting disjunction. Hence also S. hogga skafottes, divaricata crura alterius capitii obvertere, ib. to lie heads and throws, S.; shach-a, to set asunder; shach-a, to divide, to break off; Isl. skaeletand, one who has unequal teeth, q. whose teeth are shacht, or shachelt. To the same fountain must we trace Isl. skief-a, Dan. skeve, Germ. schleif. E. skew, and shew, oblique.

SHACHLE, s. A crooked sword, or hanger.

See Sup.


"Even the church-yard on a Sunday was sometimes the scene of action, where two hostile lairds, with their respective adherents, rushed upon one another with their darts and their shackles." P. Strathdon, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xiii. 184.

S. 2. A feeble, diminutive, half-distorted person.

S. 3. Any little person or thing.

S. To shackle, v. a. To shape or form any thing in an oblique way, to distort; pret. shacht; part. pa. id. also beshacht, S. See Sup.

S. To shackle-bane, v. n. To shuffle in walking, S. shochle, Loth.

"Had you such a shoe on every foot, you would shochel?" S. Prov. "A scornful return of a woman to a fellow that calls her she, and not by her name," Kelly, p. 142. She, (s. scho) is pron. in the same manner as shoe.

SHACKLE-BANE, s. The wrist, S. Improperly written shekel bane.

He gowls to be sa disappointed,

And drugs, till he has maist disjointed

His shekel bane,—

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 495.

Contrive na we, your shable bane

Will mak but little strelk.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 35.
SHAFT, s. A handle; as a whip-shaft, the handle of a whip, s.

SHAG, s. A designation of one kind of woollen cloth, Aberd.

"Clothes manufactured from the above wool,—three quarters to yard broad seys, sarges, shafts, plaidings, baizes, linsey-woolseys, jemmies, and striped apron stuffs." Statist. Acc. (Aberd.) xix. 208.

SHAG, s. 1. The refuse of barley, or that which is not properly filled, generally given to horses or cattle, S. dickings, synon. See Sup.

2. The term is sometimes applied to the refuse of oats.*

SHAGGY, adj. Like a tatterdemalion. *?

SHAKE-DOWN, s. To shake one's crap, adj. s.

SHAK, v. To shake, Loth.; as, to shak his crap, ilka lassie's tail.

To shake, to grapple, to wrestle, S. V. FAW.

SHANGAN, s. "A stick cleft at one end, for putting on the stake to which a cow is bound in the byre; hence also called run-shackle, Fife. V. SHANGAN.

SHANK,**. The handle; as, 'the shank' of a coal mine.

To sink a coal-pit. *?

SHANK-UM, s. A person or beast with long small legs. *?

SHANKS, s.pl. Legs. Fr. jambes, id.

SHAM, adj. 1. "Pitiful; silly; poor;" Gl. Rams.

Of unquhile John to lie or bann,
Shaws but ill will, and looks right shan.—
Ye've never nagget, shan, nor kittle.
But blyth and gabbie.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 225, ii. 329.

2. Shan in Ayr.s. seems to signify backward; averse. S.

Allied perhaps to A.S. scanda, Teut. schande, ignominia, dedecus; Su.G. skænd-a, probro afficere. See Sup.

Shan, shame-facedness, bashfulness; Line. Gl. Grose.

SHAND, adj. Pitiful; worthless. S.

To SHANE, v. a. To heal; to cure; properly denoting the supposed effect of superstitious observances. S.

SHANG, s. A sort of luncheon; a shang o' bread and cheese, a piece; a bite between meals. S.

SHANGAN, s. "A stick cleft at one end, for putting the tail of a dog in, by way of mischief, or to frighten him away?" Gl. Burns, S. See Sup.

He'll clap a shangen on her tail.—Burns, iii. 62.

Perhaps originally the same with Shangie, s. a. shackle.

As denoting what is cloven, it may, however, be derived from the Isl. part. ska, signifying disjunction. See Sup. V. SHACH.

To Shangie, v.n. To enclose in a clcfe piece of wood, S. A.

A bridal haudn at the mill,
The watch were there resortin,
To shangie ilka lassie's tail.—Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 8.

SHANGIE, s. 1. A shackle that runs on the stake to which a cow is bound in the byre; hence also called run-shackle, Fife. V. SHANGAN.

2. The chain by which dogs are coupled.

SHANGIE, adj. Thin; meagre, S.

Gael. seang, small, slender, slender-waisted; seang-aim, to make slender or thin, to grow slender; Shaw.

SHANGINESS, s. The state of being slender; meagre-ness.

SHANK of a hill, the projecting point of a hill, S. V.

Now. See Sup.

SHANK of a coal mine. The pit that is sunk for reaching the coals, S. See Sup.

From A.S. scen-can, to sink; or perhaps the E. word, as denoting a handle, is used metaph., in the same manner as shaft for a pit.

SHANK,* s. The handle; as, "the shank o a spune." S.

To Shank, v. a. To sink a coal-pit. S.

To SHANK eff, v.n. To depart quickly. V. SCHANK.

SHANKS, s.pl. Stockings. V. SCHANK.

SHANKUM,s. A person or beast with long small legs. S.

SHANNACH, s. Commonly expl. a bone-fire; but properly one lighted on Hallow-eve, Perths; sometimes shinicle. See Sup.

It is corr. from Gael. Samhnaig, or, as it is otherwise written, Samh' in, the great festival observed by the Celts at the beginning of winter. Dr. Smith, having spoken of Beltane, says;

"The other of these solemnities was held upon Hallow-ewe, which, in Galic, still retains the name of Samh' in. The word signifies the fire of peace, on the time of kindling the fire for maintaining the peace. It was at that season that the Druids usually met in the most centrical places of every country, to adjust every dispute, and decide every controversy. On that occasion, all the fire in the country was extinguished on the preceding evening; to order to be supplied, the next day, by a portion of the holy fire which was kindled and consecrated by the Druids. Of this, no
SHARNY, adj. A person who had infringed the peace, or was become obnoxious to any breach of law, or any failure in duty, was to have any share, till he had first made all the repairation and submission which the Druids required of him. Whoever did not, with the most implicit obedience, agree to this, had the sentence of excommunication, more dreaded than death, immediately denounced against him. None was allowed to give him house or fire, or shew him the least office of humanity, under the penalty of incurring the same sentence.

"In many parts of Scotland, these Hallow-eve fires continue still to be kindled; and, in some places, should any family, through negligence, allow their fire to go out on that night, or on Whitsun-tide, [Gael. Beiltin] they may find a difficulty in getting a supply from their neighbours the next morning." Galic Antiquities, Hist. Druids, pp. 31—33. V. HALLOW-EEN BLEEZE.

SHANNAGH, s. "It is ill your part to do so. *?

SHARGAR, SHARGER. fi. A lean person; a scrag; a tiny mischievous creature. *?

SHARG, s. A little despicable creature; used as a term of reproach to one that is puny or deformed. *?

SHARNEY, adj. Bedaubed with cows' dung, S.

"Ye shine like the sunny side of a sharney wecht;" i.e. an instrument for winnowing corn; Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 89. This is spoken in ridicule of those who appear fine.

SHARYN-PEAT, s. A cake consisting of cows' dung mixed with coal-dross, dried in the sun, and used by the poor for fuel in some places. S. Cows' dung, dried for the same purpose, is called castings, A. Bor. Ray.

SHARNIE, s. The person who cleans a cow-house. S.

SHAPING-STANE, s. A whet-stone. S.

SHARRACHIE, adj. Cold; chill; piercing; a term applied to the weather, S.B.

SHARNE, s. The person who cleans a cow-house. S.

SHARPIING-STANIE, s. A whet-stone. S.

SHARRACHIE, adj. Cold; chill; piercing; a term applied to the weather, S.B.

SHARE, s. A little despicable creature; used as a term of reproach to one that is puny or deformed. *?

SHARE, share, s. A slice; as, a shave of bread; shine, E. See Sup.

SHARE, s. A little despicable creature; used as a term of reproach to one that is puny or deformed. *?

SHAVE, v. a. To drive away.

SHAVE, s. A little mischievous creature. S.

SHAVETER-LIKE, adj. Having a blackguard appearance. *?

SHAVELIN, s. The tiny mischievous creature. S.

SHAUP, s. The leg or limb. S.

SHAUCHLE, s. The leg or limb. S.

SHAUPIT, part. pa. To drive away. 1. To play one a trick good

SHAUP, s. The leg or limb. 2. Metaph. for an empty person, one who is a mere husk.

SHAUP, s. 1. The hull; the husk; as, a peashoup, the hull of peas, S.

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SHAUP, s. 1. The hull; the husk; as, a peashoup, the hull of peas, S.
SHAWL, adj. Shallow. V. SCHALD and SHAULD. S. SHAWS, s.pl. The foliage of esculent roots; as of potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c. S.

It is also used in sing., to denote all the herbage of a single root; as, a carrot-shaw.

"A potatoe shaw was lately dug up, which had 103 attached to it, the least of them of a proper size, and the most part very large, all produced from a single potatoe, set uncult." Edin. Evening Courant, 31. Oct. 1865.

Text. schawes, umbra; originally the same with S. and E. schaw, a wood.

SHEAL, SCHELE, SHEIL, SHIELD, SHEELING, SHEALIN, S. A silly word, usually written schel, skel, skal, schal, skal, etc. S.

most part very large, all produced from a single potatoe,

E. 5. Metaph. used to denote a nest for a field-mouse.

Potatoes, turnips; carrots, &c. S.

in summer and harvest, when feeding their flocks at a


have been occasionally erected, to shelter the shepherds

at a

skelabu,

iii. 377.

of sheep; also a hut for fishermen, S.

Iceland, " formerly houses were built in some particular

main,: That said

leem to be from the same fountain.

Perhaps it is the same word which appears with the

insertion of

sello-bod.

A silly

as distinguished from stue, which he renders, curta
domus.

To SHEAL, SHEEL, v.a. To shear the sheep, to put them

under cover, to enclose them in a sheal, S.

I see a bright beyond it on a bough.

Somebody here is shealing with their store,

In summer time, I've heard the like afores.

Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

Shill is used in the same sense, A. Bor. But Grose

improperly expl. it, "to seuer sheep," misled by the simi-

larity of the v. to that signifying to separate.

To SHEAL, v.a. To take the husks off seeds, S. See S.

"There are—great complaints that the corn is not well

shealed," Statist., Acc. xvii, 117. V. SHILLING.

Belg. scheile, the husk; scheil-en, A.S. sceal-en, Germ.

scheil-en, Su.G. shai-a, to shell, putamen auferre; Gem.

geschalethe geese, peeled barley.

The radical v. seems to be Su.G. skia-la, A.S. sceylan,
disjungere, because thus the grain is separated from the

husk.

To SHEAR, S. Shear, S. 1. To cut down corn with the sickle, S. A. Bor. See Sup.

2. To reap, in general. And see that thou mon scheir as thou hes sawin,

Haue all thy hope in God thy Creatour,

And ask him grace, that thou may be his awin.

Lyndsey's Warkis, 1592, p. 258.

"Qhaisa sawis littil, sail scheir littil als, and he that

sawis plenteesly sal lykwain scheir largely." Abp. Ham-

iltonian's Catechisme, 1532, Fol. 66, a.

SHEARER, s. The act of shearing or reaping. S.

Shears, s. 1. More strictly, one employed in cutting
down corn, as distinguished from a bandster, or one

who binds the sheaves, S.

Scarse had the hungry gleaner put in binde

The scattered grain the shearer left behind—

Hudson's Judith, p. 3.

"Males shearers [receive] from 20s to 50s, female ditto

from 15s to 20s for the harvest season." P. Maryculture, Aberd. Statist. Acc. vi. 82, N.

2. In a general sense, a reaper, S. See Sup.

Thus to goe to the shearing, to go to work as a reaper,

without any reference to the particular kind of work in

which one may be employed, S.

A.S. scheir-on, tondere. But our use of the term seems

of Scandinavian origin; Su.G. skaur-a, metere, falc

secure; skaera saed, to reap, skaera, a sickle, skoerd, the
harvest, shoerdetid, the time of harvest, i. e. S. the shear-
ing. A reaper in Sw. is shoerdeman, i. e. a shearer.
SHED, s. 1. The act of cutting down corn. 2. By
a common metonymy, harvest in general. S.
To SHEAR, SHEER, v. n. To divide; to separate; to
take different directions.
SHEAR of a hill. The ridge or summit, where wind and
water are said to shear, or take different directions. S.
SHEAR-KEAVIE, s. That species of crab called
SHEAR-SMITH, s. A maker of
SHEARIN, SHEELING, SHEDDER-SALMON. A female salmon. *?.
SHEELIN-HILL, S. The knoll or eminence near a mill
To
SHEEP-HEAD SWORD. A basket-hilted sword. *?.
SHEEP-NET, s. A net which, when hung upon stakes,
takes different directions. *?
SHEEP-ROT, s. To think
SHEEP'S-CHEESE, v. a.
S. SHEEP'S SILLER, s. Common Mica. *?
SHEEP-SILLER, s. An allowance to ploughmen in
lieu of permission to keep a few sheep on the farm. S.
SHEEPS INTERCISE. Triticum repens. V. Sourock.
SHEEP-TAID, s. A tick or sheep-louse. Syn. Red. S.
To SHEER, v. n. To divide; to part. V. SHEER, s. S.
SHEER-Feather, s. A thin piece of iron attached
to the plough-share, for cutting out the furrow. S.

SHEER, s. The ridge or summit, where wind and
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SHEERMEN, s. pl. One of the old corporations of
Edinburgh. S.
To SHEET, v. a. To shoot, Aberd. S.
SHEET STYTH. Shot dead. S.
SHEEVE, s. A slice; sheed, S.B.
SHELMENTS, s. pl. One of the old corporations of
Edinburgh. S.
monly called shelties, and they are very sprightly, tho’ the least of their kind to be seen any where; they are lower in stature than those of Orkney, and it is common for a man of ordinary strength to lift a sheltie from the ground: yet this little creature is able to carry double.” Martin’s West Isl. p. 377.

“T'heir horses are but little, yet strong, and can endure a great deal of fatigue, most of which they have from Zeland, and are called ‘Shelties.” Wallace’s Orkney, p. 36.

“Col, and Joseph, and some others, ran to one or two little horses called here shelties, that were running wild on a heath, and caught one of them.” Boswell’s Journ. p. 252.

This was in the island Col, one of the Hebdue.

“The horses are well known for their small size and hardiness. They are called shelties in Britain.” P. Unst, Shetl. Statist. Acc. v. 188.

Can this have any connexion with Germ. zelt, an ambling horse; zelter, a Spanish horse? Or may not sheltie be rather a corr. of Shetland, q. a Shetland horse? The Isl. and Dan. name of these islands is Heiland.

For she invented a thousand toys,—
As scarfs, shepherds, tuffs and rings.
V. Tuff. Watson’s Coll. i. 30.

Perhaps something made of kid-leather finely prepared, from Fr. chevreau, a kid; unless it denoted some ornament like a star, from chevreaux, the designation of some stars that made their appearance about the twenty-eighth of September.

SHERARIM, s. A squabble.

SHERIFF-GLOVES. A piquet belonging to the sheriff of the county of Edinburgh at each of the two fairs.

S. SHERWA-MOOR, s. V. SHIRA-MOOR.

S. SHETH, SHETHE, s. 1. The stick with which a mower whets his scythe. 2. A coarse and ugly object. S.

SHEUCH, s. A furrow; a ditch. V. SEUCH.

To Sheuch, v. a. To make a furrow. V. Sheyl.

SHEW, v. a. To look obliquely. V. Shelle.

SHEILA, SHIFAW, s. The chieffinch, a bird. See Step.

Her cheek is like the shila’s breast,
Her neck is like the swan’s.


SHLFCORN, s.; SELKHKORN, s. A thing which breeds in the skin, resembling a small maggot, and vulgarly considered as such; proceeding from the induction of sebaceous matter.

As worms and selkorns, which with speed
Would eat it up.

Colin’s Mock Poem, p. 1. 9.

SHILL, adj. Shiril. S.

SHILLACKS, SHILLOCKS, SHEELLOCKS, s. pl. The lighter part of oats that is blown aside in winnowing.

SHILLING, SCHILLING, SHILLEN, s. Grain that has passed through the mill, and been freed from the husk.

Ersch Katherene with thy polk, breik and rilling,
Thou and thy queen as greedy gies ye gang.
With polks to mill, and begs baith meil and shilling.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 55.

“Another absurdity is, that shillen, i. e. shealing, or hulter corn, is measured by the tacksman of the mill, and is paid, not in shealing, but in meal. There are accordingly great complaints that the corn is not well shealed.”


1. Ears of corn are said to be skewled.

2. The longitudinal bars of the sides of a much-bodded or close cart.

3. shaky, shaky, applied to a horse when it is weak, and wants the proper taste.

SHILBR, adj. Robust; as the shilbr horse.


SHIMLY, SHILLING, SHELLEANS, adj. A kind of meal and mealing.

SHILMONTS, SHELMENTS, s. pl. A kind of meal and mealing.

SHILPIN, s. A person trembling always.

SHIPLIE, SHILPIET, adj. Timid; as, a shipelie breast.

SHIPLIE'SNESS, s. Fainness; tremor.

SHIPLIE, s. A person trembling always.

SHIPLIE, SHILPIET, adj. 1. Insipid. Wine is said to be shiplie't, when it is weak, and wants the proper taste.

S. See Step.

This seems the primary sense, from Su.G. skael, insipidus, aquosus, Germ. schal, id. Belg. verschalden wyn, flat wine; from Teut. verscheel'en vento corrupti, in vappam verti, saporem et odorem genuinum perdere; from schael, patera, q. too long left in the goblet or cup, V. Kilius.


Warch, insipid, is used in the same metaph. sense.

3. Ears of corn are said to be shiplie, when not well filled, S.B.

In the latter sense it would seem more nearly allied to Teut. schelp, putamen, S. shauf, having only the appearance of a husk.
SHIR A-MU1R, SHERRA-MOOR, * LA designation

SHIRPET, part.adj. SHILVINs, s. pi. SHIRIE, SHYRIE, Thin; watery; applied to liquids. adj. To

SHIREY, SHIRRAGH, SHIRLES, SHIOLAG. fi. Wild mustard. s.

SHINNY-CLUB, s. pi. SHINICLE, SHINGLE, s. Gravel. *?

SHIRE, SHYRE, SHINNOCK, s. SHINNY, SHYND or SOIND BILL. A deed executed in a court.*?

SHIREY, s. A shipmaster.

SHIOLAG, s. Wild mustard. * S.

SHIPPER, s. A shrimper.

"They called all the shippers and mariners of Leith before the council, to see which of them would take in hand to pass upon the said captain." Pitscottie, p. 95. V. Skipper, for which this is perhaps an error.

SHIRE, SHYRE, adj. 1. Used in the sense of strait or S. scrimp. 2. Thin. "Thin cloth we call shire." S.

Shire, Shyrie, adj. Thin; watery; applied to liquids. S.

SHIREY, adj. Proud; conceited. S.

SHIRLES, s. pl. Turfs for fuel. Aberd. corr. from Scotal. d.

To SHIRP away, s. n. To shrink; to shrivel. S.

Shirpet, part.adj. Thin and tapering towards a point. S.

SHIRRAGH, adj. Having an acrid taste. S.

SHIRAGLIE, s. A contention; a squabble. S.

SHIRRA-MUIR, SHERRA-MOOR, s. 1. A designation for the rebellion in favour of the Stuart family in 1715, from the name of the moor between Stirling and Dunblane, where the decisive battle was fought. 2. Transferred to a violent contest of any kind. 3. A severe drubbing with the tongue. S.

SHIRROCHY (gutt.), adj. Sour; having a haughty but penetrating look. V. SHARROW. &

SHIRROR, s. A turf or divot. Banffs. V. SCHERALD.

SHIRROW, s. A species of field mouse; the shrew. S.


SHIT, s. A contemptuous designation for a child; generally denoting one that is puny. S.

Fra the Sisters had seen the shape of that shit. Little luck be thy lot there where thou lies.

Polie, and Montgomey. Watson’s Coll. ii. 16.

This seems the same with E. chit; Ital. cito, puer, puella. Gael. siota, however, signifies "a pet, an ill-bred child;" Shaw.

SHIT-FACED, adj. Having a very small face, as a child. S.

To SHITHEK, v. n. To shiver. S.

SHITTEN, SHITTEN-LIKE, adj. Terms used as expressive of the greatest imaginable contempt. S.

SHITTLE, s. That which is good for nothing. S.

SHYLICK, s. A gun or fowling-piece. S.

SHOAD, ON-SHOAD, s. A portion of land. Syn. Shed. S.

To SHOCHLE (gutt.), v. a. and n. V. Shachle. S.

SHOCHLES, s. pl. Legs; used in contempt. S.

SHOCHLIN, part. adj. Waddling; wriggling. S.

SHOCHLING, part. pr. Used metaphorically in the sense of mean, paltry.

Debts I abhor, and plan to be Fae shockling trade and danger free,

That I may, loos’d frae care and strife,

With calmness view the edge of life.

V. Shachle, v. n. Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 441.

SHODDIE, s. 1. A little shoe, like that of a child. 2. The iron point of a pike-staff, or the pivot of a top. S.

SHODE-SHOOL, s. A wooden shovel, shod with iron. S.

SHOEMING THE AULD MARE. A game of children.*?

SHOES, s. pl. The fragments of the stalks of flax, separated by the mill or by hand-dressing, S. perhaps the same with Shaws, q. v. The only ground of doubt is, that shoes is used for lint in the same places, where the foliage of potatoes, &c. is called shaws. Pron. q. shows. See Sup.

To SHOG, v. a. To jog; to shake. V. Schog. S.

To Shog, v. a. To shiver from corpulence. S.

Shog-Bog, s. A bog, through which a spring runs, and which undulates when one walks over it. S.

SHOGGIE-SHOU, s. A game. V. Shugie-Shue. S.

SHOGGLE, Shuggle, s. i. A large piece of ice floating down a river in a fresh. 2. A clot of blood. S.

To SHOGGLE, v. a. To jog. V. Schoggle. S.

Shoggle, s. A jog. S.

SHOLMIR, adj. White-faced; applied to an ox or cow. S.

SHOLT, s. A small horse. Also Shalt or Sheltie, q. v. S.

SHONY, s. The name given to a marine deity formerly worshipped in the Western Isles. S.

To SHO, v. a. To produce a swinging motion. S.

SHOOD, s. The distant noise of animals passing. S.

SHOOGLE, s. A jog; a shog. V. Schoggle. S.

SHOOL, s. A name given to the Arctic Gull. S.
SHOOT, v. a. To shovel. V. Shoel, v. a. To shovel. To shoot off. S. To shoot free. To remove from, by shovelling. S. To shoot on. Metaph. to cover, as in a grave. S. To shoot out. To throw out with violence. S.

SHOOT-THE-BORD, s. A game. V. Slide-thrift.

SHOONE, s. pl. Shoes. S. Shoe. V. Schone.

SHOOP, pret. of v. to shape.

To shoot, v. a. To make a selection in purchase of cattle or sheep. V. Shott.

To shoot, v. a. To push; to push out; as, "I'll shoot him over the brace." "Shoot out your tongue." S.

Outshot, s. A projecting building.

To shoot by. To delay. V. Schute.* S.

To shoot amang the dows. V. Dow, a dove.

To shoot, shute, v. n. To run into seed.

To shoot, v. n. To push; to push out; as, "I'll shoot him o'er the brae." "Shoot out your tongue." S.

Deppone, That they had the following shots on the Fraserfield side of the river,—the Throat-shot opposite the west point of the Alloehy inch; and from thence they went a great pace; Sewel.

Heart free when the Lord goes a great pace; Sewel.

To shovel. *S.

Short, adj. A short answer; a tart reply; to speak short, to speak tartly. S.

See S.

"Gif Isaiah had bene als short and caibled as Jonas, no question he wald have spared a reason at God." Bruce's Eleven Serm. D. 6. a.

"He mae be little worth, that left you sae," "He maybe is, young man, and maybe nay."

"Ye're unco short, my lass, to be so lang;"

"But we maun ken you better ye gaang."

Ross's Helenore, p. 57.

Thus the edn. is used by Dunbar.

The gudwyf said richt schorlilie, "Ye may traw," "Heir is na meit that ganeand is for yow."

Maitland Poems, p. 74.

Su.G. kort, brevis, (whence Isl. skorte, desum,) is used in the same metaphor. Kort om hufweuet; Est homo qui facile irascitur; Kort swar, iratum responsum, flere, vo... Stackig ; and Teut. kort. Kort veurt koof, iracundus, irritabilis. In like manner we say, Short of the temper, S.

SHORT-TEMPERED, adj. Hasty; irritiable. S.

SHORTLE, adv. Lately.

To keep short by the head. To restrict as to expenditure; to give narrow allowance as to money. S.

SHORT-BREAD, s. A cake baked of fine flour and butter, to which sugar, carraways and orange-peel are frequently added. S.

SHORTCOMING, s. Defect; deficiency; used in a moral sense, as, shortcoming in duty. S.


SHORTS, s. pl. mouth. The refuse of hay, straw, &c. *S.

The coarse hackle removes the coarse hackle. The coarse hackle removes the coarse hackle.

Su.G. schwot, from skrot, as skot, skot, skor, skur-r, skur-er, skur-ren, fulcire; Isl. shur, suggrundia. The word is used in E. in the sense of buttress.

To shor, v. a. To count; to reckon, s. See S.

Su.G. skor-a, to mark; Isl. skora mental, to number the people. The word is derived from skor-a, to cut, from the ancient custom of making notches on a piece of wood for assisting the memory.

Shore, s. Debt.

Synne for our shore, he died therefore, and tholeed pain for our mis.

Spec. Godly Songs, p. 29.

In the same sense E. score is used, derived by Skinner from Belg. schoere, scissura, ruptura. But V. the s.

For our shore might be rendered, "on our account."

To shore, v. a. 1. To threaten. V. Schor, v.

To offer, S.O.

A panegryc rhyme, I ween, even as I was he schor'd me. Burns, iii. 356.

This is merely an oblique sense of the v. as properly signifying, to threaten. The E. v. offer is used in a similar sense, S. He offered to strike me; i.e. he threatened to give me a blow.

3. Used impersonally to denote that rain is about to fall; as, It's shortin. 4. To shore a dog to or till, to bound a dog on cattle or sheep.

5. To shore him off or off, to recall him from the pursuit.

Short, adj. Laconic and acrimonious; as, a short answer, a tart reply; to speak short, to speak tartly. S.

See S.

"Gif Isaiah had bene als short and caibled as Jonas, no
SHOT, s. The wooden spout by which water is carried to a mill. S. perhaps from S. g. *skutta*, jaculatri.

SHOT, s. A kind of window. V. Schott.

SHOT, s. 1. That particular spot where fishermen are wont to take a draught with their nets, S.B.

"Interrogated, if the deepening that branch of the river called the Allochy, at the west end, would hurt the shot at that end of the Allochy, or if the deponent is a judge of fishing?" State, Leslie of Powis, v. Fraser of Frasergill, p. 40.

"Being asked, if their fishing stations or shots have not been frequently repaired on both sides of the river, and at different times, ever since he was a fisher? deponens, That they have: That by the repairation made by Dr. Gregory's dike,—the bed of the river to the sea has been deepened, and the navigation of it ameliorated." Ibid. p. 96.

2. The act of drawing a net, or the sweep of the net drawn at the Leav, S.B.

"Deponens, That the fishing of Nether Don could not be carried on without sights from the high banks, as she is not a good bangen water, by which he means taking chance seeing the run of the fish." Ibid. p. 96.

3. The draught of fishes made by a net. S.

Teut. schote, jaculatio, q. the act of shooting off with the boat from the bank; Belg. Netten schieten, to cast nets, Sw. *skutta ut fraan landet*, to put off from the shore.

SHOT, s. V. Elfshot.

SHOT, SHOTT, s. Used to denote musquetry. S.

SHOT, s. The sternmost part of a boat. S.

SHOT, s. The designation given to half-grown swine. S.

SHOT, s. An expression equivalent to E. Shot off. S.

SHOT-ABOUT, adj. Striped of various colours, Sibb. Gl.

From the act of shooting or throwing shuttles alternately, containing different threads; the name shuttle being itself from the same origin.


SHOT-BLED, s. The blade of corn from which the ear afterwards issues, S. shot-blade.

"The sunne — maketh — the comes to come vp at the first with small green points, and after that to shouther vp, &c. P. Strathblane, Stirl. Statist. A. cc. xvii, 569.

2. The sheep or lambs rejected by a purchaser who has the right of selection. 3. Swine about 3 months old. S.

SHOTTLE, adj. Short and thick, squat, S.B.

SHOTTLE, s. A small drawer. V. Schott.

SHOT-WINDOW, s. A projected window. S.


SHOVEL-GROOT, SHOOL-TH-E-BOARD, s. A species of Draughts in which he is victor whose men are first off the board. V. Slied-thrift.

SHOUHIE, adj. Having short bandy-legs. S.

SHOULDER, s. To rub shoulders, or shouthers with one, to come so near as to touch another in passing. To rub shoulders with the gallows, narrowly to escape being hanged. S.

SHOULDER OF A HILL. The inclination, or slope of a hill ontheright or left hand, as the right, or left shoulder. S.

SHOULFALL, s. The chaffinch; more commonly shiflaw, S. Fringilla, coelebs, Linn.


But our learned naturalist is undoubtedly mistaken, in making this the same bird with the snowflake or snow bunting.

SHOULPILTIN, s. A Triton.

TO SHOUT, v. n. To be in the act of parturition. S.

TO SHOUTING, S.

SHOUTHER, s. Labour in childbirth. S.

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SIB

On two near elms the slacken'd cord I hung,
Now high, now low, my Blowzalinda swung. "


SHUE-GLED-WYLIE, s. A term expressive of great contempt for pret. v. SHURE, s. A S. SHURLIN, s. A sheep newly shorn. *?.

SHULL, SHUIL, s. A shovel. V. SCHUIL.

SHUGHT, s. A shog. V. SHOGGLE, ".

SHULOCK, To v. n. One who sweeps the stakes. *?.

SHULOCKER, S. One who sweeps the stakes. *?.

SHUNDBILL, SHUNNERS, SHUNERS, To v. n. A till in a shop; a money-box, S. SHUNDBILL, SHUNNERS, SHUNERS, To v. n.

SHUKER, s. A kind of box in the upper part of a chest, extending across. 4. A hollow in the stock of a spinning wheel, to contain Of reaming claret, to be reason of bluid to be consanguinity, S.

SHUGGLE, s. A shog. V. SHOGGLE, ".

SHUGGIE, v. n. The shottle of a hist, a table. Hence the Prov., skottle

Some have derived this word from Lat. cipp-us, which, as Caesar informs us, was a word used by the Gauls to denote the trunk of a tree with its branches, (Bell. Gall. L. 7. c. 73.) applied, by an usual transition, to the calculation of degrees of kindred. But there justly prefers the idea, that the term was primarily denoted peace, concord, (as Moes. G. gusib-jon, reconciliatori.) For, says he, as the conjunction of blood, among relations, is viewed as a bond and pledge of concord; so with the ancients, it was almost always denominatet from friendship. He refers to Su.G. friend,(S. friend, a relation,) in proof of this.

Accordingly, A.S. sib seems primarily to have signified peace, as unable denotes war; Alem. sibb, pax, sipheca, Isidore; Su.G. Isl. sege, quiies, tranquillitas.

SIB, SIBBE, adj. 1. Related by blood, in a state of consanguinity, S. sibbel, id.

"Ane bastard, quhais father is incertaine, be the law is understand, be reason of bluid to be sib to na man, and nane to him." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Bastardus.

We're double sib unto the gods; Fat needs him prattle mair? Yet it's na far my gentle bluide That I do seek the gear."

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 16.

This word occurs in P. Ploughman, but by Warton is erroneously expl. mother. He hath wedded a wyfe, within these syx moneths, Is ry to the seuen artes, Scripture is hyr name.

All is general to the stock of a tree, but ye be sibbe to some of these sisters seuen, It is ful hard bi my head, quod Piers, for any of you al, To get in gong at any gate there, but grace be the more. V. Pl. II. 385

SIBB, SIBBEN, S. A relation; a kinsman. Sa maid he nobill chewsane. For his sibmen wonnyt tharby, That helpyt him full wilfully.

—Barbour, iii. 403. MS.

"—He gat speryyng that a man Off Carrik, that was sly and wych, And a man als off mekkill mycht, As off the men off that cuntré Wes to the King Robert maist prieu; As he that wes his sibman ner, And quhen he walid, for owtyu danger, Mycht to the Kings preesse ga. Ibid. v. 495. MS.

SIBNNES, SIBNESS, s. 1. Propinquity of blood, S.

"The like is to be said, gif she be separate fra him, for parentage, and sibness of bluide (within degrees defended and forbidden)." Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 16. § 74.

2. Relation; used in a metaphor. sense, S.

"A man sometimes will see ugly sights of sin in this case, and is sharp-sighted to reckon a sibness to every sin." Guthrie's Trial. p. 86.

SIBBENS, SIBBINS, s. A disease. V. SIVVENS.

SIC, SICK, SIB, adj. Such, S. A. Bor. sike, id. See S.

The flourue shonnis was war in by and by, With whirr meissis sic as was reddy. V. SWILK.

SICAN, adj. Such kind of.

SICKIN, SIKKIN, adj. Such kind of.

The wemen als, that on hir rydis, That thay man be buskit up lyk brydis, And quhen he wald, for owtyu danger, As he that wes his sibman ner, Mycht to the Kingis presence ga. Ibid. v. 495. MS.

SIC, SICK, SIB, adj. Such, S. A. Bor. sike, id. See S.

Thus as he musis, stude in Many a langt, a lans, And quhen he talid his sibman ner, Mycht to the Kingis presence ga. Ibid. v. 495. MS.

Maitland Poems, p. 185.

SIC, SICK, SIB, adj. Such kind of.

Thus as he musis, stude in sikkin dout, Ane of the eldest hers.
S I C

SIC

See answer, gait, and plane declaris it. Doug. Virgil, 151, 22.

From sic, such, and kind, or A.S. cynn.

SICKLY, adj. Of the same kind; similar, S.

SIC and SICKLY. A phrase used to express strict resemblance, but generally in a bad sense; as, “They are all sic and sicklike, not one better than another.” S.

SICKLY, adv. In the same manner.

“Sicklike, his instructions carried him to the removal of the high commission,” &c. Baillie’s Lett. i. 92.

SICWYSE, adv. On such wise.

And as they flukkit about Eene als tyte, Stewes vsit hym carpet Sibylia. Doug. Virgil, 188, 30.

SYCHT, s. 1. Sight, S.

To SIGHT, «. A station on the bank of a river, or else... of the ee.

SYCHT, s. 1. Sight, S.

To SICWYSE, adv. 2. Regard; respect.

“The peppil (that fled to kirkis and sanctuariis) wer slane but ony sicht to God.” Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 11.

3. A great quantity of objects seen at once. S.

The term is frequently used by Bellenden in this sense; and corresponds to Belg. aan-zien, op-zigt, in-zigt, Sw. an-see, an-sichte, Lat. spectus, from re and aspeo.

To SIGHT, v. a. To view narrowly; to inspect, S. from the E. s. See Sup.

To sicht the ones it will but vex his brane.

Lament. L. Scotland, Dedic. Lett. i. 103.

SIGHT of the ee. V. SHEEN.

Sight, s. A station on the bank of a river, or elsewhere, whence those fishers called sightmen observe the motion of salmon in the river, S.

That the fishers used sights, during the fishing season, upon Fraserfield’s grounds, on the north of the river, and west of the bridge: that the westmost sight was above the Fluckey-shot, the next above the Ford-shot,” &c. Leslie of Powis, &c. v. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 56.

To SIGHT, v. a. A term used in fishing, to denote the act of spying fish in the water from the banks, in order to direct the casting of the net, S.B.

“Being asked, Whether the Seaton side in general is not the best side for sighting fish? depones, that it is so, and is most used.” State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805, p. 123.

SIGHTMAN, s. One employed, in a salmon-fishery, for observing the approach of the fishes, S.

“They are also with propriety called sightmen; because, from habit and attention, they become wonderfully quick-sighted in discerning the motion and approach of one or more salmon, under the water, even when ruffled by the wind, and deepened by the flowing tide.” P. Ecclescroft, Kincardine, Statist. Ace. xi. 93.

SICHTER, (gutt.) s. A great quantity of small objects seen at once; as, a sichter of birds, of motes, &c. S.

SICHTY, s. Striking to the sight. S.

SYCHTIS, s. pl. V. FOIRSYCHT or FORBREIST. S.

SICK, s. Sickness, a fit of sickness, as, The sickle’s na aff him, S.B.

Moes. G. saults, Su.G. sunk-a, Germ. seuche, id. Stikes colde, cold fits of sickness, Chaucer, Knightes T.

—For sike unethines they stood.

Wyl of Balleis Proli. ver. 5976.

SICKER, SIKKER, SIKKIN, SIKKEH, SIKKE, SIKER, adj. 1. Secure; firm. S. See Sup.

“For quhat thir thing is Raptyme, but are faithfull cunnand and sicker band of amitie maid be God to man, and...
2. Smartly; severely, in relation to a stroke, S.

"Who spoke against conclusions, got usually so sickerly on the fingers that they had better been silent."—Bailie's Lett. i. 384.


It is used by R. Brunne, p. 147.

The kyng of France & he, at the river of S. Rymay, Held a parlement, gode sickernes to make.

That bothe with on assent the way suld vndertake.

Ilkon sikered other with scrite & seale thereby.

SICK-LAI TH, adj. Extremely unwilling to do any thing; as, "I'll be sick-lait to do it." S.

SICKNESS, s. The Braxy, a fatal disease of sheep. S.

SICKRIFE, adj. Sickly; having a slight degree of sickness, S. used improperly, as the sense attached to it does not correspond to the force of the adj. rife. V. Sich.

SICK-SAIR'D, part. adj. Satiated to loathing. S.

SICK-TIR'D, adj. Fatigued to nausea. S.

SIDE, Sides, adj. A Long; hanging low; applied to garments, S. See Sup.

Thare was also the preist and menestrie gle, Orpheus of Trace, in syde rob harbande. Doug. Virgil, 187, 34.

Syde was hys babyt, round, and clost mete, That strekit to the ground doun ouer his fet. Ibid. 450, 85.

This idea is sometimes expressed by the phrase fute syde. Thon he that was chefe duke or counsellor, In robl rial vestit, that hale Quirine,— Gird in ane garmont semelie and sydde, Thare was also the preist and menstrale sie, Orpheus of Trace, in sideling. S. id. 829, 35.

Hence the title of one of Lyndsay's Poems, In contempt of Syde Tailis; a satire not unnecessary for the ladies of this age, who subject themselves to the awkward and in­commodious task of being their own train-bearers. The term was used by E, writers at least as late as the reign of Elizabeth. In the account of the Queen's enter­tainment at Kilwargworth, we are informed that one appeared in the dress of an ancient minstrel. He had "a side gown of Kendale green, after the freshness of the year now.—His gown had side sleeves down to mid-leg, slitt from the shoulder to the hand."—V. Essay on Anc. E. Minstrels, Percy's Reliques, i. xvi.

2. This term was also applied to other objects which hung low; as to hair, military habiliments, &c.

Syde upon, metaphor. used as signifying, dealing hardly or severely with; distressful to.

S.

4. Late. One who comes to a place too late, or who passes the time appointed, is said to be syde, S.B.

They view this as the primary sense, giving sid, inferior, and demissus, only a secondary place. The idea seems well-founded. For Moe. S. seith signifies, sero. Setho worth; it was late. In like manner it is said of a traveller, who is so late that he must necessarily be over­ taken on his journey by the night; H'ell be syde, S.B.

Junius derives the Goth. word from saitius, occasus, the setting of the sun.

I have not observed that the A.S. word occurs in this sense, except in the superl. Sidestia, serissime, which may be from stith, post; like sithest, postremus. The com­ par. is found in Alem. sidor, later, from sid, postquam. Isl. sid, sero, sydre, posterior. Fyr oc syadir, first and last, G. Andr. Su.G. sid um aptan, late in the evening, corresponds to Moes. G. sytho, and to our use of the term. Su.G. sid is used, not only as an adv., sero, but as an adj., sero. Sida hoesten, autumno extremo.

SIDE-DISH, s. A cant term for a person invited to an entertainment to play off his humour at the ex­ pense of some of the company. S.

SIDE-FOR-SIDE, adv. Alongside; in the same line. S.

SIDE-ILL, s. A disease of sheep.

"I'll cut the craig o' the ewe, That had maist died of the side-ill."—V. Sethill.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 313.

To SIDE-LANELG, v. a. To tie the fore and hind foot of a horse together on one side. V. Lang., v. S.

SYDES MAN, s. A person who takes part with another; an abettor. S.

SIDE STAP. A false step which wrenches the limb. S.

SIDY-FOR-SIDY, adv. On a footing with; in a line of equality; Side for side. S.


To SIDLE, v. n. To move in an oblique sort of way, like one who feels sheepish or abashed. S.

SYDLINGIS, SIDELINS, adv. 1. Side by side. The wallis are hundreth fute of hicht, Na wasounder, that thouct wer wicht: Sic breid aluve the wallis thair was, Thee cartis micht sydlingis on them pas. Lynday's Warkis, 1592, p. 77.

2. Obliquely; not directly; having one side to any object. S. Sidelong. E. is now used in the same sense; but sideling is the ancient term. See Sup.

"They had chosen a strong grounde somewhat sideling on the side of a hill."—Hollingshed's Chron. V. G.L. R. Brunne, p. 647.

SIDELING, adj. 1. Having a declivity, S.

2. Oblique; applied to discourse, S.

For Nor's sake, this sideling hint he gae, To brak her piece and piece her Lindy frae.—Gray's Helencrow, p. 105.

This is also used as a s. The sidelines (sides) of a hill, S. i.e. the declivity, q. along the side.

SIDS, SUDS, s. pl. Syn. Shillin-seeds, Souen-sids. S.

SIDS, SUDS, s. pl. The husks of grain. S.

SYE, s. The sea.

To Acheron reuin down that hellis sye.—Doug. Virgil, 227, 44.

SYE, s. A sea or coalfish.

"The fishes commonly caught on the coast are—lythe, sye—Syes under one year old are called cudies."—F. Fortree, Invern. Statist. Acc. xvi. 149. V. Seath.

SIERGE, s. A taper. V. S. Serge.

SYE, S. The herb chives or cives. S.

SIEVE, s. To milk one's cow in a sieve, to lose one's labour. S.

SIEVE and SHEARS. A mode of divination. V.

To SIGHT, v. a. To inspect accurately; to scrutinize. S.
SIGNIFERE, s. The Zodiac, Lat. signifer.

— I come unto the circle clere
         Off Signifere, squire fair bright and schere
         The signis shone.—

King’s Quair, iii. 3.

SIGONALE, s. "A small parcel or quantity," Sibb. Gl.

This word appears in Houlate, iii. 16.

Syne for a signonale of frutt thai strove in the stede.

But in MS. it is suponale, perhaps a plate, or basket; from Lat. supone-rect, to place under.

To SYLL, v. a. To Cell. V. SILE, v. S.

SYLIS, SYSS, SISS, Sis, s. pl. Times; generally used in composition, as fell syis, oft syis.

So thik with strakis this campioun maist strang
         With athir hand fell syis at Dares dang.


Lo how hardyment tane sa suandyly,
         And drewyn to the end scharply,
         May ger oftis unlikely things
         Cum to rycht fayr and gud endingis.

Barbour, ix. 694. MS.

Wyntown uses fyve syis for five times.

And the left syde lang sall thou but dout
         Cirkill and saile mony seis about.

Doug. Virgil, 81, 55.

SYSS, SISS, s. Sice, the number of six at dice; from Fr. six.

Sum tynis syis, and wiani but ess.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 164.

“Thus Chaucer, Monk’s Tale, l. 687. ‘Sice fortune is tourned to an ace.’” Lord Hailes, p. 295. Note.

Hence to set apoun syse, to set on a throw at dice, to play at dice in general.

Sum ledis langis on the land, for luf or for lak,
         To sembyl with thare chaftis, and sett apoun syse.


SYTH, SYTH, s. Times; fell syth, many times.

Set Ifell syth sic tawa monethis in fere
         Wrate neur is ane wourd, nor miicht the volume stere.

Doug. Virgil, 484, 19.

Full fell syth, and well fell syth, a great many times, very often.

Nocht for thi full fell syth,
         That had full gret defaut off mete.

Barbour, iii. 470. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton expl. syth, easy; in reference perhaps to the following passage.

— And saw it wes not syth to ta
         The toun, quhill sik defens wes mad.

Barbour, xvii. 454.

But here it is syth, in MS. A.S. sikhe, Moes. G. sitha, vices, used in composition. Twinmintham, twice; tibansintham, seven times.

SYKARIS. R. synkaris, i. e. his who sinks or cuts. S.

SIKE, SYK, SYK, s. 1. A rill or rivulet, one that is usually dry in summer, S.; strype, synonym.

Bedowin in donkis depe was euery sikhe.

Doug. Virgil, 201, 10.

Nocht lang sensyue, besyd ane sikhe,
         Upon the sonny syd of ane dyk,
         I slew with my ryght hand
         Anethe sowthand.—

Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 11.

A. Bor. sick, sikhe, a small stream, or rill. Lancash. sikhe, a gutter. A.S. sick, sickhe, sulcus aquarius, lacuna, fossa; Isl. stjke, sikhe, rivulus aquae. Ilre mentions the S. term as synon., vo. Sige, delah, which he assigns as the root. V. Sec. v.

2. Mr. Macpherson expl. syk, as used, Wyntown, viii. 27. 122, “A marshy bottom, with a small stream in it.” See Sup.

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SIK

Bot thai consdreyd nocht the plas;
For a gret syk betweene thame was,
On ilké syd brays staye was.

At that gret syke assembled thae.

It indeed seems to be used in the same sense, ibid. 36.

57, &c.

Bot thare wes mere hym in that stede
A depe syk, and on fute wes he;

Thare owre he stert wyth his menyhe,
And a-bade at the sike bra.

The Inglis, als hard as hars mycht ga,

Come on, that syk as thaim nocht had sene:
Thai wend, that all playne feld had bene.

Thare at the assemble thai
In the syk to the grythyn lay.

It is used in the same sense by Barbour, xi. 300.

And the sykes alsa that ar thar doun,
         Sall put thaim to confusione.

SIKE, adj. Full of rills; commonly dry in summer. S.

To SIKE, v. a.

Giff ye be wardly wight, that dooth me sike,
         Quhy lest God mak you so, my derest hert,
         To do a sey prisoner thus smert?

King’s Quair, ii. 25.

Mr. Tytler thinks it not improbable, that, as sike signifies grief, syke is used metri causa. Perhaps it rather refers to sighing. V. next word.

SIKING, s. Sighing.

Hit yaules, hit yamers, with waymyng weye,
         And seid, with siking sarye,
         “I ban the body me bare!”

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 7.

A.S. sic-an, sictet-an, Su. G. suck-a, anc. sock-a, id. suck, anc. sikh, a sigh; Moes. Swoog-jan, to groan.

SIKINN, adj. Such kind of. V. under Sirk.

SYKKIS, s. pl. Perhaps sacks.

SIL, SILL, S. A billet; a piece of wood; a faggot.

Sum thir presit with schidis and mony ane sill
         The fyre blesis about the rufe to fling.

Doug. Virgil, 297, 34.

“He brocht mony huge sillie & treis out of the nixt wod, syne fillit the fowis & trinchis of the syd castel with the samyn.” Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 19.

A.S. syll, Teut. sylfe, a post, a pillar; A.S. syl-aera, a chip-axe or block-axe. V. SYLL.

SILDER, s. Silver. Ang. See Sup.

The adjy is pron. in the same manner.

— Phoebus, wi’ his gauden beams,
         Bang’d in the light of day,
         And glittering on the silde streams
         That thr’ the valleys stray.

A. Nicol’s Poems, 1739, p. 72.

SYL, part. pa. V. next word.

To SILE, SYLE, SILL, v. a. 1. To cover, or to blindfold.

Be not thairfor sylde as ane bellie blind:
Nor lat thyself be led upone the yee.

Maitland Poems, p. 164.

Yet he, this glasse who hid, their eyes dide
         As ane bellie blind:

More’s True Cruicifixe, p. 62.

Why doey they sylde poore mocked people’s sight,
         Christ’s face from viewing in this mirror bright?

Ibid. p. 78.

2. To hide; to conceal.

— Yet and thou syld the veritie,
         Then downe thou sail.


“Thay offend the Juge, fra quhom thai
         thai syle & hyde the veritie.” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 70, a.

3. To ceil; to cover with a ceiling.

S
This seems the same with *syld*, *ouer syld*. Doug. Virgil, q. v. But the origin is uncertain. O.E. *cyll* is used to denote a sort of canopy.

"The chammer was haunged of red and of blew, and in it *sill* of state of cloth of gold; but the Kyng was not under for that sam day." Marriage of James IV, and Margaret of Engl. Leland's Collect. iv. 295.

The origin has been supposed to be Ital. *cielo*, in a secondary sense, any high arch, from Lat. *coel-um*. Sibb. prefers Su.G. *skyle-a*, Teut. *schyla-en*, occultare. But I scarcely have met with one instance of a word in our language, derived from Goth. or Teut., altogether losing *k* or *ch*. Teut. *schylum*, indium, subcula, might be supposed to have a preferable claim. Hence, *Syling*, s. Ceiling.

---

The old *syling* that was once fast joymed together with nailes will begin to cling, and then to gape," &c. Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 612.

To *SYLE*, s. a. 1. To deceive; to circumvent. *Dissemblance* was bissie me to *syll*.

And *Fair Callying* did oft upon me smyle.

*Cudbar, Barnatyne Poems*, p. 16.

"Surround, encompass;" Lord Hailes. But the character, in the personification, fixes the meaning as given above.

---

Certiis, we weomen

We set us all fra the sichte to *syle* men of treuth; We dule for na evil deids sa it be device halden,

*Dunbar, Maitland Poems*, p. 61.

Thus subtile the king was *sylit*.

And all the pepill wer begylit.

---

"Choose ye this day, whether with humbled Esther you will wisely resolve to prove constant—or if you will—like Peter, dereligioned with fear, adventure to seik your comforte and quietnesse in the sway of time, as though the Lord could be *syled*, as Absalom was with Chassaye's policie," Epistle of a Christian Brother, A. 1624. p. 5.

This might seem to be a secondary sense of the *v.*, as signifying to cover. But it is nearly alluded to A.S. *syl-an*, to betray. Thus it is used concerning Judas; *Manne summ thu miih cosse sylst*; Betrayest thou the Son of man with a kiss. Luke xxii, 46. Isl. *sael-ia*, Su.G. *sael-ia*, to deliver into the hands of another.

2. Elsewhere it may be rendered, betray.

Sen that I go begyld

With ane that faythe has *syld*.

*Morning Maitin, Maitland Poems*, p. 205. i.e. Delivered up faith, acted a false and treacherous part.

To *SILE*, *Syyle*, v. a. To strain; to pass through a strainer; a term pretty general in the south of S.; whereas *eye* is used, S.B. Loth. &c. *See Sup.*

A. *Bor. to soil milk, to strain it*: *sile-dish*, a strainer, Ray.


To *SYLL*, s. a. To cover. *V. SYLL*, id.

*SILY*, s. A seat of dignity.

Had never [ever] leid of this land, that had been levand, Maid ony feite before, freik, to fulfil, I suld sickirly myself be consentand, And seik to your soverane, seymly on *syld*.

*Gawan and Gol*, ii. 10.

Thom Schir Gologras the gay, in gadly maneir, 389

Said to thai segis, semely on *syll*,

How wourschipful Waynede had woonin him on weir.


A.*S. *sylla*, "sella, a seat, a chaire, a bench;" Somner.

*Syll*, as applied to Arthur, may denote his throne; as respecting his nobles, the honourable seats provided for them; *seymmly on *syll*, the dignified appearance made both by the king and his lords.

*SILL*, s. A beam lying on the ground floor; a sleeper. *SILLABE*, s. A syllable. *S. See Sup.*

"Thankfulnes standeth not in the multitude of *sills* and voices. bot—in the dispositian of the soule." Bruce's Eleven Serm. M. 4. a.

"There is not a word or a *sillabe* lost here." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 24.

Ben Johnson writes *sylabbbe*.

To *Syllab*, v. a. To divide into syllables.

*SILLER*, s. A canopy.

The kyng to souper is set, served in halle

Under a *sill*er of silke, dayntyly light.


"Mony a guid plack hae I gottin o' the Regent's *siller* for printin' preachan and plots." Mary Stewart, Hist. Drama, p. 44.

*SILLER*, adj. Of or belonging to silver, S.

"The excavations made in consequence of working the metals, at the southern extremity on the north side of the Leidlaw Hill, are still called by the inhabitants, the *siller* holes." P. Penycuik, Loth. Append. Statist. Acc. xvii. 626.

*SILLAR SAWNIES*. Periwinkles; small shell fish. *S.*

*SILLAR SAWNIES*. The name of a plant *S.*

*SILLAR SHAKLE*. The name of a plant *S.*

"Choose ye this day, whether with humbled Esther you will wisely resolve to prove constant—or if you will—like Peter, dereligioned with fear, adventure to seik your comforte and quietnesse in the sway of time, as though the Lord could be *syled*, as Absalom was with Chassaye's policie," Epistle of a Christian Brother, A. 1624. p. 5.

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The kyng to souper is set, served in halle

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The term, as thus used, has a much stronger signification than E. silly, foolish. V. Silyl.

8. Good; worthy; a sense peculiar to Liddesdale. S.


SILLY WYCHTS. A designation given to the fairies. S.

SILLY-WISE, adj. In some degree debilitated, whether in mind or body. S.

SILLIK, SILAK, SELLOK, s. The name given to the fry of the Coal-fish, or Gadus carbonarius; properly, for the first year, Orkn.; podlie, synon. Loth. See Sup.

There are numbers of small fish, such as coal-fish, and all their fry, of different ages, down to a year old; at which time I have seen them sold at the rate of 6d. the thousand, at the same time that worse fish of the same kind was sold in Edinburgh market at 6d. the dozen, or there about, under the name of podlies. Ours are called silticks." P. Birsay, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xiv. 314.

Selloks, ibid. iii. 416.; silticks, vii. 542.

As this name is in Orkney given more laxly to fry of different kinds, it is not improbable that it is from Su.G. podlies.

To spend much time in forming a plan; to ponder; to string; to be minute and prolix in narration. 2. To appear and or perhaps affect. St. 

And ABBOT of VNRESSOCN,

The scales that form on fer-meat liquor in summer when it begins to sour. To throw up simmerscales. S.

To SIMULAT, v. a. To disguise; to hide under false pretences.

To SIMULATE, part. adj. 1. Pretended; fictitious; although apparently legal. 2. Dissembling; not sincere. S.

SIMULATLIE, adv. Under false pretences. S.

SIN, s. The sun. S.

SINNY, adj. Of or belonging to the sun. S.

SINWART, adv. Towards the sun. S.

SYNACLE, s. "A grain; a small quantity," Shirr. Gi.

Towards the sun; in the same sense he calls a few men, a symplill cunpany, because they durst not attempt to contend with their enemies.

3. Not possessing strength, from multitude or riches.

Thus the phrase poor heart is sometimes used in E.

SYMPILLY, adv. Poorly; meanly; in low and straitened circumstances.

—Sone to Paryss he can ge ha

And letst her full symppillly. Barbour, i. 381. MS.

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Bures' Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 37.

SINWART, adv. Towards the sun. S.

SYNILL, SEMPILL, SEMPLE, adj. 1. Low-born, S.

The symppelast, that is oore out weth-in,

Has gret gentilis of hys kyn.

Wyntoun, viii. 16. 179.

Law born he was, and off law simppill blund.

Wallace, vii. 738. MS.

Sexy thay slew, in that hald was no ma,

But ane auld preist, and simppill wemen twa,

Ibid. vi. 825. MS.

—To curs and ban the sempill poore man,

That had noth to fle the pne.


In the same sense the phrase gentile and sempill, is used to denote those of superior or inferior birth, S.

2. Low in present circumstances, without respect to birth.

For he wes cumyn of gentil-men,

390
SYN

And by the haly rood sain it.

Jamiesson's Popul. Ball. ii. 184.

2. Metaph. transferred to the swallowing of liquids, S.
To synd down one's ment, to dilute it, S. See Sup.

It is always applied to things that are supposed to be nearly clean, as denoting a slight ablation. It seems originally to have denoted moral purification, especially that which was viewed as the consequence of making the sign of the cross.

That this has been the origin of the term, as now applied, appears highly probable, from the mode of consecration observed, in former times at least, in Orkney, by sprinkling with water.

"When the beasts—are sick, they sprinkle them with a water made up by them;—wherewith likeways they sprinkle their boats when they succeed and prosper not in fishing. And especially on Hallow-Eve, they use to sein or sign their boats, and put a cross of tar upon them." Brand's Orkney, p. 62.

It must be observed, however, that Isl. sign-a, conse-crate, was probably used among the Goths in the times of heathenism. We read of a vessel crare, was probably used among the Goths in the times of Christianity which they had received. Olaus renders signa, immis a culpa, absolutus a crimine; Lex.

Soap, previously to their being laid out to be dried. *?

SENDER, SYNDE, SYNDS.

adv. SYNDE, SINDRY.

adv. SYNE, S. A.

SINDILL.

adv. SYNDE.

The latter preserves more of the form of A.S. sith-than, (after then,) being immediately contr. from sythyn. Or, it may be considered as compounded of sen, conj. since, and the adv. syne, in the sense of then, q. since, after-then, or after that time. Still, however, it is tautological.

Syne, in the phrase lang syne, and auld lang syne, is used as if it were a. To a native of this country, it is very expressive; and conveys a soothing idea to the mind, as recalling "the memory of joys that are past."

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' lang syne?
—We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet,
And sail a tear o' sympathy.

Burns, iv. 123.

SYN, S.

To SYND, or SYNDIE up Claise. To wash them up, or rinse them in cold water in order to take out the soap, previously to their being laid out to be dried. S.

SYNDINGS, s. pl. Slops; commonly what has been employed in giving a slight washing to dishes or clothes.

SYNDE, adv. Afterwards; used for Syne. S.

To SINDER, v. a. To wander, S.; also, as v. n., to part; to separate. A.S. synd-r-tan, separate.

SINDRY, adj. Sundry; various; A.S. sindrig.

Out of the hevin againe from sindry aris,
Out of quiet hirnes the rout vpstertis.

Doug. Virgil, 75, 27.

SINDY, adj. In a state of disjunction, S.

SYNEDRELY, adv. Severally.

Oure Scottis knychtis syndrely
Be-forsaid in-nil armys ran
Thil tret lordis man for tham.

Wytownt, ix. 27. 46.

SYNDREYNES, s. A state of separation or dispersion.

Quha skayris his thought in syndrenes,
In ilk thynge it is the les.

Wytownt, viii. 16. 37.

SINDILL, adv. Seldom; also SINDLE, adv. V. SEINDLE.

SYNE, adv. 1. Afterwards; since, S. — Thai wele some gat of their bed
A knaw child, throw our Lordis grace,
That eftie hys gud elfdywer was
Callyt Robert; and syne wes king.

Barbour, xiii. 695. MS.

ANE cleene sacrefce and offerandis made I syne,
Into the fyris ytendate sence and wyne.

Doug. Virgil, 78, 27.

It occurs in the same sense O.E.

SIN

Rowen drank, as her list,
And gave the kyng: sine him kist.

R. Brunne. V. Ellis, Spec. i. 116.

2. Late, as contradistinguished from soon.

"What I know I shall ever give you an account of soon or syne." Baillie's Lett. i. 355.

i. e. Sooner or later.

Each rogue, altho' with Nick he should combine,
Shall be discovered either soon or syne.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 318.

Notwithstanding the similarity of A.S. sceane, segnis, tardus, to syne, nimis segnis, too slow; this must certainly be viewed as originally the same with sen, prep. For this, as equivalent to E. since, merely denotes the time that has elapsed after some date or event referred to. Teut. sind, Germ. sint, post, postea. Wachter gives sint as syneon, with seit, which he deduces from A.S. sith-ian, ire, venire, rendering it, transitus in alud tempus. A.S. sith, as signifying time, might indeed have this origin; because of its progress, as the lapse of time resembles the motion of a body from one point to another; or, because men in a barbarous state might calculate time from the advance they made in going from one place to another, as distance is sometimes calculated by hours. Su.G. sen signifies both post and soro. V. SEN.

Under that article, we might have observed, that our phrase sen syne may be viewed as a tautology consisting of two words radically the same, and, in fact, including no other idea than what is conveyed by syne; although the latter preserves more of the form of A.S. sith-than, (after then,) being immediately contr. from sythyn. Or, it may be considered as compounded of sen, conj. since, and the adv. syne, in the sense of then, q. since, after-then, or after that time. Still, however, it is tautological.

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Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' lang syne?
—We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet,
And sail a tear o' sympathy.

Burns, iv. 123.

SYNE, conj. Since; seeing, S.

But Lordys, gywe youre curtasy,
Syne that I set my besynes
Tyl al yhoure plesans generaly.

Wytownt, i. Prol. 52.

Barbour uses sen in this sense.

SYNETEEN, adj. Seventeen.

To SING, v. a. To sing; part. pa. singit, also sung ; pron. as E. sing, canere. See Sup.

They have contriv'd rebellious books,
Whose paper well might serve the cooks
To sing their poultrie, I dare swear,
A thousand or three hundred year.

Cleland's Poems, p. 19.

Fat are the puddings; heads and feet well sung.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 92.

"He's like the singed [pron. singit] cat, better than he's likely;" Ramsey's S. Prov. p. 33. Some express it,—
"better than he's bonny."

A.S. saeng-an, Germ. seng-en, Belg. seng-en, id.

SINGIT-LIKE, adj. Puny; shrivelled; as resembling what has been singed, S.

To SING.* He can make sing nor say, he is quite un­
fit for the business which he has undertaken, S.

To SING DUMB, n. To become totally silent. S.

SINGIN-E'EN, s. The last night of the year, Fife. See S.

We come to Jean,
A lass baith douse an' thrifty.
SINKIL, fii. S. A SINKAR, S. INNIE-FYNNIE. *?.
SINGLE-STICK, s. adv.
SINILE, s. A SINGLE, *.
SYOUR, s. Apparently a scion; a tender shoot. *?.
SINSYNE, adv.
s. A SINGLE-HORSE-TREE, ".
SINK, v. a.
SINGLAR, adj. Unarmed.
S. To Lat. used as an anthelminthic. V. FYNKLE.
The ground of derivation from Su.G.
Sinks, the diminutives of sinken are, Germ. sippeln, zippeln,
The person employed in cutting dies.
SIRKEN, adj.
SIR JOHN, a close stool, S.;
SIR, s. A tender of one's flesh, afraid of pain, S.
SIRPLE, c.
SIP, adj. Unarmed.
Sip, interj. A common mode of address to a number of
persons, although of both sexes. 2. O sire! an exclamation expressive of pain, or astonishment. *?.
SIRKEN, adj. 1. Tender of one's flesh, afraid of pain, S.
2. Tender of one's credit.
SIR JOHN, a close stool, S.; knight, synon.
This name might perhaps be introduced about the time of the Reformation, from contempt of the priests, or Pope's Knights; especially as John seems to have been a name commonly imposed, in a disrespectful way, on a priest. Hence the contemptuous designation, Mess John, i.e. John who says mass.
SIR, s. A common mode of address to a number of persons, although of both sexes. 2. O sire! an exclamation expressive of pain, or astonishment. *?
SISE, SYSS, s. 1. Assize, abbrev.
Schir Gilbert Malherbe, and Logy,
And Richard Brunoe, thir thre planly
War with a syes thau outrane;
Tharior that drawyn war ilkane,
And hangyt, and hedyt tharto, Barbour, xix. 55. MS.
2. Doom; judgment. See Sup.
SYSE, SYSS-BOLLE, etc. A duty exacted at some harbours.

SYSTRIE. Fi. Apparently the boll measure.

SYSE, s. Six at dice. V. SYSS.

SIST, or SIST

S. A sister's child; a cousin.

SISTER-BAIRN, 2. To set, or take a place, as at the bar of a court, process, to delay judicial proceeding in a cause, S. ; used both in civil and ecclesiastical courts. Lat. sistere, to stop.

SIT, S. The state of sinking, as applied to a wall, S.

SITTEN on, part. adj. Broth or soup which has been boiled too long, especially when burnt in the pot, is said to be sitten on.

To SIT ILL to one's meat. To be ill fed; to be ill kept.

To SIT on one's own coat tail. To act in a way prejudicial to one's own interest.

To SIT still, v. n. To continue to reside in the same house, or on the same farm as before.

To SIT up, v. a. To become careless in regard to a religious profession or duties.

To SIT, SITT, v. a. To grieve; to vex.

And he for wo weyler worthit to weide;
And said, "Sone, thir tithings sittie me sor,
And be it knowin, thow may tak scath tharfor."

Wallace. i. 438. MS.

To SIT, SIT, v. a. To sit a charge or summone, not to regard it; to disobey it.

SITE, SYTE, s. 1. Sorrow; grief.

Stand still there as thou art with mekle syte; Preis na forther, for this is the hald rycht Of Gaysters, Schaddois, Slepe, and douerit Nycht.

Dougl. Virgil, 177, 13.

In the same sense the term is used, when Gologras proposes to Gawan, who had defeated him, to submit to be carried to the castle, as if he had been his prisoner; that he might not be openly disgraced.

Thus may you saif me fra syte.
As I am crisystyn perfite,
I saill thy kinynsy quyte,
And sauf thy honoure.

Gawan and Golg. iv. 8.

False is this world, and full of variance,
Besought with syn, and othir syte mo.

Balade, printed 1508, S.P.R. iii. 129.

2. Anxious care. 3. Suffering; punishment. See S.

Sic wikket and condempnit wychis al tyte,
As thay come in that dolly pyt of syte,
With quip in hand al reddy fast hir spedis
All to asalle, to skargye, toir and bete.

Dougl. Virgil, 184, 19.

"It is S.—sometimes taken for revenge or punishment, as when they say, I have gotten my heart's site on him, i.e. my heart's desire on him, or all the evil I wish'd him," Rudd. "To dreve the syte, to suffer punishment," Shirr. Gl. S. viii. V. SVRE, s.

Rudd, views it as akin to S. syth and asitement. Sibb. renders it "rather perhaps horror, à Fris. saochge, horror, metus." He has invented a new sense, for introducing an etymon, that would scarcely deserve attention, although the words corresponded in signification.

The origin is undoubtedly Isl. syt-a, to mourn, to lament; whence syt, sorrow, anxiety; syting, id. syting, care. Sytta, dictitur, qui ussiduo laget; G. And. Perhaps Su. G. svaid-a, dolere, may be viewed as a cognate; as well as Alem. swidden, id. also, affligere.

SITFULL, SITEFULL, adj. Sorrowful, causing sorrow.

Compleyn for him in to that sitfull sell is,
Compleyn ye his payne in dolour thus that dullewis.

V. SVRE, Wallace, i. 218. MS.

Rest at all eis, but sair or sitefull schournis;
Abide in quiet.—Palice of Honour, ii. 30.

SITFULLY, adv. Sorrowfully.

To Dunbar the twa chyftanys cottc pass
Full sitfull, for thair gret contrar cass.

SITFAST, s. Creeping Crowfoot; Ranunculus Repens.

SITFASTS, s. pl. Restharrow, an herb. S. Ononis arvensis, Linn.
SYTH. Times. V. SYTH.

SITH, SITHENS, adv. Although. S.
To SITHE, SYTH, v. a. To make compensation; to satisfy. V. ASSYTH.

SITHE, SYTH, s. 1. Satisfaction; gratification.

And that he was tempted hereunto by the devil, promising he should not want any pleasure, and that he should get his heart [s] sythe on all that should do him wrong.” Satan’s Invisible World, p. 7.

2. Atonement; compensation.

SITHEMENT, SYTHMENT, s. Compensation. V. ASSYTHMENT.

SITSICKER, v. a. Afterwards; then.

Thelett tauld hym the deid,
And he till his men gert reid,
The lettir tauld hym all the deid, And he till his men gert reid, And sythyn said thaim, “ Sekyryl “ I hop Thomas prophecy “ Off Heraldoun sail weryfy be.”

Barbour, ii. 82, MS. id. Wynt. ix. 5. 36.

It is common in O.E.

Sithen he went to France, and com vnto Parys.—Sithen dight him to Scotland, & mykelle folk him wit.

R. Brunne, pp. 112, 118.

From the same origin with SEN, q. v.

SYTHOL, s. A musical instrument. V. CITHOLIS.

SIT-HOUSE, s. A place of habitation.

SITSICKER, s. Upright Meadow Crowfoot.

SITTERINGIS, s. pl. Apparently, yellow crystals.

SITTIE-FITTIE, s. The Seed-bird called Lady-bird.

SITREL, adj. Peevish; discontented.

SIV, s. Common pron. of the E. word Siewe.

SYVER, SIVER, s. 1. A covered drain, S. also SIV, SITTIE-FITTIE, a. The Seed-bird called Lady-bird.

2. Satisfaction; gratification.

S CONTRIVED. SADDERIZ’D, SCADDERIZ’D, s. pl. People in disguise.

SKADDINS, SIKCLES, s. pl. Tumfts, Banffs.

SKAAB, s. The bottom of the sea.

SKABB, part. pa. Perhaps scabbed.

SKADDENZ’D, SKADDERIZ’D, adj. Dry; withered; applied to a person. Syn. Wizzen’d.

SKADDINS, s. pl. Turfs, Banffs.

SKAEB, s. Shadow.

SKAE, s. To give a direction; to take aim with. Synon. Etite.

SKAFF, SKAFF, SCAFF, v. a. To collect by dishonourable means. See Sup.

He says, Thou skaffs and begs mair beer and aits, Nor only ciple in Carrick land about.

SIL, s. Provision. V. SCAFF.

SKAFFRE, SCAFFERIE, s. 1. Extortion; unjust methods of procuring money.

And gif any wemen or vthers about simmer tres sin-gand, makis perturbatioun to the Quenis ligis in the passage through burrowis and vthers landward towns, the wemen perturbatouris for skaffrie of money or vtherwise,
SKAFFAY, adj. An epithet applied to the inferior practitioners in courts of law, apparently from their supposed eagerness to provide for themselves. Bot skaffay clerks, with covetous inspried, Till he can their office make be hyred. Na caus thay call unless they byrefling hae; If not, it saill be laid beneath the law. Hume, Chron. S.P., iii. 372.

Afterwards skaffying is used as synon. p. 373.

Sum Aratmen, as well as skaffing scribres, Ar blindit oft with blinding buds and bribes; And mair respects the person nor the cause, And finds for divers persons divers laws. SKAFF, s. Fun; diversion. V. Scaff.

SKAFFE, s. A small boat. V. Skeldryke.

SKAFFELL, s. Scaffold.

SKAIL, SKAILL, SKALE, s. A term used in addressing a child, implying the idea of a sort of good-humoured reprehension, Ang. Germ. schecker, a wanton, schecker-n, to wanton; Gael. -sgaich, a jackanapes.

SKAYCHT, s. Damage; for Shayth. To SKAIGH, SKEG, n. a. To obtain any thing by craft or wiles; to obtain by any means; to steal; to flich. S.

SKAICHER, s. One who obtains any thing by artful means; nearly the same with E. thief. To SKAIK, n. a. 1. To spread; to separate one part of any thing from another, in an awkward or dirty manner, S.B.

It is properly applied to moist substances. A child is said to skailit his porridge, when instead of supping them equally, he spreads them over the plate with his spoon.

2. To bedaub. Clothes are said to be skailit with dirt or gutters, especially when streaked with it here and there, S.B.

This seems to be a very ancient word, as intimately allied to Isl. skuei-sur, imp. skoche, dispac fario, G. Andr. p. 209. Shaei, inaequalites, discrimen; Orkneyinga, S. p. 168. V. Shach and Scalt.

To SKAIL, SKAILL, SKALE, n. a. 1. To disjoint; to separate; to disperse; implying the idea of violence, or of the influence of terror, S. Bot the Kyng rycht manlyy Swene skailit all that company. And tuk and slewe, Wyntown, vii. 7. 210. Skailye is used as the pret., in relation to the dispersion of a fleet.

Bot a storme swa gret thaym skayle, That thai war drywyn all away. Ibid. viii. 42. 96.

2. To dismiss; to cause to depart, S. "The Schrifel saill him self, his Deputis, or Officiaris, send to thay partes, and charge thame to ceis, and skailit 395 thair gadderings, and cum in sober and quyet wyis to the court after the forme of the said act." Acts, Ja. III. 1487. c. 123. Ed. 1566.

To skail the byke, a metaph. phrase borrowed from a hine of bees, signifying, to disperse the assembly, S.

3. To scatter; to disperse; applied to rumours. From thens fordware Vlixes mare and mare With new crimes begouth to affray me sare, And dangerous rumours amangis the commouns hedis Skailit and sew of me in diuers stedis. Spargere vores, Virgil, 41, 47. A. Bor. "scale; to spread, as manure, gravel, or other loose materials," Gl. Grose.

4. To scatter; apply to the mind. Qula skaylits his thought in syndrynes In ilk thynge it is the les. Wyntown, viii. 16. 37.

5. To spill; to shed; used both with respect to liquids and solids. You will shail your hail, you will spill your broth, S. See Sup.


Mr. Took exple this, this, paring, dividing, separating, breaking," Ibid. p. 240. But it is not the sack itself that is skail'd, but the grain contained in it. This is skail'd or drop out, by reason of the holes in the sack.

6. Applied to birds; to scatter with their bills. S.


8. To leave the place formerly occupied. S. Mony a boat skail'd the ferry.

9. Skailit down, in a dishivelled state. The samyn tyme the Troianis madynnes quhite With hare down skailit all sorrowful can pas Vuto the templ of the greuit Pallas. Doug. Virgil, 28, 2.

Skail is used, rather anomalously, as the part. pa. And the religious nun with hare down skail, Thre borthred goddis with hir mouth rowpit sche. Doug. Virgil, 117, 53.

To skail house, to give over keeping house, synon. diaplenis; or perhaps, as denoting the cause, to waste one's domestic property. See Sup.

"Were it not that want paineth me, I should have skailit house, and gone a begging long since." Rutherford's Lett. p. i. ep. 124.

12. To Skail a Siege, to raise a siege, by forcing the besieging army to disperse, or remove from the place. S.

12. To Skail a Proclamation, to recall it; to discharge from its obligation. 13. To Skail a Gun, to empty it of its contents.

14. To Skale a rig, to plough ground so as to make it fall away from the crown of the ridge, S.

15. To unrip; Skelt, "having the seams unripit," S.B. Gl. Ross.

To her left shoulder too her keek was worn, Her gartens tints, her shoon a skelt and torn. Ross's Heloeme, p. 98.

This sense is merely a particular application of the v. as signifying, to disjoint.

Rudd, improperly seeks a Fr. origin. Sibb. has mentioned the true origin, but confounds it with Su.G. skala, festinante currere, which has certainly no connexion. It occurs indeed in almost all the Goth. dialects. Su.G. Isl. skil-la, distingueure, separate, A.S. syl-an, Belg. school-en,
SKAIL, v. n. 1. To part; to separate, one from another. The skail is skailing; the people, who have been assembled for worship, are parting from each other, S.

Thae skayligt throw the town in hy; And brak wp duris sturdy; And slew all that thay mycht outright.

Barbour, v. 93. MS.

Isl. skait-last, unus ab altero rescere; G. Andr. p. 213.

Scale in this sense is used by Hollingshead. Speaking of the retreat of the Welchmen, during the absence of Richard II., he says; "They would no longer abide, but scaled and departed away." Ap. Divers. Parley, ii. 297.

2. To be diffused; applied to tidings or news.

Bot tithandis, that scales sone
Off this deid that Douglas has done,
Come to the Clyffurd his ere, in hy.

Barbour, v. 447. MS.

It is also used with respect to an offensive smell.

The stynk skailet off ded bodis sa wyle,
The Scottis abhord ner hand for to hyd.

Wallace, vii. 467. MS.

3. To depart from a place formerly occupied; applied to theailing of vessels. 4. To put outwards; applied to a wall.

To skail, a wall.

SKAIL, s. A dispersion or separation; as, the skail of the kirch, the dismissal or separation of those who have been assembled for public worship, S.

2. A scattered party, those who fly from battle.

Seyr Adam of Gordoun, that than
Wes bcumunyn Scottis man,
And wend thiad had bene quhone, for he
Saw but the fleeing skaill perfly,
And them that ceased on the prey.

—Bot then both forray, and the skail,
Were knit into a sop all hail.

Barbour, xv. 387.

The last four lines are from Edin. 1690.

SKAILIN, SCAILIN, SCALING, s. A dispersion or separation. The act of scattering, S. See Sup.

It sail soon get a skaillin!
His bags sail be mouldie nae mair!

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 158.

SKAIL-WIND, s. A dispersion, or that which causes it, S. See Sup.

The term seems to have been originally applied to denote the effects of a storm in dispersing ships. V. Skail, v. a. sense 1.

SKAILER, s. A scatterer; a disperser.

SKAIL-WATER, s. The superabundant water let off by a sluice before it reaches the mill.

SKAILMENT, SCALEMENT, s. The act of dispersing, or of driving away.

SKAIL, s. A thin, shallow vessel of wood or tin for skimming the cream off milk.

SKAILDRAIK, SKEILDRAKE, s. The shieldraike or burrough Duck, Anas todarnia, Linn.

"They discharge any persons whatsoever—to sell or buy any—Schidderems, Skaildraik, Herron, Butter, or any ilk yard of fowles." Acts, Ja. vi. 1600, c. 23.

In Orkney it is called "sheild-gorse"—sometimes—"skiling-gorse or shield-duck"; in Shetland, scale-drake." Neill's Tour, pp. 195, 196.

Shall we suppose that this fowl is thus denominated from Su.G. skael, ratio, facultas intelligendi; for the same reason that it was called chenalopes, or the fox-goose, by the ancients, and is still designed the skyloose by the inhabitants of Orkney?

Grose assigns another reason. Explaining A. Bor. skeld. party-coloured, flecked or speckled, he adds; "Hence shield-closure and skyloose. South."

SKAILLIE, SKAILYIE, s. Blue slate used for covering houses, S.B.

"That the heretors of such houses as are alreadie thackied with thack and straw (if the same thacke, and straw-roofs shall hereafter at any time become ruinous) shall bee astricted to thack the same againe with skilite, or skailt, lead, tyyle, or thacke-stone." Acts, Ja. vi. 1621, c. 26.

A distinction is here made between skailt and thacke-stone, similar to that which is retained, S.B.; the name skailt being confined to blue slates, while the flat stones, commonly used instead of them, are called brown skilites.

"Narrest the Wulfs iyle lanes are yllane, callit in Erise Leid-Ellan-Belnaich, quhairin thear is fair skaillie acheus." Monr. Iles. p. 9.

Rudd. writes this shelly, vo. Skelitis.

Skailt is sometimes expressly distinguished from slate.

"Here is to be found marle, and kylestone, freestone and whinstone, skailt and skailly, as good as the kingdom affords." Penneunik's 'Tweeddale, p. 5.

The Dutch call those slates, which are taken from the rock in laminae, and used for covering houses, schalst. Moes.G. skal-joos, tiles, tiling, Luke v. 19, pl. of skalja, a shell, a tile. Hence perhaps the Isl. name for a roof, skailt.

The origin might seem to be Su.G. skil-ja, disjungere, from the circumstance of these slates being found in laminae. Ihre, however, directs to a different one. V. Surny, v. Hence.

SKAILLIE PEN. A sort of pencil of soft slate, used for taking memorandums, or writing accounts, on a slate, S. See Sup.

SKAILLIE-BURD, SKeilie-Brod, s. A writing slate. S. See Sup.

SKAYMLIS, s. A bench. V. Skamyll.

SKAIR, s. A share, Ang. Loth.

The Courteour repliyit agane,
Saying, That ressoun is bot vane:
To say a man may do na mair,
Bot servit a kirk untill his skair.

Ramsay's Works, i. 103.


SKAIR, s. 1. One of the parts of a fishing-rod; as, the hand-skair, the lowest part, the head-skair, the highest part, S.B.—2. The sliced end of each part, to which the Leid part is fastened. S.

Like the preceding word, from Su.G. skaer-a, to divide.

SKAIR, s. A bare place on the side of a hill. V. Scar.

SKAIR FURISDAY. Thursday before Good-Friday. S.

SKAIRIGFNOCK, Skerrie-Fnoit, Skiragfyn, s. A girl just entering into the state of puberty; a half-grown female.

SKAIR-SKON, s. A kind of thin cake, made of milk, meal or flour, eggs beaten up, and sugar, baked and eaten on Fastiuns'-een or Shrove-Tuesday. S.

SKAIRS, SKARS, s. pl. Rocks through which there is an opening. S. Some rocks on our coast are thus denominated, which have such an aperture that a ship may sail through it.
SKAIL, adj. Harebrained; applied to one who
SKAIGHT, SKAITY, SKAITHIE, SKATIB, SKAITHLESS, SCAITHLESS,
SKAITH. fi. 1. Hurt; damage, in whatever way, S. *?ee*?.
2. Injury supposed to proceed from witchcraft, S. from Isl.

SKAIGHTBIRD, s. Ignorant elfe, ape, owl, irregular,
Skaldit skailbaid and common skandalor.

SKAILTH, SKAIRCH, SCAIRCH, adj. Cheerful.

Here the Poet seems to allude to the Arctic Gull or
Dunghunter, Larus Parasiticus, Linn. "All writers that
mention it," says Pennant, "agree, that it has the property
of pursuing the lesser gulls so long, that they mute for
fall into the water; from which the name." Zool. p. 534.

Others assert, that it only forces them to vomit up their
fallen food, which it devours. Ate the bird which it pursued, by pouring forth its excrement.

A. Bor. derives the E. word, rather whimsically, from Isl. skait-a, causative; especially as in some places it is called shite-counter. S. V. AULIN and SCOUTIALLAN.

SKAILTH, s. I. Hurt; damage, in whatever way, S. See S.
—Ha, how great harme, and skaith for euermare
That child has caught, throw lesing of his moder!

Scathe is used in the same sense, E. I mention the word
in this acceptation, merely to observe that in Ang. it is
pron., as would seem, nearly in the Goth, mode,

... Hence most probably the epithet of

skaitbird, skaitbird, of whatsoever place it is called, as the A. word, skait-brevis.


3. Innocent; without culpability. 2. Uninjured; unhurt.

SKAILTHLES, adj. Injurious; hurtful.
SKAILTHLES, SCAITHLES, adj. 1. Innocent; without culpability. 2. Uninjured; unhurt.
SKAIIVIE, adj. Harboured; applied to one who
acts as if in a delirium, or on the borders of insanity, S. See Sup.

Sibb. writes also schany, rendering it "wode, i. e. mad," and seems to derive it from schawo, a wood.

As the term denotes obliquity of mind, it is evidently
from Isl. skæfer, Sw. skef, Dan. skave, Belg. Germ. scheef,
SKARSMENT, s. The practice of fortification; Germ. sehar-en, to defend.

SKART, s. A coromant. V. SCARTH.


SKARTH, s.

Worlin wanworth, I warn thee it is written,
Thou skylard skarth, thou has the hurle behind.

-Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57.

—Ane scabbit skarth, ane scorpion, ane scutarde behind.

-Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

This may signify a small, puny creature, as the term scart is still used in this sense; perhaps from Su.G. skart, deliver, or skard-a, diminutive. Or it may be the same with Scarct, q. v.

To SKASHLE, v. n. To quarrel; to wrangle. S.

SKASHLE, s. A squabble; a wrangle; a quarrel. S.

To SKAT, v. a. To tax; to levy.

This Revin I likin till a fals crownar,
Qubilk hes a porteous of the endytment,
And pasid furth befor the justice air,
All misdoaris to bring till jugement:
Thair micht be sene.

-Reign Q. Mary.

To—skonce my skap and shanks frae rain
I bune me to a bell. Vision, Evergreen, i. 213.

SKARTFREE, adj. To tax; to levy.

Teut. schatt-en, taxare, censere; Germ. schatt-en, Su.G. skatt-a, beskatt-a, id. from A. S. scat, a part, share, also rent, cess, Su.G. skat. Teut. schat, id. Hence it is still said, to pay one's skat, i.e. his share of a reckoning.

SKATE, s. A paper-kite; a Dragon. S.

SKATE, s. A contemptuous designation. S.

SKATE, s. The ovarium of the skate. *?.

SKATE-SHEERS, s. A meagre, awkward-looking person.*?.

SKAT, s. A contemptuous designation. *?.

SKATT, s. The ovarium of the skate. *?.

SKATT, s. To tax; to levy.

Caxtoun, for dreid thay suld his lippis skath-a, beskath-a,
Durst neuer twiche this vark for laike of knalage.

-Douglas, 8.


To SKAUDE, SKAD, v. n. When any part of the body is galled and inflamed, in consequence of heat, it is said to skad, skard, S.

SKAVIE, s. Gilt birneste torris, quhilk like to Phebus schone,
Skarsment, reprise, corbell, and battellings—
Thair might be sene. Palace of Honour, iii. 17.

It seems to mean some kind of fortification; Germ. sehar-en, to defend.

SKAVLE, s. A squabble; a wrangle; a quarrel. S.

To—skonce my skap and shanks frae rain
I bune me to a bell. Vision, Evergreen, i. 213.

SKAVLE, s. A squabble; a wrangle; a quarrel. S.

To—skonce my skap and shanks frae rain
I bune me to a bell. Vision, Evergreen, i. 213.
SKAW, s. A scall of any kind, S.

“Nacht two mylls fra Edinburgh is ane fontane dedicat to Sanct Katrine, quhair surname is of oulde springs it handle,
—This fontane rais throw ane drop of Sanct Katrynis oulde, quhilik was brought oot of Mont Synay fra hir sepulture to Sanct Margaret the blisit quene of Scotland.—
This oulde hes ane singulare virtew agains all maner of cankir and shaws.” Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 10, Cutis scabrities, Booth.

SKAWBERT, s. A scabbard.

SKEBBURN, s. A scabbard.

SKEAN, SKEIN, SKENE, s. A scabbard.

SKEEL, fi. 1. Acquaintance with; knowledge of. 2. A whisper, Galloway. Sk. 3. A small house. V. Skeo.

SKEBBRIE, s. Thin light soil, Ang. skelp, scoup, synon.

Perhaps allied to Su.G. skofir, a covering, Teut. schabbe, a scarf, or rather to Ir. scuber, V. next word.

SKEEBROCH, SKEEBRIE, s. Thin light soil, Ang. skelp, scoup, synon.

SKEE, * To ease nature. *?.

SKEE, v. a. To strike with the open hand. *?.

SKEEG, fi. A horned animal that has the horns at a considerable distance from each other.


SKEEBROCH, SKEEBRIE, s. Thin light soil, Ang. skelp, scoup, synon.

Perhaps allied to Su.G. skofir, a covering, Teut. schabbe, a scarf, or rather to Ir. scuber, V. next word.

SKEEK, v. a. To strike with the open hand. *?.

SKEELIE-PEN, s. A slate pencil. V. SKAILLIE. *?

SKEELING GOOSE, the name sometimes given to SKEEG, s. A horned animal that has the horns at a considerable distance from each other.

SKEIGH, adv. Timorous, &c. V. Skeich.

SKEEK, v. a. To strike with the open hand. *?

SKEIGH, adj. 1. Timorous; apt to startle, S. Messapus musing can draw on dreich, Seand hir stedis and the horses skeich.

SKEEG, s. A horned animal that has the horns at a considerable distance from each other.

SKEEGGERS, s. A skew or stroke on the naked breech. *?.

SKEEG, s. A mean worthless fellow. V. Skybald.

SKEE, s. A mean worthless fellow. V. Skybald.

SKEEG, v. a. To strike with the open hand. *?.

SKEEGG, s. Very lean meat, Galloway. Ir. skqfwe, skqf, skig-ia, is a Celt.

SKEIGH, adj. 3. Coy; shy; a term frequently applied to women, S.

SKEIGH, adv. Timorous, &c. V. Skeich.

SKEE, v. a. To strike with the open hand. *?.

SKEEG, s. Very lean meat, Galloway. Ir. skqfwe, skqf, skig-ia, is a Celt.

SKEE, s. A slender dwarf. *?

SKEG, s. A horned animal that has the horns at a considerable distance from each other.

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SKEEG, s. Very lean meat, Galloway. Ir. skqfwe, skqf, skig-ia, is a Celt. 
SKEIGH, s. A round movable piece of wood, put upon the spindle of the muckle-wheel, or wool-wheel, to prevent the worsted from coming off the spindle. S.

SKEIL, SKILL, (pron. skel,) s. A tube; properly, one used for washing. S.

Fish wytes cry Fy, and cast down skulls and properly, Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 59.

This is a provincial E. word.

"Skews—are broad shallow vessels; principally for the use of setting milk in, to stand for cream; made in the tub manner—from eighteen inches to two feet and a half diameter; and from five to seven inches deep." Gloeost. Marshall's Rural Econ. p. 269.

"The Yorkshire skew with one handle is described as a milking pail." Ibid. p. 26. V. SKUL.

SKEILDRAKE, SKELET, SCELTER, s. A sort of iron rattle, used for the same purpose as a sort of iron rattle, used for the same purpose as skelf. Used for washing, S.

SKELB, SKELBE, v. a.

SKELF, SKEIR, adj. To slide on skates, S.

SKELG, SKELBE, s. To disperse. Anciently, pure; holy. V. SChIRE.

SKETCHES, s. pl. Skates. S.

SKETCHT, SKEIR, SKEET, adj. Hzare-brained, S. See Sup.

This may seem to be the same word that is written Skirl by Rudd., and mentioned under Schire. But I suspect that it is rather from Isl. skiavar, paddlus, as properly denoting that delirium which is produced by excessive fear.

It may thus be viewed as equivalent to an E. phrase. They slid forth a gleam, fraught with melody and ire, A gleam fraught with horror and cruelty dire, Like mortals whose senses are scar'd. Welsh Legends, p. 82.

SKETR, adj. Anciently, pure; holy. V. SChIRE.

SKETCHES, s. pl. Skates. S.

Tent. schate, Belg. schaatzen, id. Hence, To sketch, v. n. To slide on skates; sketicher, one who slides on skates. S.

SKELB, SKELBE, s. A splinter of wood, S. See Sup.

SKELF, SKELBE, s. To be broad shallow vessels; principally for the use of setting milk in, to stand for cream; made in the tub manner—from eighteen inches to two feet and a half diameter; and from five to seven inches deep." Gloeost. Marshall's Rural Econ. p. 269.

"The Yorkshire skew with one handle is described as a milking pail." Ibid. p. 26. V. SKUL.

SKELDOCKS, SKELDICKS, s. pl. Wild mustard. S.

SKELDRAKE, s. The shieldrake. V. SKAILDRAKE.

SKELDRYKE, s. A sort of small passage boat. S.

SKELDROCH, (gutt.) s. Hearfrost. V. CRAWFORD.

SKELLET, SKELET, s. Form; appearance. S.

SKELF, s. 1. A shelf; a board fixed to the wall for bearing any thing, S.—2. Sometimes it denotes a wooden frame containing several shelves. Syn. Rack. S.

On skelfs around the sheal the cogs were set, Ready to ream, and for the cheese be het.

A.S. seftæ, seftaæ. abaeus. Rose's Hellenore, p. 77.

SKELLAT, s. 1. A small bell. See Sup.

Unto no mess presst this prelat, For sound of saering bell nor skellet.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 20.

2. A sort of iron rattle, used for the same purpose as a hand-bell, for making proclamations on the street, (synon. clap, clapper,) Loth.

Su.G. skella, Isl. skella, nula, tintinnabulum. In Su.G. that bell which is hung about the necks of animals is written skella. The same name was anciently given to the bells worn by persons of distinction, that their inferiors might get out of the way. L.B. skella, Ital. squilla, Germ. scheile, Hesp. esquila. In this sense the word skella is used in the Sale Laws, tit. 29. Si quis skellam de caballis furaverit, &c. It is written skella by Rudd., and mentioned under Schire. But I suspect that it is rather from Isl. skiar, paddlus, as properly denoting that delirium which is produced by excessive fear.

It may thus be viewed as equivalent to an E. phrase. They slid forth a gleam, fraught with melody and ire, A gleam fraught with horror and cruelty dire, Like mortals whose senses are scar'd. Welsh Legends, p. 82.

SKELLIE, SKELLY, S. A squint look, S.

A.S. scowl-eage, scyle-eaged, id. q. squint-eye, or eyed; Isl. skival-ur, Dan. skalap, Germ. skiel, skiel, Belg. skool, id. all from the word signifying oblique.

From Isl. skival-ur is formed fe-skialger, oblique intuens pecuniam, i. e. avarus; casting a squint look on fee or money, as intimating anxiety for possession.

There is an O.E. term nearly allied, although not explained either by Junius or Skinner. This is a skile.

And lacked me in Latine, & light by me she set: And said, Multi multa scuint, et seipos noxvient.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 58, a.

In Edil. 1566, it is printed as one word, astkle.

To skellie, Scalde, v. n. 1. To have a squint look, S. See S. 2. To perform any piece of work not in a straight line, but obliquely. 3. To throw or shoot aside from the mark.

Su.G. skaella, torvis oculis intuieri, Su.G. id. also skaela, limis intuieri, Germ. skiel-en, id. Skinner apprehends that E. scowl, which is probably allied to this, has some affinity to Gr. asko-is, obliquus.

SKELLED, adj. Squinting.

SKELLIE-E'ED, adj. Having the eyes placed a little obliquely.

SKELLIE, s. The hand-bell used by public criers. S.

SKELLE-MAN, s. A bellman or public crier. S.

SKELLYS, s. pl. "Sharp or rugged rocks," Rudd.

As Sergest with fers mynd al irfitr,
Turnt his stein tovar the roll o'er nere,
Vatyl ane wikkit place his schip id steare,
Quhil on the bynd craggs mysechuslys,
Fast stikkis choop, choppand hard quhynnis in hye,
And on the scharp skellie, to hir wanhab,
Smate with sic fard, the airis in flendris lap,
Hyr forsycip hang, and sum dele schorit throw out.
And first Sergest behold some left has he,
Wreeland on skellies, and vndepuss of the se.

Doug. Virgil, 134, 56, 51.

The word is certainly of the same meaning with E. shelves, which, I suspect, originally denoted a ridge of low rocks, rather than sand-banks, V. SKLYE, v.

SKELLOCH, SKELDOCK, SKELLEY, s. 1. Wild mustard, generally used in pl. S. synon. runches, B. S.

The corn fields are liable to the common weeds, especially to skellock (mostly wild mustard), for which, to sow late after ploughing, when the plant is risen up, and may be destroyed by harrowing, has been tried with success.


Ir. seagalagach, wild mustard; Obrien. Gael. segalan,
the seeds of mustard. The E. name charlock, has some resemblance. A.S. cortice, id. Somner.

2. The term Skelloch is sometimes applied, in the South of S. to Wild radish, Raphanus raphanistrum, Linn.

By the more intelligent, however, even among the peasantry, the wild radish is called runcush, while the name skelloch is given to wild mustard.

To SKELLOCH, v. n. To cry with a shrill voice, S.B.

This, as well as squeal, squall, E. is nearly allied to Isl. skel(a), changere, Su.G. squeat(a), squllar, porlar, Seren. observes, that as the latter properly denotes the wailing of infants, as the consequence of disease, it may be traced to Isl. quil(a), praegruiturin queri, a deriv. from Sw. kvilt(a), id. Franc. skall-en, Germ. schall-en, to emit a sound, erschall-en, to ring. Gael. sgial, a shriek, a loud shrill cry; Shaw.

SKELLOCH, s. A shrill cry; a squall, S.B.

To SKELP, v. n. 1. To beat ; applied to the motion of a clock.

Bath right and my lane I skelp ;
Wend up my weights but anes a week,
Without him I can gang and speak.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 557.

2. To beat with velocity and violence. The veins are said to be skelpin, when the pulse beats very quick or hard, as in a strong fever, S.B.

Su.G. skelf(a)-a, Isl. skelf(a)-, A.S. sceplt(a)-, to tremble; Isl. skelf(a)-, to shake, to cause to tremble; skelf(a) tremor, tordskelf(a), an earthquake; Su.G. skelf(a)fin, skelfwood, a fever, q. because of the tremulous motion of the joints, from skelf(a)n, and sot, sickness.

Seren., however, seems to appropriate this designation to the ague; and this is exactly analogous to the name by which it is known, S.B.

To SKELP, v. a. 1. To strike with the open hand. It properly denotes the chastisement inflicted on the breech, S. scual, scualt, synon. Bat fad's the matter ? the chiel says,
He sae't the Grecian schips,
Held aff the Trojans an' the gods,
An' skelpit Hector's hips.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 27.

Sometimes it signifies to flog the buttocks by means of a lash.

He's whirl'd all the gude weather's skin,
And wrappt the dandily lady therein;
"I darena pay you for your gentle kin,
But weel may I skelp my weather's skin."

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 325.

I'm friends with Mause; with very Madge I'm gree'd;
Altho' they skelpit me when woodly fleid.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 190.

This may be viewed as an oblique use of the preceding v., as Isl. skalfe-a, Su.G. skelf(e)-a, also signify to fright, terrere, Verel. Isl. skelf(a), however, is occasionally used in the very same sense with our skelp; percello, Kristnassg. Gl.; skell(a), id. Raskell(a), podicem manu verberare; Gl. Orkneyinga, S. vo. Skella.

2. To strike, in whatever way; to drub, S.

— Baxter lads hae seal'd a vow
To skelp an' clout the guard.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 51.

3. Applied to the strokes of misfortune.

To skelp, to skelp it, to move quickly on foot, to trip along ; especially applied to one who is barefooted, S.

The well-win thousands of some years
In ae big bargain disappears;

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SKELVY

'Tis sair to hide, but who can help it,
Instead of coach, on foot they skelp it.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 332.

As lightsomely I glow'd abroad,
To see a scene so gay,
Three hizzies, early at the road,
Cam skelpin up the way.

Burns, iii. 29.

Perhaps this use of the term has originated from the sharp noise made by the feet in walking smartly, q. striking or beating the road.

5. Denoting quick motion on horseback.

SKELP, s. 1. A stroke; a blow; used in a general sense, S.

Quhen Inglistmen come into this land,
Had I bane their with my bright brand,
Withowt myn us helpe,
Bot myne allane, on Fynky Craiggis,
I sowld ha' revin thame all in raggis,
And laid on skelp for skelp. Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 11.

The water is said to come with a skelp on a boat, when its shock is sudden and violent, so as to make it give way.

The term, in this application, has considerable resemblance to Isl. skelf(a)-, concutere, quaterere, tremuracere.

2. Metaph. for a misfortune, in trade or otherwise, S., as E. blow is frequently used.

A sair skelp, a severe blow.

— Qulyis luying comfort to resue,
Qulyis luying for a skelp ;
Qulyis dreiding she suld me disane,
Qulyis houping for hir help.


3. A severe blast; a squall; applied also to a heavy fall of rain. 4. A large portion.

SKELPER, s. 1. One who strikes with the open hand.

2. A quick walker; as, "He's a skelpier at gangin'./S.

SKELPIE-LIMMER, s. An opprobrious term applied to a female, S.

Ye little skelpie-limmer's face,
I daur you try sic sportin,
As seek the foul Thistle only place,
For him to spae your fortune.

Burns, iii. 131.

SKELPIN', s. A beating with the open hand.

SKELPIN', adj. 1. Making a noise; as, a skelpin' kiss, a smack.

2. Clever; agile; active.

SKEL-TH-DUB, adj. A term applied to one who is accustomed to do low work; as, to act like a footboy.


To SKELP, v. a. To apply splints to a broken limb.

SKELPEL, s. A worthless person.

SKELT, part. pa. Having the seams unript.

SKELT, part. pa. Having the seams unript.

To apply to resembling a variety of laminae, S.B.

Ilk rib sae bare, a skelty skair.

Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 358.

2. Applied to rocks which form the bed of a shallow river, S. shelty, E.

3 E
SKE

Here, foaming down the shaley rocks,
In twisting strength 1 rin. Burns, iii. 356.

To SKEMMEL, SKEMBL, SKEMMEL, v. a. 1. To throw the limbs out loosely and awkwardly in walking. 2. To walk or climb over slight or loose obstructions; also, to climb over rocks or walls.

S. SKEMMEL, adj. Having the feet thrown outwards.

SKEMP, SKEMPY, s. A worthless fellow ; a adj.

SKO, SKEE, ». A small hut, built of drystone for drying fish without salt, Orkn. See Sup.

SKER, SKERR, s. A. Hume, Chron. S.P. i. 389.

"Bees are so rare there, that a young man, in the end of April, stopt the skep (which a lady had taken hither from Angus) with a piece of a peat. About 8 days thereafter, the Laird going to look after them, found them all dead. His family being convened, he inquired who had done it. The actor did confidently answer, that upon such a day he did it because they were all flying away."


2. Used metaph. in relation to industry.

Yit thr, alas ! are antrin fock,
That lade their scope w'f winter stock.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 31.

Su.G. skopp-a, skopp-a, a vessel used by farmers in sowing, for holding the seed; sodakasoppa, q. a seed-skepp. A.S. sceop, a vessel, a box; Germ. schaffa, a wooden con­ cave vessel, Teut. schop, vas, theca, Lat. scapplum, L.B. scopp-a, from Gr. σκαπα, cavitas; Gæl. sgeip, a bee-hive; Shaw.

E. skep must have been originally the same; expl. "a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in." Johns, oddly derives it from scepen, Lower Sax. to draw.

To Skep, v. a. To enclose in a bee-hive.

To Skep a bike. To carry off wild bees with their combs from their natural nest, and put them into a hive.

To Skep in, v. i. To get intimate with.

SKEPPING, s. The act of putting bees into their houses when they hive.

SKEPLET, adj. Skeplet hat,—meaning not clear.

SKER, s. Venus that day conjoint with Jupiter.

That day Neptunus bid him like one sker ;
That day Dame Nature, with great besines,
Furthir Flora to kith her craftsines.

Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 190.

Skar, later Edit. Perhaps as one scorced or frightened.

It seems used as an adj. But V. Skar, s. 2.


SKIERIE, adj. Somewhat restive; easily scared.

SKERR, s. A ridge of rock. V. Skerry and Skars.

SKERRIE, s. A bare precipice. A Skar.

SKERRY, s. 1. An insulated rock, Orkn. See Sup.

"Near this Pentland Skerry, there are two or three other skerries or rocks, on which there is not nourishment for any tame living creature." P. S. Ronaldsay, Statist. Acc. xv. 300.

"There are several which are overflowed at high water, and have scarcely any soil for the production of vegetables;—these—are called Skerries, a name which indicates sharp, ragged rocks." Barry's Orkney, p. 18.

2. It is sometimes, although perhaps improperly, used in a more limited sense ; as appears from the following example.

"The sandy beaches of the two first mentioned extend each a mile in length; that of the last not so much, except at low water of spring tides; and consist partly of skerries, (flat rocks, over which the sea flows and ebbs)." P. Stro­ say, Orkn. I. i. p. 388.

Perhaps from Su.G. skae, a rock, and eg, an island; although Isl. skaer by itself, is sometimes rendered, cepulus marit., V. Skairs.

SKERRIE, s. The name for Sea-belts, Orkn. Fucus saccharinus, Linn.; one of the species of sea-weed used for making kelp.


The name seems allied to Sw. skoert, seurry-grass.

SKET, SKETE, Ful sket, full hastily or quickly; i.e. full readily.

The harpour gan to say,
"Ful sket."

Bifer the kinges kne
Tristrem is cald to set.

Sir Tristrem, p. 34.

My ingenious friend the Editor properly refers to A.S. scyt-an irruere. It may be added, that On sceptus or scepter is rendered by Lye, in praecipiti erat, was in haste, or rushed headlong : sceptus-raasa, praceeus ruen. Perhaps, however, it is more immediately allied to Isl. skiet-ur, cerell, pernix; skioftra a foti, swift of foot; whence the Sw. have given the name ebius to a horse, as he is also called hast, from hast-a, fastinare.

To SKETCH, v. n. To. 

Sir Tristrem. p. 34.

To SKETCHER, s. pl. The vulgar name for skaters.

SKETCHERS, s. pl. Two wooden legs with a cross­ bar, for supporting a tree that is to be sawed. "

To SKETCH, v. n. To build in an oblique form, S.

To Skeu, s. To skate.

The bitter, blindin, whirlin drift,
Through raggit skeu, an'chimlie rift,
That part of a gable which is oblique, from the eaves to the chimney-stalk, S. See Sup.

The cottage fills.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 45.

This has the same origin with Snaich, q. v.

To Skew, v. a. 1. To move unsteadily in a cir­ cular way.

SKEW, SKEU, s. That part of a gable which is oblique, from the eaves to the chimney-stalk.

The bitter, blindin, whirlin drift,
Through raggit skeu, an'chimlie rift,
The cottage fills.

Skeu and reskew.

Hardy and hat contenyt the fell melle,
Skeu and reskew off Scottis and Inglesse als :
Sum kerwyt bran in sondyr, sum the hals,
Sum hurt, sum hynt, sum derffly dong to dede.

Wallace, v. 388. MS.

As reskew evidently denotes the deliverance of those who have been taken by an enemy, from O.Fr. recoeur, to take again; skeu signifies the state of being seized by the enemy, from scoeur, to move violently; Imprimer a un corps un mouvement qui embrante toutes ses parties ; Dict. Trev. Corr. from Lat. succubere, to shake.
SKY

The term seems properly to denote that disorder into which part of an army is thrown, in consequence of which some are taken prisoners.

To SKEW, v.n. Totziustone's self affectedly. V. SKEUGH. S.

To SKEW, v. a. To shun; to seek shelter from; as, to skew a shower, to seek shelter from rain. S.

SKY, s. A wooden machine placed on the chimney-tops of country houses for preventing smoke. S.

SKYD, adj. Acting like one deprived of reason, Perth., evidently the same word with SKAIVIE, q. v.

SKYE, s. A small board, about four inches in depth, used in the construction of the Shetland plough, in place of a mould-board. An old barrel stave is generally fixed on for this purpose. See Sup.

"A square hole is cut through the lower end of the beam, and the merald, a piece of oak about 22 inches long introduced, which, at the other end, holds the sock and skye." P. Athiathing, Statick Acc. viii. 589.

EAR-SKY, v. a. To distort; to put any thing out of its proper direction; skewed, having an oblique direction, S.B. V. SHOWL.

SKIB, s. A part of the plough jutting out obliquely backwards, on the right side, a little above the sky. S.


"The said Laird perceiving men to faint and begyn to recoulie, said, Fy, lat us nevir livre after this day, that we sall recoulie for Frenche skybaldis." Knox's Hist. p. 202.

Poor skybalds! cursed with more o' wealth than wit, Blyth of a gratis ganeadums, sit

With look attentive, ready all about

To give the laugh when his dill joke comes out.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 353.

2. Applied to a worn-out horse, or to one that is lazy. S.

3. Used to denote a gelded goat. S.

Dan. skabvals (skaballs, Sibb.) denotes a rogue, a rascal, a base man; allied perhaps to Isl. stefur, the rabble, skipes, a low fellow. Border. O.Fr. syphale is used by Babelais, in the sense of morde enduriae, a term undoubtedly expressive of the greatest contempt possible. Hence,

SKYBALD, adj. 1. Mean; low. 2. Tattered; ragged.

Blied babbling bystour-bard obey; Learn, skybald knave, to know thy sell.

Poltair, Watson's Coll. iii. 6.

SKIBE, s. A niggardly fellow, West and South of S. Skyb, a worthless fellow. V. SKYBALD. See Sup.

SKYBRIE, s. Thin light soil; Skeebrie, Ang. S.

SKYBRIE, adj. Skybrie stuff, bad grain. S.

SKICHEN (gutt.) s. A disgust at food from being too nice in the taste. V. SKICH.

To SKID, v. n. To slide. V. SKYTE, v.

To SKID, v. n. To slide or obliquely at any object.


To SKIFF, SKIFT, v. n. To move lightly and smoothly along; to move as scarcely touching the ground, S. See Sup.

Use not to skiff atthor the gait.


i. e. Let it not be your custom to move lightly through the streets.

Kind muse, skiff to the bent away,

To try anes mair the landart lay.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 58.

Ye watchful guardians of the fair,

Who skiff on wings of ambient air.——

V. BUSTINE.

I bid. p. 214.

It may be originally the same with E. skip; Isl. skop-a, discurre.; but Su.G. skifa sig, is rendered, superbe incedere; and skiff seems indeed to include the idea of pride as well as of levity.

To SKIFF, v. a. To cause a flat stone skiff along the surface of a body of water, S. V. SCOUPE, v. 2.

To SKRAFT, v. a. To glide over; to pass any thing in a slight way, S.B.

V. the v. n. and SCOUPE, v. 2.

SKIFFIE, s. A name given to the tub or box used for bringing up coals from the pit, S.

"There were employed at least two men at the windlass, putting up the coals in skiffies, termed hutchies." P. Campise, Stirlings. Statick. Acc. xv. 331.

Apparent from E. skiff, as boat is used to signify a tub.

SKIFT, s. A flying shower, S.B.

The idea seems borrowed from that of sudden change into intervallum; as a

To SKIFT, v. a. To cause a flat stone skiff along the surface of a body of water, S. V. SCOUPE, v. 2.

SKIFT, v. a. A flying shower, S.B.

The idea seems borrowed from that of sudden change: Sg. skifwa-sig, mutare, skift, intervallum; as a skift is opposed to rain; or as allied to Skiff, v.

SKIFT, s. Art, facility in doing any thing, S.B. Probably allied to Moe.G. ga-skift, making, from skapan, faceer.

SKIFT, s. A broad ridge of land, as distinguished from Laing, a narrow ridge.

To SKIG, v. a. To flog; the same as Sheig and Skeg. S.

SKIG, s. A stroke on the breech. S.

SKIGGA, s. The sail of a vessel. S.

To SKIGGLE, v. a. To spill. V. SKINKLE. S.

SKY-GOAT, s. A name given in the Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland to the bittor. S.

SKYLAND, part. adj.
Thou skyland skarth, thou has the hurle behind.

The connexion shews that this term conveys a dirty idea; Dan. skyll-a, Isl. skil-ta, eluere.

SKILLY, s. A species of tax, or land rent, Orkn. *?.

SKYLD, s. A species of tax, or land rent, Orkn. *?.

SKYLE, s. Dispersion. *?.

To SKYLE, 2. Proof; argument.

I hae nae skill of him,

3. Approbation, or regard.

Mier skilst,

schuyl-en,

bring forward his reasons ; Ihre, Dan.

could not judge of a person or thing, as having had no

debitum solvere.

origin. Hence, according to this learned etymologist,

idea; Dan.

The connexion shews that this term conveys a dirty

reason.

To SKILLY, v. a. To hide; to conceal.

Yet nertheless within mine orature

I stode, quhan Titan had his bems brycht

Withdrawin down, and skyld undir cure,

And faire Venus, the beaute of the nycht,

Uprise.


Skeild, Chaucer's Works, Fol. 182, col. i. “Closed,”

Gl. Skyld undir cure, “ hid under cover.”

Su.G. skyll-a, occullare; Isl. skol-a, Dan. skyler, Belg.

schyl-len, laitthare. Ihre views sky-a, celare, tegere, as the

origin. Hence, according to this learned etymologist,

shoeld, a shield, as being a covering for the body in war;

and skild, tectum, the covering of a house. But it is sin­
gular, that Heb.тел и шилте, signifies shields.

SKYLE, s. Dispersion.

SKILL, s. Return.

“ I yield me, schir, and do me nocht to smart,—

—Thy warsounse could be [right] small but skill.

King Hart, i. 51. ii. 7.

Isl. skil, redditio, Pinkerton. It is allied to Su.G. skyll-a,

debitum solvere.

SKILL, SKYL, SKYLL, s. 1. Cause; reason. See Sup.

Bot sen thow spekys sa rudly,

It is gret skyll men chastly

Thai proud wordsis, till that thon knaw

The rycht, and bow it as thou aw.

Chrom. S.P. iii. 225.

Reason is substituted, Edit. 1620.

Oft times is better hal'd nor len,

And this is my skill and resonne quhy;

Full evill to knaw ar mony men,

And to be crabit settis littil by.


2. Proof; argument.

— Til the knycht the prys gawe thai,

That smate William the Ramsay

Throw-owte the hede, and a skyll

Thai schawyt til enores thairetil,

And sayd, it was justyng of were,

and he, that must engrewyt there,

Soid with the grettast prys,orthy thi

That he engrewyt honestly.

— Wintown, viii. 35. 187.

Su.G. skaeld, skyll, ratio, probatio; Anfoera syna skaed, to

bring forward his reasons ; Ihre, Dan. skadel, A.S. scole, id.

Isl. Su.G. skital-a, disjungere, separate; primarily applied to

equivalent objects, and metaph. to the mind.

3. Approbation, or regard. I hae nae skill of him, or it,

i. e. no favourable opinion, S.B. See Sup.

This is merely an obsolete use of the term as denoting

proof. It has originally been employed to signify that one

could not judge of a person or thing, as having had no

trial, or opportunity of probation. The Isl. v. is used in a

similar manner. Mier skilst, sapio, G. Andr. p. 213.

SKILLY, SKEELY, adj. 1. Intelligent; skilful in any

profession or art, S.B. pron. skelly.

The king sits in Dumferline town,

Drinking the blude-red wine;

" O whare will I get a skelly skipper,

" To sail this new ship of mine ?"

Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 64.

Upon your milk your skilly baud you'll try,

And gee a feast o't, as we're coming by.

Ross's Helenore, p. 95.

2. Real or supposed skill in curing diseases in man or

beast. 3. That kind of knowledge which was supposed to

counteract the powers of magic.

Su.G. skedig, rational; Isl. skedilig-ur, prudent; skildig-

maer, homo disertus et consideratus; G. Andr.

SKILLOCKS, s. pl. Wild mustard, Syn. Skelloch.

To SKILT, v. n. To move quickly and lightly; sely,

syon. See Sup.

There Pan kept sheep, and there it was

Where the red hair'd gyden wanton lass

Did skilt through woods owre banks and brases,

With her blind get, who, Poets says,

Could shoot as well as those that sees.

Cheland's Poems, p. 59.

To SKILT at, v. n. To drink copiously; to swell.

SKILT, s. A draught; Stills, drinks of any thing.

SKILTING, s. The act of drinking deeply.

To SKYME, v. n. To glance or gleam with reflected light.

SKIME, s. The glance of reflected light.

To SKIMMER, v. n. 1. To flicker, as applied to light.

2. The inconstant motion of the rays of light, reflected

from a liquid surface slightly agitated. 3. To have a

flaunting appearance; applied to females when lightly

and showily dressed. 4. To act or walk quickly; to

glide lightly and speedily. Applied also to the flight

of a swallow near the surface of smooth water.

SKIMMER, s. The flickering of the rays of light.

SKIMMERIN, s. A low flight.

SKIMMERIN, adj. A skimmerin look, that peculiar look which characterizes an idiot or a lunatic, S.B. as

perhaps originally descriptive of the faint glare of the

disordered eye. See Sup.

Germ. schimmer, a dim or faint glare of light; Su.G.

skymla, obumbrare, subumbrare, obscureus. For Ihre justly

views A.S. seymr-ian, in this sense, as radically different

from the word of the same form signifying to shine. He

concludes that the Scythic root denoted something faintly

shining, or in an intermediate state between obscurity and

brightness, from the use of Moses' steima, for a lantern,

Joh. xviii. 3. A.S. seymr-ian, " umbrare, inumbrare. To

cast a shadow; Belg. schemeren-en, whereof our skewering,

for an imperfect light, like unto that of the twilght;"

Sommer.

SKIN, s. A particle; a single grain. A small quantity.

SKIN, s. A term expressive of the greatest contempt;

as, “ Ye’re naething but a nasty skin.”


SKINFLINT, s. A covetous wretch; a person who, if

he could, would take the skin off a flint.

SKIN, s. “ Packthread,” S. Sir J. Sinclair’s Observ.

p. 127.

He derives it from Gr. skinon. It is pron. q. skennie.

E. skien of thread is probably allied.

SKIN, s. 1. A skin of beef. 2. Strong soup made of

cows’ hams, S. See Sup.

“ Scotch skink, which is a potage of strong nutriment,

is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long


Guid barley broth and skink came next,

Wi raisins and plumdamis mixt.


Su.G. skinka, Belg. Germ. schink, A.S. scone, a gam­

mon. A.S. scena, however, signifies drink, potus.

SKINK-BROTH, s. Soup made of shins of beef.

SKINK-HOUGH, s. The leg-joint or shin of beef.
SKINK-PLAINT, s. A plate for holding soup. S.
GAME A’ SKINK, c. a. To pour out liquors and tatters. S.

To SKYNK, v. a. 1. To pour out liquor of any kind for drinking. See Sup.
    And for thir tithings in flagon and in skull
    Thay skynk the wyne, and wauchtis cowpys full.
    —Dougal Virgil, 210, 6.

This seems the primary sense; Su.G. skynk-a, Franc. skenk-en, Dan. skenk-er, Germ. schenk-en, potum infundere, hence Franc. skinko, Alam. skænke, Germ. schenk, pincerna, a butler; synon. with A.S. byrje, Germ. ero-schenk, the chief butler who presented the cup to the Emperor at the feast on occasion of his coronation; erb-schenk, a hereditary butler; from A.S. secne, drink.

2. To make a libation; to pour out in making an offering to the gods.
    Now skynk and offer Jupiter cowpis full,
    And in your prayeris and orisonis in here
    Do call apoun Anchises my fader dere.

3. To serve drink; a sense still retained in E.
    Call on our patron, common God diyne is,
    And with gude will do skynk and birl the wynys.
    —Dougal Virgil, 250, 49.

4. To skink over, formally to renounce; apparently in allusion to the custom of a vender drinking the health of a buyer, as confirming the bargain, and wishing him prosperity in the enjoyment of what he has purchased.
    “If this had not been, I should have skinked over and foregone my part of paradise and salvation, for a breakfast of dead moth-eaten earth.” Rutherford’s Lett. P. i. ep. 88.

5. To serve drink together. 6. To break in pieces by weight or pressure.

To skinkle, v. a.

1. To make a showy appearance.
    “These [cobles] are used only in the herring fishing, each carrying 4 men and a skipper, with 8 nets.” P. Oldhamstocks, Statist. Acc. vii. 407.

2. A small portion or quantity.

3. In the fisheries, it is used in a sense still lower, as denoting one of the men who superintends other four, having the charge of a coble, S.

“SKIRDOCH, adj. 1. Flirting; an epithet applied to a coxcomb, or a coquette.—2. Easily scared or frightened, Fife. —Syn. Skeigh.”

4. To skirk, herrieskip, hissieskip, nourislip, to illustrate. Ihre views these terms as derived from the German skir-a, “to make luminous, Moes.G. skir, to make light, skerk, to mature, skirls.” Crowner Hamilton also, ii. 71. 133, 23.

SKIRL, s. A worthless, contemptible fellow.

SKYEPLE, adj. Skupel skate, a tall, ill-made fellow.

SKIPPARE, Skipper, s. 1. A shipmaster.
    —Himself as skippare hynt the sere on hand,
    Himself as maister gan marynaris command.
    —Dougal Virgil, 132, 23.

The skiper bad gar land thee at the Bass.

“Some of Kirkaldy skippers, Crownar Hamilton also, would have been at the trying of their fire-works on the King’s ships.” Baillie’s Lett. i. 167. V. Skilly.

It is still sometimes applied, but rather in a familiar way, to shipmasters of a higher order, S.

Su.G. skipper, anc. skipar, A.S. skipar, Belg. schipper, Germ. schiffer.

2. It is now generally appropriated to the master of a sloop, barge, or passage-boat, S.

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“SKIRDOCH, adj. 1. Flirting; an epithet applied to a coxcomb, or a coquette.—2. Easily scared or frightened, Fife. —Syn. Skeigh.”

Allied perhaps to Dan. skiers, a jest, raillyerie; skiers-ar, to jeer, to banter; skerter, a jeerer.

SKYRE, s. A schirrous substance.

Fy, skowdert skyn, thou art skyr and skruple.

SKYRE, s. A half-grown female. S.

SKYRIN, part. pr. 1. Shining, S.B.
    —A s. Simmer an’ winter on it kyths,
    And mony a bonny town;
    An’ a’ the skyrin brins o’ light
    That blink the poles aroon’.
    —Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 29.

2. Making a great show, in what way soever, S.

But had you seen the philibegs,
    And skyrin tartan trows man.——Burns, iv. 363.

A.S. scir, scyr, Alam. sciari, Su.G. skir, clear, shining; skir-a, Isl. skyr-a, to make luminous, Moes.G. ga-skir-an, to illustrate. Ihre views these terms as derived from the old Goth. word skir, or skior, fire.

SKIRGISFURISDAY, SKYIRTHURISDAY, s. The Thursday before Good-Friday, S.

To SKIRL, Skirl, v. n. To shriek; to cry with a shrill voice. S. See Sup.

And fouk wad threap, that she did green
    For what wad gar her skirle
    And skryl some day.
    —Ramsay’s Poems, i. 262.

Skirl is evidently used per metath. for skirls.
SKIRL, s. 1. An oblique taunt; a sarcasm. S.  Skirp is not quite synonymous, as it does not imply that the reflection is indirect.

2. A kind of humbug, nearly allied to the cant term Quiz. 3. Something tending to expose one to ridicule. S. This term is used in E., although overlooked in Dictionaries. “A skit,” Mr. Tooke says, “the past participle of scotam, means (subaud. something) cast or thrown. The word is now used for jeer or jibe, or covered imputation thrown or cast upon any one.” Divers. Purley, ii. 144.

Su. G. skir-to, to throw.

To SKIT, v. n. To caper like a skittish horse. S.

SKYCHERS, s. pl. Skates. S.

To SKITE, SKYTE, v. a. 1. To eject any liquid forcibly; properly, liquidum excrementum jaculare. S.  Isl. skittle-a, id. Sw. skit-a, exonerare ventrem. Hence the vulgar designation for a diarrhoea.

2. To squint, to throw the spittle forcibly through the teeth, S. See Snp.

To SKITE, SKYT, v. n. 1. To glide swiftly; to shoot, S. Here coachmen, grooms, or pavemen trotter Glitter’d a while, then turn’d to snotter; Like a shot starn, that tho’ the air Sketsy east or west with unto glare, But found neist day on hillock side, Na better seems nor paddock ride.

Ramsey’s Poems, i. 334.

2. To fly out hastily. 3. To rebound in a slanting direction, from a smart stroke; applied to small objects, as hail, pebbles, &c.

Su. G. skitt-a, id. Neutraliter usurpamot notat, id, quod cum impetu prorumpit ; hire.

SKITE, s. 1. The dung of a fowl, S. B. V. the v. 2. The act of squirting, or throwing saliva forcibly through the teeth. 3. A squirt or syringe. 4. A flying shower. Syn. Mother-naked. To SKYRM, v. n. To skirmish; or perhaps to make a feint.

Sun skirp me with scorn, and sum skyrme at myn e. Houlate, i. 6.

Printed skyrine; but it is skyrme in MS. V. SCRM, v. The origin is most probably retained in Isl. skrum-a, fingo; q. to feign a fight.

To SKIRK, v. a. To mock. V. SCOP.

To SKIRK, v. a. To splash. Also used as a v. n. S.  SKIRPIN, s. The gore, or strip of thin cloth, in the hinder part of breeches; more properly kirpin. S.

To SKIRK, v. a. To scour.

To SKIRRIVAIQ, v. n. To run about in an unsettled way; to wander as an idle vagrant. V. SKRYYVAGE. S.

SKIST, s. Chest; box; for kist, Gl. Sibb.

SKIST, s.

Bot scoup, or skist, his craft is all to scayth.

V. SCOPP. King Hart, ii. 54.

SKIT, s. 1. Dancing skit, a contemptuous designation for a female dancer on a stage.

“For incontinent upon sight of him to come to his remembrance that heinous offence that without great propitiationis could not be purged, Forsuith that the Queene had not danct at the wedding feist of Sebastian the Minstrel and vyle jester, that scho sat be her husband for a female dancer on a stage.

This is only one half of the thickness of the skin, which is sliced into two; the other half being reserved for making gloves. It is nearly as thin as a wafer, and often fails in a few days. I mention this practice, particularly, because it is a gross imposition on the public; as people purchase books, under the notion of their being bound, when boards would be fully as durable.

Su. G. skifea, a slice, pl. skifour; skiera i skifar, to cut into slices.

SKIVET, s. A sharp blow.
SKLAFFORD HOLES. The apertures in the walls of a barn, for the admission of air, Ang.

SKLAF, s. A slave.

Aene sil wyfe is the weste aucth,
That any man can haif;
For he may nevir sit in saucht,
Onles be he bier sklaf.

V. SCLAVE. Bonnayne Poems, p. 179.

To SKLAF, v. a. To bedaub ; to besmear. V. SCAMBER.

SKLAFE, adj. Smeary.

To SKLAFE, v. a. To bedaub ; to besmear. V. SCAMBER.

To SKLAFE, v. n. To calumniate. S.

To SKLAFE, v. n. To utter slander. V. SCLAND.

SKLAFIE, fi. A fire-shovel used in smiths' forges. *?

SKLAIN, s. A quantity of any smeary substance. S.

SKLAINIE, adj. Smeary.

SKLAIM, s. Slate. V. SCLAITE.

SKLATER, s. A Slater. S. See Sup.

SKLANDYR, s. Slander. V. SCLANDYR.

SKLANDYR, s. A place on the side of a hill where a skidder is used, to denote the abbreviation of time.

SKLEY, skley, adj. 1. Shallow. 2. Thin and flat ; as, "a skley cheese," one that is not thick. 3. Applied to one who is not round in the shape of the body. 4. Thin; slender. *?

SKLEY, s. The place on which one slides. S.

To SKLEY, v. n. To slide. V. SKLOY.

SKLEYDREY, SKLENDEREY, adj. 1. Thin; slender; lank; as, "a sklender ey lad." 2. Faint; slight. S.

SKLENE, adj. Thin; slender. S.

To SKLENE, v. a. To slide. V. SKLOY.

SKLIDDER, s. A splinter. *?

SKLENIE, adj. Separated into laminae.

To SKLENIE, v. a. To slide. V. SKLOY.

SKLENIE, adj. Pale and sickly-coloured. *?

SKLEFF, adj. 1. Shallow. 2. Thin and flat; as, "a skleff cheese," one that is not thick. 3. Applied to one who is not round in the shape of the body. 4. Thin; slender. *?

SKLEFF, s. Smooth; sleek. *?

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SKORE, s. A line drawn, as marking the goal, or end of a race.

— Had he anis won mare roome, thoy in hy, He suld ful some haff skippit furth before, And leff in daut, quha come first to the skore.


The term is used in the same sense, S. at a variety of games; “but most,” says Rudd, “at the long Bowes, [or throwing of leaden bullets], which are sometimes Scot. Bor. called the Scores, because they make draughts or impressions in the ground where they are to begin and leave off.”

SKORIT, part. pa. Wrecked, applied to a ship; broken. S.

SKOUTT, s. A small boat; a yawl.

SKOUT, s. A light unsettled person. V. SCOUPPAR.

SKOURIOUR, s. A thing of no value. *?.

SKOURDABOGGIE, s. A cookie, Shetl.

SKOURIB, s. A flat-bottomed boat, employed as a lighter in narrow rivers and canals.

SKOUR-POCK, s. 1. A beggar’s wallet. 2. A bag for containing the spoil or plunder of the dead who may have fallen in battle, carried by women who follow an army.

To SKRAIK, SCRAIGH, v. n. 1. Properly used to denote the cry of a fowl when displeased, S. Hid ‘mang the grass, the pairrick sat, Hearse-scraighin on his absent mate.

Ren. J. Nicol’s Poems, ii. 84.

2. To cry with importunity and in a discontented tone, commonly applied to children, S.

Su.G. skrik-a, vociferari, a frequentative from skri-a, id.

To SKRAIK, s. 1. The screaming of fowls, S.; also skraik, And throw the skies wyth mony ane skraik and pyk, Saumyn in ane sop, thik as ane clud, but baide, Thar fa thy did assailye and invade.


To SKRAIK, s. 2. A loud or shrill sound, caused by musical instruments.

Let beir the skraicis of deadly clarions,
And syne let of a volle of canons.

Hume, Chron. S.P. iii. 360.

SKRANKY, s. 1. A coarse-featured person. »?.

2. Mocked. V. SCORP, Mocked. V. SCORP.

To SKRANKY, adj. 1. Lank; slender, S.

2. Applied to an empty purse; q. having a lank appearance.

— Ye—did lament,

Your purses being skranky. Ramsey’s Poems, i. 329.

This seems the same with skrinkte, skrinkit, “as if shrunk, too little, contracted,” Sibb. Gl.

Germ. schrank-en, to contract, to stint; A.S. scrum-on, contracted, for-scrin-on, marcassere, to dry up, to shrink together; Alem. skrenk-en, vinciure, chathre, Schilter.

SKRANKY, s. A coarse-featured person.

To SKRANKY, s. A coarse-featured person. V. SKRAPPIT.

SKRAT, v. n. To skrawg, To skrawg, v. n. To browl; to cry; to speak loud.

SKREA, s. A post or prop used in forming a clay-wall or one of wattles.

SKREE, s. A scarce. V. SKREA.

To SKREE, v. n. To cry; to scream.

See Sup.
To v. n. SKREED, S. 1. A lie; a fabrication, S.

SKREEK, SCREAK SKRY, SCRY, *. 1. Noise; clamour.

SKREW, s. A stack of corn or hay. *

SKREIGH, SKREIGH OF DAY. The dawn. V. SKREEK.

SKREENGIN,*. LA mode of fishing in the West Highlands.

SKREENGE, v. n. To lie; especially as denoting that sort of falsehood which consists in fabrication, or magnifying in narration, S.

Su.G. skræta, jactare, ostentare, Isl. skreit, fingere; skreitin, figmentum. The Su.G. and Isl. terms are nearly akin to ours in signification. For it is often used to denote falsehood employed from a principle of ostentation. It seems rather from Isl. skraut, ostentatio, pompa. It made me yelp, and yeul, and yell, and torment, and scream, and clamour, and terrible shrieks, and to cry, S. perhaps corr. from E. skream, to scream, to wail, to howl, to yell, to yell, to cry, S. or flummery, Ang.

SKREENGE, v. a. To skim along the sea, to scrape, to scratch. V. SKREIGH.

SKREIGH, a. 1. A shill cry; a shriek. A urgent and irresistible call. V. SKREICH.

SKREEGH, a. A cant term for usquebaugh. S.

SKRÍGH OF DAY. The dawn. V. SKREICH.

SKREW, s. A stack of corn or hay. S.

SKRY, s. 1. Noise; clamour.

The skry and clamour followis the oist within. 

Ibid. 295, 1.

2. The crying of fowls.

There was also ingrauit al at rycht

The siluer ganer, Fletcherand with loud skry, 

Warnald al reydy the gift entry by. 

Ibid. 267, 5.

Rudd. observes, that the word is used in this sense by Jul. Barnes.

To SKRIFT, v. n. To magnify in narration; to fabricate; to fib, S.

Isl. skrafa, a, fabulæ, nugari, skraef, nugae. Su.G. skraeven, locutulens, skray-a, to patch, is metaphor, used in the same sense with our skrift; because he who mixes falsehood with truth, as it were, adorns the truth by the addition of rags. (See Skriff in Sup.) In the same figurative sense, one is said to cobble, S. when he patches up a story; and a person of this description is sometimes called a cobbler.

SKRIFT, s. A fabrication; a falsehood, S.

To SKRIFT, v. n. To rehearse from memory, Ang.

I know not if this be allied to Su.G. skrift-a, to confess, shrivne, E., in this act the penitent enumerates, from re-collection, his various transgressions.

SKRIFT, Scrif, Scriph. A recital, properly, of something from memory, S.

Yet he can pray, and tell long skrifts of Greek, And broken smatters of the Hebrew speaks.


SKRILLES, s. pl. Shrieks. V. Skriel, v.

To SKRIM, v. a. To scrum along the sea, to scud, to move quickly, S. perhaps corr. from E. skin, as used in the same sense.

SKRYMMORIE, s.

Pluck at the crawn thy cry, deporte the rulik, Pullan my hair, with biek my face they brulkan. Shyrmorrie Ferry gave me mony a clowre.

For Chippyynyte ful oft my chaftis quik.

Palace of Honour, i. 58.

In the Perth Edit. of this poem, ferry is expl. fair; and these are said to be “vulgar names of mischievous spirits.” Ferry is printed with a capital letter, Edit. 1576.

Skrymmorrie is certainly a designation of Goth, origin. Sibb. renders it “gruiful, filling with terror,” viewing it as an adj. But it seems rather an appellative, allied to Su.G. skreæma-a, to frighten, and a variety of other terms. Skrymma is a v. used to denote the appearance of spectres. Hence, skrmali signifies both a spectre, and an idol. Lipsio their altir app, oc luto thui skrimsli; They all rose (loupt) up, and did honour by bowing, (louting) to the idol; Heims Kring, ap. Ihre. Spokeri oc dieffuls skrymmel; spectres and other tricks of the devil; Ibid. Belg. schroomsel, a bugbear, from schroom-en, to fear, to be filled with horror. See Skriff.

Chippyynyte, viewed as a mischievous spirit, might be one of those who fatally wounded the cattle that were believed to be elf-shot, from Su.G. kaep, a rod, Moes.G. kaupat-jan, to strike, and not, naut, an ox.

SKRINE, s. Unboiled sowens, or flummery, Ang.

“In place of milk, they were necessitated to have recourse to the wretched substitute of skrine, or unboiled flummery, prepared from the refuse of oatmeal soaked in water.” - F. Ruthven, Forlars. Statist. Acc. xii. 602.

Su.G. stran, exsuscit. might seem allied, as it is applied to grain; skrin saed, frumentum gracile. But there is greater connexion, in the sense, with Teut.クリンス, acus, purgamentum frumenti; κρίνας-κεν, purgare frumentum; as flummery is made of the seeds of oatmeal, hence called sowen-seeds, when used for this purpose.
SKRINKIE, SKRINKY. 1. Lank; slender. 2. Wrinkled; shrivelled. V. SKRANKIE. See Sup.

SKROPIT, pret. v. Mocked. V. SCORP.

SKRUFF of the neck. V. CUFF of the neck.

SKRUNKIT, part. adj. Pinched; scanty. S. To SKRUNT, SCRUNT, v. n. To produce a rough or harsh noise by rubbing or scratching on a board with a blunted point, Clydes.

SKRUNT, S. The sound produced as described above. S.

SKRUNTY, SCRUNTIN’. The sound produced as described above. S.

SKRUMPLE, SKRUNT, SCRUNT, fi. A scroll. V. SCROW.

SKWEG, fi. Dark purple; applied to a raw-boned person, Fife, Loth.

SKWEGY, fi. A scroll. V. SCROW.

SKWEE, adj. Slight shower, S.B.; Isl.

SKWEG, fi. A shelter, a place where men may be secreted, Su.G. Isl. skugg, skugg, id. With the epithet denoting the place of their residence. This appears from the epithet derne being conjoined. The phrase is the same with that quoted above, sense 2.


3. To scug a shower, an anomalous phrase, signifying, to seek shelter from it, S.B.

4. In a moral sense, to expiate; to cover. — That’s the pance he maun drie, To scug his mortal sin. Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 258.

To SKUG, SCUG, SOUG, v. n. To flee for shelter; to secrete one’s self. He’s skuggin, a phrase used concerning one who tries to avoid his pursuers, who wish to arrest him for debt, or for some alleged crime, S.B.

They—lo—sof the healthy helm, Whan E’ning spreads her wing sae calm; But when she grins an’ glows sae dower, Frae Buccan hoo in angry show’r, Like thee they scoug frae street or field, An’ hap them in a lyther bield. Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 34.

Analogous to this is Isl. skogar madur, enal, qui in sylvis latere debet; Ol. Lex. Run. Skog-par, skogar, are used in the same sense, q. a man who gangs to a skog. The contrary idea is thus expressed: Leges or skogri, ex sylva redimere; to restore one to the rights of a citizen, to recall from exile, to release from skog; Landnamab, Gl.

SKUGWAYS, SKUGWISE, aed. In a clandestine way; with a design to hide one’s self. S.

SKUGGY, adj. Siady, Rudd.

SKUGRY, s. In skargry, under covert.

In skargry ay throw rankest grass or corn, And wonder sie full prively they creep. Henysone, Evergreen, i. 149.

To SKUIK, v. n. To hide one’s self. V. S. Skoak.

SKUL, SKULL, SKOL, s. 1. A goblet or large bowl, for containing liquor of any kind.
2. The term has been metonymically used to denote sired the earl to go and welcome the company to his house, by drinking to them. But although it be viewed as reference to Gowrie himself; as intimating, that the king deferred to James, as it is immediately connected with these

passage be read, it does not appear that this is the

suggestion.

Thus it appears that the term, primarily denoting a vessel for containing liquor, was, in consequence of the customs connected with drinking, at length used to signify the mutual expressions of regard employed by those engaged in comptation, or their united wishes for the health and prosperity of one individual, distinguished in rank, or peculiarly endeared to them all, whether he were present or absent.

I have met with one passage in which that expression, the king's skole, is not only distinctly used, but clearly meant in the sense which has been improperly attached to the phrase already considered. After the bridge of Berwick had been re-built, in the year 1621, "Sir William Beyer, mayor of the town, stayed the taking away of the centries, and, in his Majestie's name, to make them welcome." Calderwood's Hist. p. 787. But the expression, although equivalent to what is now called drinking the king's health, seems strictly to signify, drinking the king's cup, or a cup in honour of the king.

For we are not to suppose, that the word skoll has any primary or proper relation to health or prosperity. This would be totally repugnant to analogy. If it be not sufficiently clear, from what has been already said, that this is merely an improper sense; this, we apprehend, will appear indisputable, from a comparison of our term with its cognates in the other Northern languages.

Id. skal, skal, skylað, Alem. skyla, Germ. schale, Su.G. and Dan. skol, (pron. skol) all signify a cup, a bowl, a drinking vessel. From the Gothic nations, this word seems to have passed to the Celtic. For, in the Cornish, skala has the same meaning, being rendered by Lhuyd pateras; Gael. sgala, a bowl, Shaw. Rudd, in his Glossary to Douglas's Virgil, mentions the verb, to Skole, or Skoll, as used Scot. Bor, in the sense of pocula exinanire. This verb has undoubtedly been formed from the noun. In the North of Scotland, also, skiel still denotes a tub. Thus a washing-tub is called a washing-skiel. The tubs used by brewers, for cooling their wort, are, in like manner, called skiel. It affords a strong presumption that this is originally the same word with skoll, skull, immediately used to signify, drinking the king's cup, of the inhabitants of the North, for preparing their ale for immediate use, is called kalkskol. This seems to intimate, that our use of

follow, that it was the king's desire that his own health should be drunk. From what he had previously said to Gowrie with respect to his omission, it is evident that this is not the sense of the language. He, in a jocular way, reprehended the earl for not drinking to him:—" desiring him to take it forth," (that is, the drink formerly mentioned,) "and drink to the rest of the company." Therefore, even admitting that the expression, his skoll, means the king's skoll, we cannot, with propriety, suppose that anything more is meant, than that Gowrie went to the anti-chamber, to convey to the noblemen and gentlemen, who were there, his Majesty's salutation; or, as expressed in the narrative, "to drink to the rest of the company, and, in his Majesty's name," to give them that welcome which he had neglected to give them in his own.

Even supposing, then, that the writer means to say that Gowrie drank the king's skoll: all that we can conclude from it is, that, "after the Scottish fashion," he welcomed the guests to his house; — with this peculiarity, indeed, that he did so by drinking to them in the king's name. But this is very different from drinking the king's health. It is probable, however, that in paying their respects to their host, when the skoll passed about, they at the same time expressed their wishes for the health of his master. This they might reckon themselves bound to do, from the peculiar manner in which Gowrie had expressed their welcome. See Sup.

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the term, with respect to the operation of brewing, contains an allusion to its more ancient appropriation. *Kalt-skaoal*, eodem tropo illis quo Sueonisibus est *patera*, in qua *frigidus cerevisiae potus in aestate, et calidus in hyeme fieri solet.* Locieni Antiq. Sveo-Goth. p. 212.

It may be added, that *skiel* is still used in Orkney as the name of a flagon, or wooden drinking vessel with a handle. See Sup.

*Skull* is a term of general use in Scotland for a basket of a semi-circular form. It was used in this sense so early as the time of Dunbar.

Fish wyres cry *Fy*, and cast down *skulls and skelis*. Evergreen, ii. 59, st. 25.

It is probable that *skiel* was used by him as if it had been synon., because of the alliteration. Or, from the resemblance with respect to form, it may actually have been used in the same sense in his time. *E. skielit*, a small kettle or boiler, might appear, at first view, to have some affinity. But it seems immediately formed from Fr. *eaucelote*, a porringer; and this again from Ital. *scudella*, used in the same sense. This is derived from Lat. *scutula*, which was a kind of concave vessel, a saucer. The learned Ihre views these Fr. Ital. and Lat. words as allied to Gothic *skala*.

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It is highly probable, that a cup or bowl received this name from the barbarous custom which prevailed among several ancient nations, of drinking out of the *sculls* of their enemies. Warnefrid, in his work, De Gestis Longobard., says; "Albin slew Cumimidum, and having carried away his head, converted it into a drinking vessel; which word, certainly supplied him with a far more natural etymology. But before proceeding to this, it may be remarked, as a singular analogy, that, according to Aeneus, Lib. iv. Gr. *skala*, is a small cup, and *skalar* is equivalent to *skalo*, which signifies a drinking vessel.

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At Celtae vacui capitum circumdare gaudent, Ossa! saule! et mensis in qua

Hence Ragnar Lodbrok, in his Death-Song, consoles himself with this reflection; "I shall soon drink beer from hollow cups made of skulls." St. 25. Wornit Literatura Dan. p. 203.

The same word in Su. G. signifies both a *skoll*, (cranium), and a drinking vessel. This observation is equally applicable to Germ. *schale*. But Ihre is so unfavourable to this derivation, principally, as would appear, from its exhibiting our Gothic ancestors as so extremely barbarous, that he considers the human skull as receiving the name of *skala* from its resemblance to the *patera*, or bowl. This is surely to invert the natural order. Although the Northern nations were greatly addicted to inebriety, yet we can scarcely suppose, that they found it necessary to borrow a name for their skulls from their drinking vessels. The *skull* itself seems to have received this designation from its resemblance of a *skell*; in A. S. *sceala*, *skaal*; Belg. *schaal*; Germ. *schale*; Isl. *skal*; Su. G. and Dan. *skoll*. Allied to this is Moes. *skalo*, the tiling of a roof.

Ihre objects to this etymology, not only on the ground of the inhumanity of the custom supposed to be alluded to; but especially, he says, because he does not find that the word *skala* is used by ancient writers, as denoting a memorial potation, or the act of drinking in honour of some distinguished personage; adding, that *minne* and *full* are the terms used by old Icelandic authors. Even supposing this to be true, it cannot not disprove the validity of the word. Nothing more could reasonably be inferred, than that *skala*, in more early ages, had retained its original and proper signification of a drinking vessel; as it is used in the other sense only by a strong metonymy. It was natural to prefer *minne*; for, as literally signifying *memory*, it simply and directly expressed the reason of this particular mode of drinking. Nor need we be surprised although they even preferred the other term, *full*; not only as the figure is less strong, to speak of drinking the *full* of a cup, than of drinking the cup itself; but also, because it referred to the established custom with respect to this draught, that the cup must be *full*, and completely evacuated. This is only to suppose the Isl. word to have been for some time stationary in its meaning, in the same manner with our *skull* or *skoll*. For there is not the slightest evidence, that, in the age of Gawin Douglas, it was used in that figurative sense which it bore a century afterwards.

But it is astonishing, that the learned Ihre, after he has quoted Warnefrid, should lay any stress on this circumstance. He "does not find that the word *skala* is used by ancient writers. And can he deny to Warnefrid, who flourished about the year 774? Does he not say that this kind of cup, made of a human skull, is by the Goths called *schale*? Can any Scandinavian writer be produced, who uses *minne* and *full*, to the exclusion of *skala*, in an earlier age? There is no evidence that either of these terms was written for some ages after. Warnefrid was the only writer of the Gothic nation, in this particular sense, that had so singular an origin, would be unknown to other nations belonging to the same race; although, without any particular reason, it might be more used by one nation than by another.

Not only is the meaning of this term, as it occurs in other Northern languages, preserved in ours; but the figurative sense is also the same. As it has been seen that the earl of Gowrie "drank his *skoll* to my lord duke," and that "the king's *skole*" was drunk at the bridge of Berwick; we learn from Locieni that this very phrase is used in the languages of the North. "Ild nomen in his Septentrionalibus locis adhibetur remanet, ut *dricks skala*, i.e. bibere pateram, metonymice dicatur, quando bibitur alicius honoris et memoriae, quod ex hoc vasculo quondam frequentius fieri suetum, notio vocis indicatur." Antiq. Sveo-Goth. p. 96. "In compositones," says Ihre, "the name of *Skaal* is given to the memory of the absent, or the salutation of those who are present, which goes round in the time of drinking." or more fully "*dricks ens skaal*." As Dan. *skal* signifies a bowl, or drinking vessel; at *dricka ens skaal*, is to drink one's health; voc. *Skaal*. In Isidore, we find the phrase, *Calices et scutulae poculorum genera*. Origin. Lib. xx. c. 5.

In the same manner did the ancient Goths express their regard to their sovereigns. They drank the *king's skoll*. Hence Warnefrid relates, that when Gremald, king of the Lombards, had determined to kill Bertaridus, after he was overpowered with wine, the ministers of the palace being ordered to bring to him liquors, with dishes of various kinds, asked of him, in the king's name, to drink
a full bowl in honour of him. But he, suspecting the
snare, secretly procured that it should be filled with water.
Immediately, supposing that he would drink it off, in
honour of the king, he made a libation, by pouring out a
little of the water. De Gestis Longobard. Lib. v. These
skoll, in honour of the king, as we learn from Locienus,
they used also to drink standing. Ubi sup.

Sturleson gives a particular account of this custom,
when describing the manners of the Scandinavians before
the introduction of Christianity. From this it appears,
that it had been originally an act of worship to their false
gods. The passage presents so minute a picture of the
rites of the ancient Goths, that I shall be excused for
giving it at large.

"It was a received custom with the ancients," he says,
"that, when the sacrifices were to be offered, the people
gathered together in great multitudes, every one bringing
with him food and those things which were necessary
during the continuance of their festivals. Every one also
brought ale with him, to be used during the feast. For
this purpose, all kinds of cattle, and horses also, were
slaughtered. All the blood of these victims was called
Hlaut; and the vessels in which the blood was received
were called Hlaut-bollar. Immediately, promising that he would drink it off
in memory of the heroes and princes slain in battle.
They were employed for sprinkling with this blood all the altars and
footstools of their gods, the walls of the temple, both
within and without, and also the worshippers. The flesh
was boiled, that it might be more grateful food to man.

It belonged to him who presided at the feast,
to consecrate the cups and all the food used at the sacri­
cfes. Fyrst Odins full, first, a cup consecrated to Odin
must be drunk off, for procuring victory to the king,
and felicity to the kingdom. Then, another in honour of
Njord and Frey, for a good harvest and peace. This
being done, it was usual to drink the cup called Braga­
full, in memory of the heroes and princes slain in battle.
Nor was it thought decorous to neglect the drinking of
a cup in honour of their deceased relations, of those espe­
cially who had been interred in the tumuli; and this was
called Minne. In drinking, the words "Sed bene
Messalam" must be used, and drinking after the
Grecian manner;" as they had borrowed it from the
Romans, "to drink to persons absent. First the gods were remembered, then
their friends; and at every name one or more cups of
wine, unmixed with water, were drunk off.—It was their
custom to drink unmixed wine as often as they named
the gods or their friends. They did also, τρις τη λειψάνη, pour
forth some of the same wine upon the earth, as often as they
mentioned any person's name;—which being the manner
of offering libations, it seems to have been a form of ado­
ation, when any of the gods were named, and of prayer
for their friends, when they mentioned them. Amongst
their friends they most commonly named their mistresses.
Examples of this custom are very common. Thus, in
Tibullus

Nomen et absentis singula verba sonent."

Potter's Archaeol. Graec. ii. 394.

Sometimes the number of cups equalled that of the
letters in the name of the person whose health was drunk.

Naevia sex cyathis, septem Justina bilatur.—Martial.

Of this custom we find some of the more enlightened
heathen complaining, as what necessarily led to the vilest
intemperance. It was particularly reprobated by Seneca

The custom of saluting, first the gods, and then their
friends by name, the Romans called "drinking after the
Grecian manner;" as they had borrowed it from the
Greeks. They seem to have had at least three cups, to
which they ascribed a peculiar solemnity. They are in­
deed differently reckoned by different writers. According
to some, the first was drunk in honour of Jupiter Olym­
pus, the second in honour of the Heroes, and the third
to Jupiter Soter, or the Saviour; who, it is said, was called
on this occasion, because it was supposed that this
third cup might be taken, without any disorder of mind,
or injury to the health. Others mention the cup of Mer­
cury, of Jupiter Charsius, and of Good Genius, by which
designation some understand Apollo as meant, and others

I need scarcely add, that both as to the number,
and the designations, of these cups, we may observe a striking
analogy in the skoll of our Northern ancestors. From
Snorro we learn, that, at all their great conventions, three
cups were especially accounted sacred. No constraint
was put on any to exceed this number. But it was reckoned
necessary that they should go thus far. One was dedi­
cated to Odin, who was not less honoured by the Northern
nations, than was Jupiter by the Greeks. The Braga­
biakar corresponded to the Grecian cup in honour of the
Heroes; and we have seen that as the Greeks paid their
respects to the Good Genius, the Scandinavians also dedi­
cated a cup to the Patrons, or Guardians, of the place
where they were assembled.

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The learned Keyser has observed, that the Apostle Paul is to be understood as referring to these cups, when he says, (1. Cor. x. 21.), "Ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord, and the cup of devils," or "of demons," i.e. the cup drunk in honour of departed men, who have been defiled by their deluded votaries. Keyser also refers to the language of the prophet, as containing the same allusion; "Ye are they—that prepare a table for that troop, Gad; and that furnish the drink-offering unto that number, Meni." Isa. lxxv. 11. V. Antiq. Septent. p. 332. As both these are unquestionably proper names, a sanguine etymology might view both as of Northern origin. For as Minne was the name of one of the cups employed in the drink-offerings of the heathen, Isl. Gaud was the designation of the object of their worship. Namen Ethnici, Christianis execratum, hodie pro re abjectissima

Meni, as a dissipated fellow, a lecher.

Swyngeouris and skuryvagis, swankys and swanys

Geus na cure to cun craft, nor compts na cryme.

"Bothwell and Huntley,—hearing how things went before the belching whale.

Ane felloun tryne come at his taill,

That, for drede of the deth, droupis the do.

The immediate origin is A.S. sceole, "coetus magnus, multitudo; a great company, a multitude, a shoal;" Sommer. But this is undoubtedly from sceal, S. gastrum, to separate. A shoal forms a kind of mass, which is
disjoined from another.

The word was common in O.E. A scoll of fish; Jul. Barnes.

And there they flye or dye like scaled sculls

Before the belching whale.

Chauc. Troil. and Cresdee.

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disjoined from another.

Stalls where cattle are fed, S.B.

Isl. skol, Su.G. skild, a covert, a lurking-place, from skyl-a, tegere. Teut. schuylunge, latibulum, latebra; from schuyl-gen, latere.

A shallow basket; properly one of a semi-circular form, S.

Fish wyes cry Fry, and cast down skulls and skels.

V. Skull.

It may be added, that, according to Seren, the name E. scull, given to a coachboat, (linter) seems to be trans-
"Stiller's slack, money is ill to raise," Shirr. Gl. S.B.
3. Not employed; or having little to do. S.
4. Thinly occupied; applied to a place of worship, when it is not well filled, The kirk was slack, S.
5. In a moral sense, applied to one whose promise is not to be trusted, or whose conduct is loose, S.
6. In relation to mercantile concerns; a slack.

To SLACK the fire. To cover it up with dross or ashes; to rest it for the night, or gather it. S.
To SLACK, v. n. To cease to be distended; to become flaccid. S.

SLACK EWE, SLACK YOW. A ewe which has given slack jaw.
Frivolous talk; coarse raillery. V. SLAEG.

v. n. To Slack.


To SLADE the fire. To cease to be distended; to become flaccid. S.

SLADGE, s. A sloven; one who abuses his clothes.

SLADGE, v. a. To slop; to bedaub; to beslabber.

SLAIGER, s. One who bedaubs.

SLAIGER, v. a. To kiss in a slabbering manner.

SLAIGERIN, s. A female bedaubing.

SLAIGERER, s. A female bedaubed.

SLAIGER, v. a. To bedaub; to smudge; to besmeare.

SLAIGER, s. A sloven; one who abuses his clothes.

SLAIGER, s. One who bedaubed.

SLAIGER, v. a. To besmeare with mud; to beslabber.

SLAIGER, s. 1. The act of bedaubing. 2. A quantity of some soft disgusting substance; as, a slaiger o' dirt.

SLAIGER, s. A bedaubing.

SLAIGER, v. a. To eat in a slow careless way. S.

SLAIGER, v. n. 1. To carry off and eat any thing clandestinely, applied especially to confections, sweetmeats, &c.

SLAIGER, s. 1. A sloven; one who abuses his clothes with mire or dirt. Also a dirty coarse woman.

SLAIGH, v. n. 1. To go with a lounging gait through every puddle that comes in the way. 2. To work in a way so slovenly as to bedaub one's self with mire. S.
SLAEG, S. The sloe. S. A term applied both to the tree and the fruit. See Sup.

SLAEG, s. Black as a sloe.

SLAEG, s. Abounding with sloes, or sloe-bushes.
SLAG, s. A considerable quantity of any soft substance lifted up from the rest; as, a slag of parridge, a large spoonful, S.B.

SLAG, v. a. To gobble up voraciously.
SLAG, s. A large spoonful.
SLAG, s. Soft; in a thawed state.

SLAG, s. A small portion of any soft substance.

SLAIB, v. a. To pulverize too much by harrowing.
SLAID, s. A valley. V. SLADE.

SLAID, SLADE, s. An indolent person; a person given to procrastination. V. SLAIT.

SLAID, s. Slowly and dirty.

SLAIGER, v. n. 1. To waddle in the mud; Gl. Sibb. 2. To walk slowly; used contemptuously.

SLAIGER, v. a. To besmear with mud; to beslabber. S.

SLAIGER, s. The act of bedaubing. 2. A quantity of some soft disgusting substance; as, a slaiger o' dirt.

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SLAIGER, v. n. 1. To carry off and eat any thing clandestinely, applied especially to confections, sweetmeats, &c.

It is exactly synon. with Germ. schlecken, lugirure, suavio et dulcia appetere. This Wachter derives from Gr. γλυκός, dulcis, the sibilation being prefixed. But both the Germ. v. and Teut. stick-en, vorare; luscere, lugirure; must be viewed as properly signifying to lick; analogous to Su.G. slier-a, stick-a, Isl. steik-a, lambere, q. v. to lick one's fingers, as is said of one who has this propensity. Our use of the word seems indeed to have been borrowed from the nasty habits of sweet-toothed cooks. That this is the true origin both of the S. and Germ. terms is evident from this, that, in the language last mentioned, a person of this description is indiscriminately denominated schlecker, and lecker-naul, os cilii luctarius appetens, Wachter. Su.G. sliker, in like manner, signifies a smell-feast, also, a flatterer, a parasite; from lock-en, MoeS.G. laigu-an, A.S. liecan, &c. to lick. Ihe views Heb. בּ וָ, labbak, id. as the common origin.

To 2. To lounge like a dog, and be content to feed on offals.
3. To bedaub, S. This seems merely an oblique use of the same v. See Sup.
4. To kiss in a slubbering manner.

Slip down thy hoiss, we think the carle is glaikit,
SLAIRGIE, SLARGIE, s.  
SLAINGE, SLAIRY, SLARIE, s.

To SLAINES, SLAYANS.

SLAIRG, SLERG, s.  
To SLAIK, S. A stroke; a slap. V. SLAKE.

SLAIKER, S. A sneaking fellow. *?

To SLAIN, SLANE, s. A wooded person who bedaub. *?

S. A slovenly dirty person. S.

SLAIT, V. a.

SLAIT, S. A slovenly dirty person. S.

SLAISTER, V. a.

SLAISTERS, S. A slovenly dirty person. S.

SLAISTERY, SLAISTRY, S. A slovenly dirty person. S.

SLAISTER-KYTE, S.

SLAIK, SLACK, SLAKE, s.

To SLAIK, s. A stroke; a slap. V. SLAKE.

SLAYWORM, SLAYWORM, s. A slow worm or blind-worm.

SLAK, SLACK, SLAKE, s.

To SLAIK, S.

SLAIRG, SLERG, s. A person who bedaub.

SLAISK, s. A stroke; a slap. V. SLAKE.

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SLAISK, S. A stroke; a slap. V. SLAKE.

SLAIN, SLANE, s. A wooded person who bedaub.

SLAIRG, SLERG, s. A person who bedaub.

SLAISK, SLACK, SLAKE, s.

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To SLAIK, s. A stroke; a slap. V. SLAKE.

SLAISK, S. A stroke; a slap. V. SLAKE.
SLAKE, s. A slight bedaubing. V. SLAIE, s.
V. SLAKE, s. Expl. a "blow on the chops."
"I'll give you a gob slake," S. Prov. Kelly, p. 396.
A.S. slæg, Su.G. Belg. slag, Germ. schlög, ictus, a stroke; from slæg-an, slæk, &c. ferire, percuteo.
To SLALK, v. n. To slack or slacken, metri causa.
On uther thing he maid his witt to walk,
Prefand gif he mycht off that languor slalk.
Wallace, v. 665. MS.

SLAM, SLAMMACH, s. A share, or the possession, of any thing, implying the idea of some degree of violence or trick in the acquisition, S.B. It is often applied to food.
Su.G. slam-a, congerere, coacervare. This word is sometimes used as synon. with slagen, per fæt et nefas corradere, ire. Stem also denotes cunning, dishonest gain; Teut. slção-men, furtim, clanculum, et tecte prorepere; slime-en, comessari, graecari.
To SLAMMACH, v. a. To lay hold of any thing by means not entirely fair or honourable, S.B.
To SLAMMACH, SLAMACH, v. n. To slaber, S.B. synon. slash.
For gin ye're but ae day amissing,
And nae ay slamaching and kissing,
Your conduct's deem'd sae wondrous faun'ty,
It's ten to ane ye're nae their dawty.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 333.
Su.G. stem, slime, slémig, slimy; suggesting the same dirty idea with E. slabber and slabby.

SLAMMACH, SLAMACH, (gutt.) s. A large quantity of soft food, swallowed hastily and in a slovenly manner.
SLAMMACHS, s. pl. The gossamer.
SLAMMIKIN, s. A drab; a slovenly woman, Loth. Slamkin, id. Grose's Class. Dict.
Su.G. stem, torpis, obsoleteus; stem, elavies, faex, Germ. seismam, sechlem, id.

SLAMP, adj. Plant; flexible; supple.
SLANE IN THE SELF. Carrying in it the proof of its own invalidity, the complaint destroying itself.

SLANG, s. A species of cannon coinciding with the culverine, as the name does, which signifies a serpent.
Half slangis, a smaller species; Gl. Compl.
"Mak reddy your cannons,— slangis, and half slangis, quartar slangis," &c. Compl. S. p. 64.
Teut. slanghe, serpens, anguis, coluber: Bombarda longior, vulgo serpentina; Kilian.
To SLANGER, v. n. To linger, Berwicks.
Teut. sinnger-en, slangér-en, serpere; Su.G. sling-r-a, repere (Seren. vo. Slender;) q. to creep in action or motion.

SLANK, adj. Thin; lank.
In this use of the term, we may perceive an analogy to that of slæk, synon. For Su.G. slapp, like slæk, signifies remissus.

2. A breach in a wall; a gap in a fence; a slap in a dike,
"The use the fishers made of the last-mentioned dike,—was for the men to pass up and down at hauling up their colbes, and felling their shots; and when a slape broke out in it, it was mended by the fishers." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805, p. 120.
Not from Teut. slap, vietus, fluidus, withered, decayed; but Su.G. slapp, which is not only rendered remissus, but vacuus. Now what is a slap, but a vacuity? It may be from this source that Belg. slap is used to denote an alley.
V. Slop, s. 1. 3 G
To SLAP, v. a. To break into gaps, S.

"Before the erection of the dyke last mentioned, there was the remains of an old dyke, or bulwark, much slapped and broken, that lay from Seaton's grounds, — where the new dyke was built." State, Fraser of Fraserfield, 1805, p. 216.

To SLAP, v. a. To separate grain, that is threshed, from the broken straw and coarse chaff, by means of a riddle, before it be winnowed, S.B.

Su.G. slaep-pa, to permit any person or thing to escape; Teut. slaep-en, laxare.

SLAP, s. A riddle for separating grain from the broken straw, &c. V. the v.

SLAPPER, s. Any large object; as a big salmon. S.

SLAPPIN, adj. A slauppin chiel, a tall fellow. S.

SLAP, fi. A riddle for separating grain from the broken straw, &c. V. the v.

SLASHY, adv. A term applied to the broken straw, &c. V. the v.

To SLASH, v. n. A term used to denote a fond and slubbering mode of kissing; sometimes conjoined with the E. word, Tooslash and kiss, S.synon. slamach.

Isl. slaeps-a, allambo, alligario; apparently from slaeps, saliva; G. Andr. p. 217.

SLASH, s. A great quantity of straw, or any other surbillaceous food, Loth. V. the adj.

To SLASH, v. n. To work in what is wet or flaccid. S.

SLASH, v. a. A term applied to work in what is wet or flaccid. S.

Sw. slash, wet; slask i rum som skuras, wet and fit in rooms that are scouring; slask woord, wet, weather, dirty weather; slaeps i vatter, to dabble in water; Wideg.

To SLATCH, v. n. 1. To dabble among mire. 2. To move heavily, as in a deep miry road on a rainy day.

SLATCH, SLOTCH, SLODGE, s. A sloven; a slattern. S.

SLATE, s. A person who is slovenly and dirty, Loth. Border; slaid, Clydes. id. See Sup.

"Had aff," quoth she, "ye filthy slaet." — Ramsay's Poems, i. 262.

Isl. O.Su.G. sladde, vir habitu et moribus indecorus; Seren. vo. Slattern, which is evidently from the same source.

To SLATE, v. a. To let loose; a term used concerning dogs in hunting. See Sup.

Speaking of Aecteon, transformed by Diana into a hart, the poet says;

I saw slaice! his houndsis at bim slatit.

Palace of Honour, i. 22.

To SLEEP, v. a. To carry off any thing in a crafty way; as, "Tam has slept awa my penknife." S.

SLEEP, adv. Silly.

SLENDER, s. Slimness.

SLEAVE, v. a. To escape from a task. *?.

SLEET, s. Snow and rain mixed; sleet. *?.

Sleekie, adj. Of or belonging to sleek; a sleeky day. S.

To SLEEK, v. a. Apparently, to smooth down. S.

To SLEIGHT, v. a. To covertly accomplish; to craftily escape. S.

SLEIGHT, v. a. To dabble among mire. S.

SLEIGHT, adv. Skillful; dexterous; expert.

SLEEP, s. A term used concerning dogs in hunting. See Sup.

To SLEEP, v. a. To carry off any thing in a crafty way; as, "Tam has slept awa my penknife." S.

SLEEP, adv. Slowly.

SLAWE, s. Slowness.

SLAW, s. A slow dirty woman.

SLAW, adj. Slow; inactive; applied both to speech and motion. O. Slow; inactive; applied both to speech and motion.

SLAUPIE, adj. A slappey vrow, a slow woman; Teut. slaeppe, a woman who creeps along in her pace or work; slaepheyd, laxitas et ignavia; Kilius. Su.G. slaep-a, to creep on the ground, to do any thing with great difficulty, to trail; kvartelen
SLEEK, SLEICK, s. A measure of fruits, or roots, &c. containing forty pounds; as, a sleek of apples, &c. S.
SLEEK, s. In measuring grain a term synon. with strath, q. v. S.
SLEEKIE, adj. Fawning and deceitful. S.
SLEEKIT, SLEEKIT, adj. 1. Smooth and shining, as applied to the face or skin. S. 2. Parasitical in manner and design; flattering; deceitful. S.
Now him withaldis the Phinidine Dido, And cuylies him with sleekit words ale. Doug. Virgil, 34, 22.

Sleekit is the same word, with a different orthography. "A sleekit tongue and a sleeke hand keepe other companie." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 952.

Either from Su.G. slik-a, repere, q. to creep into one's good graces, or sleek-a, lambere, Germ. schlecht-en, to insinuate one's self.

Su.G. sleeker, homo blandus, qui suis blanditiis alios captat; Isl. sliekar, parasitus. Ihre seems uncertain whether the last is most probable, if we regard analogy. For Teut. schlecht-en signifies repere, reperte, serpere humi; to creep on the ground. Hence sleeker, a fox.

Sleekit-gabbit, adj. Smooth-tongued. S.
Sleekly, adv. Actfully; in a cajolering manner. S.
Sleekiness, s. Wheeling; fair appearance. S.
To SLEENGE, v. n. To go about indolently as if catering for a dinner; to hang the ears. V. SLOANGE.
SLEENGER, s. A lounger. S.
SLEENIE, s. A guinea, Aberd. Gael. slaoding, I am informed, is synon. V. SLEECHE.

What tho' we cannoe boast of our guineas, We have plenty of Jockies and Jeanies, And these, I'm certain, are More desirable by far, Than a poock full of poor yellow sleeneis. Skinner's Old Man's Song, Burns, ii. 154.

This seems a cant term. It may, however, be allied to Germ. schlagen, eudere, used to denote the striking of metals in the mint; schlach, nota monetalis; Wachter. A.S. sleeken, facere signum icu; part. p. sleegen, struck.

To SLEET, v. n. A top is said to sleek when it spins smoothly as to appear motionless. S.
SLEEPER, s. The Dunlin, a bird. V. TSLIPPERY.

"A fair fire makes a room slett;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 24. This is a mistake for FLET, q. v.
SLEUG, s. An ill-behaved man; one not good-looking. S.
SLEUTH, s. Sloth; A.S. sleuth.
SLEUTH, SLEUTH, adj. Slothful.
Queen pleasit God, so send yow Scottis, The same to further, at deith he was not sleuth. Diall. Honour, Guide, Fame, &c. p. 3.
Syne in their office be not sleuth. Spec. Godly Songs, p. 11.
Mr. Tooke seems justly to view E. sloth as the third pers. sing. of A.S. slaw-tan, q. that which sloopeth, or maketh one slow. Divers. Purley, ii. 414.
To SLEUTH, SLOTH, v. a. To neglect; or to do work carelessly and insufficiently, S.B. sloth. See Sup.
Fra tym be past, to call it bakwart syne Is hot in vaine: therefor men sould be warr To sleuth the tym that flees fra them so fast. K. James VI. Chron. S.P. iii. 488. 489.
"But seeing all was sleuthed, there was no mischief could befal our king, but was delivered unto us." Pitscottie, p. 61.
To SLEUTH, v. n. To linger; to delay. See Sup.
And mony ways himself he accusat, That he sa lang had sleuthit and refusit...
SLEUTH, s. The tract of man or beast, as known by sleuth-hund, sleuth-hund, slouth-hund, at any thing, generally continue for some time motionless, other editions, it is as if reduced to a state of torpor by sloth, Gl. Goth. word used in Ed. Pink., by an error of the transcriber. In men passand with him, to follow thieues, or to take malefactors." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 32. s. 1. Also c. 33. s. 1. pescere; for, as Junius remarks, men, who are astonished whereof the goods are often recovered again. But now of the inhabitants there were to be kept above the foot of Item, slouth-hound, because the people living in sloth and idle, late'.

SOLITH-HUND, SLOTH-BRACHE, SLOUGH-DOG,

This has been improperly written in one place, the term sleuth-hound, Canis sagax, Linn.

A sluth hund had he thar alsua, Sa gud that wald charg for nothing.

Barbour, vi. 484. MS.

" Na man souls perturbe or slay ane sleuth-hound, or man passand with him, to follow thieues, or to take malefactors." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 32. s. 1. Also c. 33. s. 1.

Thai maid a priwe assemble Of weile tua hundir men, and ma, And sleuth-hundis with tham gaen ta.

Barbour, vi. 36. MS.

For sleuth hund, V. Sleuth, s.

—Their sleuth hund the graith gait till him yeid.

Wallace, v. 135. MS.

But this sloth brache, qhill [quhilk] sekyr was and keyne, On Wallace fute folowit so felloune fast, Qhill in thar thait thocht proich at the last.

Ibid. ver. 96.

In one place, the term sloth is used singly.

The sloth stoppyt, at Fawdoune still scho stude, No forthir scho wald, fra tyme scho fand the blud.

Ibid. ver. 137.

This has been improperly written slough. and authound.

The inhabitants of the marches were obliged to keep such a number of slough dogs, or what we call bloodhounds: for example, 'in those parts beyond the Esk, by the inhabitants there to be kept above the foot of Sork, 1 dog. Item, by the inhabitants of the isyde of Esk, to Richmond Clugh, to be kept at the Most, 1 dog. Item, by the inhabitants of the parish of Arthurset, above Richmond Clugh, to be kept at the barley-head, 1 dog; and so on throughout the border.' Nicolson's Border Laws, p. 127.

—Persons who were aggrieved, or had lost any thing, were allowed to pursue the hot trode with hound and horn, with hue and cry, and all other accustomed manner of hot pursuit," Pennant's Tour in Scot. A. 1772, pp. 77, 78.

Lewis, in his History of Great Britain, Lond. 1729, fol. p. 56, says, 'In the south of Scotland, especially in the countries adjoining to England, there is another dog of a marvelous nature, called authouns, that is sooth hounds, true hounds' 'because, when their masters are robbed, if they tell whether it be horse, sheep, or neat, that is stolen from them, immediately they pursue the scent of the thief, following him or them through all sorts of ground, and water, till they find him out and seize him; by the benefit whereof the goods are often recovered again. But now of late 'a mistake' they have given this beast the name of slouth-hound, because the people living in sloth and idle-
SLI

And slew fire for to rost thar mete;
And askyt the King giff he wald ete.

Strab. Edit. Pink. as in Edit. 1620.

A.S. slaean, ste-an, percute; collidere. But we observe a greater similarity, as to the peculiar phrase, in Teut. fier-sla-en, excudere, sive excutere ignem. * Hence probably S.B. lightning is called Fire-slaughter;" Rudd. in. vo. Sw. slaæ eld, to strike fire. Hence fire was used as synon. O.E. And have fire at the flint four hundred wynter,

But thou haue towe to take it, with tinder or broches, All thy labour is loste, and thy longe trauayle;

For may no fyre flame make, fayle it his kinde.

V. Sla.

P. Foughman, Fol. 95, a.

SLI


2. Mutable; uncertain; as E. sleek or glossy. *?

SLIDDER, adj. Uncertain; unstable; variable. Bot in thy minde thow may consider, How warldie power bene bot slidder:

For all thi gret impris ar gane.

Lyndsay's Warhies, 1592, p. 106.

SLIDDER, s. Slipperiness.

—Thay na grippis thair micht hald for slidder.

Seal of Honour, iii. 55.

SLIDDERY, SLIDDERY, SLEDGER, adj. 1. Slippery, S. “not affording firm footing.” He slaid and stringit on the slidder ground, And fell at erd gruelingsi amid the fen.


2. Hard to hold; escaping one’s grasp, S. “The second thing that we mone do in our battle aganis our concupiscence, is to mak resistence to our foule lustis and desyris in the beynynge of thame.—Thai ar lyk to ake sleredie eil, that may be balde be the heid, & nocht be the tail.” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 76, a.

3. Deceitful. A slidderiy fallow, one who is not to be trusted. V. preceding word.

4. Uncertain; changeful; used in a moral sense. S.

SLIDERNES, s. Slipperiness. For slidernes scant might be held his fete.

Harveyne’s Trattie Orpheus, Edin. 1508.

To SLIDER, v. a. To pronounce indiscriminately in consequence of speaking with rapidity; to slur, S. Teut. slisser-en, prohibi et celeriter tendere. Isl. slodar-ar, balbutio.

SLIDDER, adj.

This cummis not, as we considder,

That men to travel now ar slidder:

For mony now so, busiear

Qhider ye travell neir or far,

Go befor, or hyde behind,

Ye sayl thame aye in your gat find.

Mainland Poems, p. 183.

Not “ more sly,” as Mr. Pinkerton renders it; but either, in the positive, slow, lazy, or used comparatively, in the same sense, from Teut. slet, muller ignava, E. a slid, or slodder, sodius, negligens, slodder-en. Faccesserit. For it is evidently opposed to busie, i.e. active.

To SLIDDER, v. n. To delay; to defer indefinitely. S.

SLIDDERY, adj. (pron. slithry.) Loose and flaccid; a term applied to food, S.B. slauky, synon.

Teut. slodder-en, faccasserit; slodder, laxus.

To SLIDE, v. n. Metaph. to fib; to deviate from the truth, S.

SLIDE-THRIFT, s. A species of Draughts, in which he is victor who first gets his men off the board. S.
SLIDLING, adj. Secretly. Errat. for sidling or kidling. S.
SLIECK, s. A measure of fruits or roots. V. SLEEK. S.
SLIRH-LIKE, adj. Idiot-like; sottish. V. SLEETH. S.
SLIEVE-FISH, s. The cottage-fish. S.
SLIGGY, adj. Loquacious. V. SLEEKIE. S.
To SLIGHT, v. a. To dismantle; to demolish.

"The 2d deed is the slighting the house of Airlie, and burning of Forthar in Glenlya. "Tis answered, those houses were kept out in opposition to the Committee of Estates, and so might be slighted and destroyed: which is clear by Acts of Parliament yet in force." Inform. for Marq. Argyle, Wodrow's Hist. i. 48.

SLIETH-LIKE, adj. S. A
SLIGGY, adj. s. S.
SLIGHT, v. a. SLIK, SLIKE, s. S.
SLIK, s. A
SLIK, SLIKE, s.
SLYGOOSE, adj. SLYGOOSE, s.
SLIK, s.
SLIK, s. SLIK, SLIKE, the brood: they will fly along the ground as if wounded,
2. The slimy shore.

"The wild fowl of these islands are very numerous. Among these we may reckon—the dunter or eider duck, the sly goose, the awk, the lye and the tyste." P. Kirkwall, Orkn. Statist. Acc. vii. 546.

When a person attempts to take their young, the old birds shew great address in diverting his attention from the brood: they will fly along the ground as if wounded, till the former are got into a place of security, and then return and collect them together. From this instinctive cunning, Turner, with good reason, imagines them to be the chenalopex, or fox-goose of the ancients: the natives of the Orkneys to this day call them the slygoose, from an attribute of that quadruped." Penn. Zool. p. 590.

SLYGOOSE, s. The Shieldrake, Anas Tadorna, Linn., Orkn.
SLYGOOSE, s. The Shieldrake, Anas Tadorna, Linn., Orkn.

"There are besides these, a good many small and tame birds shew great address in diverting his attention from the brood: they will fly along the ground as if wounded, till the former are got into a place of security, and then return and collect them together. From this instinctive cunning, Turner, with good reason, imagines them to be the chenalopex, or fox-goose of the ancients: the natives of the Orkneys to this day call them the slygoose, from an attribute of that quadruped." Penn. Zool. p. 590.

SLYIRES, s. S.
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SLIP, Slype, s. 1. A kind of low draught carriage; a dray without wheels. See Sup.

To the next wode, wyth Dyxon, syn he socht,
Gruthbyt him a draucht on a braid slyp or law,
Changyt a hors, and to the houses caw.

— The yet yeid up, Dicson gat in but mar.

A thourtoun bande, that all the drawcht wpbar,
He cuttyt it, to ground the slyp can ga,
Cumryt the yet, steklyng that mycht not ma.

Wallace, ix, 1622, 1630. MS.

It is not long since the slype was used in Loth. for carrying hay out of the field.

Germ. schlöpfe, id. (traha,) from schlief-en, to draw, so denominated because dragged on the ground; as a draught carriage.

To drag something lying on the ground, aliquid humi reptare; id. (traha,) from slauer, to creep on the ground, reptare humi; also, to drag, to make it part with the blood. *?

One who appears inclined to sneak away or to sup or swallow food taken with an edge, persons who are slovenly and dirty.

Ye ar so fair be not my fo!
Ye sall have syn and ye me slo
Thus throw ane suddan sycht.

Then raise the slogan with ane schout,
"Fy, Tindall to it! Jedbrugh's here!"

Raid of Redeswoer, Minstrelsy, Border, i, 118.

Our slogan is their lyke-wake dirge,
Our moat the grave where they shall lie.

Our moat the grave where they shall lie.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. iv. 23.

2. A kind of by-name or sobriquet denoting an individual, used to distinguish him from others of the same name.

Hys douchter, amang buskis ronk,
In derne sladis and mony
Hys douchter, amang buskis ronk,
In derne sladis and mony

Slyperie, Slaperie, S. A contemptuous designation. V. Slyperies, pl.

SLYPER, s. A kind of low draught carriage; a dray without wheels.

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SLYPE, A-Slype, adj. 1. Sleepy; overpowered with sleep, S.

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SLYPE, v. a. To fall over, as a wet furrow from the plough." Ms. G. Burn.

S Pretty knowes was rair't and risket,
An' slype owre.

Burns, iii, 149.

This seems to have a common origin with E. slip, Germ. schlöpf-en, in lubrico decurrere. Ther views slap, remisus, as the root.

To SLYPE, v. a. 1. To strip off; as the feathery part of a quail, a twig from a tree; or to peel the skin off the flesh. 2. To press gently downward, as, "to slype a leech," to make it part with the blood. S.

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SLOOM, s. A slattern. V. SLOUM, To SLOOM, SLOUM,
adj. SLOITER, s. A sloven; a slattern, *?.
v.a.
SLOKIN, fi. Ulva umbilicalis. V. SLAKE.
 slime; a ditch; a slough.
1. To become powerless; applied to
the human body. 2. To become flaccid; as flowers and plants touched by frost. 3. To waste or decay, S.
SLOOME, adj. 1. Relaxed; enfeebled, in relation to animals. 2. Damp, and in an incipient state of putrefaction; applied to vegetables. S.
SLOOMY CORN, a phrase used with respect to grain, when it is not well filled, S.
Callander, (MS. Notes on Tire, vo. Strisk,) derives it from Su.G. sloo, exilis. Strisk, robustus, is opposed to it. Perhaps the term is metaph., q. sleepy; as we speak of deaf corn, a dead pickle, &c. V. SLOOM, v.
To SLOOP down. To descend in an oblique way. S.
SLOOT, s. A slaven; a low fellow. V. SLOIT or SLUTE.S.
SLOP, s. A breach; a gap, S. slap.
But sloppys in the way left he, Sa large, and off sic quantité, That v. meyth samyn rid
In at the sloppys, sid be sid.
Barbour, viii. 179. 182. MS.
The hard burdis he hakkis, And throw the yet an large winda makkis:
By the qubilik slop the place within apperis.
V. SLOP, s. 1.
To SLOP, v. a. 1. To make a gap or breach.
———The army of the Troyanian side
Was thynnest skatterit on the wallis wyde, And bright arrayit company of the men
War diudit or slopps.—

2. Metaph., to hew down. The qubilik Turnus, as in his speedy char The myd routis went sloppand here and there, Beheld his feris deliatyng wyth Pallas.
3. To slop throw, to pierce, to stab.
"Mony of thaym sloppit throw the body fel downe above their slaaris." Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 16. Confossi, Boeth. q. having slops made through their bodies.
V. SLOP, v.

SLOP, v.
Patrik and Beik away with Bruce thai ryd. V thousand held in till a stop away
Till Noram House, in all the haist thay may.
Wallace, viii. 383. MS.
In to a slop, is the reading of Edit. 1648, and 1758. The term may signify a compact body. Barbour and Doug. use sop, as denoting a crowd. It may, however, be merely the s. expl. above, used obliquely, as signifying a division; denominated from the gap or breach made by their departure.

SLOPPD GAW. An open drain. V. GAW. S.
To SLORK, v. a. To walk through half-dissolved snow, making a sound from the regorging of the water in one's shoes.
V. SLOP, v.

SLOOM, v. n. To slumber, S. B. See Sup.
I seemit to sloom, quban throw the gloom
That v. myche samyn rid
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SLOOMY CORN, a phrase used with respect to grain, when it is not well filled, S.
SLORPIE, adj. Slovenly. V. SLORP, v. and SLEPP, s. S.
To SLOT, v. a. To bolt; to fasten by a bolt. S. See S.
“Socht. to slot, claudere, pessum obdare;” Rudd.
Belg. sluuyt-en, id. Su.G. slot-a, claudere; Alcem. batozen,
clausus; Test. ver-sluyt-en, obtispare. Hence slugs, E.
sluise, properly, that which shuts up a body of water. As.
Lat. claud-o, anc. claud-o, signifies both to shut and to finish
the cross-spars which fasten what are called the
slots
in the throat above the breast-bone. *?•
3. The cross-spars which fasten what are called the
slots
in the throat above the breast-bone; where the
breast-bone
is round. *?•
Belg. claud-o, anc. claud-o, signifies both to shut and to finish
the cross-spars which fasten what are called the
slots
in the throat above the breast-bone. *?•
3. The hollow in the throat above the breast-bone.
Su.G. claud-o, anc. claud-o, signifies both to shut and to finish
the cross-spars which fasten what are called the
slots
in the throat above the breast-bone. *?•

To SLOTTER, To v. n. To make a noise like a duck gob­
bling in swallowing food; to slubber up. Syn. SLOPP.
S. SLOTTER, s. The noise made in this operation.

SLOTH, s. 1. The act of swallowing as described
above.
2. A sloven who is a little knavish. *?.

SLUSSIS, Barbour, xiii. 20. V. FLOUSS.
SLOUSTER, s. 1. Food ill-prepared. 2. A sloven.
To SLOUSTER away, v. n. The same with Slaister.
SLOUTH-HUND, s. A bloodhound. V. SLEUTH-
HUND.
SLOW-THUMBS, s. A person who works but slowly.
To SLOUBBER, v. a. 1. To swallow any thing hastily,
so as to make a noise with the throat; applied to sub­
stances that are soft and pulpy. S. Slotp, synon. See S.

“...My custome euer was to post over my sinnes in the
lump, with a generall slubber conception." Z. Boyd’s Last
Battell, p. 332. V. Errata, preceding p. 748.
Su.G. slab-br-a, avide deglutir; Test. slubber-en, ligu­
rere jus tepidum; Belg. slubber-en, to sup up.

SLUBBER, s. 1. The act of swallowing as described
above. S.—2. Food over-boiled, when flaccid.
SLUBBER, adj. A term applied to that loose or flaccid
kind of food, in swallowing which a noise is made by the
throat. S.
6. slubber-en, to sup warm broth, seems immediately
formed from slbb-en, to lick, to sup. But Test. slubber-en
corresponds in signification to the adj. laxum sive flac­
cidum esse.

SLUBBER, Slobber, s. Half-twined, or ill-twined
woollen thread.
To SLODDER, (pron. sludder,) v. a. To swallow one’s
food with a noise in the throat, S.; synon. slubber.

SLUTTERY, adj. Soft; flaccid, Fife. pron. sluthery
synon. with SLIDDERY, 2.
Teut. sludder-en, flacciscere.
To SLODDER, v. a. To sludder one’s words, to pro­
nounce indistinctly, S.B.; E. slurr. V. SLIDDER. It
may, however, be a metaph. use of the v. SLODDER.
SLUMP, s. A
To
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ds. A
SLUG,
s. A
2. Designation; appellation. Hence, without selection; as is said, S., per properly, what is not measured, S.B.
Belled. Cron. Fol. 20. a. b. Trito vetustoque tribus
id. genus, prosapia. Isl.
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may be from Su.G. smaeck-a, to diminish, from smaa, little, q. to mince, to make an olio. Isl. smaelke, minuta quaeque, ut paleae ramenta.

SMACK, s. A smart stroke. S.
SMACLE, s. As much; corr. from as mickle. S.
To SMACK, v. a. To stain; to discolour. Smaddit, blackened.

The bard, smaddit lyke a smaik smokit in a smidie, Ran fast to the dur, and gaif a grit raife.

Houlate, iii. 15. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton inadvertently renders this maddened.

But the word is still in common use, especially, S.B.

Belg. smet-en, to stain, soil, Isl. Su.G. smet-a, Germ. schmitz-en, A.S. snit-an, id. Perhaps Moes.G. ga-smit-an, to anoint, may be the original word. V. SMAD.

SMAICHER, adj. Little; puny, S.B. See Sup. Isl. smalig, Germ. smalik, id.

SMAICHER, v. n. To eat in a clandestine manner, something, especially, that is agreeable to the palate, Ang.

Alem. smackare, delicatus; or perhaps smak-a, gustare, q. to be still tasting.

SMAIK, s. A silly mean fellow; a minion. See Sup.
Quoth he, Quhair ar you hangit smaiks
Ryeht now wald smale my bruder?

Chr. Kirk, st. 23.

Quod I, Smait, lat me slepe; Sym skynnar the bling.

Doug. Virgill, ProL 299. a. 38.

Rudd. thinks that it may be from Teut. schmach, con-
tumelia. If so, Isl. smaa, to contend, may be viewed as
the root. Or it may be more immediately allied to Su.G. smaeck-a, to diminish, a derivative from smaa, little.

Hence, Magnus Ericson, king of Sweden, was contem­
poraneously denominated Smait. For, in for­
mer times, in our country, this species of dock was much
used for making a healing ointment.

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as Sibb. has observed. We may add Isl. smedia, nauseabilis sapor, G. Andr. The same writer, however, mentions smolle, liquecam, from smel, liqueat.

To SMEAR, v. a. To Smeat Sheep, to apply a liniment of tar, butter, &c. to the skins of sheep to preserve the wool, and protect them from the cold in winter.

SMEAR, s. The mixture used in smearing. S.

SMEARY, s. 1. A sheep that has been smeared or salved. 2. A person all besmeared.

SMEARING, s. The act of anointing sheep. S.

SMEARING-HOUSE, s. The hut used in smearing sheep. S.

SMEARING-STOOL, s. A stool with a spiked bottom, so as to admit the sheep's legs, and keep it steady during the operation of smearing. S.

SMEDDUM, s. An herb. V. SMAIR-DOKEN. S.

SMEARING, s. 1. The powder or finest part of ground malt; also called malt smeddum, Ang.

2. Powder of whatever kind, S.O.

O for some rank, mercurial rozet, For they had gien him sik a flug. He look'd as he'd been doited:—

Syne wi' my targe I cover'd him, Fan on the yerd he lies, And sav'd his smeerkess sau; I think 'Tis litl to my praise. Poems in the Buchan Dialect, pp. 8, 9.

My smeerkess sangs hae ne'er had hap Her notice to engage. Shirreff's Poems, p. 392.

3. Sagacity; quickness of apprehension, S.

Wa wi' your stuff, he has nae smeerkess; I sat and ey'd the spewing reek, That fill'd, wi' hoast-provoking smeik. I grein to sie thy silly smiddy

V. SMOLT.

4. Metaph. Used to denote spirit, mettle, liveliness, S.

—good sense and spirit united. *?.

5. Vigour of body, in general, S.B.

SMEIK, s. A sheep that has been smeikit or salved. Maybe Sibb. has observed. We may add Isl. smair, Germ. schmer, &c. omnis generis pinguedum, as extended to butter, ointments, &c. have been, in the same manner, formed from this root; as marrow would be the first fat substance known.

SMEERLESS, SMEERLESS, SMEARLESS, adj. 1. Pithless; unhandy, S.B.

Gin he bout Nory lesser fyke had made, He had na been sae smeerkless at the trade.

Ross's Heloerone, p. 17.

2. Insipid; languid; respecting manner, S.B.


It was transferred to the mind and its actions. For they had gien him sik a flug. Man, will thow have of me justyng ?'

Perhaps from Isl. smair, V. SMERGH.

SMERT 

adj. Smooth.

SMERY, adj. Savoury, S.B. See Sup.

Nae honey beik that I did ever pree, Did taste sae sweet and smeery unto me.

Ross's Heloerone, p. 108.

Perhaps from Isl. smair. V. SMERGH.

SMETH, s. A smith; a blacksmith. *?.

SMOUTH, adj. A smith; a blacksmith.

SMOOTH, (gurt.) s. Fume ; smoke.


This seems allied, as Sibb. observes, to Teut. smaekelsek, gratt saporis.

SMY, s. "Pitiful fellow," Pinkerton.

— The sny on me miskirs with his smaik smollat.

— Thou subteil sny——

Qhat wenis thow to degraid my hie estait, Me to decline as judge, curst creature ?

Police of Honour, i. 64.

The lown may lick his vomit, and deny His shameless sawsse, like Satan slavish sny; Whose manners with his mismade members here Doth correspond, as plainly doth appeir.

Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 23.

If the sense given by Mr. Pinkerton be just, it is synon. with Smaik, q. v. It may, however, signify flatterer, parasite, especially as conjoined with subteil; from Su.G. smy-a, replando se insinuare, Germ. schwieg-en, to creep; also, to humble one's self, to present an humble petition.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

— Thou subteil sny——

Qhat wenis thow to degraid my hie estait, Me to decline as judge, curst creature ?

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 8, 9.

My smeerkess sangs hae ne'er had hap Her notice to engage. Shirreff's Poems, p. 392.

3. Senseless; incapable of reflection, S.B.

Bat fat use will they be to him, Wha in hudge-mudge wi' wiles,

Without a gully in his hand, The smeerkess fae begulies ?

Ibid. p. 11.

SMER-KERIEN, s. Thé spinal marrow. S.

SMERVY, adj. Savoury, S.B. See Sup.

Nae honey beik that I did ever pree, Did taste sae sweet and smeery unto me.

SMEIK, s. Smoke, S.B. especially S.B. See Sup.

I sat and ey'd the spewing reek, That fill'd, wi' hoast-provoking smeik.

The auld clay biggin.

Burns, iii. 100.

SMEERIKIN, s. A hearty kiss. V. SMIRIKIN. S.

SMEERLESS, adj. Pithless; silly; insipid. V. SMERGH.

SMETH, adj. Smooth. B.S. A.S. smethe, Smeth in the maw, a phrase applied to a horse that has lost mark of mouth. Wyntown uses smeth.

SMETHLY, SMETHLY, adv. Smoothly, S.B.

And he, as burdand, sayd smethly, 'Man, will thow have of me justyng ?'

Wyntown, viii. 35. 162.

SMEETNESS, s. Smoothness. S.

To SMEIK, SMEEK, v. a. To dry by smoke, S.B.

SMEIK, SMEEK, s. Smoke, S.B.

I grein to sie thy silly smiddy smeik.

V. REIST, s. 1. Montgomery, Chron. S.P. iii. 500.

Perhaps here metaphor. used for a visage discoloured by smoke.

SMELT, s. A name sometimes given in S. to the fry of salmon. In E. it denotes the Salmo eperlanus, our Spirling, or Sperlin. V. SMOLT.

TO SMEEG, SMIKG, v. a. To bedaub or smear in any way; often applied to the salving of sheep.

SMEGRH, s. 1. Marrow; pith, S.B.

2. Vigour of body, in general, S.B. 428
gradually by artful means. Ihre views smma, parvus, as
the origin; sese exiguum veluti facere.

SMICK, s. Expl. “ashot, [gy. errat. spot] a tincture.” S.

SMIDDY, SMIDDLE, s. A smith’s work shop, S. Rudd.
Sw. smedia, id. A.S. smiththe, fabricle; from Su.G.
smith-a, A.S. smith-tan, cudere, to strike. Janins (Gl.
Goth.) derives the v. from smith, plans; because one
part of a smith’s work is, by beating or otherwise, to
make things smooth. See Sup.

To SMIDDLE, v. a. To conceal; to smuggle. S.

To SMIDDLE, v. n. To work by stealth. S.

SMETH, s. A bird; perhaps errat. for Smyth, a coot. S.

To SMICKER, v. n. “To smile in a seducing manner,”
Sibb. Gl. See Sup.

To SMICKLE, SMIRTLE, SMURTLE, To
s. A. A pliskie. 8.

To SMIRTLE, part. adj. To sit smysteriri,
SMIT, s. A. To drain. V. SMYSLE, SMIT, SMYT,
SMYTE, *. LA stain, literally used.

SMIT, SMYT, SMIT, SMYT, SMYTTYD
To
s. A. A thrum. To gibe. *

To SMIT, s. A. To beat; to swinge. *

To SMIT, v. n. To be; to swinge. S.

SMIT, SMYT, SMYTE, *. A stain; a speck. In a moral sense, a slur. *

SMITTH, v. n. To form a contract by each
party wetting the fore-part of his thumb with the
thumbs together. “Wet (web) thumbs”

Weet(wei) thumbs”

SMLittle, adj. Having a blithe good-natured,
smiling countenance.

SMIRK, v. n. To smile. V. SMIRKLE. *

SMIRKIE-FACED, adj. *?

SMIRKLE, s. A smile; a suppressed laugh.

SMIRK, To
s. A. A coot. *?

Having a blithe good-natured,

smiling countenance.

SMIRKLE, SMIRTLE, SMURTLE, To
s. A. A pliskie. 8.

To SMIRKLE, SMIRTLE, SMURTLE, v. n. To laugh in
a suppressed way, S.

“As this was said, Lethingtoun
smirklit,

Smytrie o’ wee

smirklit,

SMIRK, SMIRKLE, SMIRK, SMIRKLE,
SMIRK, v. a. To stain; to pollute; to con-
infectious; contagious.

SMIRK, SMIRKLE, SMIRKLE,

s. A. A small bit; a particle; a jot; a grain.

SMIRKLE, SMIRTLE, SMURTLE, SMIRKLE, To

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SMIT, SMYT, SMYTE, *. A stain; a speck. In a moral sense, a slur. *
To SMOCHER (gutt.), v. n. To breathe with difficulty. S.
SMOGHIE, adj. Close; moky; misty and sultry. S.
SMOIT, s. A smutty person; one who talks obscenely. S.
SMOKE, s. A beautiful figure used, in some Northern counties, to denote an inhabited house, S.

In 1668, — so many families perished for want, that, for 6 miles in a well inhabited extent, within the year, there was not a smoke remaining." P. Duthill, Morays. Inverm. Statist. Acc. iv. 316.

The idiom, if I mistake not, is Gael.

But it is also used in Su.G. Rock not only denotes smoke, but a dwelling. Notat domicilium, focum; unde betaia fora haurie rook; pro quavis domo vel familia vectigal pendeire; Ibrie.

SMOLT, SMOUT, SMOIT, s. 1. The term used to denote the fry of salmon, S. smout.

His Grace — ratifies and apprieves the former actes of his Grace — ratifies and apprieves the former actes

2. Metaph. Used to denote a child, S.

SMOLT, SMELT, SMOLTE, S.1. The term used to denote the fry of salmon, S.

Perhaps from Su.G. smol-a, to crumble, because of the smallness of their size.

2. Metaph. Used to denote a child, S.

SMOLT, SMELT, SMOLTE, s. 1. The term used to denote the fry of salmon, S. smout.

2. Apparented, the mouldiness which gathers on what smelts, but are generally known among our country people by the name of salmon smouts." Dr. Walker, Prize Essays Highland Society for S. ii. 251.

It is not this learned naturalist mistaken in applying to them the name samlet, which properly denotes a distinct species? V. Par.

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Perhaps from Su.G. smol-a, to crumble, because of the smallness of their size.

2. Metaph. Used to denote a child, S.
SMUDDOCH, s. An ill-burning, smoky fire. S.
To SMUDGE and LAUGH. To try to suppress laughter. S.
SMUDGE, s. A suppressed laugh; a smudge o’ a laugh. S.
To SMUE, or SMUDGE, v. n. To laugh in one’s sleeve; to laugh in a clandestine way, Loth. — See Sup.
Germ. schmutz-en, subdirende, blande et plaide ridere.
Wachter seeks a Gr. origin; 
μεδιατο, id. But it is undoubtedly allied to Su.G. smysr-a, rendire, subdire, subdire.
The radical term seems to be mys-a, id.
SMUGLY, adj. “Amorous; sly, being at the same time well dressed;” Sibb. Gl.
He comes to Teut. smektellik, blandus. From the latter idea, however, it might seem allied to Su.G. smyk-a, ornare, Belg. smyck-en, Germ. schmucken; Su.G. smuch, Alem. smug, Isl. smörk-r, pulcher, elegans, E. smug.
To SMUG, v. n. To try amorously; to embraces. S.
To SMULL, v. n. To sneak; to smuell away, to sneak away. S.
To SMUIST, SMUIST, or SMOOSE, v. n. 1. To be in a smouldering state. 2. To emit smoke. SMUISTED, smoked. *?.
SMUIST, or SMUDGE, s. A disagreeable sulphurous smell, occurring by chance. *?.
SMUSE, s. The act of burning in a smouldering way. 2. A smouldering smell; a smell that threatens suffocation. SMUISTEM, smoked. *?.
SMUSH, s. A disagreeable smell, as arising from a smoked or smutted state. 2. To emit smoke. SMUISTEM, smoked. *?.
SMUSH, s. To devour any thing clandestinely. S.
SMUSH, v. n. To bruise; to reduce to small particles; to grind to powder. Syn.
SMUSH, s. A light summer shower of rain. *?.
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SNAP

To SNAP, v. n. "To snap or bite suddenly, as a dog," Gl. Sibb. V. Snak.
SNAPUS, s. A filip.

To SNAP, v. n. To snap; to banter, Fife. See Sup.
Teut. snake-en, to luther, gannire, garrire. Isl. snecke, ringere, to grin, to shew the teeth, as a dog doth.

To SNAP, v. a. To chide in a taunting way; to reprove with both severity and scorn.

SNAGGY, adj. Sarcastical, Fife. used as an ade.
Quo' Magey fell snagy,

SNAGGY, testy, peevish, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

SNAGGIN, s. 1. A punctilious and impertinent speaker.
Sic hablin' an gliblin',
Ye never heard nor saw;
Sic snaggin an' braggin',

Sw. swrackare, Germ. schnack, gerro, a droll, a buffoon; schnack-en, jocularia loquii.

To SNAGGER, v. n. To snag, or grin like a dog.
Scot. etiam dicimus conspicuus, garrulus, loquax.

SNAG, s. A branch or a broken bough of a tree.

To SNAG, s. a. To cut off branches with an axe or bill.

SNAGGEREL, s. A puny contemptible bantling.

SNAGGER-SNEE, s. A large knife.

SNAGJ, s. 1. An old flash word used to denote the obtaining of money whether by fair or by foul means.

2. A worthless fellow.

SNAL, s. The gnashing of a dog's teeth together, when he heareth at his prey, S.

Bot than the swyper tuskand hauy assayis
And neris fast, ay reddy hym to hynt,—
Of pink-ey'd queans, he gives a squeek.
Bot than the swypper tuskand hound assayis
An' randy-beggar jaw.

SNAP, v. a. To err in conduct; to get into a scrape.

SNAP-EN, s. To make a hasty attempt to speak.

SNAP, v. n. To snap or bite suddenly, as a dog, Teut. snap-hauncce, raillery.

SNAP, s. A snappert answer, a tart reply, S.B.

Germ. schnapp-en, to snatch, to snap; Isl. snaf-ur, tart, austere. Snapir also denotes a person who is foolish and impudent; who makes no account of what he says.

Teut. snapper, garrulus, loquax.

SNAP. In a snap, in a moment; immediately, S.B.
And now the fear is softened, and alang
They march, and mix themselves among the throng.
The face of things is alter'd in a snap.
V. the e. Ross's Helenore, p. 123.

Belg. met een snap, in a moment; in a crack, synon.

SNAP, s. A small brittle cake of gingerbread.

SNAP, adj. Quick; smart; eager to find fault.

SNAP DYKE. A species of enclosure, S.O.

"A kind of stone fence called Snap-dykes, peculiar to Carrick and the north parts of Galloway, is admirably fitted for sheep parks; being from 4 to 6 feet in height, strong and firmly locked together at the top." P. Kirk-michael, Ayr, Stat. Aec. vi. 104.

Teut. snap, interception, snapp-en, intercipe; q. a fence that checks the sheep.

SNAPGUN. A gun that strikes fire without a match.

SNAP-HAUNCE, s. A firelock.

SNAPLY, ade. Hastily; quickly, S.B.
When he's ca'd hame, they shot him in before.
In a black hole, and snaply lock'd the door.

Rose's Helenore, p. 47.

— Ilka morning by the screw o' day,
They're set to work, and snaply ca'd away. - Ibid. p. 51.

Teut. snap, raptus. V. Snap up.

To SNAPPER, v. n. 1. To stumble; slightly to trip.
"A horse with four feet may snapper by a time;" S.


2. To err in conduct; to get into a scrape, S.

"Neidful it is thatairf to gang warrie,
That rakleslie thow snapper noch't, nor syd.—
He reuls weil that weil in court can guide."
Maitland Poems, p. 277.

Su.G. suafu-a, titubare: Det er en god hast som aldrig snafva; It is a good horse that never stumbles, S. Seren.

Belg. sneu-en, id. Ihre thinks that the Su.G. word is derived from snab, celer, because it is generally from going too quickly that one stumbles. This does not hold, as to a horse at least. For it is generally from going too slowly, and of consequence carelessly, that he stumbles.

SNAPPER, s. 1. A stumble, S.

2. A failure as to moral conduct, S.

"Qhat is thy partie in this slippes and snappere?"—
Sleepe not there quhere thou hes fallen." Bruce's Eleven Serm. O. 8. a.

"I am not like these sinners which but trip and stumble, and rise again after a snapper, my fall is with my full weight." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 190.

3. A perplexity; an entanglement; a snare.

SNAPPY, adj. Keen in business; disposed to take the advantage of another. V. Snap up, v.

SNAPPY, adv. In a moment; immediately.

SNAPPERS, adj. Hasty in temper; testy; snappish.

SNAP-WORK, SNAPWARK, s. A firelock.

But those who were their chief commanders—
Were right well mounted of their gear;—
With durk, and snap-work, and smuff-mill,
A bagg which they with onions fill.

Cleland's Poemt, p. 12.

Some were charging hens and cocks.
Some were loosing horse from yocks.
Some with snapwarks, some with bowes,
Were charging rears of troops and ewes. - Ibid. p. 34.
SNARE, adj. Prudent and diligent; as, "A snare wife," a good housewife; one who manages her family well. S.

SNARRE, v. n. To talk saucily; to bandy insolent language. S.

SNASH, S. "Abuse, Billingsgate." To talk saucily; to bandy insolent language.

SNASH-GAB, n. 1. Prating; petulant talking. 2. A similar mode of expression is used concerning one who loads another with curses, is synon., duris et asperis verbis aliquem excipere. Verel.

SNASH, S. Pert; saucy, S.

SNASHIN. S. A small quantity between the stones in the outer side, a man's name, denoting one addicted to fighting, Gunnlaug. S.

SNASH, S. 1. Tart; severe. 2. Also used for a small bolt. 3. A portion of a wall built with single stones, or stones which go from side to side.

SNASH-BIRD, S. The Snow-Bunting or Snow-Flake. S.

SNASH-EN, v. n. To snow; used impersonally; it is synon. "Thy sneace is out of the loom." 

SNASH-EN, v. n. To cut off one's ear, id. from the noise it makes, teut. snick-a, brevis, curtus, would seem to have had a similar origin. Verel. expl. the latter, pilis brevis et curtis, q. having the hair short and thick.

SNASH-BIRD, S. A thaw which dissolves the snow. S.

SNASH-FOWL, S. The Snow-Bunting. S.

SNASH, S. 1. Hasty repast, S. 2. A portion of a wall built with single stones, or stones which go from side to side. S.

SNASH, S. "Fishermen observe, and I think justly, that they (salmon) do not like to leave the estuaries or mouths of rivers, until the melted snow (snaw bru) is out of the water." Prize Essays, Highland Society of S. ii, 400.

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SNASH, S. "Prudent and diligent; as, "A snare wife," a good housewife; one who manages her family well." S.

SNASH, S. 1. Tart; severe. 2. Rigid; firm to the grasp; as, "A snarre mistress, a mistress who is severe to her servants, S.B.

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To Sneck, v. a.  To secure by a latch or bolt.  S.
To Sneck the door, to fix it by a latch, S.  A. Bor.
* To nick the door; to latch, or shut, the door;" Sir J.
Sinclair’s Observ. p. 19.
Sae out she slips, and sneeks the door behin’.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 42.

SNECK-DRAWER, SNICK-DRAWER, s.  An auld sneck-
drawer, one who, from long experience, has acquired a
great degree of facility in accomplishing any artful
purpose, S.  See Stvp.
And mony a lie was there—
When the tittin and sneck-drawers fell to,
And they wi’ the creatures were flush.
Jamieson’s Popular Ball. i. 295.

“A sly, cunning person, that can remove locks and
bolts, and raise latches, without being heard;’’ Gl. ibid.
The allusion is evidently to the practice of one who
makes way for himself into any place that is shut up and
a great degree of facility in accomplishing any artful
purpose, S.  See Stvp.
It has been observed, that S. pawky corresponds to Lat.
astutus, q. arte tutus, Fest., and that the stronger term
calculus may be fitly rendered, an auld sneck-drawer.

SNECK-DRAWING, adj.  Crafty; trick-contriving, S.  See S.
Then you, ye auld sneck-drawing dog!
Ye came to Paradise incog.  Burns, iii. 74.

SNECKER, s.  A sharper.
To Sneck-PIN, v. a.  To put small stones between the
larger ones in a wall, covering the seams with lime. S.
To SneD, v. a.  1.  To cut: to prune; applied espe-
cially to trees, shrubs, &c. S.  snath, S. Bor. id. Rudd.
vo. Sneath.  See Stvp.
I hae a wife and twa wee laddies,—
But I’ll sneed lesseons—throw saugh woodies,
Before they want.  Burns, ii. 271.

2.  To lop off, in a general sense, S.
Clap in his wallie nieve a blade,
He’ll mak it whistle.
An’ legs, an’ arms, an’ heads will sneed,
Like taps o’ thrissle.  Burns, iii. 220.

3.  To hew or polish stones with a chisel.

4.  To remove excrescences; used in a moral sense.
It is good that God sneeds the vnfruitfull and rotten
branch of our life.”  Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 218.
“We wrote a free admonition to the Parliament, of
their jealousies and divisions; which, although it took not
away the root, yet did it sneed many of the branches of the
evils complained of.”  Baillie’s Lett. ii. 94.

5.  To emasculate, S.  Teut. snied-en, castrare, evirare.
Sibb. is mistaken in viewing this word as originally
signifying to hew, to polish, from Teut. snijd-en, sculptura,
caelare.  The primary sense of this very
adj.  S.

SNECK-PIN, v. a.
This was his game.

Sned, s.  A branch pruned off.

Snedder, s.  A pruner; one who lovers off branches.
Sned-Kail, s.  Coleworts or cabbages, the old stalks of
which, after they have begun to sprout, are cut off,
and left in the earth for future product.
Sned, Scythe-sned, s.  The shaft or pole of a scythe. S.
Sned, s.  The link of hair to which the hook is tied
that is fastened to a cord-line, or set-line.  S.

SNEECH, s.  A sharper.
To Sneech-PIN, v. a.  To put small stones between the
larger ones in a wall, covering the seams with lime. S.
To Sneer, v. n.  1.  To inhale by the nostrils.  2.  To snort.
3.  To hiss; used to denote the hissing of the adder. S.
Sneer, s.  The act of inhalation or inspiration by the
nostrils.  2.  A snort.  V. Nicher.  3.  The act of a
horse, when colded, in throwing the mucus from his
nostrils.  4.  The hiss of an adder.  S.
SNEESHIN, SNEEZING, S.  1.  The vulgar name for
snuff.—2.  A pinch of snuff, S.  S.
—” Whence the S. sneezing or snuff, because it makes
one to sneec, ’” Rudd. vo. Ncis.
—A mill of good sneezing price.
Ritson’s S. Songs, i. 212.

It was early called sneezing powder.
“ The wyne pynt and Tobacca pype, with sneezing
powder provoking sneuell, were his heartes delight.
His life hath beene a stumbling blocke unto manie.”  Z. Boyd’s
Last Battell, p. 1195.
The S. name for snuff has a similar origin; snus, from
sneece-a, to sneeze, and snus-a, a snuff-box.
SNEESING-MILL, SNISHING-BOX, s.  Asnuff-box, S. Shrrt Gl.
And there his sneezing mille and box lyses.
Colb’s Mock Poem, ii. 9.
The luntin pipe, an’ sneechin mill,
Are handed round wi’ right guid will.  Burns, iii. 7.
His fishing-wand, his snishin-box,
A fowling-piece to shoot muir-cocks,—
This was his game.
Forbes’s Dominie Depos’d, p. 20.
Called a mill; because, being anciently of a cylindrical
form, it was not only used for holding the snuff, but the
tobacco, after being dried at the fire, was bruised or ground
in it.  V. preceding word.
SNEEISH-HORN, s.  A horn used for holding snuff. S.
SNEEISHING, adj.  Snuffy.
S.  To Sneeest, Sneyst, v. n.  To treat contemptuously
by word or action.  He sneystit at it.  V. SniSty.  S.
Sneeest, s.  1.  An air of disdain.  2.  Impertinence.  *?.

S.  A. Bor. id. Rudd.
SNEIG, s.  A low term for gain. *?
SNEIL, s.  An indolent, inactive person.  Aberd.  *?
To SNEIR, v. a.
This yeir bayth blythnes and abundance bringis,
Navesis of schippis outbrocht to sneir
With riches raymentis, and all royall thingis.
“ Probably an error in MS. for steir, steer,” Note, ibid.
But it may very naturally signify, to move swiftly; Isl.
sneir-a, celeriter auferre, sneir, celer, citus.  V. Snack, adj.
SNEIRLY, adv.  In derision.
Sneerly, not sneerly, To you I make it plain.

This prince himself, fra that he did behald
The snaw quhite visage of this Pallas bald,—
And eik the gapand dedely wound has sene,
Maid by the speris hede Rutuliane,
Amyd his sneath, and fare slekit breit bane,
With teris bristand from hys ene thus plenit.

Doug. Virgil, 360, 55.

Rudd. is uncertain whether this signifies handsome, straight, or white as snow, Belge. sneckachth, niveus; Sibb. prefers the latter sense. The term seems rather to signify bare, naked, Isl. skkitf we suppose, that it has been originally written smooth, as more immediately allied to the other epithet, slekit?

SNELL, adj. 1. Keen; sharp; severe; as, a snell straith, S. It is used in this sense adverbially by Blind Harry. See Sup.

This man went doun, and sodanlye he saw,
As to hys sycht, dede had him swappyt snell;
Syn said to thaim, He has payit at he aw.

Wallace, ii. 249. MS.

2. Sharp; piercing; applied to the temperature of the air, S. See Sup.

The schote I closit, and drew inwart in hy,
Cheuerand for cold, the sessoun was an snell,
Schupe with hait flambis to stcme the fresing fell.

Doug. Virgil, Prog. 200, 34.

Thus we still say, A snell day, a snell blast, a snell wind, S.

3. Severe; sarcastic; transferred to language. A snall body, one who is tart in conversation: A snell answer, &c.

Sir David's satyres help'd our nation
To carry on the Reformation;
And gave the scarlet whore a box
To carry on the Reformation;
Sir David's satyres help'd our nation
To Geld; to castrate.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 442.

Wha coming gatewards to me do I see,
But this snell lass, that came the day with me?

Ramsay's Poems, i. 49.

To get sic
I maun na ilka day be coming here
Ross's Helenore, p. 68.

In O.E. it signifies, keen, sharp.
He hasted him to the Swin with servants snell,
To mete with the Normandes that fals war and fell.

Minot's Poems, p. 19.

Chaucer uses it as an adv. in its original sense; quickly.
The burgesye sat hym somwhat nere,
And preyd hym, of his gentilnes, his name for to tell,
His contrey, and his lynnage; and he answer'd snell;
Berinus I am ynamid.

And all was doon to bring him yn, as ye shul her snell.
History of Beryn. Urry, p. 608.

6. Applied to losses in trade.
A.S. Alem. snel, Su.G. Teut. snell, Isl. snallur, Germ. schnell, celer, acer, alacer, expeditus; Ital. nel, id.; Fr. smel, id. The Isl. word is also expl. animis acer; and Su.G. smel is rendered ingenious; lhre, vo. Smile.

Snellich, quickly, occurs in a satire written soon after the Conquest, ap. Hickes. V. Warton's Hist. E. Poet. i.

He calls it a Gallo-Frankish word.
The primary sense is celer; and in this sense it occurs in Launfal.

And when the day was yeome,
That the justes were yn ynome,
They ryde out also smell. Ritson's E.M.R. i. 188, 485
To SNIFTER, v. n. To draw up the breath frequently and audibly by the nose; to sniff. S. See Sup.

Gin I can snifter thro' mundungus,
Wi' boots and belt on,
I hope to see you at St. Mungo's,
Atween and Beltan.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 342.

Su.G. snfasta, id. anhelitum per nares crebro reducerc.

SNIFTERS, s. pl. A stoppage of the nostrils from cold, which occasions frequent sniffing, S.

SNIGERT, s. A person who is chargeable with guileful malversation. S.

To SNYP, v. n. To nip.

Dym skyes oft furth warpit foefol leuin,
Flaggis of fyre, and mony felson flaw,
Scharp soppis of sleit, and of the snypand snaw.

Doug. Virgil, 200, 55.

Belt. snipp-en van koude, to nip with cold. Teut. snipp-un, urere frigore, snuppen de wind, aura gelidus.

To SNIP, v. n. To stumble slightly. S.

SNIP, SNEEP, s. 1. The glitter or dazzling of a white colour, such as snow. 2. A white streak or stripe running down the face of a horse. V. SNIPIT.

SNIP, SNEEP, SNEEP-WHITE, adj. Possessing a pure or bright white colour. S.

SNIFE, s. A rub; a sarcasm, Loth.

Isl. snhip, contumelium, convitium; snip-a, contumeliam afficer, Su.G. snyp-a, verbis increpere.

SNIPPY, adj. Tart in language or mode of speaking, S.

Isl. snpeur, acer, austerus.

To SNIPLE, v. a. To check; to reprimand; to snib. S.

SNYPE, s. A smart blow; a fillip. *?

SNYPE, v. n. To check; to reprimand; to snib. S.

SNIP-E-NEBBIT, adj. Having a nose resembling a snipe's neb or bill, long, sharp, and slightly bent. S.

SNIPPY, s. One who, in cutting with the scissors, gives too short measure, Ang.

Teut. snip-en, secare.

SNIPPITLIN', part. adj. Perhaps smelling like a dog. S.

SNIPPIT, adj. A snipit horse, one that has a streak or stripe of white running down its face, S.B. perhaps a deriv. from Alem. snio, snow. See Sup.

SNIPPIT, adj. A snipit niz, a snub nose, Ang.

Isl. snappa, rostrum; Su.G. snibb, quiaduis in acumen desinit; or allied to E. snub, a jag, a snag.

To SNIRK, v. n. To draw up the nose hastily, as an expression of contempt or displeasure. S.

To SNIRL, v. n. 1. To sneeze. 2. To laugh in an involuntary and suppressed way. Syn. SNIRT. S.

To SNIRT, v. n. 1. To breathe sharply in and in jars through the nostrils. 2. To breathe strongly through the nostrils, as expressive of displeasure or indignation. 3. To burst out into irrepressible laughter. S.

SNIRT, s. A suppressed laugh, issuing with a snorting noise from the nostrils. S.

SNIRT, s. An insignificant, diminutive creature. S.

SNISH, s. Snuff. V. SNEESHIN.

SNYST, s. Perhaps the same with Sneys, a taunt. S.

SNISTER, s. A severe blast in the face, Ang. synon. snifter. V. SISTRY. See Sup.

SNISTY, adj. Saucy in language or demeanour. A snisty answer, an uncivil reply, given with an air of haughtiness or scorn, S.B.

From Su.G. snes-a, Isl. snef-a, to chide with severity; unless it be rather allied to Su.G. snfasta, to draw the

SNYSTE, s. A snippit horse, SNIPPIT, adj. A snippit horse.

SNIPPY, s. A smart blow; a fillip. *?

SNYTE, v. n. To walk feebly. S.

SNYTH, s. The Coot, Fulica atra, Linn.

"The Coot, (fulica atra, Linn. Syst.) which we call the Snyth, remains with us the whole year, and is found in several places." Barry's Orkno, p. 300.

It most probably receives this name from its bare or bald head, (Su.G. snoed, Isl. snau-ur, nudus,) in the same manner as, on this account, it is called, Sw. bleas-kleaks, from bleas, white, bleasa, white forehead; Germ. weiss-blaessig wasserhahn, q. the white-foreheaded water-hen; S.B. sned eagles, e. balee eagle.

To SNIVEL, v. n. 1. To breathe hard through the nose. 2. To speak through the nose; to sniffle. S.

To SNOCKER, v. n. To snort; to breathe high through the nostrils; properly, to throw out the breath, or expire violently, S.

"It may signify, smells or snuffs, by sucking in the breath at the nose; which is often an expression of contempt. It is observable, indeed, that many of the terms denoting displeasure, are borrowed from the nose. E. and S. snib, snub, Su.G. snab-a, from nab, S. neb, the nose; Isl. snoa-ar, austere, from nef; nasus; Su.G. snoes-a, to chide, from nasus; Germ. næchmaus-en, to snub, to grumble, from schnauze, the beak; S. snifter, a cutting repartee. This analogy may be remarked in the same term, as denoting a severe blast, especially in relation to one whose face is exposed to it. This also may be from Isl. nef, nasus."

Some of the words, which denote a blast, or gale in the face, seem to have the same origin. Thus snifter and snister may be traced to nef and nasus, the nose; as being much exposed to the cold, and often severely affected by it.

Ihre, vo. Snaes, makes a curious conjecture as to the reason of this derivation, of terms denoting displeasure, from the nose. This has been mentioned under Snaes, S. He adds another, which has greater probability; that birds express displeasure by pecking with their beaks.

I am convinced that the metaphor, in some instances at least, owes its origin to the dilation of the nostrils, and the violent breathing through them, when one is enraged. This origin of the metaphor, we know, is very ancient.

Heb. sfr., apsh, signifies the nose; q. the white-foreheaded water-hen; in the dual, the nostrils; hence, metaph., anger, wrath.

To SNOITHE, s. A smart blow. S.

To SNOYTE, v. n. To walk feebly. S.

SNUTE, v. a. This is used, not only like the n. in E., in relation to the nose, but also as to a candle, S.


SNOYTE, s. A smart blow. S.

SNUTE, v. n. To walk feebly. S.

SNUTH, s. The Coot, Fulica atra, Linn.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 53.

Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 358.

Dan. snorck-er, Belt. snork-en, id.

SNOCKER, s. A snort, S.

SNOCKERS, s. pl. A stoppage of the nostrils from cold; in consequence of which one cannot breathe through them, at least not without great difficulty. S.

SNOD, adj. 1. Lopped; pruned; having all excrescences removed, S.

On stake and ryce he knits the crooked vines,
And thire he snokerit loud.

Hudson's Judith, p. 53.

Syne chirs he shook his fearsum bowk,
And thire he snokerit loud.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 53.
A piece of wood is said to be \textit{snood}, when it is smoothed.

This is merely the part. pa. of the v. \textit{Snood}, q. v.

2. \textit{Neat; as applied to the appearance or shape.}

And \textit{snood} and sleekit worth this beists skinnis.

\textit{V. Black-a-vic'd snood dapper fellow.}

\textit{V. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 362.}

3. \textit{Trim; neat, S. ; synon. trig. See Sup.}

His coat was made of hodden gray, his bannet blue, and braid that day; his plaiding hose were \textit{snood} and clean,

\textit{R. Galloway's Poems, p. 131.}

A person is said to be \textit{snood}, when plainly, but neatly, dressed; simplex munditiis, Hor. \textit{To snood one's self up, id.}

4. \textit{Transferred to literary compositions.}

Your \textit{snood} remarks, and pointed stile, Wou'd gar a darty body smile.

\textit{R. Galloway's Poems, p. 163.}

\textit{Su.G. snoo'd, 1sl. snaud-ver, naked, bare, would almost seem to have the same origin. Hence, To snood, Snodd, v. a. 1. To prune; to lop, S.}

2. To put in order, S.

Ye saw yousel how weel his mailin thrave,

\textit{Ramsay's Poems, i. 357.}

\textit{Dougl. Virgil, 256, 52.}

\textit{Su.G. sno, contouquere; to twist, to twine. Gael. snimh-am, pron. sno-am, to spin, to twist, is evidently from a common root. Hence beamnaimh, a spinner, q. spinning woman, V. Snooye.}

\textit{Snoit, 2. The mucus that comes from the nose.}

This term is used for some disorder, perhaps a running of the nose.

--- The Snuffe and the Snoit, &c.

\textit{V. Clerks. Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. i. 13.}

\textit{A.S. snote, ge-snote, "a rheum falling down into the nose." Sonner. Tout. most, id. Snuffe and snoit seem syndo.

To Snoit, v. a. To blow one's nose with the finger and thumb instead of a handkerchief.}

\textit{S.}

\textit{Snoit, 2. A young, conceited, but quiet person. S. To Snoiter, v.n. To breathe high through the nose. S. To SNOKE, SNOOK, SNOWK, v. n. 1. To smell at objects like a dog, S. See Sup.}

Bot schie at the last with lang fard fare and wele

Crepis among the veschell and couples all,

The drink, and eik the offerandis grete and small,

\textit{Snoit and likis.}

\textit{Dougl. Virgil, 193, 28.}

"Wonderful were the preservations of the persecuted about this time. The soldiers—would have gone by the mouths of the caves and dens in which they were lurking, and the dogs would \textit{snook} and smell about the stones under which they were hid, and yet they remained undiscovered."

\textit{Wodrow, ii. 449.}

\textit{SNØRE, 1. To snore; ge-snot, "the quantity of line found sufficient for a man to manage at sea and shore, contains 36 scores, 720 hooks, (in summer a few more,) one yard distant from each other, on snoods of horse hair, value 15s." P. Nigg, Aberd. Statist. Acc. vii. 204. V. Flauchtbred.}

\textit{Su.G. sno, a small rope, funiculus, Ihre; Isl. snaedle, id. Perhaps from Su.G. sno, to twist, to twine; snoid, twisted; as, snodt garn, twisted yarn.}

\textit{SNOOD, SNOID, SNUDE, A phrase applied to a young woman who has lost her virginity.}

The lassie lost her silken snood,

That cost her mony a blurt and bleerie. \textit{Old Song.}

To Snood, v. a. To bind up the hair with a fillet, S.

"At home they [the young women] went bare-headed, with their hair \textit{snooded} back on the crown of their head, with a woolen string, in the form of a garter." P. Tongland, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc. ix. 325.

\textit{Snoonofmadrune, 2. A lazy or inactive person. S. To Snook v. n. To smell at. V. Snoke.}

\textit{Snook, v. a. To subjugate or govern by authority, to keep under by tyrannical means, pron. snule, S.}

Our dotard dads, snood'd wi' their wives,

To ginn and scart out wretched lives.---

\textit{Ramsay's Poems, i. 357.}

\textit{Dan. snool-er, to snub, to snuffle at, to give a tart or crabbed answer, might seem the origin. But this is only the v. signifying, to speak through the nose, used metaphor. Were it not to suppose a change of idea as to the means employed, I would therefore prefer Su.G. snill-a, to deceive, from \textit{snille}, ingenum; which Ihre derives from \textit{snell}, color. Snool may, indeed, be immediately derived from \textit{snell}, as signifying, severe. For from Germ. schnell, id. is formed angeschnell-a, praeropere aliquem invenire duriuscolus verbis, ut excaudantes solent; Wachter.}

To Snool, v. n. 1. To submit tamely, S. \textit{See Sup.}

Is there a whim-inspired fool,

Owre blate to seek, owre proud to snool?

Let him draw near. \textit{Burns, iii. 344.}

2. To act in a mean and spiritless manner. \textit{S.}
To Gae about Snoonin'. To go from place to place with an abject and depressed appearance. S.

Snoon, s. One who meanly subjects himself to the authority of another; “one whose spirit is broken by oppressive slavery.” Gl. Burns.

Thus a henpecked husband is said to be a mere smile.

“Ye'll wind a pirn! ye silly snoon, “ Wae worth ye're drunken saul!”

Quoth she, and lay out o'er a stool, And caugh't the by the stall.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 277.

How shall I be sad when a husband I haie, That has better sense than any o' thae Sour, weak, silly fellows, that study, like fools, To sink their ain joy, and make their wives snoonis?

Ibid. ii. 20.

To Snoove, (pron. snoon, s.) v.n. 1. To move smoothly and constantly.

A boy's top is said to snoon, when it whirls round with great velocity, preserving at the same time an equal motion. S.; to spin, synon. V. Snoir.

2. To walk with an equal and steady course, S.

The steystest brae thou wad hae fact it; Thou never lap, and stent and breasted, Then stoon to blow; But just thy step a wee thing hastit, Thou snoon'st awa.

Burns, iii. 144.

3. To snoonel, to withdraw one's self in a clandestine sort of way; to sneak off, S. 4. To walk with the head bent downwards towards the earth; to walk carelessly, or in a slovenly manner. S.

Moos. G. snoon-a, ire, veure. Su. G. snot implies the idea of celerity; celeritate uti inter agendum vel eundum; snot sig, festinare, Ihre. It is also used in sense 3. Han snodd sig undan; He withdrew himself clandestinely. Isl. snou-a admits a signification allied to this; to turn back; reverti, terga dare, Ihre; mua aptur, retroverti, G. Andr. vo. Aiptan; snot-ast a flotta, in fugam verti, Perhaps Su. G. snot-a is allied; re infecta, cum pudore abhirt. Junius mentions Ir. snout-am, nere, torquere, which corresponds to sense 1.

V. Snack, and Snoif.

To Snooze, v. To sleep.

S.

To Snoir, v. n. 1. To snort. 2. To hank; to endeavour to force up phlegm, or clear away huskiness from the throat.

Snoir, s. The snort of an affrighted horse.

Snorl, s. A snare; a difficulty; a scrape, S.B.

Probably a dimin. from Su. G. snoore, Tent. snor, funis, chorda; q. a gin.

SNORT of Thread. A hank of entangled thread. S.

SNOSH, Snous, adj. Fat and contented; applied to a thriving chubby child.

SNOUT, Snotter, s. A dunce; a booby; a doll.

Snotter, v. n. 1. To breathe through an obstruction in the nostrils; “to snort,” Rudd. vo. Snohis. See S.

2. To blubber.

Close by the fire his easy chair too stands,

In which all day he snotters, nods, and yawns.

V. Snochker. Ramsay's Poems, i. 96.

To Snotter and Laugh. To laugh good-humouredly.

Snotter, s. A laugh of this description.

Snotter-box, s. A cant term for the nose.

Snotter-cap, s. A dull, stupid, boorish fellow.

Snotter, s. The proboscis of a turkey-cock.

Snot, *s. 1. Used metaph. for impudence. 2. Formerly used in S. to denote the stem of a ship.

Snosthie, adj. Drizzly, dark, and rainy.

SNOW-FLAKE, SNOW-FLIGHT, SNOW-FOWL, s. The Snow-bunting. Orkn.; Emberiza nivalis, Linn.


“Snow-fowl.—It is the snowfugl of Norway.” Neill's Tour, p. 204.

Sw. snoaperf, q. snow-sparrow; Isl. see-kok.

To SNOWK, v. n. To smell about; a variety of Snode. S.

Snowk, s. A smell; used in a ludicrous way.

S努BBERT, s. A loose knot or lump; the nose, in contempt; the snout.

SNUDE, s. A fillet. V. Snood, s. 2.

SNUFF, s. A disorder in the nostrils.

The Snuftie and the Snot, &c.

V. Cleiks.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll. iii, 13.

Most probably a superabundant discharge of mucus; Teut. snof, snuf, rheuma, defluxio capitis ad nares, Hilaire; to which A.S. snofel, defined precisely in this manner by Sonner, is allied.

SNUFFIE, adj. Sulky; displeased; often Snuffie-like. S.

S努FFIE, adj. In a sulky manner.

S努FFINESS, s. Sulkiness.

To SNUG, s. a. 1. To strike; to push; applied to an ox or cow that strikes with the horn, or pushes with the head, Ang.

2. To chide; to reprimand with severity, Ang.

The latter is perhaps the primary sense; from Isl. snoeg-ga, duris et asperis verbis aliquem excipere, Verel.

S努G, s. A stroke; a push, Ang.

SNUGS, s. pl. Small branches lopped off from a tree, S.B. V. Sneck, Sneeg, v.

SNUFFIE, adj. Sheepish; awkward.

SNUIST, v. n. To sniff.

To SNUISTER, or SNUITTER, v. n. To laugh in a suppressed or clandestine way through the nostrils.

S努ISTER, S努ITTER, s. A laugh of this kind.

To SNUIT, v. n. To move carelessly and inactively, conjoined with the appearance of stupor.

S努ITIT, part. adj. Having the foolish and glimmering look of a half-drunk person.

SNUK, Snuke, s. A small cap or bonnet. See S.

Befor the ost full ferdly furth thai fie Till Dwontatter, a snuk within the se; Na ferrai thay mycht wyn ouit off the land.

Wallace, vii. 1043. MS.

Swak, Perth Ed. Former editors, not understanding the term, have substituted the same word is used in The Bruce.

To Scotland went he than in hy, And all the land gan occupy: Sa hale that bath castell and toune. War in till his possessions, Fra Weik anent Orkenay, To Mullyr snuk in Gallaway. Barbour, i. 188. MS.
And giff he seis we land may ta,
On Turnberry Snuke he may
Mak a fyre, on a certane day,
That mak takynnyng till wus, that we
May thar ayrwe in sawit. *?.

In Edit. Pink. Turnberry Inuke, from an error of the copyist, who read (long) f for I. Turnberry-nuke, Edit. 1620.

Isl. nuk-r, vulgo hnu-k-r, signifies a little mountain, a higher kind of rock, G. Andr. The s may have been prefixed, as in many words of Goth. origin. Tent. snoeks, nasatulz, q. a little nose. I need scarcely observe, that nes, synon. with sneke, has a common origin. Isl. smok-wr is rendered expeorrectus scopus, G. Andr. q. a mark stretched out.

To SNURKLE, v. n. To run into knots, as a hard-twisted thread; to run into kinks.

To SNURL, v. a. To ruffle or wrinkle; Gl. Rams.

And gars the heights and hows look guri. *?.

Romsey’s Poems, ii. 349.

To SNURL, v. n. To be entangled or ravelled; applied to thread, ropes, &c. E. to enwirl.

SNURLIE, adj. Knotty, S.B.

Perhaps allied to Su.G. snoere, Tent. snor, a cord.

SNUSH, s. Snuff; still used by old people. *?.

SNUVE, v. a. “To ruffle or wrinkle.”

Northern blasts the ocean snur!

And bare the height and hows look guri. *?.

From distructioun delyuer and out scrape

S.NUR, adj. Sookey, Sookey, Tent. snoor, a cord.

S.NUSH, s. Mortal; snuff; dies de officio mundi, from an error of the copyist.

S.NUSH, adj. Fat and contented. V. Snoos.

To SNUVE, v. n. V. Snoove.

To SO, v. a. To smooth the water by oily substances, in order to raise small fish to the surface.

S.OAKIE, adj. Plump, in full habit, Loth. See Sup.

Sokia, s. A ludicrous designation for a lusty female. S.

S.OAM, s. The rope or chain by which a plough is drawn. V. Sowme.

S.OAM, s. Herring soar, the fat of herrings.

S.OAPERIE, s. A place where soap is made.

S.OBERLY, adv. Spacious; frugally.

To S.OBER, v. n. To become less boisterous; to grow more calm.

S.OBERSIDES, s. A creature of sober habits.

S.OCK, SOCK, SOK, s. The right of a baron, to hold a court within his own domains, S. V. Sak.

SOCCOMAN, SOCKMAN, s. 1. One who holds lands by socage, or on condition of performing certain inferior services in his lordship; E. socman.

Gif ane man deceissis, leaueand behind himmoe  sonnes nor ane, ane distinction is to be observed, quhither the father was ane Knight, hauend lands halden be knichts service,—or ane Socco-man.” Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 27. s. 1.

2. A tenant of a particular district, subjected by his lease to certain restrictions, and bound to perform certain services, Aberd.

The parish is accommodated with seven corn-mills, to some one of which the tenants of a certain district, called the sockhom, or sockmen, or sucken, are astricted.” P. Turrell, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvii. 407.

A.S. soc, juridiccto. V. Sak.

To SOCHER (gutt.), v. n. To make much of one’s self, to be careful of one’s health to an extreme, particularly by the use of warm potions, palatable draughts, &c. S.

SOCHER (gutt.), adj. Lazy; effeminate; inactive from delicate living.

SOCHT, part. pa. of Suit. Exhausted; wasted; drained.

S.OCK, s. A person who walks with a manly air. S.

S.OCK, Sok, s. A ploughshare, S. A. Bor.” See Sup.

I saw Duke Sangor chair, with mony a knok
Six hundreth men siew with ane pleuchis sok.

Palace of Honour, iii. 26.

Peace to the husbandman and a’ his tribe,
Whase care fells a’ our wants frae year to year!
Lang may his sock and couter turn the gleyb!
And bauks o’ corn bend down wi’ laded ear!

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 59.

Fr. soc, id. vomer. This has been derived from Lat. sobus, a furrow, because this is the effect of the former.

In Dicht. Tryv., however, it is said that soc is an old Celt. word, which has passed into Fr. from the Bas Bretonne. As Alem. sahs, Germ. sachs, A.S. seaz, denote a knife, or any instrument for cutting; Germ. saag-an, to cut; there may possibly be some radical affinity.

SOCKIN-HOUR, s. The portion of time between daylight and candlelight.

SOCK-MANDRILL, s. A fac simile of a plough-head cast in metal, left with the smith as a model.

SOD, adj. 1. Firm; steady. To lay sod, to make secure.

2. As applied to the mind or conduct, drows; ennuy. S.
SOY

SOD, adj. Singular; odd; unaccountable; strange. S.

SOD, s. 1. A species of earthen fuel, used for the back of a fire on the hearth. 2. Used to denote a heavy person or any dead weight. S.

SOD, s. A species of bread. S.

SODDIS, SODDS, s. A sort of saddle used by the lower classes in the country, made of cloth stuffed, S.; synon. sooks, sunkes. A. Bor. Sode, a canvas pack-saddle stuffed with straw.

For that, that had gude hors and geir, 
Hes skantliie now awe crukit meir; 
And for their sadlis that have soddis.

Maitland Poems, p. 322.

Next, like Don Quixot, some suppose, 
He had a lady Del to Bose, 
Who never budged from his side, 
Upon a pair of sodds astride.

Coivn's Mock Poem, i. 17.

If I mistake not, the generality of farmers, little more than half a century ago, used sodds for riding. Many of the pendersellers, who keep only one horse, still have no better equipment.

They were also formerly used in some of the southern counties at least, for supporting the loads on the backs of horses.

Allied perhaps to A.S. seod, pl. seodas, a sack, satchel, or budget.

To SODGERIZE, v. n. To act as soldiers; to be drilled. S.

To SODGER-THEED, adj. Having little or no money. S.

SODICK, s. A dull, clumsy, heavy woman. V. SOWME.

SODYN, SOYNE, s. A soldier.

SODYN, SOWME, s. A soft day, a rainy day. *?

SOILYE, SOYME, s. A rope. V. SOWME.

SOINT, s. A court. V. SHYND.

SOYTOUR, SOYTER, SUITAR, s. A soft, kind of silk be meant; as soytes, S. is the name given to a rich species of cloth of this quality.

Sol, v. a. To solve; to resolve. S.

SOILYE, s. Soil. V. SULYE.

SOYME, s. A rope. V. SOWME.

SOYNDECK, s. The eye.

SOYNE, s. A son. S.

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SOL

To SOIORNE, v. a. To quarter; to lodge forcibly. S.

"The Parliament statutes, and the King forbiddis: that na companies pass in the country, to ly vpone ony the Kingis liegis: or thig or sohors hors outhur on kirkmen or husbandis of the land." Acts, James I. 1424, c. 7. Edit. 1666.

To SOIR, v. n. To complain. S.

SOIT, SOYT, s. 1. An assize.

"Gif ane man mutatis ane other, or wounds, or heates him be forthocht felonie; and the partie grievied perswes him before ane judge, either be soity (be an assise) or be complaint; sic forme and order of proces saile ledd, as is ordained against ane man'sayer." Stat. Rob. II. c. 11. s. 1.

2. Attendance on an overlord by his vassals, in the court held by him.

"He quha is oblished to giue soyte in the couris of his over-lord, suld doe the samin, conforme to the tenour of his infeft, and na vther-waies." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Sok. L. B. secta, secta curiae; Fr. suite, i. e. sequela.

SOUTHFAST, adj. True; certain. V. SUTHFAST.

To Sok, v. n. To slacken. Soin.

"Ilk soytour, before he is admitted and receavied be the judge, suld be examinat in thrie courts, gif he can make records of the courte," Qu. Attac. c. 36. s. 3.

3. The term is sometimes used as equivalent to Deponent, as it was part of the office of a suitar to pronounce the judgment of court. S.

SOITH, s. Truth.

King Priamus son made answere; Soith is it, Na thing, my dere frende, did thou pretermyt.

Dempster,.; S. pron.

SOITOUR, SOYTER, SUITAR, s. 1. Any person appearing in a court of law, as the vassal of another.

"The soytouris suld be first called, with their lords and maisters; for albeit the soytours compeir, nevertheles their lords and maisters, likeweis are oblished to compeir, and to giue presence to the Jusctice, in his air." Skene, Crimes, Tit. ix. c. 28.

2. It was afterwards used to denote one employed by another to manage his business in court, and regularly admitted by the court as an agent.

"Ilk soytour, before he is admitted and receavied be the judge, suld be examinat in thrie courts, gif he can make records of the courte," S. c. 36. s. 3.

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To SOKE, v. n. To slacken. Pink.

"Ilk soytour, before he is admitted and receavied be the judge, suld be examinat in thrie courts, gif he can make records of the courte," Qu. Attac. c. 36. s. 3.

4. Sport; recreation.

SOLACE, s. Sport; recreation.

- Or with loud cry followd the chase.
- After the fomy bare, in thare solace.

SOLACIOUS, adj. Cheerful; gay.

In company solacions
He was; and thairwith amorous.

Bassanus, Linn.; S. pron.

i.e. He was a cheerful and loving companion. For

Barbour,.; S. pron.

and maid na bourd, Troianis towit not ane wourd.

A.S. soth, veritas.

Thid. 47, 6.

SOUTHFAST, adj. True; certain. V. SUTHFAST.

To SOKE, v. n. "To slacken," Pink.

Ryse, frech Delyte, lat nocht this mater soke.

King Hart, i. 20.

Let it not rest, or be delayed. It may be only a metaph.

Use of E. soah, because things are said to soak, when allowed to remain a considerable time in a moist state. Or perhaps from Teut. sujek-en, to subside, to fall.

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Bassanus, Linn.; S. pron.

i.e. He was a cheerful and loving companion. For

Barbour,.; S. pron.

amorous seems simply to signify affectionate; as it immedi­ately follows; And gud knycithis he lyft ay.

SOLACE, s. Sport; recreation.

SOLAND, SOLAND GOOSE, s. The Gannett, Pelecanus Bassanus, Linn.; S. pron. solan.

It receives its trivial name from the Bass Isle, where it incubates every year, as it does also on Ailsa rock.

Syne all the lentren but les, and the lang rede.
And als in the advent,  
The Soland steward was sent;  
For he could fra the firmament  
Fang the fishe deid.  

"In it ar incredibler nouner of soland geis, nocht valik  
thir fowlis that Plineus callis see ernis." Bellend. Descr.  
Alb. c. 9.

Martin observes, that "some derive the name of this  
bird from the Irish word Sout'er, corrupted and adapted  
to the Scottish language," as denoting its remarkable  
power of vision, in spying its prey from a great distance.  
Voyage to St. Kilda, p. 27. This species of goose, according  
to Shaw, is in Gael, called Sulavair.

Sibb. derives the name "from Sw. solande, lingering,  
loitering, sottish; part of the verb soelca, procrastinare.  
There is, however, a bird that breeds in the Feroe islands,  
which is called Sula, and which may be the same with  
this. V. Encyclop. Britann. vo. Pelicanus.

According to Pennant, this is the same bird which the  
Norw. call Sule, Hav-Sul. He also views it as the Sula  
of Clusius, in his Exot. ; Zool. p. 612.

"Gannets — breed chiefly on the Stack of Suliskerry.  
Sule is the Norwegian name for a gannet, and sherry means  

To SOLD, v. a. To solder. See Sup.

"It is ordainit, that the said gold or siluer salse reassaift  
be all his liegis, sa that it keip all the wecht, and be gude  
traw mettell, suppoit it he be with erak or law, or soldit.  

Fr. soued-er, Ital. sold-are, Arm. sout-er, id. from Lat.  
sold-are.

SOLD, s. I. "A weight, ingot, Scot. sowd, as a sowd  
of money, i. e. a great sum," Rudd.

With ane grete sold of gold fey Priamus  
Secretly vnquhile send this Polidorus,  
Quhilk was his son, to Polyneustor king  
Of Trace, to keip and haue in nurissing.  
Doug. Virgil, 68, 41.


O der Wallace, wnquhill was stark and stur,  
Thow most o neide in presounue till endur.  
Thi worthi kyn may nocht the saif for sold.  
Wallace, ii. 208. MS.

According to Rudd., from Teut. sold, sowd, Fr. solde,  
stipendium, merces; L.B. sold-us, sold-um, from sold-us,  
the chief gold coin used in the Roman empire. Hence Fr.  
soldat, i. e. one who serves for pay, miles stipendiarius.  
It may be observed, however, that A.S. seoed signifies  
ot only a sack, but a purse. Hence cyninga seoed, the royal treasury.


An Isl. seoed denotes a pension, a gift, pl. seoletur, from  
Su.G. saed-us, to deliver, to pay. These suppose that Lat.  
salaria, used to signify the stipend both of magistrates and  
soldiers, has been borrowed by the Romans from the Scyths,  
to whom they were indebted for a variety of other military terms.

SOLDATISTA, s. Soldiery.  
SOL, s. A potato-basket.  
SOLE-CLOT, s. A plate of cast-metal attached to  
that part of the plough which runs on the ground.  
SOLEFLEUK, s. The Sole, a sea-fish.  
SOLESHOE, s. A piece of iron, on what is called the  
head, or that part of a plough on which the sock, or  
share, is fixed. The two pieces of iron which go  
below the sock are called plaitings, Fife.  
Sole-shoe.

Su.G. seoed denotes whatever strengthens the extremity  
of any thing; often applied to points of iron.
SON

2. To be anxious or uneasy, as implying a fearful apprehension of the future.

Than graithit thai thataill till barnes hastily.

Thar soneit nae of that gud chewalay.

_Wallace_, iii. 110. MS.

i. e. They were not dismayed at the approach of the enemy. In _Perth Edit._ erroneously _feixeit_; but rightly in _Edin._ 1648, _sonyieth_.

3. To be diligent; to be at pains.

Richt sa thai that prelats suld nocht sunye

Be way of deid defend thair patrimonie.

Lyndsay, _S.P. Repr._ ii. 248.

4. Sometimes it implies the idea of hesitation or demur, as the consequence of anxious thought.

"Quy hy sonye ye, maist valyeant camponis? quy pas ye nocht forthwart with gret spreit?" Bellend. _Cron. B. xi. c. 15._

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"Quy hy sonye ye, maist valyeant camponis? quy pas ye nocht forthwart with gret spreit?" Bellend. _Cron. B. xi. c. 15._

Fr. _sonyi-en_, to care; also, to be diligent about any thing.

SONYIE, _sonye._

1. Care; regard; concern.

A huntuyn staff in till his hand be bar,

Tharwith he smat on Willymy wallace thair;

Bot for his tre litli sonye he maid,

Bot be the color clauht him with outyn baid.

_Wallace_, ii. 97. MS.

2. Anxiety.

Of al my realme ye ar the rewolf and rod,

It that ye dome it thonk it suld be don;

Quhen that ye shrink I have oone _sonyi_ sone.

_Priests of Peblis_, p. 7.

3. Pains; industry.

Yet wanshappen shit, thou shupe such a _sunye_.

As proud as you prize, your pans shal be plucked.

_Montgomery_, _Watson's Coll._ iii. 8.

Fr. _sonyi_ care, diligence.

SONYE, _sonye._

1. Excuse; improperly printed _Sonzie._

To _SONK_. _v._ _n._

Apparently, to drivel, to loiter; or to be in a low or dejected state.

— There's no glee to give delight,

And ward free spleen the langsome night.

It for which they'll now have nae relief,

But _sonk_ at hame, and clock mischief.

_Ramsay's Poems_, i. Life, xlv.

If not from _E. sink_. _Su. gaeng_. _stunk-a_, _q_. depressed; perhaps allied to _sank_, retardear; _sika sig_, tempus terere.

_El laenger saenken_; _Dutius non tardate_; _Hist. Alex._ Magn. ap. _Ivre_. _Isl. seink_a, _id_. from _sen_, tardus, senus.

SONK, _sonk_.

1. A seat of that form and quality that it may be used as a couch.

Thus Doug. uses the term as corresponding to _turs_ in _Virg._ to denote that kind of couches on which the ancients reclined during their meals.

Syne eftir endlangis the sey coistis bray,

Vp _sonkis_ seid and desis did array,

To meit we satt with haboundance of chere.

_Virgil_, 75, 12.

This seems the primary sense; not only from the use of the word by this venerable writer, but from its affinity to _A.S. song_. _Su. saeng_. _stang_. _Isl. saeng_. _seng_; a bed, a couch; also, a pillow. _For G. Andr_. renders the Isl. word by _culicira_. _Both Ly_. _Add. Jun. Eym_. and _Ivre_ have remarked the affinity between these terms and _S. sonk_.

2. A green turf, or seat made of it. _S._

Tho gan the graune Accest with words chyde

Entellus, sat on the graune _sonk_ him beseid.


The term has most probably come to be applied to a green turf, or grassy seat, because of its softness, and consequent fitness for being used as a couch or place of rest. This idea receives confirmation from the following passage.

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SONS...
That Scotland led in luwe and le,
Away wes sons of ale and brede,
Of wyne and wax, of gamyn and gle.

Wyntoun, i. 401.

I have sometimes been inclined to think that this, with
the adj. might be traced to Teut. soen, reconciliatio, ex-
piatio; soen-en, reconciliare, propitiatio; Moes. G. soen,
Isl. sons, stonestome. But both in sense and form
it is more allied to Gael. Ir. sonas, prosperity, happiness;
Ir. sons, chance, fortune; sonsa, prosperous, blessed,
happy; sonsa, in favour. Bullet. Teut. sonsae, augmentum,
prosperitas, seems radically the same. Kilian refers to
deghe, salus, sanitas, vigor, as synon.

Sonsey, Sonsee, adj. 1. Lucky; fortunate; happy, (canny,
synon,) as opposed to what is accounted ominous or
ill-boding. S.B.

This seems to be the primary sense, as it is the only
one in which the term is used by our old writers.
Gif thow be gude, or evill, I cannot tell;
Thay ar not sonsey that so does ruse thame sell.

Lynsd. S. P. R. ii. 15.

"This spirit they called Brownie in our language, who
appeared like a rough-man: yea, some were so blinded, as
to believe that their house was all the
sonsey, as they called it, that such spirits resorted there." K. James's
Daemonologie, p. 127.

It is a good old sonsey saying,
That little wit makes meikle straying.
Cleland's Poems, p. 105.

"Its no sonsey to meet a bare foot in the morning," S.


"Three is ay sonsey," Ibid. p. 73.

"To gyve thame the more esperance of permanent &
sonsey weird, be send with thame the fatale chiar of mar-

"O'er holly [holy] was hang'd; but rough and sonsey
wan away;" S. Prov.; spoken against too precise people.
Kelly, p. 271.

2. Good-humoured; well-conditioned; manageable;
applied both to man and beast, S.
A sonsey hores, one that is peaceable. V. Donsie.

- Sonsie, and cantie, and gawzie,
But eelist or flaw was she.
Jamieson's Popular Ball, i. 294.

Sonsie lad seems equivalent to good fellow.
But mark wi' me, my sonsie lad,
"Tis fame we wooo.

He was a gash an' faithful tyke,
As ever lap a sheugh or dyke.
His honest, sonsie, baws'nt face
Ay gat him friends in ilk place.
Burns, iii. 3.

4. Plump; thriving; en bon point; as, a sonsie bairn,
S. See Sup.
But I've twa sonsay lasses, young and fair,
Plump, ripe for men: I wish ye cou'd foresee
Sic fortunes for them might bring joy to me.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 124.

5. It seems also used to denote fulness with respect
to provisions, conjoined with cordiality in the host.
"Better rough and sonsie, than bare and donsie;" S.
Prov. Kelly, p. 68. V. Donsie, and Sons.

To SOO, v. n. To smart. V. Sow, v.

To SOOCH, (gutt.) v. n. To swill; to swallow drink
in large draughts, S.

It seems originally the same with E. swig, which, as
Lye (Add. Jum.) supposes, may be derived either from

SOOCH, s. A copious draught of any kind of liquor, S.
To SOOCH, v. n. To emit a whizzing sound. V.

SOUCH, v.

To SOOK, v. a. To suck. V. Souk.

SOoker, s. A horseleech; from the g. Sook to suck. S.

SOOK, s. A play of children with a round piece of
leather, to the centre of which a cord is attached,
and which being wetted and pressed upon a stone
adheres so firmly by suction as either to carry the
stone, or come off with a smack.

SOOKIN' TURKEY. A vulgar designation for a fool. S.

SOOLEEN, s. The sun.

To SOOM, v. n. To swim.

SOON, adj. Near. The soonest gait, the nearest road.
S. To SOOP, v. a. To sweep.

SOoping, s. The act of sweeping.

SOOP-the-caussey, s. A scrub; a person who would do
the meanest thing for money.

SOOP, s. A bunch of feathers for sweeping.

SOOLONG, s. A noted liar.

To SOOSH, v. a. 1. To beat; to fog.
2. To tease a person with taunting or upbraiding language.

Soomsin', s. 1. A beating. 2. Adusive language.

SOOTH, adj. True, S.

"A south bourd is no bourd; S. Prov.; spoken when
people reflect too satirically upon the real vices, follies,
and miscarriages of their neighbours;" Kelly, p. 3.

"It is a sooth dream that is seen waking;" Ferguson's
S. Prov. p. 20.

"There are many sooth words spoken in bording.
Ibid. p. 30.

SOOTHEFOW, adj. Honest; worthy of trust. S.

SOOTIE, s. An old term for the devil. S.

SOOTIPILLIES, s. A moss plant, having a thick stalk
like a willow-wand, with head half a foot long and
of a sooty colour.

SOOTY-SKON, s. A cake baked with soot, to be
eaten on Fullmers'-en.

This is one of the foolish superstitions used by young
people, S.B. The intention is, that they may dream of
their sweethearts. For a particular account of the cere-
monial, See Sup.

SOP, s. A slight meal; a hasty refreshment.
The Scots men, quhen it wes day,
Thair mes devotly gert thai say.
Buns, iii. 3.

S. One is said, in relation to
Mr. Pinkerton conjectures that this slight meal might
be of Scotch cottage, oatmeal and water boiled," Ibid. N.
This most probably refers to sorbile food, what is vul-
gary called spoon-meat, S. One is said, in relation to
this, to tak a soup, when it is meant that he takes a very
slight repast. V. Soup.

SOP, s. Juice; moisture.
Sprugand herbis, etfir the cours of the mone,
War socht, and with brasin hukis cuttit sone.
To get thare myltky sop and venumm blak.


Teut. sop, liquamen, liquor; Isl. sops, haustus.

SOP, Sope, s. 1. A crowd; a group.
Then thai withdrew thaim haliey;
Bot that wes not full cowartly,
For samyn in till a sop held thae.

Barbour, iii. 47. MS.
SOPITING. S. Setting at rest; quashing; a forensic term.*

SOPHAM, SOPHINE, S. A sophism, Fr.

SOPPES DE MAYN.

SOPITE, SOPPE, Soup, To v. n.

SORD, S. Apparently filth. V. SUDDIL.

SORDANE, adj. *

SORDANE, s. Apparently filth. V. SUDDIL.

SORD, s. Apparently filth. V. SUDDIL.

SORD, s. To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board, S.

SOPHAM, SOPHINE, S. A sophism, Fr.

SOPITING. S. Setting at rest; quashing; a forensic term.*

2. Any body; consisting of a variety of parts or particles conjoined, as E. cloud is metaphor used; as, a sope of mist, Doug. Virgil, 25, 42, a dusty sope, 284, 15.; also, 274, 47.

Be this the Trojanis in thare new cité
Ane dusty sop uprisand gan do se,
Full thik of stoure vpthringand in the are.

What metaphor. analogy, as Rudd. imagines, it can have to Fr. soupe, soup, or porridge, is not easily conceivable. It seems the same with Isl. sop-ar, a ball, pila, Verel. Now, Rudd. expl. sop, by globus. Isl. sop-a, to scrape or take together; sop-a til um fefaung, commutum under-cunque corradere. Su. G. swaef-ia denotes a train or retinue.

To SOPE, SOUP, v. n. To become weary; to droop; to faint; sopit, sopit, fatigued; exhausted. Sum dele or than walxis dolf this syre, Seing his hors begun to sope and tyre.

So was I sopit and overset.

And for no sain, Nor sorrow, can I soup.

Wallace he herd the sophanmis enire deill.

Wallace, viii. 1506. MS.

I fairy quhail sic sipehou hes fund,
That with my awin band then hes me bund.

Priests of Pobla, S. P. Repr. i. 36.

SOPITE, part. pa. Set at rest.

SOPITING, s. Setting at rest; quashing; a forensic term.

SOPPES DE MAYN.

Thre soppes de mayn,
Thai brought to Schir Gawayn,
For to confort his brayn.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 11.

This seems to have been three sops of some favourite cordial; denominated perhaps from the idea of its strength or powerful effects. V. MANE.

SOR, s. Apparently filth. V. SUDDIL.

SORD, s. The long bar, which crosses the other bars obliquely in a reclining gate or Liggit, q. v.

SORDANE, adj.

—Thai said exemple tak of hir sordane teiching.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 63.

This might be understood of secret instruction; Fr. a la sordiere, privately. But it is sorne, in Edit. 1506.

SORDES, s. Fifth, S.B.

"It ought and should be found and declared that the said Alexander Fraser, or any person deriving right from him, have no right or title, by means of any operations or manufactures on the banks of the river, to throw or convey into the said river, corrupted water, the filth, sordes, drags or refuse of a distillery or manufactury, or any other substance of a nauseous quality." State, Leslie of Powis, v. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 96.

SOR, s. Lat. sordes, id. This term might be introduced by the monks or clergy in their charters. Isl. saer, however, signifies filth, and saur-á, to defile; Verel. Ind. p. 217. Thus the Lat. word might itself have a Gothic origin. The term is also used in E.

SORDID, pret. Defiled.

Syene tuk he salt, as Ic hard tell, And ded hors, and sordid the well.

SORE, adj. "A sorrel or reddish colour," Rudd. See S.

Eous the stede, with ruby hammys rede, Abufe the sayis liftis furth his hede, Of culuffle sore, and sum dele broune as bery.

Doug. Virgil, 399, 32.

Fr. saure, sub-rufus, Gl. Sibb.

SORIT, adj. Of a sorrel colour; as, "a sorit horse." S.

The sory sone raiss, the bauld Loran was dede. Leg.
sery (clamor), as in MS.

SORING, part. pr. Bewailing.

I in my mynd againe did pance,—
Deploring, and soring,
Their ignorant estaits.

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 46.

A.S. sor-ian, lugere, tristare.

To SORN, SORNE, s. or. 1. To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board, S.

"Whenever an chiefein had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands gliuifiti, and lived on free quarters; so that ever since, when a person obtrudes himself upon another, stays at his house, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is said to sorn or be a sorne." Machean, Johns. Dict. vo. Sornen. See Sup.

2. Used, in an improper sense, to denote the depre­dations made by an invading army.

All things perplexed were, the Baliol proud,
With English forces both by land and flood
In Scotland came, arrived at Kinghorn,
And through the country mightily did sorne.

Mase's Threnodie, p. 96.

Sibb. properly enough refers to Fr. sejournier, com­morari. For the S. word is merely the E. one according to the old mode of writing it. It would appear that the j was sounded as i.

For thought me tharfor worthit dey,
I mon sorgethe, quhan eyrth it be.

Barbour, iii. 323. MS.

Wallace than said, We will not soiere her.

Wallace, iii. 79. MS.

It is also used actively, with respect to the practice of sorning.

SORNARE, SORNER, s. One who takes free quarters, S.

"Quhair euer sornaris be ouertane in tyne to cum, that thay be delinirit to the Kingis Schireffis, and that furthwith the Kingis justice do law vpone thame as vpone a thief or reuar." Acts, James II. 1455. c. 49, Edit. 1566. V. the v.

This severe act was put in force, about fifty or sixty years ago, upon two brothers of the name of McFarlane, who were executed at Forfar; if I remember right, by the sentence of the sheriff. They were habit and repute notorious thieves; but nothing could be proved against them. This cruel expedient was therefore fallen upon, of trying and condemning them on the Sornare Act. They broke prison, and escaped, a day or two before that appointed for execution. But such was the rigour of justice, that, the country being raised, they were caught at the head of a Glen, in the entry to the Highlands,
To Sotter, v. a. 1. To boil slowly; to simmer, 
possibly a deriv. from A.S. scullan-an, Su. G. siud-a, Isl. sidd-a, to boil. See Sup.

2. It properly denotes the sputtering or bubbling noise of any half-liquid substance, when boiling.

3. The crackling and bubbling noise made by a piece of flesh or any greasy substance before the fire.

Sotter, s. The act of boiling slowly.

Sotter, s. An indefinite number of insects, or other small animals, collected together. "A great sotter." S.

To Sotter, v. n. To cluster closely; as the small-pox or any cutaneous eruption.

Sotter, s. A rope or strap slung across the shoulders of persons carrying a hand-barrow, and attached to its handles to relieve the arms.

To Sort, v. n. To depart; to go forth.

Sort,* s. A term applied to persons or things when the number is rather small. "When is nearly synon.

To Sort, v. a. To supply or furnish to one's satisfaction; to fit; to suit; as, "I can sort you wi' a knife now." S.

To Sort, v. n. To agree; to come to a bargain.

To Sort,* s. A low word signifying the stomach.

Sosherie, v. a. To chastise; to correct by stripes.

Sosh, s. A indefinite number of insects, or other heterogeneous mass, S. "a mucky puddle," A.

Sosherie, v. n. A cluster closely; as the small-pox or any cutaneous eruption.

Soto, adj. 1. Addicted to company and to the bottle.

2. Frank; congenial; social and sappy.

3. Canny; sober; quiet, though cheerful.

4. Snug; comfortable; as applied to the external situation; Syn. Cosh. 5. Lazy; indolent.

6. Plump; broad-faced.

Sosh, s. A mixture of incongruous kinds of food, or any heterogeneous mass, S. "a mucky puddle," A.

Bor. Ray. See Sup.

Sibb. expl. it, "a large dish of flummery," calling it Fr., but on what authority I cannot find. It may be from sausse, Teut. sause, condimentum, sauss-en, condire, the idea being borrowed from the variety of ingredients often mingled in sausages.

To Sossh, v. a. To mix in a strange manner; or, v. n. to make use of incongruous aliments or medicines mixed together, S. V. the s.

Soss, s. A mixture of incongruous kinds of food, or any heterogeneous mass, S. "a mucky puddle," A.

Bor. Ray. See Sup.

Soss, s. A low word signifying the stomach.

Sossh, s. Properly, the flat sound caused by a heavy but soft body, when it comes hastily to the ground, or squats down, S. See Sup.

And wi' a soss aboon the clainst, 
lik ane their gifts down flang.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 271.

This seems to have the same origin with the E. e. souce, to strike with sudden violence, or the adv. souce, conveying the same idea. Dr. Johns. views Fr. sous or dessous, down, as the root.

To Soss, v. n. To fall down as a dead weight; to come to the ground as it were all in a piece.

Sot, s. A fool, S.

"The Scots use sot, as the French do un sot, not for a fipper, but a fool."—Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 128.

Sotthrown, s. A collective term for Englishmen. S.

To Sor, v. n. 1. To boil slowly; to simmer, S.

Evitably a deriv. from A.S. suth-an, Su. G. siud-a, Isl. sidd-a, to boil. See Sup.

2. It properly denotes the sputtering or bubbling noise of any half-liquid substance, when boiling.

3. The crackling and bubbling noise made by a piece of flesh or any greasy substance before the fire.

Sorrow, s. A term unwarrantably used in imprecations, or strong asseverations, S.

Alace, the porter is forgett,
But sorrow mair the men mycht gett.


"No," Gl. But this is by no means a simple negative. It is often used, although by some persons ignorantly, yet in the same unlawful way as fiend, i.e. fiend, devil, &c, when meant to express a strong negation; and, in imprecation, like, E. pox, plague, deuce, &c. The term would seem indeed sometimes to denote a personification; as the vulgar speak of the devil—"The Sorrow tak him, and at his crew o' rotten Bishops together." Tennant's Card.

Bor. Ray. See Sup.

Sorrow-Rape, s. A rope or strap slung across the shoulders of persons carrying a hand-barrow, and attached to its handles to relieve the arms.

Sorrow-Rape, s. A rope or strap slung across the shoulders of persons carrying a hand-barrow, and attached to its handles to relieve the arms.

To Sorrow, v. a. To flow; to sluug; to flow; to move with sudden violence; or the sound emitted when boiling.

Sorrow, s. A term unwarrantably used in imprecations, or strong asseverations, S.
S O U

To Sough out, v. a. To utter in a whining tone. S. Sough o’ the Sea. The moaning sound of the sea. S. Sough, Sowch, Sugh, Swouche, s. 1. A rushing or whistling sound, S.

Ilk souch of wynd, and euer quisper now, And alkin stager affrayit, and causit grow.

Doug. Virgil, 63, 6.

November chill blowes loud wi’ angry sugh; The short’ning winter day is near a close.

Burns, iii. 174.

Ane sound or souch I hard thare at the last, Lyke quhen the fire be felloun wyndis blast, Is driven amyd the flat of cornes rank, Or quhen the burnes on spait hurtis down the bank.

Doug. Virgil, 49, 14.

2. The sound emitted by one during profound sleep.

Over all the lands on at rest ilkane, The profound sough of slepe had thame overtane.


3. It is used to denote a deep sigh, S.O.

I saw the battle sair and tough, And reekin-red ran mony a sheugh, My heart for fear gae sough for sough.

Burns, iv. 362.

4. A canting or whining mode of speaking, especially in preaching or praying. 5. A flying report; a vague sound; to be silent. Belg.

Chaucer uses sough for song, noise, from A.S. swége, soge, sonus, clangor; strepitus flammarum. Hence swége denotes any kind of musical instrument, as a trumpet, an organ.

SOUCH, Sough, adj. Silent; quiet; tranquil, S.

To keep souch, to be silent. He grew quite souch; he became entirely calm, so as to make no disturbance. See S.

Alem. swit-wen, Germ. schweig-en, to be silent, still or quiet; A.S. swége-an, swégen-an, swi-wan, id. Ne swégen thu; Be not silent. Belg. zwig, silent, zwijt, silence, werswégen-an, to conceal; Sw. zwýget, husl, Gr. τυγκλη, silent.

SOWCH, s. Silence. Keep a calm souch; Be silent, S.

A.S. swége, silentium. V. the v. See Sup.

SOUCH, pret. v.

Thair gudis haift thi sayt all; And souch the house euirikane.

Barbour, x. 759. MS.

Left by Mr. Pinkerton for explanation. It seems to signify, deserted, forsaken; A.S. swi-wan, to deliver up; or, Su.G. swi-wa, loco cedere. This may be formed from the latter, as souch, silent, from A.S. swége.

SOUCHT, pret. Attacked in a hostile manner; assailed by arms.

Had thi bene warnyt wele, I wate, Thai suld haft sauld thair dedis der; For thair war gud men; and thair ver Fer ma than thi war that thaim soucht. Bot thair war scalyt, that thair moucht Ou na maser assembly be.

Barbour, xvii. 117. MS.

This is a Su.G, idiom. Soak-a, Ihre observes, usurpatur de violenta invasione, Na sokir man hem til annan; Si quis in alterius aedes impetum fecerit. This he views as the origin of Heneocken, our Hamescucen. For heneocken—a properly signifies, to invade the house of another with violence. He also derives raasak-a, to raasack, from ran, to a house, and sook-a. Isl. adsoaka, atsoaka, a warlike assault; sook itself signifying a battle, praedium; G. Andre.

SOUCYE, s. The old name in S. for the herb heliotropium. V. Appin.

SOUD, s. A quantity.

"The tradesmen are paid for the piece, or with a certain sum or quantity of victual annually agreed on, called soud." P. Daviot, Moray, Statist. Acc. xiv. 74. N. V. Sold.

To SOUDER, v. a. 1. To solder. 2. To unite; to combine. 3. To make up a variance, or to unite those who have been alienated.

S. To SOUDER, v. n. To unite.

S. SOUERING, s. An act of union.

S. SOUDY, s. A heterogeneous mixture; a hodge-podge.

S. SOUDIE, s. 1. A gross heavy person; one who is big and clumsy; a term generally used as to women, S.

2. A dirty woman, partaking much of the nature of a sow.

Perhaps allied to Su.G. sod, solid, an animal, any individual of the larger kind of cattle; sometimes, a sow. Moes.G. soad seems to have signified cattle; hence transferred to a sacrifice. Isl. soade, small cattle.

This word is perhaps part of that designation used, Evergreen, 11. 20. Soedly-mowdy. The latter part may be merely alliterative; or from Teut. moede, moede, weared, fatigued.

SOULAND, s. One who comes from the south country. S.B.

SOULY, adj. Soiled; dirty.

A rousat goun of hir awn scho him gaiif Apon his weyd, at couryt all the layff.

Burns, iii. 174. MS.

In Edit. 1648, soddled, synonym. V. Suddle.

SOWDY-MOWDY.

SOUDY-MOWDY.

SOUDOUN LAND. The land of the Soldan or Sultan.

Sé ye not quha is cum now—

A sargeant out of Souldan land.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 173.

SOVER, Souir, adj. Safe; sure. ‘See Sup.

Thus sail thow stand in no degre

Sover forout perplexitie.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 188.

Fr. seur, secure.

SOVERANCE, s. 1. Assurance.

Sotheroun marvell’d gif it suld be Wallace.

Without soverance come to persow that place.

Wallace, viii. 498. MS.

i. e. Without being assured of support, as he had only a handful of men with him.

2. Safe conduct.

The consaill sone coudet gyff till him, Agayn he past with soverance till his King.

Ibid. ver. 1498. MS.

SOVERTIE, s. Surety. Upon sovertie, upon security. S.


For, tho I say it myself, the soverain is weelke Betwix his bastarde blude, and my birth nobill.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 56.

According to Ed. 1508, severanis; O.Fr. sev-aer, to separate.

To SOOF, SOUFF, v. n. 1. To slumber; to sleep in a disturbed manner, S.B.

Su.G. sofu-a, Isl. sof-a, Dan. soor, S.B. sof-er, Id. geop-ael, consopitus, laid asleep; Isl. sof-r, sleep. Junius thinks that the v. may be traced to Moes.G. soaf, cessavit. Lat. sop-aer, to set at rest or asleep, seems to have had the same origin. Belg. siff-en, to doze. V. SOUFF.

To SOUFF.

2. To breathe high in sleep; properly, as the effect of disease, S.B.
This is the more common sense. It seems doubtful, indeed, whether this be not radically a different word from Teut. *soff-ah, Germ. *sohph-en, spirare, which seem to have some affinity to Heb. פֶּן, shaaf, anhelavit. One might almost suppose, that A.S. seof-ian, lugere, to mourn, to moan, had some affinity to the word in this sense; as it denotes a sort of moaning anhelation.


I sigh at home, a-field am dowie too,
To souf a tune I never crook my mou,
Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 1.

4. “To con over a tune on an instrument.”
Thus I——
Bang’d up my blyth auld-fasion’d whistle,
To souf ye o’er a short epistle.
Ramsay’s Poems, iii. 360.

5. To sing; used in a general sense.

To SOUFE, S. a stupid, silly person; a lazy, idle, drunken fellow.

SOUFFLA, s. A stroke; a blow.

SOUFFLET, s. A stroke; a blow.

SOUFF, v. a. To blow.

To SOUS, v. n. To emit a rushing sound, &c. V. SOUCH.

To SOUK, SOOK, v. a. 1. To suck; as, a sookin bairn, a sucking child. 2. Metaph. used, to denote the power of wheedling or flattery in the old S. proverb: “He has a tongue in his head that could souf the laverocks out of the lift.”

SOUKKYR, Succur, s. Sugar.

SOUKIT, part. adj. Fatigued; exhausted.

SOUKS, s. pl. The name given to the flower of red clover, S. also sucked, sucked by children because of their sweetness.

“His mete was hony souks, and hony of the wode,”
Wiclif, Matt. iii.

SOULDIER CRAB. The Cancer Bernardus, Linn.

Canceller in turbine degens, the Soul’dier Crab.” Sibb. Fife, p. 192.

Denominated perhaps from his occupying the shell of the periwinkle as a tent, or entry-box.

SOULE, SOLE, s. A swivel. Gl. Sibb. V. Culpit.

SOUM, SOUNE, s. A term expressing the relative proportion of cattle or sheep to pasture, or vice versa, S.

1. A soum of sheep, five sheep; or, in other places, ten. See Sup.

“Tere are 86 freeholders in the burgh, whose freeholds at present are reckoned, at an average, at 50s. yearly, with a privilege of pastureage for 72 soums of sheep upon the common, 5 sheep being reckoned to the soum.” P. Monkton, Airs. Statist. Acc. xii. 396.

“One cow makes a soum, a horse two; ten sheep (and in some places fewer) are considered as a soum.” P. Saddel, Argyles. Ibid. p. 477. N.

2. A soum of grass, as much as will pasture one cow, or five sheep.

It is statute and ordained, that in all tymne comming, there be designed to the Minister serving at the cure of six Kirms where there is an arrable land adjacent thereto, four soums grass for sic aiker of the saids foure aikers of gleib land, extending in the bail to sixtene soumes for the saids foure aikers,” Acts, James VI. 1606. c. 7. Murray.

“The glebe—is supposed to be legal as to extent, with 4 soums grass, in common with the cattle of the farm.” P. Kilmartin, Argyles. Statist. Acc. viii. 104.

Sw. soum is equivalent to tol, number. V. Soume, number; as this is evidently the same word used as also denoting quantity.

To SOUM, to calculate and fix what number of cattle or sheep it can properly support, S.

“Where there are several small tenants upon one farm, the farm is (what they call) soumed; which means, that the number of cattle it can properly maintain or pasture, is ascertained, that none of the tenants may exceed his just proportion, nor over-stock his farm.” P. Balquhidder, Perths. Statist. Acc. vii. 93.

To SOUM and Roon. See Sup.

“Tere seems probable, that the land outofield, in many places, was occupied in common, each proprietor or tenant, in a certain district, parish, or estate, having been thereby entitled to soum or pasture on the outfield land in summer, in proportion to the number and kinds of cattle he was thus able to roam or fodder in winter, by means of his share of i-field land.” P. Bedrule, Roxburgh, Statist. Acc. xv. 473. N.

To roum, to find place for. V. Rowme, v.

To TOUM, TOUM, v. To swim.

TOUM, TOUME, s. A load. V. Soume.

TOUMS, s. pl. The sounds of the cod dried for food, Shetland. V. Sounds.

TOUM, TOUM, adj. Smooth; level; a sound road, a smooth road.

SOU, s. Son. “His soum & apperand air.”

To TOUM, TOUM, v. n. To swoon.

TOUM, s. A swoon; a faint.

To TOUM, TOUM, v. a. To spin a top.

To TOUM, TOUM, v. a. To spin, as expressive of the motion of a top.

SOUNDS (of a fish,) s. pl. The swimming bladder, S.

“The greatest part of the cod’s sounds, in this parish, are permitted to remain and rot on the sea beach, or are cast into the dunghill, though the use and value of them as an article of food and delicacy at table have been known here for many years.” P. Peterhead, Aberd, Statist. Acc. xvi. 549.

Isl. sund, natatio.

To SOUNYE, v. n. To concern one’s self about; to take interest in. V. SONYE.

To SOUP, S. a spoonful; the quantity taken into the mouth at once of any food that requires the use of a spoon.

2. A small draught, or mouthful of liquor, S.

Thai drank thre quartis thai twa, out of ane scopin stoup,
Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1592.

Contemptioun of Syde Taillis, p. 507.

Su.G. sop-a, id.

SOUP, S. 1. A spoonful; the quantity taken into the mouth at once of any food that requires the use of a spoon, S.

2. A small draught, or mouthful of liquor, S.

Thai drank thre quaris soup and soup.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 114.

3. A considerable quantity of drink, or of any thin food, such especially as is taken with a spoon; as, a
SOUP

sop milk, a soup broth, a soup drink; a considerable quantity of any intoxicating liquor, s.

Wae worth that weary sup of drink
He lik'd so well,
He drank it a', left not a blink,
His throat to sweeten.
—Porke's Dominie Deposed, p. 27.

Here it is printed like the E. word.

"I wish you had drank water, when you drank that soup drink?" S. Prov., "Spoken when people say something out of the way, upon a jocose supposition that they are drunk, or they would not say so;" Kelly, p. 179.

4. A small portion of sustenance, such as is taken with a spoon. A bite and a soup, slender support.

Is. soupe, a draught, soppe, potage, or any soup-meat; sops, as much of this kind of food as the mouth receives at once. E. sup, is used as in sense 2. But we extend the signification. For notwithstanding the general prejudice which prevails among our southern neighbours, as to the poverty of our country, we have, in the use of food, a greater variety of gratification than themselves. They eat all, or drink all; whereas we not only eat and drink, but sup.

To SOUP, v. n. To sob; to weep convulsively.

To SOUP, v. n. To become weary. V. SOPE.

SOUPIE, s. A sling. *?

SOUPIE, s. A child's toy which, upon being pulled, seems to dance. *?

SOURCEANCE, s.

SOUR, SOURE, s.

SOUR, s. Metaph. any thing acid or bitter. *?

SOUR, s. A thin cake baked of oatmeal steeped in water till it became sour; used at Yule.

SOUR-SKON, s.

SOUR-MILK, s.

SOURCAGE, s.

SOUR-SKON, s.

SOURLAND, s.

SOUR-ROCK, a species of Sorrel.

SOUR-SKON, a species of Sorrel.

SOUR-SKON, a species of Sorrel.

SOUR-MILK, a soup milk, a soup broth, a soup drink; a considerable quantity of any intoxicating liquor, s.

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SOUR-MILK, a soup milk, a soup broth, a soup drink; a considerable quantity of any intoxicating liquor, s.
SOW, s. A military engine anciently used in sieges. See SIEGE.

Of great gestis a sow thai maid,
That stwart heildyne aboyn it had.
With arm yt men inew tharin,
And instrumentis for to myne.

Barbour, xvi. 597. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton, in his Notes on K. Hart, p. 377, says: "They shatterd the walls with sowes or battering rams. — The sowes were arized." In his note on this passage of The Bruce, he throws out a different idea; "A sow was a military engine resembling the testudo of the Romans." But neither of these descriptions is accurate. It is evident, that the sow was not a battering ram. For it was not employed for battering down walls, but for covering those who were employed to undermine them. Hence, Barbour, when giving an account of the testudo, says: "It had stwart heildyne, or covering above."

Such is the account given by William of Malmesbury, Hist. L. iv. Unum fuit macbinamentum, quod nostri suis fuerint, junguntur in ordinem, sub quibus subsidentes tuti tabulatis, cratibusque contexitur. — Istae cum plures factae erant, as a great height on the testudo, she would make that stwart heildyne, or covering above.

The word is used in this sense by R. Glouc. p. 410.

A gyn, that me clupeth some, hii made ek wel strong,
Muche folc inne vor to be, bothe wyde & lpng,
And with gret wecht syne duschit doun
That ewyn towart the lyft is gane,
That thair wes feryt thar.

The men than owt in full gret hy.
And on the wallis thai gan cry,
In sundre with that dusche it brak.

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from its use already mentioned, as meant to cover those who dug under the wall: from grafa, folio, whence E. grave.

Grose thinks that "it derived its name from the soldiers under it lying close together, like pigs under a sow." — "Two machines, the one called the boar, the other the sow, were employed by the parliamentarians in the siege of Corse castle, Dorsetshire." Milit. Antiq. pp. 387, 388.

I may add, that Gael. muc, which signifies a sow, is also expl., "an instrument of war, whereby besiegers were secured in approaching a wall, like the pluteus of the Romans, covered over with twigs, hair-cloth, raw hides, and moving on three wheels." Shaw. This writer does not seem to have observed, that the instrument referred to was in E. denominated a sow.

SOW, Hay-Sow, s. A large stack of hay erected in an oblong form, S. pron. soo.

"In Scotland a long hay-stack is termed a sow; probably from a tradtory remembrance of the warlike engine, which went under that name; hence we may have a distinct notion of the figure of that engine." Annals, Scot. ii. 89. But there is no evidence that the military engine, thus denominated, was so frequently used in the wars between Scotland and England, as to lend its name to one of the common fruits of husbandry. Although a few individuals, returning from a siege, might be struck with the resemblance, it is scarcely conceivable that the name would be so closely attached to ancient names, than to give them up out of compliment to a few who have returned from warfare.

For it cannot be supposed, that in S. there was no name generally known, is denominated from what is rare, or topographical. The term is allied perhaps to Teut. soew, soo, which signifies the ground on which a heap or pile of any kind is erected; gleba qua agger conficitur, Kilian. Hence, To Sow, Soo, v. a. To stack, S.

To Sow, Soo, v. a. To stack, S.

To Sow, Soo, s. 1. A term applied to one who makes a very dirty appearance, S.B. See Sup.

Perhaps a figurative sense of the E. term. Teut. soew, soo, which signifies the ground on which a heap or pile of any kind is erected; gleba qua agger conficitur, Kilian. Hence, To Sow, Soo, v. a. To stack, S.

2. Any thing in a state of disorder; as, a ravelled sow, something that cannot be easily extricated; S.B. 3. A great cluster of objects, properly in a disordered state.*

And than thai suld schut hardely
Aman their fayis, and sow thaim sar
Quhill that he throw thaim passyt war.

Barbour, xvi. 391. MS.

The sense is changed in Edin. 1620, p. 303. See Sup.

Sow sar, or sare, seems to have been a common phrase; as it is also used by Wyntoun, viii. 40. 174; but apparently in a neut. sense.

It occurs in O.E. as synon. with smert.

When he sailed in the Swin it sowed him sare; Sare it tham smerted that fend out of France.

V. next word. Minot's Poems, p. 18.

To Sow, Soo, s. n. To smart; to feel acute or tingling pain.

When he sailed in the Swin it sowed him sare; Sare it tham smerted that fend out of France.

As smert, and with sair straiks scho gars me.

And than thai suld schut hardely.
Feld off the speris sa sar sowing,
Wandyast, and wald haiff bene away.

Barbour, xvi. 628. MS.

SOW, Sow-in-the-Kirk, s. A game played by boys, similar to Kirk the Gussie. See details in Sup. S.

SOW-BACK, s. A barrel used for preparing windingsheet.

SOWEN, 8. A flitch of bacon.

SOWEN-BREAD, s. A flitch of bacon.

SOWEN, s. pl. Flummery, made of the dust of oatmeal remaining among the seeds, steeped and sourred, id. A. Bor. See Sup.

SOWEN-KIT, s. A flitch of bacon.

SOWEN-BOAT, s. A barrel used for preparing windingsheet.

SOWEN-DOCK, s. A barrel used for preparing windingsheet.

SOWEN-Day, s. The name given to the 17th of December, in Sandwick, Orkney, from the custom of killing a sow in every family on that day. V. Yule, § III. See Sup.

SOWDEN, s. The South.

SOW-GREASE, s. "Flummery; such as brose, sowens, or oatmeal pottage." Gl. Sibb. See Sup.

SOUTH, s. The South.

SOWE, s. A windingsheet.

"In some time thereafter, the same girl died of a fever, and as there was no linen in the place but what was unbleached, it was made use of for her sow, which answered the representation exhibited to her mistress and the declarant." Treatise, Second Sight, p. 18.

This refers to a phrase preceding; — "a shroud of a darkish colour."

SOWEN, s. That kind of paste employed by weavers for stiffening their yarn in working, S. See Sup.

Hence the low contemptuous term used for a weaver, Ang. Souwenie-mug, in allusion to the pot which contains their paste.

A. S. sewe, "grew, paste, a clammy matter;" Somner. Belg. soge.

SOWENS, s. pl. Flummery, made of the dust of oatmeal remaining among the seeds, steeped and sourred, S.; sowings, sowings, id. A. Bor. See Sup.

"The diet of the labouring people here — is — flummery; such as a kind of flummery, made of oatmeal somewhat sourred, with milk or beer, to dinner." P. Speymouth, Moray, Statist. Acc. xiv. 401.

I am informed that in Gael. suan signifies raw sowens or flummery. V. Sowen.

SOWENS-PORRIDGE, s. A dish of pottage, made of skrine or cold sowens, by mixing meal with the sowens, while on the fire, Ang.

SOWING-BROD, s. The board employed by weavers for laying their sowen, or dressing, on the web.

SOWEN, s. A barrel used for preparing sowens.

SOWEN-BOWIE, s. A vessel for making flummery.

SOWEN, s. A vessel for making flummery.

SOWEN, s. A vessel for making flummery.

SOWEN-SEEDS, s. pl. V. Seidis.

SOWEN, s. A tub or cask in which the seeds are sourred and sowens prepared before being cooked.

SOWER-BREAD, s. A flitch of bacon.
SOW

SOWERIT, part. pa. Assured; having no dread. The hardy Scottis, that wald na langar duell, Set on the laiff with strakis sad and say. Off thaith your, as than sowther than war.

Wallace, vii. 1187. MS.

i. e. They knew that they had nothing to fear from those who were on the other side of the river.

SOWFF, s. A stroke; a blow. V. SOUFF. S. To SOWK, v. a. To drench; the same with E. soak. S.

SOW-KILL, s. A kiln dug out of the earth, in which lime is burnt.

SOW-LIBBER, s. A sow-gelder. V. LIB, s. A

SOWME, SOYME, s. 1. The rope or chain that passes to a horse, as used in the passage quoted.

2. It seems also to signify the rope by which hay is fastened on a cart. See Sup.

Wallace, vi. 25. MS.

Teut. somme, A.S. seom, Alem. saum, Germ. son, Fr. somme, Ital. soma, L.B. sauma, id. unus, sarcina. Su.G. some not only denotes a burden, but, by a very natural transition, a pack-saddle, or that on which a horseload is borne. As the A.S. word is also written som, sym, syma, asom, syma, onear, hence Fr. somme, asom, syma, onear, as used in the passage quoted.

SOWME, SYME, s. 1. The rope or chain that passes between the horses, by which the plough is drawn, S. pron. soam. The traces for dragging ordnance. See Sup.

Al instruments of pleuch graith irnit and stelit, As culturis, sokkys, and the spaceir, a tune;
With sythis and all hukis that scheris quhete,
Thar tyryt sowme so left thai in to playne.

Douglas, Virgil, 3. 28.

2. It seems also to signify the rope by which hay is fastened on a cart. See Sup.

--- Thanh hastily
He suld stryk with the ax in twa
The soyme; and than in by suld th'a,
That war with in the wayne, cum out.

Barbour, x. 180. MS.

Su.G. seom, any thing which conjoins two bodies. Proprie nato commissum, vel id, quod duo corpora conjungit. It also signifies a nail. Hense seom-a, to connect, Allied to these are Isl. saem-a, a nail, sauma-a, conjungere; Fr. sommiers, pieces of timber fitted to each other.

Foot-soam, s. An iron chain of eight or ten feet long extending from the muzzle of the plough, and fixed to the yoke of oxen next the plough.

S. FRACK-soam, s. A chain reaching from the yoke of the hindmost oxen to that of the oxen before them.

SOWMIR, s. A sumpter-horse. V. SOWME, s. 2.

SPA

SOWMONDS, s. A summons. S.

SOWMPPES, s. pl. Perhaps, traces for drawing. S.

SOWNIS, s. Perhaps, bran. S.

To SOWP, v. a. 1. To soak; to drench; to moisten; sowpit, drenched, S.

Be than the auld Menet ouer shipburd slyde, Heuy, and all his weide sowpiit with seyis.

Douglas, Virgil, 133, 27.

2. Metaph. in reference to grief.

---Soane selkouth sege I saw to my sycht, Swownand as he swelt wald, and sowpiit in site.

Douglas, Virgil, Pro. 208, a. 10.

I hard a peticl appell, with a pure mane,
Sowpit in sorrow, that sadly could say,
' Woes me wreche in this warld wilsun of wane ?'
Howtale, i. 4

3. One is said to be sowpit, S. who is much emaciated.

Teut. sopp-en, intertv; A.S. sip-a, macerare; syp, watering, moistening.

It is possible, however, that sense second may be borrowed from Fr. soupi, dill, heavy, s'asoupi'er, to grow dull; immediately allied to Lat. sup-ere. But this is radically one with Su.G. sovi-a, Irl. sofi-a, dormire, and Moes, swolf, cessavit.

SOWP, s. A term used by washerwomen; apparently Grath, q. v. sense 6.

SOWRCHARGIS, s. Additional charge; surcharge.

SOW'S-COACH, s. The game called Hot Cockles.

SOW'SE, s. 1. A heavy blow. 2. Sometimes a load.

SOW-SILLER, s. Hush-money; the lowest kind of secret-service money. Sough siller.

SOW'S-MOU, s. A piece of paper rolled into a conical form by the hand, and twisted at one end.

SOW'SSÉIS, s. pl. Perhaps, cares or concerns, from Fr. soucie; or errat. for Foissetes, ditches.

SOWT, s. An assault in war; also Strev. V. SALT. To SOWTH, v. n. "To try over a tune with a low whistle," Gl. Burns.

On braes when we please, then,
We'll sit and sowth a tune;
Syne rhyme till't, we'll time till',
And sing't when we have done.

Burns, iii. 157.

It is evidently the same with Souch and Song, sense 3.

SPAAD, s. A spade, Aberd. Dan. spaad, A.S. spad, id. To SPACE, v. a. 1. To measure by paces, S.

2. To take long steps; to walk with a solemn air, or as one does when the mind is deeply engaged.

"The said Mr. George [Wisheart] spacet up and down behind the hie alter mair than half an hour, his verie countenance and visage declarit the greif and alteration of his mind." Knox's Hist. p. 48, (erron. 52.)

Perhaps from Belg. pass-en, to measure, with s prefixed; or originally the same with Isl. spasa-a, deambulare.

SPACE, s. A pace; a step including three feet, S.B.

"The biggest leauws there for felling at does not exceed one space and one half in breadth from the declivity of the brae to the margin of the water; but they extend several spaces in length along the margin of it."

"State, Leslie of Powis, k.c. p. 102.

"Space is an interval between something and another; a length or breadth of land of a certain measurement."

"To SPACE, v. n. To walk.

"Of this sort I did spacit vp and doun but sleipe, the maist part of the myrk nycht."

Compl. S. p. 58.

Lat. spatior, Belg. spacciern, id. Ital. spazioare, to walk very fast.

To SPAE, SPAY, v. n. 1. To foretell; to divine, S. See S.

For thoch soho spayt the soith, and maid na boud,
SPAEING, s. Act of prophesying. *?.

SPAE-CRAFT, s. The act of foretelling, S.

SPAE-BOOK, s. A book of necromancy.

SPAE-WARK, s. Prognostication. *?.

3. To bode; to forebode.

2. To foretoken.

2. In vulgar language, a male fortuneteller, S.

Thus it is explained by Kelly, p. 125. Isl. spamadhr; Dan. spammand, rates.

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SPAYWIFE, s. A female fortuneteller. See Sup.

—An' spaw-wife, fennyng to be dumb—

Y. LAND-LOUER.

This corresponds to Isl. spakona, Sw. spawksvärm, Dan. spakonan, a spay-queen.

SPAI, s. 1. A skeleton. 2. A tall lank person. S.

SPAIK, SPAE, s. 1. The spoke of a wheel, S.

On quhelic spakis speltid vtheris hing.

Dougl. Virgil, 186, 14.

"It is the best spake in your wheel;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 47.

2. A bar (or lever) of wood.

"That na merchandis gudis be reinim nor spilt with vreasonabill stollin as with spakis." Acts, Ja. III. 1466, c. 17. Edit. 1566. i. e. as being driven close together by means of wooden levers.

Teut. specke, specke, veectis; also radius rotae.

3. In pl. The wooden bars, on which a dead body is carried to the grave, are called spakes, or Hand-spakes. See Sup.

"The marquis son Adam was at his head, — the earl of Murray on the right spake, — Sir Robert Gordon on the fourth spake." Spalding's Troubles, i. 53.

4. Used metaph. as a personal designation.

I dread ye spakes of Spiritualitie.

Sall rew that ever I came in this cuntrie.

Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 207.

The term is still used in a similar sense. One who has been hurtful to another by his company or counsel, is said to have been an ill spake to him; perhaps as pretending to give support, in allusion to the bar of a wheel, or as we speak of a limb of the church, law, &c. As, however, it is perhaps as frequently pron. spoke, there may possibly be an allusion to one's being haunted by an evil spirit; Teut. spoock, a ghost, a bobgoblin.

SPEIL, s. Gawain and Gol. iii. 26. V. SPAE.

To SPAIN, SPANE, SPAN, v. a. To wean. S. To span a child, to wean it, A. Bor.

"Upon the said shore towards the west, lyes Ellan-Nanaun, that is the Lambs Ile, whereiu all the lambs of that end of the country uses to be fed, and spanned from the yowis." Monroe's Isl. p. 38.

Germ. spen-en, Belg. speen-en, id. abducere lac, abhacata; Een kind spenen, to span a child; Isl. spen-va, admoveo ube; from Teut. speen. Germ. speva, Isl. spen, spen, a steat, the nipple.

Spanna, I am informed, in Gael, signifies to wean; but it is most probably of Gothic origin. Hence, Spanning, s. The act of weaning; also the time when a child has been weaned.

S. Spawning-brash, s. That disorder with which children are often affected, in consequence of being weaned, S.

To SPAYN, SPAN, v. a. To grasp.

—Newys that stalwart war and squar,
That wont to spaynyt gret spers war,
Swa spaynyt aris, that men mycht se
Full oft the hyde leve on the tre.

Barbour, iii. 582. MS.

i. e. grasped oars. Doug. uses it in the same sense; q. to enclose in the span.

SPAINIE, s. A West-Indian cane used for the reeds required for bagpipes, hautboys, and other wind instruments; weavers' reeds are also made of it.

SPAINIE FLEES. Spanish flies; cantharides.

To SPAIRGE, v. a. To dash; as, to spairge water, S.

2. To bespatter by dashing any liquid, S.

3. Metaph. to sully by reproach, S.

Doug. Virgil, 47. 6.

He may, if wyly, spae a fortune right.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 122.

— The Harpie Celeno.

Quhat euer scho said, Troianis trowit no ane wourd.

Doug. Virgil, 80, 26.

THE SPAINING.

Tha may, if wyly, spae a fortune right.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 122.

— The Harpie Celeno.

Quhat euer scho said, Troianis trowit no ane wourd.

Doug. Virgil, 80, 26.
SPAIRGE,  S. LA  sprinkling;  or the liquid that is
sprinkled; or the liquid that is
sprinkled or squirted, S.

SPAIRGE,  s. 1. A sprinkling; or the liquid that is
sprinkled or squirted, S.

2. A dash of contumely, S.

SPALD,  SPAULD,  SPAWL,  S.  1.  The shoulder. Hence
the remanent of the rowaris euery  wicht,
and looking through it, pretend to have a repre-
sentation of future events, as of the arrival of strangers,
battles, &c. This species of divination the Highlanders call
Steivanachd. V. Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 198. See S.

SPALLING,  s.  A small fish split and dried. *?

SPALDING,  s.  Man of spalen,
perhaps, defender; shield. S.

SPALE,  SPAIL,  SPEAL,  s.  1. A flood, an inundation, S.

SPALD,  SPAULD,  SPAWL,  S.  1.  The shoulder. Hence
the remanent of the rowaris euery  wicht,
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battles, &c. This species of divination the Highlanders call
Steivanachd. V. Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 198. See S.

Black Spauld,  a name not envy
despaiuk,  WilVs

SPATE,  Spate,  Speat,  s.  1. A flood, an inundation, S.

2. Any joint or member.

Sum wthir perordour caldrons gan ypset,—
Vnder the spetis swakkis the roste in therte,
The raw spaldis ordaint for the mulde mete.
Ficera torrent. Virg. Æn. v. 103. Doug. Virgil, 130, 47.

Synne soon and safe, baiith liith and spaul,
Bring hame the tae haff o' my sauil.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 201.

Thus we vulgarly speak of lang spauls, S. strictly
referring to the limbs.
Fr. espaul, C.B. yspolde, the shoulder.  L.B. spall-a,
armus, quasi lamella humeri.  Ihre views Fr. espauls as

radically allied to Su.G. spiaell, segmentum. It sometimes
denotes a small portion of ground; segmentum vel porti-
uncula agri, a corpore suo separatæ; from spiael-a, dividere.

" Reading the speat or spule bone" of a leg of mutton
well scraped, as Sibb. observes, was "anciently a common
mode of divination." It most generally prevailed in the
Highlands, and is not yet extinct. After the bone is
thoroughly scraped, they hold it between them and the
light; and looking through it, pretend to have a repre-
sentation of future events, as of the arrival of strangers,
battles, &c. This species of divination the Highlanders call
Steivanachd. V. Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 198. See S.

Black Spauld,  a disease of cattle, S. synon. Quarter-
til, q. v.

" Mr. J. Hog says, — that it [the sickness] is the same
disease with the Black Spauld, which prevails among the
young cattle in the west of Scotland, when the grasses
fail, and they begin to feed on fodder and dry herbage."

Prize Essays Highl. Soc. s. iii. 368.

SPALDING,  s.  A small fish split and dried.  S.

SPALE,  Spail,  Speal,  s.  1.  A lath or thin plank
used in wooden houses for filling up the interstices
betwixt the beams, S.B.

Rudd. derives it from Teut. spait-en, findere.  But it is
immediately allied to Su.G. spiael, segmentum, lamina;
from spiael, to cleave, whence Teut. spait-en has been
formed, and Dan. spalt-ar, id.

2. A splinter or chip; also, a shaving of wood, S.

Spales, spalls, chips, A. Bor.

Sum stikkit throw the coist with the spalis of tre
La gaspand.—  Doug. Virgil, 296, 40.

V. SpaiL,
It seems uncertain whether the term does not here de-
note a pole or stake, referring to the shafts of spears.
V. Spyle.

" He that hews above his head, may have the speal fail
in his ey;" S. Prov.  "He that aims at things above
his power, may be ruined by his project."  Kelly, p. 128.
It is thus expressed in D. Ferguson's Prov.

He that hews over hie,
The speal will fall into his eye.
It occurs in another S. Prov.;  " He is not the best
It is sometimes applied to metallic substances, as
denoting the splinters which fly from them, when struck.
The spails, and the sparkis, spedly out sprang.

Schir Wawine, wonrthy in wail,
Half ane span at ane spail,
Qhmare his harnes wes hail,
He hewit attanis.
Kelly, p. 128.

Expl. "blow."  Gl. Sw. spiaela, a splinter.
Spails O.E. is used for splinters.

There men might see spearis fly in spalls,
And tall men tumbling on the soil.

Battle Flodden, st. 91.

Fr. spolla denotes the shavings of wood.

SPALE-HORN'T,  adj.  Having thin and broad horns. S.

SPALEN,  s.  Man of spalen, perhaps, defender; shield. S.

To SPALLER,  v.n.  To sprawl.

SPALLIEL,  s.  A disease of cattle. S.

To SPAN,  v.a.  To grasp. V. SPAN.

To SPAN,  v.a.  To yoke horses to any sort of carriage.

SPAN,  SPANN,  s.  A dry measure in Orkney. S.

To SPANG,  v.n.  1.  To leap with elastic force; to
spring, S.  See Sup.

Sum presis thik the wyld fyre in to slyng,
The arrowis flaw spangand fra euery stryng.
Doug. Virgil, 918, 17.
SPANIE, adj. Spanish; of or belonging to Spain. S.

SPANYE, v. n. To spany, a. To blow fully; applied to a flower.

I seek the savoure of that ros.

That spanyges, spredys, and evry spryngis

In plesians of the Kyng of Kyngis.

Wytoun, i. ProL 127.

Change, spannishing, Fr. espansionissement, the full blow of a flower, Tyrrhitt. Three views the Fr. e. espansion as allied to Su.G. spann-a, to extend.

To SPANK, v. n. I. To move with quickness and elasticity; to take long steps with apparent agility. A spanking horse, one that moves in this manner. S. See S.

It seems to be a frequentative from Spang, v. q. v.; or allied to Isl. span-a, decursiture.


To SPANK aff, v. n. To move or set off in this manner. S.

SPANKER, s. 1. One who walks in a quick and elastic way. S. A fleet horse. S.

SPANKER-NEW, adj. Quite new; never before used. S.

SPANKER-NEW, in pl. a term used to denote long and thin legs, S. V. the v.

There is a resemblance in Isl. which seems purely accidental. As span, lamina, metaph. denotes any thing erect and delicate; spængilmen, spængilgr madr, are expl., homo staturae tenuis et lepidae; Gunlauga. S. Gl.

SPANKERING, adj. Nimble; agile. S.

SPANKY, adj. Sprightly; frisking. Dashing; gaudy. S.

SPANER-NEW, adj. Quite new; never before used. S.

SPAR, in a state of opposition; against, S.B.

To set on one's foot a-spar, to oppose any thing, S.B.

Quo Jeany, I think, 'oman, ye're in the right;

Set your feet ay a spar to the spinning o't.

Sing, Ross's Helenore, p. 135.

Perhaps from Germ. gesperre, straddling; or from E. spar, to close, to shut, because denoting opposition; q. using one's foot as a spar, or bar, in the way of another.

A spar-waies, ado. The same with A-spar. S.

To SPAR, v. a. To shut; to fasten a door, by means of a bar of wood called a bolt. S.

SPARE, s. 1. An opening in a gown or petticoat. See S.

"That parte of weemans clathis, sik as of their gowne, or petticoat, quhilk vnder the belt, and before is open, commonly is called the sparke." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo.

Bastarde.

He derives this from Gr. πρόσπουσ, which he there explains. But it is evidently allied to Su.G. sparr-a, to open, to expand; Teut. sperr-en.

2. The slit or opening, formerly used in the forepart of breeches, S. spaire, S.B.


The tothir drew hym on dreigh in derne to the dure;

The tothir drew hym on dreigh in derne to the dure;

The tothir drew hym on dreigh in derne to the dure;

Hyt hym hard throu the hall to his haiknay,

And sped hym on spedely, on the sparke mure.

Chauc. spannishing, Fr. espansionissement, the full blow of a flower, Tyrrhitt. Three views the Fr. e. espansion as allied to Su.G. spann-a, to extend.

To SPARK, v. a. To dash, &c. V. SPAIRGE. S.

To SPARGE, v. a. To plaster. S.

To SPARGEN, v. a. To plaster. S.

SPARGER, s. A plasterer. S.

SPARK, s. A small particle of fire. Prov. "The smith has ay a spark in his huewe," (throat); a mode of accounting for want of sobriety, from the nature of one's occupation.

S.
A CLEAR SPARK on the wick of a candle betokens the speedy arrival of a letter to him to whom it points.*

To SPARK, v. a. To bespatter; to soil by throwing up small spots of mire. To scatter seeds thinly. To scatter. To spread; to propagate.

SPARKS, s. The smallest kind of shot. To spill; to scatter. To spread; to propagate. To scatter seeds thinly. To scatter. To spread; to propagate. To scatter seeds thinly. To scatter. To spread; to propagate. To scatter seeds thinly. To scatter. To spread; to propagate.

SPAVERS, s. A designation given to a very small diamond, ruby, or other precious stone.

SPARKLE, s. A spark.

"We doe often feel the sparkles of the fire upon our own bodies." Exhortation, Kirks of Christ in S. to their Sister Kirk in Edinburgh, 1624, p. 1.

SPARKLIT, part. adj. Specckled; sparkled, A. Bor. id. V. SPEECKLED.

SPARLING, SPRILING, s. A smelt, S. A. Bor. It is sometimes called sparling, E. Salmo eperlanus, Linn. The smelt or sparling, a very rare fish, is also found in the Cree. It is found only in one other river in Scotland, viz. the Forth at Stirling." P. Minningaff, Kirkcud. Statist. Acc. xv. 85.—A. Bor. speave, id. E. spey, Lat. sped-a.

To SPEAVE, SPEAVE, v. n. To bear the operation of spaying, or of being castrated. S. SPAYERS, s. One who spays or castrates female animals.

SPÄUL, s. A limb. V. SPAUL.

To SPAUL, v. n. To push out the limbs feebly, as a dying animal.

SPÄUL, s. Such a feeble motion of the limbs.

SPÄULDROCHIE, adj. Long-legged.

SPEAL, SPEL, s. Play; game. V. BONSPEL. S. SPEAL, SPEL, s. Play; game. V. BONSPEL.

SPÄUL, adj. or adv. The Paip wyislie, I wis, of wirschip the well, the Paip wyislie, I wis, of wirschip the well, to speak in a hostile manner; to give battle to. S. SPEAKABLE, adj. Affable.

SPEAK-A-WORD-ROOM, s. A small parlour.

SPEAL, SPEL, s. Play; game. V. BONSPEL.

SPÄNLIE, adj. or adv. The Paip wyislie, I wis, of wirschip the well, to speak in a hostile manner; to give battle to. S. SPEAKABLE, adj. Affable.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this wise; probably viewing it as allied to Alem. speach-en. V. SPAE. It might denote both freedom and latitude of discourse, as expl. by what follows; from Germ. spam-en, span-en, Su.G. span-a, to extend. But it seems rather allied to A.S. spam-en, spam-en, spam-en, to entice, to allure, to persuade; spamë, alluring, enticing; Sommer. Thus to speak spamë, may be, to speak persuasively. It may, however, signify boldly; as spamë is also rendered, "provoking, stirring up."

The term spamë occurs ibid. st. 11. Syne belyve send the lettres into sere landis, With the Swallow so swift in spamë exprimët. Here it may signify Spanishe, as denoting that the letters were expressed or written in that language; from Fr. espagnole, id.

SPÄRIMINT, s. Peppermint.

SPÄT, s. A flood; a great fall of rain. V. SPÄT.

SPECHT, s. A wood-pecker, S. Picus major, Linn. The Specht wes a Pursovand, proud to appeir, That raid befoir the Emperor, In a cote of armour Of all kynd of cullour, Cumly and cleir. Houlate, i. 8. MS.

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SPECKS, SPECTS, s. Vulgar abbrev. of SPEEN-DRIFT, SPINDRIFT, SPEEDLIN, SPEEDDIS, s.pl. SPEEDD ART, s. A tough old creature tight as a wire.

To SPEERE, s. Expl. "a hole in the wall of a house" SPEER, v. n. To SPEER, s. A SPECIALL, SPEG, s. A pin or peg of wood. SPEICE, s. SPEER-WUNDIT, adj. SPEIDFUL, 2. The spray; the spume of the sea. spedire, tion. Seren. derives it from Goth, general use; A.S. Rudd. follows Skinner in deriving this from the use of this aperture, the term might seem to be the origin, it is apparently the same with SPIRE, q. v.

SPEDE, v. n. To spede hand, to make haste; to despatch. —The Rutulians at full glad and gay— Syne sped thare hand, and made thame for the fycht. —"Thair is moss and green plots, in which ducks, teals, and speikintaires, (which last are like sea-gulls, but of a smaller size), hatch their young." —Thay maketh comfort with all his might. —He spelded himself on the ice; and, speldit, he cleave, to divide; from Su.G. spial-a, id. Gael. speal-a, to split.

SPELDLE, SPEIL, s. To climb; to clamber. SPEILDEN, SPELDIN, a. To spread or to expand; and as he blent besyde hym on the bent, "Scot.—they say, "Speldings,—fish (generally whiting) salted and dried to open it up for being dried. 2. To speld, s.pl. Spades.

To SPEDE, v. n. To speed, E. To Speed, E. To spede hand, to make haste; to despatch. ——Giff that it spedfull be, ——To spy and speer our kynrik.

Him thocht nocht spedful for till far, Till assaille him in to the hycht. —"It is sene spedfull, that giff ony shipman of Scotland passis with letters of the Kingis Depute in Ireland, that he ressaue na man into his schip to bring with him to the reame of Scotland, but giff that man hau ane letter or certanetie of the Lord of that land, quhair he schippis, for quhat cause he cummis in this reame." Acts, I.A. 1595, c. 69. Ed. 1566.

This is analogous to A.S. speidig, lucky, prosperous; from sped, prosperity, success. V. SPEDE.

SPEIK, s. Speech. V. SPEK.

SPEIKINTARE, s. A bird, supposed to be the Sea Swallow, Sterna hirundo, Linn. Perhaps a corr. of its vulgar name PICTARNIE, q. v.

SPELDER, v. a. To toss the legs awkwardly in running. V. SPELDER.

SPELDENS, s. A split haddock, or other small fish, dried in the sun, S. And there will be partons and buckies, —Thai preis fast ouer the ruf ——To spele, to open it up for being dried. 2. To spele, s. A spill or a fall. V. SPELDER.

SPELDR, v. a. To spread out; to expand. —There is moss and green plots, in which ducks, teals, and speikintaires, (which last are like sea-gulls, but of a smaller size), hatch their young." —Thay maketh comfort with all his might.

SPELE, v. n. To climb. V. SPELE.

SPELEIN, s. Any sort of play or game. V. BONSPEL. S. To SPEIR, v.a. To ask, S. V. SPERE.

SPEIRINS, s.pl. Inquiry; information. V. SPERE. S. SPEK, SPEIR, s. Speech; discourse.

To this spek all assent ye. Barbour, iv. 564. MS. His spek discomfort thaim swa, That that had left all thair wyage, Na war a knycht off gret curage,— That thaim comfort with all his might.

SPELLE, s. Spelling.

SPELLEIN, s. Spelling.

SPELDER, s. Spelling.

SPELF, s. Spelling.

SPELLE, s. Spelling.

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SPELLE, s. Spelling.
SPELING, s. Instruction.
Thees are the graceful giftes of the Holy Gostie,
That empires lipe sprietie, withoute speeling.,
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. i. 150.
A.S. spell-ian, docer, inistierue. V. Spell, v.
To SPELKE, v. a. To splint; to support by splinters, S.
" He is content ye lay broken arms and legs on his knee,
that he may spek them." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 13.
"Many broken legs since Adam's hath he spekeld." *?.
Ibid. ep. 109.
A.S. spalke, Teut. splæken, Su, G. spialet-a, to apply
splints to broken limbs; A.S. spelle, Teut. splæche, a splint
used for this purpose. A Bor. splents, small sticks to fix
on with; also, splinters.
SPELKE, s. 1. A splint of wood applied to a fractured
limb. 2. A splinter of iron. *?.
SPELL, SPELLLE, v. a. To spell;
adj. SPENDRIFE, S. To SPRINKLE,
s. A spendthrift. *?.
SPELL, v. n. To cast a spell; to contrive; to plan;
perhaps, to urge; to persuade. *?.
SPELL, v. n. To spell, Loth,
1. A splint of wood applied to a fractured
limb. 2. A splinter of iron. *?.
SPELL, s. A term applied to ragged wood. S.
SPELL, SPELLLE, s. Speech; discourse; a history; hence Isl.
guusplia, the gospel.
To SPELL, v. n. To narrate; to discourse.
If thil will spell, or talys telle,
Thomas, thou shalt never make lye:
Where so ever thou goo, to frith, or felle,
I pray the speke never non ille of me.
V. SFE, v.
SPELL, s. Speech; discourse; a history; hence Isl.
guusplia, the gospel.
To SPELL, v. n. To narrate; to discourse.
For thi will had full wa.
Sir Triestrem, p. 162.
Qhat I have maysdone in my spele
Ynago mundi cane welle telle. Wyntown, i. 13. 79.
Alem. spel, a speech, a discourse; a history; hence Isl.
guusplia, the gospel.
SPELLE, s. Speech; discourse; a history; hence Isl.
guusplia, the gospel.
To SPELL, v. n. To asseverate falsely. S.
To SPEND, v. n. 1. To spring, Loth.
spang, stend, synon. 2. To gallop, Loth. V. SPYN. See Sup.
SPEND, s. A spring; a bound; an elastic motion. *?,
SPEND, v. n. Perhaps, to urge; to persuade. S.
SPENDRIFE, adj. Prodigious; extravagant. S.
SPENDRIFE, s. A spendthrift. S.
To SPENN, v. a. To button; or to lace one's clothes. S.
SPENS, SPENCE, s. 1. A ladder, where provisions are
kept, S. A Bor. See Sup.
—Thair herboury was tane,
Intill a spence, wher vittell was plenty,
Baith cheis and butter on lang skelfs richt hie.
Heynesone, Evergreen, i. 149.
Fr. despence, id. Skinner gives this as an E. word;
and it is used by Chaucer in sense 1.
2. The interior apartment of a country-house, although
not appropriated as a larder; ben-house, synon. It
bears this sense, Lanarks. See Sup.
3. The place where the family sit and eat, S.B.
"The spence, or dispensary, in which the family sit and
eat, is commonly of the length between the gable-end,
on the partition-wall against which the fire
beare, and the first couple, at which commences the par-
"The spence came on them with keis in his hand.
Heynesone, Evergreen, i. 150.
The spensar had nae laisar lang to byde.
Ibid. st. 21.
Bot prewaly owt of the thrang
Wyth slycht be gat; and the Spensere
A lafe hym gawe til hys supere.
Abbrev. from Fr. desensoper.
Wytown, vi. 18. 141.
SPENTACLES, s. pl. The vulgar name for Spectacles.
To SPEERE, SPEIR, SPYRE, v. n. 1. To trace or search
out; applied to a way.
Off rapsys a ledrede to mad I;
And that withour the wall shad I.
A strayt roid, that I sperry had,
In till the crage, syne down I went.
Barbour, x. 559. MS.
Sometimes the prep. to is joined.
How now, Panthus, quhat thyting do ye bring?
In quhat estate is sanctuarie, and haly geir?
To quhilk vithir fortres sail we spire?
Doug. Virgil, 40. 55.
Quam prendimus arcem? Virg.
This is very nearly allied to the original sense of the v.
A.S. spyr-ian, "investigare,—explorare; to search out by
the track or trace; Lanc. to spirer;" Somner. Germ.
spur-en, to trace, to spy the footsteps, Belgs. spur-en,
Su, G. spier-ian, Dan. spier-er; from A.S. Isl. Alem. spor,
a footstep, a track or tred, Germ. spur, Belg. spier, id.
Hence Germ. spurhund, a dog that follows the track, or by
the scent.
In this sense spire is used by R. Brumle, p. 112.
In Huntingtionsphere the kyng in that forest
A moneth lay, to spire for wod & wilde beste.
2. To investigate; to make diligent inquiry; to use all
means of discovery.
And quhen he hard sa blaw and cry,
He had wondir quhat it myocht be;
And on sic maner spyrget he,
That kew that it wes the king. Barbour, iii. 486.
In Edit. 1620, spayed. But spyrget is the reading of MS.
"To try, search, and spiere out all excommunicates,
pactisand and uthers Papists qubitsumerver within oure
boundis and seyhys qubits our we kep residence." Band of
Maintenance, Collect of Confessionis, ii. 111.
Spire is also used in this sense by R. Brumle, p. 327.
He spired as he gede, who did sulkt trespas,
Brak his pes with dede, tille he in Scotia was.
In this sense some understand the following passage in
Chaucer.
He so long had ridden and gone,
That he foud in a privee wone
The contree of Faeerie.
Wherein he soughte North and South,
And oft he spried with his mouth,
In many a forest wild,
For in that contree na ther non,
That to him dorst ride or gon.
Neither wif ne childe.
Sir Thopas, v. 18703.
This is the reading in Ury's Edit. In others it is
spried.
Mr. Tyrwhit obserue; "The emendation is pro-
bable enough; as the expression of sprying with the mouth
seems to be too extravagantly absurd even for this com-
position." N.
There is, however, a difficulty which both these learned
3 M
SPIE, s. A sphere, S. A sphere, SPEIR, SPEER, SPERE, SPEY

To Delos, and Appollois ansuere speere. 

Abp. Hamilton uses this word, in a passage in which he finds an easy way of avoiding the force of a pretty strong objection to the invocation of departed saints.

"And quhairto will thou, O christin man, be sa curious, as to spere gif the sanctis of heuin kermis our prayars or na? Put away that vaine curiositie, & belief as the haly Catechisme, Fol. 197. b. Urry does not expl, aefter; A.

...as to spere gif the sanctis of heuin kermis our prayars or na? Put away that vaine curiositie, & belief as the haly Catechisme, Fol. 197. b. Urry does not expl, aefter; A.

...as to spere gif the sanctis of heuin kermis our prayars or na? Put away that vaine curiositie, & belief as the haly Catechisme, Fol. 197. b. Urry does not expl, aefter; A.
To SPYN, v. n. S. pi.

To SPILL, SPYLL, 3. To be in a fretted or galled state; as denoting the horse. Loth., seems allied, as denoting the quick motion of a tending, rotatory kind. This term seems properly to signify velocity of motion. But it denotes that which is of a Rudd.

2. To kill.

q. something which, from its meagreness, seems to be only the half of what it ought to be.

Thaer spilde; A.S.

q. v. From Su.G.

split-a, spial-a, spialk-a, 4oy

extendere, to which...extendere, to which...extendere, to which...extendere, to which...extendere, to which...extendere, to which...

v. a.

1. The Maiden pink, S. Dianthus del-

id. gracilis; Ihre.

Some derive the word

spanyst.

And it seems to signify, fully spread, q.

Portion of labour in spinning.

It is used by Chaucer in the same sense. — Verily him thought that he shuld spille. Man of Lawes T. 5007.

2. To corrupt; to putrify.

Meat is said to spill, when it begins to become putrid, S.

To SPYN, v. n. To run; to glide, S.

Vader thy gard to schip we vs address,

Ouer spynmand many swellsand seyis salt.

Doug. Virgil, 72, 46.

"By a metaphor taken from spinning, as sopeit & restil," Rudd. Spine, E. and S., is indeed used with respect to velocity of motion. But it denotes that which is of a rotary kind. This term seems properly to signify extending, from A.S. span-an, extendere, to which spind, Loth., seems allied, as denoting the quick motion of a horse.

Or it may be allied to Su.G. spaeen-an, to measure with the hand, which might seem to agree with permesi.

Nos tumidum sub te permesi classibus aequor.

Virgil.

But it must be acknowledged that the usual sense of the n. Spynner gives probability to Rudd, etymon.

To SPINN, v. n. "To run or fly swiftly, S." Rudd.

Ane thir part syne younder mycht thou see

The heirdys of harts wyth thare hedis hie

Ouer spynnerand wyth swyft cours the plane vale.

Doug. Virgil, 105, 14.

The term, as commonly used, signifies, to ascend in a spiral form, S.B. It therefore seems formed from spin, the idea being borrowed from the motion of the distaff.

S P I

S P Y

Echame ye not, Phrigianis, that twyiis tak is,

To be inclus or mynd a fald of stakis?

And be assegay agane sa oot syis,

Wyth akin spyllis and dykis on sic wys?

Doug. Virgil, 289, 53.

Sibb. views this as a variation of pile. But it seems to be the same with Spale, spalil, q. v. From Su.G. spiale, lamina lignea, Ibre deduces L.B. spallera, Fr. espalier, the leaf to which a vine is fixed.

SPILGIE, s. Long and slender, Ang. Also used as a s., a tall meagre person; a lang spilgie. Long limbs are called spilgies.

Alied perhaps to Teut. spil, a spindle, as nearly of the same sense with spindle-shanked; spil-en, attenuare; or Su.G. spial-a, spialk-a, to divide, from spiael, lamina; q. something which, from its meagreness, seems to be only the half of what it ought to be.

To SPILK, s. p.l. Split pease.

S.

To SPILLS, Spyll, v. a. 1. To destroy, in whatever way; to spoil; to mar; to lay waste, S. In this sense it frequently occurs in E.

2. To kill.

—Qaham Turnus lansand lichtly over the landis,

With spere in hand persewis for to wyth akin

Eschame ye not, Phrigianis, that twyiis tak is,

V. a.

To SPINKIE, s. A slender and meagre woman; a lang spinkie. Lean; thin; lank, Loth.

A.S. spyll-an not only signifies consumere, perdere, but extendere, to which...extendere, to which...extendere, to which...extendere, to which...extendere, to which...extendere, to which...To SPINNLE, s. A spindle-shanked.

Spindle-shanked; spill-en,

attenuare; or

scamy dede.

spylis

Doug. Virgil, 70, 13.

It is used by Chaucer in the same sense. — Verily him thought that he shuld spille. Man of Lawes T. 5007.

2. To corrupt; to putrify.

Meat is said to spill, when it begins to become putrid, S.

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Or it may be allied to Su.G. spaeen-an, to measure with the hand, which might seem to agree with permesi.

459
SPIRING, s. A smelt; also, a small burn-trout. V.

SPIRLIE, SPIRIE, SPIRE, s. A

SPIRITY, SPIREWIND, SPEARWIND, SPELLWIND, SPIRE, s. adj. s.

SPIRAN, s. A

SPIT, v. a. To spit; to oppose; to resist. s.

To SPIT, v. n. To rain slightly, but not closely. s.

To SPITE, v. a. To defeat; to damage; to vexation; as, "a great splatter dash,"* See Sup.

Thair speris in

Thus heat, or a strong wind, is said to spire the grass, Loth. Hence,

SPIRY, adj. Warm; parching.

It is said to be a spiry day, when the drought is very strong, Loth.

I know no origin, unless it be a metaph. use of A.S. spre, spreidh, to search, in the same sense in which we speak of a searching wind.

SPIRE, s. A small tapering tree, generally of the fir kind, and of a size fit for piling. S.

SPIRE, s. Sea-spire, the spray of the sea. S.

SPIREWIND, SPEARWIND, SPELLWIND, s. A violent gust of passion; a gust of rage. S.

SPIRIE, adj. Slender; slim. Syn. SPIRILE. S.

SPIRITY, adj. Lively; full of life; spirited. S.

To SPIRIL, v. n. To run about in a light lively way. S.

SPIRILE, SPIRELY, adj. Slender; slim. Syn. Spirile. S.

SPIRILE, s. A slender person; often "a lang spirile." S.

SPIRILE-LEGIT, adj. Having thin legs. S.

SPIRILING, s. A smell; also, a small burn-trout. V.

SPARLING. S.

SPIRLING, s. Contention; a broil. Perths. allied perilously to Germ. spre-en, to oppose; to resist.

SPIRKAN, s. An old ill-tempered female. S.

To SPIT, v. n. To rain slightly, but not closely. S.

To SPIT.* Among boys, to spit in one's hand and then draw that hand down the buttons of his antagonist's coat in order to placarding him for a poltroon. S.

To SPIT in confirming a bargain. Among children it is accounted a very solemn confirmation of any engagement into which they enter, if each of the party follow it up by spitting on the ground. S.

To SPIT and GIE O'ER. A vulgar mode of expressing that all one's exertions to accomplish any object will prove inadequate. S.

SPIEAL, Barbour, ii. 420. Leg. pitall, as in MS. V.

PETTAIL.

To SPITE, v. a. To provoke.

"Rather spill your jest, than spit your friend!" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 283.

SPITE, s. A vexation; as, "a great spite." S.

SPITTER, s. Spume; foam. S.

SPITTEN, s. A puny worthless creature. S.

SPITTER, s. i. A very slight shower; whence the imp. s. It's spitterin, i.e., a few drops of rain are falling. S.
SPLINECKY, n. Tall and lank.

SPLINT COAL. A species of coal that splinters.

SPLIT, s. A term used by weavers denoting one thread in plain linen work. E. Dent.

SPLIT-NEW, adj. A term applied to what has never been used or worn, S. span-new, spich and span, E.

SPLINTER,*.

SPLINDER,*.

SPLORE, s. 1. "A frolic; a noise; a riot; Gl. Burns. S.

SPLUNG, s. To SPLORE, v. a.

SPLOUTE, s. To SPLORE, v. n.

SPOACHER, s. 1. A poacher. 2. One who spunges about for food, drink, &c.

SPODLIN, s. A child learning to walk.

SPOIG, s. A paw; ludicrously used for the hand.


SPOOK, s. Spark of fire, &c. V. SPUNK.

SPOONGE, s. 1. A low sneaking fellow; one who embezzles or of discharging an obligation, S. like E. responsible. See Sup.

SPOON, s. Shavings of wood. S. Spons or, a surety.

SPOONSY, s. pl. Spoons.

SPOUSE, v. a. To put out one's fortune to nurse.

SPOVERNES, s. Left unexplained.

SPOON, s. A spoon.

SPOONERS.

SPO railing, v. n. To spoil.

SPOGNA, s. Shavings of wood.

SPORE, v. n. 1. To spout; to squirt. 2. To splash.

SPOSK, s. A little liquid filth.

SPORE, s. 1. "A frolic; a noise; a riot; Gl. Burns. Lament him, a' ye rautin core, Wha dearly like a spoyn greit kyndnes to bira kyth. " Airly sporn, assimilated, as a word of contempt for bad drink. Gael. spout, a word of contempt for bad drink.

SPOOTRAGH, s. Drink of any kind, Loth.

SPORE, v. n. To spors, v. n. To spout; to spout, v. n. To spout; to spout; to spout.

SPORES, v. n. 1. To spout.

SPOUR, v. a. To put out one's fortune to nurse.

SPOUR, s. The leathern pouch, or large purse, worn by Highlanders in full dress, hanging before.

SPOart, s. To sporse, v. a. To spout.

SPOART, s. To sporse, v. a. To spout.

SPORE, v. a. To sporse.

SPORE, s. A child learning to walk.

SPOOR, s. A paw; ludicrously used for the hand.

SPOOT, s. To spoor; to spoor.

SPOUT, s. A sort of boggy spring in ground.

SPRAIN, s. To sprain.

SPOUT, s. To spout.

STREFN, s. "Chips or shavings of the linden tree."

STRIEM, s. To strike; to strike; to strike; to strike; to strike; to strike.

STRIEM, s. A species of coal that splinters.

STRIEM, s. In boure Ysonde was don; Bi water he sent adoun

Light laden sporn.

Sir Tristem, p. 115.
SPR

SPOUTY, s. Springy; marshy, s. See Sup.
“Where the soil was spouty, at the skirts of the hills, covered drains have been made; but in the clay land drains are all open.” P. Lecropt, Perths. Stirl. Statist. Acc. xvii. 48.

SPOUTINESS, s. State of having many boggy springs. S.

SPOTIE, adj. Vain; foppish. S.

SPROUT, s. Weak thin drink. S.

SPROUT-WARE, s. A name for the porpoise. S.

SPRACK, s. Weak thin drink. S.

SPROUTROCH, s. Weak thin drink. S.

SPRACKLE, v. n. To clamber, S. V. SPATTER.

SPRAYNG, v. n. To clamber. S. V. SPRANGLE.

SPRAICHERIE, s. Moveable; movable, S.

SPRAICKLE, s. See SPRINKLE.

SPRAYNG, s. A ray. 3. A tint; shades of colour. *?

SPRAING, s. A ray. 3. A tint; shades of colour. *?

SPRAGLE, s. A ray. 3. A tint; shades of colour. *?

SPRANGLE, s. To clamber. S. V. SPRAGEMENT.

SPRANGLY, s. See SPRANGLE.

SPRAINT, s. 1. Innocent merriment, Loth. To spread.

SPRAT, s. A coarse kind of reedy grass, that grows on marshy ground, S.; jointed-leaved rush. See Sup.

SPRAT, s. A coarse kind of reedy grass, that grows on marshy ground, commonly called S. A. From S. The floors [were] laid with green scharets and sprats, medwarts and flowers, that no man knew whereon he yeid, but as he had been in a garden.” P. Kirkpatrick-Juxta. Dumfr. Statist. Acc. xvi. 518.

SPRATT, s. A coarse kind of reedy grass, that grows on marshy ground, commonly called S. A. It is perhaps from A.S. sprat, a kind of sea-fish, that grows in great numbers in the north sea, and is much used for fodder. It is somewhat remarkable, that the land where it grows, though not subject to be overflowed with water, bears annual cropping, without being manured or pastured, except in the latter end of the year.” P. Kirkpatrick-Juxta. Dumfr. Statist. Acc. xvi. 518.

SPRAT, s. A coarse kind of reedy grass, that grows on marshy ground, commonly called S. A. They are called spratts, Ang. Shire writes sprit.

SPRATT, s. A coarse kind of reedy grass, that grows on marshy ground, commonly called S. A. Perhaps from A.S. sprant, spore, sertulus, virgultum, a twig; or rather, Isl. sproit, a reed, which occurs in the comp. term gunn-sproit, arundo helice, Gl. Gunnlaug, S. Hence, SPRAT, s. A coarse kind of reedy grass, that grows on marshy ground, commonly called S. A.

SPRATLE, s. A coarse kind of reedy grass, that grows on marshy ground, commonly called S. A.

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SPRATTLE, s. A coarse kind of reedy grass, that grows on marshy ground, commonly called S. A.

SPREAT, s. A coarse kind of reedy grass, that grows on marshy ground, commonly called S. A.

SPREET, s. A coarse kind of reedy grass, that grows on marshy ground, commonly called S. A.
trict, has most probably been introduced by the French during their long residence here; from esprit, spirit, vivacity, sameness of humour.

SPREE, adj. Trim; gaudy, S.B.; a term exactly corresponding to E. spruce. Spry, id. Exm. See Sup.

It may be deduced from the origin given by Sere, to E. spruce, and with more verisimilitude. Sw. sprace, formus. Spracht et sprage, charact. splendides (de paninis.) Junius derives spruce from A.S. sprag-ant, Belg. sprag-en, germinare, pullulare, q. bene pasti ac validi, spruce and lusty young fellows. But this is a deviation from the dress, to the bodily habit of the wearer.

SPREINT, SPRIT, SPRITHE, SPRITHE, SPRY, s. Prey; booty; plunder.

Stude tho Phoenix and dour Vixies, wardanis tway, For to observe and keep the spreit or pray. Togidder in ane hepe was gadderit precisely, Riches of Troy, and vthir jowellis sere, Reft down partis. — Doug. Virgil, 64, 12.

It may be observed, however, that Ihre gives the following.

He mentions splint as the same; and expl. it as properly denoting the nail which joins the axle of a carriage to the beam. He derives splint from sprit, separation, disjunction. But as the signification of the word is directly the reverse, it is more natural to view splint as corr. from sprent, and the latter as a derivative from spring-a, to spring; especially as it appears from the use of the part., that S. sprent has undoubtedly this origin.

To SPREIT, SPRIT, SPRITHE, SPRITHE, SPRY, v. a. To take a prey; to plunder.

To take thare spreit and presoners.

Of that spreit money war rychtly thare. Wynntown, viii. 42. 51. 57.

A party of the Camerons had come down to carry a spreit of cattle, as it was called, from Morray.” P. Abernethy, Moray, Statist. Acc. xiii. 149, N.

Spreit occurs, Barbour, v. 118. Edit. 1620, instead of sprit in MS.

We come not hidder with drawin swerde in handis, Nor by the coist na prey; to E.

Chaucer, spreint, id. from A.S. spreng-an, Teut. spreng-en, spargere.

SPRENT, s. An opening.

SPRENT, s. Jointed-leaved rush. Also Sprit.

SPRET, s. Spirit.

Him bereft was in the place richt thare Bayth voce and sprete of lyfe.—Doug. Virgil, 100, 3.

SPRENT, SPRY, SPRY, SPRY, SPRY, SPRY, SPRY, s. A quick and cheerful tune on a musical instrument. See Sup.

SPRIG, v. a. To dart forward with a spring. *?.

Come with difficulties, who makes a hard struggle. *?.

SPRING, s. 1. A spring; a leap.

It seems doubtful, whether this signifies, did spring, or did split. If the latter, allied to Su.G. sprang-a, diffinere; part. sprang-a; a derivative from spring-a, salire. It may be observed, however, that Ihre gives the following as one sense of spring-a itself. Dictatur etiam springa de rebus, quae subita vi dissiliust.

SPRENT, s. A spring; a leap.

But the serpent woundit and all to schent

Yowlap thrwis and writhis with mony ane spreit. — Doug. Virgil, 392, 7.
Hence the proverb, "Auld springs gie nae price!"
Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 17.

Thus denominated, either from its exhilarating influence, or because it is customary to dance to a tune of this description; Germ. spring-en, salire, saltare.

SPRINGALD, SPRINGEL. s. A youth, or stripping. See S.
Seis thou yone lusty springald or yonker.
That lenys hym apoun his hedelre spere.

Doug. Virgil, 192, 30.

Chaucer, springold, Spenser, springold; from spring, germinare, q. viri germen vel surculus; Lye Addit. Jun. Etym.

SPRINGALL. adj. Belonging to a state of adolescence. S.
SPRINGALD, SPRINGALD. s. 1. An ancient warlike engine, supposed to have resembled the cross-bow in its construction, used for shooting large arrows, pieces of iron, &c.
He gret engyosys, and cranys, ms,
And purwayit gret fry alosa; Springaldis, and schot, on ser maneris,
That to defend castell afferis,
He purwayit in till full gret wane.

Wycliff, ut cap. seq. et 192. This, in Ed. 1690, is altered to fyre-galdes.
Hence springald ganyhè, the shot of a large cross-bow.
Willame of Douglass thare wes syne
Wyt a springald ganyhè throw the thè.

This, in Scotichron. ii. 331., is telo albalastr. Gods-croft, when giving an account of the same fact, says; "He returned to the siege of Saint Johnstoun, where (as he was ever forward) he was hurt in the leg with the shot of a large cross-bow going to the Scalade." Hist. Doug., p. 72.

2. Improperly used, as denoting the materials thrown from this engine.
Stanys and springaldis thai cast out so fast,
And gaddys of irdin, maid mony goym agast.

Wallace, viii. 776. MS.

In Ed. 1648, it is changed to, "Stones of springholes."
There can be no doubt that this term is immediately from Fr. espringelle, "an ancient engin of warre, whereout stones, pieces of iron, and great arrows were shot at the wals of a beleagured towne, and the defenders thereof;"

Springaldis is used in the same sense by Chaucer, Rom. Rome, v. 4191.

The origin is uncertain. It seems to have been written, in a more early period, springardus, springarda. V. Du Cange, vo. Springard. This learned writer, in explaining the word Muschetta, says; Ut a falconibus venaticis ma­turi fregi,[2] vel quos appellaret… ut et muschetas, quo nomine dicuntur sparrvaii masculi, vulgo mouchats; Germanis vero Sprunts, undae Springaldes et Esparglades, ejusmodi machinæ, quibus emittit muschetas, inuitit Guignevilla.

Grose has observed, to the same purpose, that "the espringal was calculated for throwing large darts, called muchettæ; sometimes, instead of feathers, winged with brass; these darts were also called siretons, from their whirling about in the air." Milit. Antiq. i. 382.

The idea mentioned by Du Cange, is at least highly probable; that, as some kinds of artillery were called Falcón, from the birds of prey of this name, that of Mus­chetta was borrowed from the Fr. designation of the Spar­row-hawk. It has been suggested to me by a friend, not less distinguished by his learning than by his rank, that here perhaps we have the origin of the E. term musked, as denoting one species of fire-arms. At first it denoted what was thrown from an engine; and by a common men­tonymy, the term may have been transferred from the effect to the cause. We have a similar change in the use of the very term under consideration; for we have seen that spryngaldes is sometimes used to denote the materials thrown from the engine of this name.

It seems most probable, that the spryngald has been denominated from its elastic force, as throwing out missile weapons with a spring; especially as Germ. spreng-en, a v. formed from spring-en, salire, is used in relation to military operations, signifying, to spring a mine, to blow up, pulvere pyrio evertere.

To SPRINKIL, SPRYNKIL. v. n. To move with velocity and unsteadiness, or in an undulatory way.
Al thocht scho wret, and sprynkil, bend and skip,
Ever theer this Ere stresis his gip.

Doug. Virgil, 392, 10.

This refers to the motions of a serpent.
For to behald it was ane glos to se
— The siluer scalit fyschis on the grete,
Ouer thowrt cler stremes for the hete.

Ibid. 400, 6.

Rudd, expl. sprinkihilland, "gliding swiftly with a tremulous motion of their tails;" Scot. Bor. "call it sparling." Either a deriv. from Teut. sprengen, salire; or allied to sprengel-en, in the sense of 'variegare,' because of the inconstant motion referred to. Sparde is evidently synon. with Teut. spartel-en, agitate sive manus pedesque; et palpature.

SPRIT, S. Jointed-leaved rush.
SPRITTY, adj. V. under SPRAT.
Perhaps corr. from Split-new, q. v.

SPRITTL'T, port. pa. Specckled. V. SPRUTILLIT. SPRAT, v. n. To court or make love under the covert of night. S.
SPROOZLE, v. n. To struggle; at times, to make efforts against a thing; to be much given to violent exertions; to have much strength. S.

SPRIZZ, s. A name for Prussia in our old writers. S. SPRUSSE, adj. Of or belonging to Prussia. S.

SPRUNT, v. n. To run among the stacks of corn after the girls at night. S.

SPRUNT. V. SPREE.
SPRUNTIN', SPLUNTIN', s. Running, as above described. S.

SPRUSH, adj. Spruce, S.

He is sae nice, and ay maun be sae spruch,
That he ran hame to gie his claes a brush.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 162.

SPRUNTILL, s. A speckle; used by Spenser in the same sense.

Of sleekit spruntillis all hir bak schone.

Doug. Virgil, 130, 19.

SPRUNTILLIT, SPURRITTIL, part. pa. Speckled, S. spruntillit.

But they about him lowpit in wympills threw,
And twis circuit his myddill round about,
And twys faldit thare spruntillis skynnis but dout.

Doug. Virgil, 46, 4.

—Circe his spous amate with ane golden wand,
And in ane byrd him turnit fute and hand,
Wytth spruntillit wyngys, ecleit ane specht wyth us.

Ibid. 211, 46.

From Teut. sproteel, lenigo, a freckle; or Fr. spretel-en, spargere, dispergere; according to the idea remarked in the formation of the synon. term sproult, q. v.

SPUDYOCH, s. 1. Any sputtering produced by ignition.
2. A small quantity of moistened gunpowder, in form of a pyramid, to be ignited at the top.
3. One of diminutive size, who speaks or acts with rapidity. S.

SPUG, s. A sparrow, S.B. perhaps rather a cant term for this bird, used by children.

SPULE, SPUL, s. A weaver's shuttle. S. See Spulp.

Spool is used in E. for the reed on which the yarn is wound, and which is inserted in the shuttle.

Su.G. spole, Isl. L.B. Ital. spola, Belg. schiet-spool, Fr. spol, Fr. espoulle, Ital. espollon, a shuttle. Germ. spule is synon. with the E. word.

SPULE-FITTED, adj. Splay-footed; having the feet turned outwards, twisted out like a weaver's spool. S.

SPULE-BANE, s. The shoulder-bone, S. V. Spald.

To SPULYE, SPULYIE, v. a. 1. To spoil; to lay waste;
2. To carry off a prey. S. See Sup.

Bot euer in ane yit stil persweis sche
The deide banis, and cauld assis to spulke
Of silly Troy, qvilkil is to rewynye brocht.


Fr. spol-ir, Lat. spol-iare.

SPULYIE, SPULYIE, SPULYIE, s. 1. Spoil; booty, S.
2. To spoil; to lay waste, S.
3. To carry off a prey, S.

Bot euer in ane yit stil persweis sche
The deide banis, and cauld assis to spulke
Of silly Troy, qvilkil is to rewynye brocht.


FR. spol-ir, Lat. spol-iare.

SPULYBRE, s. A depredator.

Quhether gaff the persoun spulieyt and herieit, hes just aecion to persewe sic Scottismen spulperts, for restorance of thair gudis agane, and satisfaction for the damages done to thame, or not?" Acts, Mar. 1531. c. 14. Ed. 1566.

SPULPIR, SPULFER, s. One who collects and retails scandal; a busy-body; an eaves-dropper. S.

SPULPIN, adj. Habilitated to this practice. S.


To SPUNDER, v. a. To gallop. S.

SPUNE, s. A spoon. See Spun.

SPUNG, s. A spark of fire, or purse; properly, one which closes with a spring. S.

In this sense Lord Hailes is inclined to understand the word as used, Bannatyne Poems, p. 160.

Ane pepper-polk maid of a pedell,
Ane spounge, ane spindill wantand ane nok.

V. Note, p. 294.

— Wickedly they bid us draw
Our siller spunges.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 307.

2. A fab or breeches pocket, S.

This man may beat the poet bare and chung,
That rarely has a shilling in his spung.

Ramsay's Poems, Note, p. 294.

This is radically a very ancient word; being evidently from Moes. G. pung, apparently pron. like A.S. Su.G. pung, a purse, a pouch. Purse of old were generally worn before; as the watch-pocket is in our time.

What if this should be the origin of the E. v. spungen, rendered, "to suck in as a sponge, to gain by mean arts," Johns.? Thus its proper sense would be, to empty one's purse." V. the v.

To SPUNG, v. a. To pick one's pocket, S.

Another set, of deeper dye,
Will try your purse to catch;
And, if you be not very sly,
They'll spung you o' your watch.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 94.

SPUNGE, s. The putrid moisture, resembling saliva, which issues from the mouth, nostrils, eyes, ears, &c. after death. Syn. Dire.

To SPUNGE, v. n. To emit this moisture.

SPUNK, SPUNKE, SPONK, s. 1. A spark of fire, or small portion of ignited matter, S. See Spung.

Of the false fire of purgatorie,
Is nocht left in ane sponke.


"The coolness of the good old General, and diligence of the preachers, did shortly cast water on this spunk, beginning most untimeously to smoke." Baillie's Lett. i. 210.

Sibb. derives it from Sw. spinga, segmentum ligni tenius. But its origin undoubtedly is Teut. vonck, id. scintilla, strictura; Kilian. Germ. funk, funk, scintilla, igniculus, Wachter: P and F being often interchanged, and S prefixed in some Goth. dialects, although wanting in others. Both Wachter and Ihre derive these terras from Moes. G. fon, fire; as in Germ. K is often used as a termination forming a diminutive. W. Wachter, Proleg. s. vi. also before Letter K.

2. A very small fire is called a spunk of fire, S. Gl. Sibb.

— We'll light a spunk, and, ev'ry skin,
We'll rin them aff in fusion
Like oil, some day.

Burns, iii. 67.

I see thee shiverin, wrinklet, auld,
Cour owre a spunk that dies wi' cauld.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 18.

3. A match; a bit of wood, the ends of which are dipped in sulphur, S. Gl. Sibb. Tender, Gl. Shirr. See Sup.

"Spunk, a word in Edinburgh which denotes a match, or anything dipd in sulphur that takes fire: as, Any spunks will ye buy?" Johns.

This is the only sense in which it is allied to the F. term spunk, expl. "rotten wood, touch-wood." Johns.

Teut. voncke, any thing which easily catches fire; vonck-funck, a match, q. spark-wood.
4. Life; spirit; vivacity. One is said to have a great deal of spunk, who possesses much liveliness, S. See S.

The term is used instead of a variety of senses, the same as those in which E. spirit occurs. It denotes activity, mettle; sometimes, laudable elevation of spirit, as opposed to meanness; also, quickness of temper, that sort of irritability which will not brook an insult, S.

5. Used as a personal designation, denoting quality. A mere spunk, a lively creature; especially applied to one who has more spirit than bodily strength, or appearance of it, S.

6. A small portion of any principle of action, or intelligence, S. As containing an allusion to a spark hid among ashes. Thus we say of a dying person, "He has the spunk of life, and that is all." S.

And loe, while ev'n his life last spunk is spent, The temples vaile is to the bottom rent. More's True Crucifie, p. 56.

And giff this Sait of Senetours gang doun, The spunk of justice in this region, I wait not how this realmie sail rewli be. Mainland Poems, p. 396.

"That sworne enemie of Christ Jesus, and unto all in quhome any spunk of knowledge appeir, had about that same tyme in prison divers." Knox's Hist. p. 40.

"If wee hae na other knowledge, but the knowledge quhilk we haue by nature, & be the light and spoonekes that are left in nature, our conscience will answere na farder, but to that knowledge." Bruce's Serm. on the Passion, p. 41.

"As there are some spunkes of light left in nature, sa there is an conscience left in it." Ibid. N. 8, b.

"I dare not say, but all this time Peter caried a good heart towards his Lord, & a spunk of faith & a spunk of love in the heart, albeit his faith and love were choked; —& this little spunk of love in the man was smothered." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 41.

7. A very slender ground or occasion. Be this slaughter thir two peyrell that was so lang confiderat togidder fra the tyne of Fergus the first kynge of Scottis to thir dayis ay risyng vnder ane blude, amite and kyndes, grew in maist hatrent, aganis otheris for farder, but to that knowledge." Bruce's Serm. on the Passion, p. 1590. Sign. N. 8, a.

"As there are some spunkes of light left in nature, sa there is an conscience left in it," Ibid. N. 8, b.

"I dare not say, but all this time Peter carryed a good heart towards his Lord, & a spunk of faith & a spunk of love in the heart, albeit his faith and love were choked; — & this little spunk of love in the man was smothered." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 41.

To SPUNK, v. n. To scrape, as a hen or cock on a dunghill. SPUR, v. n. To scrape, as a hen or cock on a dunghill. SPUR-DIE, s. A sort of spatula; a broad-mouthed sort of spatula; a broad-mouthed stick used for beating flax, or in thatching. SPURL, s. A stick used for beating flax, or in thatching. SPURTILL, SPURTLE, s. A bread or iron spatula used for turning bread, is called a spurtle, Ang. a bread spade, i.e. spatle, Aberd. Ane spurtill braid, and ane elwane. Bannatyne Poems, p. 159.

"Flat iron for turning cakes," Lord Hailes. Note, p. 292. The epithet braid confirms this definition.

Perhaps it is used in the same sense in the following passage. "The Priest, said he, whose dewtie and office it is to pray for the peple, standis up one Sunday, and oris, 'Ane hes tint a spurtill; thair is a flaill stoun beyoind the barne; the Gudwyif of the uther syid of the gait hes tint a horne spone; Godis malesoun and myne I give to thame that knawis of this geir, and restoris it not.' Knox's Hist. p. 14.

The Eng. Editor, not understanding the term, has substituted spindle, Ed. 1644. p. 17.

2. A circular stick with which pottage, broth, &c. are stirred, when boiling, S. a thevil, S.B.

It's but a parridge spurtle. My minnie sent to me. Ritson's S. Songs, i. 234.

Apparantly from A.S. spyrte, assula, a splinter or slice of wood. This properly applies to the term in sense I., which seems the original one. Sibb. however, refers to Teut. spatel, spatula.
SPURTILT, part. adj. Speckled; of various colours. S.

SPUR-WHANG, s. The strap or thong with which a spur is fastened. S.

SQUABASH, s. A splutter. S.

SQUAC, Squagh (gutt.), s. The cry uttered by a hare when being killed. V. SQUAGH. S.

SQUAD, * SQUADE, s. 1. A squadron of armed men, S.

 "The same day, July 31st, the council order out a squad of the guards to bring in Mr. William Weir, indulged Minister at West-calder, Prisoner, to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh." Wodrow's Hist. i. 360.

2. A party; a considerable number of men convened for whatever purpose, S. See Step.

Teut. ghe-soode, cohors, turma, agmen; Kilian.

To SQUAGH (gutt.), v. n. 1. To scream; used ironically. 2. To cry as a duck or hen. S.

SQUAIN, SQUAIH, S. A carpenter. S.

SQUATER, adj. Thrown out; thrown to a distance. S.

To SQUASH, v. n. To plash; to dash as water. S.

SQUAT, s. The act of plashing. A dash of water. S.

To SQUAT, v. a. To strike with the open hand, especially on the breech. Syn. Sheaf. S.

SQUATS, s. pl. Strokes of this description. S.

SQUATTLE, s. A sort of cap worn by women; a hood, &c. S. V. SWATTER.

SQUEEDE, s. The motion of a fish as observed by its scales. S.

SQUEEL, s. A broad, shallow, muddy pond. S.

SQUEEZE, s. A shaking, from amputare. V. Ihre, vo.

SQUEGS, s. The cry of a quinsy. The quinsy.

SQUEEZE, v. n. A great number of people. S.

SQUEEZE, s. A shaking, from amputare. V. Ihre, vo.

SQUEEZE, v. n. To beat, to shake. Or, according to last part of the preceding etymology.

Perhaps it rather signifies, to lie squat, as formed from the E. adj.

Su.G. squeet-a, liquida effundere.

SQUAW-HOLE, s. A broad, shallow, muddy pond. S.

SQUEEZE, s. A mean dishonest fellow; a shabby-looking worthless person. S.

SQUEEZE, s. School. A great number of people. S.

SQUEEZE, s. The motion of a fish as observed by its effect on the surface of the water. V. Skime. S.

SQUESON, s. A scuttle. S.

To SQUIBE, v. n. A top is said to squibbe when it runs off to the side, and ceases to spin round. S.

To SQUILE, v. n. To squel; to screech. S.

SQUILE, s. The act of squealing. S.

SQUINACIE, s. The quinsy. S.

SQUINTIE, s. A kind of cap worn by women; a crest. S.

SQUIBBLE, SQUIBBLE, adj. Ingenious. Seven foot of ground, clay-flour, clay-wall, serve both for chamber, and for hall. To Master Mill, whose squibule brain could ten Ecurials well containe. "A French word adopted into the old Scottish language, and used in the northern counties to signify an ingenious artist who understands every science." Cant's Hist. Perth, i. 138. N.

I know not what term is referred to, if it be not escarre, escourre, fantastical, humorous.

To SQUIRR, v. a. Toskim a thinstone along the water. S.

To SQUISHE, v. a. Supposes I war ane ald yaid aver, — Schott furth our cleuches to squise the cleuir,— I wald at Youl be bousit and stald.

Dunbar, Maitland's Poems, p. 114.

This seems synon. with E. squath, q. to keep down the dlover by crooping it. Squish is from the same fountain with squash; A.S. cuges-an. Perhaps Su.G. quees-a, quises-a, to wound, and Alen. quezes-en, allidere, are allied. S.

S. squess signifies to beat. But this seems a corr. of E. switch.

To SQUISS, v. a. To beat up. A squissed egg, apparently, one that is beaten up, as for a pudding.

"My heart within me is so tossed to & fro, that it is come like a squissed egg, whose yolk is mingled with its white." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 701.

Fr. excouss, shaken, excursion, a shaking, from couseur, to beat, to shake. Perhaps an error in copying.

SRO, s. A kind of cap worn by women; a hood, &c. S. V. SWATTER.

SQUISS, s. A short thick fellow. Perhaps an error in copying.

SQUIRES, s. A place, or mansion; from Su.G. stae, starr. Thus, the phrase stab and stow may signify, not merely the burning of the stakes used in erecting a house, but the total destruction of the mansion or place itself.

Or it may be the same with Su.G. stuf, the remaining part of any thing cut off. Thus stubbe, corresponding to our stab, signifies a stake or the trunk of a tree; stuf, the remaining part of the stock with the roots, Isl. stofu, from stof-a, amputare. V. libre, vo. Stufara, p. 805. The S. use a similar phrase, Stick and stow; also, Stoop and roop, q. v.

STAB-CALLANT, s. A short thick fellow. S.

STAB-GAUD, s. A set line for catching fish, fixed to a small stake (stab) of wood pushed into the bank to preserve the line from being carried off. S.

STABLE, s. "Seems station, where the hunters placed themselves, to kill the animals, which were driven in by the attendants;" Gl. Wyt.

The stable, and the setis sete, Hym-self wyth bow, and wyth wersete, Fra slak til hyll, oure holme and hyght.

He trawaled all day. Wyntoun, vi. 16. 15.

Stablestand, i. e. stabiliis statio, vel potius stans in stabulo; hoc est, in loco ad stationem composito. Spelmi. Gl. in vo. "Stable stande is, when a man is found in any forest at his standing, with a crosse bowe bent, ready to shote at any deere, or, with a long bow, or eis, standing close by a tree with greyhounds in his lease, ready to let slip, this is called by the auncient Forresters Staple stand." Manwood's Forrest Laws, ch. 16. s. 9.

STABLE, s. That part of a march in which, if a horse is fownded, he is said to be stabled for the night. S.

STABLE, s. A stable-keeper. S.

STACK, s. A columnar rock, Caithn. A precipitous rock rising out of the sea, Shetl. S.
"Near Frewick castle the cliffs are very lofty. The strata that compose them lie quite horizontally in such thin and regular layers, and so often intersected by fissures, as to appear like masonry. Beneath are great insulated columns, called here Stacks, composed of the same sort of natural masonry as the cliffs." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 196.

"Near Wick is the creek of Staxigoe, deriving its name from a pyramidal rock, commonly called here a stack, formed in the mouth of a creek." P. Wick, Statist.

STAGE, s. A step; especially applied to the corbels or gable-ends of old houses.

STAGGERIN' BOB. The veal of a newly dropped calf, or the animal itself. V. SINK.

STAGGERS, s.pl. The consequences which surround a place.

To STAGE,* v.n. To stagger.

To STAGE about, v.n. To saunter; to walk about rather in a stately or prancing manner.

STAGGERIN' BOB. The veal of a newly dropped calf, or the animal itself. V. SINK.

STAGGERS, s.pl. A disease of sheep.

STAGGIE, adj. Applied to grain when it grows thin.

To STAGGER (gutt.), v.n. To stagger. V. STACKER. STAY, adj. 1. Steep; difficult of ascent.

The dale wes streykt weill, Ik hycht;
On athyr sid thar wes ane hycht;
And steyest yis, or els sum hes it tald you.

On cart or car thou never reestit;
With rochis set forgane the streme full sty.

And trows it is ye, or els sum hes it tald you.

"We say Scot., a stay brac, i.e. a high bank of difficult ascent," Rudd.

In cart or car thou never reestit;
The steyest brae thou wad hae fact it.

STAFF SUERD, a sword more proper for thrusting, than for cutting down.

"A staff suerd Boyd stekit him that tyde."

Wallace, iii. 178. MS.

Schir Jhone the Grayme, with a staff suerd of steill
His brycht byrnies he persyt euiril deill.

Ibid. vii. 734, MS.

In Perth and other edit, in both places staff suerd. To this the MS. corresponds in the following passage.

With a staff suerd to ide he has him dyelit.

Ibid. ix. 1646.

Teut. staft-suces, sica, dolon; perhaps from O. Teut. starven, to stab.

STAG, s. A young horse; the same with Stagiq, q.v.

STAGE, s. A step; especially applied to the corbels at the gable-ends of old houses.

Towards, turettis, kirnalis, and pyunnakis his Of kirkis, castellis, and ilk faire ciete.

And trows it is ye, or els sum hes it tald you.

"Be ye humane, our humill that will hald you.
Gif ye beir strange, that yow extreme owr stay;
And trows it is ye, or els sum hes it tald you.

Maitland Poems, p. 128.

Teut. steegh is rendered pertinax, obstinatus. But it is
STAIG, STAUG, STAID, STADE, «. A furlong.

STAY-BAND, s. 1. In a door formed of planks reaching v. n.

STAY, * To settle; to fix. * See Sup.

STAY, s. A stallion; sometimes a young one, S.

STAY-BAND, s. A tie of an infant’s cap, and fastened to its frock to prevent the head from being thrown too far back.

STAIK, twa yeare auld; for the third time, ane is lesome to the Forester, for the first time, to tak ane is said that the walls were, probably abbreviated from staidh, of which it is given by Kilian as the synonyme.

To STAY, * v. n. To lodge; to dwell; to reside. S.

STAKE and STED. Staked out and built.
To few we ar agayne yon fellone stall.

Wallace, v. 809, MS.

Bot qua sa list towart that stede to draw,
It is ane stalling place, and sobir herbery,
Quhare oft in stall or enbuschment may ly,
Quibildin the barrgane to abyde,
On the richt hand or on the left side;
Or on the hich deight thame for the nanys.

Doug. Virgil, 382, 37.

This seems the primary sense. Rudd. derives it from Fr. estal, a stall, as a stall in a fair, &c. But it is more nearly allied to A.S. stall, Germ. stall, stele, Su.G. stelle, locus; especially as the Germ. word is used to denote a military station, a permanent camp. Hence herstall, Fr. herstel, castra, from her, an army, and stel, a station; Vi vocis est mansio, vel statio exercitus, locus castrorum vel castramentationis. Nauu stall hae omnia signifiict; Wachter. L.B. herstall-us. V. Du Cange; Schilt. p. 454.

I need scarcely observe, that the terms mentioned above are nearly allied to Germ. stein, Su.G. stele, ponere, collocaire. That stall properly denotes a body of armed men posted in a particular station, appears from its connexion with stailing, in the second extract. V. STOLLING.

2. The centre, or main body, of an army, as distinguished from the wings.

"Our Scottish men placed themselves very craftily. For George Earl of Ormond was in the stelh himself, and the Lord of Craige-Wallace, a noble knight of sovereign manhood, was upon the right wing; the Lord Maxwell and the Laird of Johnstoun on the left wing." Pit-scottie, p. 30.

"The Scottish army assembled upon the west side of Esk above Musselburgh, and were mustered to the number of forty thousand men, whereof ten thousand were in the vanguard under the Earl of Angus; other ten thousand were in the rear with the Earl of Huntley. The Governor-general himself commanded the Steil or Battle, wherein were twenty thousand men." Ibid. p. 193.

"Against them a number went out of Maxwell's army, who, encountering with a great company, were beaten and chased back to the stall or main host, which by their breaking in was wholly dispersed." Spotswood, p. 401.

3. Any yard or division of an army, in battle array.

To seik Wallace thai went all furth in feyr;
A thousand men well garnet for the wer,
Toward the woode ryclth awfull in affer,
To Schortwode Schaw, and set it all about,
Wyth y staitle that waswart was and stout;
The sext thai maid a fellone range to leid.

"The herrings are the only fish caught in this coast, except a few salmon caught at Stale fishing, and some caddies, of a very small size, in the summer months." P. Kilmur, W. Ross, Statist. Acc. xii. 270. V. STELL-NET.

STALKAR, STALKER.

1. A huntsman.

"The Justice Clerk sail inquyre of Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 55.

2. More commonly, one who ranges, illegally killing deer.

"The Justices Clerk sail inquyre of Stalkaris, that slayis deir. — And assasane as oon stalker may be conviit of slacker of deir, he sail pay to the king xl. s. And the balders and manteners of thame sall pay ten pundis."


Ye lyke twa stalkers steils in cocks and hens.

Woddy the woddis of Crete.

Doug. Virgil, 102, 6.

Hence,

5. In stale, in battle array.

—Kyng Penethes, in his wod rage dotand,


The chifflans all joned with hale poweris,
And hendnest wardsis swarmed al yferis;
So thik in stale all merit wox the rout,
Vneis mycht ony turrie his hand about.—

Ibid. 331, 53.

6. Transferred to hunting, as denoting the principal body employed in the chase.

"At last quhen he [David I.] was cumyn throw the vail that lyis to the gret eist fra the said castell, quhare now lysis the Cannogait, the stail post the wod with sic noyis & du of rachis and bugillis, that all the bestis wer rasit fra their dennys." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 16.

7. Stall, or adj. stail shop of bees, S. denominated perhaps as being the principal shop, or mother-hive, from which all the other swarms have, as it were, been sent off only as flying parties.

It may, however, be merely the E. adj. stale, as signify­ing old, long kept.

STALE, s. A place of confinement; a prison.

This mony day withoutin werdis wele, And wantis now thy veray hertis hele.

King's Quair, v. 18.

The ingenious annotator views it as the same with stall, Doug. Virgil, 382, 37. V. preceding word, sense 1. It seems rather allied to A.S. hossa steal, careers, Gl. Alebr. p. 68. V. STELL.

STALE, STAIL, STELL, s. 1. The foundation on which a rick or stack is placed. 2. A bottom sheaf of a stack,*?.

STALE-SHEAF, s. A bottom sheaf of a stack.

STALE FISHING, s. The act of fishing by means of what is called a stell-net, S.

The herrings are the only fish caught in this coast, except a few salmon caught at Stale fishing, and some caddies, of a very small size, in the summer months." P. Kilmur, W. Ross, Statist. Acc. xii. 270. V. STELL-NET.

STALKER, STALKER, s. 1. A huntsman.

Ouer all the ciet be enraged soche here and thare Wandris, as ane stirkin hynd, quham the stalker,
Or scho paraif, from fer betis with his thain
Amyd the woddis of Crete.

Doug. Virgil, 102, 6.

2. More commonly, one who ranges, illegally killing deer.

"The Justice Clerk sail inquyre of Stalkaris, that slayis deir. — And assasane as oon stalker may be conviit of slacker of deir, he sail pay to the king xl. s. And the balders and manteners of thame sall pay ten pundis."


Ye lyke twa stalkers steils in cocks and hens.

Doug. Evergreen, ii. 55.

A.S. stealo-an signifies, pedentem ire. But the term seems immediately formed from E. stalk, "to walk behind a stalking horse or cover;" and the following description of a stalking horse may perhaps be acceptable to some readers.

"The stalking horse was a horse originally trained for the purpose, and covered with trappings, so as to conceal the sportsman from the game he intended to shoot at. It
was particularly useful to the archer, by affording him an opportunity of approaching the birds unseen by them, so near that his arrows might easily reach them; but as this method was frequently inconvenient, and often impracticable, the fowler had recourse to art, and caused a canvas figure to be stuffed, and painted like a horse grazing, but sufficiently light, that it might be moved at pleasure with one hand. These deceptions were also made in the form of oxen, cows and stags, either for variety or for convenience sake. In the inventories of the wardrobe belonging to King Henry VIII. we frequently find the allowance of certain quantities of stuff, for the purpose of making stalking coats and stalking hose for the use of his majesty." Harleian MS. ap. Strutt’s Sports and Pastimes, p. 29. V. Boogstalker.

STALL, s. The main army. V. STALE.

STALLARIE, s. STALLANGER, s. A single thick stalk of grain. adj. STALLIT, part. pa. STALLIT, s. The manger, as well as stall, of a horse. S.

STALLARIE. The prebend or stall of a dignified clergyman. S.

STALLENGE, s. The duty paid to the magistrates of a burgh, for liberty to erect a stall during a market. "In the said form of customes, it is called the stallenge of the mercat." Ibid.

L.B. stallag-ium; Praestatio pro stallis sen jure ea habendi in foris, mercatis, et mundinis. Anglis, usurpatur, pro Quietum esse de quadam consuetudine exacta pro platea capta, vel assignata in nundinis, et mercatis; Du L.B. stallangiar-ius is also used, Iter Camerar. c. 39, s. 63.

2. A person who, for a small consideration, is allowed to carry on business by a corporation for one year. S.

STALLANGER. Money payable for the privilege of erecting a stall in a market. S.

STALLYOCCH, s. A single thick stalk of grain. S.

STALLIT, part. pa. Set; placed.

Wele maistow be a wretchit man calit, That wantis the confort that suld thy hert glade, That, vor his stomach, armeth yow faste.

V. STALL, s. King’s Quair, v. 19.

STALWART, adj. 1. Brave; courageous. It seems to admit this sense in the following passage. And now Amycus harme complenis he, Now him allone the cruell fate of Licus, Oure king and his men held the folde with spere and schelde.


STAMMEREEN, s. The helmsman’s seat in a boat. S.

STAMMEL, adj. A coarse kind of red. S.

To STAMMER, v. n. To stumble into a place into which one ought not to have gone. S.


The only difficulty as to this sense is that forte, as applied to Gyas, is rendered strong.

STAMMERERS, s. One who falters in speech. S.

STAMMEREL, s. Friable stone, S.B.

STAMMERERS, s. Detached pieces of limestone. S.

STAMMYNG, adj. Of or belonging to taminy. S.

To STAMMLE, v. n. To stumble into a place into which one ought not to have gone. S.
The origin of the name is uncertain. It seems the same with Stainyell, q. v.

STANCH-GIRRIS, STENCH-GIRRIS, s. Perhaps Yarrow or Millfoil; used for closing green wounds. S.

STAND, s. 1. The goal; the starting-post. See Sup.

Richt swiftly on thare rasis can thay rak,
The stand they left, and law furth with ane crak,
As wyndis blast, ettland to the renkis end.

2. A stall; as, a stand in a market, a book-stall, &c. S.

"The stranger merchant, quha hes ane covered stand in the market day, or ane buith in the market day; for his custome sail giue ane halff penny." Burrow Lawes, c. 40.

3. Also the goods exposed for sale at a stand.

STAND, s. A barrel set on end for containing water, or salted meat, S.; as, a water-stand, a beef-stand. See S.

STANDFULL, s. A tubful of any thing.

STAND, s. An assortment, consisting of various articles, necessary to make up a complete set in any respect; as, "A stand of armour," "a stand of harness," &c. S.

STAND of elaine. A complete suit of clothes.

S. "Proclamation was made at the cross of Aberdeen, commanding both Newtown and Oldtown to furnish out to General Lesly's army, and to ilk soldier thereof, their share of a stand of grey cloaths, two shirts, and two pair of shoes, under the pain of plundering." Spalding's Troubles, i. 289.

To STAND one, v. a. To cost; as, It stood me a groat, it cost fourpence, S.

This is a Germ. idiom; Mir hoch zu stehen, it costs me a great price.

To STAND at. To feel such disgust at any food as not to be able to take it; as, My stamake stude at it. S.

To STAND, v.n. To cost. "This house stood me 2900." S.

To STAND our, or o'er, v. n. 1. To remain unpaid, or undetermined.

2. To go on without adjournment; used in relation to a court.

To STAND up, v. n. 1. To hesitate; to stickle; to be irresolute.

2. To trifle; to spend time idly.

To STAND you, or yont, v. n. To stand aside; to get out of the way. Stand yont, and let them pass. S.

STAND, s. To have Stand, to continue; to remain.

STANDAND STANE. An obelisk of stone.

STANDAST, adj. Perhaps standing upright.

STAND BED, STANDBED, STANDING BED. A bed with posts; not one which is folded up.

STANDURBE. A standing table; not a folding one.

STANDFORD, s. An opprobrious designation, of uncertain meaning.

For yereing the feris of ane lord,
And be ane strumbl, and standford.

STANCHELL, s. A kind of hawk.

The tarsal gait him tug for tug,
A stancheall hang in ilka lug.

This is the same species, I suspect, which in Ang. is called Willie-whipe-the-wind, from the action of its wings on the air. For Pannet observes concerning the kestrel; "This is the hawk that we so frequently see in the air fixed in one place, and as it were tanning it with its wings, at which time it is watching for its prey." For that reason it seems to be denominated in Germ. Windeschwalde, Wannenweker, and by Willoughby Windhover. V. Penn. Zool. pp. 193, 196. V. Windcuffer.
The "Stonechecker arrives about the first of May; disappears about the middle of August." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 316. It seems to have borrowed the northern name of the Motacilla genanther, or Wheat ear; Sw. stenagutter, Norw. steen syngutter, Germ. stein-suchwanker. The form of the word refers us to Sw. squeeja-a, to squirt. But perhaps the name was formed from syngutter, to chat, chatter. V. Chack, Chack, s. and Schacher-stane.

Staneraw, Steinraw, s. Rock-liverwort, S. B. Rock-liverwort, S.

Staneraw is appropriated S.B. and Orku. to the Lichen Saxatilis, Linn. In some places it is covered with lichen saxatilis—throughout the north of Scotland called Steinraw, Neil's Tour, p. 50.


From A. S. sten, or Isl. stein, stone, and rawe, hair, q. the hair of stones; or Belg. rugy, mossy.
Staneraw, s. Liverwort.

Staneraw, s. The cat-fish.

Staneraw, s. A stone-cast.

Staneraw, adj. Quite dead; having no sign of life.

Staneraw, adj. Totally silent.

Staneraw, s. An explosion of fire-arms.

Staneraw, s. A bruise from a stone.

Staneraw, s. Building of stone; masonry.

Staneraw, adj. Stark mad.

Staneraw, s. A bed of gravel, S.B.

Stanenry, Stanerie, adj. Gravelly. V. Stanenry.

Staneraw, Stanners, Stanryis, s. pl. The small stones and gravel on the margin of a river or lake, or the gravel; glarea, locus scrupulosus, Ihre; comp. of steen, a stone, and oer, gravel, literally, gravel-stones. Ihre remarks, that oer was anciently written eir, which forms the last syllable of our word; and aur, which also denotes stones thrown into the water for making a ford. Teut. vol. ii. 473.

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STA

To ride the stang. The man who beats his wife, is sometimes set astride on a long pole, which is borne on the shoulders of others. In this manner he is carried about from place to place. See Sup.

Grose mentions the same custom as remaining in Yorkshire; where the woman, who beats her husband, is also punished in the same way. Prov. Gl. in vo.

It is also mentioned by Brand. "There is a vulgar custom in the North, called riding the stang, when one in derision is made to ride on a pole, for his neighbour's wife's fault. This word Stang, says Ray, is still used in some colleges in the University of Cambridge, to stang scholars in Christmas time, being to cause them to ride on a colt-staff, or pole, for missing of chapel." Popular Antiq., pp. 409, 410.

This, as Callander observes, "they call riding the stang," and is a mark of the highest infamy.—"The person," he subjoins, "who has been thus treated, seldom recovers his honour in the opinion of his neighbours. When they cannot lay hold of the culprit himself, they put some other person on the stang, or pole, who proclaims that it is not on his own account that he is thus treated, but on that of another person whom he names." Anc. Scot. Poems, pp. 154, 155.

I am informed that, in Lothian, and perhaps in other counties, the man who had debauched his neighbour's wife, was formerly forced to ride the stang.

But very frequently, another is substituted, who is said to ride the stang on such a person. They frae a barn a cabar raught, Aue mounted wi' a bang, Betwixt twa's shoulders, and sat straught Upon't, and rode the stang On her that day.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 278.

—On you I'll ride the stang. R. Galloway's Poems, p. 12.

Here we have evidently the remains of a very ancient custom. The Goths were wont to erect, what they called Nidstaeng, or the pole of infamy, with the most dire imprecations against the person who was thought to deserve this punishment; Isl. nidstang. He, who was subjected to this dishonour, was called Niding, to which the E. word infamous most nearly corresponds; for he could not make oath in any cause. The celebrated Islandic bard, Egill Skallagrím, having performed this tremendous ceremony at the expense of Eric Bloddox, King of Norway, who, as he supposed, had highly injured him; Eric soon after became hated by all, and was obliged to fly from his dominions. V. Ol. Lex. Run. vo. Njálik. The form of imprecation is quoted by Callander, ut sup.

To Stang, v. a. To subject a person for some misdemeanour to the punishment of riding the stang. S.

Stang of the trump. A proverbial phrase, used to denote one who is preferred to others viewed collectively; as the best member of a family, the most judicious or agreeable person in a company, S.B. synon. tongue of the trump, S.

It is apparently borrowed from the small instrument called a trump or Jew's harp; of which the spring, that causes the sound, seems formerly to have been denominated the stang.

Stang, or Sting, s. The Shorter Pipe fish, Syngna-thus acus, Linn. "Acus vulgis Oppiani, the Hornfish or Needle-fish;" Sibb. Fife, p. 127. "Our fishers call it the Stang or Sting;" Note, ibid.

STA

In Sw. it has a similar designation; Kentnaal, the border pin or needle.

Stangril, s. An instrument for pushing in the straw in thatching; synon. stobspace, Ang. also Sting, q. v.

Stangillane, s. A saint anciently honoured in S. S.

Stanhaw, adj. A term to denote the colour produced by dying with Rock-liverwort. V. Staneraw. S.

STANK, s. 1. A pool or pond, S.

They boundis, coistis, and the chief ciete, Divers spies send furth to serche and se, And fand ane stank that flowit from an well, Qulnik Numicus was hait.—

Dug. Virgil, 210, 15.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. stagnum, L.B. stangnum, Su.G. stang, Arm. stanc, Gae. stang, Fr. estang, Ital. stanga. A. S. stanc, plauscinatio, seems allied.

It is used to denote a fish-pond.

"All that brekes—stanks, and takis or steilis furth of the samin—pykis, fishe—salbe callit and punist thair-foir, as for thift at particular dietiss." Acts, Ja. V. 1535, c. 13. Edit. 1566.

Stagone is synon. in O.E.

They gait ech daye, with nettes & other wile, The fishe in stagones and waters sufficiance.

Hardyng's Chron. Fol. 8, b.

2. The ditch of a fortified town.

Into this toun, the qulnik is calit Berwik, Apon the se, it is a uther lyk, For it is walli wellt aboute with stone, And dowbill stanks causin moyn on !

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 65.

Stanked, part. pa. Surrounded with a ditch. S.

Stank-hen, s. Suppose to be the Common Water-Hen.

Stank-lochen, s. A stagnant lake.

To STANK, v. n. To have long intervals in respiration; to gasp for breath; to be threatened with suffocation, S.B. Also, to pant. See Sup.

Isl. Su.G. stank-a, to pant for breath, to fetch the breath from the bottom of the breast, as persons in sickness use to do, Verel.; a frequentative from stænn-a, stæn-a, Germ. sten-en, suspire; to breathe, to sigh.

To STANK, v. n. To thrust with pain. V. under Stang, s. 2.

To STANK, v. a. To fill; to satisfy; to sate with food. S.

STANNYEL, s. A stallion.

STANNIL GRAITH. The posts and other fixtures in thatching; synon. in O.E.

They brake down beds, boards, cap ambries, glass windows, took out the iron that flowit from an well, Rock-liverwort.

They boundis, coistis, and the chief ciete, Divers spies send furth to serche and se, And fand ane stank that flowit from an well, Qulnik Numicus was hait.—

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Hardyng's Chron. Fol. 8, b.
STA

"That the stoppe of the said fiilot, be of the auld proportion, in thickesse of baith the birudes, ane inch & ane bale." Acts, Ja. VI. 1587, c. 114.

To TA' STAP. To become extremely debilitated. S.

To STAP, v. a. 1. To stop; to obstruct. S. 2. To thrust; to insert. 3. To cram in; to stuff, S.

Then I'll hang out my beggar dish,
And stop it fou' o' meal.

Song, Ross's Hellenore, p. 143.

—the meal kist was biely stoppe.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 10.

Su.G. stopp-a, obturare; metaph. farcirio. See Sup.

To STAP, v. n. To step; to move slowly. S.

To STAP forward. To advance. S.

STAPALIS, s. pl. Fastenings.

Throw the stuff with the straik, stapalis and stanius,
He artiit attains.

Gawen and Gol. iii. 26.

Teut. stapel-en, stabilière; allied perhaps to A.S. stopul, stipes, a log set fast in the ground. Here it denotes the nails of the helmet. Stapalis and stanius, both the fastenings and the precious stones.

STAPACK, s. Meal mixed with cold water; Syn. Drammack.

S.

STAPIL, s. The stopper of any thing; as, the stoppl of a mill, the stopper of a horn for holding snuff, S.

Sw. stop, id. Belg. stoppel, E. stopple.

STAPPIN-STANE, s. A stepping-stone. To stand on stepping-stanes, to hesitate on trifling grounds. Here it denotes the same with stepping-stones, the stopper of any thing; as, a stopper of a horn for holding snuff, S.

The stopper of any thing; as, the stopper of a mill, S.

STAPPY, adj.apt to start; skittish. A.

A little starnie, a very small quantity, Gl. Shurr.

The meal kist was bienly stappet.

“Nacht twa mylis fra Edinburgh is ane fontane dedicat to Sanct Katrine, quhair starnis of oulie [oil] springis ithandle with sic aboundance, that howbeit the samyn be gaderit away, it springis incontinent with gret aboundance.” Beliend. Desen. Alb. c. 10.

This term is not now applied to liquids.

3. A small quantity of any thing, S.

A little starnie, a very small quantity, Gl. Shurr.

The meal kist was bienly stappet.

4. The outermost point of a needle, S.B.

It seems to be merely the term, denoting a star, used metaphor., to signify any thing that is very small. Sterne is synon. A. Bor. “Have you a shilling in your pocket? Auso Sham a sterne, i. e. not one.” Lambe's Notes, Battle of Flodden, p. 70.

STARN, STERNE, adj. Starry.

A starry nicht, a clear night, in which the stars are visible.

STARNIE, s. A very small quantity of any thing dry; as, a starry o' saut or meal.

S.

STARS, adj. Potent; intoxicating; applied to liquors. “Stark mychyty wynis, and small wynis.”

STARN, STERNE, s. A star, S.B.

FYRST as a mone,
And weill bradder tharefit sone.

Bhabour, iv. 127. MS.

Lanterne, lade stene, myrrour, and A per se.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 3, 11.

STA

Stern, id. O.E. Minot, p. 10.

“Sum lay stareand on the sternes.”

Mo.G. staierno, Isl. storn-o, Su.G. stiera, Precop. stern, Dan. sterne, id. The S. word has less affinity to the A.-S., which is steorra. Rudd, thinks that all these may be deduced from Gr. kteirao, id. Vossius views Pers. ster, id. as the root. But it seems highly probable, that, as in early ages, mariners had no other means of directing or steering their course, but by the stars, the very name given to these heavenly bodies might originate from this circumstance. A.S. steorra, steilas, might thus be formed from steor-an, regere, gubernare. Isl. stiera, equally denotes a star, and the rudder of a ship, whence E. stern; and both seem to be formed, as well as Su.G. sietena, a star, from ster-an, gubernare, and Moes.G. staierno, from stiern-an, regere.

2. A single grain; a particle.

No a starn meal, not a particle of meal, S. It is sometimes applied to liquids.

“Mychty wynis, and small wynis.”

2. A single grain; a particle.

“The meal kist was bienly stappet.

2. A single grain; a particle.

No a starn meal, not a particle of meal, S. It is sometimes applied to liquids.

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STATE and SESING. A forensic term.

STATERIT, Gawan and Gol. iii. 22.
The knight staterit with the straik, all stonaynt in sound.
Leg. stakerit, as in Edin. 1508. V. Stacken.

STAT'E, s. adj. The stike in a cow-house, to which an ox or cow is bound; the stall-tree, or post.

To STATUTE, v. n. To ordain.

Statute, part. pa. Ordained.

To STAVE, v. a. To thrust, Dunbar.

To STAVE, v. n. To push; to drive.

Stave, s. A push; a dash.

To STAVEL, v. n. To stumble.

To STAVER. V. STAY.

To STAVER, v. n. To saunter.

Staverall, s. An ill-walking, foolish person.

sta'-tree, s. A stall in a market.

STAWN, s. A stall in a market. V. STAND,

sta've, s. "A surfeit; disrelish," Sir J. Sinclair's Ob-

sta've, s. To stands at it,

Belg. taph. used. We have an example of a similar use of the

stammerer.

The stake in a cow-house, to which an ox or cow is bound; the

stake of a barrow.

sta-tek, sta-tek, (gutt.), To

steak-raid, steke-raide, s. A collop of the foray; or that portion of the live stock taken in a predatory incursion, which was supposed to belong to any proprietor through whose land the prey was driven. S.

stead, s. A theft; the thing stolen.

STEAL-WADS, or STEAL-BONNETS, s. A game. V.

Wadds.

To STECH, STEGH, s. To shut; to close. V. Steik, v. 2. S.

STEAK-RAID, STIKE-RAIDE, s. Acollop of the foray; or that portion of the live stock taken in a predatory incursion, which was supposed to belong to any proprietor through whose land the prey was driven. S.

To STECH, STEGH, (gutt.), To

steak-raid, steke-raide, s. A collop of the foray; or that portion of the live stock taken in a predatory incursion, which was supposed to belong to any proprietor through whose land the prey was driven. S.

STEAD, s. To Mak Stead, in stead.


The farms were small, and the miserable standing of a manion ; Su. G. staid, id. also stihs.

3. Improperly used for a farm itself.

I think na wyis man will deny
But it wer better veraly
Aue steding for to laubour weill,
And in dew sesoun it to tell,—
Than for to spill all ten anis.

Quhilk he may not yeide by na meanis.

Dull, Clerk and Countrie, p. 22.

STEAD, s. To Mak Stead, to be of use; to stand in stead.

STEADABLE, adj. Of any avail, q. standing in stead.

—"Except they had been assured that he who rose was God, the Sonne of God,—the knowledge of his resurrection had not been steadeable to salvation." Rollccke on the Passion, p. 490. See Sup.

To STEAK, v. a. To shut; to close. V. Steik, v. 2. S.

STEAK-RAID, SPIKE-RAIDE, s. A collop of the foray; or that portion of the live stock taken in a predatory incursion, which was supposed to belong to any proprietor through whose land the prey was driven. S.

STEAL, s. A theft; the thing stolen.

STEAL, s. Steals, or that portion of the live stock taken in a predatory incursion, which was supposed to belong to any proprietor through whose land the prey was driven. S.

STEAL-WADS, or STEAL-BONNETS, s. A game. V.

Wadds.

To STECH, STEGH (gutt.), v. a. 1. To fill; to cram, S.; as, to stech the guts; A. Bor. stie, anc. stigh, id.

Ray. See Sup.

Frae morn to e'en it's nought but toiling,
At baking, roasting, frying, boiling;
An' tho' the gentry are stechimm,
Yet ev'n the ha' folk fill their pechan
Wit' sauce, ragouts, and sicklike trashrie.

Burns, iii. 4.

His father stegh his fortune in his wame,
And left his heir nought but a gentle name.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 136.

It is sometimes used in a neut. sense, as signifying, to gormandize, to gorge.

Sibb. mentions Teut. sten-en, sten-en, accervare, accumulare, to which it has considerable resemblance. But it is more immediately allied to stick-en, farcire, saginare turundis; also, acaffer, acumarile; and to O. Teut. staecken, stiper, to stuff, to cram, from staeck, stipes.

2. To confine one with a great quantity of body-clothes; also, to confine one's self in a very warm room, S.B.

Germ. stick-en, suffocare, suffocari, seems allied.

v. n. To stiech in bed, to indulge sloth in bed, to please one's self with the heat, so as to be unwilling to rise, S.B.

STECH, s. 1. A heap, or crowd; a term conveying the idea of many thronged in little room; as, a stech of bairns, a number of children crowded together, S.B.

2. A confused mass; as,

a number of children crowded together, S.B.

A confused mass; as,

a number of children crowded together, S.B.

2. To suffer; to indulge sloth in bed, to please one's self with the heat, so as to be unwilling to rise, S.B.

STECHIE (gutt.), adj. 1. Stiff in the joints, and lazy.

2. A person who does nothing but cram his belly. S.

To STED, v. a. 1. To place; part. pa. sted.

Sucour Scotland and remede

That sted is in perplexity.

Wyntoun, vii. 10. 504.
2. To establish.

Thir brothir thre
Had stedde thame in thare cuntré,
And in-tyl quiite and pes
likane in his regnand wes.

Wynoun, iii. 3. 86.

3. To furnish; to supply.

Su.G. stad-ga, id. Lat. stat-tere.

To STEDDY, v. a. To make steady; to preserve from moving.

S.

STEEDYNG, s. A farm-house and offices. V. STEAD.

STEID, S. 1. Place, used in a literal sense; as E. stead. See Sup.—2. Fute stede, a footstep.

The pray halft etin behynde thame lat thay ly,
With fute stedis vile and laithlie to se.

Dong. Virgil, 75, 53.

1. e. The place where the foot has been set. V. STEAD.

To STEEK, v. a. To shut. V. STEIK.

To STEEK, v. n. To push; to butt as a cow. S.

STEER, s. A stitch. V. STEIK.

STEEL, s. 1. A wooded clough or precipice, greater than a Stain. 2. The lower part of a ridge projecting from a hill, where the ground declines on each side. S.

STEEL, s. The handle of any thing; as of a barrow. S.

STEELFINGER, s. A covering for a cut or sore finger. V. THUM-STEIL.

STEEL, s. Stool, Aberd. To woollen the steel, to be entitled to the stool of repentance. S.

STEELBOW GOODS. Those goods on a farm, which may not be carried off by a removing tenant, as being the property of the landlord, S. See Sup.

“Till towards the beginning of this century, landlords, the better to enable their tenants to cultivate and sow their farms, frequently delivered to them, at their entry, corns, straw, cattle, or instruments of tillage, which got the name of steelbow goods, under condition that the like, in quantity and quality, should be delivered by the tenants, at the expiration of the lease.” Erskine’s Inst. B. ii. T. 6. s. 12.

“The stocking in Sanday, belonging to the proprietor, is called steelbow.” P. Cross, Orkney, Statist. Acc. vii. 472.

This term, which appears to be very ancient, may be deduced from Teut. stell-en, Su.G. stail-a, to place, and Teut. bawi, a field, q. goods placed on a farm, or attached to it; or A.S. stael, Su.G. stail, locus, and bo, supellex, q. the stocking of a place or farm. Bo is used in a very extensive sense, as denoting a farm, furniture of any kind, also, cattle; from bo, bo-a, to prepare, to provide. This word, as still used in Orkney, is most probably of Scandinavian origin. It may be merely an inversion of Sw. bo-staelle, a residence, domicilium.

STEER, s. A spring. Syn. STEENT.

STEER, s. A staple or bolt of a hinge.

STEELLIFE, adj. Overbearing.


STEER-GRASS, s. Butterwort, S.

Pinguicula vulgaris. Móan. Gaulis. Steer-grass, Earning-grass. Scotis austral. The Lowlanders believe that the leaves of this plant eaten by cows induce a ropiness in the milk. Probably there may be some foundation for this opinion, considering the known effects of this plant when put into warm milk.” Lightfoot, p. 1191.

“The inhabitants of Lapland, and the North of Sweden, give to milk the consistence of cream, by pouring it, warm from the cow, upon the leaves of this plant, and then instantly straining it, and laying it aside for two or three days, till it acquires a degree of acidity. This milk they extremely fond of.” Ibid. pp. 76, 77. V. STEER-ROT.

STEERIL, s. The staple or bolt of a hinge.
STEIK, STEEK, STYK, S. 1. A stitch, or the act of stitch, or the act of
Sewing silk. *?.
STEIKIT, of STEIK, of 3. A small portion
2. The meshes in sewed or netted work; improperly
3. To fix; to fasten.
en, means of, a sharp instrument. Thus it occurs as a
STEIK, STEAK, »». 1. To shut; to close, S. A.Bor.*?ee*?,
stitching with a needle, S.
Thus A.S. stic-cian signifies, stipes, which is
completely; entirely.
STEIL, STEELBONET, STEELBONNET, *. A kind of helmet.
STEIKES, s. 2. To stop ; to choke up; as referring to the course
of a stream.
To stop ; to choke up; as referring to the course of a stream.
And Bannock burn, betrix the bravys,
Off men, off hors, av winstek ywis,
That, upon dounvnt hors, and men,
Men mycht pass dry out our it then.
Barbour, xiii. 338, MS.
Rudd. refers to Teut. stick-en, figere. Sibb. more
properly, mentions stek-en [stick-en] claudere lignes clavis;
Kilian. This is evidently from stick, synon. with stote.
Su. stick-a, to separate by a pole or stake, from sticka, a stake; i.e.
to stick out, or exclude one from a place, in consequence of its
being fenced with stakes: Also stick-a, to stop, to occlude; from
still making tight, wi'thether.
The tither bolt, the tither eik, To bang the birr o' winter's anger,
and had the hurdies out o' longer.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 89.
"For want of a stick the shoe may be tint," Ramsay's
"The best that serves her any styk,
Takes bot four peny in a wikk.
Ywaine, v. 3053.
Ritson's E.M.R. i. 128.
2. The meshes in sewed or netted work; improperly
used.
He draws a bonie silken purse,
As lang's my tail, where, thro' the steeks,
The yellow letter'd Geordie keeks.
Burns, iii. 4.
3. A small portion of work, S.
Sa did our Lord the repbroat aye mark,
As members of sedition and stryf,
That members of the evil steer of work:
Sould ay detest the godlie upright lyf,
N. Burns, Chron. S. P. iii. 452.
4. To the steeks, completely; entirely.
He brags bel'ill tak bithill an' bowe,
An' to the steeks us plunder.
STEIKIT, part. pa. Stitched.
STEIKING-SILK, s. Sewing silk.
ToSTEIK, STEAK, v. i. To shut; to close.
Ane hundreth entres had it large and wyde,
Ane hundreth dursis thareon stecket close.
Doug. Virgil, 164, 4.
"Tavernes could be steiked at nine oures, and no
person suld be found therein." Skene's Acts, Index, vo.
Tavernes.
I have observed only one instance of this being used as
a v. n.
"When ae door steeks another opens;" Ramsay's S. Prov.
p. 76.
"We say, Soot, to steek the door; He steeked his eyne;
A steeked nieve?" Rudd.
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sellado, or stellbonet, with pesane or gorget." Acts, Ja. V. 1540. c. 57. Edit. 1566.

"This deponent abode half an hour or thereby, locked his sliane, having his secret, plate-sleeves, sword, and whinger with him, and wanting his stellbonet." Cro- marty's Gowrie's Conspiracy, p. 49.

Is. stallasfla has the same significiation; from stal, steel, and hufa, hat. The ancient Goths and Swedes also called this piece of armour tarnaht, i. e., an iron hat; in like manner, katilhaht, q. kettle-hat, when made of brass. Priscis Gothis et Sueonibus Galea Tarnhätt vel Katilhaht dicebatur, quod esset ea ferro aut aere, capit tuendo apta. Locienij Antiq. Sueo. G. Lib. iii. c. 2. p. 119. Our term seems to be a translation of Fr. chapelle de fer, which, Father Daniel says, was "a light helmet, without visor or gorget, like those since called bascinets." Grose's Milit. Antiq. ii. 241. 242.

STELD, part. pa. Set, Wallace, vii. 868. V. STELL.

STELLE-MIRROUR. A looking glass made of steel. S.

STEIN, s. A stone. S. B. V. STANG.

STEIN-BITER. s. A fish, Orkney; perhaps the lump, Cyclopterus Lumpus, Linn.

"Two of the best kinds of fish we have are the tusk and the stein-biter; but these are seldom caught." P. Binay, Orks, Statist. Acc. xiv. 314.

The Swedish name of the lump is Stebinbit. It should be thus denominated, because it adheres very strongly to the rocks; q. biting the stones. The Wolf fish, Anarchicas Lupus, Linn, is called the Stebin-bider, Pontoppidus's Norway.

STEING, s. A pole. V. STING.

STEINRAW, s. To break, Birsay, Orkn. Statist. Ace. xiv. 314.

STEIR, s. 1. A latch for fastening a door.

"The earl Marischal at Stonehaven had stield his cannons on ilk ane of their mounts for pursuit of the cas­
tell." Spalding's Troubles, i. 172. 215.

They stield their cannons on the height, 479

And show'd their shot down in the how.

Minstrelcy, Border, iii. 222.

3. To STELL a gun. To point it; to take aim. S.

4. To fix, "His een war stell'd in his head." S.

5. To make firm or stable; to fix, "Stell your feet." S.

6. To put; used in a forensic sense.

Stelling to the horn, putting to the horn, declaring one a rebel.

"The maist part of all bills, warrants, and chargis, hes ben deliverit and directit to officiaries of arms quha hes execut thame, quhilk hes not only bein very hurtfull and prejudicial to all his Majesty's leigs, in drawing in ques­tion diverse and sundrie of the chargis and executions maid be the said officiaries of arms, and by stelling of sundrie persons to the horn maist privelle and wranguslie; but also, and to our particular interest." Act Sederunt, 9th Nov. 1596.

Belg. stell-on, S. G. stella-a, to place; to put.

Stelling, in the act refered to, cannot surely mean steling.

STELL-SHOT. s. A shot taken by one who rests his gun on some object for greater accuracy of aim. S.

STELL, s. A prop; a support.

STELL, s. A deep pool in a river where salmon lie, and where nets for catching them are placed. S.

STELL-NET, STILL-NET, s. A net stretched out by stakes into, and sometimes quite across, the channel of a river, S. This net is much used in Solway Frith. The fishes are catched in it by the neck.

"A still net has been tried on the lake with some success, but not enough to defray the expense of attendance." P. Strachur, Argyles. Statist. Acc. iv. 557.

This is called stell-fishing.

"There is belonging to the public good of Dingwall, a stell salmon fishery on Conon, or a fishery on that part of the river into which the sea flows." P. Dingwall, Ross, Statist. Acc. iii. 4.

"Culloden has on his property what is called a stell-fishing." P. Petty, Inver. Ibid. p. 29.

STELL-shot, s. To stir. V. STERE.

"There is belonging to the public good of Dingwall, a stell salmon fishery on Conon, or a fishery on that part of the river into which the sea flows." P. Dingwall, Ross, Statist. Acc. iii. 4.

"Culloden has on his property what is called a stell-fishing." P. Petty, Inver. Ibid. p. 29.

This is also called a Stent-net, S. B. as being extended and fixed by stakes.

STELL, STILL, STOLL, STEIN. 1. A covert; a shelter, S. A.

2. A shelter, or small enclosure for sheep or cattle, • See  Sup.

To STEIR, v. a. To govern; also, v. a. to stir. V. STERE.

To STEIR one's Tail. To bestir one's self. S.

To STEIR the Tyme. To lay hold on the opportunity. S.

STEIT, v. a. Sir Tristrem, p. 172. V. STOIT.

STEIT, s. To distil. •

STEIT, s. To distil. •

STELLEFISH, STELLVITCH. adj. Dry; coarse; applied to flax or grain that grows very rank, Fife.

Teut. stel, stei, caulis, stipes herbae, whence the E.

They steld their cannons on the height, 479

And show'd their shot down in the how.
STENNYNG, STENING, s. A species of fine woollen cloth anciently worn in Scotland.

To STENNIS, v. a. To sprain.

STENNIS, s. A sprain.

To STENT, v. a. 1. To stretch; to extend, S. His ost all thar areseth he, And gert a tent some stentit be; And gert hyr grang in hastily.—Barbour, xvi. 282. MS. —On athy half the warre of Wer Gert stent their palyowyys, als ner As thar befor stentit war thai. Ibid. xix. 515, MS. 2. To straiten. A cord is said to be stentit, when straitened; stent, at full stretch, S. 3. To restrain; to confine, S. —Never did he stent Us in our thriving with a racket rent. Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 90.

4. To erect; improperly, in allusion to the mode of erecting a tent. —Than to his freynd the servise funeral With obseques to do for corpus absent, And in my memour vp ane tombe to stent. Doug. Virgil, 292, 43.

It is certainly allied to Fr. extend-re, Ital. stendere, from Lat. extendere, as Rudd, observes. But it deserves to be remarked that Su.G. stinn-a is used in a similar sense; stiana segel, the sail when extended by the force of the wind; from stinn, rigidus, robustus, ihre. Hence, Stent-net, s. A net stretched out and fished by means of stakes or otherwise, S.B. * That he had no instructions whatever to mark any thing upon the plan that did not appear evident on the ground, except as to the place where a stent-net was said to have been fixed, a cruelk-dike once placed, and such other things as are engrossed in the letter produced." State, Leslie of Pows, v. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 39. "No nets can be counted stent-nets, unless they cross the water." Ibid. p. 78.

Stent, adj. Stretched to the utmost; fully extended. S. To STENT, v. n. To stop; to cease, S. the same with the E. v. a. stint.

I the require suffir me to assay With my retinue and thir hands tway The first dangere in batal, or I stent. Doug. Virgil, 381, 38.

I wan the vogue, I Rhaesus fell’d An’ his knabbs in his tent; Syne took his coach, an’ milk-white staigs, Ere ever I wad stent.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 25.

Not, as Rudd conjectures, from A.S. stinc-an, habetur, &c. but from O.Sw. stigna, s. istunti, abbreviare; West-Oth. stigna, sp. religare.

To STENT, v. a. To assess; to tax at a certain rate, S. —And then be the gude discretions of the saidis Provests, &c. to taxe and stent the haille inhabitanstes within the Parochin — to sik outweighe charge and contribution, as sall be thought expedient and sufficient to susteine the saidis pure peopill." Acts, Ja. VI. Parl. 6. e. 74. Murray.

From L.B. extendere, aestimare, appretiare; a term common in the E. law. Fr. extend-ere, id. Par mesmes les Jurors soient les terres estendues à la very valut. Du Cange, vo. Estendere. V. the s. See Sup.

Stent, Stant, s. 1. A valuation of property, in order to taxation.

"Because his rentis and treasour wes nocht sufficient to sustene the samyn (as he vsit) he desyrit ane general stent
to be tane throw the realme of ilk person after his faculte."
Hence the juridical phrase, Extents of old extent.

"The rentall & valour of lands hes bin taxat and liquidat
to ane certaine sum of silver, conforme to the profits
dewties, quhilk the lands paid at that time [about the
year 1280], quhilk is called the extent. S.
Bellend. ubi sup.

"Stent, the tax, or proportion of it, payable by a Burgh
or Incorporation," S. Rudd. It is also used to denote the
proportion paid by individuals.

When necessary, they voluntarily assess themselves
in such sums as the support of the poor requires, thereby
may be alwayes maid of new." Acts, Ja, VI. 1579, c. 74,

STENTOUR, S. A stentmaster. V. STEND. V. also Erskine's Instit.
B. ii. T. 5, s. 31.

Thus stent is merely the cor, of extent.

2. A taxation, S. See Sup.

"The nobill Galuds (that recoverit his realme) desyrat
neur stent of thaym for na maner of charris that he sustenit
againis his enemys: knawyng weil how odius it was
to the peypel to seik any new exactions on thaym,"
Bellend. ubi sup.

"Stent, the tax, or proportion of it, payable by a Burgh
or Incorporation," S. Rudd. It is also used to denote the
proportion paid by individuals.

When necessary, they voluntarily assess themselves
in such sums as the support of the poor requires, thereby
wisely preventing a general stent." P. Irvine, Ayrs. Statist.
B. vii. 179.

3. A task, S. stint, E.

"Soot stent, i.e. a piece of work to be performed in a
determined time," Rudd.

The fassion how this stent to do maist habill
Herk at shortor words, that point I sall you say.
Doug. Virgil, 103, 43.

Their stent was mair than they cou'd well make out.
And when they fail'd, their backs they soundly rout.
Ross's Hellenore, p. 49.

It seems questionable, whether the word in this sense,
is not rather allied to Su.G. styr-a. V. STEND, v. n.

STENTOUR, S. A stentmaster.

STENT, s.

A lakote bar was drawyn outhourth the dur,
Bot thai mycht nocht it brek out of the wav.
Wallace was grewyt quhen he sic tary saw.
Sumpart amowet, wraithly til it he went.
Be forss off handis he raist out of the stent;
Thre yerde off breide als off the wall pulld out.
Wallace, iv. 293. MS.

This perhaps signifies the aperture in the wall, which
received or confined the bar. But Editions read,
by force of hand it raised out of the spat.
V. DRENT.

STENTMasters, s. pl. Those appointed to fix the quota
of any kind of duty payable by the inhabitants of a
town or parish, S.

"To the end these impositions, warrantt by public
authority, may be equally laid on, the Lords declare, that
they will from time to time nominat one advocat, and one
wyter to the signet, for each quarter of the town, to meet
with the STENTmasters, who shall be appointed by the Ma-
gistrates." Act Sederunt, 23 Feb. 1687.

This term is analogous to L.B. Extensor, aestimator
publicus, cujius munus est res haerediitis inter comparti-
cipes aestimare et partiri; Du Cange.

STENT-ROLL, s. The cess-roll, S.

"At the end of the yier, that the taxation and stent-roll
may be alwayes maid of new." Acts, Ja. VI. 1579, c. 74,
Murray.

STEP-BAIRN, s. A step-child.

STEP IN AGE. Advanced in years.

This ald hauraad caryis ouer fluidis hote
Spretis and figuris in his irne hewit hote,
All thocht he eildit was, or step in age,
Als fery and als swipper as ane page.
Doug. Virgil, 173, 53.

This phrase may be analogous to what we now use,
past his grand climacteric. For as the E. word originally
refers to the ascent of a ladder, from Gr. xalvastepis, scalar.
Thus step is rendered climacter, scalae, (Kilian,) as synon.

STEPPE, s. A steve. V. STAP.

STER. The termination of various names of trades, as
BAxter, Webster, &c. V. BROUSTARE.

This termination in Germ. also forms one s, from
another; as schuster, a shoemaker, from schu, a shoe, hamster,
a field-mouse, from hamm, ager. V. Wachter, ProL Sect.
6. In like manner, our term bangster is formed from bang,
melder from mall, &c.

Sommer derives this termination from A.S. steor-an,
regere, gubernare; as denoting power, or the authority of
a master over others. V. Lex. Sax. vo. Steoran.

STER, a termination of various names of places in Caith-
ness. It is also common in Shetland. See Steap.

"The names of places here seem to be either Danish,
Icelandic, or Norwegian. Many of them end in ster, a
contraction of stader, (that is to say, a stead of houses, a
station or habitation.) Thus Ulster, properly Woltfer,
either from its being of old a place infested with wolves, or
from a person called Wolf—having possessed it." P. Wick,
Statist. Acc. x. 39.

Another sense is given, which seems preferable.

"Ster, which signifies an estate, is the terminating
syllable of an immense number of the names of places in
Caithness and elsewhere.—Brabaster is the estate or posses-
sion of Brab." P. Canisbay, Ibid. viii. 162, 163, N.

Isl. stær, Su.G. starr, denote long grass; Isl. stord, Sw.
star, gramen, locus gramine consitus, Verel. q. a fit place
for residence.

STERDE, STRDY, adj. Strong; stout, E. sturdy.

The tuefl makis aene end of all the were but dout,
Throw the slauchter of Turnus sterde and stout.
Doug. Virgil, 12, 52.

Skinner derives the E. word from Fr. estoreur, which
has no affinity; Casaubon, from Gr. τοῦτος, validus; Jun.
refers to Schaw, twardy, duros. But the most probable
origin is Isl. stgyd, rigidus.
To STER, STEER, v. a. To govern; to rule.

— This mychtly gay Lyoun,
May signify a prince or emperour—
Qulik suld be walkryfe, gyd, and govirnour
Of his peple, and takis na lawbour
To rewll, nor ster the land, nor justice keip.
Henryson, Bonnytyme Poema, p. 129.
A.S. steor-an, Teut. ster-en, Su.G. styr-a, id. Hafva
styrdeles of et land, to govern the state. Hence oflyrig,
who cannot be managed. Moe.G. Lôhands ustiuriba, vivens
lasche, Luk. 15, 13.

STER, STEER, STERING, s. 1. Government; managemet.

Sturtin study has the sterle dystruyand our sport.
Doug. Virgil, 208, a. 21.

Thir twa the land had in sterin.
Barbour, ix. 510. MS.

2. The helm.
Thar takyll, ayris, and that ster,
STERAND, part. pr. Active; lively; mettlesome, from stere v. to stir.

Apoun asteerand stede of Trace he sat.

Doug. Virgil, 275, 27.

To STERE, STEIR, v. n. To stir, S. steer.

Qoha stansis welle, he suld nocht stiere.

Wyntoun, viii. 40. 24.

Steir nocht, huver, bot hald us still,

Till we haif hard quhat be his will.

Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 113.

Bat fat did Ajax a' this time?

E'en lie like idle tike;

He steert na' sin Siegel's hill,

Bat slipt ahint the like.


STERE, STEIR, s. Stir; commotion, S. Hence, On stiere, in a state of commotion, asit, S. setteer.

Bot principall the fey vnsilly Dido—

Micht not reframe, nor satisfy his consate,

Bot ardentlie behaldis al on stiere.

Doug. Virgil, 35, 53.

STERAGE, s. 1. Stir; motion.

Ilk sowch of wynd, and euerie whisper now.

And alkyn sterge affrayit, and causit grow.

Doug. Virgil, 63, 7.

2. Commotion caused by a throng.

Awounderit of this sterge, and the preis,

Say me, virgin, sayd Enee, or thou ceis,

Quhat menis sic confluence on this watter syde?

Doug. Virgil, iv. 72. MS.

STERK, adj. Strong; hard, E. and S. stark.

Schr ydward callyt off Carnauereane,

—Wes sterkeast man off ane,

That men mycht [se] in oyn cuntre.

Barbour, iv. 72. MS.

Isl. sterk-ar, Franc. starr, Germ. stark, validus, robustus.

I take notice of the word, merely to observe that this does not seem the primary meaning. The only sense of A.S. stearc, sterc, is rigid, hard, severe.

Wachter gives this as also the primary sense of the Germ. word; which, after Siller, he with the highest probability deduces from star-c, rigere, indurare, &c.

It may be added that Moes.G. starckniht, arescit, drieth up, Mark ix. 18, seems to have the same origin. V. STARE above. It retains this sense in R. Glouc. Chron. p. 393. When it is said that Robert CourtHouse had to pledge Normaldy to his brother William Rufus, for the loan of an hundred thousand marks; the author speaks of the terms as hard.

And borwedye of hym therypp a hundred thousand marc,

To wende wyth to the holy lond, & that was somdel stare.

"Hard, severe," Gl.

STERK, s. A bullock. V. STIRK.

STERLING, STRIUELING, s. A term used to denote English money. See Srup.

I mention this word, merely to remark the general idea of our ancestors, that it had a Scottish origin. Osbret, a Saxon prince, in company with Ella, having overrun the Southern part of Scotland, in the ninth century, is said to have taken possession of the Castle of Stirling, and established a mint during his residence there.

This Osbret had his canyouniris within this castel be quhom the Striueling money tuk begynnyng." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 14. Libris, solidis, denarissiqus Sterlingis; Boeth.

Bellenden evidently adopts this as the origin of the term. For he gives it according to the old orthography of the name of the town.

"King Edward sail pay ane, m. pundis striueling to the Danis," Ibid. B. xi. c. 11.

This derivation is, however, quite improbable. The term seems far rather deducible from estering, a name given to those Germans that inhabited the confines of Denmark, who are said to have been the first that brought the art of refining silver into England. V. Du. Cange, vo. Esteringus.

STERLING, s. The name of a river-fish, Aberd. V. DOWBREAK.

STERMAN-FEE, s. The wages of a steersman. S.

STERN, s. A star; also, a grain. V. STARN.

STERNT, part. adj. Starred; starry.

—The swyft God of sleepe gan sydle.

Furth of the sterns hebyn by nycthis tyde.

Doug. Virgil, 156, 30.

STERN o' the EE. The pupil of the eye. S.

To STERT, v. n. To start. STERT, pret. Started. S. STERN, s. A leap; a spring.

S. STERTLIN, adj. 1. Applied to denote the restlessness of cattle from the bite of the egl or gad-fly. 2. Also to elderly females who have not lost hopes of the nubial state; as, "She has her stertlin fits yet." S. STERTLIN, s. Applied to cattle and females as above. S. TO STEREUE, STERV, v. n. To die; pret. starf.

Mor sail I desyr hyr friendschip to reserve,

Fra this day furth than euer before did I,

In fer off wer, quhethir I leiff or sterrue.

Wallace, vi. 40. MS.

——— Amydwart the melle

Reddy to storf his hurs furth steres be.

Doug. Virgil, 391, 36.

I lufe that flour abufe all other thing,

And wold bene he, that to hir worschipping

Mocht ought availe, be hir that

And wold be him that

Mycht ought availe, be him that

For he  gives it according

This derivation is, however, quite improbable. The term seems properly to signify judgment, judicial place

Thus the meaning of the


If they make

Or do me

Thus  the meaning of the

And wold be him that

Mycht ought availe, be him that

For he  gives it according

This derivation is, however, quite improbable. The term seems properly to signify judgment, judicial place

Thus the meaning of the
For man may meet at unset steuin,
Thocht mountains never meits.
Montgomerie, MS Chron. S.P. iii. 504.

We may chance to meete with Robin Hood,
Herc at some unset steven.
V. Stewyn.
Percy's Reliques, i. 70.

Steuin, s. 1. A horn; resembling A.S. synon. stob.
This seems the primary sense; in which it is allied to Germ. stich, punctum, icus; steck-an, A.S. ste-an, pungere, cuspidere, confodiere; as Wachter observes of the v.; incipit a puncto, et desinit in vulnere. He views Moes. G. stik, punctum, (in stika melis, in puncto temporis) as allied; also stikl, calix, properly a horn, with which the animal strikes, and transferred to a cup, because the ancients drunk out of horns. Isl. stikl still denotes the sharp part of a horn; resembling A.S. sticed, stimulus, aculeus.

2. A rusty dart, Aberd.
This doughty lad he was resolv'd
Wi' me his fate to try,
Wi' poison'd stews o' Hercules;
But 'las! his bleed wis fey.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

3. Obliquely, a hasty stitch with a needle, a slight and coarse sewing, S.B.
The idea evidently suggested is, that this sense has originated from the use of a coarse instrument in place of a needle; as small pins of wood were formerly used, instead of buttons, for fastening an under-waist-coat. Hence, To Stew, n. a. To stitch; to sew slightly and coarsely, S.B.

Steuin, s. 1. The voice.
—Streack and vp my hands towar heuin,
My orison I made with deute steuin.
Doug. Virgil, 73, 26.
—Oft by Sibyllis sawis he tonys his steuin.
Ibid. Prol. 159, 29.
The word is still used in this sense, S.B.
Quo' Jean, My steven, Sir, is blunted sair,
And singing frae me frighted aff with care.
Ross's Hellenore, p. 117.

2. Sound; a note.
The clamour of the men and trumplis steuin
Gau springing vp on bicht vnto the heuin.
Doug. Virgil, 367, 41.
The stirring changes divers steuynys nyse.
Ibid. 403, 23.
Stevon, a loud noise, A.Bor. Grose.
Moos. G. stibna, A.S. stefna, stefen, vox.

Steuin, s. The stem or prow of a ship. See Sup.
—The Troianis frakkis ower the flude,
Theare steuynys stowrand fast throw the salt fame.
Doug. Virgil, 14, 14.

Rudd. mentions S. steven as synon. with Belg. steven, rostrum navis, steve, prora. Without sufficient reason he views this and the preceding s. as originally the same. Isl. stofa signifies caudex, stipes, stripa; and stefna, prora; which Siren. deduces from stofna, inchoari. A.S. stefna also signifies prora. Their views isl. stof, tabula, asser, as the origin; vo. Stammm.

To Steuin, n. a. To direct the course of a ship towards a certain point, by turning the prow towards it; prorae seu rostrum obvertere, Rudd.
To turne thare course he gan his feris command,
And steuin thare schippie to the samyn land.
Doug. Virgil, 205, 37.

Isl. stefna-a, proram alliquo dirigere; ihre, vo. Stammm, p. 757.

Stew, steve, s. 1. Vapour; dust with an offensive smell.

On athir half thai war sa stad,
For the rycht gret heyt thai had, For fochtyn, and for sonnys het,
That all thair flesche of swate wes wate.
And sic a stew rais out of thaim then,
Off aneding bath of hors and men,
And off powdr; that sic myrknas
In till the ayr abowyne thaim wes,
That it was wondre for to se.
Barbour, xi. 614. MS.

2. Smoke, S.
All Sceldi trymblys quaking with ane rerd,
And ouglie stew ouerguelhyns heuin and erd.
—The heuynnis hie did waxin dirk,
Inouluit with the reky steuis mirk.
Ibid. 367, 32.
"They take the aulde man Walter Mill, and cruelle brint him: albeit hocha that fyre rais sie ane stew, quhilk did straik such start to thair stomakis, that they rewit it ever after." H. Charteris' Pref. Lyndsay's Warkis, 1392, A. 4.

3. Dust; dust drifted by the wind on the highway. S.
Bot thys Eness, full bad vnder scheild,
With all his oist driuis throw the plane feild;
And with him swyftly bryngis over the bent.
Ane rout cole blak of the stew quhare he went.
Doug, Virgil, 426, 6.

Stew is thus expl. by Grose, "when the air is full of dust, smoke, or steam," A. Bor.

4. Used like Stour to denote spray. 5. Metaph. battle; fight.
Rudd. derives the word immediately from Belg. strof, pulvis, pulvisculus. It seems more nearly allied to Isl. styfa, vapor in vaporariss non defumatis; G. Andr. Rudd. properly mentions E. stew, Fr. esteuw, Ital. styfo, hypocautum, as cognates; also Hisp. tifo, vapor calidus et densus qualsi e balneis halat. This is merely a corr. of the Isl. term. Moes. G. stub, Franc. stuppe, Alem. stoff, Su.G. stof, Germ. staub, all signify dust.
Hence, Mill-stew, s. The dust which flies about a mill, S. Germ. mulstuaub.

Stewat, s. A person in a state of violent perspiration, from Stew, vapour," Gl. Sibb. V. Stuvat.
To Stew, Stewon, n. To rain slightly; to drizzle. S.
STEWART, steward, s. 1. A magistrate appointed by the king over special lands belonging to himself, having the same proper jurisdiction with that of a regality.
2. The deputy of a lord of regality. 3. Steward of Scotland, a chief officer of the crown.
S. Stewartrie, s. 1. A jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory, nearly the same with that of a Regality.
2. The territory over which this jurisdiction extends. S.

Stewyn, s. Judgment; doom.
Vengeance off this through that out that kynrik yeid,
Grantyt wes fra God in the gret bewyn,
Sa ordand he that law suld be thair steuyn.
To fals Saxonis, for thair fell jugement.
Thar wykkydnes our all the land is went.
Wallace, vii. 292. MS.

The Minston here relates the story concerning the hanging of the Scottish Barons at Ay. The sense is; "It was the will of God, that they should be judged according to their own law, or their mode of dispensing law to others." The signification of steuyn is determined by the expression in the following line, thair fell jugement." Isl. stefna denotes a fixed time, statutum tempus, ihre. This is the precise sense of E. steven, as given by lyce;
STIBBLER, S. 1. A horse turned out after the harvest is 
STIBRLE-RIG, s.

Sometimes it signifies a more solemn meeting, that 
which in Lat. is denominated comititia. Euer heidnu meam 
bofido tha stefta fôlmeina, oc toko that rad at bloto tuein 
mommon or huæriom fiodungi; In the mean time the 
heathan, having held a full meeting, took counsel that they 
would sacrifice two men for every province. Kristnis. p. 92.

It also denotes an action at law, dica, G. Andr. Af thui 
fell steftan; Lis sopita est, Kristnis. p. 96. Eg steftan, 
dicam indico, dicam scribo, accerso. Tha er Olafir Kongr 
spurdi uspekr thaer er Thangbrandr gordi, steftudi hann 
hanom til sin, oc bar saker a hann; King Olave, having 
heard of the disturbances which Thangbrand excited, 
summoned him to appear before him, and objected to him 
the crimes he had committed. Kristnis. pp. 40, 42.

Moes.G. sta-an, sto-i-an, signify to judge; Raiktha 
staides, Thou hast judged right, Luke vii. 34. Hence 
staue, a judge, stauastol, a judgment seat, and andastaua, 
an adversary, one who appears against another in judgment. 

Hence we seem inclined to derive the Moes.G. word from 
staft, a rod; because judges anciently carried rods or staves, 
as badges of authority; adding, that the military staft is 
the judicial power in a regiment. Some have conjectured, 
with considerable probability, that Isl. staemma, 
which Su.G. staemma corresponds; diem define, in jus 
vocare. Ihre views this word as analogous to Isl. stæfta. 

These three Isl. phrases, stæfta hanum thing, lagga lag-
steftau, and dag gýfau, (i.e. to give, or fix a day,) are used 
as synonym; and convey the same idea with our old phrase, 
to appoint a law-day, or day of law. V. STEVEN.

STEWLE, s. The foundation of a rick or haystack. S.

STY, s. Expl. place. See Sup.

Tristrem on a day, 
Tolk Hodain wey erly;
A best he tak to pry,
Bi a dero sty. 
Sir Tristrem, p. 151.

Su.G. sto, locus. The term may, however, signify a 
path, a strait ascent; Su.G. Isl. stíg, A.S. stiga, Moes.G. 
staiga, Germ, steg, semita.

STIBBLART, adj. Well-grown; plump. S.

STIBBLE, s. Stubble, S.

" Shod t’ the craddle, and barefoot on the stibble; " Fergus-
son’s S. Prov. p. 28, " spoken of those who are tenderly 
used in their homy, and after meet with harsher treat-

STIBBLE-RIG, s. The reaper in harvest who takes the 
lead, S.; harvest-lord, E.

But Stibble-rig gut time to rue 
That he sae laid about it;
’Tween punch an’ rean a turbie grew,
An’ fiercelie was disput.

Rev. J. Nicol’s Poems, i. 155.

STIBBLER, s. 1. A horse turned out after the harvest is 
gathered in, to feed on the Stubble, &c. 2. One on a 
harvest-field who goes from one ridge to another, 
cutting the handfuls that are left by the reapers in 
going regularly forward. S.—9. A ludicrous desig-
nation frequently given to one who is otherwise called 
a Probationer, as having no settled charge, S.

Not the long tending stibler, at his call, 
Not husbandman in drought when rain descends;—
E’er knew such pleasure as this joyful’swan.

A custom formerly prevailed in S., and has not entirely 
gone into desuetude in some places, of turning out horses 
loose, to feed among the stubble, after harvest.

These horses are denominated stibblers. In former times it was 
reckoned allowable for a person to take one of them, and 
ride him for a few miles, without asking the leave of the 
owner, or paying any hire. Hence, it is said, a Preacher 
received this designation, as he might be employed by any 
minister who needed his assistance; and, little to the credit 
of these times, the slightest consideration for his services 
was rarely accounted necessary.

STIBBLERT, s. A young fellow; a striping. S.

STIBLY, adj. Covered with stubble. S.

To STIBBLEWIN, v. a. Applied to a ridge of corn cut 
down before another, between it and the standing corn.

To STICHEL, (gutt.) v. n. To rustle; to cause a rustling 
S. Pisile, synonym. See Sup.

Hence stichling, the act of rustling. Pinkerton impro-
perly renders it chirping. Gl. S.P.R.

The stichling of a mouse out of presence 
Had bene to me mair usome than thehell.

Palice of Honour, i. 20.

STICHELLES, s. The hot embers of the fuel of a kiln. S.


To STICK, v. a. 1. To bungle; to botch. A stickit coat, 
a coat so made as not to fit the wearer. 2. Not to be 
able to go on with. He stickit his sermon, S.

The term is applied to composition, S.

Thy verses nice an’ sae aicket, 
Made me as canty as a cricket;
I ergh to reply, lest I stick it.

Hamilton, Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 384.

" To stick any thing ; to spoil any thing in the execution. " Sir J. Sinclair’s Observ. p. 25.

Apparently allied to Germ, steck-en, impede, imped­i-
mentum objicere.

STICKIT, part. pa. Denoting the relinquishment of any 
line of life from want of means or ability to carry it 
on; " as A stichit stibbler; " a stickit minister, &c. S.

STICK, s. A temporary obstacle, or impediment.

" This mistrust will be a grief and a stick, but hardly a 
total and final stop." Baillie’s Lett. ii. 190.

Q. something that causes to stop. V. STEIK, v. 2.

STICK AND STOWE. An adverbal phrase equivalent to, 
completely; altogether, S.

But new-light herds gat sic a cowe, 
Folk thought them ruin’d stick an’ stow.

Burns, iii. 225.

Mair sports than these there were a few, 
Which, gin I ga’e you stick an’ stow, 
Wad tak o’er meikle time e’enow.

V. Såb and Stow. 

Shirreff’s Poems, p. 214.

To STICK, v. n. Let that flee stick in the way. Give your-
self no trouble about that business.

S.

To STICK Pease. To prop pease by inserting sticks 
between the rows.

S.

STICKAMSTAM, STICKUMSTAM, s. An ideal deno-
mination of money of the smallest kind.

STICKE, s. A piece, as of cloth. V. STEIK. S.

STICKIE-FINGERED, adj. Thievishly disposed. S.

STICKIT, part. pa. Embroidered. S.
STICKLE, s. The trigger of a gun or pistol, S. V. STICKLELL.

STICKLE, s. Bustle. S.

STICKLE, s. The cabinet or spars across a kiln for supporting the hair-cloth or straw on which the grain is laid are called stickles.

STICKLY, adj. A term applied to soil which is intermixed with stems of trees. S.

STICKS, s.pl. To Faf off the Sticks, to die; borrowed from a bird when it drops down in its cage. S.

STICKS and STAVES. Gane a’ to Sticks and Staves, gone to wreck or ruin; become bankrupt. S.

STY, To climb. See Sup.

STIFLE, STOIF, STIEVE, v. a. stiffen, stiffened, part. pa. S.

STIFFENT, STIFF, STIFS, s. A duchy. S.

STYK, s. A stitch, V. steik, Embroidered. V. STICK, S.

STILE, STYLE, S. A sparred gate, S. an oblique use of stilts.

STILCH, s. A young, fat, unwieldy man. S.

STILIT, s. A particle; a whit; the faintest form of any object, like E. of a Plough, ofa Plough, SYME, To open the eyes partially; to look as one does whose vision is indistinct, S.B.

To STILE, v. a. To place; to set. V. STELL, v. S.

To STYLE, v. a. To give a person, in speaking or writing, the title that belongs to his rank. S.

STILIT, part. pa. Honoured.

Howbeit that I lang tymes hae bene exyllit,
I tryst in God my name sowld yit be stylit.
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 49.

From style, a title or appellation, a term frequently used in S. for a title of honour, as that belonging to a nobleman, STILLS,* adj. In S. this term often combines the ideas of tactualness, reservedness, and some degree of mooresness; as, He’s a still, dour chiel. S.

To STILL, v. n. To cease; to be at rest, S.

They’re gotten a geet that stills no night nor day.

STILLS, s. Still and on, without interruption. S.

STILLATOUR, s. An alembic; a vessel for distilling. S.

STILL-STAND, s. A truce.

STILP, v. n. 1. To stalk; to take long steps, S.B.

I did na care to stilp upo’ my quest, far fear o’ the briganners.” Journal from London, p. 6.

Perhaps from Isl. stawl-a, to walk step for step after 485

STY, To support the hajr-cloth or straw on which the grain is laid are called stickles.

From thence, with curious mind my standerds
I trest in God my name sowld yit be
That night Achilles kept the
I’m like to brake my heart!
An’ died by Paris’ dart.

2. To go on crutches, S.B. Germ. stolp-em, caespitare.

STILPER, s. 1. A stalker; or one who has long legs, S.B.

2. Stilper. pl. Crutches, S.B. 3. Two long poles, with notches for supporting the feet, by means of which one crosses a river dry-shod, S.B.

As used in the two last senses, it might be deduced from Su.G. stolpe, a prop, a support, a pillar.

To STILT, v. n. 1. To go on crutches, S.

2. To halt; to cripple, S.

It is sometimes used metaphor. in this sense.

My spaviet Pegasus will limp,
Till ance he’s fairly hot;
And then he’ll hilch, and still, and jump,
And rin an unco fit.

Burns, iii. 160.

3. To cross a river on poles. V. STILPER, sense 3. S.

Su.G. stil-a, grallis incedere. To this the following verbs are evidently allied; Isl. staul-a, Su.G. stil-a, pedentem incedere. Ihre inclines to derive this from stol, fulcrum, that upon which any thing rests.

To STILT the water. To cross it on poles, or stilpers, as above described. V. STILTS.

STILT of a Plough, s. The plough-tail, or handle of a plough, S. See Sup.

“Their ploughs are little and light, having only one still.” Brand’s Orkney, p. 155.

STILTS, s. pl. Poles used for crossing a river.

“It is unequally divided by the river [Don], which the people commonly pass upon stilts; which are poles or stakes about 6 feet in length, with a step on one side, on which the passenger, raised about 2 feet from the ground, resting them against his sides and armpits, and moving them forward by each hand, totters through.” P. Kildrammy, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xviii. 411.

“This they call stilting.” P. Dollar, Clackm. Ibid. xv. 157. N.

To STYME, v. n. 1. To open the eyes partially; to look as one does whose vision is indistinct, S.B. to blink, synon.

2. It also denotes the awkward motions of one who does not see well. Hence a person of this description is vulgarly called a blind stymer, S.B.

It seems doubtful, if it have any affinity to Isl. stymer, luctari. A.Bor. stoyne, dim-sighted, Grose.

STYME, s. 1. A particle; a whit; the faintest form of any object, like E. Glimpse. “I don’t see a styme of it, i. e. a glimpse of it;” A. Bor. Grose. S.

The Fr. phrase, Je n’y vois goutte, I see it not a whit, is somewhat analogous; literally, a drop.

——In underneath the flowr,
The lurking serpent lyes;
Suppose thou seis her not a
Till that scho stings thy fute.

Thou iichtlies all trew properties
Of Luve express;
And marks quhen neir a
Cherrie and Slae, st. 40.

Thon lichtillies all trew properties
Of Luve express;
And marks quhen neir a styme thou seis,
And hits begess. Scott, Evergreen, i. 113. st. 4.

2. The slightest degree perceptible or imaginable; as, “I coudna see a styne.” A. Bor. Grose.

——For dust that day
Mycht na man see ane styne
To red thame. Pobis to the Play, st. 15.

3. A glimpse; a transitory glance; as, There’s no a
To STIMPART, s. 1. "The eighth part of a Winchester

S. 2. Used to denote a pike or spear.


STYMEL, s. A term of reproach applied to one who does not quickly perceive what another wishes him to see.S.

STYNT, s. Apparently errat. for STIRK, STERK, S. 1. A bullock or heifer between one and two years old. S.

STIR, v. a. To injure. V. STEER.

STIRK, s. 1. A bullock or heifer between one and two years old, S. A.

STIR, v. a. To injure. V. STEER.

STINK, v. a. To stink. S. 1. To give a complete cudgelling.

STINK, s. A disease of sheep.

STINKING ILL. A disease of sheep.

STINKWELL, s. A disease of sheep.

STINKAGE, s. A disease of sheep.

STINKAGE, s. A disease of sheep.

STINKING, s. A disease of sheep.

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STINK, v. a. To stink. S. 1. To give a complete cudgelling.

STINK, v. a. To stink. S. 1. To give a complete cudgelli
Bryttayt our stirkis, and young beitis mony ane.

The stirkis for the sacrifice per case
War newely brytinit.
Jok that wes wont to keip the stirkis,
Can now draw him an cleik of kirkis.

Dunbar, Bandynayne Poems, p. 66.

Stirk is the mod. pron.
Commonly Scot. Bor. they distinguish between stirk and steer, the first being younger, and either male or female, the other some older, and only male; "Rudd.

2. Metaph. a stupid ignorant fellow, S.
For me I took them a' for stikrs—
That loo'd na money.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 307.

3. Applied to a stout man, "A stalwart stirk was he." S.
A.S. styre, styric, juvenescens, juvenca. Hence E. stirk, a young ox or heifer; styke, Lancash. Some styric, styre, is undoubtedly a dimin. from A.S. styre, steer, Mose G. stiers, Alem. stier, a steer.
The more ancient form of the latter is supposed to be Su.G. tiur, Isl. týr, C.B. tar-us, (Lat. taur-us), from tar-o, tar-u, ferire, percuteere. V. Seren. v. Steer. V. Also the letter K. Hence, To Stirk, v. n.
To be with calf, S.B.

STIRKIE, STIRKIN, To s.

STIRRAH, STIRRA, «. 1. A stout boy," S.

STIRLING, STIRLENE, STERLIN, S. The stare or attention than formerly, from its mother having brought money. Stat. Rob. III. c. 22. s. 6. Lat. copy, forth another child; alluding to the removal of a David II. c. 37. V. STERLING.

This is expl. by Du Cange,—pro monetae specie, quam suo pondere non legalis inveniretur, statim funderetur; denarium Sterlingum.

Thus it is also used as an adj.

An. 1247, as using the term in a similar sense. Praecepit Dominus Rex—ut quicunque deinde
rent, and ane popingay,
Wandris, as ane stirk hynd, quhain the stalkar,
Or seho persaif, from fer betis with his flaine.

Bot like ane
Nocht vnderstanding quhat thay sing or say,
Singand and sayand psalmis and orisoun ;
A dainty stirrah had twa years out-gane.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

If any mett'd stirrah green
For favour free a ladie's een.
He manna care for bein seen
Before he sheath
His body in a scabbard clean
O' gude braid clath.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 22.

STIRRING, STIRRING-FURROW, s. A slight ploughing.
STIRRUP-DRAM, STIRRUP-CUP, s. A glass of spirits, or a draught of ale, given by an inn-keeper to his guest when he is about to depart.

STITCH, s. A furrow or drill of potatoes, turnips, &c. S.
To STITTE aff, v. n.
1. To stumble so as to go to one side.
2. To move about in a stiff and unsteady way.

STYTE, s.
2. Applied also to a person who talks foolishly. S.

STITH, STYTH, adj.
1. Firm; steady, S.
Als thai had
A lord that sua swee wedes, and deboner,—
And in bataill sa styth to stand,—
That thai had gret causs blyth to be.

Barbour, viii. 384. MS.
And athir gan contrare vtir stith stand,
With fingers fast fakand thare mace in hand.

Douglas, Virgil, 141, 51.

2. Strong; applied to inanimate objects.

—He made
A styth castell, and thare he hade
Of and melyk his duelyng.

A.S. stith, styth, durus, rigidus, severus. Stethis, however, signifie, stabilis, firmus.

3. Stiff, from being stretched; applied to a rope.

4. Dead; properly, having the stiffness of death. Sheet styth, shot dead, Aberd. See Sup.

"For, thinks I, an' the horses tak a brattle now, they may come to lay up ray mittens, an' ding me yavil an' aS
But maksna, that it's no yoursel I'm blyth.

Up-by the lambie's lying yonder styth;
But maknsa, that it's no yourself I'm blyth.

Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

STYTHE, s.
Place; station.

STITHILL.
Many sege our the seyr to the citie socht.
Schipmen our the streme thai
Me no anen in the streame thai falle.
With alkin wappyns I wys that wes for were wroght.

Mony sege our the sey to the cite socht.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 12.
Mr. Pinkerton views this as a v., rendering it, interrogatively, steer. But it seems rather an adj., or adv., from A.S. stithlic, durus, or stithlice, severe, strenue. Thus
Streuch must be the v. " Mariners stretched full firmly," or perhaps, " sternly, over the sea."

STIVAGE, adj.
"Stout; fit for work," Gl. Shirr.
V. Staffage.

STIVE, adj.
Firm. V. Steive.

STIVEY, STEEVIE, S.
A great quantity of thick food; as, "a stivey of parritch." S.

STIVERON, s.
Any very fat food, as a haggis. S.

To STOAN, v. n.
To give out suckers or stems from the root; applied to herbs and trees.

STOA, s.
A number of suckers from the same root. S.

STOB, s.
1. A prickie, or a very small splinter of wood, fixed in any part of the body. S.
Syn. Stog.
In this sense it is also used metaphorically, as denoting something that mars peace of mind.

"Ye had no need to be bare-footed among the thorns of thy apostate generation, lest a stob stick up in your foot, and cause you to halt all your days." — Rutherford's Lett., P. 1. ep. 75.

2. The puncture made by means of a prickly, S.

3. A coarse nail.


To STOB, v. a. I. To pierce with a pointed instrument; S.; synon. *job*. To pierce with a sword. See S.

2. To point with iron.

Thay maid them budrows nocht to bow, 'Twa bewis of the birk; Weil stobbit with steil, I trow, To stik into the mirk.

Symons and his Bruder, Chron. S.P. i. 360.

STOB, s. 1. The stump of a tree.

— Sum wer flendet on the land: Qinhalis and monstouris of the sees, Stickit on stobis among the tres.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 43.

2. A palisade; a stake driven into the ground, for forming a fence, S.; more commonly, *stob*.

Sum of Eneas feris besely Flatis to plet thaym preisit by and by, And of smal widkeris for to beild vp ane bere, Of sowpill wandis, and of brounys sere, Bound with the syouns, or the twistis sle Of smal rammel, and stobis of akin tre.


Vimen, however, is the only term used by Virg.

"The different articles made from these woods are sold at the following prices on the spot: *Stobs*, at 4s. the hundred, four feet long." — P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Ace. xv. 321.

3. A pole; a stake.

"He was taken and headed, and his right hand set upon a stob in the same place where he was slain." — Spalding's Troubles, i. 58.


STOB and STAIK. To hold Stob and Staiik in any place, to have one's permanent residence there.

STOB, s. The stump of a rainbow, or that part which denotes a part of anything broken off from the rest: Notat rem quaravis minorem a suo continuo abruptam; *stobbis*, mutulis, brevis, Ithe; (E. *stubb*.) Dan. *stvo*, a remnant, an end.

STOB-FEATHERS, s. pI. The short unfeathered feathers which remain on a fowl after it has been plucked; applied also to those which appear first on a young bird. See Syp.

Hence, a bird is said to be stobbed, or stob-feather'd. The latter term is also used metaphorically. Of a young couple, who have little provision or furniture, it is said; "They're nae stob-feather'd yet, S.B."

The origin is *stob*, a stump, from the shortness of the feathers.
STOCK and HORN. A favourite toast with farmers; in­

part. pa. STOCKET, STOCK-HORNE, fi. A horn anciently used by foresters

STOCK-OWL, s. The Eagle Owl, Orkn. V. KATOGLE.

STOCKIE, s. A piece of cheese, or a bit of fish, be­

STOCK-STORM, s. 2

STOCKING, s. 2

STOG, s. A cat off at the smaller end, until the aperture be large

enough to admit the stock to be pushed up through the

stock, with the horn hanging on its larger end, is held by the

hands in playing. The stock has six or seven ventages on the

upper side, and one back-ventage, like the common flute.

This of mine was made by a man from the braes of

Athole, and is exactly what the shepherds wont to use in

that country.” Burns’s Works, iv. 209. N°. 64.

This is also written Stock-in-horn, though, I apprehend,

improperly; and derived from Gael,

inS.

1 haue seene the like in the cuntrie of Helvetia, in the

year of God 1568, amangst the Zuitzers.” Skene, Verb.

1. any pointed instrument; as, “ A great stog o’ a needle.” 2. Sometimes applied to a prickle, or to a small splinter of wood, fixed in the flesh.

STOGGIE, adj. 1. Rough, in a general sense. 2. As applied to cloth, both coarse and rough.

STOG SWORD. V. Stok.

To STOICH, v. a. To fill with bad or suffocating air.

“The house is stocht wi’ reek,” filled with smoke. S.

STOICH, s. Air of this description.

STOICHERT, part. adj. 1. Overloaded with clothes.

STOIFF, s. A stove.

STOILE, s. A long vest, reaching to the ankles. S.

STOIP, s. A measure of liquids. V. Stoup.

To STOIT, STOT, STOITER, s. n. 1. To walk in a

staggering way; to totter. S. See Sup.

What comes?—an auld, held carle—

Just stotitn to theither warl!

As fast’s he can.


2. To stumble on any object, S.

Sho stottis at strais, syn stumbillis not at stannis.

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

Steit has anciently been used in the same sense.

As Ganhardin steit oway.

His heued he brae tho,

As he fleigh.

Sir Tristrem, p. 172. st. 62.

Wi’ writing I’m sae bleirt and doited,

That when I raise, in troth I stoited.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 336.

3. Used metaph., as denoting the staggering state of

public affairs.

— He can lend the stoitering state a lift,

Wi’ gowd in gowpins as a grasmus gift.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 86.

4. To skip about; to move with elasticity. S.

On steit, Gl. Tristr., misprinted stut, my friend Mr. Scott seems justly to remark, that this is the origin of

stutter, though now limited to the voice. They may at

least be viewed as radically the same. In like manner,

stammer, which in E. signifies to stutter, as applied to

speech, in S. denotes staggering.

Su.G. stot-a, allibere, offendere. Stoeta sin fot emot

stenem, to strike one’s foot against a stone. Isl. staite-a, stot(, Teut. stut-a, impingere; Dan. stot, offendiculum; Teut. stot-sten, laps officieniss. Wachter derives Germ. stotter-n, ballutrie, from stot-en, impingere.

STOITER, s. The act of staggering, S.

To STOITLE o’er, v.n. To fall over in an easy way, in con­

sequence of infirmity, without, however, being hurt. S.

STOIT, s. A springing motion in walking. V. Strot. S.

To LOSE or TYNE the STOIT. Metaph. to lose the proper

line of conduct; to go astray.

S.

To STOK, v. a. To thrust.

For so Eneas stokkit his stiff brand

Throw out the youngkere hard vp tyl his hand.

Doug. Virgil, 349, 14.

The swerd wchitly stokkit or than was glade

Throw out his coist.—Ibid. 291, 52.

This e. seems formed from the part. pa. of stik; stokyn,

pierced, stabbed.

Grekis insprent, the fornest haue thay stokyn,

And slude with swerdes.—Ibid. 55, 29.

3 Q
STOOK, STOK SWERD, STOG SWORD, S. A STOLL.

The act of stowing goods in a ship. *?

STOLE, STOWL, s. A STOLUM, STOLLIN. fi. Brood mares, or mares with foal. *?

STOMATICK, fi. A medicine good for the stomach. *?

STONAY, STUNAY, To. a. Thay had

The term properly denotes a sword formed rather for thrusting than for striking down.

STONAY, STUNAY, To. a. the s. and STUG.

thrusting than for striking down.

caesim
bus munimentum omne rupturis. Boeth.

Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 16. Hostem
piam reponitur. Teut.

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STOOL, v. n. The same as To Stool.

STOOL, s. 1. A bush of stems arising from the same root. 2. A place where wood springs up of its own accord after having been cut down.

STOOL, s. To Draw in one's Stool. A phrase used in speaking of one who marries a widow, or a female who has a furnished house. "He has naething to do but draw in his stool and sit down."

STOOL-BENT, s. Moss-rush.


STOOPS OF A BED. The bed-posts or pillars.

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STOOL, s. To draw in one's stool. A phrase used in speaking of one who marries a widow, or a female who has a furnished house. "He has naeth...
STO

See Sup.—2. To bounce in walking; to raise the body at every step, S.


STOT, s. 1. The act of rebounding, S. See Sup.

1. To stop; to cease.
2. A leap, or quick motion, in dancing.
3. It seems to signify quick or sudden motion.
4. A leap, or quick motion, in dancing.

“T find it difficult to keep all stots with Christ.” Rutherford’s Lett. P. i. ep. 71.

STOT, v. n. To strike any elastic body on the ground; to cause it to rebound; as, to stot a ball, S.

To STOT, v. n. To stumble. V. STOIT.

STOIT, s. To stumble. V. STOIT.

Queven that the Lord of Lorne saw
His men stand off him ane sik aw,
That theur nourth nocht folow the chase,
Rycht angry in his hart he was;
And for wondyr that he suld swa
Stot thaim, him ane but ma,
He said, “Me think, Marthokys son,
“Rycht as Golmakmorn was wone,
“To haiff fra hym all his mengne :
And for wondyr thai durst nocht folow the chase,
That thaim, him ane but ma,
Quhen that the Lord of Lome saw
And to the lufly castell war led in ane lyng.

To STOTTER, v. n. To stumble; to be ready to fall. S.

STOVE, s. A vavour; an exhalation.
Mysty vapourre yspiring and swete as sence,
In smoky soppis of donk dewis wal,
With balsuus stous ouerheildand the slak.

Doug. Virgil, 399, 51.

STOVE, v. n. To stew, S.

—Ye may well ken, goodman,
Your feast comes frae the pottage-pan;
The stow’d or roasted we afford
Are acht great strangers on our board.
Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 325.

Germ. stow-en, Su. G. stow-a, id.

STOVE, Stoure, s. A small portion of time; a moment.

This is evidently the same with Stlew, q. v.

STOUND, s. 1. An acute pain, affecting one at intervals; as, a stound of the onbeast, or toothache, S.B.

2. Transferred to the mind, denoting anything that causes a smarting pain; as, a stound of love, S. i.e. of love.

The fader of goddis and men—
Indusis and commouis to the mellé
Tarchon of Tuskanis principal lord and syre,
In braithful stoundis rasit brym as fyre.
Doug. Virgil, 390, 55.

Stounds, sorrows, damps, Skinner. Chauver uses stoud ill in the same sense.

—She ne maie stauche my stound ill.

STOUP, Stoupe, s. 1. A deep and narrow vessel for holding liquids; a flagon, S. stoop, E. See Sup.

Freyr Robert said, ‘Dame, fill ane stoop of allé, ‘That we may drink, for I am very dry.’

With that the gudwyf walikit furth in by.
Sche fild ane stoip, and brought in cehis and breid.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 67.

The term is frequently used to denote a vessel used as a measure of indefinite size; as, a pint-stoup; a vessel made of pewter, that contains two quarts; a mutton-stoup, a vessel containing half a pint English, &c.

A.S. stoppa, a pot or flagon for wine, Sonner; Belg. stop, poculum majus, cantharus; Teut. stop, urna. Su. G. mensura liquidorum.

2. It is vulgarly used to denote a pitcher or bucket used for carrying water, narrower at the top than at the bottom, for securing the iron-hoops. This is denominated a water-stoup, S. See Sup.

The name water-stoup is also given, at Leth, to the common periwinkle, Turbo terebra, Linn.

STOUPFULL, s. As much as fills a stoup of whatever size. S. STOUP, adj. Stupid, Aberd. V. STUPE.

STOUP and ROUP, adj. Completely; entirely, S. See S.

STOUPE, s. A prop. V. Stoop.

STOUR, Stoure, Stowr, Sture, s. 1. The agitation of any body, the parts of which are easily separable from each other.

Sum grathis thame on fute to go in feild,
Sum hie montit on hors bak vnder scheild,
And bayth hys futestepis fixit on the ground.
Doug. Virgil, 174, 54.

2. Dust in a state of motion, S. pron. stoor.

And the stoit stedis with thare huffs sound,
3. A gush of water. The spray driven, in consequence of the agitation of a body of water; or, as Rudd. expresses it, “water flying like dust.”

— *Younder mycht thou se...* 

4. Metaph., trouble; vexation.

— “Thocht thai [the soland geese] have ane fisch in their mouth above the seis qhaur thai fie, yit, gig thai so ane vhbir bettr, thay let the first fall,” &c. With ane fellow stoure (magno impetu, Boeth.) in the saw, & bringis haistelie vp the fishe that they last saw.” *Belleud. Descr.* e. 9.

5. Battle; fight.

*— Besely our folkis gan to pingil and strife...* 

Dust or water receives this denomination, merely from its agitated state; Teut. stoor-en, turbare, perturbare; lat. aut vadum commovere; Kilian. This derivation is confirmed by the use of dust, &c. A. Bor.

6. Perilous situation; hardship; conflict; severe brush, S.

*— The term is also used, but improperly, with respect to dust that is laid, S.*

7. Force; violence.

*— “Ye are informed what a stoure;...* 

8. A paroxysm of rage.

Dusty, S. *V. stour, stourie.*

9. Severe reproof. I wadna stand your stour, S.B.

The term, as used in the two last senses, is nearly allied to A.S. stoure, reproof, correction, chastisement; from stoor-an, to reprove, to correct.

10. A fright, Dumfr. q. a state of perturbation.

*— It is evident that this word, in all its senses, may be traced to Belg.*

STOUR, STOWRE, STOOR, stouris, stour, &c. A. Bor. *— “The best, and the worthiest...* 

Barbour, ii. 355. MS.

It is still used in this sense, S.

*— For forty groats I wadna stand your...* 

STOORIE, adj. Dusty, S. *V. the a.*

1. To rise in foam or spray. To stoor, to rise up in clouds, as smoke, dust, &c. A. Bor.

2. To move swiftly, “making the dust or water fly about;” Rudd. S.

*— It was ane glore to se...* 

STOUR, s. a. A sprinkling of any powdery substance.

S. *To stour about, v.n.* To move quickly from place to place, from activity or restlessness of mind.

S. *To stour aff, v.n.* To move off quickly.

STOUR, STOURE, s. A stake; a long pole, Dumfr.

Mezentius the grym, apoun ane sperre, or heich stung or stoure of the fir tre, the blak fyre blesis of reil tusswakkis lie. *Doug. Virgil,* 295, 42.
"Another method is called pock-net fishing. This is performed by fixing stakes or stours (as they are called) in the sand, or in the channel of the river, or in the sand which is dry at low water. These stours are fixed in a line, across the tide-way, at the distance of 36 inches from each other, about three feet high above the sand, and between every two of these stours is fixed a pock-net, tied by a rope to the top of each stour." P. Dornock, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. 16.

Su.G. stoe, stoure, stoir, stour, stoyre, stoe, stoure, stoor, stoyre, stour, stoor. *?

STOUTHREIF, S. Theft accompanied with violence; STOUTHRIE, s.
STOUTH AND ROUTH. Plenty; abundance, *?

Tall; large; great; stout. V. STURE, sense 3.

STOUR, s. 1. Theft, S.

STOUSHIE, adj. STOUSHIE, STOURUM, STooRUM. fi. Brochan, q. v. *?

STOURNE, adj. STOUR-LOOKING, STOURREEN, s. A

To 2. Stealth; clandestine transaction.

the samin, It is statute, &c. " Acts, James V. 1515, c. 2.

committed on the property of another, and with the same view of getting gain: but robbery is aggravated by the violence with which it is attended. It is in our old statutes called theft or reifar.

Although theft and stoutreif are mentioned as if they were the same cryme, they are evidently distinguished in what follows in the act, by the expression thief or reifar. They are also distinguished, Acts, James VI. 1567, c. 50, Skene.

" Robbery is truly a species of theft, for both are committed on the property of another, and with the same view of getting gain: but robbery is aggravated by the violence with which it is attended. It is in our old statutes called rief, 1477, c. 78, or stoutreif, 1515, c. 2, from stour, or stealth, and rief, the carrying off by force; and it is in all cases punished capitally." Erskine's Inst. B. iv. Tt. 4. s. 64.

The same word is still vulgarly pron. stourhrie, S. But it merely denotes theft.

STOUTH AND ROUTH. Plenty; abundance. S.

STOTHERIE, S. Provision; furniture, synon. with Spelchrie, Fife.

Unless we should view this as an oblique sense of the preceding term, as properly denoting what has been gained by pillage; allied perhaps to Teut. stowe-en, acervare, E. stow, q. what one stoweth or accumulates; or with the

addition of rych, A.S. ric, properly rich, used as a terminations of nouns.

STOUTLYNYS, ado. Stoutly.

For that that hardy war and wycht, And stoutlynys with thair fayis gan fycht, Presseyt charm foreast for to be. V. Lingis, Lingis, term. Barbour, xvi. 174. MS.

To STOW, STOWE, c. a. To crop; to lop; to cut off, S. A. Bor. Pron. stoo. See Sip.

Vegetables are said to be stow’d, when the tender blades or sprouts are nipt off.

The hair is said to be stow’d, when it is cropped or cut short. I’ll stow the legs out of your head, I will crop your ears.

There he beheld ane cruel malgit face, His visage menyete, and baith his handis, allace! His haffetti spuyis, of stoud his eris tuay, By schamefull wound his neis cuttay out.

Dong. Virgil, 161, 23.

After their yokin, I wait week.

They’ll stow the kebbuck to the heel.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 46.

Qhac — maid you a gentillman wuld not stow your luggis?

Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 61.

This is purely Su.G. stoufa-a, styff-a, signifying, amputare. W ardor styft of hannii nasser eller erorn; Si nann aut etiam aures illi amputentur. Leg. Soderum. ap. V. Sum.

Styfsea oeroren paa en haest; aures equo decurtate; to stoo a horse’s legs, S. Mod. Sax. stuen, stouwen, id. This is the origin of Su.G. stubb, E. stub, "a thick short stock left when the rest is cut off." V. Sron. Hence also E. stubble; and,

STOWS, s. pl. The tender blades or sprouts nipt from a plant of colewort or any other vegetable; See S. STOW, s. A cut or slice; pron. stoo. V. Sow. STOW, interj. Hush! silence! S. STOW, s. A stove. Pl. STOWS, stoves. S. STOWEN, s. A glutinous fellow.

STOWICK, s. A shock of corn; the same with Stook. S.

STOWLINS, adv. Clandestinely, q. by theft, from stouth, stealth, S. Stoutlinys, S.A.

A. his aim at putting, jump, or play, Is frae the rest to bear the gree away; And stowlins teetin’ wi’ a wishfu’ ee, Gin she he loves his manly feats does see.

Morsen’s Poems, pp. 164, 185.

Stowilns, whan thou was na thinkin’, I’d been wi’ bonnie lasses jinkin’.

Ree. J. Nicoll’s Poems, i. 53.

STOWN, STOWIN, part. pa. Stolen, from which word it is softened.

"Oft tymeis geir tynt or straa, is gettin aghen coon-
gerars." A. O. L. T. S. V. STRONK.

STOWNLINS, adv. Clandestinely; theftuously.

STOWP, s. A post, as that of a bed. Syn. Stoop. S.

STRA, STRAY, STRAE, fi. 1. A straw, S.

They are also distinguished, Acts, James VI. 1587, c. 50, Skene.

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The same word is still vulgarly pron. stourhrie, S. But it merely denotes theft.

STOWHREIF, s. Theft accompanied with violence; robbery.

" Because the cryme of theft and stoutreif, is sa commonlie visit among the kings liegis, and for stanching of the samyn, It is statute, &c." Acts, James V. 1515, c. 2, Ed. 1566.

Although theft and stouthreif are mentioned as if they were the same cryme, they are evidently distinguished in what follows in the act, by the expression thief or reifar. They are also distinguished, Acts, James VI. 1587, c. 50, Skene.

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before an auld cat." Signifying that one has too much experience to be easily deceived.

When too old a cat, to draw such a strae before him, or to propound any thing tending that way; wherefore their best was to make him away, so that the plot might goe on." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 347.

The phraseology is also inverted.

"The Earle of Angus, though he were no very old cat, — yet was he too warie and circumspect to be drawn by a strae." Ibid. p. 298.

This Proverb is undoubtedly very ancient, and must have been transmitted from our Gothic ancestors. The very same occurs in Su.G. Thet aer sauart, at draga straa for gamla kattor, i. e. It is difficult to deceive an old cat. Draga straa foer en, to deceic; Ihre.

It may be supposed, that this very ancient phrase merely alludes to the childish custom of making a kitten follow a straa, or any thing of the same kind. But as it is vulgarly believed, that those who have the power of that species of fascination called casting glaumer, often employ a straa, making it appear as large as a pole; it is not improbable, that the phrase might originally have some such allusion.

There seems to be a vestige of the magical use of straws in incantation in Semple's Legend. V. STREASE.

Principal Bailie has a phrase, now obsolete, which most probably contains a similar allusion.

It seems Digby and Langdale, intended to have kept Monrose's parliament at Glasgow, but—God laid a straa in their way. In their route, Digby's coach was taken, and sundry of his writs."—Letters, ii. 106.

STRAE, s. To Bind or Tie with a strae.

The phrase perhaps merely alludes to the custom of twisting ropes of straw for binding sheaves; signifying that one is in such a debilitated state, as the effect of violent strokes.

And at Roslyne at the last,
Thare in the Stracis, thai tak down,
And stentyt tent and pawillown.

STRAE-DREAD, V. under STRA.

STRAE-DEATH. V. under STRA.

STRAE-DEATH, s. A fair strae-death, a natural death on one's bed, as opposed to a violent or accidental one, S. See Stup.

For a' the claith that we ha'e worn,
Frae her and hers sae often shorn,
The loss of her we cou'd ha' born,
Ewie wi' the Crooked Horn.

This verse is put to be measured.

1. The act of stroking, S. Germ, fricare.

2. A piece of wood, with straight edges, used for stroking, to spread a plaister.

3. To render even, by drawing a straight piece of wood across the top of the bushel or firliot in which grain is put to be measured.

4. To amout with any unctuous substance, S. Su.G. striae-a up haret med pomada, to rub up the hair with pomatum, S. To stroke bread, to put butter on it; striae-a smoor goa brood, id. Wideg. Sw. striae ut et plaister, to spread a plaister.

5. To render even, by drawing a straight piece of wood across the top of the bushel or firliot in which grain is put to be measured.

STRAEIL, n. The thin flimsy substance made of the secondine of a cow, for covering the mouth of bottles, &c.

STRAIGHT, fi. A straight line, S. A straight line, S. A straight line, S. A straight line, S. A straight line, S. A straight line, S. A straight line, S. A straight line, S.

STRAIGHT, s. A straight line, S.

"That the distance from opposite the angle of the ford dyke to the Coffin-stone on the Seaton side, taking the small angles and turns of the banks unnoticed, is about 2060 feet." State, Fraser of Fraserfield, 1805, p. 186. V. STRAUCHT.

To STRAIGHT, v. a. To lay out a dead body.

To STRAIK, STRAYK, v. a. 1. To stroke; to rub gently with the hand, S. See Sup.

With Venus here wyffs, quhat wyse may I lyte?
That straisgth thir weuschis helde thame to pleis.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 96, 54.

A.S. strac-an, Germ. streich-en, Su.G. stria-k-a, molliter ficare.

STRAIAN, adj. Of or belonging to straw, S.

A streain rarp, a rope made of straw; A.S. strauen, id.

STRAIA. To Say STRAIA to one. To find fault with one; to lay any thing to one's charge.

STRAIBBLE, s. Any thing hanging loose and awkwardly, or trailed on the ground; a shred; a tatter, S.B. 495

Germ. strablein, Belz, strauff, a fritter.

STRAIBS, s. pi. Any withered vegetables or light rubbish, loosely scattered about.

STRAIBUSH, STRABASH, s. Tumult; uproar, S. allied perhaps to Su.G. rabbus, tumultus, quis es sole hostium diripientium. See Sup.

STRAICK, adj. Strict, S.B. A.S. strae, upright, strict, severe, V. STRAK.

STRAICIEK, STRAYK, s. A piece of wood, with straight edges, used for stroking, to spread a plaister.

STRAICIEK, STRAYK, s. A straight line, S.

STRAICH, STRAYTE, s. A straight line, S.

STRAICK, STRAYK, s. A straight line, S.

STRAIK, STRAYK, s. A straight line, S.

STRAICIEK, STRAYK, s. A straight line, S.
STRAIK, STRAKE, s. 1. A stroke; a blow. S.
2. Metaph. used as signifying remorse.
3. An engagement in the field of battle.
4. The sound of the clock, like E.

STRAIKEN, adj. Straight, in a straight line.

STRAIN, s. 1. A stroke; a blow, S.
2. A tract; an extent of country, S.B.
3. Ground travelled over.
4. Coinage; the act of striking money.

STRAIT BIELDS. A shelter formed by a steep hill. *?

STRAIT, v. a. To straight, in a straight line. *?

STRAMASH, STRAEMASH, pret. v. Straighten, to straighten.
ut a ventriculo digeri possit; q. too strong for the stomach or maw.

Strang, s. Human urine long kept, and smelling strongly; otherwise, Stale Master, or Stale Master.

Strang pig. The earthen vessel in which stale urine is preserved as a lie. Syn. Master-can.

To STRANGE, v. n. To wonder.

I strange to hear you speak in sic a stile.

Strap, s. A gutter. V. STRAND.

To STRAP, v. n. To be hanged.

Strapis, s. pl. Perhaps long slips of cloth or leather.

Strapping, Strappan, part. adj. Tall; generally including the idea of handsomeness.

—Ralph, the English minister, proposed to hire a band of strapping Elliots, to find Home business at home, in looking after his corn and cattle. Keith, ap. Munstrley, Border, i. xxxv.

Wi' kindly welcome Jenny brings him ben,
A strappan youth; he takes the mother's eye;
Blythe Jenny sees the visit's no ill ta'en;
The father cracks of horses, pleughs, and kye.

Burns, iii. 176.

Straps, s. pl. Ends of thread from the dishcloth.

Strath, s. A valley of considerable size, through which a river runs. It forms the initial syllable of a great many names of districts in S. See Strath.

“In this district there is a considerable strath, i.e. valley, or level land between hills.” P. Kiltearn, Ross Statist. Acc. i. 260.

Gael. strath, a country confined by hills on two sides of a river.

Strathpey, s. 1. A dance in which two persons are engaged. 2. The music to which they dance.

To STRAY, v. n. To stroll; to wander; to go about idly.

—Pith, that helps them to stravaig
Owr ilka cleug an 'ilka craig.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 106.

“Stravaig is, in common use, as well as stravaig.” Gl. Compl. vo. Vagit, p. 379.

Ital. stravagare, from Lat. extravagare, to wander abroad; whence also Fr. extravaguer, id.

Stravaiger, s. 1. One who wanders about idly; a stroller.

2. One who leaves his former religious connexion.

Stravaiging, s. The act or practice of straying.

Straval'd, s. A foreign measure.

Strauacht, Strauftight, pret. and part. Stretched.

Baith hys handis joyfuly furth strauth he than.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, i. 32.

Perhaps thus denominated from their resemblance of streamers or flags unfurled in the atmosphere.

This term seems not to have been properly adopted as E. It is mentioned, as used in the north; Baddam’s Mem. Royal Soc. viii. 215. They are also called Merry Dancers and Pretty Dancers.

To STREAM, v. a. To stretch; to cover with straggling flashes of light, resembling the Aurora Borealis.

Straepe, s. A small rill. V. STRIPE.

Straise, s. pl. Given in Gl. as not understood, is evidently for straws.

—Raising the devil with invocationes, With herbis, stanis, buikis, and bellis,— Palme croces, and knotsis of streac.


Streauw, s. Straw.

Streaew, Strow, s. The shroumouse.

To STREE, v. n. To urinate forcibly, Fife; synon. Strele, q. v.

Streen. The streen, the evening of yesterday.

Streeng, s. A stroke; a variety of Streenge.

Streich, adj. Stiff and affected in speaking.

And be I ornate in my speiche,
Than Towsy sayis, I am sa streich,
I speik not lyk thair hous menyie.

Perhaps from A.S. stræca, strict; or rather Fr. estrec, straitened, contracted, made short. The phrase indeed seems to signify, that he used the English pronunciation, as contrasted with the Scottish.

To STREEK, Streek, v. a. 1. To stretch, S. See S.

2. To lay out a dead body, S. A. Bor.

The waxen lights were burning bright,
And fair Anne streek there.

Jamieson’s Popul. Ball. i. 92.

“I find in Durant a pretty exact account of some of the ceremonies used at present in what we call laying out or strecking in the North.—A strecking-board is that on which they stretch out and compose the limbs of the dead body.” Brand’s Popular Antiquities, p. 23.

3. To engage in any work, the noun added determining the nature of the work, S.B.

And straucht vnto the presence sodeynly
Off dame Minerve, the pacient goddesse,
Gude Hope my gyde led me redly.

King’s Quair, iv. 3.

To STRAUCHT, v. a. 1. To make straight. V. the adj.

2. To stretch a corpse on what is called the Dead-deal.

To STRAUGHTEN, v. a. To stretch out; used to denote the act of laying out a corpse.

S. Streik, &c. S.

STRAWN, s. A gutter. V. STRAND.

STRAWN, s. A string of beads, a string of beads.

STREAH, s. A Round; a mode of drinking formerly practised in the Western Isles, in which the company sat in a circle while the cup-bearer filled the drink round to them; and, strong or weak, all was drunk out.

STREAMERS, s. pl. The Aurora Borealis, or Northern lights, S.

The eir bloodhound howled by night,
The streamers flaunted red.

Munstrley, Border, ii. 391.

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STREIKE, part. adj.  Strect, S. 1. Extent. V. STRAIK, sense 3. 2. The longitu­
dinal direction of a stratum of coal. 3. Opinion ; as, that there is

STREIKING-BURD, STRETCHING-BURD, fi. The board on

STREIN, STREEN, S. 1. Speed ; expedition. V. MIRLIGOES.

To

STREIPILLIS, STRENIE, STREK, adj.  Streit, S. 1. Speed ; expedition.

To

STREND, STREEN, s. 1. Speed ; expedition. V. MIRLIGOES.

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STREIK,*. 1. Speed ; expedition. V. STRAIK, sense 3. 2. The longitudinal

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STREK-fi.  LA handful of flax. 2. A small bundle of flax,

STREK-DOUN.  TO lie down flat; to stretch one’s

self at full length.

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STREK, s. 1. Speed ; expedition. V. MIRLIGOES.

To

STREK-fi.  LA handful of flax. 2. A small bundle of flax,

STREK-DOUN.  TO lie down flat; to stretch one’s

self at full length.

STREIK, s. 1. Extent. V. STRAIK, sense 3. 2. The longitudinal

direction of a stratum of coal. 3. Opinion ; as, that there is

STREIK, v. a. To go quickly, S.B. To mak little strench, to make small progress, S.B.

To

STREK, s. 1. Speed ; expedition. V. MIRLIGOES.

To

STREK-fi.  LA handful of flax. 2. A small bundle of flax,
This Gentill man was full oft his resett;  
With stuff of houshald stre Austral bett.  
Wallace, ii. 18. MS.  
In Gl. Perth Edit. this is expl. fully. But it rather signifies, with difficulty, because of the danger of discovery by the English; from Fr. estre, estreiso, pinched, straiten. He did it, as we would say, S. with a stress. 

To STRETCH, s.  To walk majestically; used in ridicule. 

May no man stry him with strength, while his whole stonides. Sir Gawian and Str Gal. i. 21.  

Perhaps for try, the alliteration being preserved; or stry, destroy. 

STRIAK, s. Sound. Striak of the sweet, sound of the trumpet. V. Stretik, s. and Swesch. 

STRIBED, part. pa. Milked neatly. V. Strip, v. S. 

To STRICK tipt, to tie up flax in small handfuls, in preparing it for being milled, S.B. 

Either from Teut. strick, to stretch, q. to stretch it; or from the Sw. phrase straks-a tin, to ripple flax, changed in its sense. 

Strick, s. A handful of flax knit at the end, in order to its being milled, S.B. Stroke, Chauc. id. See Sup. 

Bot smoth it heng, as doth a stroke of flax. Prol. Cant. Tales, ver. 678. 

STRIK o' the water. The most rapid part of a stream. S. 

STRICT; adv. Rapid. The stream's very strict, S. It runs rapidly. 

"That the said dike is for the benefit of the Ford-shot, and without it the Ford-shot would be good for little, as while otherwise it would be a strict current." State, Leslie of Powis, v. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 60. 

The stream's very strict, 

Rapid. 

It also occurs in a metaphor. sense. 

"Furnish him with strength, whereby he may row against the strictest streams of all temptations, till he arrive into the haven of the heavens, the sole and safe harbinger of salvation." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1075. 

Sw. strakke, streke, the main current of a river, mid-stream; Widgen. 

To STRIEDLE, v. n. To straddle, S. See Sup. 

From E. stride, or Dan. strete, to pedibus divaricare. 

STRIE, s. The same with StRING. v. StRING, 

STRIELEGES, ade. Astride; astraddle. To ride stridleges, to ride astride as a man does on horseback; as opposed to riding sideleges, which denotes the female mode. S. 

—Side-legs, on a bougar-stake, 

Sat Cupid, wild an' clever. 


STRIELINGIS, ade. Astride. 

Auld Willie Dillie, wer he on lyne, 

My life full well he cud dyne. 

How ane champion beirs his pack, 

I burr thy Grace vpon my back 

And sum times stridingis on my nek, 

Dansand with mony bend and bek. 

V. Linsch, term. Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 262. 

STRIE RIGS. Patches of land common to all. S. 

STIFFAN. s. Film; thin skin. Strifan o' an egg, the white film inside an egg-shell. S. 

STRIFFEN. part. pa. Covered with a film. S. 

STRIFFIN, s. Starch. PerCU, originally Stiflen. S. 

To STIFFELL, v. n. To move in a fiddling, shuffling sort of way, as if wishing to appear of importance. S. 

STYFFLE, s. Motion of this description. S. 

To STYRK a battle or field; to fight. 

—That Jhon gat Edwarde, 499
STRIPPINGS, s. A flatterer.

STROKOUR, s. A flatterer.

STRODS, s. A pet; a fit of ill humour.

STRIVEN, STRIVELING MONEY. v. STERLING.

STRIPPIT, adj. A rill of the smallest kind. 2. The run from any liquid that is spilled, as water on a table.

STRYNHTH, s. Strength.

STRIP, STYRE, STREPE, STREPE, s. A small rill.

“In this ile of Mula is ane cleir fontane two mylis fra the sea. Fра this fontane discends ane nitl burn, or strip rynand ful of roonis to the seas. Thir roonis ar round & quhit sychnaud like perle full of thik humour: and within two hauris eftir that thay come to see thay grow in gret cocciets.” Bellend. Desc. Alu. c. 13.

“Out of this well runs ther ane little strepe downwith to the sea.” Monroe’s Iles, p. 31.

“This brooke Cedron—was a little strepe that ran when it was raine, but in time of drought it was drie.” Rollocke on the Passion, p. 3.

A strepe is distinguished from a burn. “When the fish ascend forth of the said Loch, to the waters, burnes and strepes that fall in the same to spawn therein, there is great slaughter and destruction of them committed by the country people about.” Acts, Charles I. 1633. c. 29.

The gradation seems to be; water; a river, burn, a brook, burnie, a small brook, strepe, a rill of the smallest kind, synon. sike.

Shall we consider this as a secondary use of strepe, used by Chaucer to signify race, kindred, from Lat. stirpes; as denoting a very narrow gully or passage for water?  *?

STREPE, s. A very small rill.

STRIFFING, s. A long narrow plantation, or belt of trees.

STRIPE, v. a. To cleanse by drawing between the finger and thumb compressed; E.

STRIP, v. n. To strip. 8. To scatter; to strew.

STRIPPED, adj. Striped.

STRIKING, v. n. To sprinkle.

STRIPE, s. A small rill, S.

STRUNG, s. A hill that terminates a range; the end of a ridge.

STRIVANLY, adv. Strictly. Laws are said to be strivantly led, i.e. rigidly observed on domysday.

I pray to Jesu Christ verrey For us his blod that bled, To be our help on domysday, Qulair lawis ar strivantly led.

Bludy Serk, S.P.R. iii. 194.

This may be a derivative from strong, strictus, rigidus; or perhaps rather abbrev. and corr. from Fr. estrainé, estraint, id. V. STRunted.

STROODE, s. A wound; a shoe.

STROOSHIE, STROUSSIE, s. A squabble; a hurlyburly.

STROON, adj. Stuffed full; drunk.

STROOTT, s. A squabble; a hurlyburly.

STROP, STRAP, S. Treacle, Ang.

STROOT, adj. stuffed; full; drunk.

STROU, v. n. To struggle.

STROOLE, &C. S. Strove, S. Troop, S. Treaicle, Ang.

STROU, v. n. To take the pet.

STROUTHIE, s. An avenue betwixt parallel walls.

STROUL s. Any stringy substance found among sorbile food; as, a long striud among the parritch, Pife.


STROUNGIE, STRONGIE, adj. 1. Harsh, “especially to the taste, as a sile,” Gl. Sibb. S.

2. Surly; morose. S. See Sup.

Isl. string-r, denotes a sort of sorbile food, that is unpleasant to the taste; also, asper. Gœf stra fra or. Aspera verba erumere, gravibus convivitis uti; Gl. Landnamab. O.Fr. traung-er is synon. with gyrmond-er; Male habeere, indignum in medium expiere; Dict. Trev.

To STROUNGIE, s. n. To take the pet.

STROUP, STROO, s. The spout of a pump, teakettle, teapot, &c. See Sup.

Su.G. strope, Isl. stroup, guttur; q. the throat of a kettle, &c.

STROUTH, s. Force; violence.

To, s. a. To compel by violent measures.

STROW, (pron. stroon) s. 1. A fit of ill humour; a tiff, Ang.

2. A quarrel; a state of variance; a scramble; S. See S.

3. Buzzle; disturbance.

S. Strow has formerly been used as an adj. “Daft folk’s no wise straw,” S. Prov. i.e. not hard to be dealt with; “spoken when people advise what is not prudent, or promise what is not reasonable;” Kelly, p. 89.

Sibb. derives this from Teut. stoorn-en, turbare. But there is no affinity. The origin undoubtedly is Su.G. strug, simultas.

Thae drog huar wid annan striugh
Med krankom wilja och ondom hug.

"Then they cherished contentions among them, with wounded hearts and hostility of mind."

OK drog ingen sidan vid annan struk. Ibld. p. 117.

"There they were saught," or "reconciled with sincere mind; and neither cherished secret ill will against another."

In some parts of Sweden, they still use stra to denote hatred or envy.

STROW, s. A shrewmouse. V. STREAW. *?

STROWD, s. A senseless silly song, S.B.

STRUBBA, s. A STRIBLES, STRUCKLE, s. A pet; a fit of ill humour.

STRIBLE, s. A STRUISSLE, STRUM, fi. The first draught of the bow over the fiddle-strings.

STUM, v.n. To be strucken up, to pull hard.

STRUM, STRUMMY, To play coarsely on a musical instrument.** STRUMMING, s. The first draught of the bow over the fiddle-strings. STRUMMEL, Strumbell, s. The remainder of tobacco, mixed with dross, left in the bottom of a pipe.

STROBBIL, s. The principal term. ** STRUESSEL, s. A bed in the same sense; Isl. strumur, id. A strumural horse, is a phrase still used S. to denote one that is habituated to stumbling; and may either be traced per metath. to Strummal, or deduced from Stamm, q. v.

STRUMMAL, STRUMMEL, adj. Stumbling.

He stockerit lyke ane strummal aver.

Dunbar, Maidland Poems, p. 94.

My strummal stirk yit new to spame.

Clerk, Evergreen, ii. 21. st. 8.

Sibb., vo. Strommel, properly refers to Teut. struemel-en, vaclaire, cespatera, nutare grossa. Strempel-en is used in the same sense; Isl. strumur, id. A strumural horse, is a phrase still used S. to denote one that is habituated to stumbling; and may either be traced per metath. to Strummal, or deduced from Stamm, q. v.

STRUMMEL, STRUMMEL, s. A person so feebly that he cannot walk without stumbling.


1 e. Old men, who are under the necessity of leaning on a staff, for supporting them in walking. Strumbell, ibid. p. 111. V. FORTEING.

STRUM, s. The first draught of the bow over the fiddle-strings.

ToStrum, v,n. To play coarsely on a musical instrument. STRUMMING, s. A loud murmuring noise.

STRUMMER, s. The remainder of tobacco, mixed with dross, left in the bottom of a pipe.
STUFF

Thare wappinisis to renew in all degreis,
Set vp forges and stele styddgis synce. 
Ibid. 230, 16.
Rudd. derives the S. word, as Johns doth E. styth, from A.S. stith, strong. But Sibb. justly mentions Isl. stedla, incus. He indeed also refers to the A.S. adj. Stedna, however, is derived from Su.G. stedl-en, to prop, to make firm, as denoting any thing on which another solidly rests. V. Gl. Kristnisag.

Styth is used by Chaucer in the same sense with E. styth.
— The smik

That forget sharpe swerdes on his styth.
Knights T. ver. 2028.

STUDINE, STUDDEN, pret. v. Stood.

STUE, s. Dust. V. Stew.

To STUFF, v. a. 1. To supply; to furnish; to provide.
2. To supply with men; referring to warfare.
3. The men placed in a garrison for its defence.

He is stoffer-en,ing on his post or stake. V. Stochin.

It is also applied to the field of battle.
— Vmbro eik, the stalwart chiftane rude,— Buchan.

Stuff was
Burns, x. 37. 138.

STUFFINESS, s.

Adv.

STUFFIE, adj.

STUG, s. 1. A thorn or prickle. 2. Any clumsy sharp-apparatus, Wachtcr. Teut.stuff, materies.

STUGENS, s. pl. A masculine woman, stout and raw-boned. *?.

STUGGY, adj.

STUG, fi. 1. A piece of decayed tree standing out of the ground. 2. A masculine woman, stout and raw-boned.

It seems to signify a lackey, a foot-boy; corr, from Fr. estaffer, id. or estafete, Ital. staffetta, a courier. See Sup.

STUFFETS, stalkours, and staufshe strammels.
Dubh. Comp. Mailland Poems, p. 94.

STUFFIE, adj. Stout and firm; mettlesome.

STUFFILLS, adv. Tidiously; perseveringly.

STUFFINESS, s. Ability to endure much fatigue.

STUFFING, s. The disease called the Croup.

To STUG, v. a. 1. To stab; to prick with a sword.

They stugged all the beds with their swords, and threaten'd to rost the children in the fire, and forced one of them to run from the house with nothing on him but his shirt, about half a mile in [a] dark night." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 173. V. Stok.

2. To jag; one jagged by stubble is said to be stuggit.

STUG, s. 1. A thorn or prickle. 2. Any clumsy sharpened thing. 3. Applied to short irregular horns.

STUGGY, adj. Stubble is said to be stuggy, when it is of unequal length, in consequence of carelessness in cutting down the corn.

Germ. stuckle, pass a tota separata; or Su.G. stuffy, tetter, deformis.

To STUG, v. n. To shear unequally.

V. STUGGY. S. STUGS, s. pl. Stubble of an unequal length.

V. Stuc.

S. STUG, s. 1. A piece of decayed tree standing out of the ground. 2. A masculine woman, stout and raw-boned.

STUGGEN, s. An obstinate person.

STUGNIE, s. A night-stool; a stool of ease.

STUGHIE, s. Something that fills very much, as food that soon fills the stomach.

STUGHIE, s. Great repulsion.

V. Stech.

STUHT, s. The Steelbow stock on a farm.

STULE or EYSE. A night-stool; i. e. stool of ease.

STULT, adj. Having the appearance of intrepidity, or perhaps of haughtiness.

Wallace and his than till aray he yeid,
Wallace, x.

V. Stoch.

Wallace, v. 995. MS.

Fr. Bien garnir et estoffier les villes de frontiere. Teut.

stuff-en, munire.

STUFF, s. 1. " Corn or pulse of any kind," S. Gl. Burns.

s. provision for sustenance in whatever state. See S.

The summer had been cauld an' wat,

Germ. stuckle, pass a tota separata; or Su.G. stuff, mettlesome.

An' stuff was unco green.

Burns, iii. 132.

v. This term is used in a singular mode of expression. It is said of one, who will not yield in reasoning, or in fighting, " He is good stuff, or, a piece of good stuff." S.

This is undoubtedly a Fr. idiom. Chevaliers de bonne estaffo, Knights well armed, and well managing their arms; Cottgr.

3. The men placed in a garrison for its defence.

That the wardeane frø Perth is gane,

To Stryslyne wyth of his ost ilkane,

That castelle til assge stowlyt,

That than Schyre Thomas of Rubky

Held wyth othyr worthie men,

That of the stuff warr wyth hym then.

Wytownt, viii. 37. 138.

4. A relief, or reserve in the field of battle.

The hardy Bruce ane ost abandownt,

xx thousand he rewlyt be force and wit,

Wpon the Scottis his men for to reskew.

Sorwyt thai war with gud speris enew :

And Byschop Beik a stuff till him to be.

Wallace, x. 321. MS.

STUFF, s. Dust. Ang.

Teut. stupa, stof, pulvis.

To STUFF, v. n. To lose wind; to become stifled from great exertion.

S.

STUFFET, s. Apparently a lackey or footboy.

509
And fell at erd greulengis amid the fen.


To STUMP, v. n. 1. To go on one leg; to halt, S.

Teut. stompie, mutilatum membrum. Hence stomp-en, hebetare.

2. To walk about stoutly; at times implying the idea of heaviness, clumsiness, or stiffness in motion, S. See S.

An’ stumped on his ploughman shanks,
He in the parlour hammer’d. Burns, i. 139.

STUMP, s. A short, thick, and stiffly formed person.

1. Squat; short on the legs. *?.

STUMPISH, s. A short, thick, and stiffly formed person.

STUNKEL, STUNKARD, adj. To stunks, STUNKS.

STUNAY, To walk with a stiff and hobbling motion. V. STUMP, v.

STUMPS, s. pl. A ludicrous term for the legs. S.

To STUNAY, v. a. To confound. V. STONAY.

STUNCH, s. A lump of food, as of beef or bread. S.

To STUNGE, v. a. Slightly to sprain any joint or limb. I’ve stungled my kute, He in the parlour hammer’d. V. n.

Perhaps a dimin. from E. stum, or Fr. estom-er.

STUNKUS, s. A foolish fellow; a blockhead. *?.

STUNDEN, v. n. To walk about stoutly. S.

STUPE, To go on one leg; to halt, S.

STUR, s. A sheep affected with this disease. *?.

The immediate origin is most probably O.Fr. estourd, dizzy-headed; estourd-part, to make giddy, or dizzy in the head, Cotgr. This, however, may be radically allied to Belg. stoor-en, to trouble, to disturb, or Su.G. stort-a, to fall or rush headlong.

STURDY, adj. Affected with the Sturdy.

STURDY, s. A plant that grows among corn, which, when eaten, produces giddiness and torpidity.

STURDY, s. “Steer my sturdy,” trouble my head. S.

STUR, s. To Stur, Stoor, Stoon, adj. 1. Strong; hardy; robust, S.

He was a stout carle and a sturdy,
And fell at erd grufelingis amid the fen.

Dunbar, x. 158, MS.

O der Wallace, wnoquilli was stark and stur,
Thow most o neide in presoune till endur.

Wallace, ii. 206, MS.

The tothir of limmis bygger & corps mare is.

Doug. Virgil, 142, 11.

In his hand the self tyme had he
Ane bustuous spere percais baith stiff and stur.

Ibid. 388, 39.

2. Rough in manner; austere. S. See S.

He lighted at lord Durie’s door, And there he knocked, most manfullie; And up and spake lord Durie, sae stour, “What tidings, thou stalward groom, to me?”

Mistrelsy, Border, iii. 115.


“With A.S. stour, worsk, tortus, trux, austerus, I apprehend that it primarily denotes strength, or hardiness; A.S. Su.G. stur, anc. stor, ingens, magnus, Isl. stor, stoor. Lapp. stor, sturr, id. Isl. styrrdr, rigidus, asper, is also, like the S. term, used to denote a harsh voice. Germ. storr, asper, rigidus, is.

STOR, s. In a sense nearly akin, Ywaine and Gawin.

The king and his men ilkane,
Wend thairwith to have bane slane;
So blew it stor with slete and rayn.

E. M. Rom. i. 55.

Ritson renders it “loud, blustering;” rather, severe, keen, rough. For it is elsewhere said;
The store windes blew ful lowd.

So keen come never are of cloud.

Ibid. p. 16.

To STURE at, v. n. To be in ill humour with.

STURIS, s. pl. Probably, stivers, (a small coin.) S.

To STUREN, v. n. To become stout after an illness. S.

STURKEN, part. adj. Congealed: coagulated. S.

STURNE, s. Trouble; vexation; disquietude.

This word occurs in one of the rubrics in Barbour’s Bruce, Edit. 1620, p. 201, although not in MS.

How Sir Edward withouten sturne,
Vendetook the battell of Bannockburn.

It is doubtful whether this should be traced to Belg. stoor-en, to move, to trouble, whence stoor-ents, disturbance; or to stour, storn. Su.G. stornae, the forehead, used metaphorically, as denoting that displeasure often manifested by the contraction of the eye-brows. Ihre thinks that storn, torvus, acknowledges this as its origin.

STURNILL, s. An ill turn; a backset.

STUROCH, s. Meal and milk, or meal and water stirred together. Syn. Crowdie. V. STORUM.

To STURT, v. a. To vex; to trouble, S.

Insaciact of hairtient I rest in peace,
That was as bald afore, and neuer wald ceis,
Quhen thay ware chasit of thare natyfe land,
To start them on the streme fra hand to hand.

Doug. Virgil, 216, 28.

But human bodies are sic fools,
For a’ their colleges and schools,
That when nae real ills perplex them,
They mak snow themselv to vex them;
An’ ay the less they hae to start them,
In like proportion less will hurt them.

Burns, iii. 9, 10.

Su.G. stort-a, praeceptum agere, deturbare; storta et est olycka, aliquem in infortunium praecipitum dare. This is. S.

Ihre properly derives from the obsolete v. stora-a, synon. With A.S. styrrian, movere; Germ. sturz-en, praeceptare, deturbare. For to start is, greatly to stir one.

STURT, s. 1. Trouble; disturbance; vexation, S.B.
SUBCHETT, SUBDITT. S. One who is subject to another.

SUADENE BUIRDIS. Swedish boards. *?.

SUAWE, SWAY, s. A

STUT, S. A prop; a support, s.;

SUALTER, SWALTER, To


STUTER, s. A

STUTHERY, s. A confused mass, S. B. V. STOUTHRIE, s. 2.

STUSHAGH, s. A suffocating smell arising from a

STURTY, adj. 

STUTSUMNES, To

STUT, v. n. To stutter; to be afraid, S.

He marches thro' among the stalls,

Tho' he was something startin';

The grand he for a hardrow taks,

An' haurls at his curpin.

Burns, iii. 133.

STURTSUNNES, s. Crossness of temper, Maitland Poems.

STUSSHAGH, s. A suffocating smell arising from a

STUTS, s. A prop; a support, S.;

Stutte, S. To

STUTER, s. A

STUTHERY, s. A confused mass, S. B. V. STOUTHRIE, s. 2.

STUTHIS, STUHHTIS, s.pl. Studded; ornamental knobs.


The grape he for a harrow taks,

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SUCKER, adj. 1. Legally astricted; bound to have corn ground at a certain mill; *sucked* to a mill. 2. Used merely for bound by shopkeepers, &c.; as, "We've no sucked to ane by another."

SUCKIES, s. pl. The flowers of clover, S. See Sup.


SUCKUDRY, SUKUDRY, SUCQUEDRY, s. 1. Suddenness, S.

SUDDART, adj. 1. Suddenness, S. See Sup.

And when he hard Schyr Philip say That Scottis men had set a day To fecht; and that sic space he had To purway him; he was rycht glad. And said, it was gret suckudry That set thaim upon sic foly. *Barbour*, xi. 11, MS.

And for sic suquedry vndertakyn now, His awne mischif, wele wororthy till allow, He fundin has. *Doug. Virgil*, 467, 47.

Gower expl. it, in one of his Lat. rubries, by *presumpcio*. He loquitur de tercia specie superbe, quo *presumpcio* dictur.

*Surquedry* is thylke vice Of pryde, which the third office Hath in his court, and will not knowe The toworth, till it overthrewe Upon his fortune and his grace.—*Conf. Am. Fol.* 18, a.


SDAIINTY, s. 1. Suddenness, S. See Sup.

"This is a wonderful change in sik a time," *Greit slauchter—hes bene rycht commoun amangis the Kingis liegis now of late, baith of forthocht fellony and of pryde, which the third office fundin has.*


And said, he was baith sudereys and fule his crispe and yallow hare. *Doug. Virgil*, 16, 13.

Both Junius and Rudd. view this as an adj., signifying sweet, and that the term life must be supplied. Sibb. has justly rendered *swete*, life; referring to A.S. *swæt*, sanguis.

This is a Goth. idiom. We learn from Thre, that Su.G. *sweit* is used in a similar sense, q. v.

*Sum held on loft; sum tynt the swet.*


It is na wondre thoucht I gret; I se fele her lossty the swet.

The flour of all North Irland. *Ibid.* xvi. 222 MS.

*The valyeand Hector loost the swet.*

On Achilles *sued* *Doug. Virgil*, 16, 13.

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This is a Goth. idiom. We learn from Hrhe, that Su.G. *swett* properly denotes humour, moisture, but that the term has been restricted by use to two principal humours of the body. It not only signifies sweet, but also blood.

The latter sense, he says, anciently prevailed throughout the North. In this sense it is still used in Upland; as *swet* in Ireland.

To SUFFER, v. n. To delay.

It is said of Wallace, after he received an invitation, while in France, to return to his country, and take the crown:

The wryt he gat, bot yet suffer he wald, For gest falsheid that part hym dyd off aid. Mekill dolour it did him in his mynd, Off thar mysfayr, for trew he was and kynd. He thocht to tak amendis off that wrang; He answerd nochte, bot in his wey furth rang. *Wallace*, x. 1057 MS.

A Fr. idiom; *Se souff-ir de*, to forbear the doing of.

The v. Thole is used in a similar sense, q. v.


Syne he gart lous him off thai bandis new, And said, he was baith suffer, wyss and trew. *Wallace*, vi. 481 MS.

It is changed to sober, *Edit. 1648*.

SUFFISANCE, s. Sufficiency, Fr.

The title of these prelates, during the conjunction of the North and the norther, was called Logmadur, or Logman, q. *Law-man.* He was set over the Norderesys, that he might protect the lands. *Snorr. Sturles. ap. Johns. Antiq. Celt. Scand.* p. 233.

SUFFRAGE, s. A prayer for the dead. S.
S U L

SUFRON, s. Sufferance; forbearance.

Thy cud, thy calithis, thy coist, cumis noctth of the, But of the frucht of the erd, and God's sufron.

Houtl. iii. 27.

From Fr. soufrir, to suffer, to forbear.

SUGARALLIE, s. Sugar of licorice.

S. To SUGG, v. n. To move heavily, as a corpulent person does; to move somewhat in a rocking manner, S.

Su.G. swig-a, loco cedere; hence swig-t-a, vaccillare.

Isw. sweig-ta, inclinare. See Sup.

SUGGAN, s. A thick coverlet.

SUGGIE, s. A young sow, S.B.

2. A person who is fat, S.B.

A.S. suya, Su.G. suag, denote a sow, but one that has had pigs.

SUGGIE, adj. Moist suggie low, wet land.

S. To SUGGYR, v. a. To suggest.

SUGH, s. A rustling or whistling sound. V. SOUCH, s.

SUILIE, s. The same with Sulie, soil.

S. To SUIT, v. a. Properly, to sue for; a juridical term; used also, as signifying, to persist in soliciting.

"Hast thou this strength giuen thee to perseuere in suitting any thing? thou may be assured he hearteth.

Bruce's Eleven Serm. V. 7, a. V. SOYT.

SUITH, of Court.

SUITAR

s.

SUILYE, To

s. A

SULE, s. A

SUKERT, adj.

SULFITCH, adj.

SULYEAftT,

SUL SUM

See Sup.

SUL

SUM, a termination of adjectives, frequently occurring in S. See Sup.

Dr. Johnson has given so loose a definition of E. some, that no just idea can be formed from it, either as to its meaning or its origin. "A termination," he says, "of many adjectives which denote quality or property of any thing; as, gamesome.

Sum is used by us in three different senses.

1. It denotes conjunction; as, threesum, three together.

"It is nocht possibill to gar threesum keip consel, and speciale in causis of trason." Compl. S. p. 203.

Threesum occurs in the same sense in The Bruce.

—Jamys of Dowglas, at the last,
Fand a lilill sonkyn bate,
And to the land it drew fut hate.
Bot it sa litill wes, that it
Mycht our the watter bot threesum fyrt.

—Barbour, iii. 429. MS.

He also uses tuasum and fyvesum in a similar signification.

—That wes in an eivill plais,
That sa straye and sa narow was,
That twasum samyn mycht nocht rid
In sum place off the hibli sid. Barbour, x. 19. MS.

Samsyn here is redundant; the idea being conveyed by the termination of the preceding word.

Dr. Leyden, in his GL, refers to Su.G. samjja and sama, (Leg. saem-ta, saem-a,) compound terms, as equivalent to Lat. con, as sam-leven, conuges, sam-maele, concordes, sam-togyan, co-operati, &c. Tuasum is used Caithn, for two acting together. Thus a sick person is said to be lifted by tuasum. Threesum, generally through S., denotes the union of three, in a particular kind of dance, called a threesum reel.

2. It signifies similitude, S.

This is the proper idea when it seems to be used, in a general way, as denoting quality. It is commonly affixed to a s., and forms an adj., expressing a property analogous to the idea conveyed by the s.; as, lursum, amiable, hartsum, cheerful, wisinum, id. juicundus, gaudio similis.

Su.G. sam, mentioned above, also bears this sense. Ihre renders friahtum, pacifico similis. Som is used in the same way. Thus also, according to Wachter, sam occurs in Germ. tuyenadsum, virtuous, virtuti similis; habitum, salutaris, saluti similis; healthy, bearing the likeness, or exhibiting the appearance, of health. I need scarcely observe, that this is the obvious sense of S. halesum. A.S. sum, in this connexion, seems frequently synon. with Su.G. and Germ. sum. Thus sibsum, pacificus, may literally signify, poci similis. Lyce, vo. Sums, expl. wisinum, juicundus auliquatum. But as witsyn signifies gaudium, perhaps it is rather, gaudio similis, exhibiting the appearance of joy.

Wachter has observed that licch is synon. with the term. som; giving as an example friostum and frielick, which are promiscuously used, in the sense of pacific; Proleg. sect. 6. in vo. This is confirmed by our use of hartsum and hairtlit, as conveying the very same idea.

3. In some degree, S.

Both Ihre and Wachter view A.S. sum as perfectly synon. with Su.G. and Germ. sam. Now, Lyce observes that the term. sum, in certain A.S. words, has its origin from the pronoun sum, aliquid, auliquatum. There are
indeed various words, both in A.S. and S., in which it seems most naturally to bear this signification; as A.S. slang-sum, ditaurus aliquantum, long in some degree, S. id.; fonosum, applied to things that are more full, than what is necessary; as to a piece of dress that has rather a clumsy appearance, from its being made too large.

SUM, adj. Some; used distributively, denoting first the one, then the other.

"Betwix Clid and Lennox lýs the baronie of Renfrew, in the quhilk ar twa lochis, namyt Quhynsouth and Le-

SUMP, adj. Used as respecting quantity or number.

"Yet 1 am in this hot summer-blink with the tear in my eye." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 86. V. BLENK.

SUMLEYR, s. Apparently, a may-pole. V. SKA-

SUM, adv. To ascend from the ground in a warm day, S.B. Syn.

SUMMARIE, SUMMARIE, s. A blockhead; a soft blunt fellow, S.

SUMMARIE, SUMMARIE, s. A summer-storm, Ang. In Aberd.

SUMMARY,adj. Some.

SUMMATION, v. n. To stare ; to be in a state of stupor.

SUMMER, adj. Summary.

SUMMER, s. A summer-colts, Barbour, xix. 746. Leg.

SUMMER, s. To summer, in MS. See Sup.

SUMMER, s. A summer-couts, Ang. In Aberd. This is an A.S. idiom.

SUMMER, s. A summer-crots, Ang. But it has been supposed to refer to the gay and unsteady motion of widders, analogous to the other designa-

SUMMER-AIR, s. A summer-storm, Ang. In Aberd.

SUMMER-BLINK, s. A transient gleam of sunshine, S.; used also metaph.

SUMMER-BLICK, s. A summer-tree, fi. Apparently, a may-pole. V. SKA-

SUMMER-BLUCK, s. A summer-tree, fi. Apparently, a may-pole. V. SKA-

SUMMER-CAUTS, SUMMER-COUTS, SIMMER-COUTS, s. A summer-storm, Ang. In Aberd. The term denotes frequent slight rains in summer. S.

SUMMER-COUTS, s. A summer-storm, Ang. In Aberd.

SUMMER-Colts, s. A summer-corts, Ang. In Aberd.

SUMMER-DAY, s. A summer-storm, Ang. It is properly the accus. of sum, aliquis. "Sumon" is also used as the ablative, pl.

SUMMER-EYE, s. A summer-storm, Ang. It is properly the accus. of sum, aliquis. "Sumon" is also used as the ablative, pl.

SUMMER-FATS, s. A summer-storm, Ang. In Aberd.

SUMMER-FLEWS, s. Pl. Syn. with summer-couts. S.

SUMMER-GROWTH, s. V. Sea-growth, S.

SUMMER-HAAR, s. A slight breeze from the east, which often rises after the sun has passed the meridian, though the wind has been westerly all the morning.

SUMMER-SOB, s. A summer-storm, Ang. In Aberd. The term denotes frequent slight rains in summer. S.

SUMMER-TREE, s. Apparently, a may-pole. V. SKA-

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SUMPHION, s. “A musical instrument; same per­haps with O.Engl. symphonie, which seems to have been a kind of tabour or drum;” GL. Sibb.

SUNDAY’S CLAISE. Dress for going to church in S. corresponding to Su.G. kyrkioklærde, i.e. kirk-claise.

Here country John in bannet blue,
An’ eke his Sunday’s class on.— Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 26.


SUN-DOWN, s. Sunset. S.

SUN-FISH, s. The basking shark, S. Squalus maximus, Linn. V. Sail-fish.

To SUNGE Lint, v. a. To separate flax from the core. S.

To SUNYE, s. a. To care. S. Sunye, s. Care. V. Sonye.

SUNYIE, s. An excuse; as, “I’ll tak nac sunyies.” S.

SUNK, s. A seat of turf; Ross.

SUNKET, s. A low stool.

SUNKS, s. pl. A sort of saddle made of cloth, and stuffed with straw, on which two persons can sit at once. S.

SUNKET-xiME. Meal-time; the time of taking a past.”

SUNNY-SIDE. Land having a southern exposure.

SUPERFLEW, adj. Superfluous; Fr. superflic, -ue, id.

SUPERFLEW, v. a. To expend over and above.

SUPERFLUOUS, s. Superfluity; Fr. superflic, -ue, id.

SUPERINTENDENT, s. An officer formerly belonging to the church of Scotland, appointed, when there was a scarcity of fixed pastors, to oversee a particular province, to preach in it, plant churches, ordain elders, and take cognizance of the life and doctrine of its ministers, and of the manners of the people; being himself amenable to the pastors and elders of the district collectively.

SUPERINTENDENTRIE, S. province or district in which a superintendent exercised his office.

SUPERSAULT, s. The somersault or somerset.

To SUPER, SYPYR, v. a. To sigh.

My spreit supirg & sich moist sair,
Quhen I rement me euer mair.

Burel’s Pilgr. Watson’s Coll. ii. 48.

SUPPABLE, adj. What may be supplied.

SUPPE, v. a. Errat.

SUPPABLE, v. a. To supply; Lat. suppedit-o.

To SUPPEDIT, v. a. To supply.

“Bot yit no man suld decist fra ane gude purpose, quho beit that detractione be arrait witb inuy redy to suppedit & tyl impung ane verteo’ verk.” Compl. S. p. 19.

To SUPPIE, v. a. To supplicate.

SUPPOIS, S. Suppose, conj.

Although, S.

Euril (as said is) has this iouel hint,
About his sydis it brasin, or he stynt;
But all for nocht, suppois the gold dyd glete.


“In the year 1788 I saw the same use of Suppose for Though, in a letter written by a Scotch officer at Guernsey, to my most lamonted and dear friend, the late Lieutenant General James Murray.

‘I feel exceedingly for Lord W. M., suppose I hate not the honour of being personally acquainted with him.’

“I believe that the use of this word Suppose for Though is still common in Scotland.” Tooke’s Divers. Purley, i. 188.

SUPPOIS, Support, s. 1. A supporter; an abettor.

“Save your persone by wisdome, strenthen yourself agains force, and the Almychtie God assist yow in bthe devil.

Too the history of the Church, ascribed commonly to him [Knox], the same was not his work, but his name supposed, to gain it credit.” Spotswood, p. 267.

Fr. supporer, to suborn, to forge.

SUPPOWALL, s. Support.

He wyt rycht weil, with owtyn wer.
SUS

That that rycht ner supposed all had. Barbour, xvi. 111. MS.

Mr. Macpherson refers to O.Fr. aposygal.

to Supples, v. a. To support. S.

SUPPRES, s. Oppression; violence. S.

To SUPPRISE, v. a. To suppress; to bear down. S.

SUPRISS, s. Oppression; violence. S.

SUPRASCRYVED, part. pa. Superscribed. S.

SURCOAT, s. An under-waistcoat. S. *See

This is entirely different from the signification of the term in E.

In the days they called yore, gin auld fouls had but won

to a surcoat hough-side for the winning o’t;

Of coat raips well cut by the cast of their ban,

They never sought mair of the spinning o’t;

Song, Ross’s Helenore, p. 137.

Surket seems used in the same sense. V. Gash, adj.

SURFET, adj. 1. Extravagant; immoderately high in price.

“Be that way thay mycht eschew surfet expenis,

Haund decision of thair actionis with easy proces be thair superior.” Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 5.

2. Superabundant; extraordinary. 3. Oppressive in operation. 4. Excessive in any respect. S.

From Fr. surfaire, to overpower, to hold at an overbear rate, Cotgr.

SURGENARY, s. The profession of a surgeon. S.

SURGET, fi. See Sup.

To beat; to flog. *?

The profession of a surgeon. S.

surget, fi.

1. Extravagant; immoderately high in price.

2. Clever; active; nimble. S.B. 3. Weak; not stout.

This seems to denote some emblem in heraldry.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 24.

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SURLY,* adj. Rough; boisterous; stormy. S.

SURNOWME, Surnowne, s. Surname; Fr. surnom.

Abowte that tyde swene it was tald,

That Roxburgh said be gwyn til hald

Til a mychtly gret Barowne,

That of Graystok had surnowne.—Wynstone, ix. 5. 40.

SUPPLECAITHE, s. A surprisce. S.

SUPPLES, s. Apparently, a surprisce. S.

To SUPPRISE, v. n. To be surprised; to wonder. S.

SURREIGNARE, s. A surgeon. S.

SURS, s. A hasty rising, or flight upwards.

He semyt porturit pantand for the hete,

That schawys the thing rycht as it wes.

Nor castis nocht quhat cumis syne.

Tha was swift and souple like a rae,

That schawys the thing rycht as it wes.

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Swa


sussie, cura, have some resemblance.

To Sussy, v. n. To be careful; to care.

That sway nocht for schame,

Nor castis nocht quhat cumis syn.

Scott, Chron. S.P. iii. 146.

Bakbytars ay be bruts will b’aspheme you.—

And, walde ye ward yow upe betweene twa wais,

Yt so ye sail not frome thair sayings save yow.

Bot, gif thay see yew sussie of thair sais,

Blasone thai will, how ever behave yow.

Maitland Poems, p. 137.

“Scot. Bor. say, I sussy not, i. e. I care not.” Rudd.

To Sussie, v. a. To trouble, “I wanda sussie myself.” S.

SUSTER, s. Sister.

SUTE, adj. Sweet; pleasant, Wyntown.

Sw. Belg. sot, id.

SUTE, s. A company of hunters.

Quhen that the range and the fade on brede

Dynnys throw the graus, serching the woddis wyd,

And evis the glen, on everny syde,

I sail apoun thame ane myrk schoure doun skale.

Doug. Virgil, 103, 51.

Fr. suite, a chase, pursuit; the train of a great person; Su.G. swet, comitatus, Isl. swett, militum congregatio.

SUTE, s. Perspiration; sweat. S.

SUTE HATE, Barbour, xiii. 404. Edit. Pink. V.

FUTE HATE.

SUTH, s. Truth; verity. E. sooth.

SUTHFAST, adj. True. See Sup.

Than suld storys that suthfast wer,

And thay war said on gud maner,

Hawe doublly plesance in heryng.

A.S. suthfast, id. Barbour, i. 3. MS.

SUTHFASTNES, s. Truth.

The fyrst plesance is the carping,

And the tothir the suthfastnes,

That schawys the thing rycht as it wes.

Chaucer, suthfastness, id. Barbour, i. 7. MS.

SUTHROUN, s. The people of England. V. Sodronn. S.

SUTTEN on, part. adj. Stunted in growth.

SUTWEN, 3d, person pl. v. Attend; wait on.

With solis thei sembl, the prudid in palle,

And sween to the soveraine, within schucheses schene.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 6.

Fr. suit-re, to follow, 3 p. pl. suivent.

Swa, Sway, conj. adv. V. Sa, Sua, and Als.

SWAB, s. The husk of a pea; pease-swabs.

SWAB, s. A loose idle fellow. “A drucken swab.” S.

SWABBLE, s. A tall thin person.

To SWABLE, SWABBLE, v. a. To beat with a longstick. S.

SWABBLIN', s. “A gude swabblin’,” a hearty drubbing. S.

SWABBLIN'-stick, s. A cudgel. S.

SWABBE, s. The great black and white Gull. S.

SWACKE, adj. 1. Limber; pliant, S.

“S sway, i. e. supple, flexible.” Rudd. vo. Swack.

Twill mak ye supile, swack, and young.

—She was swift and souple like a rae.

Swack like an eel, and colour like a trout;

And she become a fairly round about.

V. Gaciu.

Ros’s Helenore, p. 16.

2. Clever; active; nimble, S.B. 3. Weak; not stout. S.

Teut. swack, wack, lentus, quod facile flectitur, flexilis.

As swack is syntyn with swack, it seems the radical term; A.S. wac, lentus, flexibility; Su.G. Germ. waciz, alacer, agilis, Isl. wac-un, id. Isl. wacig-ia, intuvar, and Teut. wack-en,
S W A

vibrare, are probably from this root. The transition, from flexibility of form to nimbleness, is perfectly natural. Thus, a *swack child* denotes one, who is not only agile in his motions, but whose bodily form indicates agility.

SWACKING, adj. Clever; tall; active. V. SWACK, adj. S.

SWACK, s. A large quantity; a collection (congeries), S. Occ. V. SWEG. See Sup.

SWACK, adj. Abundant; plenty and good. S.

SWACKET, v. a. To SWAGERS, s. pl. See SWAG.

SWAG, s. A festoon, used as an ornament to beds, &c. *?.

SWAG, v. a. To move backwards and forwards. *?.

SWAGAT, v. adv. See SWAG.

SWAG, s. Motion. 2. Inclination from the perpendicular.

SWAY, *v. 1. A movable instrument of iron, of a rectangular form, fastened to one of the jambs of a chimney, on which pots and kettles are suspended over the fire, S.

2. A swing, or rope fastened for the purpose of swinging. V. the v. *In the Swed-Swate*, in a state of hesitation or uncertainty. S.

SWAIF, s. A kiss.

Adew the fragrant balmie swaif,
And lamp of ladies lustiest! *?

My faithfull hart scho sall it hail,
To byd with hir it luvis best.

—Scott, Chron. S.P. iii. 167.

To SWAYL, v. a. To swaddle, S.B. *Swaid, S. V. SWILL.

A.S. swaddel, swethil, lascia, from swed-en, vinctire.

SWAILSH, s. A part of a mountain that slopes much, or any part on the face of a hill not so steep as the rest. S.

SWAINE, s. The country of Sweden. *?.

SWAITS, SWAISH, SWESH, adj. Abundant; plenty and good. *?.

SWAINE, s. The country of Sweden. *?.

SWAIS, v. a. To become supple. *?.

S.

SWAILSH, SWAIP, SWAISE, adj. Abundant; plenty and good. *?.

SWAILSH, SWAIP, SWAISE, s. A festoon, used as an ornament to beds, &c. *?.

SWAIRE, s. A kiss.

Adew the fragrant balmie swaif,
And lamp of ladies lustiest! *?

My faithfull hart scho sall it hail,
To byd with hir it luvis best.

—Scott, Chron. S.P. iii. 167.

To SWAYL, v. a. To swaddle, S.B. *Swaid, S. V. SWILL.

A.S. swaddel, swethil, lascia, from swed-en, vinctire.

SWAILSH, s. A part of a mountain that slopes much, or any part on the face of a hill not so steep as the rest. S.

SWAINE, s. The country of Sweden. S.

SWAIP, adj. Slanting. V. SWIFE, v. S.

SWAIPELT, s. A piece of wood like the head of a crosier put loosely on the foreleg of a horse at pasture, to prevent his running off. S.

SWAISH, SWESH, adj. A term implying fullness in the face, with the idea of suavity and benignity. S.

SWAINTS, s. New ale or wort, S. swats. Now drink thay milk and swaits in steid of all, And glaid to get peis breid and wattir caill.

She ne'er gae in a lawin for—
Nor kept dow'd tip within her waws,
But reaming swats.


SWAYEYIS, adv. Likewise; Acts, Ja. 1.

To SWAK, SWAKE, v. a. 1. To throw; to cast with force. The entrellis eik for in the fludes brake
In your reverence I sall flying and swake.

Doug. Virgil, 195, 90.

Nor would this disprove the affinity of our verb to Teut. swack-en, vibare, as persons are wont to pois, and sometimes to brandish, a missile weapon, before it is thrown.

The term may perhaps be traced to the same origin with Su.G. swik-a, to frustrate, to deceive. For, as he observes, this is a v. which properly respects athletic exercises, and is applied to him who overthrows another, with whom he wrestles, by a certain inclination of his body, i.e. by suddenly twisting or throwing his body into a new position. Lipsius accordingly renders Alem. be-swanke, supplantc. *Ihre seems to view swik-a as a derivative from swip-a, loco cedere, Isl. swi't-a, incurvare.

Nor would this disprove the affinity of our verb to Teut. swack-en. For Teut. swick denotes a lash, to which sense 2 agrees, from swick-en, synon. with swake-en, vibare; Su.G. swic, which has the same signification, is deduced from Isl. swi't-a.

SWAK, SWAKE, s. 1. A throw, Rudder.

2. A stroke; properly a hasty and smart blow.

That man hald fast his awyn swerd
In-thil his neve, and wp thawand
He pressit hym, noucht agayne standand
That he wes pressit to the erd,
And wyth a swake thare of his swerd
[Throw] the sterap lethir and the bute

Receive, and swaif, and haif, ingrail it here.

*Bannatyne Poems, p. 201.

"Probably kiss, receive cordially," Lord Hailes. It may rather signify, "ponder this bill or poem, which I have written for your use;" Su.G. swaeuf-a, Isl. swefos, to be poised (librari); also, to hover, to fluctuate. But the first sense is preferable.

SWAIF, SUAIF, s. A kiss.

Adew the fragrant balmie swaif,
And lamp of ladies lustiest! *?

My faithfull hart scho sall it hail,
To byd with hir it luvis best.

—Scott, Chron. S.P. iii. 167.
SWANDER, SWAUNDER, s. n. 1. To fall into a waving or insensible state. 2. To want resolution.

SWANE, SWAYN, s. 1. A young man, as E. swayn. 2. A man of inferior rank.

Sweyngeouris and skuryvagis, swankys, and swangs, Geus na cure to curb craft.

Doug. Virgil, 258, b. 29.

Perhaps the groin; Su.G. swang, illia, V. Ibre, vu. Swanger; or some part of the armour that moved round; Germ. schwang, motus rotantis, Su.G. swang-a, motitare.

SWANK, adj. 1. Thin; slender. It particularly denotes one who is thin in the belly, as opposed to a corpulent person, S.

2. It often conveys the idea of limber; pliant; agile, S.

In this sense Ferguson speaks of fallows, Mair hardy, soupe, steeve, an' swank,

Than ever stood on Samyn's shank.

Poems, ii. 78.


It is improperly expl. "stately, jolly," Gl. Burns.

Thou ance was i' the foremost rank,

Mair hardy, soupe, steeve and swank.

Burns, i. 141.

Dan. svang, lean, meagre, thin; also, hungry, V. Swamp.

Germ. schwanck, agilis, mobilis, quod dicitur de gracili et macilento, quia caeteris alacrius movetur, Wachter; from svang-en, to move quickly, whence schwang-en, to become weak, to fail; Teut. svang, feele, languid, enervated.

This seems to suggest the most natural etymon of Swanky, s. v.

SWANK, SWANKY, s. An active or clever young fellow, S.

Douglas uses the term. V. Swamp.

Sweir swapit, swanky swyne, kepay ay for swats.

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 54. st. 11.

It may signify empty, hungry; as Kennedy is compared to a sow still seeking to catch wort, V. Swamp and Swank.

2. Applied to a person who is tall but not filled up. S.

SWANKYN, part. pa. Meaning doubtful.

S. To SWANKLE, e.n. Apparently synonym. with Clunk, q.v.

To SWAP, c. a. To exchange. S. To See Sup.

This word appears to be also O.E. being mentioned by Phillips; by Johns, too, but without any authority. Dryden uses swap, id. Johns, calls it a low word, of uncertain derivation. The learned and ingenious Collander, in his MS. notes on Ihre, views it as allied to Su.G. onswap, amlaces, a term also used in Germ., motitare, from A.S. ymb-swape, id. turnings and compassings, Sommer; from ymb-swipan, circumire; as denoting the circumvention often used in bartering commodities.

Dr. Johns, gives the E. word as of uncertain origin. But I observe a passage in Orkneyinga Saga, ap. Johns. Antiq. Celto-Scand., which, as it refers to a circumvention often used in bartering commodities.

Their Gilla-Kristr oc Kali skiptu gie foum vid at skitinad, oc het huor ohtrum sinnu vinatu fullkominie huar sem fundi theirra boerti saman. Gilchrist and Kali swapit gifts, when they were about to separate (skali) from each other, mutually promising entire friendship wheresoever they should afterwards meet together. P. 225.
SWAPPIS, Palace of Honour, i. 2.

SWAPIT, adj. Sweir-swapit, S. A.

SWAP, SWAUP, s. The cast, mould, or lineaments of part. pa.

SWAPPYT, S. A

To
1. To draw, with the prep. out.
And that they held on horses in
Swappit owtswardys sturdyly.—Barbour, ii. 363. MS.

2. To throw with violence.
In hy he girt draw the cleket,
And smerty swappt out a stane.
—Barbour, xvii. 675. MS.

Schir Philip of his desynes
Outcome; and persawit he wes
Tane, and led suagat with twa;
The tane he swappt sone him fra,
And syne the tothyr in gret by;
And drew the suerd deliuerly.
—Ibid., xviii. 186. MS.

3. To strike. See Sup.

This man went doun, and sodanlye he saw,
As to his synth, dede had him swappt snell;
Syn said to thaim, He has payit at he aw.
—Wallace, ii. 249. MS.

Isl. swap-a, raptare; swerda swappan, vibratio gladiatorum, i. e. the swapping out of swords; Landnamab. p. 409.

SWAP, SWAUP, s. A sudden stroke. See Sup.

With a swap of a swerde that swateth him swykes.
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. ii. 16.

Wap is the modern term, q. v.

SWAP, SWAUP, s.
1. The cast, mould, or lineaments of the countenance; as, the swap of his face, the general cast of his face, S.
See Sup.

Isl. swap-a, umbra aliquis rei vel imago apparent; Verel.
To SWAP, SWAUP, v. n.
1. Applied to peace and other leguminous herbs, when they begin to send forth pods.
2. Metaph. transferred to young growing animals. S.

SWAP, SWAUP, s.
1. The husk of pease while in an immature state.
2. The pease in the pod while unripe. S.

SWAPIT, adj. Sweir-swapit, perhaps q. lazy-moulded.
Swir swapit, swanky swyne, kepar ay for swats.
V. preceding word.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54.

SWAPPIS, Palace of Honour, i. 2.

—Brayys bair, rait reichis like to fall,
Qhauron na gers nor herbis wes wibill,
Bot swapits brint with blastis boriall;
This seems to signify caroices or sedges; Teut. schelp, carex, ulva.

SWAPPYT, part. pa.
Rolled or huddled together.
In their bravous some slaid the sleuthfull sleip,
Though full glutter in swaup swappt lik swyn,
—Wallace, vii. 349. MS.

Isl. swap-a, Su.G. swap-a, involve.

SWAR, s.
A snare.
Wallang, he said, be forthwart in this caes,
In sic a swar we couth nocht get Wallace,
Tak hym or sla; I promess the be my lyff,
That King Edwart sall mak the Erill off petite.
—Wallace, ix. 878. MS.

Be he entrít, hys hed was in the swar,
Tytt to the bawk haagt to ded rycht thar.
—Ibid., viii. 211. MS.

Ye wald ws byld, sen Scottis ar so nyss;
Syn plesand wordis off yow and ladys fayr,
As quha suld dryft the byrdis till a swar,
With the small pype, for it most fresche will call.
—Ibid., viii. 1419. MS.

In the last two places erroneously smar, Edit. Perth; in older Edit. sware.

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A.S. syw-an, to lay snares, and sywra, a snare, are evidently allied. But the term used by the Minstrel, is more immediately connected with Moes.G. swer-an, insidiari; So Herodianai suor tina; Herodias laid snares for him, Mark vi. 19. The word in the A.S. version is sywre.

SWARCH, SWARCH (gutt.), s. A rabblemint; a tumultuous assembly; a convention of individuals.

SWARE, SWIRE, s.
1. The neck.
2. The part, or region of the neck.

The former, elegit Dios.
In ferme wedlock I sail conione to the For thri reward, that Lilly qulite of sware With the for to remaine for euermare.

With Tholym Wayr Wallace hym self has met,
A felloun strak sadly apon him set,
Trought hede and sywer all through the cost him chiiff.
—Wallace, ix. 1334. MS.

Swerre, Gower, and Kyng of Tars; sywer, Chaucer, id.

2. A hollow or declination of a mountain or hill, near the summit, corr. squarre, S.

The soft south of the sywerre, and sound of the stremes,— Micht confort any creature of the ky of Adam.
—Dunbar, Mostland Poems, p. 64.

Mr. Pinkerton renders it hill. But this does not express the sense.

This folkis ar in likyng at thare willis,
This land inhabitis vale, mont, and sywerre.

Lo, thare the rais rynnyng swift as fyre,
Dreunin from the hichtis brekis out of the sywerre.
—in. 105, 11.

—The prince Enee with al his men Has enterit in, and passit throw the glen,
And ouer the sywerre, schawis vp at his hand;
Escape the derne wod, and wyn the euin land.
—Jugum, Virg.

—in. 398, 26.

Hence the designation, the Reid-squair Reid.
At the Reid-Squair the Tryst was set.
—But yit, for all his cracking crouse,
He reed the Raid of the Reid-sywerre.
—Evergreen, ii. 224. 226.


“Sir John Forrester warden of the English side, and Sir John Carmichael of the Scottish, meeting at a place called the Red Sywerre for redressing some wrongs that had been committed, it fell out that a Bill (so they used to speak) was filed upon an Englishman, for which Carmichael, according to the law of the borders, required him to be delivered till satisfaction was made.” Spotswood, p. 274.

This is merely a metaphor, use of the term properly denoting the neck; and undoubtedly a beautiful figure it is.
For the hollow between the lower part of a mountain and its summit strikes the eye, as bearing a resemblance of that part of our corporeal frame which intervenes between the body and the head. A similar metaphor is used in E., when a peninsula is called a neck of land. Lat. jugum, a ridge, expl. sywerre by Doug., seems to have the same allusion, although somewhat obliquely; as it primarily signifies a yoke which surrounds the neck.

V. Now.

3. It is used, in a looser sense, to signify the most level spot between two hills, Loth. “A steep pass between two mountains,” Gl. Sibb. *See Sup.*

A.S. sywer originally denotes a pillar; hence, according to Lye, transferred to the neck. Isl. sywer, however, simply signifies the neck. “Our term, in its secondary senses, is confined to the South of S.

To SWAP, v. n.
1. To fain to; to swoon, S. swarthe, Ang-
peculiar application. *Swarte ruyters*, according to Kilian, are, milites niger, formerly in Lower Germany. "Their garments," he says, "as well as their spears, were black. They called themselves devils, to infuse terror into the minds of those against whom they were sent; and to many indeed, according to their name, they brought destruction, till at length they were wasted by frequent wars." See S. Kilian refers to And. Altham and B. Rhenanus, as his authorities. I need scarcely add, that the word is formed from Teut. *swert, black, and ruyter, a horseman.*

To SWARVE, v. n. To incline to one side; E. *Swerve.*

SWASH, s. "The noise which one makes, falling upon the ground." Rudd. vo. *Squatt.*

*E. squatt*, used as signifying a sudden fall, has been deduced from Ital. *quatt-are, chiatt-are, acquattare,* humi desideri. Seren. mentions Su.G. *squatt-are,* liquidum excrementum ejaculare, as the probable origin.

To SWASH, v. n. To swell; to be turgid. *See Sup.*

*Who, in a word, in hight of stomacke, ruffling & swooshing, did tread vpon God's turtles, accounting them the most vile off-scurrings of the earth.* Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 673.

Su.G. *swassa* denotes the swelling of language, a bombast style; also, to walk loftily: whence it is probable, that it was formerly used literally to signify any thing swollen or inflated.

Swash, s. 1. A person of a broad make, or of a corpulent habit, S. 2. A large quantity viewed collectively; as, a *swash of siller,* a large sum of money, S. Applied also to meat or drink. *See Sup.*

SWASH, Swashy, adj. 1. Of a broad make; or, of a full habit, S.B. "squat," Gl. Shirr.

2. It is also rendered *fuddled,* ibid. "swollen with drink," Gl. Rams.

Fou coss we us'd to drink and rant,—

Until we baith did grow and gaunt,—

*Right swash 1 true.*

*Ramsay's Poems, i. 218.*

SWASH, s. A trumpet. *V. Swescb.*

SWATCH, s. 1. A pattern, generally of cloth, S. *Swache.* V. Bor. "a tally, that which is fixed to cloth sent to dye, of which the owner keeps the other part," Itay. *See S.*


2. A specimen of whatever kind, S. *See Sup.*

"This is but a short swatch of the unprecedented force, violence, and heavy oppression of Ministers, in their ministerial and judicative capacity." Wodrow, i. 41.

3. Metaph. a mark. *An ill swatch of him,* a bad mark of one's character, S.

SWATHEL, s. A strong man.

With a swap of a swerdle that *swathel* him stykes.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. ii. 16.

A.S. *swathic,* ingens, vehemens; *sath,* potens, fortis.

SWATS, s. pl. New. "Western S. *Swaites.*"

SWATS, s. pl. The thin part of sowens or flummery. S. *To Swatter, Squatter,* c. a. 1. To move quickly in any fluid substance; generally including the idea of an undulatory motion, as that of an eel in the water, S.

The water stanks, the field was odious,

Some by their fall were fixed on their spears,

Some *swartling* in the flood the streams down bears.

*Moses' Threnodi,* p. 112.

Birds with many piteous paw,

Effertile in the air they flew,
SWEATLIN, s. A
SWAWIN o'.
To SWAVE, v. a. To
SWAUL, v. a. To
SWAUNDER, "w. To become giddy, &c. V. SWANDER.
SWAULTIE, SWAUGER, (g hard), s. A large draught. Syn. SWEAL, v. n.
SWATTLE, v. a. To
SWATTER, s. A large collection, especially of small
caused by a multitude; also that
caused by any body thrown into the water. *?
SWAW, v. a. To
SWEEL, SWEAL, To
SWEAP, To
SWEW, To
SWEER, SWEEST, s. A
SWEET, adj.
SWEETBREAD,*. The pancreas in animals. See S.
To SWALLOW. E,
SWEET, adj. To
SWEET,
To
SWEETEN, s. A line of grass cut down by the mower. *?
SWEET, s. A
SWEETER, SWEEST,
SWEET,
SWEETEN, S.
SWEET, s. A line
SWEET, s. A
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SWEET,
SWEETIES, s.pl. The term vulgarly used for sweet-meats or confections, S.


—Suff boxes, sword-knots, canes, and washes, And sweeties to bestow on lasses. 

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 547.

Hence, Sweetie-bun, Sweetie-scon, Sweetie-laif, s. A cake baked with sweetnings, or with raisins, &c. S.

—The bride’s sweetie bun, and good liquor, Wi’ gawfin and jeerin’ gawd down. 

Jamiesto’s Popular Ball. i. 296.

Sweetie-man, s. A confectioner; a man who sells confections or sweet-meats at a fair.

Sweetie-wife, s. A female who sells sweet-meats. S. Sweet-milk cheese. Cheese made of milk without the cream being skimmed off; Dunlop cheese. S. Sweet-milkker, s. The day on which a cheese is made in a farm-house.

Sweg, Swieg, s. A quantity; a considerable number.

Loth.

Franc. swieg, pecus, greg; Alem. suiga, armentum; Germ. schwiegen, prædia pecuaria. The term, from denoting a flock or herd, might be transferred to a collection of any kind, like hirswell, drove, &c. V. Swack.

Swey, s. A long crow for raising stones, Ang. as punch denotes a smaller one.

Probably from Isl. sweyg-a, inclinare, q. to move the stones from their place. V. Swey, s.

Swieg, s. A large draught of liquor. E. sweig. S.

Swieg, Swieg, s. A very bad candle.

Swell, s. 1. A swivel, or ring containing one; also swinging, of niggardly; as denoting one who is unwilling to part with any thing that is his property. Hence, Dead-swier, adj. Extremely lazy, S.

“Deferred hopes need not to make me dead-swier (as we use to say.)” Rutherford’s Lett. P. i. ep. 199.

Swier-kitty, s. An instrument for winding yarn. S. B.

It had originally received this denomination, as affording an easier mode of working than had formerly been known; from sweir, and Kity, a contemptuous term for a woman. There is probably an allusion to the nickname given in the S. Prov., to a lady girl. V. Sweir, sense 1.

Sweirnes, Sweirness, s. Laziness, S. See Sup.

Syne Sweirnos, at the second bidding, Com lyk a sow out of a midding;

Full slepy wes his grunnye. 

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29.

“Pride and sweirness take mekle uphadding;” Ferguson’s S. Prov. p. 27.

Ais in the out Ylls, and Argyle,

Unthrift, sweirness, falsest, pouerstie and stryfe, Pat Policie in danger of his life. 

Lyndsay’s Warkeis, 1592, p. 255.

Sweir-tree, s. 1. A species of diversion. Two persons, seated on the ground, having a stick between them, each lays hold of it with both hands, and tries who shall first draw the other up. This stick is called the sweir-tree, Fife, q. lazy-tree. 2. The stick used in this amusement.

3. A Sweir-Kitty, q. v. S.

Sweir-draughts, s.pl. The same as Sweir-tree, q. v. S.

Sweir-drawn, part. pa. To be Sweir-drawn, to hesitate, or be reluctant about any thing. S.

Sweir-jinny, s. An instrument for winding yarn. S.

Sweir man’s lade, Sweir man’s lift. The undue load of more than he can manage taken on by a lazy person, in order to avoid a repetition of travel or labour. S.

Sweirte, Sweirtie, s. Laziness; sloth.

Sweirne, part. pa. Sworn, S.

Sweis, s. pl. Cranes, or instruments of the kind. S. Welcheir, s. A seal, Brand, p. 143. V. Selch. Welcheir, s. A whirlpool, Orkn. V. Swelth, s.

Swell, s. A bog, S.B. V. Swlth.

To Swelley, v.a. To swallow, S.
Bot rather I desyre baith cors and sprete
Of me that the erth sweitly law adoun.

V. SWELL

To SWELT, v. n. 1. To die.
At Jerusalem trowyt he
Grawyn in the Burch to be;
The quhethyr at Burch in to the Sand
He swelt rycht in his owin land.
Barbour, iv. 311. MS.
A.S. suelestan, suelestan, Moes.G. sülstan, mori; Su.G. suele-ta, to perish by hunger. Callander, MS. Note in vo., mentions “Sect. to swelt, to die.” I have not heard the word used in this sense.

2. To feel something like suffocation, especially in consequence of heat, S. nearly allied to E. swelter.

To SWELT, v.n.
2. To feel something like suffocation, especially in consequence of heat, S. nearly allied to E. swelter.

To SWELT, v. n.
2. To feel something like suffocation, especially in consequence of heat, S. nearly allied to E. swelter.

Bot he gat that Archebyschapryk
Swa et tystyng me dremyng, all clad in black sabill,
As I had gevyn thairto nareid.—

Addo classico, Lat.
It is used in a similar sense by Lyndsay, although given by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood.

Ae thousand hakbutus gar schute al anis
With swesche, talburns, and trumpetts awfullie.
S. P. Repr. i. 212.

Here it may denote some other musical instrument used in war, or a trumpet of a different construction from those mentioned in the close of the verse.
A.S. sweg, sound in general; also, any musical instrument. Suege hevetic, instrumentum militare; classicum. The pl. is suegas, whence swesche may have been formed.
Moes.G. swiga-jon, to pipe, suigojen, a ministrel. E. swess, “to make a great clatter or noise,” seems a cognate term.

SWECHER, SUESCHER, s. A trumpetter.

S. SWEUIN, SWEING, SWEYNYNG, SWENYNG, s. A dream; the act of dreaming.

With swenmg swinth did me assaille
Of sonis of Sathanis said.

SWICK, adj.
And for thair is na hors in this land
Swa swych, na yeit sa well at hand,
Tak him as of thine awnye hewid,
As I had gevyn thairto nareid.—Barbour, ii. 120. MS.

“Swift,” Gl. Pink. Isl. shiot-ar, celer, or perhaps powerful, from shiot, with the elision prefixed.

SWICK, adj. Clear of any thing, Bandit.
Perhaps allied to the s. as denoting escape by some arts mean.

At Jerusalem trowyt he
Grawyn in the Burch to be;
The quhethyr at Burch in to the Sand
He swelt rycht in his owin land.

State, Leslie of Powis, A. 1805, p. 74.

Su.G. sueig, which, like Teut. sueigh, primarily signifies the throat, (gutter, fauces,) is used, in a secondary sense, for an abyss or gulf: Abyssum, vel quicquid affluentes humores absorbet. Ett start sueig, ingens vorago; a great gulf; Luke xvi. 36. Isl. sueigær, barathrum. V. liire in vo., who derives the v. sueel-já, from the s.

SWENGEOUR, s. V. SWENGEOUR.

SWENNYNG, s. Dreaming. V. SWEDIN.

SWERD, s. A sword. V. Suerd.

SWERF, s. A fainting fit; a swoon. V. Swarf.

SWERTBAK, s. The Great Black and White Gull.
The Goull was a garnitar,
The Swertbak a scelarar.

Houlata, i. 14.

This in Orkn. is still called Swertback, q. v. Thus it appears that it formerly had the same name in S. unless this should be the Lesser Guilmelot; Isl. sueitbær-ar; denominated from the blackness of its back. V. Pennant’s Zool. p. 520.

SWESCH, s. A trumpet.

“All the Gild brethren sail convene, and compair after they hear the striek of the swesch (or the sound of the trumpet).” Stat. Gild. c. 14.

SWICK, adj. 1. Guileful; deceitful, Ang.

To SWIDDER, v. a. To cause to be in doubt; to subject to apprehension; to shake one’s resolution.
SWI

Than on the wall aye garritour I consider,
Proclaimand loude that did their hartis swidder;
"Out on all falsheid the mother of euerie vice,
"Away inuy, and birnand conteuous."

V. v. n.  Police of Honour, iii. 55.

To SWIDDER, SWITHER, v. n.  To doubt; to hesitate, pron. swither.  See Sup.
Sae there's nae time to swidder 'bout the thing.

Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

Then fute for fute they went togidder,
But oft she fell, the gate was slinder;
Yet here to take her be did swidder,
While at the last he would.

Watson's Coll. i. 41.

Sibb. refers to Teut. swrweren, vibrare, vagari, in gyrum verti; swoner, vibratio, gyrus. I have sometimes thought that the v. or s. might originate from A.S. swaaner, which of the two, contr. from sva hooather. But as the active sense, as it occurs in the Palice of Honour, is the most ancient example I have met with, perhaps it may rather be allied to Germ. schutter-con, concutere, concutit.

SWIDDER, SWIDERING, SWITHER, s.  Doubt; hesitation.  See Sup.
And since that ye, withouten swither,
To visit ane are come down hither,
Be blyth, and let us drink together,
For mourning will not mak it.

—I think me mair than mair to bles.
To find sic famous four
Beside me, to gyde me,—

Considering the swidering
Ye fand me first into.

Chorrie and Slae, st. 72.
Baith wit and will in her togethre strave,
And she's in swither how she shall behave.

— I was in a swither,
'Tween this aice and tither.

An' as we're cousins, there's nae scouthe
To be in any swiders;
I only seek what is my due—

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 4.

SWIFF, s. 1. Rotatory motion, or the sound produced by it; as, the swiff of a mill, Loth.

Isl. swaef-aist, Su.G. swaefero-a, circumagere, motiari.

To SWIFF, v. n.  A term used to denote the hollow melancholy sound made by the wind. Syn. Sough, v. S.
To SWIFF asleep, v. n.  To enjoy the short interval of sleep experienced by those who are restless from fatigue or disease.

SWIFF of Sleep.  A disturbed sleep. V. Sour.

To SWIFF away, v. n.  To faint; to swoon.

SWIFT, s.  A reeling machine used by weavers.

To SWIG, v. n.  "To turn suddenly," S.A.

SWIG, s.  The act of turning suddenly.  V. Gl. Compl. vo. Swike.

The Editor views these terms as connected with Isl. sweig-o, to bend.

To SWIG, v. n.  To wag; to move from side to side; to walk with a rocking sort of motion.

To SWIK, v. a.  "To soften; assuage; allay;" Rudd.

Sibb. It properly signifies to deceive.  See Sup.

And sum tymse wald sco Ascanens the page,
Caught in the figyre of his faderis ymage,
And in his bosom brace, gyf seco tharyb
The luft vetilibly mycht swik or satis.

Doug. Virgil, 102, 38.

Ruddi derivis it from A.S. swic-an, cessare, desistere; Sibb. from Teut. swift-en, sedere, pacare. But swik here undoubtedly signifies to deceive, used metaph., from A.S. swic-an, id. in its primary sense. For it is the s. corresponding to fellere in the original.  See Sup.

SWYK, s.  Fraud; deceit.  V. SWICK.

To SWYKE, v. a.  To cause to stumble; to bring to the ground.

With a swap of a swerde that swathel him swykes,
He stroke of the stede-hede, strete there he stode.
The faire fole foudrel, and fel to the grounde.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 16.

A.S. swic-an, facere ut offerat.


SWICKFULLY, adv. Deceifully.

But a fasr traytoure Caldwell Godwyn.
This Ethelrede betraysyd synge,
And byn murtheresyd swyckfully.

Wyntown, vi. 15. 85.

SWIL, s.  The swivel of a tedder or tether.

SWILK, SUILK.  Such.  See Sup.

With swilk words thai maid their mayn.

Barbour, xx. 277, MS.

A.S. swile, swyle, talis.  S. sic, sib, is evidently corr. from this, as the A.S. word is contr. from Moes.G. sevile, id. from sva, so, and ibb, like, (similis.)

To SWILL, v. a.  To swaddle, S. swael, swaely.

How that gaiat had been gotten, to guess they began;
Well swil'd in a swins skin and smeir'd o're with suit.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll. iii. 13.

Attour, I hae a ribbon twa ell lang,
As broad's my loof, and nae a thrum o't wrang,
Gin it hae mony marrows, I'm beguil'd,
'Twas never out of fauld syn she was swyld'd.

Isl. swelle, stricterus.

Ross's Helenore, p. 114.

SWILL, s.  Perhaps a duty, for which money was taken.

SWINE.  The swines gone thriout, a proverbial phrase used in relation to marriage, when something untoward has taken place which breaks it off.

S. SWINE-ARNOT, s.  The same with Swine's Mosscorts.
S. SWINE's-saim, s.  Hog's lard.

S. SWINE-FISH, s.  The Wolf-fish, Orkn.

"The Wolf-fish, (anarhichas lupus, Lin. Syst.) here the swine-fish, an ugly animal, is often found in our seas."

Barry's Orkn. p. 294.

SWINES ARNUTS, Tall Oat-grass with tuberous roots; Avena elatior, Linn. S.
SWINES MOSSCORTS, Clown's all-heal, an herb, S. Stachys palustris, Linn. The Sw. name is Swinkynl, from swin, swine, and knyl, knoel, a bump, a knob.

SWING, s.  A stroke; a blow, Barbour.  A.S. id.

SWINGER, s.  V. SWYNGEOUR.


For thai that fyrst assemblyt wer,
Swynget, and faught full sturdy.

But in MS, it is fyngetg, i.e. coined, pressed; as in Edit. 1620, fyngett.  "Fon is not, as Skinner and Johnson conjecture, from Fr. poindre, to prick, but from O.Fr. gene, a sword."  V. Dict. Trev.

To SWINGLE lunt, to separate flux from the pith or
To SWIRL, v. n. To spring; to set off with velocity. S.

Full craftly conjurit scho the Yarrow,
Qhilk did forth swirik as swift as any arrow,

_Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 4._

To SWIRL, v. n. 1. To whirl like a vortex. S. See S.

2. To be seized with giddiness. S.—S. Used to denote the motion of a ship in sailing; but improperly.

—Wha—in a tight Teesalian bark
To Colchos' harbour swirlit.'

_Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3._

Su.G. surra, scavio, Isl. swirr-a, Belg. swer-en, to be hurried round. Swarfio-a and swirr-a are originally the same with huerfo-a, a being prefixed. Hence huerfa, to be carried round, wotan huirfel, a whirlpool, &c.

_Swirl, s._ 1. The whirling motion of a fluid body, S.

The sweliland swirieth vs to heuin,
Syne with the wall swak vs agane doun euin,
As it apperit, vnder the sye to hell.

_Doug. Virgil, 87, 24._

2. A whirling motion of any kind, as that caused by the operation of the wind. 3. The vestiges left of a motion of this kind. 4. A twist or contortion in the grain of wood. 5. The same with Cowluck, a tuft of hair on the head which brushes up. 6. It often signifies an eddy; applied to water, to wind, to driving snow, S. V. the _swirl._

To_Swirl, v. q. To carry off as by a whirlwind.

_Swirlie, adj._ 1. Full of twists; contorted; full of knots, knaggy, synon. S.; q. as denoting the circumvolutions of wood, the veins of which are circular.

He takes a swirlie,auld moss-oak,
For some black, grousous carlin. _Burns, iii._ 136.

2. Entangled; applied to grass or grain that lies in various positions. 3. Inconstant; ever in a state of rotation.

_Swirling, s._ Giddiness; vertigo. S.

_Swirlon, Swirlin, adj._ Distorted; crooked. S.

SWITH, SWITHY, SWITH, adv. Quickly; as _swyth_, as soon.

For hunger wod he gaps with throttis thre,
Swythe sweliland that morsel raucht had sche.

_Doug. Virgil, 178, 27._

Als _swith_ as the Rutulianis did se
The yet opin, thay ruschit to the entre.

Chancer, aswth.  

_Ibid. 302, 32._

Rudd, mentions A.S. _swithes_, prompte; and indeed Som.

ner renders _callies to swithe_, "nimium prompte, too quickly or readily." But this is not the proper sense. It is simply a sign of the superlative, like Lat. _valde_. _Very_. Sometimes it signifies vehementer; from swith, valus potentis, fortes.

"Scot. we say, _Swith away, i.e. be gone quickly,"_ Rudd.

Sibylla cryis, that propbetes diuyne,
Al ye that bene prophane, away, away,
_Swith_ outwith, al the sanctuary hy you, hay.

_Doug. Virgil, 172, 15._

_Swith man! fling a' your sleepy springs awa'._

_Ferguson's Poems, ii._ 6.

_Swith frae my sight, nor lat me see you mair._

_Shirreff's Poems, p. 62._

This perhaps may be viewed as a _v._ In this sense the term is often used to a dog, when he is ordered to get away. Isl. _swey_ is used in the same manner. It is thus illustrated by G, And. _Swey_, Interjection, Vae, _Græce Owa_. Phy, Danic _eui, swei thier, twi worde dy_; Phy, apage, st, Canis! _Ad swey-a_, silentium cum pudore imparere, p. 250. Perhaps our term is formed from Su.G. _swig-a_, lopo cedere, q. give place.